



Una Voce

JOURNAL OF THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA INC

Patrons: Major General Michael Jeffery AC CVO MC (Retd)
Mr Fred Kaad OBE

Annual General Meeting And Luncheon

To be held on **Sunday 04 May 2014** at Killara Golf Club in Sydney. Full details are on page 3 of this issue; booking slip and payment form are on a separate yellow insert.

The Management Committee would like to thank all those who sent Seasons Greetings.

If you do not wish to have your name and address included in the **MEMBERSHIP LIST** which is published in the **June** issue of **Una Voce**, please advise the Secretary.

If you wish your email address to be included this year - please E: admin@pngaa.net

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 **NOTE! New address for PNGAA:**

PO Box 453 ROSEVILLE NSW 2069

www.pngaa.net

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'UNA VOCE' IS THE JOURNAL OF
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or you can download one from our
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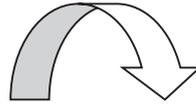
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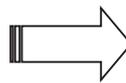
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by direct deposit to the
PNGAA account as follows:**

BSB: 062 009 Account No.: 0090
7724

Please ensure you include your
Membership Number. If you could
also notify our Treasurer by email
that would be appreciated. Thank
you!

* * * * *

**Deadline for June issue of
Una Voce: 03 May 2014**



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at the Fryer Library can
be accessed at,**

[http://www.library.uq.edu.au/fryer/ms/
uqfl387.pdf](http://www.library.uq.edu.au/fryer/ms/uqfl387.pdf)

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NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 63rd Annual General Meeting of the Papua New Guinea Association of Australia, Incorporated, will be held in Sydney on Sunday 04 May 2014 at the Killara Golf Club, 556 Pacific Highway, Killara, NSW, commencing at 11:30 am.

A Luncheon has been arranged starting at approximately 1:00 pm.

AGENDA

1. Members present and apologies.
2. Confirmation of the Minutes of the 62nd. AGM (circulated in June 2013 Una Voce)
3. Business arising from the Minutes
4. President's Report
5. Treasurer's Report and Receipt of Audited Financial Statements
6. Certificate required by Section 49 of the Associations Incorporation Act 2009
7. Correspondence
8. Appointment of Honorary Auditor (Refer Rule 37 of the Constitution)
Mr. Len Bailey, CPA, a Life Member of the Association, offers himself for re-election
9. General discussion

AGM Luncheon Details

Please note that alcoholic beverages will be available from a cash-only bar. Members together with their families and friends are all welcome – but please let us know if you wish to come to the luncheon by completing the booking form and payment details on the separate yellow insert and returning it as soon as possible. If you have special dietary requests please let us know so we can arrange something suitable. Again you may indicate if you wish to sit with particular people or pre arrange a table of 8 or 10.

Please let us know if you would like transport from Lindfield station which has lifts and a ramp - phone Harry West #9418 8793. Public transport # 131500.

There is free on-site parking available to those driving – look for the red and yellow balloons at the entrance immediately after Fiddens Wharf Road on the Pacific Highway as you travel north.

The cost is \$56.00 per person – this does not include liquor or soft drinks - those attending need to pay by 15 April, please, and not at the door. If you wish to confirm any seating preferences or that your payment has been received, please ring Juli Allcorn on Ph.: 02-9416 1430 Mob: **0466 521 313** or Email: juliallcorn@gmail.com prior to 15 April.

Cancellations advised to Juli Allcorn by 15 April, 2014 will secure a full refund. This is the date we inform the Club of final numbers – after this date the Association must pay for those unable to attend.

Please complete the booking form and payment details on the separate yellow 'Treasurer's Corner' insert and return by 5pm Friday 15 April.

The 2014 PNGAA Symposium will now be held on 17 and 18 September 2014 at NSW Parliament House, Sydney.

On 17 September there will be a dinner followed by a one day Symposium on Thursday 18 September.

The Symposium will:

Review the relationships between Australia and PNG over the century from Australia's first military engagement in WWI at Bitapaka, the administration of New Guinea as a Mandated Territory, the Pacific War, the continuing influence through to Independence; to discuss Australia's ongoing connections – commercial, social and cultural - before looking to the challenges of now and the future.

Please register your interest with your name and contact details by email to: admin@pngaa.net or by writing to the Secretary, PNGAA, PO Box 453, Roseville 2069. We would also greatly appreciate the assistance of members in telling others, who may be interested, about it. If we can help you with a flyer, please ask.

The objects of the Association are:

1. to strengthen the civil relationship between the peoples of Australia and Papua New Guinea;
2. to foster and encourage contact and friendship with Papua New Guineans and promote friendly association among members;
3. to foster and maintain an interest in contemporary and historical events in Papua New Guinea;
4. to provide appropriate financial, material or intellectual assistance to projects of benefit to Papua New Guinea as an Association individually, or in conjunction with other agencies;
5. to publish journals, magazines, newsletters, websites, books and other media to inform and educate people about Papua New Guinea and to provide a means of communication among members of the Association and others;
6. to encourage the preservation of documents, historical and cultural material related to Papua New Guinea; including the production and recording of oral and written histories.
7. to safeguard and foster the retirement conditions of superannuated members of the former services in Papua New Guinea.

In pursuance of these Objects, the association:

1. Will not be involved in, nor engage in partisan politics; however this does not prohibit the association from engaging with members of parliament or public servants in pursuit of its objects.
2. May raise funds for its approved projects.

In so far as the original association was formed to safeguard and foster the retirement conditions of superannuated members of the former services, including conditions applicable to their widows and dependants, the association shall continue to represent such members, their widows and dependants in all superannuation matters appropriate to their prior service in the former services. ■

FROM THE PRESIDENT:



2014 promises to be an exciting year for the PNGAA.

Our Western Australia regional PNGAA group, coordinated with much energy by Murray Day, is going from strength to strength. The first PNGAA event this year will be a luncheon in Perth on Friday 11 April 2014. The PNG Consul General in Sydney, who is responsible for Western Australia, will be attending - and I look forward to being there and meeting members and their friends too.

Our AGM and luncheon will now be held on **4 May 2014** at Killara Golf Club in Sydney. Memories of the wonderful 2013 Christmas lunch there, full of much joy and camaraderie, will, I am sure, ensure a good attendance.

We appreciated PNG High Commissioner to Australia, His Excellency Charles Lepani attending with his wife, Kathy, and also the PNG Consul General, Mr Sumasy Singin, and his wife, Mary. Their support and cooperation in being interviewed for the film *Kiap: The Stories Behind the Medal* being produced by PNGAA member Greg Harris was greatly appreciated, as is Greg's own contribution.

On the note of the *Kiap* film we were also grateful to Bob Fayle and those interviewed for their support during the *Kiap* Reunion in November and the annual PNGAA lunch in December. We are also appreciative to those kiaps who have assisted by contributing to the costs of filming.

We continue to welcome donations! Please email our treasurer for a form or look on our website! The interviews were very successful, providing a valuable historical resource for the association. Now begins the long post production process. We anticipate the DVD will be available in time for the PNGAA Symposium in September.

Much focus will be on the **2014 PNGAA Symposium scheduled for 17 and 18 September 2014** to be held at NSW Parliament House in Sydney with the assistance of PNGAA member, The Hon Charlie Lynn MLC.

Many younger Australians have no idea of the long and close connections Australia has had with Papua New Guinea. Few Australians realise that the first Australians killed in WW1 were not killed at Gallipoli but on our doorstep. It was a small but significant battle at Bitapaka on 11 September 1914 – a victory ahead of some terrible defeats.

On 17 September 2014 there will be a dinner in The Strangers Dining Room at NSW Parliament House in Sydney, followed by a one day Symposium on 18 September. Dr Jonathon Ritchie will be our Master of Ceremonies and letters have gone to both the Australian and Papua New Guinea Prime Minister inviting them to be guest speakers at the dinner on 17 September.

It will be a full day on the 18th - we hope our Patron, Major-General Michael Jeffery, will speak at the Symposium. Other speakers will include those knowledgeable about Bitapaka, AE1 and the Pacific War. The Hon Julie Bishop has also been approached and we intend to have other speakers providing a contemporary update.

The Symposium will be held in conjunction with the beginning of the Anzac Centenary, which marks 100 years since Australia's involvement in the First World War and the anniversary of the centenary of the Australian conflict at Bitapaka, East New Britain Province, New Guinea, on 11 September 1914. This largely unknown event preceded Gallipoli by seven months.

The Battle of Bitapaka will be the first commemorative event of the ANZAC Centenary. Australian troops, the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force (ANMEF),

were landed to capture the wireless station at Bitapaka. Six Australians died. A further 35 Australians died when the submarine, AE1, disappeared off the coast of Rabaul on 14 September 1914.

The first conflict of WW1 at Rabaul, PNG, highlights:

- The first Australian action of WW1 and first decisive battle as a nation
- The first Australian casualties including six killed in action
- The first action under the full command of Australia
- The first combined operation – a seaborne invasion of army and navy called ANMEF
- Rabaul harbour was strategically important – there was a German fleet active in the Pacific threatening the sea lanes; Bitapaka had one of four high powered wireless stations in the Pacific communicating with its fleet
- Centenary of relationship between Australia and PNG

At this time New Guinea was controlled by three nations - the Dutch controlled western New Guinea, Papua was a territory of Australia and Germany controlled New Guinea on the northern half - so the act of German New Guinea being surrendered to Australia in 1914 meant the unification of Papua and New Guinea.

If you can help us spread the word about the Symposium it would greatly assist us. Please feel free to pass on the information to any associations, clubs, schools, tour companies – particularly any newsletters - anyone who might be interested! Information will be updated on the website as we progress or email: admin@pngaa.net.

The PNGVR Ex Members Association, based in Queensland, will be holding an Anzac Centenary Celebration and Dedication Service at the PNGVR Military Museum, Wacol, in Brisbane between 10am and 3.30pm on 6 September 2014. All are welcome to attend. Further information on page 13, check their website, www.pngvr.com or contact John Holland on mobile 0449 504 058 or email Rabaul42@gmail.com.

Rabaul township is also preparing for the centenary on 11 September with a Dawn Service at the recently restored Rabaul Cenotaph, a Gunfire Breakfast at the Rabaul Yacht Club, a service at Bitapaka followed by a dusk service, hosted by the Rabaul District Administration, on the Rabaul foreshore at the Montevideo Maru/2/22nd Memorial. There will also be functions at the Ralum Club and the New Guinea Club. All are welcome – for further information please contact Susie Alexander at Rabaul Hotel - Email: rabaulhotel@global.net.pg

On a final note, for those who listen to Macca on a Sunday Morning – the PNGAA had a good ‘wrap’ on 10 February!

Andrea Williams

Tingting tasol 



From the editor

Welcome to the March 2014 edition of Una Voce.

The December 2013 edition brought news of the passing of three wonderful lady members. This year we note the passing of three former soldiers who were mates in later years. These men had from very different backgrounds but both shared the hellish experience of wartime Kokoda Track fighting during WW2.

Former Sergeant Ben MOIDE CBE died on 30 December 2013, aged 88 years, and his mate former PIB Captain Alan HOOPER died shortly after on 16 January 2014, aged 95 years. A widely published photograph of Ben Moide and William (Bill) BELLAIRS, arm in arm at one of their final meetings, poignantly shows the close relationship that flourished in their later years.

Their relationships probably wouldn't have been possible during the war years. Apart from the men's relative service ranks, Alan believed that the insidious web of racism was at play during the war, and prevented recognition of Papua New Guinean troops for their outstanding military achievements.

After the war had ended, both Ben and Alan became role models for others in showing how to constructively handle the psychological impacts of war service. Ben was a stalwart of the Papua New Guinea RSL, and was a leading figure in PNG Rugby League circles. Bill was well known on the Gold Coast for his tireless efforts to establish a Kokoda memorial on the Gold Coast and his patronage of the annual Kokoda Challenge. The remarkable respect that the majority of Papua New Guineans and others who came to know Ben over the years, culminated in his receiving a State Funeral on the 17th January 2014.

We wish you all a prosperous 2014.

Keith Wall

NOTES FROM THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

From Jim Toner

Members currently resident in the Top End have dwindled to 8. Gone are the days when nearly 40 *wantoks* formed a club and affiliated itself to Darwin's Ski Club. That gave us drinking rights in a fairly primitive hut but pleasant beer garden right on the beach. It was all very reminiscent of socialising scenes on mid-century TPNG stations.

Mike PRESS (kiap) has been on the loose in Cambodia, Korea and Japan presumably spending pocket money received from the Electoral Commission last September for acting as Returning Officer in rural Katherine (very familiar to him from his time with Aboriginal Affairs). He insists no votes went 'missing' in his district.

Pat DWYER (kiap and Co-ops officer) visited Darwin once when his daughter Theresa lived here and I recently returned the favour with a flight to Perth. It had been 4 years since the feet of my wife and I had left *terra firma* and I sensibly installed the Bundi bride in a hotel within spitting distance of David Jones and Myers. "Retail therapy" they call it these days. Pat, who I first met 55 years ago at Mendi, where he then seemed an unlikely candidate to become grandfather to 9 children, was in good form and polishing his POSM presented at Canberra mid-year. Pat's wife, the former Margaret McKenna, ASOPA chalkie (1962-63), and totally ignoring the passing years was still teaching and looking marvellous.

Another Perth lady, Margaret CLANCY, teacher and the well-remembered kiap's widow, once visited Darwin at the time Des was Regional Administrator (Super-DC ?) for the WA Govt. at Kununurra. Like her namesake above-mentioned she has not lapsed into retirement mode and is still creating text books for junior readers which are being marketed in 13 languages.

Another member now officially retired, Ed BRUMBY, Education Dept., who shared his post-PNG life between tedious driving from Melbourne to Geelong for work at Deakin University and then rather more comfortable (front end of the plane) flying back and forth to China when he headed the ANZ Institute of Insurance and Finance came north to join ASOPA contemporaries (1964-65) for a Darwin reunion. It was great to meet a contributor to all the intellectual discourse at the Bottom Pub once again.

In a previous issue I mentioned spotting the licence plate 'ROKROK' on a car and identifying the owner. Recently at Woollies' car park I observed another Pidgin plate. 'KAKARUK'. *Wusat istap?* I shall find out.

Western Australia Group

The West Australian Group have planned their next meeting to be held as a luncheon in the Dining Room at Air Force Estate, 2 Bull Creek Drive, BULL CREEK, just off the freeway, in suburban Perth on Friday 11th April 2014.

Free parking is available, and public transport via train and bus is adjacent to the complex.

The Consul General of PNG in Sydney Mr Sumasy Singin has confirmed his availability to travel to Perth for the meeting, as has the President of the PNGAA Ms. Andrea Williams.

Further details relating to access, time and dining room arrangements and so on will be provided locally. If not on email contact Murray Day 0892461403

Far North Queensland (FNQ) Group

Initial “expression of interest” emails have been sent to members who reside in Far North Queensland region, and will shortly be followed up by letters to members that do not have registered emails. An email address has been set up specifically for this proposed group. Email: pngaafnq@gmail.com

Congratulations to the organisers of the recent annual luncheon in South Australia for yet another successful gathering!

Perhaps others in regional areas may be encouraged to keep members in touch in a similar way.

If you could find the time and would like to nominate yourself as a point of contact or organise a small gathering in your area- perhaps for social reasons, to welcome new PNGAA members in your area or to support a particular goal or PNG related project, please E: admin@pngaa.net or Juli Allcorn E: juliallcorn@gmail.com Mob: 0466 521 313.

PNG...IN the NEWS

► On 20 February 2014 dual citizenship legislation was passed 90-0 votes in Port Moresby. This will allow dual citizenship on a reciprocal basis.

► Papua New Guinea Defence Force has a new commander. Gilbert Toropo, 51 was promoted from Colonel to Brigadier, and takes over from Brigadier Francis Agwie who retired in December 2013.

He recently commanded 1 PIR and was commander of the Joint Task Force. Toropo hails from the Southern highlands and was promoted to Colonel in 2012.

► Congratulations to PNGAA Committee member GIMA CROWDY, who has been appointed as Head Coach at the Central Coast Academy of Sport. Gima has been through some rigorous testing and has achieved her Advanced Coaching Accreditation with Netball NSW – a fantastic achievement! She will be taking on the role of Head Coach of the Central Coast Academy of Sport.

Read more at: <http://nsw.netball.com.au/coaching/nsw-coaches-on-the-rise/>
A huge congratulation to Gima – when you need a cheer squad please let us know!!

► Papua New Guinea was ranked as having one of the highest rates of smoking in the world in 2012. The country ranks fifth with 51.4 per cent of the population classed as smokers. The highest is East Timor with 61.1 per cent, Indonesia with 57 per cent, Kiribati with 54.4 per cent, and Armenia with 51.7 per cent, according to American research from University of Washington.

ACPSRO NEWS
Commonwealth Seniors Health Card -
ELIGIBILITY TO BE INDEXED

The Prime Minister's office has confirmed that the eligibility threshold for the Commonwealth Seniors Health Card will be indexed by CPI. Responding to a letter from our President Andrea Williams, the Prime Minister's Parliamentary Secretary Josh Frydenberg said indexation will start in September 2014. This was separately confirmed by the Department of Social Services in a letter to the President of ACPSRO, Ron Dean.

This is good news, but not as good as it might have been. The other matter raised in our correspondence with the Prime Minister was to seek a one-off increase in the eligibility threshold to take account of the 13 years the threshold has been unindexed since it was set in 2001. This proposal was politely noted by the Department of Social Services and not mentioned by the Prime Minister's office. Regrettably, all those who have lost their eligibility over that period are unlikely to have it restored.

Regarding indexation of pensions, we understand the legislation required to introduce the fairer indexation the Government is committed to for some military pensions is to be introduced in the Budget session of Parliament and other things being equal, it will not be opposed.

We await the outcome of the Government's Commission of Audit with some trepidation. A number of the suggestions that have been made to ease pressure on the Commonwealth budget are not encouraging and the 2014-15 budget may have unpleasant surprises. Keep fingers crossed.

Tim TERRELL
PNGAA rep. on ACPSRO

2014 New Year Honours List



We congratulate Fr Kevin KERLEY on his Medal in the General Division of the Order of Australia.

MEDAL (OAM) OF THE ORDER OF AUSTRALIA IN THE GENERAL DIVISION

The Reverend Father Kevin KERLEY,
Marist Fathers, 'Villa Maria', 1 Mary Street, Hunters Hill NSW 2110

For service to the international community through humanitarian roles in Papua New Guinea.

Missionary, Health Carer and Educator, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, 1954-2001.

Member, Papua New Guinea Association of Australia Inc., since 2006.

Assistant Bursar, St John's College Woodlawn, Lismore, 1950-1953.

Member, Australian Peacekeepers and Peacemakers Veterans Association, since 2011.

Governor General's site, <http://www.gq.gov.au/australia-day-2014-honours-lists>,



Donations needed please...

Film: KIAP – Telling their Stories

A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN the Papua New Guinea Association of Australia and Gum Leaves Productions

It often started with a sense of adventure. During the process, if not at the beginning, these men became enraptured by the country and felt part of a noble cause in progressing PNG to become an independent nation. There was sadness on leaving and a sense of PNG "*i stap insait long blut bilong mipela.*" What remains when the brave deeds are done is the question being asked in this film. The continuing relationship with PNG is made explicit.

The film will include:

- footage from the 8 July 2013 Police Overseas Service Medal ceremony at Parliament House, Canberra. This includes the Minister's speech, some of the 56 medal presentations; interview with the Minister; interviews with some of the kiaps present supplemented with general archival material and personal photographs of interviews.
This initial section has been sponsored by film Director, Greg Harris.
- Further sections involved filming at the November 2013 Kiap Reunion on the Sunshine Coast, QLD. This highlighted the general camaraderie of the reunion as well as some reflective interviews, including interviews with some of the kiap wives.
- Interviews were carried out at the annual PNGAA Christmas luncheon in Sydney with Harry West, Bill Brown, Ross Johnson and both the PNG High Commissioner and Consul General present.
- This will be a valuable historical record of a special era. Quality cinematography and a professional standard DVD will result in 2014.

The PNGAA has committed \$5000 to this production and PNGAA members involved are donating their time and travel costs.

We are seeking your support please. Extra funding is needed to ensure that as many aspects as possible can be covered in this film, and to cover the many hours of professional editing. Donations over \$50 will receive a copy of the DVD. If you can help with any amount, please complete the section in the Treasurer's Corner's yellow insert.

We would like to particularly acknowledge and thank the following people for their kind assistance with the filming:

- **Ian Bates from ProCam in Brisbane** who assisted us in providing high definition camera equipment for the interviews at the Kiap Reunion on the Sunshine Coast. <http://pro-cam.com.au/>
- **Mark Waters, Producer, from Allmedia Production in Crows Nest** (Sydney) who donated his time and cameras to assist filming at the annual PNGAA Luncheon in December. Mark covers a broad range of work including film and video production. Mob: 0418230634
www.allmediaproduction.com.au

END OF AN ERA—MAF'S CESSNA 206 WORKHORSE

Article courtesy of *MAF International Asia Pacific, Papua New Guinea*
Photos Courtesy Glen Sim, Godfrey Sim, Michael Duncalfe & Rick Velvin

The morning sun was just peeping over the mountains and shedding its golden rays on the low cloud around the airport and the tranquil scene outside the MAF Mt. Hagen Base.



C206s Depart MAF-PNG – 19th Dec 13

For over 46 years, MAF Cessna 206s have served the remote people of PNG taking in medical and education staff to isolated communities, performing medical evacuations, transporting building materials where no roads go, and taking out produce from market gardens and other cash crops. Now that era is coming to an end.



At around 06:30, pilots, Brad Ballin, Harold Hall and Rick Velvin (*left*) joked about the weather being “just bad enough to take off”, and in a very short time, one, two, and then three Cessna 206s revved into life and lined up on the taxi-way ready for take-off. The tower had given them approval to

play follow the leader down to the end of the runway and take off in succession. After each one took to the air, they regrouped at the east end of the airfield and did a commemorative Fly-By over the airport before heading to Mt. Hagen town.



....and they were gone, leaving the few dedicated MAF staff waving to distant dots in the sky! They continued the low fly-over of Mt. Hagen town as they headed south to Australia.

MAF purchased their first Cessna 206 in 1967. It had two main advantages over the Cessna 185s that they replaced. They were turbocharged which made a huge difference in carrying capacity and safety in highlands operations, and they were a lot easier to load with the big side cargo door. The 206 also carried more than the 185 tail-dragger. Larry Nicholson, MAF’s Chief Engineer, reported “In 1987 MAF reached our maximum number of 206s at one time with 15 aircraft. Several of our 206s have done 20,000 hours of flying in PNG, and P2-MFG is a good example. It was purchased brand new from Cessna in 1975 and was prepared for service at MAF’s original Engineering base at Ballarat, and then started its service in PNG in January 1976. It flew 21,230 hours over 30 years in PNG without an accident.” “It had at least 50,000 landings on it and probably has more MAF hours on it than any other MAF aircraft in the world! P2-MFN reached 20,000 hours as well.”



Missionaries are dropped at Lumi in 1985 in MFJ

These aircraft have served the missions and churches well for many years and are now being withdrawn from service in PNG, mainly due to maintenance issues with the aging aircraft.

Our three pilots, conscious that history was being made flew in formation down to Horn Island where they stopped for Australian Customs checks, then

took off again on their way to Cairns and Mareeba.

Many prayers followed them as the three were tracked during the day on MAF's satellite tracker, 'IndigoTrack' and we watched as P2-MFO branched off to land in Cairns while the other two (MAI & MFN) headed to Mareeba. By 3:30 pm, all three were safely on the ground.

Rick Velvin achieved a repeat performance Monday 30th December when he flew the last Cessna 206 (P2-MFD) to Mareeba. MFD was MAF's most recently purchased C206 when in 2012 SIL Aviation offered their last two C206s to MAF.

Rick and Michael Duncalfe agreed in the early light of dawn how it was a sad day for MAF and the many passengers who had spent time in the old workhorses, but a significant one in the history of MAFPNG.

"Although they are only chunks of metal", Rick prayed before his take-off, "they have been tools given to us by the Lord for His work, and He has blessed them for His Kingdom. His work has not finished, so we pick up different tools and keep going."

MAF-PNG has a different workhorse in the Gippsland Aviation GA8 Airvan, so herein begins a new episode, but definitely is the end of an era.



P2-MAI above the cloud, accompanies MFN to Mareeba

Rick straps himself in as he finishes his pre-take off checks



BRISBANE'S ANZAC CENTENARY CELEBRATION, 6 SEPTEMBER, 2014

The NGVR/ PNGVR Association is holding an Anzac Centenary Celebration and Dedication Service at the PNGVR Military Museum, Wacol in Brisbane between 10am and 3.30pm on 6 September 2014.

The Celebration will be in a similar format as the successful Rabaul Centenary Function held at the same place in 2010. The Dedication Service will commence 11am when the Governor of Queensland will dedicate a plaque in honour of the six Australian naval and army personnel killed on 11 September 1914 when capturing the German wireless station at Bita Paka near Rabaul and the thirty five naval personnel lost in the Australian submarine AE 1 when it disappeared without trace near the Duke of York Islands, New Britain on 14 September 1914.

This public function will be held between 10 am to 3.30 pm. The planned range of activities will suit young and old and provide a fun picnic day for the family with the addition of a short solemn service for those first Australians to die for their country in World War 1. Besides new Museum exhibits and the opportunity to inspect this historic former Wacol Military Barracks, there will be entertainment by Pacific dance groups, the bomb disposal squad and fire brigade. Various rides, finger painting and other interests will keep the big and small kids occupied! Plenty of food and drinks will be available. The profits of the function will be used to maintain the Museum particularly for school groups and other community groups who visit regularly.

All are welcome to attend, so please diary the date now. For further information contact John Holland on mobile 0449 504 058 or email rabaul42@gmail.com.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

► **Lionel Veale** writes:

I was sad to hear of Lorna Whyte's passing. I met her in Rabaul about three weeks before the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbour.

I was a member of the 1st Independent Company (later called commandos). We were on our way down to Vila in the New Hebrides to train Free French soldiers. Two of my mates and I, were in a party of thirty soldiers waiting in Rabaul for one of Burns Philp's boats. It was to give us passage to Tulagi where another ship was to complete our journey to Vila.

We had a mate in the Rabaul hospital and we decided to go and visit him. As the road (route) was a long way, we (not knowing of the pumice dust in the forest,) decided to climb straight up the mountain to the hospital road. On reaching the top we were covered with the ash, as only New Guinea people would know.

At that time none of us could speak Pidgin and we approached a police boy who was apparently on guard duty, and asked him as best we could as to 'where were the sisters?' He directed us, not to the hospital, but to the nurse's quarters. Three nursing sisters came to the door and one of them was Lorna Whyte.

She said 'What are you three boys doing here, and where have you been? You are all covered in pumice dust.'

'We are trying to find the hospital. One of our mates is in there.'

'There is no way you three are going into the hospital in the state you are now in. take off those clothes and we will shower you.'

We protested, but we did not win. Our clothes were taken away as we showered, and with towels wrapped around us we waited while our clothes were washed and ironed. The nurses also cooked us a meal and then showed us a way to the hospital.

That was the last time I saw Lorna Whyte until last year (2012) when I met her in Canberra at the *Montevideo Maru* reunion. When I spoke to her, she remembered having cooked the meal for us even though it had been a long time ago.

About six weeks after our meeting in Rabaul, the Japanese had captured Rabaul, and she and all the nurses had been sent to Japan. Luckily for her and the Rabaul nursing sisters, they were sent to Japan as Prisoners Of War on another ship, other than the *Montevideo Maru*. They so escaped the tragic end of my mates and the other Prisoners Of War when the American submarine *Sturgeon* sunk the *Montevideo Maru* not knowing there were our people on board.

I thought this may be of interest to some of your readers. I am getting a bit old in the tooth now at 95, and having trouble with this computer. It will not spell correctly.

Lionel Veale NX41042. I still remember this number.

► **Marie Clifton-Bassett** writes:

My husband and I spent 10 happy years in Madang, just prior to Independence. While there we got to know and admire the Manager of the Madang Hotel, Peter Barter (now Sir Peter Barter). Among other things, Sir Peter has served as Governor of Madang Province, and as a Minister in the PNG Government. Another of Sir Peter's achievements was the setting up of the Melanesian Foundation 30 years ago to raise money to help remote rural communities.

One of Sir Peter's more recent undertakings was the purchase of a hotel in Cairns which he re-named the Tropical Heritage Cairns. My adult daughters and I stayed there for three nights late last year, and enjoyed our stay immensely. Anyone who has lived in PNG will feel at home seeing PNG artefacts and photographs decorating the hotel, and enjoying the care and attention given to guests by the Manager, Rosemary, who lived in PNG for a number of years. Some of Rosemary's assistants also hail from PNG. The rooms were spacious, the bathrooms and kitchenette well-equipped, and the beds very comfortable. We did not mind the easy, level walk to The Esplanade with its busy restaurants and bustling nightlife - being two blocks away, the Hotel was very quiet. To us it was like a home away from home. Anyone with a PNG connection would find it a treat to be with 'wantoks' again.

► **Bob Parker** writes:

Many thanks for a great magazine in *Una Voce*. The article in the December issue, "Early Days Flying in New Guinea" by William John Robins was particularly enjoyable. At page 26 it tells of the flight into Kokoda on 21 December 1941 in Junkers VH-UOV, with an amazing 51 passengers. Phew. Ex-DC David Marsh tells me one of the young passengers was the famous radio personality John Lawes. He remembers John because he played up so much at Kokoda and kept interfering with the fire there, throwing stuff on it and pulling off burning sticks. We emailed John Lawes recently about the incident but there was no reply. We thought a reunion might have been possible!! For researchers on PNG we have been having some remarkable success with "Trove" by ensuring that we use the old names for the PNG sites such as "Cloudy Bay" instead of Abau and "Dufaure Island" for now Bona Bona Island (Suau). Watch the astounding and descriptive articles come up, even back to the 1870s and far better than latter day newspapers.

DR MARION AROHA RADCLIFFE-TAYLOR (MATTI) (circa 1891 – 1976)
M.B., ChB, F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh)

Compiled and written: **Judi Davis** (nee Washington) 2013



Matti at a wedding in
Australia in 1962

Dr Marion Aroha Radcliffe-Taylor or Matti as she was affectionately called was a colourful Rabaul identity, respected doctor and talented artist. She was originally from Dunedin in New Zealand. Born in the 1890's, published birth dates vary from 1891 to 6.08.1898. I believe that her middle name "Aroha" means "love" in the Maori tongue. Her mother's name was Mary, and her father Richard Radcliffe Taylor originally from Preston in Lancashire England, was founder of the Zealander Waterproof Company in New Zealand. Matti was a GP in Rabaul and people said that with her experience she could do almost anything. Many of the Rabaul resident's babies came into the world delivered in her capable hands. However before going to Rabaul in the late 1950's, Matti was an Orthopaedic Surgeon in Western Australia (WA). She was Honorary Assistant Orthopaedic Surgeon at the Fremantle Public Hospital from 1932 – 1933, and Honorary Orthopaedic Surgeon there from 1932 - 1947.

Previously Matti had trained as an Orthopaedic Surgeon at Otago University New Zealand and Edinburgh University, and had extensive experience in her speciality of Orthopaedic and Industrial Surgery.

Many considered her to be a trail blazing woman in her field, and she was listed in the Encyclopaedia of Australian Science, and Who's Who in Australia 1921-1950.

Matti was highly trained and respected, however controversy erupted in the W.A. Parliament when she was appointed State Insurance Doctor of WA in 1938. Complaints were made that even though she was extremely qualified, almost too much for the job, the appointment should have been given to a man!

During World War 11, Matti was listed as Captain of the Australian Forces Active List from 1940 - 1943. Her Service Number was W56564 and she enlisted in Perth.

Interestingly too, in the late 1930's she was involved in tin mining in WA and a hobby that she listed at the time was yachting.

In 1945 Matti married Charles Ray Grant- Frost (Ray) who was prominent wheat and sheep farmer from Deep Pool, Beverley in WA. She then set up private GP practices in Beverley (150 km from Perth) and nearby Brookton. Here she also delivered many babies as part of her practice.

At the end of 1949 the Beverley property was sold and another property was acquired at Boyup Brook. Matti temporarily retired from medical practice to become a farmer with her husband.

Ray and Matti married late in life and had no children of their own, but adopted two European refugee children Helge and Dieter after the war. The children's stepfather had been a respected artist in Latvia, a fact which came to Matti's attention. The extended family was assigned to the Grant-Frosts as farm workers after they arrived in Fremantle in 1949. This led to the two boys being adopted by Matti and Ray.

Matti cared for a niece Trudy, for whom she was the only relative. Trudy had Muscular Dystrophy for which there was no treatment, and Matti contacted people all over the world trying to find a cure for her condition.

In the late 1950's Matti went to Rabaul as a GP after the family experienced severe financial stress at Boyup Brook. In the early 1950's Australia was said to be "riding on the sheep's back". However there was considerable farming hardship when the value of the woolclip plummeted overnight following the announcement of the Korean War ceasefire. Most tragic of all was the fact that a bushfire gutted the entire Boyup Property, and restocking at record high prices left the family in desperate financial straits. It was decided that Matti needed to return to medical practice. At the time the Australian Government had a policy of attracting skilled people to PNG by not taxing their income. So it was Rabaul's gain that Matti went there from WA. Unfortunately despite her valiant efforts to save the Boyup Brook property, it was not to be, and it was eventually sold to a neighbour.

Matti's interest in art obviously began early in her life. There is an engraving of a Victorian Gothic building, signed by her in 1923, held in Professor Alexandra Murray Drennan's collection at the LHSA in the UK. The Professor was Chair of Pathology at Otago University in New Zealand 1914-1928.

Matti had been heavily involved in the art scene in Perth. Together with prominent modern artist Elise Blumann who was recognised later in her life, she held exhibitions of sculptures in the form of modelled heads. Her friend Elise trained in Europe and is represented in many galleries including the National Gallery of Australia in Canberra. Elise and Matti also travelled into the outback of WA where Elise painted aborigines going about their daily lives.

Although a self-taught artist, Matti's work was well received by the Perth press. The West Australian Newspaper stated that she showed great ability in delineating the character of her models, and her modelled heads showed clever handling and great depth of feeling. She also listed etching as a hobby.

In Rabaul, Matti helped establish the Rabaul Art Society and invited many prominent Australian artists to judge the competitions. As well as carrying on her medical practice, she continued with her own artwork and painted at her art studio in Rabaul.

In addition, Matti was interested in local Tolai art. She discovered important primitive sculptures near Kabaira plantation and donated two pieces to the British Museum.

She was well travelled. Among other places, in later years Matti visited Mexico which she loved, and was influenced by Mexican art and culture.

Matti retired to Caloundra on the Sunshine Coast of Queensland in 1974.

On the 11th March 1976, whilst visiting Sydney, she suffered a heart attack and died suddenly. Her body was returned to Brisbane and she was cremated at the Albany Creek Crematorium.

As an elderly doctor in Rabaul, Matti was a larger than life 'character', and a friend of my mother Dorothy Washington of Kabaira Plantation. I feel very privileged to have known her. She was a remarkably talented person who lived a full, varied, interesting and compassionate life. In her time she played an important role in Rabaul's medical and cultural life.

Matti is and was remembered with affection and gratitude by many people in many places.

Additional information: Helge Grant-Frost
[www.http://trove.nla.gov.au](http://trove.nla.gov.au)
www.ancestry.com.au
<http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au>
<http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz> (for info on Zealandia Waterproof Company)
www.lhsa.lib.ed.ac.uk (LHSA - University of Edinburgh Lothian Health Services Archive)
Elise Blumann: 'Paintings & Drawings 1918 – 1984'
N.S.W Register of Deaths – Marion Aroha Grant-Frost (known as Marion Aroha Radcliffe-Taylor)
Alex Gow Funeral Directors, Brisbane, Qld
The Sydney Morning Herald
Encyclopedia of Australian Science
Who's Who in Australia, 1921-1950
Pacific Islands Monthly, May 1976

Website Walkabout:

ANZAC Connections Project

The Australian War Memorial is digitising the private records of WWI veterans in a project called *ANZAC Connections*. So far 100 private records have been digitised. One of the private records that has been digitised are the private papers of Captain (Doctor) Brian Colden Antill POCKLEY, who died in the battle to seize the German wireless station at Bitapaka in September 1914.

The website is <https://www.awm.gov.au/view/biographies/> .

PhD Theses on Papua New Guinea

Link to the website <http://ethos.bl.uk/Home.do> If you enter New Guinea or Papua New Guinea in the search field, you can obtain a listing of PhD theses relating to PNG, which are apparently accessible online and some of which can be downloaded. Papua New Guinea throws up 60 theses and New Guinea 89.

Michael Waterhouse

British Museum places its Pacific Artifacts On-Line

The museum has placed its entire collection of Pacific Islands artifacts on-line with a fully searchable access portal. The website article can be found at:

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-01-20/an-british-museum-puts-pacific-artefacts-online/5208124>

The search website may be found at

http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/search.aspx

The search engine is very precise and the advanced search reveals a lot more search choices.

THREE PERSONAL ENCOUNTERS WITH PAPUA NEW GUINEA, 1953-2012

Based on an Address by Professor Ian Maddocks AM, Senior Australian of the Year 2013, to the 13th Annual PNGAA Adelaide reunion lunch on Sunday 27 October 2013.

Student experience

My first time in Papua New Guinea was as a medical student in December 1953. The Department of External Territories offered employment as 'Temporary Medical Assistant', hoping to encourage return to PNG after graduation (which it did for more than a few). I was attached to Malahang Native Hospital out of Lae.

It was a heady experience for a fourth year student with almost no practical experience. I was accorded immediate clinical responsibility – making diagnoses, assisting at operations, instructing native orderlies – under minimal supervision by a European medical assistant.

I went on 'patrol' and lined up villagers for rapid physical examinations.

Like other PNG towns, Lae was still recovering from the 1939-45 war. The main entertainment of the town was drinking at the RSL Club, a refuge for administration officers, most of them single males. I enjoyed my role as '*Masta*', and was fascinated by the exotic cultural environment on display at 'singsings', where males in head dresses topped with bird of paradise plumes stomped to monotonous chants alongside bare-breasted maidens. I learnt to drink alcohol and to speak pidgin, instructing my personal *haus boi*.

The PNG I saw was a country of scattered individual villages. I knew culture was different in the Highlands, but my only acquaintance with that region was on a 'milk-run', facilitated by the friendly DC, Horrie Niall. It took all day for a DC3, to call at Goroka, Hagen, Wabag and Minj. Then back to Lae. The villagers I encountered were shy, quiet, and waited for instructions, usually from government officers who commonly were accepting a range of responsibilities far greater than they could ever have faced in Australia.

Medical Education

My second encounter with PNG extended from 1961-1974. I had intended to be a medical missionary but there was no mission opportunity available, so, in February 1961, with wife Diana and our one-year-old son, I went instead to the newly-opened medical school in Port Moresby.

Housing was at a premium as the suburb of Boroko grew to accommodate incoming Departmental officers. We were allocated the house of the Director of Medical Research, who had departed on leave for a year. We were intending to stay. Our personal effects – a large pantechnicon filled with furniture and books – was followed by our Volkswagen sedan; both arrived several weeks after us. A childless couple came with the house as domestic servants. We were required to keep them in employment so that the family on leave would have them waiting when they returned. They helped us present a colourful and neat garden, watering lawns and plants through the dry times. There were no fences. It seemed unnecessary to lock doors.

The Papuan Medical College was based in buildings designed in Australia as an animal house for the new Taurama Hospital. Cages were removed to form a lecture room. Increased Australian resources were expected, and in the meantime you made do. The Principal, Dr Eric Wright, had been a medical assistant in Papua before the war, later completed medical training. Dr Ian Reid, a former missionary doctor, plus a couple of Australian medical assistants and a school teacher formed the initial faculty, along with two former Papuan medical assistants as 'technicians'.

I was to teach physiology and biochemistry to the second year of a five-year course and was also the town's second physician specialist, supervising one half of the eighty-bed medical ward in the native hospital; Dr Charles Campbell, a highly respected physician in the town, had the other half. We each had a 'resident', a PNG graduate from the Central Medical School in Fiji. Some beds had mattresses, others were plain wooden forms covered in a blanket.

We were preparing graduates for rural hospital placements, so a 'rural experience' seemed appropriate. I went with the second year class to survey villages along the Kumusi river (in 1961) and around Marshall Lagoon (in 1962). We conducted a census, drew maps, and collected measurements of height, weight, skin fold, peak flow rate, haemoglobin. In government 'rest houses', we shared the cooking, and under the pressure lamp in the evening exchanged jokes and stories. There were few such opportunities for genuine sharing with PNG nationals.

Port Moresby's churches were important places for the Europeans of the town to meet, and a sense of Christian mission and optimism was common among the Australians we knew best. The Contact Club encouraged Australians to gather with Papuans and New Guineans. It self-consciously attracted a few locals with fluency in English and the necessary confidence; otherwise Australians commonly met indigenous men or women only in places of employment or as their domestic servants. The 1961 Port Moresby phone book held only expatriate names: there were no Papuans or New Guineans listed.

Family social life involved church, dinner parties with fellow Australians, cinema outings, Ela Beach, or weekend drives to Sogeri, where the cooler air and the rubber plantations of Koitaki and Itikinumu were an attraction. In 1960, Port Moresby had 6,000 nationals in villages and urban settlements and approximately 6,000 expatriates, mostly Australians. We recognized particular immigrant groups - Mekeo dandies with big hair and effeminate ways; Marshall Lagoon men skilled as house painters; Sepiks with decorative scars; the darker skins and hooked noses from the Gulf. We also recognized from a distance the ownership of most motor vehicles.

Port Moresby, like a small North Queensland town held delusions of grandeur, being also a national capital with all the necessary national institutions. We knew the '*wantok*' system in PNG, bonding every person having the same language. The Australian *wantok* system was equally powerful: Individuals holding positions of influence were often known by name, met-with socially, and accessible by phone. We learnt how to get things done, with a confidence in management that helped us later in Australia.

WHO assisted Territory health workers in overseas travel or further study. In 1963 WHO supported me for six months in Uganda at the Department of Paediatrics, Mulago Hospital, and then for the Diploma of Tropical Medicine in Liverpool.

Research in PNG had messages for world medicine. I presented PNG blood pressure findings at an international conference in Edinburgh, suggesting that the low salt intake of Highland communities was important in their absence of hypertension.

In 1964, 'natives' were allowed for the first time to drink alcohol. A student said: 'Doctor, I want to drink beer', worried about how it might affect him. I bought a bottle and we shared it. The College now had one teacher in each major academic discipline, but there was excellent teamwork. Staff-student sporting contests and 'Island Nights', in which both staff and students presented skits and performances, added to morale.

The first three graduates of the Medical College completed their course in 1964 and entered resident training. Were they 'doctors' after completing our shorter course? The decision was 'yes'. The University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG) began to admit students in 1966. Many were primed for leadership roles in the years ahead. It was a clear hope and expectation that the Medical College would move into the University. Canberra opposed this, however, wanting to require medical graduates to remain under government control, and not qualify for practice overseas. The College and the PNG medical profession generally raised a howl of protest, but Canberra remained intransigent.

In 1967 the *Pangu Pati* formed, and quickly spawned other political groupings wanting to share in the move towards independence. Student Ebia Olewale, whom we met at church, and who later became a leading political figure, brought us the small *Pangu* membership card. We paid the fee and, at least in name, were early members.

Pari Village

Through 1965 and 1966 I made frequent visits to Pari Village, taking individual measurements relevant to blood pressure. I met there a youngster studying at the largely expatriate Port Moresby High School. He had difficulties studying in the crowded single room house, lit only by one lamp, no privacy, and I suggested that he might benefit by staying at our house, close to his school, Monday to Friday. Isi Kevau and his fellow Pari student, Nou Oru, spent the school week with us for the remainder of 1965. Both did well enough in the New South Wales examinations to proceed to further study – Isi to medical school, Nou to theological college.

That contact led us to think of living in Pari. A site for a house was offered close to Isi's house over the sea. The house posts were erected with much village cooperation one weekend, and later two Pari carpenters completed a small dwelling for us. We stayed for six years, providing a basic medical service for the village. Through that time I was first acting Dean of the proposed medical faculty, developing plans for its structure and funding, and then Foundation Dean after Canberra relented.

Life in Pari separated us from our former social life as Port Moresby suburbanites. I attended Pari church on Sundays, spent evenings seeing Pari patients, and weekends collecting stories and taking photographs in the village. Social interaction was in daily village life and at special events. Insights into the history and traditional life as it was in old Pari, the stories and songs of the old folk, and the genealogies back fourteen generations became our abiding interest.

Global decolonisation pressures made PNG Independence more a matter of timing than conjecture and University graduates prepared for major future roles. Moresby was changing, growing rapidly with a major immigration of Highlanders. Fences were

being built around houses and dogs were kept as defence against intrusion. Pari became a much safer environment than Boroko. After an incident at a Papua versus New Guinea rugby match, a riot broke out. Pari village panicked as rumours spread that the New Guineans were coming to attack. The village chief (rarely evident as a figure of authority) appeared on the beach and ordered women and children to be ready to take to the water, and some families loaded their canoes.

Pari, with its early access to education opportunities, was well placed to participate in the urgent changes now being promoted towards localisation, with new positions of status becoming available for locals with talent. Oala Oala was already Port Moresby's first Lord Mayor; Buri Kidu returned from University in Australia as a lawyer and was later first indigenous Chief Justice. Isi Kevau became the first PNG graduate in the UPNG-awarded MBBS, and was later Professor of Medicine and Dean; Nou Oru became a Bishop.

Leaving PNG

We left Papua New Guinea at the end of 1974 with mixed feelings, sad to leave Pari village, but keen not to stay on and pretend old authority or exercise unwelcome influence in the new jurisdiction. Those whom we had come to 'help', an attitude with which we were increasingly uncomfortable, were taking over. Those who had been my students were now achieving status in the Health Department or academic status at UPNG. It was time to get out of the way. Our son was ready for the upper forms of high school, and would probably benefit from exposure to a wider environment. Yet we were apprehensive about moving back to Australia. Much had changed there also.

We planned to return to Australia in company with another medical family, which had shared much of our life experience. We would live as a community in Australia, and explore some of the lessons about community we had appreciated in PNG. Our plans were assisted by the generous compensation arrangements made for retiring PNG public servants.

Our community experiment continued for three and a half years, and was a powerful experience. Neither financially nor professionally was time spent in PNG a disadvantage. I was accepted as a visiting specialist at the newly opened Flinders Medical Centre with the status of a university associate professor. Many colleagues from PNG found similar opportunities as new initiatives in academic or administrative aspects of community medicine were launched under Whitlam.

A Time of Disappointment: 2000-12

For two decades following our departure in 1974 I had only limited contact with PNG. In the 1990s, I met Dr John Waiko, pioneer UPNG student and academic, visiting Adelaide in his capacity as PNG Minister for Education. He noted, 'I could put you on the Council of the University', and did. I stayed a member for over a decade, attending meetings two or three times a year, participating carefully when an Australian academic observation seemed appropriate. I was impressed by the calibre of the students and the vigour of debate as councillors sought to squeeze – from inadequate and usually delayed government grants and frugal student fees – sufficient resources to meet growing student numbers and expectations. I quickly became aware of, and distressed by, UPNG's inadequate infrastructure. A tour of student accommodation showed that any item that could be moved had been stolen – there were no lounge chairs, no toilet seats, no mirrors, and no shower heads.

Papua New Guinea had not become the country envisaged by the Australian colonial administration left in 1975. Australia's civil servants believed they were leaving behind a new nation on the path to good governance and self-sufficiency. We knew of the troubles that other former colonies acquiring independence commonly experienced, but we hoped that PNG would somehow be an exception – that the structures and processes of government that Australian officers had designed in consultation with the emerging PNG leadership group in the early 1970s would be maintained and strengthened, and that benevolent oversight and support from Australia would continue to guide the young nation.

The 2008 Waigani Seminar, *Living History and Evolving Democracy*, held at UPNG, reviewed the goals and principles enunciated by the constitutional planning committee which had set the rules for the independent PNG. Bernard Narakobi, a member of that committee, and later author, scholar and statesman, could only lament, '*Nearly 40 years on, we celebrate our miserable failure*'.

In retrospect, we Australians might have been more guarded and more sceptical. Not *all* has failed, because the constitution remains in place with a semblance of democracy, albeit overlaid with blatant corruption. The country's eight hundred distinct language groups inevitably constrain ideals of nationhood, cooperation and service for the common good. The idea of provincial governments was a valid attempt to lessen the domination of Port Moresby, but it added another layer of bureaucracy and additional opportunities to skim money from budgets for personal gain.

Corruption gradually has infiltrated all levels of society. It allows some to profit, to make a good life, building large houses protected by dogs and three-metre fences. A far greater number, low wage earners or unemployed, live with poverty and hunger far more intense than was usual in traditional life. At all levels of governance, inaction and delay characterise official responses, allocated monies disappear, and contracts are not fulfilled. Even in church affairs it seems people find it difficult to avoid participation in corrupt practices.

Medical graduates have rejected employment in regional areas and instead have established urban private practices, helping them afford private schooling for their children or investing in houses in Queensland.

Port Moresby is a city of nearly half a million. Its infrastructure has not kept pace, and roads, water, power and telephones are quite inadequate. Maintenance of all kinds hardly exists, and much public housing has fallen into such disrepair as to be uninhabitable.

Port Moresby is no longer a place of the Motu, or even of coastal Papuans; it throngs with 'outsiders', particularly from the New Guinea Highlands, who form aggressive gangs ready for arbitrary violence. The sheer numbers of those from the New Guinea side means far greater competition for employment; university graduates are no longer assured of a job. Car theft and burglary are commonplace, as is the use of firearms. Pari village, its population now three times larger, knows real hunger, and families in poverty are unable to afford school fees or adequate nutrition. Some make desperate attempts to earn a kina through distilling alcohol ('*steam*'), while so often there appears to be a lack of appropriate leadership.

Could it have been different?

Port Moresby has been described as one of the world's least comfortable and safe locations. Those of us who survive from the years before Independence uniformly feel both sadness and disappointment about the ways in which PNG has progressed.

We must acknowledge that we are creatures of our time. In the 1950s, Australians were racist at home just as they were in PNG. As well-meaning colonialists, we tried to direct PNG towards being a nation run like Australia. We taught medicine in the ways we had been taught. Circumstances change, and things evolve.

The Motuans with whom Diana and I were most familiar have seemed powerless to withstand the urban violence that is led mainly by Highlanders. Their reefs are dynamited, gardens despoiled, village events gate-crashed. Some blame the protectionist policies implemented by Sir Hubert Murray during his long pre-war governorship; or judge that independence came too quickly; others recognize the fragmented demography of the nation and the primacy of the *wantok* system, whereby all others are rivals, foreigners or enemies fit only for exploitation. This feeds narrow advantage and is a poor preparation for nationhood. PNG's uneven post-independence course could probably not have been different.

Just a reminder!

PNGAA has a Facebook group – see:

http://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?id=402065443176872&story_fbid=334928303252641#!/PNGAA

Please take a look and add your comments, anecdotes, events etc.

Re-opening of Otibanda Patrol Post 1949-50

John Stuntz

After completing approximately four months at ASOPA, we were flown by chartered DC4 from Sydney direct to Port Moresby arriving in the early morning. We were met at the Jackson's Airport by the then director of DDS and NA Bert Jones and Ivan Champion. I confess that I was somewhat over-awed at meeting Mr Champion whose books I had read while still at high school. We were driven to Konedobu and allotted abominable accommodation in a Sidney Williams hut which had been divided by



Austy Ireland's Wau pub 1949

tarred paper walls into cubicles each containing two camp stretches and leaving barely enough room for the two occupants to stand up. Fortunately we did not have to occupy this for too long.

We were then directed to the Commonwealth mess for breakfast which brightened us more than somewhat. The cook, a Jovial Australian, informed us that we could have grilled steak, grilled lamb chops, grilled sausages or all the above together

with any number of eggs and slices of bacon. Subsequent meals in this mess were of equal quantity and excellent quality and we were informed that we would be debited five shillings per day. Unfortunately, we were not to enjoy this for very long as most of us were sent to the various districts and divisions in which we would be serving.

Des Martin, Garry Keenan, and I were the first to leave, being posted to the Morobe District within about one week.

Accommodation in Lae was again in a Sidney Williams hut. But this time, divided into larger individual paper walled cubicles with a metal framed bed and coir mattress.

The district officer was Bill Bloxham, a most amiable man, who along with the ADO started familiarizing us with the running of the district headquarters.

On my first Saturday in Lae, I played my first game of Rugby League in PNG. The game prior to that had been in a trial game with Manly-Warringah so I thoroughly enjoyed playing against the more than out of condition expatriate opposition.



Bill Seale on patrol Upper Watut

A few nights later, dining in the mess, we were joined by two impressive men who introduced themselves as Bill Seale and George Greathead, ADOs from Wau and the Highlands respectively. They were good company. While taking their leave, Bill Seale told me to be ready after breakfast in the morning to accompany him to Wau where he would be my boss for the balance of my first tour.

Bill (of course I was calling him Sir at this stage) collected me early in the morning and we drove onto a barge which transported us across the gulf off the mouth of the Markham River to a landing point at Labu at the start of the road to Bulolo and Wau. Sighting the mountains through which we were to travel, I had some misgivings as to

whether our vehicle, a small lightly-built, English-made Ford utility, would make it.



Otibanda police post 1949

We climbed through the mountains to Mumeng where I met the patrol officer, Lyn Clarke "Robbie" Robinson the medical assistant and Mark Schultz, the owner of a small weather board pub. After a couple of beers, we drove on to nearby Zenag where I met Mick Leahy and his charming wife. Having read of the pre-war and war time exploits of these

men, I was becoming increasingly impressed with the company I was meeting.

We drove on to Bulolo but did not stay there very long. Leaving Bulolo, we traversed a sling bridge across the Bulolo River with Bill advising me that the technique was to maintain a slow and straight course. Otherwise, we could induce either swinging or undulation of the bridge which would toss us into the raging torrent below.

From there on to Wau, the road could only be described as hair-raising. A sheer mountain was on our left side, and a sheer drop of 1000 plus feet into the Bulolo on our right side. It was a single lane road with a wet and slippery surface and occasional

widened sections for passing. There was evidence of numerous landslides and I recall that 14 people were killed in the Bulolo Gorge during the course of my tour in the Wau sub district. We arrived in Wau just on nightfall and I had to commend Bill on his driving skills in such an unsuitable vehicle.

I was quartered in a very small donga sharing it with Len Murphy who had been on the short course prior to mine. Len and I got along very well. He was obsessed with aircraft and flying and resigned on his first leave to join the R.A.A.F. Within twelve months he was flying Meteor jets with 77 Squadron in Korea. Not bad going. The accommodation was cramped but the coir mattress beds were comfortable and we were directly behind the European Hospital. The three Australian nurses staffing the hospital kept us provided with food. Very kind of them and I think this may have been part of Bill Seale's plan. It was certainly appreciated because on a salary of less than 8 pounds per week. We did not have much to spare to purchase from the Burns Philp Store.

Bill Seale wasted no time in putting me to work. The sub-district office was in what had been the pre-war native hospital at the bottom end of the airstrip. There were still bullet holes stitched across the walls in many places. Here, I was introduced to handling the radio schedule with Lae and mastering the then Able Baker spelling.

Wau was a busy town in those days with New Guinea Gold Fields, Koranga Gold Sluicing and a Bulolo gold dredge and camp on the edge of town. Fortunately, there was a full time Australian clerk, Ron Elderfield, to handle the post office and Commonwealth Bank.

Much of my time was spent observing the ADO carrying out his magisterial functions, which was an eye-opener to say the least.

I was sent on my first patrol around the Biangai villages in the Wau Valley which took me about one week. It was a census patrol, easy walking over maintained tracks and the villages had comfortable rest houses. My second patrol was a similar patrol of the Buang villages around Bulolo. This patrol also included the recording of War Damage Claims which became somewhat monotonous- I was astonished at the number of villagers who had owned sewing machines and bicycles in this relatively remote area! The fact that each claimant recited his lost



Yours truly with Otibanda detachment 1950, seated Cpl Boigara on left Lance Cpl Kupruwan on the right. Photo taken by Sgt Anki



Some of the Kobakinis taken by me to Wau

possessions in exactly the same order raised my not-unwarranted suspicions that they had been schooled by some interested party. However, their Claims were submitted and I do not know whether they were subsequently paid. The procedure was that War Damage Claims could not be paid out by the officer who had investigated the Claim. Both of these relatively short patrols also involved my presentation of

campaign medals to a few ex-wartime members of the Constabulary and the N.G.I.B. I did this with as much ceremony as could be mustered by myself and three Constables. A great pity.

My next two patrols were to Salamaua. The first was by the pre-war track subsequently fought over during the battle for Wau, and since then very much neglected. The second was from Baiune, near Bulolo, through the largely uninhabited mountains to the villages on the head waters of the Francisco River. These were much more arduous trips which I would like to expand upon in a future submission, assuming of course that this article is accepted for publication.



Kukukuku bandit in full fighting order 1950

So now let me get to my account of the re-opening of Otibanda Patrol Post.

Bill Seale spoke with me about Otibanda. He explained that it was in uncontrolled territory and was currently classified as a Police Post. He informed me that as I had reached the age of 21, I was qualified to patrol in uncontrolled territory provided that I had completed a patrol therein under the command of a senior officer, to wit himself.

We flew by D.H.84 into Rising Sun, an abandoned but usable wartime airstrip, the end of which was at the edge of the Upper Watut River which was crossed by a swing bridge.

Once across the river, we were in uncontrolled territory. We were met by Sergeant Anki who commanded the police post, and camped that night at Otibanda after about a 3 hour walk.

Otibanda was situated on a ridge in rolling grass lands in the Upper Watut Valley. The duration of the patrol would have been about 2 weeks and an initial census (there were certainly no village books) was conducted of the villages, really little more than hamlets, scattered around the valley. Bill continuously impressed on me that we were in uncontrolled territory and that the Kukukuku people were notoriously treacherous and that it was necessary to have one Constable at least on guard throughout the night. The police detachment were armed with .303 rifles and bayonet and we were both armed, Bill with a short barrel, chrome plated .38 calibre revolver which he carried in his pocket and myself with a lever action Winchester rifle sent to me from Australia by my father.

Bill and I hit it off very well. I admired his down-to-earth attitude and his Joviality. He lectured me throughout the patrol on the various aspects of administration and patrolling... the need at times to bend the law and circular instructions, to be able to meet the demands of the situation, and if necessary, to be careful about what was included in patrol reports. I learned a lot from Bill. The villages were still very much in the Stone Age. The men carried stone clubs and stone bladed adzes and were never without a black palm bow and a handful of arrows. The arrows were without flights and were not barbed, the tips



Kukukuku bowmen. Photo by yours truly. At some risk?

being of black palm serrated with notches. They were remarkably accurate which was understandable when one saw toddlers barely able to walk but clutching a miniature bow and a couple of arrows.

We returned to Otibanda and the following day Bill departed for Rising Sun to be picked up by a pre-arranged DH84 for his flight back to Wau.

He left me at Otibanda with verbal instructions to expand what was now to be classified as a patrol post and make it more habitable and had indicated that I should build the haus kiap, to be my residence, at the higher end of the ridge with an office building slightly lower on the ridge and improved police quarters on the same level as the office building in front of which there was to be a flagpole and a small parade ground. All of this was to be done with local materials. These were to be obtained from the nearer hamlets in exchange for trade goods which had been left with me. These were mainly twist tobacco and salt, the latter being the most popular. A carrier or a labourer would work a whole day for a level table spoon of salt. This may seem unfair but it was what they wanted and they were obviously delighted with it. The only source of salt they had was made by burning a certain type of grass and then mixing it in a puddle of water in low lying ground. After a time, a thin grey coloured scum would appear on top of the water and would be scraped off and dried. It had a somewhat salty taste. As a result of this of course, massive goitres were not uncommon in the area.

In those days, most members of the Constabulary were capable house builders having grown up in their villages and acquiring this skill from an early age and they quickly taught some of the local people the art of weaving wall panels. The floors of course, were of split black palm and the roof was of Kunai thatch.

I had also been left with a number of bush knives and two boxes of plane blades for presentation to such local leaders as I might contact. I was advised to not display the number of these items as it might incite an attempt to overrun the station.



In the Langimar village not long before we were sprinkled with arrows. Photo by Sgt Anki

My sole illumination was two kerosene lanterns so late night reading was not an option. I recall my joy when not long prior to my departure on leave, I was the recipient of a Tilly pressure lamp. Communication with Wau was by police runner to Slate Creek further down the Watut thence across the lower mountains to Bulolo. Flights to and from Rising Sun were infrequent and had to be pre-scheduled.

It was a Spartan existence but at that age, it was fulfilling my desire for adventure and I was revelling in it. I recall my, probably misplaced, sense of pride when I signed my first dispatch to Wau "O.I.C. Otibanda"

My further, rather vague, verbal instructions were to expand the influence of the Patrol Post as circumstances permitted.

The Constabulary detachment varied between six and eight. Three of whom were N.C.O.s- Sgt Anki, Cpl Boigara and Lance Cpl Kupruwan, all of whom were second war veterans. I assume they had been hand-picked from the very large complement in Wau.



With two Langimar leaders. Maybe they fired the arrows. Photo by Sgt Anki

Not once during our forays to the headwaters of the Watut and to the Kobakini and Langimar Rivers did they show any fear of the Kukukuku arrows or clubs but they were all to an extent worried by the alleged power of their Sanguma. This was exhibited one night on the upper reaches of the Watut where we had camped one night in a deserted hamlet of three hovels. We were unaware of their numbers but during the night they surrounded the hamlet with bull roarers. They made a weird sound at night that got to me as well. We gathered in and around the cleanest of the dirty hovels which I had selected for myself and were careful not to show any lights. There was a lot of whispering about Sanguma and I was feeling a bit spooked. The following day, we were unsuccessful in sighting let alone contacting any locals in that area.

As we ventured further up the headwaters of the Watut, I found the locals increasingly difficult to contact. Food was not plentiful. The people of the scattered hamlets maintained small gardens and cultivated barely sufficient root crops to sustain themselves with little leftover to sell to the patrol. In addition, I learned that there were small bands of renegades who existed by raiding what gardens there were, killing or stealing pigs and generally looting, raping and plundering. Their activities occasionally extended to the hamlets further down the Watut towards Otibanda.

On one of my forays to the Watut headwaters, after making contact with a group of Kukukukus, one of the constables brought one of their number to me and announced that this man wanted to shake my hand because I was the one who had shot him in the arm. I examined his right arm and there was an obvious bullet hole in the upper part of his arm which had broken the humerus before exiting. It had probably taken part of the bone with it. Amazingly, he was still able to use his arm but not above shoulder level. He effectively had two elbows as can be seen in the accompanying photo.



It was a very old wound and he himself was no chicken. I think he was probably wounded in the attack on Keith McCarthy's patrol in that area pre-war and that I was Keith McCarthy returning to the scene. Understandable as Keith and I were of about the same height and build and both of us had fairish hair.

On one visit to Wau, during a verbal debriefing by Bill, I told him of a threat I had received by the "talk" from the Langimar River people who said that if I were to go into their area, they would chop off my hands and feet, disembowel me, stuff me with grass, and hang me from a tree as a warning to any others who might dare to enter their territory. I had saved this for last expecting that he would express concern and probably offer me more police. He fixed me with a beady eye while I was recounting this threat, then pushed himself back in his chair roared with laughter and said, "The little B.....s probably will if they catch you." The best bit of counselling I have ever received.

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On returning to Otibanda, and after discussion with the NCOs we decided to take a trip to the Langimar country. On entering the only village that I contacted there, I was met with no hostility and almost indifference. Moving on, we were subjected to a small shower of arrows fired from a distance by persons unseen. I recall Anki disdainfully batting one of these aside with the butt of his rifle. As we were a small group, I and the three NCOs plus four “messengers”, we moved back to the village, now deserted, remained there for a few hours and then retired to Otibanda. On my next verbal debriefing by Bill, I told him that I had gone to the Langimar River country and his sole comment was “I thought you might.”

I guess you are wondering just who were the “messengers”.

We were still maintaining a 24 hour guard at Otibanda. On returning from a brief visit to Wau on my first night back at around midnight, I decided to see if the guard was



A bevy of Kukukuku ladies Upper Watut

being maintained. With my torch, I identified a figure with khaki Laplap, webbing belt, rifle and bonnet. On questioning him as to who he was, he informed me that he was a “singer”. I called for the sergeant, who rather shame-facedly informed me that, with only six in the detachment at the time, they were finding it difficult to maintain the night guard and so had utilized the services of a few of the locals whom we used as messengers and whom I paid with tobacco or salt, to fill in for them on night duty as guards. I told them the

practice would have to cease.

Some months later, after the construction work at the patrol post was virtually completed, a band of Kobakini natives, undoubtedly a renegade group, came to the station. They were all armed with bows, arrows and stone clubs, and a number of them carried quite heavy wooden shields. We of course went to fully alert status. To my surprise, in fact to the surprise of the entire detachment, they almost ceremoniously presented me with their weapons and shields and intimated that they wished to abandon their life as bandits and seek employment in Wau, the town they had somehow heard about.

I did not fancy keeping them on the station for too long, but to get them to Wau as quickly as possible. Because I had not visited the particular area, I decided to take them through what was called the Baum country, ascending Mt. Kaindi from the S.E. side. When told of this, the Kobakini group asked if they could have their bows and arrows returned as there were other renegade groups reported to be in the area that we were to traverse. After talking with Sgt Anki, I agreed to this and we set off the following day making camp at probably 4000 ft.

At daylight the following day, we commenced the ascent of the steepest part of the mountain. We were traveling light. We passed initially through primary rainforest, gigantic trees, some of them pine, and with not a lot of undergrowth. Further on in our



Upper Watut Kukukuku with stone adze and bark cloak

ascent, we entered an area of moss forest, a weird experience. The entire ground and the bases of the trees were covered with a thick spongy brown moss with not a leaf in sight. On one occasion, my right leg encased in boot and gaiter, penetrated the moss to well above my knee. I needed help to extricate myself. Then I looked down through the hole that I had left in the moss which seemed to be bottomless. We continued through this moss forest for probably 2 to 3 hours entering a much more easily traversed area of gorse and ferns. The ascent was trackless but somehow we eventually emerged on to tracks which lead us into Edie Creek from where a road descended to Wau.

It was almost nightfall when we arrived, freezing cold, and I met the incredible Ma Bowring, who was the sole resident at Edie Creek and had an alluvial gold operation there. She was astonished to have visitors arrive from the direction from which I had come. I spent the night there hunkered over her wood fired stove, sipping rum and coffee, and enthralled by her accounts of pre-war Papua and New Guinea, and of her experiences during the war with the American army with whom she had worked.

The following morning, a message was sent to Wau and in due cause, a 3-ton blitz-wagon arrived to transport my party to Wau.

About ten minutes into our journey, travelling at about 20kph, one of the Kukukukus apparently having changed his mind, sprang from the truck and disappeared into the jungle, never to be seen again. I can only hope that he eventually found his way back to Kobakini.

Our arrival in Wau caused some excitement with many of the locals running away; such was their fear of the Kukukuku people, still carrying their bows and arrows. They readily handed these over on arrival at the sub-district office and Bill Seale informed me that he would find employment for them with one of the mining companies and that they would be the first Kukukukus to be so employed in Wau. I escorted them to be medically examined by the DMO Dr Giblin and a day or two later, after a few drinks at the Wau Pub, I returned to Otibanda, this time via Bulolo.

In Wau just prior to going on my first leave, I met ADO Doug Parish who had been designated to open the proposed station at Menyamya. He spent some hours talking with me about my experiences in the area and what he might expect on his way to Menyamya. Unfortunately for Doug, he sustained a badly broken shoulder as the result of an accidental fall soon after our conversation.

His replacement was ADO Lloyd Hurrell, another very experienced officer, whom I had already met on the football field when he came to Wau with the Lae side. We spent a few hours, and had a few beers together, while he too questioned me about the Upper Watut area. It was then that I learned that he would be accompanied by Garry Keenan, my classmate from ASOPA. I did not manage to see Garry before they left as by then, I was on my way for leave in Australia.

I have put this account together solely from memory so hopefully any errors and omissions will be excused. All the above photos are mine and helped to jog my memory.



Kukukuku cemetery. The desiccated corpse is squatting inside with bow and arrow. My constable seems unhappy.

VOLCANO

Rod Noble

The Mt. Pinatubo eruption caused Barbara and myself some concern as we were living in the Philippines at the time.

However I have had an earlier association with the “Circle of Fire”. Not everyone has had the opportunity to look into the business end of an active volcano. I did.

It was 1954, and I had been accepted into the ranks of the brave “Sanders of the River” types, known as *Kiaps*, who were going to bring the locals of Papua and New Guinea from the Stone Age into the twentieth century.

I had been posted to Wewak, the HQ of the Sepik District. After I had been there a few months, the District Commissioner, Mr Sid Elliot-Smith summoned me to his office. “Noble”, he said, “You will accompany the Rabaul based vulcanologist to Blup Blup Island and evacuate the inhabitants if he recommends it.” “Yes sir” I answered. I found out later that a Qantas pilot, heading to Hollandia in Dutch New Guinea, now Jayapura, had reported recent volcanic activity from one of the six tiny islands* a few miles off the delta of the mighty Sepik River.

I had been posted to Wewak to be OIC Police due to the temporary absence of Inspector John Grainger investigating the murders of two Patrol Officers at Telefomin.

The necessary arrangements for the trip were made by Sgt Bandi, a member of “my” 16 strong contingent, whom I now trusted absolutely. He was the only policeman who spoke a little English. I was beginning to get the hang of the *lingua franca*, Pidgin English. My homework after office hours and before joining the rest of the expats at the club was studying Capt. Murphy’s text book on this wonderfully expressive language.

I took on board my German trained *haus boi*, Mani. Not a youngster of course– all German residents were expatriated in 1918. But as you can imagine a wonderful help to me, a very young adult pitchforked into this wonderful, colourful country.

After some hours cruising on the Administration vessel, the *MV Thetis*, the island appeared, Mt. Fuji shaped, with a white sand collar rising from the brilliant azure waters of the Bismarck Sea. Above the black sand beach was dense green tropical vegetation pierced by the ever present coconut palms. They were in turn topped by 100m of grey dust, then a slim column of smoke last of all.

I asked the vulcanologist when we had anchored what was to be the plan of action. He said he would spend the night ashore and climb up to inspect the caldera next morning.

After he had landed and I had told the villagers what was going on, then in the interests of protecting government property, I asked the skipper to take us to shelter for the night in the lee of one of the nearby islands.

After anchoring behind Bam Island and when the motor was turned off all was quiet and I was entranced by the warm light of the evening sun over a calm sea. Suddenly from the huge spreading trees on the shore came the screeching and squawking of a large flock of pigeons settling down for the night. I called Mani over and handed him two 12g duck shot cartridges and my double barrelled shot gun and asked him to bring back some birds for my supper.

I had tested his skill with a shotgun when previously I had given him a couple of cartridges and he had returned with 7 duck. This had been in the Kambaramba Lakes area a long way up stream on the Sepik River. His method was to stalk a quietly feeding

flock, fire one cartridge, then when the survivors took flight, fire the other shot at them. He then went round in a canoe and gathered up the dead and wounded.

This night, after a short while he returned to the boat – but I had not heard any shots. When I asked why, he told me that the village headman had requested that he not kill any of the birds. As the locals were not renowned for kindness to wildlife, especially if it was edible, I was intrigued to find out the reason for the request.

Mani explained that the trees were *galip** trees, the fruit of which was a valuable cash income for his clan. Apparently the birds ate the nut. After digesting the husk, the kernel was passed and fell to the ground, making harvesting much easier than climbing the trees.

So I had a usual supper of bully beef and *kaukau* (sweet potato). I retired to the cabin and, in spite of being so very excited with the whole venture, slept soundly to the soporific sound of gently tapping waves on the hull.

Next morning the vulcanologist and I, accompanied by Sgt Bandi and Mani set off to see what was happening at the top. As far as I can remember, we were being followed by all the children and most of the adults of the village. The native pad up to some vegetable gardens and through jungle was easy going. After some time we reached the end of any vegetation and came out onto the grey collar I had seen the previous day.

We paused and gratefully accepted a sweet, cooling drink of *kulau* (green coconut milk). When we set off for the final 100m to the top I noticed that our party was suddenly reduced to only four. When I asked why the locals had stopped I was told that the area we were traversing was inhabited by *dewels* (spirits).

In this area, past the tree line, I had asked the vulcanologist about a small rock the size of a cherry. Around this rock was a circle of dirt 60cm across. He said that the little stone was so hot that it had vaporised the surround of straggly grass.

It was with some trepidation that I continued to the summit if that was the sort of heat I might have to dodge when we got there. Although more than half a century ago, I can still see and smell that active volcanic scene: it makes one resolve to keep all Ten Commandments. Fire and brimstone were issuing from several fumaroles and the sulphurous smell was horrific

All was quiet when we looked in. I was shown where earlier eruptions had enlarged the crater. Many photos were taken and we retired from the noisome sulphurous smelling top to the quiet sweet smelling beach (by comparison).

We returned aboard and our skipper navigated us safely back to base.

While we were comfortably seated in the saloon I enquired whether our trip to the summit was without danger. The expert said it was, but if there had been the slightest *guria* (quake) a most rapid evacuation would have been called for.

I thanked the skipper and that ended one of several memorable trips on river and sea that I had in those two years in Australia's Mandated Territories.

Notes: *Blup Blup and Bam are two of six tiny islets called the Schouten Islands which were named by a Spanish navigator in 1545. Ed: This Schouten Island group has no connection to the Indonesian Schouten Islands

**galip* (*Canarium indicum*): 20-20m tall with canopy 15-20m: lowland tropical tree widely planted around villages in Indonesia, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and PNG. This proteinaceous product from tropical rain forests has a delicious kernel.

The EU is funding support for a new cash crop industry for the *Canarium* nut having an estimated value of US\$300 million. Maybe it will appear in our new Super IGA one day soon?

HELP WANTED

► **David Crotty** writes: I am doing some research into the loss of Qantas Empire flying boat 'Circe' on 28 February 1942 off Java. The circumstances are not known but more information is coming to light from Japanese sources. The Captain of the flying boat was William Purton who was engaged to Shelia Mantle, daughter of the Chief Magistrate at Rabaul. Your biographical research into Ex-Kiaps includes a biography of her father who died on the Montevideo Maru and mentions Sheila as well. I am wondering if you have any contact details for her (if still alive) or the family who settled in Sydney? Any help would be greatly appreciated.

Ed: from further research by Philip Selth, it is known that Ann Sheila Mantle married Lt Col Benjamin Dawson, 1 New Guinea Infantry Bn- in Sydney - they settled in Melbourne- had 3 children.

David Crotty

Curator

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SGT STEVEN BENJAMIN MOIDE CBE, a famous warrior of World War 2.

Ben, aged 88, was living with family at Waigani on the outskirts of Port Moresby.

Ben's father came from the village of Saguane on Kiwai Island near Daru in the Western District while his mother came from the Motuan village of Pari, 5km to the east of Port Moresby. Ben Moide was born on 21 June 1924, the third of nine children. Ben's mixed cultural background was a marked feature of his Army and civilian life.

Ben left the Catholic School at Badili to sign up for the Papuan Infantry Battalion at age 16 without telling his parents but telling the Australian Enlistment Officer that he was 19. Ben's recruit training Sergeant was the equally famous (former Police) Sgt KATUE M.M. from Kikori. Lahui Ako's biography of Ben ("Nameless Warriors") published in 2012 by UPNG (www.pngbuai.com/buybooks) demonstrates that he learnt quickly and was promoted into leadership roles by his Australian taubadas.

The post-war society was difficult for Ben and other soldiers unless they re-enlisted in the Pacific Islands Regiment (from 1951). Ben persevered through the development problems of Port Moresby and found employment with the Australian Administrator, the UPNG Vice- Chancellor and finally SP Brewery. After the war also,

Picture: Luke Marsden Source: The Courier-Mail
Ben MOIDE and Bill BELLAIRS 2013



Ben was very active as a leader in the RSL and in the developing Rugby League organisation.

Ben was honoured with a M.B.E. then a C.B.E. and he was chosen to represent all ex-Servicemen at all PNG Remembrance Day Services (23 July) in recent decades. In that capacity, Ben was an advocate and an icon for the PIB and NGIB in Papua New Guinea. Ben was a frequent and welcome guest at ANZAC Day and Kokoda Day services in Qld where his presence reminded everyone of the critical role played by the PIB and NGIB in all the PNG campaigns (except Milne Bay) during World War 2. Ben maintained a close relationship with Capt. Alan Hooper (PIB, ANGAU) as they reminisced, in Motu, about their war experiences.

It is too soon to assess Ben's broad legacy but his cross-cultural work and his published perspective as a Papuan warrior would both rate highly among historians. Our *PIB NGIB HQ PIR Association* has lost one of its heroes.

May he rest well satisfied with his contribution to his country.

Greg Ivey
PIB NGIB HQ PIR Assn.

William (Bill) BELLAIRS

One of the last Gold Coast Kokoda veterans has died. Local icon and decorated World War II soldier Bill Bellairs passed away surrounded by family at 21st October 2013 yesterday after a short illness.

Mr Bellairs, originally from Victoria, lived on the Gold Coast for more than 35 years and was well known as the patron of the annual Kokoda Challenge and a driving force behind the funding and creation of the Kokoda memorial at Broadbeach's Cascade Gardens, which was opened in 2008.

His son Gary flew from Victoria to be with his father in his last days and said he would be missed by his family and the wider community. "My dad lived a long and full life and for him, family meant a heck of a lot," he said.

"There was an endless stream of people coming to see him while he was in hospital at Alamanda and it made us realise the impact he had on other people in the community.

"To us he was simply Dad and we never saw that other side of him but in the last week it really hit home with us how many people he knew and whose lives he'd touched."

Mr Bellairs was born in August 1917 and enlisted in the Australian Army in 1941 when he was assigned to the 39th Battalion. He was just 24 years old when the battalion arrived in PNG in 1942 and within months was fighting Japan's forces on the treacherous Kokoda Trail. In his last interview just two months ago, Mr Bellairs said his memories of the conflict were strong.

"People must remember all the dangers which have faced our beautiful land," he said.

After the war he married the love of his life, Joy, and had two sons, Gary and David.

He worked as a bookmaker until his retirement in 1977 before moving to the Gold Coast in 1978. In the past decade he worked tirelessly to give veterans greater recognition as well as lobbying the federal government to build a permanent memorial to the Kokoda Trail on the Gold Coast.

He was a well-loved member of the Broadwater Southport Rotary Club and attended his last meeting just one week before his death. Mr Bellairs was farewelled at a service at The Southport School chapel on 23 October 2013.

Source: Andrew Potts
Gold Coast Bulletin

GODFREY FOY (BOB OR SCRUBBY) HALL

- Previously noted (UV 01/1991)

The name Scrubby was anointed from his early experiences on the golf course at Katoomba in the Blue Mountains of New South Wales, where Bob was a solicitor. He died in October 1990, aged 76 years.

In 1954 he applied for a position as stipendiary magistrate for the then Territory of Papua New Guinea was accepted and posted to Rabaul on New Britain. Bob quite enjoyed the challenge of this reasonably new frontier and was particularly interested in the local people trying to involve their legal understanding with that of the white man's law. He also related well to the large Chinese population of the area.

Bob was also coroner as well as magistrate and his duties involved extensive travel, to Kavieng, Bougainville, Manus, Duke of York Islands along with outposts on New Britain... Kokopo, Kerevat, Pomio and Talasea to mention a few. Travel was in rugged D.C.3 or amphibious Catalina, sometimes by government trawlers or tug, car or half truck and occasionally just on foot patrol.

He enjoyed the trips on the trawlers, sometimes able to take the family, standing at the bow of the vessel at night watching the dolphins playing in the fluorescent water, a beautiful sight. He continued his love for golf on the picturesque Rabaul course as well as developing an interest in baseball and basketball.

Due to his sympathy with the locals, he was transferred to Port Moresby in 1960 where the powers to be could keep a closer eye on him. He served there till 1963 when the pressure became untenable so he transferred to Alice Springs N. T.

Here he also took on the role of mining warden and licensing magistrate, doing a monthly circuit of Katherine and Tennant Creek, as well as trips to remote outstations such as Hermannsburg, Papunya, and Yuendumu, where he had more success working with aboriginal understanding of law combined with white law. At times his jurisdiction would cover the whole of the Northern Territory to Oodnadatta in South Australia, from Camowéal in Queensland to the Western Australian border. He served on the bench till 1978, retiring to go back to private practice often taking on cases for the battlers. Failing health saw him retire in 1982 and he and wife Betty moved to rural acreage at Wamuran QId till his death in 1990.

During his time in Alice he was heavily involved in lawn bowls, baseball and women's softball and the Alice Springs Rotary club. Betty lived on till 2008 and they are survived by sons Arthur and Robert.

Ed: Arthur Hall wrote: I am the eldest son of Godfrey Foy (Bob) Hall magistrate in Rabaul 1954 till 1960 then Port Moresby till 63 when we transferred to Alice Springs NT.

I noted that the entry for father in the alphabetical listing is rather brief and wondered if we could add to it?

MY TIME IN AUSTRALIA 1961-4: P.J.L (JOHN) GROENEWALD

In August 1960 as I was writing my final examinations for a B.Sc. in Land Surveying at the University of Cape Town the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority advertised in South Africa for engineers and surveyors. I applied and in early 1961 seven engineers and four land surveyors from all over South Africa arrived in Cooma. We were assigned to different departments and areas of the Snowy Scheme and I went to Khancoban with the Control Survey Section.

Most of the work I did involved fixing control points and setting out structures from these points. To get to the more remote places we went on horseback and used pack-horses to carry our equipment. At other times we camped at places like Mont Water Springs and Windy Creek. The two projects where I did most survey work were Windy Creek Dam and Murray I Power Station.

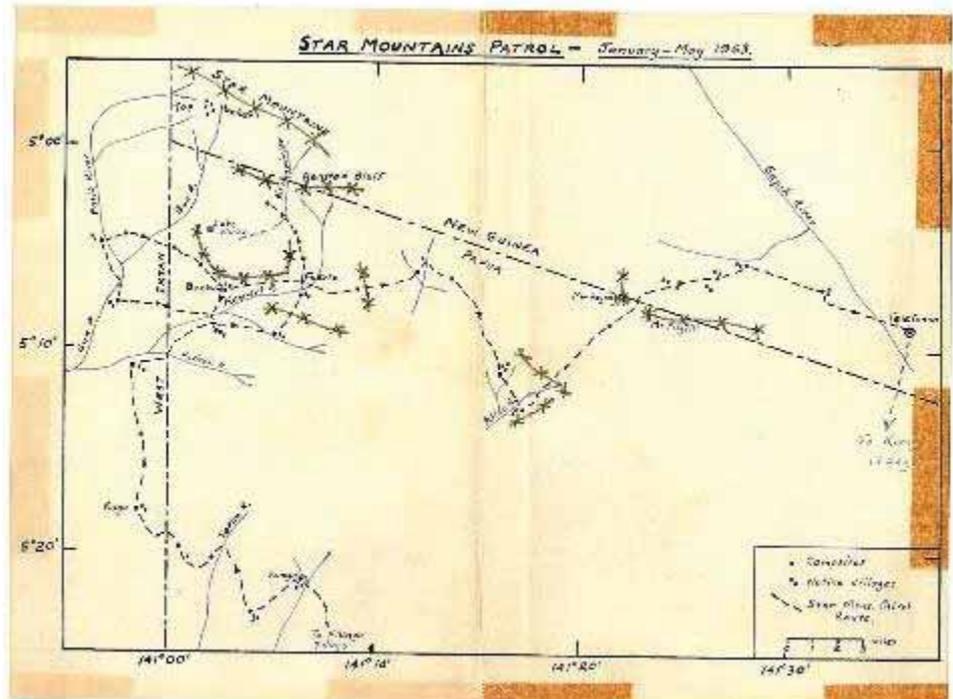
The Authority owned a Wild T4 theodolite which was used primarily for astronomical observations. I was lucky enough to be taught to use this instrument. In the winter of 1962 (when the T4 could not be used on the Scheme due to the weather) I was seconded to the Department of National Mapping and spent two months carrying out La Place observations at points between Toowoomba and Ayr in Queensland.

Soon after returning to Khancoban the Dept. of National Mapping advertised for a surveyor whose duties would include T4 work. I applied and a transfer was arranged for me to move from The Snowy to Natmap at the beginning of 1963. In early December I was contacted by Natmap asking whether I would be prepared to go to Papua-New Guinea as soon as I started in 1963. I cannot remember but doubt that I knew exactly where it was let alone anything about the country. However I was young and game to do or see anything different and readily accepted the offer.

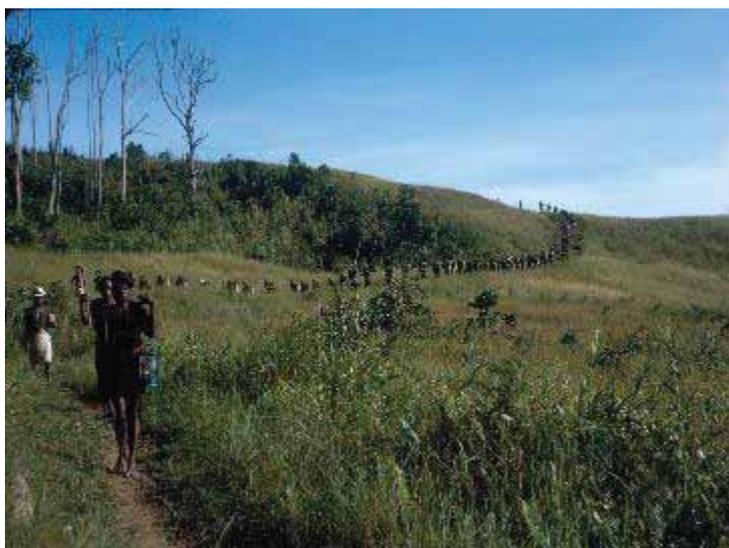
Upon starting with Natmap I was informed that I would be joining The Star Mountains Patrol which would be patrolling along the boundary with West New Guinea northwards from Kiunga towards the Star Mountains. On 15 January 1963

I flew from Melbourne to Port Moresby where I was met by Dave Cook the local Natmap surveyor. Dave was great in assisting me to purchase supplies and acquire suitable clothing and footwear for what lay ahead.

My duties on the patrol would be to prepare a rough track map using compass bearings and estimates of the distances

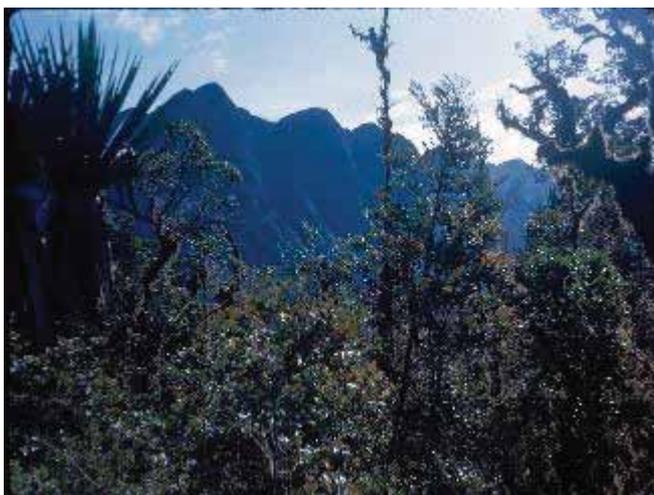


covered each day. Needless to say this was very much hit-and-miss considering the terrain we were walking through. (Oh for GPS!!!) More importantly I had a Wild T2 theodolite with which I was to do astronomical position line fixes which would not only give us accurate geographical co-ordinates but would also be used as ground control for aerial mapping. For this second purpose it was necessary to mark the points fixed by these means with stones or logs forming large crosses which would be visible on future aerial photographs. This was all very well in theory but astronomical observations were virtually impossible on most nights due to cloud. Then on the rare clear night we would be camped in dense jungle with the tree canopy obscuring the sky. As a result I was only able to observe 13 fixes during the 5 month period. To make matters worse the spot photography I did of these points from the air at the end of the patrol was not much use.



As will be seen from my diary (which incidentally is the first and last time I have ever kept a daily diary) the patrol was tough at times and on many an occasion I would have happily got out of there. On the other hand I can say that the Star Mountains Patrol was one of the most exciting and memorable experiences of my life. My only claim to fame was that I was the only European member who did the whole patrol as Ross left for a while

and Des did not do the homeward leg from Telefomin to Kiunga. I would however like to pay tribute to Des Fitzer, Ross Henderson and Dan Claasen (who was with us for a short period) for their friendship and camaraderie and to the police and carriers for all the hard work they did and for ensuring our safety. It says much for Des's leadership and character that I cannot remember a single argument or unpleasant incident throughout the period.



After returning to Natmap in Melbourne I spent a week at Parkes at the radio telescope where we did some La Place observations. In August 1963 I set off with 3 field-assistants in two trucks to do more La Place observations across the Nullarbor. We started near Watson working along the railway line and ended close to Kalgoorlie in early December.

I had had my share of camping and bush-life during 1963 and my 3 year contract with the Snowy was completed at the end of that year. In February 1964 I returned to South Africa where I have been in private practise as a land surveyor in Cape

Town. For the past 10 years I have lived in Hermanus a lovely coastal town 130 kms. east of Cape Town and plan to retire fully at the end of this month.

I have been back to Australia in 1999 for the huge Snowy re-union and again in 2009 to attend the wedding of a niece in Adelaide. It is a country of which I have many great memories. John Groenewald, Hermanus, South Africa, May 2013



COLLECTING THE BOOKS OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA AND PAPUA

Charles Thomas Fletcher

I specialize in the printed material and books of British New Guinea and Papua.

I have written this summary to give readers with an interest in colonial Papua New Guinea history an idea of the vast amount of written material available.

Fortunately it is still possible to acquire a reasonable library of first editions for a small outlay through the numerous internet book sites and by visiting second hand and, antiquarian bookshops. Also the assistance of a book dealer in my case the gentlemanly Bill McGrath of Pacific Book House helps. The search engines of the National library and state libraries are valuable research aids. With the advent of print on demand books and facsimile editions it is relatively easy to develop a library of the period. But to form a library of first editions, the aim of most bibliophiles is harder

Invariably with any collection there are items that rarely become available and there are expensive items (not necessarily the same). Still one collects in hope. Most collectors can tell of unexpected treasures being found on a dusty bookshelf, mispriced or mis-described. From my experience it is wiser to purchase scarcer items rather than wait (mostly in forlorn hope) for a better or cheaper volume to be located.

In this article I will concentrate on the period ending when British New Guinea was officially renamed the Territory of Papua in 1905 and when Australian administration commenced in 1906.

From 1847 to 1876, three coastal surveying and exploration voyage reports were published. Beete Jukes, two volume set Narrative of the Surveying Voyage of HMS Fly, 1847. John Macgillivray's Narrative of the Voyage of HMS Rattlesnake, two volumes, 1852 and lastly Captain John Moresby's Discoveries and Surveys in New Guinea and the D'Entrecasteaux Islands. One volume published 1876. All of these books are still readily available in 1st. Editions and in cheaper editions. Mention is made of a book, The Adventures of a Griffin on a Voyage of Discovery by Harden S Melville published in 1867. Melville was the artist on Juke's expedition and published a fictional (but based on fact) account of the voyage. This book is rare.

Before the arrival of the Revd. W.G.Lawes (the first permanent European resident of Port Moresby) in 1874. The Marist brothers had established a Mission station in 1847 on Woodlark Island, which was later abandoned. The only recorded book I am aware of from this era is Pierre Montrouzier's *Essai Sur La Faune De L'le De Woodlark* published in 1885.

To supply the mission (which had been re-established by the Foreign Missionaries of Milan in 1852) the brig "*Gazelle*" sailed to Woodlark Island but the ship was plundered and crew murdered in September, 1855. The New South Wales Government although aware of the tragedy failed to dispatch a punitive expedition. The government published a 16 page report. Parliamentary Paper #4128-A, 1857 titled *Massacre at Woodlark Island Of crew and Passengers*. Both these items are rare.

In 1871 the Reverend Samuel Macfarlane and Reverend Murray sailed from New Caledonia to New Guinea, but unlike Lawes they established a Mission station on the Australian mainland at Somerset and later at Darnley Island in the Torres Straits. The original published account in 1872 of this journey is exceedingly rare. Fortunately, this report appears as a 40 page appendix in Macfarlane's book, *The Story of the Lifu Mission (New Caledonia) 1873*. Macfarlane's other book *Amongst the Cannibals of New Guinea* was published in England in 1886 and in Philadelphia in 1888. Both editions become available from time to time. Macfarlane published a number of short reports on journeys with D'Albertis, Chester and Macgregor. All of these reports are scarce.

Luigi D'Albertis, in 1880 published *New Guinea What I Did and What I Saw*, in two volumes. The set is readily available. There is a shorter version of this narrative in Italian. D'Albertis was a disciple of gun boat diplomacy and refined the art on his Fly River voyage. A number of articles by D'Albertis have appeared in *Geographical society Journals*.

Sir William Macgregor was appointed Administrator and later Lieutenant Governor in 1888, retiring in 1896; Macgregor kept in close contact with the Government of Queensland who then communicated with the Colonial Office in London. The first of what evolved into a series (five in total) of *Country Handbooks* was produced by Sir William; *Handbook of Information for Intending Settlers in British New Guinea* was published in 1892. In 1897 and 1899 *British New Guinea; Country and People* a 100 page article was published by the Royal Geographical Society in their journal.

The annexation of British New Guinea was a debacle. Three attempts were made. In 1873 Captain John Moresby named and claimed three islands in the east of the country but ratification of this action by the Colonial Office was not granted. Then in 1883 Henry Chester, the Police magistrate on Thursday island and employed by the Government of Queensland was instructed to proceed to Port Moresby and annex the county and adjoining islands. This Chester did by hoisting the flag on the 4th. April, 1883. The Colonial Secretary Lord Derby, declared the whole exercise invalid. Chester has two books, both extremely rare. *Narrative of Expeditions to New Guinea in a Series of Letters Addressed to the Colonial Secretary of Queensland, 1878*. The other publication is even rarer, *Proposed British Expedition to, and Settlement on, the great island of New Guinea, 1871*.

Finally in September of 1884, Commodore Erskine of H.M.S Nelson was requested by the Colonial Office to proceed to Port Moresby and annex British New Guinea to the Crown. The flag was hoisted, three cheers given, then a volley of shots, the Rev. Lawes interpreting. By this time the villagers must have been bewildered.

Erskine's book documented the occasion. "*Narrative of the Expedition of the Australian Squadron to the South-East Coast of New Guinea October to December,*

1884" New South Wales Government Printing Office in 1885, 500 printed. I am aware of four copies of this book that have listed for sale in the last 15 years, a most expensive book. The series of photographs in the book are attributed to Augustine Dyer, the New South Wales Government photographer. A magnificent facsimile edition (1,000 copies) in slip case with simulated leather covers and gilt lettering was produced in 1984 to commemorate the opening of Papua New Guinea's Parliament House and also to commemorate the centenary year of the proclamation of British New Guinea. This edition is readily available.

Along with the annexation expedition two other books were printed. Keyser's, *Our Cruise to New Guinea* (1885) a rare book, the other on the annexation was by Charles Lyne, a reporter from the Sydney Morning Herald who wrote *New Guinea: An Account of the Establishment of the British Protectorate* (1885), readily available Both of these men sailed on the Nelson to British New Guinea.

In 1885 the Geographical Society of Australasia decided to sponsor an exploration journey to the Fly River. A detailed summary of the preparations, titled. *The Exploratory Expedition to New Guinea* (Compiled by Edward Pulsford) was published 1885.

Two reports of the journey were printed, both of which are rare. Everill, the Captain of the *Bonito* submitted an 18 page report, *Exploration of New Guinea*, which was also published in the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, NSW branch in 1888. William Bauerlen, the botanist on the expedition submitted his report titled *The Voyage of the Bonito, An account of the Fly River expedition to New Guinea*, Gibbs, Shallard and Co. 1886, 32 Pages. Lindt's, *Picturesque New Guinea*, 1887 includes an appendix, Captain Everill's report of the Fly River Expedition.

The first annual report from the protectorate was for the year 1886 by Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, Sir Peter Scratchley (1884-1885) but due to Scratchley's death was written by the Government Secretary, Seymour Fort. These annual reports make enthralling reading; there are new discoveries, new peoples, strange customs, hazardous and sometimes dangerous patrolling and basic living conditions. Queensland and Victoria each printed their own copies of the annual reports. The New South Wales Legislative Council also published *The British New Guinea annual report for the year 1888* (apparently minus maps). I have not been able to locate any further annual reports from New South Wales. The British Colonial Office also published an annual report, minus maps. In 1886 the Federal Council of Australasia, meeting in Tasmania printed Douglas's report of 1886, which appears to be the first and only annual report published by the Federal Council. The Colonial reports 15 in total were issued between 1886 and 1900.

Probably the most well-known book from this early period is Lindt's, *Picturesque New Guinea*, 1887. Lindt accompanied Sir Peter Scratchley. Under-rated books as not only are the many photographs of historical interest but Lindt provides a detailed commentary of his activities. The first edition of this book is easily found and the facsimile edition published in 1980 is readily located. Lindt's other published work *British New Guinea Centennial Exhibition*, Melbourne, 1888 is virtually unobtainable.

In 1891, Andrew George Maitland, a geologist was seconded to British New Guinea by the Queensland Government. In 1892, his report *Geological Observations in British New Guinea*, 34 pages, with three folding maps and diagrams was published. Maitland accompanied Macgregor on his tours of inspection on the Government launch the *Merrie England* and as such many of his observations were hurried due to time limitations. The report is scarce.

The anthropologist, A.C. Haddon who was based in the Torres Straits worked also in the area west of Port Moresby published in 1894, *Decorative Art of British New Guinea*. - a study in Papuan ethnography. It is a monumental work which is occasionally available for sale. Haddon also published *Headhunters, Black, White and Brown*. 1901.

Probably the three most well-known missionary figures from the early years would be the Revd. George Lawes, James Chalmers and Charles Abel. Lawes and Chalmers were a formidable team. While Chalmers was away exploring and spreading the gospel, Lawes produced a vast amount of translation work amongst the Motuan. Lawes published *Motu Grammar and Vocabulary* 1885 and the revised editions of 1888 and 1896. He also published the *New Testament in Motu*, other biblical texts and a number of primary school aids. Charles Abel who arrived in British New Guinea in 1890 eventually found the constraints of the London Missionary Society a hindrance to his missionary ideals. He left (on good terms) and formed the Kwato mission. Abel wrote a children's book, which is readily available *Savage Life in New Guinea*, 1901, later translated into Welsh. Of the three, James Chalmers was the most prolific. After being eaten on Goaribari Island in 1901 he became more of a legend. He wrote *Adventures in New Guinea*, 1886 and *Pioneering in New Guinea* in 1887 also a number of translations and published papers in *Geographical Journals*. There have been many books written about his life and unorthodox demise.

The above is an indication of the books available, there are many others, by missionaries, linguists and explorers (both government and private). There is little from traders or miners. Many books I have not mentioned, some are rare, some readily available, while others appears from time to time on the numerous book sites. There are items that I am aware of but have never been able to purchase or see offered for sale.

Hopefully this article has provided an insight into what is available. The list is not exhaustive. British New Guinea and later Papua have been fortunate in the calibre of its senior Government Officials the skill and dedication of the anthropologists, linguists and missionaries who worked in the field. All this accomplished when communications were extremely basic and living conditions harsh.

The period between 1906 to the present is just as interesting, if not more so.

Charles Fletcher

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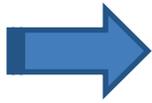
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PNGAA has a new mailing address

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There will be six months changeover to 15 July 2014.

REUNIONS

► 50th Reunion - Cadet Patrol Officers 1963

On 8th November, 2013 eleven former Patrol Officers and six wives gathered at the Palmwoods Hotel, Sunshine Coast to celebrate the passing of fifty years since joining the Department of Native Affairs on 26th August, 1963. Twenty innocents presented themselves at ASOPA on that day. Another lad joined us later in Port Moresby. I think it is correct to say that all of us had no idea of what lay ahead. Last minute trepidation may have been felt by some especially after a lecture by the imposing and heavily bearded Bill Biscoe!

As expected much camaraderie and many tall tales were enjoyed on the night. John Brady proposed a toast "To absent friends". Two of our number had passed away, three were contacted but unable to attend and unfortunately the remaining five were untraceable. Special efforts to be there by Bill and Georgie Hawley who came from Perth, Ted Domeney from Hobart, Mike and Barbara Bell from Melbourne and Greg McGrath from Sale were appreciated.

The way this illustrious group of Cadet Patrol Officers came together may interest some readers. We answered a catching advertisement in the national newspapers - the words "*Careers with a Challenge*" say it all. Note the words "Careers" and "Challenge".

Harry West interviewed us in our respective State capitals. At ASOPA for a month of orientation, the statement "We'll (meaning Australians) be in T.P.& N.G. for another fifty years" was often mentioned. Little did we know. At the eleventh hour, from memory about our second last day at ASOPA, our bags packed and our minds bursting with the teachings of the eminent ASOPA staff, a startling announcement was made: "Sorry boys, although you have been employed as permanent Officers, in fact you will be Contract Officers and here are six year contracts for you to sign". I do not remember any reaction from the boys to this career shattering news. At that age, I suppose, six years is a career anyway.

We thus became the first of the "Contract Kiaps". As it happened the "contracts" were renewed after the six years and in fact some of our group stayed in or at least in touch with P.N.G. for many years. Needless to say P.N.G. has remained close to our hearts for fifty years.

Steve GIBSON

► PNGAA 2013 ADELAIDE REUNION

In 2013, sixty four PNGAA members and their friends attended the 13th annual South Australian PNGAA Reunion Lunch at the Public Schools Club in Adelaide on Sunday 27 October.

Master-of-Ceremonies, Graham Taylor read a welcoming message from PNGAA President, Andrea Williams and extended a warm welcome to our new PNGAA members joining us who were members of the former Montevideo Maru and Rabaul Society

Our special guest and speaker at the 2013 reunion was: **Emeritus Professor Ian Maddocks, Senior Australian of the Year 2013.**

Four of Ian's former medical colleagues who were involved with him in medical training in Papua New Guinea were present: Doctors Roy Scragg; Ken Clezy; Clive Auricht; and Anthony Radford.

When medical training at the Papuan Medical College was incorporated into the University of Papua New Guinea, Ian became Foundation Professor of Clinical Sciences. Roy Scragg, Foundation Professor of Public Health introduced Ian and the vote-of-thanks was given by Anthony Radford, Associate Professor Rural Training.

Five authors contributed to the 'Panel of Authors' at the luncheon:

- *Pari Hanua* by Ian Maddocks
- *Singsings, Sutures & Sorcery* by Anthony J Radford
- *Medicine Beyond Kokoda* by Clive Auricht
- *Now in Remission - A Surgical Life* by Ken Clezy
- *La-Sisi Malangan Canoe* by Harold Gallasch and Neil McLeod

It is interesting that four of the authors are from a medical background whilst Harold was an agronomist. They generously donated a signed copy of their book for the raffle.

We are pleased to include a copy of Ian Maddocks' address: **Three personal encounters with Papua New Guinea, 1953-2012.** See page 19 of this edition

Graham TAYLOR and Jan KLEINIG

► It has been proposed that another Melbourne reunion of **Exkiaps and other former PNG Public Servants** be organised for the Melbourne Cup weekend 2014.

Persons interested in attending such a reunion (actual date and venue to be fixed) are asked to contact Peter Edwards with suggestions by email at exkiap1@dodo.com.au"

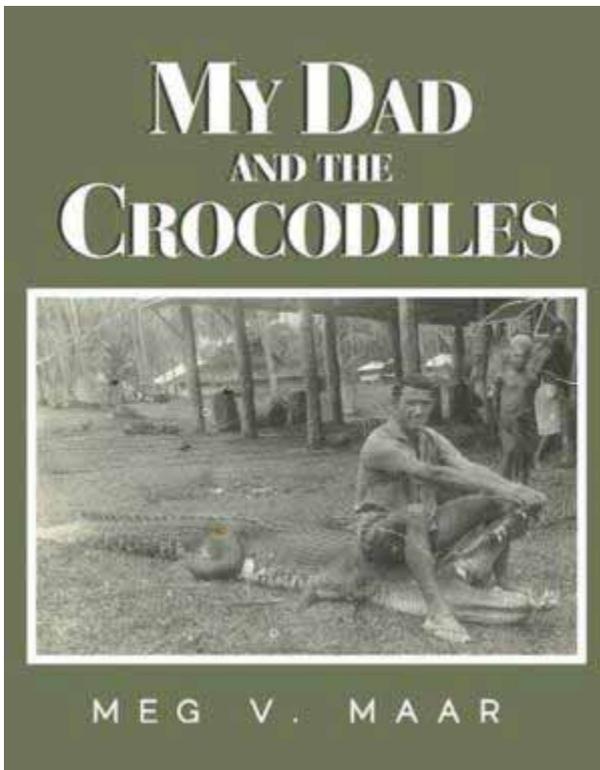
New Guinea's Birds of Paradise

For some absolutely exquisite photography and footage of Birds of Paradise, go to the “YouTube” link below. We suggest you turn on your speakers as well and listen to the magnificent range of recorded mating calls.

Birds-of-Paradise Project Introduction

http://www.youtube.com/watch_popup?v=YTR21os8gTA

BOOK NEWS



“MY DAD AND THE CROCODILES” by **Meg V Maar**. The book is big at; 470 pages, 72 chapters, and only costs \$5.99 US.

Have a look, Amazon Kindle allows readers to see seven and a half chapters of the book for free, this will give you an idea how the story begins and where it leads, It is extremely well written and most people not only ex PNG expatriates will, I’m sure enjoy it. Best of all it’s real, an adventure set in a time such as we will never see again, better than fiction.

The real life adventures of a crocodile hunter on the Solomon Islands, South Pacific in the early 60’s.

Here is the link, just click on it or copy and paste into your browser;

http://www.amazon.com/My-Dad-And-The-Crocodiles-book/dp/BooGWTWRK4/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1386033462&sr=8-1&keywords=my+dad+and+the+crocodiles

Winston Brown, *NOMAD: ONE MAN'S STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL IN NIUGINI*

Reviewed by Martin Kerr www.maskimedia.com.au

2013 (second edition), \$25, PWB Publishing, 4 Cornish Close, Atherton Queensland 4883 Tel: 0415362007
417 pp PB printed through Creative Space, Amazon USA (Made USA Charleston, SC 29 October 2013)

A reviewer of Winston Brown's *Nomad: One Man's Struggle for Survival in Niugini* says, "Nomad is a novel of many parts." But there is also a sense of awe and anticipation due largely to the manner in which the author has constructed the novel.

Love and devotion shines through in the generous thoughts of Maree, the wife of the hero, whose husband lies stricken with head injuries from an assault by highland warriors. As a counterbalance to these noble sentiments come the competitive, jealous, envious, and sometimes offhand actions of pilots, engineers, business persons and the suspicions felt by Hairy Richards. Hairy is the centre of the story, a pilot and businessman with skills waiting to be launched into a business world adapting to the fast moving cultural changes resulting from the Independence of Papua New Guinea in 1975. As the plot thickens and pilots take risks and work out their indiscretions, Hairy, with the help Maree handles these situations with growing confidence.

There are named and recognisable persons in the novel including trader Jim McKinnon and the Leahy brothers of Mt Hagen. This makes the novel lifelike but may well put players in embarrassing situations. Truth may not be far from fiction and in this fiction damning accusations are made or implied which may or may not be directed to people alive or recently deceased. In this novel the plot appears to be cut off, leaving unresolved the possible capture and conviction of Hairy's attackers and who, if anyone, put them up to it.

For those with an interest in aircraft, the technical side is sufficient and never intrudes on the story which includes breakdowns, overloading, heavy landings and near misses with the rugged terrain. There are few, if any, *Nomad* aircraft (wholly developed and built in Australia) flying today. Rather, the confident author and pilot is free to develop characters mainly through competent dialogue which also supports the action forward.

Unfortunately the book needs a little more editing to sort out the misplaced quotation marks and consistency with PNG or P.N.G.. There is an apparent howler in the epilogue when a Trislander aircraft crashed on a wet strip on the banks of the Sepik River: obviously at Ambunti, (in fact at Annenberg in Madang Province) not Amanab, which is near the Indonesian border.

This is an ambitious but most readable and exciting novel. As a reviewer with some experience of PNG and in particular the Sepik area, the author's ability to bring in towns, rivers, valleys, the seafronts, clouds and general weather conditions with apparent little exertion makes the book suitable for the general reader looking for romance, excitement and exotic locations.

'FIRE MOUNTAINS OF THE ISLANDS: A HISTORY OF VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMON ISLANDS' written by Wally JOHNSON was published late last year by ANU E Press. It is now available as a free on-line download for anyone by using <http://epress.anu.edu.au/titles/fire-mountains-of-the-islands> Hard-copy off-prints are available too and can be ordered at cost from the same website.

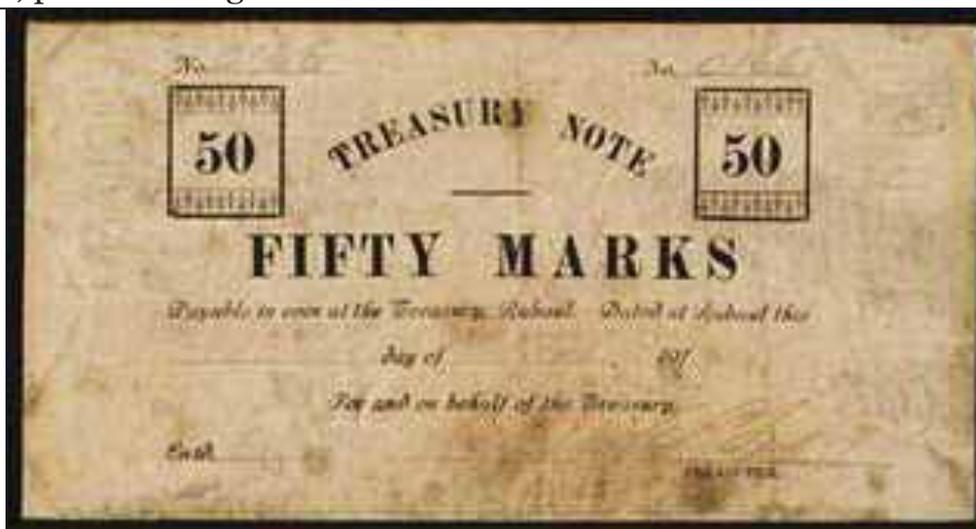
NEEDED- BUT NOT WANTED: CHINESE IN RABAU 1884-1960

by Peter Cahill. Peter has the last 10 copies available to sell as the house is being re-decorated and extra space for PNGGA donations is needed. He won't be re-printing or up-dating it. Thinking about volume 2 1961- 1975. E: p.cahill@uqconnect.net OR 7 Wynyard Street, Indooroopilly. 4068) for \$35.00 plus postage.

THE LOST TAIL by Patricia Bernard and Tricia Oktober

ISBN: 9781921665868 Published 2013, Hardback, 32 pp, illustrated picture storybook; Available from Ford Street Publishing or from Patricia Bernard (E: Patricia Bernard patriciabernard@iinet.net.au)

A story about a group of Bundy Tribe boys who walk from their village to Goroka Show in the hope of winning some money to buy a water tank. Their dance is the snake dance, and their mothers have made a 5 metre long material snake stuffed with grass, and one of the men has carved a wooden head for it. On arriving Nura is so tired he goes to sleep immediately (he is the youngest. Six years old. And he dances with the tail). On awaking he discovers the other boys have gone and the snake is gone. This where I come in. I met him crying his eyes out! So I followed him around photographing him as he searched and caused chaos while searching for the snake. When he found it, he poked his tongue out at me. Great photo. So on returning to Australia I wrote the story and sold it to Ford Publishing, Clifton Hill, Melbourne. The book has been illustrated by Trish Oktober, prize winning artist who lives in Katoomba.



After taking over German New Guinea in 1914, the Australian government released an emergency issue of paper money which circulated with the German currency. The note, shown above, was known as the **Rabaul Treasury banknote**. A total of only 29 notes are known to have survived. Do you have one? E: editor@pngaa.net

IKUPU OVIA

By Ivan Champion

*This article was transcribed by **Sir Ramon THURECT**, from a type written and signed document. It came into his possession recently by way of one of his employees who is the son of Ikupu Ovia.*

Editor

Ikupu Ovia was our cook at Misima in January 1942. The Japanese had just captured Rabaul. I was Resident Magistrate at Misima and I received a wireless message from Samarai that I had to evacuate all the Europeans on Misima without delay. There were about 42 white miners on Misima and several hundred labourers from the D'Entrecastaux Islands.

I commandeered a schooner in Misima Harbour belonging to one of the mining companies and put all the European miners on her. I had to leave all my police and other Papuan Staff at Misima. I left the station in charge of Kenneth KIAU, my clerk, and I had to leave Ikupu with my little fox terrier dog Frisky. I expected to come back to Misima after I had taken the miners to Samarai.

When I got to Samarai I was told that I would be wanted in Port Moresby. So I had to do something about the Papuans left on Misima. Mr Whitehouse, the Medical Assistant, offered to go back and evacuate all the people. Lorrie Henderson, who had recruited the labourers at Misima, offered to go back and bring them home to their islands.

When I got to Port Moresby, the Japanese had bombed it several times. On the 14th February the civil government ceased and a military government took over.

In the harbour was Sir Hubert Murray's yacht *LAURABADA*.

She was anchored at Tatana Island. I was taken into the Navy and the Naval Officer in charge told me to captain the *LAURABADA*. Her engineer, Mr Jim Ritchie was on board but only one or two crew. I had to find a crew. Then a lot of labourers came in from the west where they had been working for the oil company. With these people was TOM IADAKU a Suau man who lived in Elevala. I knew him when I was in Misima years ago when he was engineer on the *Elevala*, another government ship. I asked Tom to pick me a crew out of the labourers and he picked some men from Wedau and Dogura. One or two were engineers but the others had never been to sea. Well Tom, Mr Ritchie and I trained them to steer and handle boats. They could read and write English so we did not have much trouble teaching them to read the compass.

We were then all ready for sea, and I became a Lieutenant in the Royal Australian Navy. We were sent to Yule Island and other places bringing in Europeans who had walked over from Wau. Then to my surprise Ikupu walked along the wharf with my dog Frisky. He had been evacuated from Misima to Samarai and had found his way to Port Moresby. I made him my steward, the Captain's steward and Frisky became the ship's mascot

In March we were sent to Dobu to meet the ship *Lakatoi* which was full of Europeans escaping from the Japanese in New Britain. I escorted the *Lakatoi* past Samarai and she went onto Cairns.

In April, one afternoon I got a message from the Navy that I had to leave that night for New Britain and rescue Australian soldiers who had been chased out of Rabaul by the Japanese.

We left at 1 am on the morning of 6th April and steamed through to Kitava Island in the Trobriands. We left Kitava in the morning of the 8th and steamed all day North to New Britain. I had to arrive at daylight so that the Japanese would not see me. We were making for Palmalmal plantation, Jacquinot Bay, on the south coast of New Britain. None of us had ever been there before, but we found the little bay. Here were 156 soldiers who had come all the way from Rabaul. Many were very sick. We packed them all aboard that afternoon as well as two children. They were Amboinese women.

We left that afternoon in a heavy rainstorm so that the Japanese could not see us. During the night one of the soldiers died and next morning we buried him at sea. We steamed on and passed Kitava at 3pm and on during the night soon to Dawson island, passed Dobu and then through China Straits and all night again, and arrived in Port Moresby at 2pm on Sunday 12th April. The BP ship *Malaita* was in the harbour and took all the soldiers to Australia that night.

Next *Laurabada* was called out at 1 am in the morning to go south 100 miles of Port Moresby to find a lifeboat with people in, that an aircraft had reported seeing. Heavy south east wind and arriving 100 miles south at 3 pm no sign of lifeboat so we turned west all night towards Torres Strait but next morning no lifeboat so got a wireless message from the Navy to go to Fife Bay and pick up some American airmen who had crashed into Mullens Harbour. We had a terrible trip, seas washing all over the ship. We made Fife Bay to find that the Airmen had gone to Milne Bay.

Turned back towards Port Moresby and arriving there heard that the Coral Sea battle was being fought out near Misima between the American and Australian ships and aircraft, and the Japanese.

The Japanese were on their way to capture Port Moresby but were beaten back. Received orders from the Navy that the *Laurabada* had to go out to the Coral Sea and rescue any survivors from the battle. We went to Milne Bay and on the way near Suau picked up American airmen drifting in on rubber rafts. We took them to Milne Bay. Captain Mac Rich joined the ship to go out with us. We had forty Australian soldiers on board too, to act as guards for any Japanese we might pick up. We visited all the islands near Samarai and then went out to Wari Island and then on through the night to pass south of Deboyne Lagoon where the Japanese had a seaplane base. In the morning we steamed down the islands of the Calvados chain asking the people if they had seen any American or Japanese. None. So we went to Sudest. Here a launch belonging to Mr Osborne of Rossel island was waiting, and the Rossel Islanders aboard had a letter from two American airmen at Mr Osborne's place who had been

shot down in their plane in Rossel Island lagoon, and picked up by the Samoan Missionary.

We went across to Rossel, picked up the airmen, Ensign QUIGLEY and Sgt WATERHOUSE who belong to the aircraft carrier *Lexington* which had been sunk by the Japanese. We went back through the Calvados Chain and then onto Misima where we arrived at 6 am, in the morning. Here I was met by Kenneth KIAU and Interpreter MOIMOI. They told us that everything was all right on Misima and no Japanese had landed. They had heard that that the Japanese were at Deboyne Lagoon on Nivani Island. I then had orders to go there and so we went, but found that the Japanese had cleared out leaving a couple of sunken seaplanes there. Back to Misima then all night voyage to the Laughlan Islands and we passed over the sea where the battle had been fought and the Japanese aircraft carrier *SHOHU* had been sunk. Got to Laughlans at 6. am. No Japanese. Then onto Woodlark, and from Woodlark, past the Marshall Bennett Islands of Gawa and Iwa, and onto Kitava where we anchored. We heard that there were Japanese on Kitava, went ashore but found no Japanese. We left again that night and steamed all night long down to Dawson Island, then across to Dobu and onto Gili Gili in Milne Bay. Here I got orders to make a survey of the harbour to bring big ships in and Mac Rich orders to build a pontoon wharf.

I then went back to Port Moresby and I handed over the command of *Laurabada* to Lieutenant Burns as I had to pilot the ships to Milne Bay. I went aboard *H.M.A.S. Warrego* and with another Australian warship and a Dutch steamer we took soldiers and machinery to build an airfield at Milne Bay.

It was some weeks again before I joined the *Laurabada* again as captain. We then went out to all the islands putting Australian soldiers as coast watchers. We went to Goodenough, Fergusson, Egum, Torlesse, and then to Dawson island. We anchored off Samarai and a whole lot of Japanese bombers went over to bomb Milne Bay.

From Samarai we went to Port Moresby and when we got there the Naval Officer in charge Commander Hunt, said: "you were very lucky, the Japanese landed at Milne Bay last night". We must have been just ahead of the Japanese fleet at Dawson Island, because the Australian soldiers we had landed there warned that the Japanese fleet was coming down.

During the next few weeks we made several voyages to Kerema, Kairuku, and Abau. The *Laurabada* was now leaking a lot and it was decided to send her to Townsville for repairs. So we sailed to Townsville in September and she was put up on the slip.

I then left the *Laurabada* and became Captain of *H.M.A.S. PALUMA* and went back to Papua to survey the reefs at Cape Nelson. After that I was the pilot for the American and Australian ships taking soldiers and stores from Milne Bay to Oro Bay where fighting was going on

The *Laurabada* stayed in Townsville until January, 1943 and a Lieutenant of the Australian Navy, Evans, became her captain.

I took over command of the *Laurabada* again in May, 1943, and we put our more soldiers to the islands and then we surveyed Lae harbour. From Lae we went to Langemak Bay and surveyed it while fighting was going on between Australian soldiers and the Japanese at Finschhafen. Every morning the Japanese bombers used to come over and bomb the Australians. They used to fly right over us but did not try to bomb us.

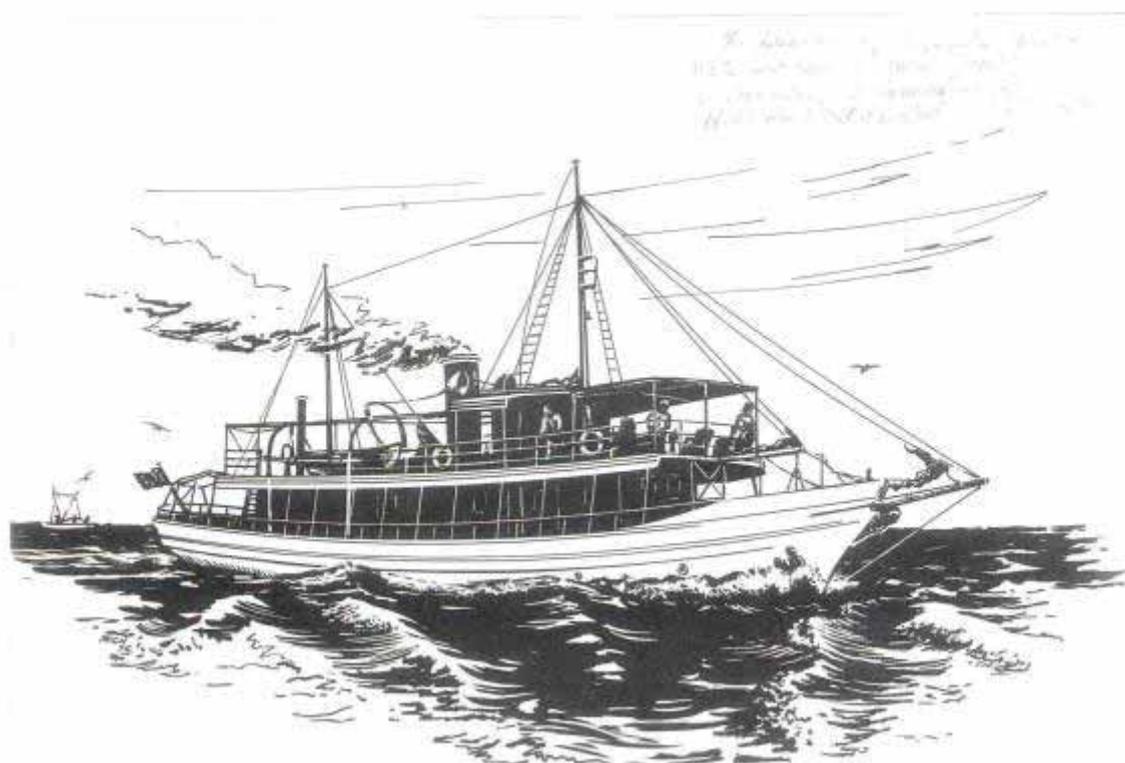
After all these surveys were done I left the *Laurabada* and went to Sydney where I took command over other survey ships. Lieutenant Evans took command again. The Papuan crew stayed on her and I left my little dog for Ikupu to look after.

When the war was over Ikupu went over to Obu to work with the Ross family. He took Frisky with him and one day Frisky fell off the lorry and was killed.

Good old faithful Ikupu, who served us loyally for many years. When we had Australian soldiers aboard and kaikai time came round, Ikupu used to call, Australian soldiers come and get "it"

Signed: "Ivan Champion"

Canberra. March 2nd. 1986



M.Y. Laurabada 1924-1944 Papua

DONATIONS TO PNGAA COLLECTION, FRYER LIBRARY
THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND –
Dr Peter Cahill March 2014

A computer hiccup truncated **Gerda Martineau's** September listing, and the entire December listing was omitted. The missing part of the September listing, the full December listing and the March 2014 listing appear below.

Donations for September 2013:

Gerda Martineau: [carry on from... “slides already scanned by CAS” but no description of place or date] **Ron Storer:** statements by the Minister for Territories P.M.C. Hasluck on Policy in New Guinea, Political Advancement, Economic Development, Justice; the 1965 United Nations Visiting Mission to New Guinea and Nauru; Future Security of Permanent Overseas Officers of the Papua New Guinea (PNG) Public Service; booklets/papers on Economic Development of PNG, September 1968; Draft PNG Development Plan 1972 (includes five separate papers two of which are the PNG Improvement Plan); New Guinea Research Unit Bulletin no.51 *Constitutional Development in Papua New Guinea 1968-1973* by P.J. Bayne and H.K. Colebatch, ANU,1973; PNG's Improvement Plan September 1973; booklet *Strategies for Improvement* summarises those contained in [the] ‘Papua New Guinea's Improvement Plan 1973-74’ prepared by the Central Planning Committee and tabled in the PNG House of Assembly, August 1973. **Owen Genty-Nott (O-GN):** ribbon of the New Britain Agricultural & Horticultural Society (NBA&HS) Annual Show awarded to gentleman rider OG-N, Kokopo Show 1972; Rabaul Yacht Club *Year Book* 72-‘73; Papua Yacht Club [Port Moresby]; 1974 *Year Book*; photo-copies of Life Member's card no.19 of the NBA&HS; shield presented to OG-N as Foundation President of the Port Moresby Polocrosse Club 2.02.1974; photocopy of poster announcing the arrival of South Pacific Brewery sponsored “Jumbo” the elephant in late August and September, 1973, and advising native onlookers “it is not wild, and won't attack people, it is not like a pig or a sheep and whoever tries to kill and eat it will become very sick [from elephant belly]”. **Gold Coast PNG Club:** Program of fortieth Anniversary Luncheon 4th June 2013 with brief history of PNG followed by history of the Club from its foundation in June, 1973. **Earl Sanders:** memory stick with Royal Papua & New Guinea Constabulary related items: list of European officers 1945-1975; Members' personal folders 1945-1975; *Annual Reports* 1967-1968; 1968-1969; 1969-1970; 1975-1976; 1976-1977; *Kumul* magazine June 1966; January 1967; December 1969; June 1970; September 1970; *Newsletter* Sept-ember 1967; October 1967; November 1967; December 1967; January 1968; May 1974; *Staff postings* 1949-1973; *Vigilance* (formerly *Kumul*) magazine March 1968; June 1968; July 1968; March 1969; *Film* with newsreel clips featuring Royal Papuan Constabulary (combined with the New Guinea Constabulary post war to form the Royal Papua & New Guinea Constabulary): Third Victory loan opens; Governor of NSW host to Papuan band; Papuan pipers play on parade [in Sydney]; last few seconds of clip “Her Majesty begins country tour” not PNG relevant. **John Groenewald:** daily diary and many photographs (now on a USB) of 1963 Star Mountains patrol led by Des Fitzer. **Doreen McGowan:** CD of press clippings of Inspector David Crawley (her father) and the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary Band 1942-1974.

December 2013

Leslie Russell: stencilled copies of *Frend bilong mi* Peper 4 Yar 1, January

1936; Peper 1 Yar II, October 1936; Peper 2 Yar II November 1936, (printer not identified). *Welcome to Kwato Samarai* – brief history of the L(ondon) M(issionary) S(ociety) base at Kwato [then Milne Bay District] commenced in 1949 by B. Pyman (8pp.). *Papuan Times* (at Kwato) vol.2

No.33 March 1950 (2pp.) *Tok-Tok* – Newsletter of the Papua New Guinea Club, Manly (NSW), no.6 February 1982. **Anonymous:** Papuan Prints (Port Moresby) colour postcard of the Papua Hotel ca. 1960s-1970s.

Doug Robbins: *It Seemed Enough! Papua New Guinea: a short story 1969-1973* (2006) with excellent colour photos of patrol posts and villagers at Tufi, the Musa and Popondetta-Kokoda: is an inter-connected well-written series of stories which include descriptions of a Kiap, a lot of hot air (the two not necessarily related), moments of exquisite beauty, web-footed people, [a] swamp ghost, coast-watching, mocka juice, a touch of Nelson (as in Horatio), the toughest terrain in the world and going finish. An Appendix gives information on personal health and hygiene in the tropics.

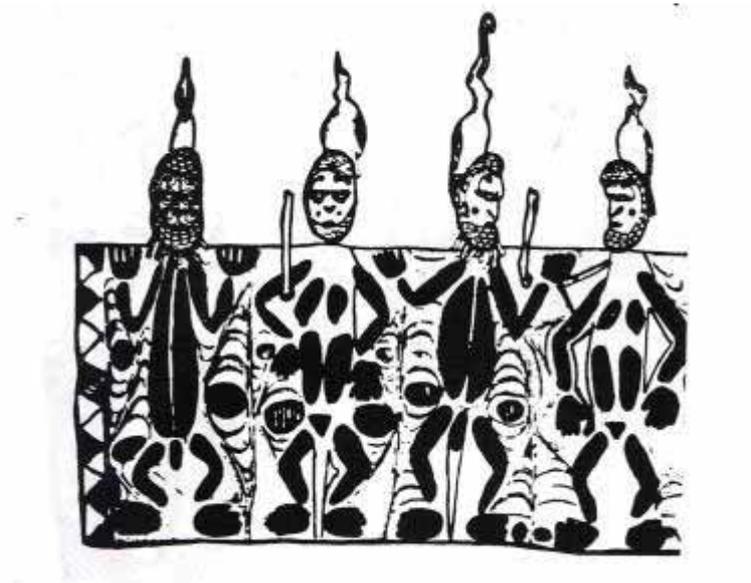
Wendy Cousins: Rabaul Tropical Wonderland tourist guide ca.1960s (South Pacific Post, Port Moresby).

March 2014 donations:

Mark & Annette Raff: Diary of William Lodwick MacGowan: *Escape from Rabaul following the Japanese invasion*. January 1942 typewritten with photographs. **Mike Lean:** DVD of print material and photographs of attendees of 5th Education Course, Rabaul, 1963. **Lyndal Moor:** CD of slides (no index) of various PNG Districts taken by Miss Ruth Carter (her aunt) following appointment as Principal Librarian in the PNG Administration 1949-1965. **Dr Peter Cahill:** copy of Ordination to the Presbyteriate of Rev. Neville David Yun celebrated in St Stephen's Cathedral, Brisbane, 29th November 2013. Father Yun is the first New-Guinea-born-Chinese Catholic man to be ordained in Queens-land. CD and typed entry for *Australian Dictionary of Biography* Vol.17 A-K p.217 of Chin Hoi Meen (Rabaul/Port Moresby business-man, sometime official Administration photographer and patron of sporting associations in PNG). **Eddie & Helen Yun:** photocopy of Instrument of Surrender of Japanese Forces in New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Bougainville and adjacent Islands signed by Lt General V.A.H. Sturdee, General Officer Commanding First Australian Army, and General Hitoshi Imamura, Commander in Chief of the Japanese Imperial South-eastern Army, Rabaul, on board HMS Glory 6th September 1945. **Bill McGrath** (Pacific Book House, Burleigh Heads Q.) copy of *Sivarai – Memories of Papua New Guinea* by Malcolm Mackellar. **JE&K Bolt:** two Steamships Trading Co. flags (1) pale blue with STC in yellow diamond on royal blue base; (2) white background with "Steamships" above red triangle incorporating Australian flag and "Australia Fair" below.* copy of P. Karl Morschheuser, *Missionar in Neu Guinea (Missionary in New Guinea)*. Missionhaus St Gabriel, Vienna. 1932; with small map showing route travelled from Amsterdam to Alexishafen to take up appointment, and another with 1938 locations of SVD missionaries in the world; *Paradise* magazine issues vols.3 & 4 2007. **Julie Cohen:** *Memoirs of (mother-in-law) Florence Cohen* in Rabaul, Lae, Port Moresby 1948-1992. **Fritz Hershied:** copy of *The Last New Guinea Salvage Pirate*, Oceans Enterprises. 2006 (excellent photos of Rabaul/Samarai areas).

*Does any UV reader know where and when this was held?

does any UV reader know when the current Steamships flag replaced the earlier one, see (1) above in **Bolt entry and at which Australia Fair the second flag see (2) (**ditto**) flag was displayed?



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Contact: OAS PO Box 1084 Edgecliff NSW 2027

Email: secretary@oceanicartsociety.org.au

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E: admin@pngaa.net

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RABAU AND MONTEVIDEO MARU MEMORIAL NEWS



Photo by Harumi Sakaguchi, late 2013

AN & MEF and the MONTEVIDEO MARU by Patrick Bourke

September 2014 will be the centenary of WW1, beginning with the Battle of Bitapaka. Included in the first detachment of the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force (AN & MEF), which took the wireless station at Rabaul, was **William Martin Wilkin, # 426**, who enlisted 11.8.1914. He is listed as dying on the *Montevideo Maru* on 1st July 1942. (www.montevideomaru.naa.gov.au)

Encouraged by the Australian Government, some of the men who were members of the different AN & MEF forces that went to New Guinea during WWI settled in PNG after the war. As civilians they died there during WWII or on the *Montevideo Maru*. The following men were in other AN & MEF groups which went to New Guinea from 1915 and are also listed as dying on the *Montevideo Maru*:

- * Robert **Aplhonse Leslie Brown (#1731)**
- * **John Felix Bunney (#1175)**
- * **Edmund Martin Hawnt (# 1534)**
- * **Herbert John Washington (#1523)**

CHARLES MOORE MEMORIAL PLAQUE by Michael Moore

As a follow up to the article in the September issue of Una Voce/Memorial News I thought I would record our visit to Japan and in particular to the City of Odawara where, in the Anglican Church, The Church of the Holy Cross, we were able to see the plaque placed there in memory of our brother.

Charles was working for Colyer Watson in Rabaul and was a member of the New Guinea Volunteer Rifles. Along with many others he was captured and sent on the ill-fated journey aboard the *Montevideo Maru*.

Our late father who at that time was the Anglican Dean of Perth waited until October 1945 to be told that Charles had perished. He then set about arranging for a memorial to be sent to Japan. He was fortunate to find out that the Reverend Frank Coaldrake was taking up a position as a missionary in the Town of Odawara. With the help of the Australian Board of Missions a plaque was made and in 1947 Revd. Coaldrake took it with him and secured it to the panelling in the sanctuary of the church.

There it remained for most of its time unnoticed as it was behind various pieces of furniture. In late 2012 the church was undergoing some refurbishment and the parish priest Father Kiyoo Ohno came across the plaque.

As Father Ohno did not know the history of this memorial he contacted William Coaldrake, son of Revd. Frank Coaldrake, who at this time is lecturing at the University of Tokyo. William Coaldrake was put in touch with the current Dean of Perth, Dr John Shepherd, who contacted me thus setting up a link to find out the background.

With the help of my brother, John Moore, we put together the information and some photographs to explain the reason for the plaque and sent them to William Coaldrake. He then visited the Church in Odawara and presented the details to the parishioners.

Following this it was thought that a member of the family should visit Japan to see the plaque in situ. To this end and with the great assistance of William Coaldrake and his fiancée Yoko, my wife Sue and I flew to Japan in July 2013.



To the Glory of God
and in Memory of
Charles HG Moore
(NGX 506) POW
RABAUL
Aged 32
Lost at sea with the
'Montevideo Maru,
July 1st, 1942
Erected by his Father
The Very Revd.
ROBERT H MOORE
Dean of Perth,
Western Australia

On Sunday 21 July we went by train to Odawara where we were greeted warmly by Fr Ohno and his congregation. We joined them for their normal Holy Communion service which we could follow quite well even though it was in Japanese. Following the service and after inspecting the plaque and taking photos of it we were treated to a wonderful lunch provided by the ladies of



Michael Moore, Sue Moore, Yoko, William Coaldrake at the Church of the Holy Cross built in 1927



the parish after which I gave a short talk and answered their questions.

Fr Ohno and his congregation expressed their surprise that we would travel so far to see such a small memorial, for our part it was an extremely unique experience which will be remembered with affection and

appreciation.

Bill Sykes, Victorian State Member for Benalla, has announced he will not be seeking pre-selection for the seat of Euroa for the November 2014 Victorian State Election. Bill has been a tremendous supporter of the 2/22nd/Lark Force and the Rabaul and Montevideo Maru group, regularly attending Trawool, the annual Shrine Service and also Rabaul for the 70th anniversary commemoration services in April 2012. We thank him and wish him well for the future.



Liz Evans writes:

The [Melbourne Shrine] service in January was beautiful and held at a different venue within the Shrine. It meant that, at the end of the ceremony, the doors opened directly to the courtyard and we tucked in to afternoon tea. Weather

couldn't have been better. Outstanding turn-out of family members, including the Trawool winery folk.

There is something almost indescribable about the atmosphere at these Shrine events. There is cohesion amongst all present. Hardworking folk have fully prepared all matters and there is an inclusive nature evident throughout the ceremony and the informalities afterwards.

HOME WAS A TRIP THROUGH HELL by Rob Kenna

In 1982 there was a documentary produced for the Melbourne Film Festival featuring Bill Neave where he recalls the horrors, in pidgin, of his experiences escaping the Tol massacre. It had quite an impact on me at the time.

After the fall of Rabaul Bill took to the bush and indeed as the article's title suggests, Home was a trip through hell that haunted Bill for the rest of his life.

Back in the 80's I went to the Hawthorn town hall here in Melbourne to view a 70m. documentary made for the Melbourne Film Festival of 1982 it was called "Journey to the End of Night" and it features Bill reliving his nightmares in Pidgin and it really moved me to tears.

After this dreadful experience that Bill and his mates went through in that 183 days after the fall of Rabaul, you think enough would have been enough, but that was not the end of it - feed 'em up, get 'em fit and send 'em out to fight again, this time with the 2/4TH where he was acting platoon Sergeant at Wirui Mission Wewak, where Dad was awarded the VC for his actions there.

After the war Bill settled back into his home in Casterton Victoria and remained friends with Dad until he passed away. I remember him fondly.

The web link for the film *Journey to the End of Night* about Bill Neave's war experiences is at <http://artfilms.com.au/Detail.aspx?ItemID=3991>. You can purchase the DVD for \$25 plus postage.

The blurb says:

The film based on the recollections of a shattered and traumatized man, a former escapee from the advancing Japanese army relates the horrors of war, his doubts and misgivings of the support of comrades, his fear for the loss of his best friend, and of course, his own fear of dying.

Journey to the End of Night is the diary of a soldier. Although it was filmed forty years after the event, it is a timeless universal testimony because of its power and emotion. It is the voice of an individual raised against the violence, the horror and the futility of war.

An article on Bill Neave's escape was printed in the Melbourne Herald in 1976. We will start reprinting the article in the next issue of *Memorial News*.

<p>DVD for Sale: 70th Anniversary Commemorative Events of the Montevideo Maru Memorial covering the luncheon of 30 June 2012 and the dedication service on 1 July 2012. This DVD features all the significant aspects of these two historic commemorative events. The presentation, running for 2½ hours, was professionally filmed in high definition format. Available for \$30 (including postage within Australia) from PNGAA BSB: 062009 Account: 00907724 CBA Wynyard. As the amount is the same as the PNGAA annual membership fee, please ensure you email: treasurer@pngaa.net to advise what it is for and your contact details.</p>

THE HISTORY BEHIND THE ANZAC CENTENARY

By Reg Yates

For Australians and New Zealanders, 2014 brings the ANZAC Centenary with the 99th anniversary of ANZAC Day on 25th April 2014, followed by the 100th anniversary of the declaration of the First World War between Britain and Germany on 4th August 1914.

A mere five weeks after the declaration of war, the Australian Naval & Military Expeditionary Force captured the German 'wireless station' at Rabaul, East New Britain in a single day on 11th September 1914. Other wireless stations at Nauru and Yap which communicated with German warships in the Pacific were also seized, including Samoa by New Zealand forces. Six Australians, one German and some thirty indigenous troops died fighting at Rabaul. German New Guinea surrendered 10 days later and was mandated to Australian administration until PNG's independence in 1975. Yet few Australians know of this first decisive battle as a Nation. The Imperial Japanese Navy applied this lesson of combined force when they seized Rabaul from Australia's Lark Force in 1942. The UN's INTERFET, led by Australia, did the same when they took control in East Timor in 1999.

1915 brought the ill-fated Gallipoli campaign, still regarded as our 'coming of age'. On 25th April 2015 at least 8,000 Australians and 2,000 New Zealanders are expected to crowd into ANZAC Cove, Gallipoli, in Turkey where the ANZAC legend began 100 years previously. Others will commemorate ANZAC Day nearer home at Shrines of Remembrance, Cenotaphs or community memorials throughout Australia and New Zealand. Some will visit Commonwealth War Cemeteries and former battlefields from different wars all around the world: wherever our Aussie' and Kiwi 'Diggers' fought and died, were wounded or became prisoners-of-war, or in more recent years served their countries and the United Nations on peace-keeping duties.

These include the Second World War, 1939-1945; the BCOF in Japan after WW II; Kashmir and Indonesia from 1947; the Korean War, 1950-1953; the Malayan Emergency of 1948-1960; 'Confrontation' in Borneo with Indonesia during 1962-1966; the Vietnam War during 1962-1972; Sinai and the Lebanon from 1973; the First Gulf War in 1990; Bougainville from 1992; Somalia in 1993; Rwanda in 1994; East Timor in 1999; the Solomon Islands from 2002; the war in Iraq from 2003 and our longest war in Afghanistan during 2002-2013. More than 2,000 Australians are serving overseas today. The ANZAC legend lives on, yet the history behind the ANZAC Centenary started long before ANZAC Day, 1915.

Australia's military history began with the First Fleet from Britain in 1788: 212 Marines (plus officers and staff) guarding 548 male and 188 female convicts, for a total of 1030 aboard 11 ships. For 80 years until 1868, Britain sent some 160,000 convicts as well as free settlers to establish the Australian nation as we know it. Yet Australia's original inhabitants had already been here for some 50,000 years, which led to fights and killing between whites and blacks as settlements expanded. Those fights and massacres with armed men on horseback against tribesmen with spears may well have left us with the notion: 'as we took this country, so might it one day be taken from us'?

As settlement developed, problems arose with the New South Wales Corps (the so-called "Rum Corps") trading illegally in rum. Governor Bligh was overthrown by the NSW Corps, so Governor Macquarie replaced them with his own British infantry regiment, the 73rd. Other regiments would garrison Australian colonies until 1870.

Though there was often little difference between the troops and those they were guarding, they established the Mounted Police in NSW, built forts, guarded goldfields, treasuries and government buildings, and provided fire-fighters; while military engineers surveyed parts of early Sydney and helped build roads, bridges and ports.

Ironically, the first Australian soldiers to fight overseas went to New Zealand. Known as the Waikato Militia, they assisted British Army regiments fighting in the second Maori Wars of the 1860's. The fighting eventually ended honourably between 'Pakeha' (Europeans) and Maori, following the Treaty of Waitangi.

The first Australian military force (i.e. non-British and actually from NSW, pre-Federation) of 750 infantry and artillery, also volunteers, was raised in 1885, serving some seven weeks in Sudan. This followed the death of popular British General 'Chinese' Gordon at Khartoum, after the city was overrun by the Dervishes. The Australians saw only sporadic action.

In 1899 Australian volunteers served in South Africa with British and other Dominion troops in the second Boer War. Australia sent 12,000 soldiers before Federation in 1901 and 4,000 thereafter. New Zealand sent some 6,500 soldiers; these were very large numbers from Australian and New Zealand populations at that time. 300 Australians and 200 Rhodesians held off 3,000 Boers shelling them constantly for six days at Elands River. When the Boers demanded surrender the British commander said he could not; he commanded Australians 'who would cut his throat if he did surrender!' The Boer War also saw three Australians charged with the murder of Boer prisoners: Lieutenant Harry 'Breaker' Morant and Lt's PJ Handcock and GR Witton were found guilty by a British court martial. Witton received life imprisonment; Morant and Handcock were shot by firing squad with Morant refusing a blindfold and calling out, "Shoot straight you bastards! Don't make a mess of it!" These executions led to the view that only Australian authorities should control disciplinary actions against our soldiers.

Newcomers to Australia and New Zealand, or our younger children might ask, "What does this word ANZAC mean; where does that word 'Digger' come from; and why do we Aussies and Kiwis honour ANZAC Day"? The word ANZAC originally comprised five capital letters: A&NZAC, for "Australian and New Zealand Army Corps", which was created when the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) and the New Zealand Expeditionary Force (NZEF) were combined into an Army Corps (pronounced 'core') at their training ground in Egypt. From late 1914, A&NZAC was stencilled on Corps equipment shipped to the battlefield at Gallipoli. In Australia, a Gallipoli veteran was an Anzac; later foreign newspapers referred to all Australian and New Zealand soldiers as Anzacs, regardless of which war they fought in.

The word Digger was in common usage by the end of 1917. It had been used among the gold miners from Western Australia in some units but it was from the New Zealanders, who took it from their country's gum-diggers, that the Australians adopted the term and in time 'it spread like a crown fire through the AIF'.

Australians and New Zealanders honour ANZAC Day, every 25th April even though that campaign ended in failure, with nothing gained; the Allies withdrew from Gallipoli on the night of 19th December 1915. The Allies put half a million men into Gallipoli and 252,000 became casualties. Turkish losses are estimated at 253,000. Australia lost 8,587 killed and 19,367 wounded; New Zealand lost 2,500 killed and 5,000 wounded.

The legend of ANZAC arose from adversity in an ill-planned, poorly executed and ultimately pointless campaign, yet the armies and peoples of Australia, New Zealand and Turkey all emerged with enhanced reputations. ANZAC still stands for reckless valour in a noble cause; for enterprise, resourcefulness, fidelity, comradeship and endurance that will never accept defeat.

Sources (alphabetically by author):

“The ANZACS” by Patsy Adam-Smith; publisher Nelson;

“ANZAC to Amiens” by CEW Bean; publisher AWM;

“ANZACS at War” by John Laffin; publisher Abelard Schuman;

“The Spirit of the Digger” by Patrick Lindsay; publisher McMillan;

“The Australians at Rabaul” by SS Mackenzie. Vol X Official History 1914-1918; publisher AWM;

“Heroes Before Gallipoli” by Kevin Meade; publisher Wiley;

“Kit Muster: Australian Navy Uniforms 1865-1953” by John Perryman; publisher Sea Power Centre;

“Baptism of Fire” by Greg Raffin; publisher Five Senses Education.

.....
“The ANMEF & Rabaul Association”, or “Friends of the ANMEF”: Why was it formed; Who is in it; How does it work?

Why was it formed?

ANMEF stands for the Australian Naval & Military Expeditionary Force, of 1914.

“The ANMEF & Rabaul Association”, or “Friends of the ANMEF” was formed in 2013 as a ‘not-for-profit’ body, for people with an interest in Australia’s colonial and military history in Papua New Guinea. It is open to anyone with a Service background, or descendants of AIF members, or those with an interest in PNG and Rabaul as trekkers or tourists.

The objects of “The ANMEF & Rabaul Association”, or “Friends of the ANMEF” are:

1. To promote the story of the Australian Naval & Military Expeditionary Force as part of the ANZAC Centenary. A “Rabaul & ANMEF Brief”, plus an outline of events to honour the ANMEF action in Rabaul on the 100th anniversary date, 11th September 2014 has been submitted to key people. See details below.

2. To promote a Rabaul-Tol Plantation trek, with trekkers returning to Rabaul in time for the ANMEF Centenary on 11th September 2014. The trek honours the ill-fated deployment to Rabaul of ‘Lark Force’ in the Second World War. Lark Force lacked naval support and was ‘too big to hide and too small to fight’. Following carrier-borne airstrikes which overwhelmed its token air defences, Lark Force was routed overnight by a powerful Imperial Japanese Naval landing force on 23rd January 1942. Some 160 Australian soldiers who surrendered to the Imperial Japanese Army were murdered at Tol Plantation. About 400 escaped to Papua and Australia. 1053 captured soldiers and interned civilians drowned aboard the “Montevideo Maru”, torpedoed en route to Japan. They were to become slave labour; it was Australia’s worst maritime disaster.

3. To obtain ANZAC Centenary funds for an awards program to educate students about the ANMEF, Rabaul and the ANZACS; together with visits to schools by invitation, by volunteer presenters and re-enactors; or transport for students, presenters and re-enactors in isolated areas to Service or Town Hall museums with ANZAC memorabilia.

Who is in the Association?

David & Clodagh Howell of “Kokoda Historical”; together with Reg Yates, Trek Leader; and Susie McGrade, Rabaul Hotel proprietor are the Association’s organisers.

David Howell is a serving Reservist with a Solomon Islands (RAMSI) deployment; he is a staff member with the Shrine of Remembrance and has owned, operated and led treks for “Kokoda Historical” for several years.

Reg Yates served as a Reserve Infantry Captain for 30 years (1971-2001), mainly in training roles with the Royal Victoria Regiment. He retired after 36 years as a Melbourne Ambulance Service paramedic (1973-2009) and serves occasionally as a paramedic in PNG. He has been visiting PNG for almost thirty years and has met the late WW II identities Matt Foley, Peter Figgis, ‘Bill’ Harry, and Malcolm Wright. He has walked the Kokoda Track 45 times and the Black Cat Track, Shaggy Ridge, Wau-Bulldog Army Road, and Rabaul-Tol Plantation several times each. He has paddled a dugout canoe on the Sepik River three times; descended the Watut River with soldiers in inflatable rafts; walked part of Karius & Champion’s 1928 route between the headwaters of the Fly and Sepik Rivers; and visited the Kaiapit, Milne Bay and Finschafen battlefields.

Susie McGrade is a third generation Rabaul expatriate, proprietor of the Rabaul Hotel and secretary for the Niugini & Rabaul Historical Society.

Associates of the “ANMEF & Rabaul Association” include:

Five former Kokoda or Tol Plantation trekkers; Seven AIF relatives; Two surveyors; Two journalists; Five museum staff members; Five former or serving Reservists; Five former or serving Military members; One DVA staff member; Three former Rabaul residents; Two former Police officers; Three authors. Some 32 associates are involved; others are welcome.

The ANMEF battle at Bita Paka, in Rabaul was the first clash between Australia and Germany on 11 September 1914. Six Australians were killed or died-of-wounds; one German was killed and one wounded; and some 30 indigenous troops (on the Germans' side) were killed and 10 wounded on that day. German and indigenous troops laid down their arms 10 days later and German New Guinea was mandated to Australian administration until PNG's independence on 16 September 1975.

At least 20,000 Australians have applied for 10,000 places (2,000 of which will be for New Zealanders) at ANZAC Cove on 25th April 2015. The ANMEF Centenary takes place seven months before the ANZAC Centenary at Gallipoli and there are ample facilities for tourists and trekkers at Rabaul;

Approximately 1500 names are listed as members of the ANMEF, Australia's Expeditionary Force in 1914 (There is a website). Australians are invited to check whether they are descendants of the ANMEF or are simply interested in the ANZAC Centenary and Papua New Guinea, our nearest neighbour;

How it works:

ANMEF descendants, High School students and ordinary Australian community members are invited to enter the "ANMEF Association" or "Friends of the ANMEF" essay writing and/or multi-media competition. The winner is to be awarded either a free Rabaul Tour, or a Rabaul-Tol Plantation trek by "Kokoda Historical" to coincide with the 11 September 2014 Centenary date. Winners are to be determined by their

Federal MP's Electorate Committee, jointly with David & Clodagh Howell, as ANMEF Association members;

The “ANMEF & Rabaul Award” has developed from the “Harry Bould-39th Battalion Award” currently supported by the 39th Battalion Association, together with a Victorian MP, the Hon Edward O’Donohue, MLC, and Kokoda Historical. In recent years the annual student winner of the “Harry Bould Award” has been given a free Kokoda trek. [NB: Pte Harry Bould grew up in the MP’s electorate, became a 39th Battalion soldier, and was declared missing-in-action during the 1942 Kokoda campaign in New Guinea. “Kokoda Historical” provides safe, well-organised tours and treks in PNG. Its experienced leaders are able to brief trekkers and tourists on PNG’s military history, village life and traditional societies].

Given funding from the ANZAC Centenary Local Grants Program, selected volunteer presenters and re-enactors (aka 'live theatre' historians) are to receive ANMEF packages and 'authentic' replica uniforms so they can present the ANMEF story, by invitation, either in schools or at Service museums (i.e. AWM, etc), or in the case of schools in isolated areas, receive funded transport (together with volunteer presenters and re-enactors) to their nearest Service Base or Unit Depot, or Town Hall with ANZAC memorabilia. [NB: Small museums in country towns or at military depots usually have plenty of photos of ANZAC’s from the local community, but few visitors. Selected presenters and re-enactors can accompany students; tell the ANZAC story convincingly, and students will grasp their heritage in that same community].

Subject to copyright, any multi-media imagery may become part of a documentary on the ANMEF, Rabaul and the "ANMEF Association" for public viewing

NB: If current associates agree, (or perhaps do NOT disagree), when I amend this second piece for "PNG Attitude", I would like to include a list of interested people's names to accompany their relevant backgrounds or general interest in the ANMEF. Knowing 'who is who' may help with the selection of volunteer presenters and re-enactors, as well as assistance in judging the eventual essay and multi-media winners by David & Clodagh Howell.

.....
Events Planned for the ANMEF & ANZAC Centenary in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
30 August to 17 September 2014

“ANMEF Centenary Tour (Adapted from the Kokoda Historical web-page).

Join this 5 day fully guided tour of the ANMEF battlefields; participate in the Centenary commemorations and attend the Dawn Service at the Rabaul ANZAC memorial and ‘Gunfire Breakfast’ at the Rabaul Yacht Club.. Discover WW II sites including the Montevideo Memorial, the Japanese submarine base and safely experience looking into the caldera of an active volcano. Suitable for all ages or fitness levels.

Dates

8-12 September 2014.

Optional Extras

Extra day tours in Rabaul and surrounds: 13-15 September 2014

Trekking tour to Tol Plantation: 29 August-7 September 2014.

Itinerary

Day 1 – Monday 8 September.

Depart Cairns direct to Tokua airport, Rabaul; from Cairns you will be travelling with Kokoda Historical owner David Howell. Upon arriving we will be met by Susie McGrade, proprietor of the Rabaul Hotel, oldest hotel in the New Guinea Islands region. The nearby Niugini Club survives but the 'old town' of Rabaul on Mango Avenue is no more; now covered in ash from the 1994 volcanic eruption. This will be our base for the duration of the trip. The hotel is surrounded by the volcanoes around Simpson Harbour. The port and wharf are nearby; cruise ships moor there.

Guests are able to take a guided stroll to the nearby harbour and memorials. In the late afternoon we will indulge in "Kulau" and cocktails as we attend the official welcome, sponsored by the McGrade family, originally from Scotland; Susie is a 3rd generation Rabaul resident and a PNG citizen.

This will be followed by a pre-dinner presentation prior to our evening meal in the magnificent Rabaul Hotel function room.

We will also welcome the others who have returned from our Lark Force trek with Reg Yates. To find out more about Lark Force and this trek, please see www.kokodahistorical.com.au/larkforce

Day 2 – Tuesday 9 September.

Today we embark on the Rabaul-Kokopo Guided Tour, including the Lark Force 2/22nd Battalion memorial, the Montevideo Maru memorial, the Rabaul Museum, "Yamamoto's" HQ Bunker, the Japanese-PNG Peace memorial, the site of Governor Haber's residence on Namanula Hill and view the remains of a Japanese Betty bomber. We will then travel along the Old German Road to Kokopo, stopping off at the Japanese barge tunnels, the WW II Japanese underground hospital, the Kokopo War Museum, German WW I cemetery, Vunapope Mission and share a picnic lunch at Bita Paka War Cemetery.

After lunch we visit the remnants of the original German wireless station and meet 'live theatre' historians who will give unique first-person accounts of individual stories of service and sacrifice. This memorable experience has never previously been attempted on such a tour. We return to Rabaul via Mt Toma lookout, the site of the relocated German HQ; then via the abandoned Vuakanau airfield where the WW II Lark Force RAAF Hudson and Wirraway aircraft, commanded by Wing Commander Lerew were based.

Returning to the hotel for rest and refreshment, our evening meal will be 'poolside': the perfect setting for guests, historians and our hosts to mingle.

Day 3 – Wednesday 10 September.

Rising early, we enjoy a cooked breakfast before setting off by banana boat to view Tarvurur volcano in safety; depending on its activity we may or may not be able to walk up to its rim. We also visit the megapode farm and the hot springs (previously the spa baths of the Imperial Japanese Army). On return we will visit the former Rabaul airport, see the wrecked Japanese Betty bomber on Matupit Island and visit the Vulcanological Observatory, at Tunnel Hill overlooking Simpson Harbour.

We return to the hotel for lunch and an afternoon siesta. As evening approaches we assemble at the Montevideo Maru memorial for a Dusk Service to pay our respects to the 1053 Australian prisoners of war and civilian internees who perished aboard this Japanese prison-ship, together with the 160 surrendered Australian soldiers murdered at Tol Plantation in 1942. This service will be conducted by the Rabaul District Administration with a Guard of Honour posted by the Australian Great War

Association. Refreshments and finger-food follow, at the renowned and refurbished Niugini Club, hosted by the Rabaul Historical Society.

Day 4 – Thursday 11 September, being the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Bita Paka. Very early morning we attend the official Dawn Service at the Rabaul memorial. Dignitaries, special guests and local citizens from Australia and Papua New Guinea assemble to remember those who lost their lives in this little known piece of Australian & New Guinean history. Attendees are encouraged to wear their medals, or those of their relatives (on their right breast).

The Dawn Service will be followed by Gunfire Breakfast at the Rabaul Yacht Club: sausages, toast, black coffee or black tea (with a dash of dark rum available), ANZAC biscuits of oatmeal and golden syrup; typical soldiers' rations, as at the 'Landing at Dawn' on Gallipoli, to commemorate this Centenary of the ANMEF dawn landing to capture the wireless station at Bita Paka.

After breakfast our drivers take us to assemble at Bita Paka War Cemetery by 10am to participate in the First World War ANZAC Centenary program, with a service and local choir followed by the ANMEF presentation with 'live theatre' historians.

On completion of official commemorations our drivers take us to lunch at the Ralum Club, with a game of Two Up included! We return to our hotel and in the evening attend a special ANMEF Commemorative Dinner in the Rabaul Hotel Function Room where the keynote address will be given by one of the most experienced New Britain guides and trek leader, Capt Reg Yates, RFD (Ret). This presentation will detail the ANMEF action on this day, 100 years ago, along with the story of the loss of the Australian submarine AE-1 and its 35 crew members, while patrolling in nearby St George's Channel on 14 September 1914.

Day 5 – Friday 12 September

0400 wake up for 0530 check-in at Tokua airport, for our flight to Cairns.

Optional Pre-ANMEF Tour Extension

29 August – 7 September

Prior to the ANMEF Centenary Tour, Reg Yates will be leading a Lark Force Trek via the Baining mountains and 'South Coast' tracks to Tol Plantation, returning by banana boat in time for the ANMEF Centenary events, above. Clients have the option of joining this trek prior to linking with the ANMEF Centenary Tour. Please visit www.kokodahistorical.com.au/larkforce for more information. Please call to discuss the various options and costs.

Note: HMAS Yarra, namesake of the original warship with the ANMEF, may visit PNG or Rabaul on 14 September. Also, PNG's 39th anniversary of Independence is on 16 September 2014. Special arrangements for accommodation and flights would be required for anyone hoping to stay for those events, extra to the above tour and at extra cost.

DVD FOR SALE \$25 Members \$30 Non-Members

WALK INTO PARADISE: Collectors Edition

Starring our own Fred Kaad and Chips Rafferty!

This unique film showcases fabulous scenery and an authentic sing-sing with thousands of fantastically adorned tribesmen and women. We will most likely never see cinematography of Carl Kayser's calibre and scope again.

Surplus funds generated from the sale of the DVD will be used to further the objects of PNGAA, specifically "to encourage the preservation of documents and historical material related to Papua New Guinea" by way of digitisation.

Please see separate Treasurer's Corner, yellow flyer insert.

Did You Know?

Dummy guns and other tricks were used on Goodenough Island in WWII to make it appear as if a brigade was on the island.

From: *When the War Came by Vashti Farrar* published 2012 by the Anzac Day Commemoration Committee Qld Inc.

An extract follows:

‘By then we were beginning to hear about things our troops in New Guinea had done to outwit the Japanese after they were beaten back at Milne Bay. We had two hundred men on Goodenough Island but had to make it look like we had three thousand or the enemy would have overrun it again. So a camouflage team moved in and made dummy tanks and pretend field guns — 25 Pounders, Bren guns, Bofors and anti-tank guns — out of wood and hessian. They placed them at points around the island. Then they dug shallow trenches and darkened the soil with oil to make them look deeper than they were from above. They set up tents with dummy soldiers at the entrance and lit fires in fake kitchens. They even hung out washing.

Each day, the real soldiers on the island moved the washing and dummy soldiers around. They drove real trucks over the grass to make it look as if there were a lot more of them. A fleet of small ships, with fighter planes flying above to ‘protect’ them, went back and forth from Milne Bay pretending they were full of troops when really they were all empty. This was back in 1943, and even though Japanese planes flew over the island several times they must have been fooled because they never tried to invade.

Further information at:

<http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/91751089?searchTerm=Goodenough%20Island&searchLimits=>

Note: **When the War Came** by Vashti Farrar ISBN 978-0-9804480-4-7 published 2012 by the Anzac Day Commemoration Committee Qld Inc., soft cover 112 pp 105 photographs. See:

<http://www.anzacday.org.au/shop/online/index1.html>



Dummy wooden anti aircraft gun on Goodenough Island 1942 (AWM 090214)

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Papua New Guinea WILDERNESS LODGES

<p>For over thirty years Trans Niugini Tours has been providing culturally sensitive & ecologically responsible. Geared to the adventurous traveler of discerning tastes, Trans Niugini Tours provides luxurious, comfortable accommodation in some of the most remote areas of the country.</p>		<p>Trans Niugini Tours owns and operates a series of highly acclaimed wilderness lodges. Trans Niugini Tours "seamless" organizational structure ensures that you are taken care of throughout your journey. Trans Niugini Tours Lodges: Rondon Ridge in Mount Hagen, Ambua Lodge in Tari, Kamwari Lodge and the Sepik Spirit in the Sepik, Malolo Plantation Lodge in Madang, Bensbach Lodge and our newest lodge, Lake Murray Lodge, both in the Western province.</p>
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VALE – With deep regret we record the passing of the following members and friends

Ian Stuart ANDERSON (10 April 2013, aged 83 years) at Melbourne.
He was born in Melbourne. Between 1947 and 1965 he served in various police forces, (South Australia Police Force, Vancouver City Police (Canada), Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Commonwealth Police then ASIO and again to RCMP).

He was appointed to RPNGC on 28.2 1966 at Bomana Police College before resigning on 31.12.1966 to return to Canada. He re-joined RPNGC 23.1.1969 as assistant public relations officer resigning on 28.4.1969 when he became a private investigator in Australia specializing in fraud cases. He was also a prolific author and in the following fifteen years returned to Canada periodically. Following a stroke, he had been in ill health for some time and is survived by his widow Mary and a daughter.
M. R. HAYES

William (Bill) BELLAIRS (21 October 2013, aged 96 years)
Courtesy Gold Coast News

See separate tribute to William on page 35

Gordon "Leo" BOWMAN (10 November 2013, aged 88 years) at Melbourne. Born in Edenhope Victoria, Leo joined the RAAF at age 19 and trained as a pilot at Sale. He was sent to Sydney to learn Japanese when the war ended. He went to South Australia and joined the Commonwealth Bank. He played Australian Rules football for Port Adelaide. In 1948, the bank offered him a position at Lae. Conditions in Lae were rough as the town had been completely devastated. He lived in a canvas donga for three years and had the best time of his life. After three years with the bank, Charlie Heavey of Vacuum Oil offered him a job. Whilst working in Lae, he met and married Flora Stewart, daughter of the legendary Flora 'Ma' Stewart.

Leo was a founding member of the Lae Golf Club and the Lae Cricket Club. He represented Papua New Guinea on a rugby league tour to Australia. He was an inaugural member and president of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Employer's Federation, a councillor of the University of Technology, Chairman of the Niall Community Theatre, and a member of Rotary.

Mobil transferred him to Port Moresby as manager for two years, and then posted him to head office in Melbourne. He returned as General Manager Mobil PNG and as a director of Mobil Pacific which included Fiji, Tahiti, Noumea and Solomon Islands.

After thirty years in Papua New Guinea, Leo returned to Mobil head office in 1979 and retired in 1987. He remained in Melbourne and enjoyed some overseas travel. He attended all Collingwood AFL matches at the MCG.

Leo leaves a wife, daughters Debbie and Susan, son Peter and 5 grandchildren.

LEO BUTLER and PETER BOWMAN

Peter Frederick DAVIS (13 December 2013, aged 73 years) at Sawtell NSW. Peter was the only member of the RPNGC 1945 -1975 to have been a Falkland Islander.

After service in the merchant navy, he served in the British South Africa Police (then Rhodesia now Zimbabwe) between 1961 and 1964. He was appointed to RP&NGC on 18.1.1965. With Senior Detective Norman SIMMONS of the New South Wales Police, he set up the first RPNGC fingerprint section in Port Moresby where he spent the remainder of his time. On 1.4.1967 he resigned and became a full time general secretary of the RPNGC Police Association. After leaving PNG, he worked as an industrial relations officer for Caterpillar, Hamersley Iron, Vulcan Industries, Stanley Tools and the Metal Trades Industry Association. Later he moved into the pet care industry at Pettina Park, Moonee Beach, NSW. He is survived by Daphne and a son.

M.R.HAYES.

David SHOWELL (06 Jan 2014, aged 70 years)

Dave started as a Kiap on 24/6/68 and served for 10 or 12 years. He was killed in a tragic farming accident on his property at Renmark. David was well known for his involvement in community activities in Renmark. FULVIO FAVETTA

David Andrew de Bérigny WALL (26 December 2013) – we hope to have further information next issue.

Shirley COLEMAN (18 January 2014, aged 80) at Royal North Shore Hospital, Sydney)

In 1962, Customs Officer Frank Coleman proposed by letter from PNG to Shirley Morris who was living in Sydney. Shirley's first task was to buy her own engagement ring, then her wedding dress and other matrimonial trappings before heading to Madang where they were married on November 10.

Frank was transferred to Wewak where the always active Shirley became involved with various community groups, including the CWA. Shirley took pity on young Australian bank staff based at Wewak and later Lae, and their table provided a generous and nutritious culinary alternative for many *bankies* in the 1960s. Her wide circle of friends included the Somare family. With twin daughters, Yvonne and Ruth, the Coleman family *went finish* in 1975 to Sydney. Frank's 'Golden Handshake' helped buy the house in Fullers Road, Chatswood that was their 'home forever'; the Chatswood community then benefiting for nearly 40 year from the Coleman's presence. Shirley worked at the Chatswood headquarters of the LNC motor groups and one October advised the CEO that the proposed date of the next board meeting should not be confirmed as it as Melbourne Cup day and there was a Cup Party to attend. Frank died in 2004 but Shirley soldiered on dabbling in wedding cake making and catering, including for functions run by the now father of the Australiana Parliament, former Minister Philip Ruddock. He was among the mourners who packed chapel for Shirley's funeral.

BOB LAWRENCE
Chatswood NSW

(PNG National Broadcasting Commission 1974-76)

Robyn Susanne DUNBAR-REID (25 May 2013, aged 72 years) at Greenwich Hospital, Sydney.

Robyn first visited Rabaul in 1963, after meeting Dick Dunbar-Reid at a Bachelors and Spinsters Ball at Walgett in New South Wales. During her visit she decided that she liked Rabaul and she and Dick decided to become engaged. Robyn returned to Rabaul in late 1964 and they married.

Robyn and Dick lived at Kabanga Plantation in Kokopo until 1990 when they moved to Port Moresby to start a new life there.

They remained in Port Moresby until 2004 when they returned to Sydney to care for Robyn's aged mother until she passed away in 2012.

Robyn is survived by her husband, Dick, daughters Kirsty and Meredith and her brother Warwick and wife Leone and in-laws, Dawn and David Beattie.

DICK DUNBAR-REID

Ilid (Taffy) EVANS BEM. (18 January 2014, aged 85 years) at Wahringa RSL Village Sydney.

He was born 21.1.1929, Seven Sisters, South Wales, Great Britain.

Prior to his appointment to RPNGC he served in the British Army (National Service), then the Glamorgan Constabulary 1955-1959. On his arrival in Australia he joined the Commonwealth Police and served between March 1959 and March 1960. He then returned to Wales and re-joined his former Welsh constabulary between 1961 and 1964. He was appointed to RPNGC on 29.8.1967

on a six year contract and served as an instructor at the Bomana Police College from which he resigned at the rank of Inspector (Third Class), on 4.9.1973. On returning to England, he joined the Thames Valley Police from 1972-1976 following which he joined the British Foreign Office the same year, serving in some of the former British colonies, for which he was awarded the B.E.M. His last appointment was to The British High Commission in Canberra before retiring in 1991. His wife, Ruth, died on 23.1.2013 and he is survived by three children.

M.R.HAYES

John Francis HAYES (09 January 2013, aged 81 years).

Previously notified in *Una Voce* of March 2013.

After finishing school at Nudgee College in Brisbane, John began his working life as a bank teller with the Commonwealth Bank. He applied as a position of Cadet Patrol Officer in the Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and in 1953 left for Port Moresby at twenty two years of age.

After initial training in Port Moresby, he was posted to Minj in the Southern Highlands. His next posting was to the Bainings area in the New Britain District. In 1957 John attended the yearlong ASOPA course in Sydney. As a newly married man, he was then sent to Kavieng in 1958. He spent three months at Namatanai as acting ADO. He transferred to Port Moresby in 1963. John was a great organiser and planner, and this came to the fore in the compilation of the Port Moresby Common Roll, prior to the town council elections.

His next transfer was to Lae in 1969, where he established the Lae Town Council. John transferred to the Department of Labour and was sent to Mount Hagen for a year. The family returned to Port Moresby in 1973.

John was an enthusiastic supporter, and one time commodore of the Boroko RSL Fishing Club. In 1981 the Hayes family went finish to Brisbane and bought a house at Algester. John never really settled into suburban life.

He was survived by his wife Jean, sons Peter, Ian and Robert, daughter Linda and six grandchildren.

Peter Hayes

Jean Alison HAYES (01 July 2013, aged 79 years)

After finishing school in Benalla Victoria, Jean trained as a nurse at Wangaratta Base Hospital, and then as a midwife at the Royal Women's Hospital in Melbourne. A holiday to Rabaul in 1956 saw her start at Namanula Hospital. She married John 1958. They moved to Kavieng and then to Port Moresby in 1963.

Jean commenced her long association with the CWA when she joined the newly formed Boroko Branch. She became the second president following after Barbara Underwood. Under Jean's time as president, the Boroko Branch opened its new building and produced a very popular cookbook "Entertaining in Papua New Guinea". The next family move was to Lae in 1969 and on to Mount Hagen in 1971 and Port Moresby in 1973. Jean served as CWA's National Handcraft Officer in 1973 and 1974. In 1976 the CWA awarded Jean a Loyal Service Medal and in 1978 she was awarded with a well-deserved Life Membership in recognition of her many years of valued participation with the CWA in Papua New Guinea.

Jen retrained as a book keeper and joined Coopers & Lybrand Chartered Accountants in Port Moresby. Following the family return to Brisbane, she worked for Coopers and then retired in 1992.

Jean always maintained her connection with CWA and would regularly attend ACWW conferences around the world. John passed away in January and Jean in July.

PETER HAYES

Joachim Josef (Joe) NITSCHÉ (22 November 2013, aged 80 years) at Killarney Heights.

Joe was a former PNGAA committee member and served as Secretary for many years. He continued on assisting with posting and packing of Una Voce. Dearly loved brother and brother-in-law of Gisela Elizabeth and Terry. Much loved uncle of Karen, Stephanie, Matthew and their families.

Sydney Morning Herald.

Note: Joe was in PNG from 1957 to 1984. He worked with DASF in Eastern Highlands and Central. Joe was available for co-option to the Committee April 1986 (see Una Voce June 1986.) He was appointed Secretary in the 1987 AGM.

Alan Francis WADSWORTH (20 November 2013, aged 77 years).

Alan was born in Gin Gin, Queensland in 1936. He attended the Brisbane Industrial High School, and he was a keen rugby player. After leaving school Alan joined the public service for three years.

During the post war years the Australian government was busy expanding administrative services and infrastructure in Papua New Guinea.

The life of a patrol officer in PNG appeared more exciting and satisfying, and he was selected in 1956 to join the Department of Native Affairs. Alan's first posting was to the Manus District. He was subsequently posted to Tapini in the Goilala area from 1958.

A year at the ASOPA Long Course followed in 1960. He met Barbara (Forrest) and they were married in Wewak by DC Bob Cole in 1961. From 1961 to 1967 he was stationed initially in Vanimo and then Wewak. Their son David was born in Wewak in 1963.

There was a strong Departmental push towards local government in preparation for PNG's advancement to self-government and independence. Alan successfully completed local government training at ASOPA in 1966. In 1967 he was posted to Goroka in the Eastern Highlands where he was the District Local Government Officer. Barbara worked with the Goroka Town Council.

Alan's long association with Freemasonry started in Wewak in 1963. He was elected Master of his Lodge in Goroka in 1972.

He was also a keen member of the Defence Reserve Forces, namely the PNG Volunteer Rifles, where he rose through the ranks to hold the position of Captain until the disbandment of the unit in 1973.

Whilst Alan loved PNG and its people, they decided reluctantly to leave Goroka in 1976 and relocated to the Gold Coast. Alan worked initially in real estate.

Several years later, they decided to set up their own pest control business, which they ran successfully until last year.

Alan's other community interests included his Rotary International Clubs. He joined Rotary soon after arriving on the Gold Coast and also joined the Stradbroke Lodge. Alan became Master of the Stradbroke Lodge in 2011 and for the last five years was also the Treasurer.

Within Rotary he held the position of treasurer for the Broadbeach Rotary Club, and once this became the Robina Rotary Club he held the positions of President, Secretary and Treasurer. This club then transferred to become the Mermaid Beach Rotary Club and Alan was at the time of his passing both secretary and President.

From time to time Rotarians pay tribute to a prominent member whose life demonstrates a shared purpose with the objectives of the Rotary Foundation. Alan was made a Paul Harris Fellow (named in honour of Rotary's founder) in 2013 for his service to Rotary.

Alan was very well regarded by his fellow Rotarians and Freemasons for his competency and efficiency. He was highly principled and a gentleman. My wife Shirlie and I have known the Wadsworth family for more than 50 years; our respective sons are best mates to this day. One of our 'must-do' events was the biennial ex-Kiaps' Reunion on the Sunshine Coast.

We will sadly miss Alan, his friendship and his humour, as will his many other friends, and particularly his family.

Alan is survived by Barbara, his wife of 53 happy years, his son David, daughter-in-law Deanne and their 3 children.

HUGH RICHARDSON and DAVID WADSWORTH.

Welcome to New Members

BATEMAN	Mr	W S G	20 Coorumbong Close	MOOLOOLABA	QLD	4557
BECKETT	Mr	H	23/9 Maandolong Road	MOSMAN	NSW	2088
BURTON	Mr	M L OAM	7 Reid Deive	CHATSWOOD WEST	NSW	2067
COLLINS	Mr	J	PO Box 3940 LAE	LAE	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	
COOK	Mr	T	9 Kirrang Drive	MEDOWIE	NSW	2318
EVANS	Mrs	E	PO Box 137	ROSANNA	VIC	3084
FOOT	Mr	R	16 Baronia Crescent	HOLLOWAYS BEACH	QLD	4878
HARTLEY-SMITH	Mr	M	PO Box 74 Pratunam P.	BANGKOK 10409	THAILAND	
HAYES	Mr	P	297 Forestdale Drive	FORESTDALE	QLD	4118
HONOUR	Capt	G D	PO Box 84	ARMIDALE	NSW	2350
HUGHES	Mr	B	54 Rumsey Drive	RACEVIEW	QLD	4305
LIDDLE	Mr	G C	463 Chittering Road	BULLSBROOK	WA	6084
LINNANE	Mr	P	PO Box 139	NORTH BEACH	WA	6920
MANNING	Mr	M	11 Wahgunyah Road	NELSON BAY	NSW	2135
McINERNEY	Mr	J C	PO Box 425	COWRA	NSW	2794
McKINNAR	Mr	L	11 Wheatley Avenue	BENTLEY PARK	QLD	4869
METH	Mr	M A	PO Box 548	MOSSMAN	QLD	4873
MYKYTA	Mrs	J B	PO Box 1091	KENSINGTON GARDENS	SA	5068
PREECE	Miss	M	1211/19 Marcus Clarke	CANBERRA CITY	ACT	2601
REEVES	Mr	N J	39A See Street	BARGARA	QLD	4670
REID	Ms	M	9 Mudlark Way	YANGEBUP	WA	6164
RIVERS	Mr	C A	12 Tasman Road	PORT MACQUARIE	NSW	2444
SMITH	Mr	R L	8/57 Prince Street	COFFS HARBOUR	NSW	2450
WILSON	Mr	R	10 Morris Road	WOODEND	NSW	3442
WOOD	Mr	D	PO Box 629	NORTH SYDNEY	NSW	2059
YOUNG	Ms	M	3 Grand Street	BALD HILLS	QLD	4036

TREASURER'S CORNER
Payments to – PNGAA, PO Box 453, ROSEVILLE, NSW, 2069

If you would like to:

1. Renew your **Membership** of PNGAA;
2. Purchase the **Walk into Paradise DVD**;
3. Purchase the **Montevideo Maru 70th Anniversary DVD**;
4. Attend the **2014 AGM Luncheon**, or
5. Donate to the production of **'The Kiap – Telling their Stories' DVD**

Please **print** your name and address below and fill out the relevant parts of the order form overleaf.

Please also check your address label – this tells you when your membership expires and also shows your membership number.

Membership number (if known) _____

Full name _____

Address _____

_____ Postcode _____

Telephone _____ Mobile _____

E-mail address _____

I would like to receive Una Voce by E-mail instead of by post.

AGM LUNCHEON – Sunday 4 May 2014

I will attend the Luncheon and will have as my guests:

If possible, I would like to be seated with _____

No. (if any) of vegetarian meals.....

Please feel free to make up your own table of 10.

ORDER FORM	Quantity	\$
PNGAA Membership Renewal		
Resident in Australia		
2014 : \$30 2014/2015 : \$60 2014/2016 : \$90		
Resident in Asia/Pacific Postal Zone*		
2014 : \$42 2014/2015 : \$84 2014/2016 : \$126		
Resident in Rest of World Postal Zone*		
2014 : \$46 2014/2015 : \$92 2014/2016 : \$138		
Walk Into Paradise DVD		
Member Price \$25		
Non-Member Price \$30		
Montevideo Maru 70th Anniversary		
DVD Price \$30		
AGM Luncheon – 4 May 2014		
Cost per person \$56		
Donation to 'The Kiap – Telling their Stories' DVD		
Donors of \$50 will receive a copy - See March 2014 Una Voce for details.		
TOTAL COST		

* Members resident outside Australia pay Australian resident membership fees if they elect to receive Una Voce by E-mail rather than by post. See the checkbox overleaf.

PAYMENT DETAILS

Please circle method of payment

Payment is accepted by cheque, bank draft, money order, MasterCard,

Visa, or EFT through our web site www.pngaa.net

EFT payments to PNGAA, BSB 062-009 (CBA, Wynyard), account 0090:7724. Please ensure that the information provided with your payment allows us to identify you and send a confirmation e-mail to treasurer@pngaa.net

CREDIT CARD PAYMENTS

Type of card: MasterCard Visa Expiry date _____/_____

Card number _____/_____/_____/_____

Name on card (please print) _____

Signature of card holder _____ Date _____

All payments must be in Australian currency

PAPUA NEW GUINEA ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA, Inc.

Incorporated in New South Wales - ABN 35 027 362 171



Patrons

Major General Michael Jeffery AC, AO (Mil), CVO, MC (Rtd)
Mr Fred Kaad OBE

PO BOX 453, ROSEVILLE NSW 2069

Web Site: www.pngaa.net and www.memorial.org.au

26 February 2014

Dear Members

The work of the committee could do with a few more 'hands on deck' and therefore we are requesting a **change in our Rules to allow for 12 people to be members of the Management Committee** – please see green insert to this *Una Voce*. Please send in your proxies or come to the Special General Meeting on 4 May!

We are also delighted to welcome some new members to casual positions with the PNGAA Management Committee and to sincerely thank those who have been part of this team but who have, for various reasons, needed to step back – these members assure us they will continue to actively support the work of the Management Committee.

Earlier this year the Treasurer, Nick Booth, indicated his desire to resign from the position of Treasurer due to personal reasons. He agreed to complete the 2013 financial statement for the Annual General Meeting, which he did together with Ross Johnson. Nick has agreed to continue on as our Webmaster. **We are grateful to Nick for his huge efforts in the Treasurer's role, including the integration of the Rabaul and Montevideo Maru Society into the PNGAA.**

I emailed the Sydney PNGAA members, letting them know that we urgently needed a new Treasurer. Within committee we have discussed the merits of splitting the Membership role from the role of Treasurer for some time. Membership is a significant role within the association but needs close liaison with the Treasurer. As we were fortunate to receive some very kind offers to assist, we are in the process of splitting this role.

We congratulate and warmly welcome Doug Wood to the role of Treasurer and Roy Ranney to the role of Membership Officer, for the interim as a co-opted member sitting with the committee.

Doug joined Coopers & Lybrand Sydney as a graduate in 1973. After a stint in Toronto, Canada, for three years he was appointed Resident Manager of the Arawa office in Bougainville 1978 to 1981. Doug returned to Sydney office 1981 to 1985 when appointed partner to the North Coast of Papua New Guinea audit practice based in Lae. He is now a Partner at Foster Raffan in North Sydney.

PNGAA SYMPOSIUM – 17-18 September 2014

President
Andrea Williams
M: 0409 031 889

Secretary
Rebecca Hopper
M: 0417 348 263

'Una Voce' Editor
Keith Wall
M: 0477 308 497

Treasurer
Doug Wood
W: 02 9956 7500

Membership
Roy Ranney
M: 0412 556 593

Public Officer
Paul Munro
M: 0431 898 009

president@pngaa.net admin@pngaa.net editor@pngaa.net treasurer@pngaa.net membership@pngaa.net paul.munro3@bigpond.com

Doug completed a Bachelor of Economics at Sydney University and is now a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia and a Registered Company Auditor.

Roy takes on the role of Membership Officer – so if you have any membership queries, he is the man to contact! (M: 0412 556 593). Roy is originally from Kansas (USA) and has a background in Shipping and Transport. He worked for Burns Philp from 1980 – 1987 initially in Popondetta and then later in Port Moresby. He has been back to PNG a few times in the last few years and maintains an ongoing interest in PNG events.

Just recently our Secretary, Amanda Warhurst, also found she had considerable commitments with her full time job and felt it was best that she step back from the Secretary's role. **We have enjoyed having Amanda on the committee and look forward to her assisting Juli with events.** We are delighted that **Rebecca Hopper, who many of you will know, has agreed to come on board as Secretary.** Rebecca was previously on the Management Committee for a few years - her mother, Pat, was well known on the Committee in her 'Caring' role. Rebecca grew up in Rabaul and continues her association with it.

Our inaugural PNGAA Symposium is gathering momentum and will be an exciting highlight of 2014. A dinner will be held on Wednesday 17 September followed by a Symposium on Thursday 18 September. Planning work continues and we hope to finalise details shortly - please contact Juli, Roy or myself (details on footer) for further information.

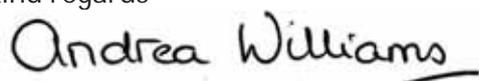
On another tack – **please note our NEW post office address at Roseville. We have changed the postal address from Mona Vale to PO Box 453, Roseville NSW 2069. Please send any mail to this new address!**

Our lovely Ann Graham has decided it was time to hand over her mail duties elsewhere. We thank her enormously for the many years of collecting, sorting and often responding to mail. Her attention to detail has ensured everything has flowed smoothly. Again we are delighted that Murrough and Joy Benson have kindly agreed to take on the work Ann was doing.

With Easter and then Anzac Day closely following it was decided to move our **Annual General Meeting in Sydney to Sunday 4 May 2014.** The Special General Meeting, to handle the proposed Rule change, will be held first, immediately before the AGM.

I hope you will join us and look forward to seeing you there.

Kind regards



Andrea Williams
President

PNGAA SYMPOSIUM – 17-18 September 2014

President Andrea Williams M: 0409 031 889	Secretary Rebecca Hopper M: 0417 348 263	'Una Voce' Editor Keith Wall M: 0477 308 497	Treasurer Doug Wood W: 02 9956 7500	Membership Roy Ranney M: 0412 556 593	Public Officer Paul Munro M: 0431 898 009
<i>president@pngaa.net</i>	<i>admin@pngaa.net</i>	<i>editor@pngaa.net</i>	<i>treasurer@pngaa.net</i>	<i>membership@pngaa.net</i>	<i>paul.munro3@bigpond.com</i>



PAPUA NEW GUINEA ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA Inc.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

11.30AM SUNDAY 4 MAY 2014

PRIOR TO ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

KILLARA GOLF CLUB 556 Pacific Highway, Killara, NSW

YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT – PLEASE READ, SIGN & RETURN by 2 MAY 2014

This Special Resolution is recommended by the PNGAA Management Committee

Attachment A - SPECIAL RESOLUTION

To consider an explanatory memorandum for recommended changes to the rules of the PNGAA by Special Resolution to be held at a Special General Meeting immediately prior to the Annual General Meeting.

The following motions are submitted to the Special General Meeting for consideration:

SECTION A. That Rule 15 of the Rules of the PNGAA be amended by deleting from paragraph 15 (1) (b) the words "6 ordinary members" and substituting "8 ordinary members".

SECTION B. That upon carriage by Special Resolution of the alteration to Rules set out in Section A of this Special Resolution, the Public Officer of the Association shall cause the alteration to be engrossed and consolidated with the Rules as in force after the adoption by the Special Resolution of 4 May 2014 and submit the consolidated copy of the association's rules as now amended for registration by the Director General under the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009*.

Attachment B - EXPLANATORY MEMO

FOR RECOMMENDED CHANGES TO THE RULES OF THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA, INC BY SPECIAL RESOLUTION INTENDED FOR SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING MAY 4 2014

INTRODUCTION and REASONS IN SUPPORT OF SPECIAL RESOLUTION

Rule 15 of the PNGAA Rules stipulates that 10 members constitute the Committee: the four officers, President, Treasurer, Secretary and Editor plus 6 ordinary members. The proposed special resolution will alter that rule to allow for 8 ordinary members increasing the total membership from 10 to 12.

The age profile and geographic dispersal of the PNGAA membership represent a continuing challenge to optimal functioning of the committee dependent as it is on the entirely voluntary effort of those who constitute it.

To some extent, the age profile of our membership and the burdens of sustained voluntary work will continue to affect the continuity of membership of the Committee. After consultation with officers informed by recent experience in filling positions on the Committee, the President and the officers have agreed that the best means of fostering a resilient and resourceful committee membership will be to increase the membership to 12. This will enable additional members to add experience and energy and to share governance activities as well as to afford over time a bigger pool of experienced membership upon which to draw for the wider range of activities and projects to which PNGAA is committed. The increase in membership should help increase participation in and attendance in person or by teleconference at meetings without adding significantly to costs. It is not considered that an increase in quorum will be necessary in all the circumstances.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA, INC.

(Incorporated in New South Wales : ABN 35 027 362 171)



PROXY FORM

Special Resolution at Annual General Meeting
Sunday 4 May 2014

**It is essential
that you sign
and date this
Proxy Form**

I,
(Please print full name)

Of..... (address)

Membership No:..... (if known)

being a financial member of the Papua New Guinea Association of Australia, Inc.,

hereby appoint (full name)
of(address)

being a financial member of the Papua New Guinea Association of Australia, Inc., or failing him/her the Chairperson of the Meeting as my Proxy to vote in accordance with the following directions (or if no directions have been given, as the proxy sees fit) at the Special General Meeting of the Association to be held on the 4th day of May 2014 and at any adjournment of that meeting. **(Please read the explanatory notes issued with the March 2014 issue of "Una Voce")**

MARK THE FOR OR AGAINST BOX WITH TO

X

INDICATE YOUR DIRECTION

Special Resolution	FOR	AGAINST
A1 Amend Rule 15 by deleting from paragraph (1) (b) the words "6 ordinary members" and substituting "8 Ordinary members".	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Section B: That upon carriage by Special Resolution of the alteration to Rule 15 set out in Section A of this Special Resolution, the Public Officer of the association shall cause the alterations to be engrossed and consolidated with the Rules as in force after the adoption by the Special Resolution of 13 May 2012 and submit the consolidated copy of the associations rules as now amended for registration by the Director General under the <i>Associations Incorporation Act 2009</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

...../...../2014

Signature of Member

Date

If you are mailing your proxy, please ensure that it is received by the Returning Officer, PNGAA PO Box 453 Roseville NSW 2069, by 5pm on Friday 2 May 2014.

Proxies may be handed to the Returning Officer prior to the start of the Annual General Meeting.