

Pacific Island History Poster Profiles



A Note for Teachers



Acknowledgements



Index of Profiles



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A Note for Teachers

This series of National History Posters has been designed for individual and group Classroom use and Library display in secondary schools. The main aim is to promote in children an interest in their national history. By comparing their nation's history with what is presented on other Posters, students will appreciate the similarities and differences between their own history and that of their Pacific Island neighbours. The student activities are designed to stimulate comparison and further inquiry into aspects of their own and other's past. The National History Posters will serve a further purpose when used as a permanent display in a designated "History" classroom, public space or foyer in the school or for special Parent-Teacher nights, History Days and Education Days.

The National History Posters do not offer a complete survey of each nation's history. They are only a profile. They are a short-cut to key people, key events and the broad sweep of history from original settlement to the present. There are many gaps. The posters therefore serve as a stimulus for students to *add*, *delete*, *correct* and *argue* about what should or should not be included in their Nation's History Profile. If these Posters lead to a follow-up series written by students, parents, local historians or elders, and by hundreds of imitations, then the poster profile series will have served its purpose.



A Note for Teachers

History is a contest. Those who dig the deepest, argue the best and present information in the most persuasive format, will uncover histories not yet known and which certainly would have been in this series had the writers back in 1995-1999 known about these people and events.

Students are offered five different types of short cuts to aspects of their own history and the histories of 23 other Pacific island nations and territories. There are mini-biographies in the Key People section, mini-histories of famous incidents in the Key Events section, a select list of incidents from the distant and recent past in the Timeline, a short list of Festivals and finally, basic facts about each nation in the Key Data section.

In the attached “Student Activities” teachers are provided with three options; recall and cognitive activities based on a single Poster (the student's own national history); analytical, argumentative and further research activities based on any single Poster; and comparative regional activities which require students to work on three or more Posters at the same time.

The National History Posters may be freely photocopied in A3 or A4 format. Further copies may be obtained from *HistoryCOPs*, or the internet www address listed on the following page.



A Note for Teachers

A set of the Posters has been provided to History Teacher Associations in the entities with an association, all regional Libraries, Education Departments and Curriculum Development or Specialist Officers.

Several entities are not represented Hawaii, Yap, CNMI. Chuuk, Wallis and Futuna and Rapanui but we hope these will appear in a subsequent printing. The posters were compiled slowly during the five years of the *Teaching the Pacific Forum* (TTPF) project, a professional development program for Pacific Island History and Social Science teachers funded by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation of Japan.



Acknowledgements

No poster had a single author, and some were the result of additions and corrections made by many History teachers, academics, local historians and friends over the last five years. The final writing and editing was by Dr Max Quanchi of QUT in Brisbane, with the assistance of Alli Suhonen and Melinda Noble. Graphics were by Chris Mayo from Teos Design & Marketing.

Thanks to Dr Lawrence Cunningham (Guam), Dr Judith Huntsman (Tokelau), Dr Frederic Angleveil and Ms Isabelle Amiot (Wallis and Futuna and New Caledonia); Mr Tevita Fale (Tonga); Drs Clive Moore and Judith Bennett (Solomons), Dr Clive Moore and Dr Greg Poiulgrain (West Papua) and Dr Asofou So'o (Samoa) for making specific contributions to the Posters noted. The student activities were written by Dr Max Quanchi and trailed by delegates at the October 2000 regional HistoryCOPs workshop in Samoa. Thanks also to the several hundred teachers who attended TTPF workshops over the last five years and contributed their ideas and argued about lists of people, events, dates and festivals.

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[Http://www.arts.unsw.edu.au/southpacific/homepage.html](http://www.arts.unsw.edu.au/southpacific/homepage.html)



Profile Index

- American Samoa
- Cook Islands
- Fiji
- French Polynesia
- Guam
- Hawaii
- Kirabati
- Kosrae
- Marshall Islands
- Nauru
- New Caledonia
- Niue
- Palau
- Papua New Guinea
- Pohnpei
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
- Vanuatu
- West Papua

American Samoa

:HISTORY PROFILES



KEY PEOPLE

Tu'i Manu'a

Tu'i Manu'a was the highest ranking title of all Samoa. It was based on Ta'u in the Manu'a group of islands. After the Tongan invasion (c1200AD) the title lost its power. The last title-holder, Eliasara, was the last to agree to USA control of his island, signing the cession in 1905, four years after other chiefs. He did not want his title to continue after his death in 1909. The USA constitution does not recognise "Royal" titles. There has never been another Tu'i Manu'a.

Margaret Mead (1901-1978)

Margaret Mead was not a Samoan. Her first book, *Coming of age in Samoa* (1928) was based on six months spent on Ta'u in 1925-26. Her book was based on stories and interviews with young Samoans about their adolescence. This book, read by millions, made both her and Samoa famous. She became the world's most well known anthropologist. In the 1980s, a controversy occurred when another anthropologist, Derek Freeman, began to question her research methods and conclusions. He suggested she had been misled by her young Samoan informants.

Peter Tali Coleman

Peter Tali Coleman had a distinguished career as a soldier and a lawyer. He then entered politics and was the first Samoan appointed by the USA as Governor of American Samoa (1956 to 1961). In 1976 he was deputy High Commissioner for the USTT in the North Pacific. Later, he was the first Samoan elected as Governor, serving two terms (1978-1985 and 1989-1993).



KEY EVENTS

Missionaries

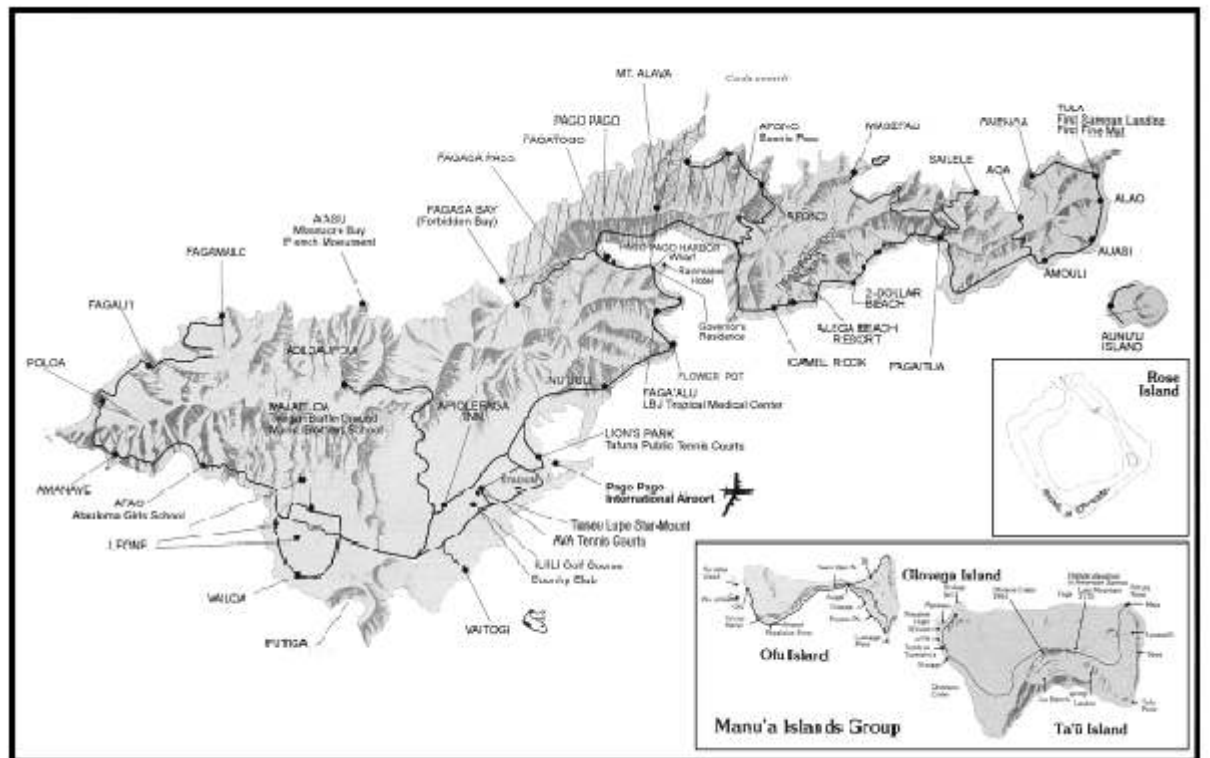
Tongan, Tahitian and then Samoan teachers and pastors from the London Missionary Society made converts rapidly throughout the Samoan islands from the 1830s. Missions were established everywhere, with most Samoans converting within ten years. By 1834, books in Samoan language were being printed, with the first printing press started at Faleatei, Upolu in 1839. In 1844, the LMS Theological Training College opened at Malua on Upolu island. Roman Catholic missionaries followed in 1845, arriving in Tutuila in 1862. With missions came European education and schools. In around 1855, the first formal school, Fagalele Boys School, opened in Leone on Tutuila Island.

The expansion of education

Missions had established a school in Savaii in 1830 and Tutuila in 1855, but expansion occurred much later. A Mormon, LMS Boys and LMS Girls schools opened in 1900. The first public school opened on Tutuila in 1904. Others followed; the Marist school (1906), the first public school on Manu'a (1908), two Catholic schools for girls (1909) and a Marist school at Atuu (1915). The first junior high school opened in 1918. By 1922 there were 19 public schools. Changes caused by WW11 led to a new phase of expansion. The first public high school opened in 1946, a vocational school in 1949 and the Teacher Training College in 1952. Schooling became compulsory for all 7 to 15 year olds in 1955.

FESTIVALS

1 Jan	All standard USA holidays
Jan	New Year
Jan	(3rd Monday) Martin Luther King Day
Feb	(3rd Monday) Presidents' Day
March/April	Good Friday
Early Apr	Samoa Day
17 Apr	American Samoa Flag Day
May	(last Monday) Memorial Day
Early July	Tourism Week
4 July	Independence Day
Sept	(1st Monday) Labor Day
Oct	(2nd Sunday) White Sunday
Oct	(2nd Monday) Discoverer's Day
Late Oct/early Nov	rising of the palolo
11 Nov	Veteran's Day
Nov	(4th Thursday), Thanksgiving
25 Dec	Christmas Day



KEY DATA

Population	63239 (est 1999)
Growth	Population to double in 19 years
Living in USA	32000
Living in Hawaii	15000
Western Samoans	15000 living in American Samoa
Urban area	Pago Pago on Tutuila Is
No of islands	7
Most populated	Tutuila (90% of population)
Highest point	Mt Lata (995m) on Ta'u Is
Main language	Samoan and English
Government	A commonwealth of the USA
Religion	Congregational Christian Church (40%) and others

TIMELINE

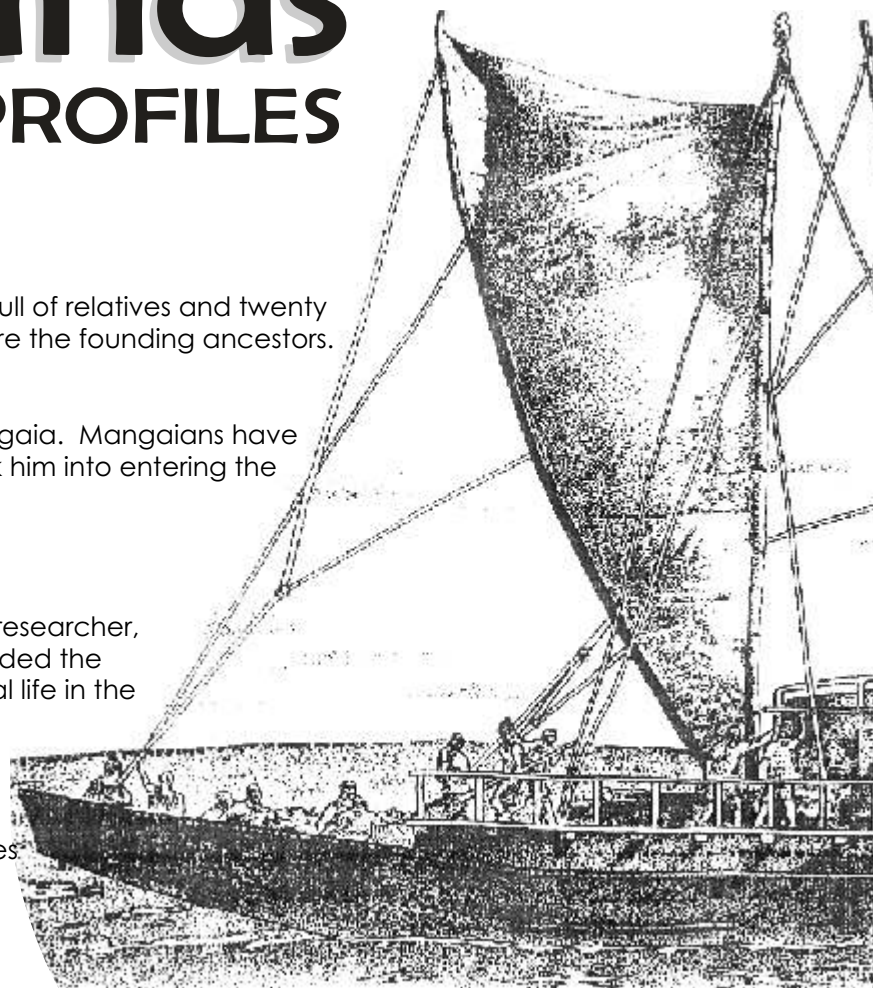
1000BC	Original settlement
600BC	Tula settlement established on Tutuila
1722	Jacob Roggeveen first European to visit Samoa
1786	Antione de Bougainville visits (named "Navigator Islands")
1787	La Perouse visits (first European to go ashore)
ca 1800	Papalagi name develops, later becoming palagi
1830	John Williams arrives (LMS)
1881	War between Pago Pago and Fagatogo villages
1899	Germany and USA split Samoa (in a deal with Great Britain)
1904	Tu'i Manu'a the last to sign treaty of cession to the USA
1942	Japanese submarine bombards Pago Pago
1951	US Navy station closes
1961	Reader's Digest headline says "America's shame in the South Seas"
1961-69	"New era" of government spending begins
1964	Governor H. Rex Lee introduces television
1965	Reader's Digest headline says "America's showplace in the South Seas"
1966	A Samoan constitution is approved
1969	Future Status Commission begins investigations
1988	National Park of American Samoa established
1990-91	Hurricanes Ofa and Valerie strike
1991	First woman Judge appointed



Parliament House, Pago Pago

Cook Islands

:HISTORY PROFILES



KEY PEOPLE

Ru, Te Erui, Ruatapu

Ru was a Polynesian voyager from *Hawaiki* (Raiatea) who landed on Aitutaki with a canoe full of relatives and twenty high born young women. Later he was joined by Te Erui and Ruatapu. These three men were the founding ancestors.

Captain James Cook (1728 - 1779)

Captain Cook sighted Manuae in 1773. In 1777 he returned and sailed off the coast of Mangaia. Mangaians have a song recording that Cook stopped near their reef passage, and canoes rowed out to trick him into entering the lagoon. Cook passed by without landing. Continuing north, Cook saw Atiu. James Cook never landed on the islands of the country bearing his name.

Sir Tom Davis, Pa Tuterangi Ariki, KBE (1917-)

After school and further study in New Zealand, Australia and the USA he became a doctor, researcher, author, traditional navigator and journalist. In 1971 he returned to the Cook Islands and founded the *Democratic Party*. He was Prime Minister (1978-1987). He is now active in cultural and political life in the Cooks. He published *Doctor to the islands* (1954), *Makutu* (1956) and *Vaka; saga of a Polynesian canoe* in 1992.

Makea Nui Ariki

Makea Nui Ariki was the Paramount Chief of Rarotonga. In 1885 she started to build close ties with New Zealand, eventually travelling to Auckland to meet with the New Zealand Prime Minister. In 1888, her effort was rewarded when a British Protectorate was declared over Rarotonga and other islands of the group.

Kauraka Kauraka (1951-1998)

His eight books of poetry and stories include *Tales of Manihiki* (1982), *Legends from the atolls* (1983) *Return to Havaiki* (1985) and *Dreams of a rainbow* (1987). These were jointly published in Manihiki language and English. In 1992 he co-edited *Te Rau Maire; poems and stories of the Pacific*. He was Curator of the Cook Islands Museum, later the Chief Anthropologist, and lectured in New Zealand Universities on Cook Islands Maori language. He also published photographs and music.

KEY EVENTS

Tangiaa and Karika arrive in Rarotonga 1200

Tangiaa was a Tahitian exile and Karika a Samoan explorer. They met at sea, both on their way to conquer Rarotonga. Instead of fighting, they decided to cooperate and after arriving in Rarotonga, divided the land between them.

British Protectorate 1888

In 1865, both Rarotongan chiefs and European residents asked the British to establish a protectorate. It was not granted. Twenty years later, the idea was brought up again. Because the French were preparing to annex the Cooks, and New Zealand wanted to create a sphere of interest in the islands, a British protectorate was declared in 1888. In 1901, the Cooks and Niue became a New Zealand colony. (Niue separated in 1902)

The Cook Islands Progressive Association

The CIPA was established in 1944 in Rarotonga, Aitutaki and among Cook Islanders in Auckland. Albert Henry, later to be Prime Minister, was one of the founders. The Association asked for improvements such as higher wages and improved shipping services. The CIPA also wanted more Cook Islander involvement in the New Zealand controlled administration. Although the CPA was short-lived and unsuccessful, it did lead to the founding, later on, of the first political party in the Cook Islands.

KEY DATA

Population	16769 (est1999)
Population loss	down 6% from 1996 to 1999
Population in NZ	25000
Capital City	Avarua
Urban Population	58% of population
No of islands	15 (13 inhabited)
Most remote	Penrhyn (1400 km to the north of Rarotonga)
Largest Island	Rarotonga
Highest point	Te Manga (653m)
Languages	English, and Cook Island Maori
Government	Independent (in Free Association with New Zealand)
Religion	Cook Island Christian Church (75%) and others

FESTIVALS

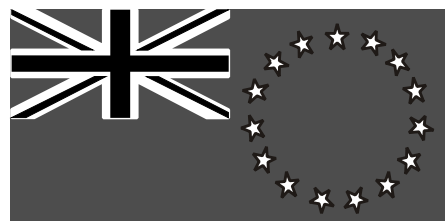
1-2 Jan	New Years Day
25 April	ANZAC Day
	Good Friday/Easter Monday
	Dancer of the Year competition
	(First Monday) Queen Elizabeth's Birthday
	Gospel Day (Rarotonga only)
	Constitution Day
	Gospel Day (except for Rarotonga)
	All Souls Day (for Catholics)
	(3rd and 4th weeks) Tiare (Flower) Festival Week
	Tokitumu Day, visits made to historic <i>marae</i>
	Christmas Day
	Boxing Day
	Plus all standard New Zealand holidays

TIMELINE

→ 900	Ru, Te Erui and Ruatapu divide Aitutaki
→ 1200	Tangiaa and Karika rule Rarotonga
→ 1350	Great Maori fleet stops on the way to Aotearoa
→ 1595	Spanish explorers see Pukapuka
→ 1773	James Cook sights Manuae
→ 1821	LMS Mission established by John Williams
→ 1865	First request for British annexation refused
→ 1888	British protectorate established
→ 1900	Annexation to New Zealand
→ 1945	Workers protest over conditions at Makatea phosphate mine
→ 1958	All citizens able to vote
→ 1965	Self-government (4 th August)
→ 1966	House of Ariki (high Chiefs) established
→ 1992	Host South Pacific Festival of the Arts
→ 1996	<i>Vaka ki Mururoa</i> sails to protest against resumed French testing
→ 1997	Hosts Pacific Forum meeting



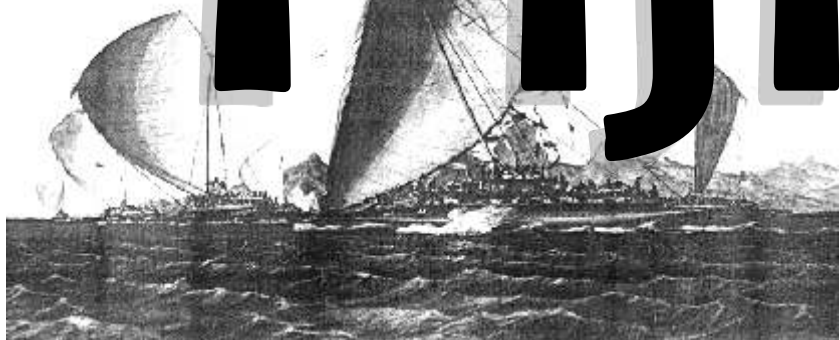
FLAG



The Union Jack represents close ties with the British Commonwealth. The blue background is for the Pacific Ocean that surrounds the country. The circle of 15 white stars is for the togetherness, strength and unity of purpose of the fifteen islands. The stars also stand for the belief of the people in heaven and faith in God.



Fiji: HISTORY PROFILES



KEY DATA

Population	801543 (est 1999)
Capital	Suva, on Viti Levu island
Other cities	Nadi, Lautoka, Sigatoka, Labasa
No of islands	322 (100 inhabited)
Main islands	Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Taveuni, Kadavu, Beqa, Bau, Yasawa group and Lau group
Most remote	Rotuma (a Polynesian island 400km to the north)
Language	Fijian, Hindi, English and Rotuman.
Religion	Christian, Hindu, Muslim and others
Government	Republic

KEY PEOPLE

Ratu Seru Cakobau (c1810-1883)

Cakobau was the *Vunivalu* of Bau, one of the 14 chiefs competing for power in the mid-19th C. In 1874, he was one of the signatories to the Deed of Cession which made Fiji a British Crown Colony. Cakobau was recognised by the British as the leading chief and made Governor-General. He was known as *Tui Viti* (or King of Fiji). His descendants continue to be one of the most respected and powerful Fijian chiefly families.

Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna (1888-1958)

A soldier, author, administrator, commentator and adviser to the government of Fiji. He was a traditional Chief with connections to both Bau and the Lau Islands. He studied in Fiji, New Zealand and London and returned to work for the South Pacific Commission and the Fiji Native Land Trust Board. His books and speeches are still popular for the advice he gave to Fijians. He defended the Fijian way of life, but argued for modernisation and social and political development. His life is commemorated by several schools, parks and awards.



Sitiveni Rabuka (1950 -)

Rabuka was a Lt Colonel in the Fiji Military Forces in 1987 when he organized and led a military coup against the democratically elected government led by Timoci Bavadra. The Labour Party Coalition government had won the elections earlier that year in April. After the coup (and several promotions) Rabuka led a second, peaceful coup against the interim government.

Rabuka was later democratically elected as Prime Minister of Fiji. His two terms of office guided Fiji through a constitutional review and several years of rapid economic development and social change. He lost the election of 1999, quit politics and began working for the Fiji Council of Chiefs.



KEY EVENTS

Founding of Levuka 1860s

The fringing reef and the steep hills behind the beach at Levuka offered protection from ocean storms and winds. In the 19thC trading ships began to search the islands for sandalwood, beche-de-mer and copra and whaling ships looked for safe anchorages. The little village of Levuka on Ovalau Island was transformed into a busy port town and beach community. Fijians and many non-Fijians met there to trade crops and products, repair ships and hire labour. A wharf, park, hotels and a library were built. After Fiji became a British Crown Colony, Suva with more space and a better harbour was declared the new capital in 1877. Levuka's importance declined and today it is a historic but quiet tourist township.

The Battle of Kaba 1855

This important event in the introduction of Christianity occurred when chiefs and warriors opposed to conversion to Christianity were challenged in their stronghold at Kaba on the Rewa River delta by 1000 Fijian and 2000 Tongan warriors. The Tongans had arrived in a fleet of 39 canoes to support the Bau chief, Ratu Seru Cakobau. Although a peace treaty had been signed in February 1855, a battle was fought at the mouth of the Rewa River over several days in April 1855. The victory established Cakobau as one of the most powerful chiefs in Fiji. The Bau-Rewa Peace Treaty remained in place, but Rewa chiefs now became tributaries to Bau.

Hill Forts 14th C

In the south west corner of Viti Levu, several forts were built on high, narrow ridges in the Sigatoka river valley. One is known as the Tavuni Hill fort. As well as a refuge, this fort offered views up and down the river and across the valley to other hill forts. In times of war people could seek refuge in these forts. They had houses, kitchens, food pits, palisades and complex entrance passageways. The building of the Tavuni Hill Fort was linked to the arrival of Tongan settlers in Fiji. In the 14th century, Tongans were sailing over a wide part of the western Pacific, collecting tributes, making alliances, marrying into local families and introducing Tongan ideas and customs. The Tavuni hill fort is a reminder of the wars in this period of Fijian history.

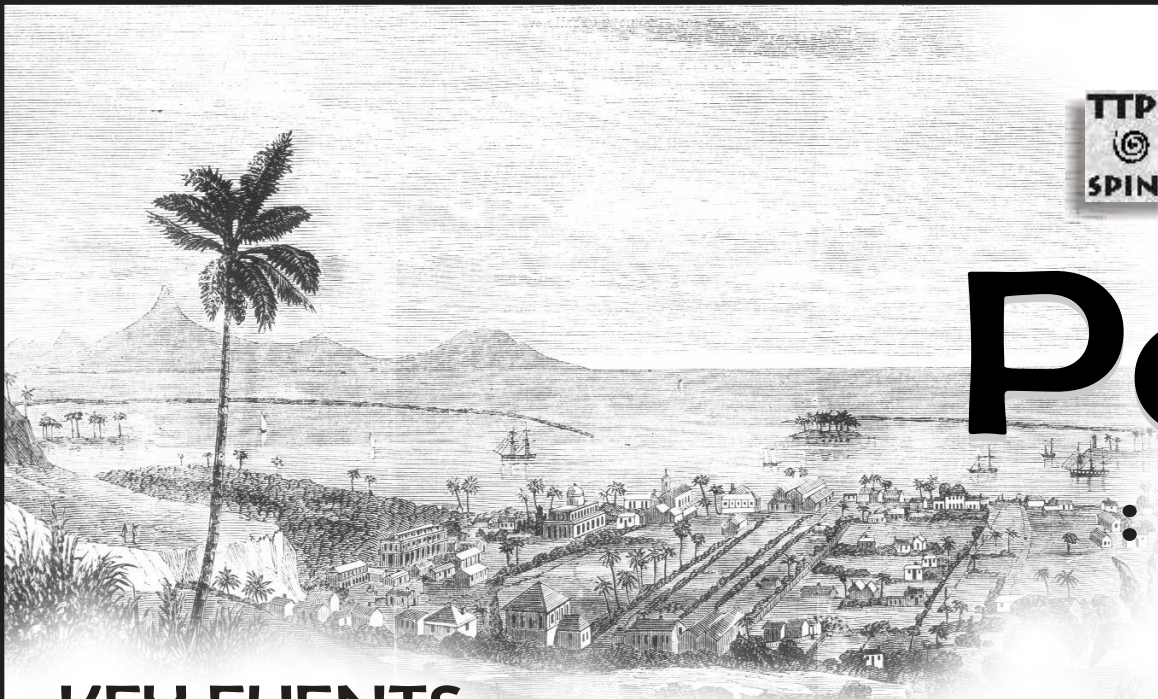
FESTIVALS

1 Jan	New Years Day
2 Jan	Commission Day
Mar/Apr	Good Friday and Easter Monday
25 April	ANZAC Day
June	(first Monday) Queen Elizabeth (of England) Birthday
10 Oct	Constitution Day
Oct	(4 th Monday) Peniamina Day
25-26 Dec	Christmas and Boxing Day

TIMELINE

c3500	First Settlement
c1300	Tongans settle in Fiji
1805-21	Sandalwood traders visit
1835	Methodist missionaries arrive
1855	Battle of Kaba Point
1870-4	Cakobau heads a European settler government
1874	Crown Colony of Fiji established
1875	Measles epidemic
1878	Indian workers imported (until 1920)
1914-18	Fiji soldiers fight in WWI
1917	Apolosi Nawai exiled for alleged rebellious activity (also exiled in 1930 & 1940)
1920	Sugar cane workers strike
1941-45	Fiji soldiers fight in WWII
1970	Fiji becomes an independent nation
1987	Two military coups
1996-98	Constitution Review
2000	Armed criminals and political groups take MP's hostage for 56 days





French Polynesia

: HISTORY PROFILES



KEY EVENTS

Nuclear testing program Moruroa Atoll

France opened nuclear testing facilities on Moruroa Atoll in 1963 and later on Fangataufa Atoll. France tested 44 bombs in the atmosphere and another 131 bombs underground. The impact of testing was widespread. The number of agricultural workers dropped from 50% to 9%, the coffee and vanilla bean industry collapsed while jobs in the service industries, wages and the urban population doubled several times. Other Pacific Island nations signed a South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty in 1985 at Rarotonga. International protests were maintained including yachts sailing into the testing area. Testing was halted between 1992-1995, resumed and finally stopped in 1997.

Mutiny on the Bounty

To obtain breadfruit seedlings to be used as food for slaves in the Atlantic colonies, a British expedition led by William Bligh visited Tahiti on the Bounty in 1788. On the way home sailors led by Fletcher Christian mutinied. Bligh and some crew miraculously sailed a small boat to Indonesia. The mutineers returned to Tahiti and then disappeared. Their European-Tahitian descendents were discovered twenty years later on Pitcairn Island. A legend was created and five movie versions of the story have been produced; in 1916, 1932, 1935, 1962 and the latest in 1984 starring Mel Gibson.

Heiva i Tahiti - Annual Festival

Beginning in 1858 the festival originally commemorated Napoleon Bonaparte's victory over Italy and included the annual French celebration of Bastille Day. It soon became a French forum for speeches and fête and jointly a Tahitian organised heiva or tiurai (a party in July). In 1986 the festival was renamed Heiva i Tahiti. The traditional Tahitian heiva included presentation of gifts, sport, dance and singing. The modern version now includes canoe racing, firewalking, tattoo and re-enactments of ceremonies on the marae. The annual heiva festival still acknowledges France, but is all about promoting Tahitian identity and culture.

KEY PEOPLE

The Pomare family

Pomare I (c1751-1803) established himself as the most powerful man in Tahiti. When he died in 1803 his son, Pomare II took his title. He converted to Christianity, introduced reforms and established the first legal Code in 1819. Queen Pomare IV ruled from 1824 to 1877 but by then the power of the family had declined. From 1847 she ruled jointly with a French Military Commander.

Omai (c1753-1784)

A Society Islander from Ra'iatea, he joined Cook as a guide and interpreter and sailed with Cook to London in 1774. He became a celebrity, met the King, attended race meetings, parties and balls and quickly learnt local customs such as drinking cups of tea, eating with a knife and fork, reading, oratory, handshakes and dancing steps. He was one of the first Polynesians to be seen in England and was celebrated in poems and plays. He sailed back to the Pacific in 1777 but chose to live on Huahine. He died soon after and most of his European animals, technology and curiosities disappeared. He is more famous among Europeans than Tahitians. Three biographies were written about Omai in the 1960s and 1970s.

Marcel Pouvana'a a Oopa (- 1977)

From Huahine Island, he was a war hero in WWI. In 1947 he became leader of the Comite Pouvanna party, founder of the radical newspaper Te Ara'Tai and called for Tahitians to boycott the annual Fête or Bastille festival. After a demonstration against French rule in 1947 he was imprisoned for five months. He was elected to the French parliament in 1949, 1952 and 1956 and in 1957 was the first Vice-president (or Prime Minister) of the new Territorial Assembly. After promoting "Tahiti for the Tahitians" he was framed for a series of crimes, arrested and exiled to France from 1959 to 1968. He was elected as French Polynesia's delegate to the French Parliament again from 1971 until his death in 1977.

KEY DATA

Population	219521 (1999)
Polynesian	70%
French	15%
Other	Asian 7%
Capital	Papeete (on Tahiti Island)
Urban Population	54%
Pop under 15	31%
Pop of Tahiti Is	66%
Main islands	Society , Austral, Tuamotu Archipeligo (atolls) , Marquesas (volcanic), Mangareva (volcanic)
Language	French and Tahitian
Religion	Protestant (55%),Catholic (34%), LDS (6%) and others.
Government	French Overseas Territory, with internal autonomy since 1984

FESTIVALS

January	Hi'o International Surf Open Contest
April	Moorea International Triathlon
1 March	Nuclear-Free and Independent Pacific Day
June	All Island Music festival
30 June	Heiva I Tahiti Festival begins
13 July	Bastille Day (France)
1 Nov	All Saints Day
6 Nov	Hawaiki Nui Outrigger Canoe race
11 Nov	Armistice Day (WWI)



TIMELINE

300AD	First settlement in Marquesas Is
400AD	Settlers leave for Hawaii and New Zealand (500AD)
800	First settlement of Society Islands
1521	Magellan sights the Tuamotu Archipeligo
1595	Mendana visits Marquesas Is
1768	Bougainville names Tahiti <i>Nouvelle Cythera</i> (new paradise)
1769	James Cook visits (and again in 1773, 1774 and 1777)
1788-9	Bligh collects breadfruit (and mutiny on Bounty occurs)
1797	LMS Mission arrive, leave in 1809 but return shortly after
1815	Conversions to Christianity begin
1842	French establish Protectorate
1860s	First Chinese labourers arrive
1865	Polynesian populations fell to 71 69 (from 200000)
1867	Protectorate extends to present size
1891	Artist Paul Gauguin arrives
1914	1000 Tahitians serve and 200 die in WWI (300 serve in WWII)
1918	Influenza epidemic kills 3000 citizens
1926	Marquesas population falls to 2000 (from 15000)
1928	Movie <i>Taboo</i> made and <i>Mutiny on the Bounty</i> (in 1934)
1934	First USA cruise ship tourists arrive
1957	Reorganised as "French Polynesia" a Territory of France
1960	Faa'a Airport opened and tourism expanded
1987	Violent dock workers strike
1997	Nuclear Testing halted

Guam

:HISTORY PROFILES



KEY PEOPLE

Diego Luis de San Vitores, S. J. (1627-1672)

Padre Diego Luis de San Vitores was the son of a Spanish Nobleman. A Jesuit missionary, San Vitores founded a Roman Catholic mission in Guam in 1668. San Vitores' murder in 1672, led to a Spanish policy of conversion to Christianity or death. Today, many Chamorros venerate San Vitores for bringing them Christianity. In 1984, Pope John Paul II beatified San Vitores as Blessed Diego of the Marianas, Apostle of Micronesia.

Hurao

Hurao, a Chamorro chief in 1671, led over 2,000 troops in several unsuccessful efforts to expel the Spanish mission from Guam. Hurao was afraid Spanish rule would destroy the Chamorro way of life. In 1700, Charles Le Gobien, S.J. wrote a history of the Marianas, including a passionate speech of resistance said to have been made by Hurao. This speech is on display in the Hagatna Judicial Center and has been delivered in the US Congress. Hurao is the symbol of Chamorro efforts for self-determination and indigenous rights.

Agueda Iglesias Johnston (1892-1977)

Agueda is a symbol of the strength and courage of Chamorro women. Many Chamorro women have married non-Chamorro men, but they have ensured the survival of their culture by passing on the Chamorro language and values to the next generation. A devoted educator, Agueda served as a teacher and school administrator. During World War II, she endured Japanese imprisonment and beatings because of her support of the USA.

Francisco Basa Leon Guerrero (1898-1974)

Leon was "Mr. Organic Act." He worked to end US Naval rule of Guam and establish self-government. In 1936, Leon and Baltazar J. Bordallo asked the US Congress to grant the people of Guam citizenship. In 1950, Leon Guerrero told the US Congress, "There has been and always shall be only one 'ism' in Guam and that is Americanism." Later that year President Harry S. Truman signed the Organic Act into law. The Organic Act granted the people of Guam US citizenship, civilian self-government and the end of military rule.



Ricardo Jerome Bordallo (1927-1990)

Affectionately known as Ricky, he was a visionary, dreamer and a builder. As an advocate of indigenous rights and outstanding orator, he launched Guam's quest for Commonwealth political status. He led a resurgence of pride in the Chamorro language and culture. Ricky served fourteen years in the Guam Legislature including two terms as Governor of Guam from 1974-78 and 1982-86.

FESTIVALS

Jan 1	New Years day
Jan	(Third Monday) Martin Luther King Day
Feb	(1 st weekend) Maina Fiesta; Our Lady of Purification (and 31 other Fiesta days during the year)
Feb	(Third Monday) President's Day
Feb/Mar	Chamorro Week
Mar	First Monday - Discovery Day
2 Mar	Anniversary of Luis Diego San Vitores' martyrdom
Mar/Apr	Easter
May	Last Monday - Memorial Day
Jun	First week - Micronesian Fair
4 Jul	USA Independence Day
21 Jul	Guam Liberation Day
11 Nov	USA Veterans day
25 Dec	Christmas Day

KEY DATA

Population	149643 (est 1999)
Urban areas	Agana, Tamuning, Dededo, Agat
Urban Popn	38%
No of islands	1
Size	51km long x 6-12km wide
Language	English/Chamorro
Government	Unincorporated Territory of the USA
Religion	Roman Catholic



TIMELINE

→ 2000 BC	Permanent settlements begins
→ 400	Settlement of the interior begins
→ 800	Latte (use of stone for house supports)
→ 1300	Verified use of rice farming
→ 1521	Magellan names Islas de Los Ladrones (Islands of Thieves)
→ 1668	Spanish colony founded in Guam
→ 1673	Guam's first horse arrives
→ 1698	Nearly all Chamorros forced to move to Saipan, Rota and Guam
→ 1700	Influenza epidemic kills 650
→ 1709	Diphtheria and typhus epidemic kills over 500
→ 1856	Smallpox epidemic reduces population from 8,775 to 3,241
→ 1859	Pale' Jose Bernardo Palomo, first Chamorro ordained priest
→ 1898	USA captures Guam in Spanish American War
→ 1899	Spain cedes Guam to the USA in Treaty of Paris
→ 1922	Chamorro dictionaries burned by US Naval Government
→ 1936	Chamorros unsuccessfully petition US Congress for citizenship
→ 1941	World War II: Japan invades Guam, December 8th
→ 1944	World War II: US forces liberate Guam, July 21st
→ 1946	Brown tree snake accidentally carried in on military vehicles
→ 1950	Guam Daily News first civilian newspaper
→ 1960	First Chamorro (Joseph Flores) appointed governor of Guam
→ 1970	First elected governor of Guam (Carlos Garcia Camacho)
→ 1990	Census reports; 57,648 Chamorros; 75,504 Non-Chamorros
→ 1994	Over one million tourists for the first time
→ 1997	1,381,513 tourists visit Guam
→ 1999	Guam hosts South Pacific Games

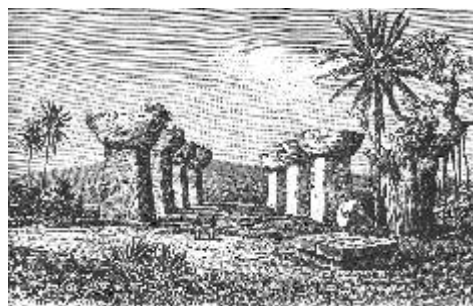
KEY EVENTS

Discovery and settlement of the Mariana Islands

Chamorro ancestors from Southeast Asia discovered and settled the Mariana Islands prior to 2000 BC. These brave navigators were the first people to inhabit the northern islands of the Pacific. They were also horticulturists and introduced taro, yams, seedless breadfruit, and bananas. Their fishing skills and ability to make tools from stone, bone, shell, wood and pottery enabled them to settle on uninhabited islands.

Mata'pang kills San Vitores

In 1672, the Tumon Chiefs Mata'pang and Hyrao killed Padre San Vitores because he refused to leave Mata'pang's land and because he baptized Mata'pang's daughter against his will. Battles against the Spanish and diseases introduced by the colonizers reduced the population. By 1700, the few Chamorros who survived had accepted Christianity and Spanish rule.



Captain Henry Glass captures Guam

On June 20, 1898, the cruiser USS Charleston and three troop transport ships reached Guam. They fired shells at the abandoned Fort Santa Cruz, but the Spanish and Chamorros assumed this was a salute. They were unaware that the Spanish-American War had begun. On June 21, Governor Juan Marino surrendered Guam but not the rest of the Marianas to the USA. Spain sold the northern Mariana Islands to Germany in 1899 and Chamorro people again began adjusting to a new colonial ruler.

Bombing of Guam 1941

On December 8, 1941, the Japanese bombed Guam. On December 10th, Japanese forces invaded and defeated the Insular Force Guards, US Navy and Marine forces. The Japanese occupation was a time of deprivation, injustice, and torture. Guam's liberation by US Armed Forces began on July 21, 1944. The Guam Combat Patrol assisted in the defeat and capture of Japanese forces. In 1945 Guam, Tinian and Saipan became major USA military staging areas and played an important role in the eventual surrender of Japan.

Hawaii

: HISTORY PROFILES



KEY PEOPLE

Kamehameha The Great ("the Lonely One")

Born sometime between 1753 and 1760 and became King after uniting the Islands by military campaigns, intrigue and alliances in 1795. Kamehameha controlled the sandalwood trade, appointed loyal governors on other islands, and centralized the religious system. He dies on 8th May 1819.



Queen Elizabeth Ka`ahumanu (1772-1832)

Ka'ahumanu was Kamehameha's favourite wife. She was appointed *kuhina nui* (chief councillor a role similar to prime minister) and after Kamehameha's death was instrumental in abolishing old ways and the *Kapu* system.

Father Damien (Joseph De Veuster) 1840-1889

Belgium priest who devoted his life to spiritually guide and physically support Hawaiians suffering from Hansen disease. These sufferers were ostracized and forced to live in exile on the island of Molokai. Father Damien contracted the disease but stayed and cared for the sick. He died on Molokai in 1889. Many books and films have been made about his life.

Queen Liliuokalani (Liliu Lydia Kamakaeha Kaolani Liliuokalani Newelii) (1838 - 1917)

The first and only queen to rule Hawaii. She succeeded her older brother, King Kalakaua in 1891. Liliuokalani was an author, musician, and a composer who struggled to promote native sovereignty. She was the last ruler of Hawaii before she was deposed on 17 January 1893 when the islands became a Republic.

Bernice Pauahi Bishop 1831-1884

Great granddaughter of Kamehameha the Great. She married a *haole* customs collector named Charles Reed Bishop. He later opened the first bank in the Islands. In 1883 she became Hawaii's largest landowner after her cousin, Princess Ruth, bequeathed her 350,000 acres. Her own legacy to Hawaiians today is the Kamehameha Schools named in honour of her great grandfather. The Bishop Estate is the largest privately owned property and investment estate in Hawaii.

Mary Kawena Pukui

Translated numerous Hawaiian legends, chants and archival materials for the Bishop Museum. Her publications include *Olelo No`eau, Hawaiian Proverbs and Poetical Sayings* and *The Echo of Our Song: Chants and Poems of the Hawaiians* as well as an Hawaiian Dictionary.

KEY DATA

Population	1,183,700 includes 103,300 military and their dependents (1996)
Size	47th State in size in the USA.
Capital City	Honolulu
No. Of islands	8 islands - Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, Kahoolawe and 124 small islands, reefs, and shoals
Land area	6,423.4 square miles (16,636.5 kmls)
Largest island	Hawaii (The "Big Island")
Highest point	Mauna Kea 13,796 feet (4,205 meters)
Languages	English and Hawaiian. Other languages spoken at home are: Creole English (Pidgin), Hawaiian, Japanese, Filipino (Tagalog, Ilocano and Visayan), Chinese, Korean, Spanish, Samoan, Tongan, Marshallese, Chuukese, Palawan, and others.

FESTIVALS

1 January	New Years Day (USA federal holiday)
January	Martin Luther King, Jr. Day (USA federal holiday)
Jan-Feb	Chinese New Year
March	Girls' Day (Japanese) Boys Day held in May.
March	Kuhio Day. Honors Prince Kuhio, Hawaii's first delegate to the US Congress. (State holiday)
April	Merrie Monarch Hula Festival - Hilo, Hawaii
1 May	May Day - Lei Day Celebrations
11 June	King Kamehameha Day (State holiday)
4 July	Fourth of July - USA Independence Day
July	O-Bon Japanese Festivals
July	Hawaiian Flag Day Celebrations
July	Big Island Slack Key Guitar Festival - Hawaii
October	Ironman International Triathlon Big Island, Hawaii
November	Hawaiian International Film Festival
November	Thanksgiving Day (USA federal holiday)
December	Christmas Day (USA federal holiday)

KEY EVENTS

Hokule'a voyage

In 1976, the *Hokule'a*, a double hulled canoe, sailed from Hawaii to Tahiti and returned. This proved the connection between the islands and the skills of ancient Polynesian voyagers. It was a reconstruction made with some modern materials and was an Hawaiian challenge to the 1776-1976 USA bicentenary. It created a new feeling of pride and confidence among Hawaiians and other Polynesians. Many other canoes have been built and long distance voyages made in its wake.

The Great Mahele

In 1848, The *Great Mahele* (or land division) by King Kamehameha III allowed land to be purchased by private persons. This drastically changed the *ohana*. (or social system) *Ohana* means both taro patch and family. Land was no longer held only by Kings, Chiefs and lesser chiefs. Land could now be owned by both chiefs and commoners, and after 1850, sold to *haole* (foreigners). By the 1890s Hawaiian land was mostly owned by *haole*.

Death of Captain Cook

In 1779, the British expedition led by James Cook was the first *haole* visit to Hawaii. Hawaiians greeted him and bartered supplies for his two ships. After this short friendly visit in Kealahou Bay on the big island, Cook departed. Forced to return after a storm he was not greeted as a friend. *Tapu* (bans) had been declared and relations between chiefs, priests and warriors had changed in the bay. Cook was now seen as a danger and a stranger. Cook and four sailors were killed on 14 February 1779. Historians are still debating the reasons why he was killed.

Pearl Harbour

In 1941, Japan made a sudden, surprise air attack on the huge USA fleet anchored in Pearl Harbour. Japan believed the war would be won by a decisive naval battle and hoped to get an early advantage. The big naval battle between the fleets never occurred. Japan had been at war with China since 1931 and within a few months of the December 7th attack quickly conquered much of Southeast Asia and the southwest Pacific. The USA recovered, built thousands of planes, aircraft carriers, destroyers and transport ships and with 12 million in the armed forces for the next four years with the help of the Allies, fought on islands and atolls across the Pacific, heading for Tokyo, until Japan surrendered in 1945.

TIMELINE

A.D. 300-700	Settled by Polynesians
1778	First European - Captain Cook
1792-1794	George Vancouver introduced
1795	Battle at Nuuanu (King Kamehameha I conquers all islands except for Kauai)
1805	Sandalwood trade begins
1819	Kamehameha I dies. <i>Kapu</i> System abolished by I
1820	Arrival of missionaries from US
1822	First printing in the Hawaiian Islands
1825	Whaling becomes the major trading activity
1831	Lahainaluna School built.
1835	First successful sugar plantation on Kauai.
1848	The <i>Great Mahele</i> divides the land among the people
1853	Smallpox epidemic. Hawaiian population declines.
1876	Reciprocity Treaty, Sugar dominates the economy
1893	17th th January, Overthrow of the Hawaiian Monarchy
1898	7 July, Hawaii annexed by the USA
1941	7 Dec, Bombing of Pearl Harbour, US enters WW II
1959	Statehood. Hawaii becomes the 50th state.
1976	<i>Hokule'a</i> travels from Hawaii to Tahiti and returns.
1978	Hawaiian declared one of the state's 2 official languages
1984	Punana Leo Hawaiian (language) pre-school established.
1986-1994	John Waihee, first State Governor of Hawaiian ancestry.
1993	<i>Ka Lahui Hawaii</i> organization leads 10,000 in march for Hawaiian sovereignty.
1993	USA President apologizes for illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy.
1999	<i>Hokule'a</i> sails from Hawaii to Rapa Nui
2000	Rice vs State of Hawaii, contests the right of only Hawaiians to vote on Office of Hawaiian Affairs Elections.



KEY PEOPLE

Reuben K. Uatiao

Born on Onotoa atoll, Reuben Uatiao was involved in the 'Tungaru' political movement 1961, and in 1965 was a founding member of the *Gilbertese Nationalist Party*. Elected the first Chief Elected Member of the House of Representatives in 1967, Reuben was awarded an MBE - Member of the British Empire medal by the British Government. In 1971, he became a powerful indigenous leader and Leader of Government Business. He was in second position to the British Governor. The Reuben K. Uatiao Stadium in Bairiki is named after him.

Iremia Tabai (1950-)

Born in Nonouti. After schooling in NZ, joined Ministry of Finance in 1973 as Senior Accountant. Entering parliament in 1974, became Leader of the Opposition party. He was the first *Beretitenti* (President). Served 12 years in parliament (1979-1992) then became Secretary-General of the South Pacific Forum. Was awarded the British Award, a GCMG (Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George) and in 1992, the *Ana Tokabeti Kiribati* (Praiseworthy medal). Secretary-General of the Forum Secretariat 1992-97. In 1998, returned and was re-elected to parliament. Meleangi Tabai Elementary School at Fanning Island is named after his wife.

Tekarei Russell (1937-)

First indigenous woman to teach at Elaine Bernacchi School (EBS), a school for girls in 1959. Russell House at EBS is named after her. Mrs. Russell was then the first woman to enter parliament. She was elected member for South Tarawa, Betio and Banaba in 1971. In 1975 she was re-elected member for South Tarawa and became the first woman Minister (1975-1977-) Minister for Health and Family Planning. Mrs. Russell returned to the government secondary school after leaving parliament. On Kiribati's 20th anniversary of independence, Mrs Russell was awarded *Ana Kamoamo Kiribati* (The Pride of Kiribati) medal.

Naboua Ratieta (1938-1987)

One of the founding members of the *Gilbertese Nationalist Party*. Entered parliament in 1962 as member for Marakei. Acting twice as leader of Government Business and in 1974, became the country's first Chief Minister. As Chief Minister he tried to introduce military service in Kiribati, but this led to his defeat in the 1978 election.

Hiram Bingham (1831-1908)

In 1856, was chosen to lead the first mission to Kiribati by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Translated the New Testament and Bible into Gilbertese and published 2 dictionaries in Gilbertese. Died in Baltimore, USA and is remembered as the pioneer of Christianity in Kiribati. The Protestant school on Beru atoll, Hiram Bingham High School, is named after him.

Rota Onorio (1919 -)

Born on Nonouti, most of his working life was spent as an English teacher. Started teaching at Rurubao in 1940, then at Abemama and Bikenibeu. Became Headmaster. Rota House for boys at KGV is named after him. Taught at the Marine Training Centre. During the Battle of Tarawa, he assisted the USA marines as a translator. Became the first Speaker of the House of Representatives 1974. Chairman of the Public Service Commission 1982 and first I-Kiribati to be awarded a Certificate of Commendation and later an MBE (Member of the British Empire). In 1979, he received the *Independence of Kiribati Medal* and in 1999, Mr Onorio was awarded a special medal at the 20th anniversary of Independence celebrations.

Bishop Paul Mea (1939 -)

From Beru, he attended primary school before going to Saint Patrick's School in Tabiteuea North. He trained in PNG from 1956 to 1977. Chosen by the Vatican as a member for the COR-UNUM and was the first Kiribati to head the Catholic Church. Became Bishop for the Diocese of Kiribati and Nauru, 10 February 1979. Was awarded the *Kiribati Independence Medal* on 12 July, 1979.

KEY DATA

Population	88558 (est 1999)
Population Growth	3.7% (to double in 19 years)
Capital	Bairiki, on Tarawa atoll
Island Groups	Kiribati, Line and Phoenix
No. of islands	33 (21 inhabited)
Religion	Catholic, Protestant and others
Independence	12 July 1979 (from UK)
Government	Cabinet and House of Assembly headed by a <i>Beretitenti</i>

Kiribati

: HISTORY PROFILES

TIMELINE

4000BC	First settlers
3000BC	Second wave of settlers
1300s	Samoan expeditions arrive
1800s	Tribal wars
1856	Rev. Hiram Bingham arrived
1860s	Labour recruiting began
1880	Catholic missionaries arrived at Nonouti
1892	Union Jack raised, establishment of Protectorate
1900	Banaba annexed by Great Britain
1916	Gilbert and Ellice Islands became British colony (GEIC)
1919	Christmas Island became part of the GEIC
1922	King George V School opened at Bairiki, Tarawa.
1937	Phoenix Islands became part of the colony
1938	Resettlement scheme in Phoenix Islands began
1942-3	Japanese occupation
1942	Rabi Island, Fiji purchased for people of Banaba
1943	American Marines captured Gilbert Islands
1955	Resettlement in the Solomon Islands began
1959	Elaine Bernacchi School opens
1963	Advisory Council established
1967	House of Representatives established
1971	Line Islands joined GEIC
1977	Internal self-government achieved
1979	Independence, renamed Kiribati
1980	BKATM's Union Strike
1985	Kiribati/Russian fishing deal
1990	Teatao Teannaki elected <i>Beretitenti</i>
1994	Teuburoro Tito elected <i>Beretitenti</i>

KEY EVENTS

Raising and lowering the British flag. 1892-1979

Union Jack raised 27th May 1892, marking the beginning of the Protectorate. In 1916, it became a British Colony. The link with Britain ended on the 12 July 1979, when independence was celebrated on all the islands of the new Republic of Kiribati. At Tarawa, the capital, Princess Anne represented Britain at the celebrations. In 1982, Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Phillip visited. Many British VSOs (Volunteer Service Organization) continue to work in Kiribati.

Battle of Tarawa 1943

The Battle of Tarawa was fought between the Japanese and Americans on Betio islet. This was one of the major and bloodiest battles of the Pacific War. It turned the Japanese back from their expansion southwards and was the first time an amphibious attack was made over a beach using soldiers and vehicles. Both sides had high casualty rates. The local I-Kiribati had been relocated before the battle began. All trees and buildings were completely flattened.

The Separation of Tuvalu and Kiribati 1974

A result of a referendum, people in Tuvalu voted in favour of breaking away from the British colony formed in 1916 known as the GEIC (Gilbert and Ellice Island Colony). Tuvalu, with a smaller population, had only 7 atolls, a separate language and a Polynesian culture. Kiribati has a Micronesian culture and history. On 1 October 1978, the Ellice Islands became the Republic of Tuvalu. In 1979, the Gilberts became the Republic of Kiribati.

Banaba takes Britain to court 1972

The Banaban people began by going to court against the British Phosphate Commission. BPC had mined Banaba for phosphate since 1920. Banabans demanded AUD\$22m in land compensation and unpaid royalties. Then they demanded AUD\$77m from the British Government for mining taxes and royalties wrongly paid to the GEIC. In the longest court case in British legal history, the Banabans won the case against the company, but BPC eventually paid only AUD\$11000 in compensation. In 1981, Banabans accepted a AUD\$10m *ex gratia* payment from government of Great Britain.

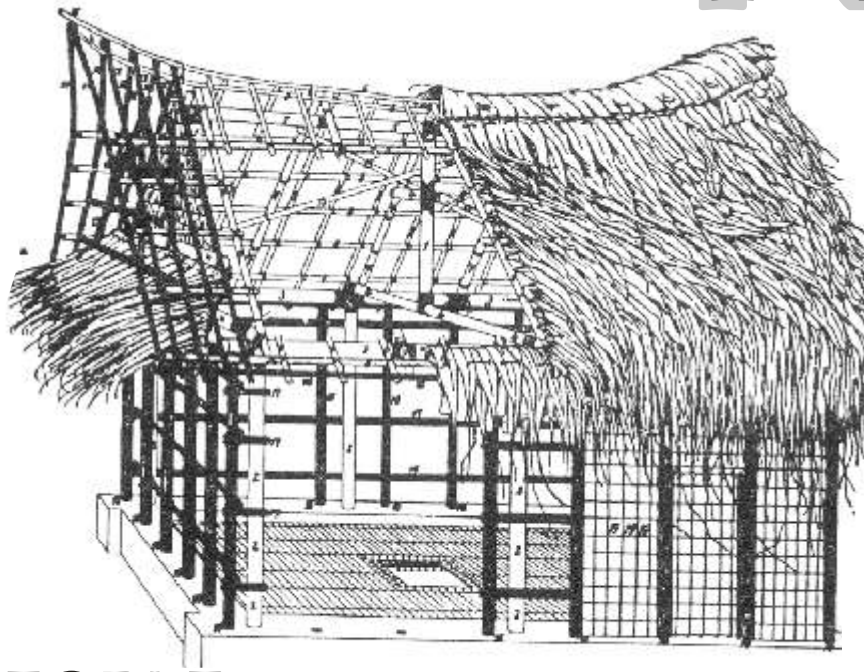
FESTIVALS

1 January	New Year's Day
early April	4 day celebration of Easter
mid April	National Health Day
early July	Inter-secondary School Athletics Competition
10 July	National Churches Day
12 July	Independence Day
13 July	National Day for <i>Unimane</i> (old men)
14 July	National Day for <i>Unaine</i> (old women)
mid July	Inter-primary School Local Dancing Competition
	Inter-secondary School Singing Competition
	Inter-Ministry Local Dancing Competition
4 August	National Youth Day
10 December	Human Rights/Peace Day
25 December	Christmas Day
26 December	Boxing Day



Kosrae

:HISTORY PROFILES



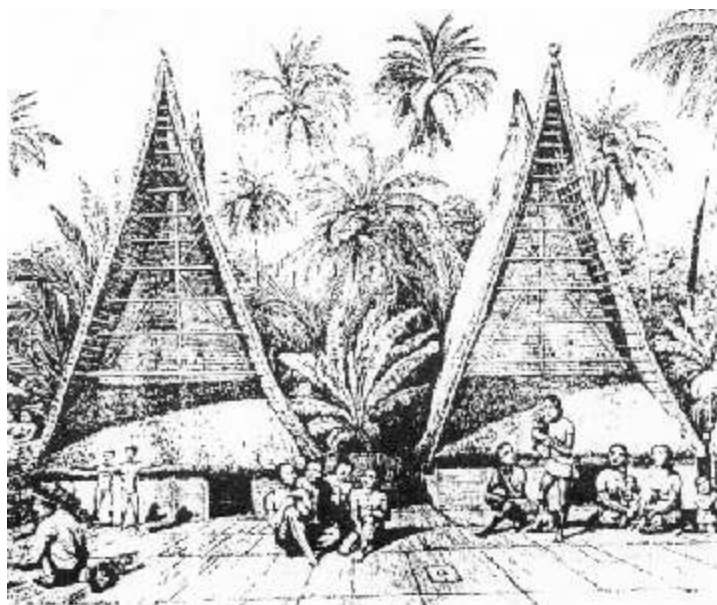
KEY DATA

Population	8100 (1995)
FSM Population	116414 (est 1999)
Urban areas	Lelu and Tofol
No of Islands	1 (Kosrae)
Highest Point	Mt Finkol 634 metres
Language	Kosrean, English
Government	Independent (Member State of the FSM)
Religion	Congregationalist and others

KEY PEOPLE

Rose Kaomiap Mackwelung

Born in Kiribati, raised in the Marshalls and educated in Los Angeles. She married on Kosrae and continued to work at Kosrae's Mwot mission after USA missionaries were expelled by Japan in 1939. In 1945 she became Head of the first school established after WW11. She founded the Ponape Women's Association and later supervised adult education on Pohnpei. A very respected woman across the FSM. The high school library at Tofol is named after her.



KEY EVENTS

Building of Lelu 'Stone City'

Built on the small off-shore island of Lelu c1400, but possibly as early as 1250. A small island inside the reef was extended by a rock wall and then filled with coral. Basalt was used to make foundations and walls. There were 100 separate walled compounds. The walls of some meeting, burial and house compounds were 6 metres high. A system of canals allowed canoes to pass through the city. Lelu became the royal city and home of the rulers of Kosrae from 1400 to 1800. Today, it is a protected historic site.

Liberation day 1945

Celebrates the day in 1945 when the USA liberated Kosrae. Although 7000 Japanese were on the island, there were no land battles or landings on Kosrae. During 1944, the island was bombed regularly but not heavily. The signing of a surrender in Lelu harbour ended the Japanese occupation (from 1914 to 1945). Sport competitions and canoe races are now held each year on Liberation Day.

Separation from Pohnpei 1977

Under the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI) Pohnpei and Kosrae were placed under joint rule. Kosrae never considered itself a part of, nor a partner with Pohnpei. It also wanted a separate share of the money being offered by the USA under the proposed Compact of Free Association. In 1977, Kosrae became a separate district. Jacob Nene became the first elected district Governor. In 1986, Yosiwo George became the first Governor under Kosrae's own state constitution. Kosrae was one of the four states that comprised the FSM (Federated States Of Micronesia).

TIMELINE

c1500BC	Original migrations to Kosrae
c14th c	Invaded Pohnpei and overthrew Sandeleur dynasty
1400	Building of Lelu (stone city of the rulers)
1824	Duperrey (French) first European to land
1852	USA missionaries arrive
1880	Population declines to under 300
1914	Japanese occupation begins
1966	First High School graduation ceremony
1969	First movie theatre opens
1977	Break away from Pohnpei (and separate Statehood)
1979	FSM parliament (includes Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei and Kosrae)
1986	Independence for FSM (in Free Association with USA)
1988	Opening airport and jet service

FESTIVALS

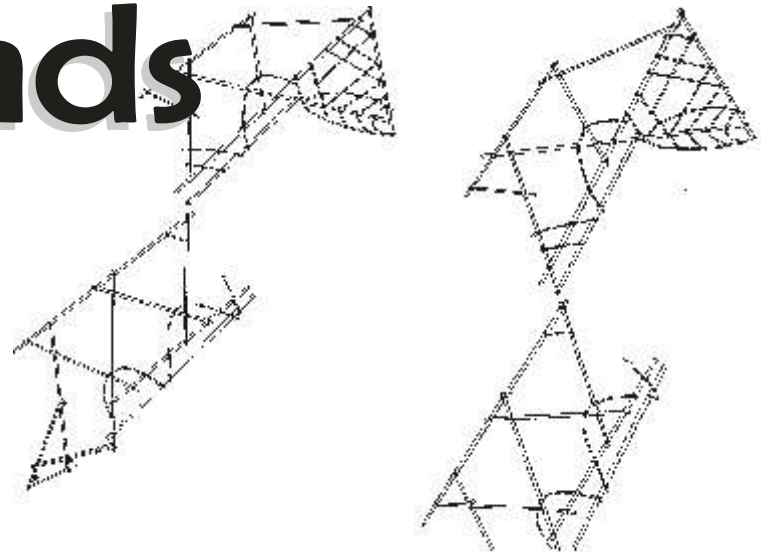
Jan 1	New Years day
Jan 11	State Constitution Day
Jan 19	(and Jun 6 and Jul 20) 'Moving Out' Day
May 10	FSM Constitution day
Sept 8	Liberation day - end of WW11
Nov 3	Self Government Day
Nov	(Last Thursday) USA Thanksgiving
Dec 25	Christmas day



Drawings from the expedition of the Russian explorer FP Lutke (1826-29).

Marshall Islands

:HISTORY PROFILES



KEY PEOPLE

King Juda

King Juda was the leader of the Bikini people in 1945. He agreed that the Bikini people would move so atomic testing could occur, but he was misled about the impact when he negotiated with the USA. During their long exile away from their homeland he often said, 'Everything is in God's hands'. He also worked hard with governments, media and welfare organisations to improve conditions for his people. His son became the mayor of Bikini after resettlement was allowed and tourism plans were developed.

Amata Kabua (1927-1996)

Kabua was born into the paramount chieftainship. He attended school in Hawaii, worked as a teacher and Superintendent of Schools and entered parliament in 1958. He worked on the Constitution, wrote the national anthem and designed the flag. Elected the first President of the Republic in 1979, he held office until his death. He supported USA weapons research, nuclear waste dumping proposals and other economic development schemes. Descended from a long line of paramount chiefs, he was regarded as the "Father of the Marshall Islands" and a precious national treasure.



Dwight Hiene

Dwight Hiene was the first Marshallese to become a District Commissioner in the United States Trust Territory (USTT) administration. A doctor, he fought for many years for compensation for the victims of the USA nuclear testing.

Carl Heine

Carl Heine was the first Marshallese to become an author. His book *Micronesia at the crossroads* was published in 1974. He also wrote many magazine and journal articles. In 1969 he was Deputy District Administrator in Yap and from 1971-3 worked on the USTT Joint Committee on Future Status. He later studied in Hawaii and was Leader of the Opposition parties in parliament. He became Ambassador to the United Nations in 1992.

Kaiboke Lobodeo

Kaiboke Lobodeo took control as paramount chief of the southern atolls in the western *Ralik* chain in 1842. In 1851 he threatened to kill all foreigners after he had been wounded and his brother killed by whalers. A few years later he changed and supported the work of the first missionaries. During his period of rule, Ebon became the major trading port in the Marshalls. He died during a typhoid fever epidemic in 1863.

KEY EVENTS

Bikini Atoll

In July 1946, the USA began Atomic Bomb testing on Bikini Atoll (called "Operation Crossroads"). The military and scientists were not aware of the full dangers of contamination and fall-out. The 167 Bikini people were moved to Rongerik Atoll, and then to Kwajalein, Kole, Jaliut and Ejit on Majuro. In 1954 the Marshallese petitioned the UN for an end to testing. These tests continued until 1958. There were 23 tests on Bikini and 43 on nearby Enwetok. In 1972 some Bikinians returned home but the contamination was too severe. In the 1990s tourist development plans for diving were established.

Spanish in the Marshall Islands 1526-1543

Between 1526 and 1543 the Spanish ships of Magellan, Loaisa, Saavedra, Grijalva and Villalobos passed by the Marshall Islands. Taongi, the northernmost atoll was visited by de Salazar on 21st August 1526. Utirik, Taka, Rongelap, Ailinginae, Ujelang and Eniwetok were visited by Saavedra between December 1527 and October 1529. Wotje, Erikub, Maloelap, Likiep, Kwajalein, Lae, Ujae and Wotho were visited by Villalobos between Dec 1542 and January 1543. Spanish ships continued to visit the Marshalls including Legaspi in 1556 and Mendana in 1568.

German annexation 1885-1914

In 1686, a hundred years after the first Spanish visitors, the names Western and Eastern Caroline Islands began to be used for all the atolls and islands from Palau to the Marshalls. Although they visited in the 16th C., the Spanish ignored the Marshalls. In the 1850s, whalers then missionaries from the USA arrived in Ebon. In the 1860s the German trader Alfred Capelle set up business. Germany annexed the Marshall Islands in 1874. The Jaliut Company became the government. Spain tried unsuccessfully in 1885 to establish a claim over the Marshalls. In reply, Spain annexed the western Carolines. German colonial control ended when Japan took control in 1914 at the start of WW1.

KEY DATA

Capital	Majuro
Population	66226 (est 1999)
Population Growth	3.4% (to double in 20 years)
Other urban areas	DUD, Ebeye, Wotje, Jaliut
Urban population	65%
Most populated islands	Majuro and Kwajalein atolls
No of islands and atolls	1225
Total land area	70 sq. miles
Language	Marshallese and English
Religion	Protestant and Catholic
Highest point	Likiep Island, 34 feet

FESTIVALS

1 Jan	New Year
1 March	Nuclear Victims Day
1 May	Constitution Day
1st Friday in July	Fisherman's Day
Last Friday in September	Culture Day
21 October	Independence Day
17 November	President's Birthday
1st Friday in December	Gospel Day
25 December	Christmas

TIMELINE

→ c1000	First settlement
→ 1526-65	Five Spanish expeditions visit
→ 1800-40s	Regular visits by whaling ships
→ 1857	First missionaries
→ c1860	First copra trading station
→ 1885	Germany protectorate begins
→ 1905	200 killed in typhoon on Jabwot, Arno, Majuro and Mili
→ 1920	League of Nations gives mandate to Japan
→ 1935	Japan annexes and claims sovereignty of Marshalls
→ 1944	USA troops capture Marshalls
→ 1946	Atomic testing begins on Bikini Atoll
→ 1947	UN includes Marshalls in the USTT
→ 1960	First bi-lingual newsletter
→ 1965	First Micronesian appointed as a USTT District Administrator
→ 1974	Cable TV begins
→ 1978	Marshalls refuse to join Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)
→ 1982	First Marshallese to graduate as a Doctor
→ 1984	Republic of the Marshall Islands established
→ 1989	First Marshallese commercial fishing vessel launched
→ 1993	Evelyn Konou became first woman Cabinet Minister

Nauru

:HISTORY PROFILES



FESTIVALS

1 Jan	New Year's Day
31 Jan	Independence Day and Sports Carnival
March/April	Easter celebration
Easter Mon	Women's Fellowship Choral Competition
17 May	Constitution Day
	Women's Fellowship Arts and Craft Exhibition
	Constitution Day SportsCarnival
1 July	Nauru Phosphate Corporation Handover Day
2 August	(2nd Saturday) Nauru Arts Festival
26 Oct	Angam Day
5 Nov	Sunday School Choral Competition
25 Dec	Christmas Day
26 Dec	Boxing Day



Nauru Museum

TIMELINE

1000BC	First settlers arrive in Nauru
1878-1888	'The Ten Year War' involving 12 rival tribes
1887	Reverend Tubwiya from Kiribati introduced Christianity
1888	Nauru came under German administration
1898	Phosphate deposits discovered on Nauru
1899	Protestant missionaries arrive
1902	Catholic missionaries arrive
1907	The mining of phosphate commenced.
1914	HMAS Melbourne arrives and Germans surrender
1916	First stamps - overprints of stamps then in use in Great Britain
1919	The League of Nations mandate given to UK, Australia & NZ
1923	Nauru Cooperative Society founded by Timothy Detudamo
1927	Council of Chiefs established (14 chiefs).
1928	The British Phosphate Commissioners cantilever begins operation
1940	German raider sink 4 ships and bombs phosphate works and equipment
1942	Japan bombs Nauru and occupies the island
1947	Nauru becomes United Nations Trust Territory
1951	Nauru Local Government Council established
1953	UN Visiting Missions (also 1956, 1962 and 1965)
1955	Hammer de Roburt, elected Head Chief
1960	Australia offers resettlement scheme to Curtis Island in Queensland
1965	Legislative and Executive Councils created
1968	Nauru becomes independent nation.
1970	Nauru Phosphate Corporation takes over phosphate industry
2001	700 of Australia's rejected asylum seekers arrive

KEY EVENTS

Angam Day 1923

From 1880 to 1920 a series of diseases and then an influenza epidemic had ravaged the island. The population fell below the desired 1500 people to a dangerously low number. The Chiefs declared that the population must aim to build up family size to the respectable number of 1500 if the Nauru race was to survive. On 26th October 1923 there was renewed hope for the survival of the Nauru people. The birth of a baby girl on this day brought the number to 1500 and people celebrated the return to the desired population size. "Angam" means coming home"

Occupation by Germany 1888-1914

With the arrival of the German gunboat *Eber*, Nauru was occupied by Germany and declared a part of the German Empire on 1st October 1888, under the Chancellorship of Bismarck. Nauru was included in the Marshall Island Protectorate. A ten years war was put to an end and peace and order returned to the island. Germany remained until the outbreak of WW1 when Australian troops took control. Some Germans remained on the Island during the war to continue their jobs. In 1921, Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain were given a League of Nations Mandate over Nauru.

Occupation by Japan, 1942-45

In 1942, after several bombing attacks, Japan landed marines and some technicians. They restored the phosphate works damaged in the bombing. Two airstrips were constructed. One is the international airport today. The other returned to being a housing and work area after the war. Bunkers, tunnels, forts and observation posts were built all around the tiny island. In 1942, 1200 Nauruans were deported to Chuuk (Truk Island). Only 737 Nauruans returned home after the war. Australians or USA troops never landed, preferring to leave the Japanese isolated while the war moved west and then north towards Japan. Japan occupied Nauru until 1945.



KEY DATA

Status	Independent nation (Republic)
Land Area	21 sq. km
No of islands	1
Population	11364 (est 1999)
Growth Rate	1.9% (will double in 37 years)
Religion	Protestant (66%) and Roman Catholic (33%)
Independence	31 January 1968
Languages	Nauruan and English
Currency	AUD\$
Industries	Phosphate

KEY PEOPLE

Eigamoiya, Queen of Nauru

Eigamoiya, the head of the Eamwit tribe (one of the most powerful tribes) was also the Queen of Nauru. In 1888, she ended the Nauru civil war by simply standing in front of both sides and waving a piece of fabric.

Head Chief Timothy Detudamo

The son of a chief and educated by the LMS. In 1900-6, he helped Deleporte and Jacob Aroi translate the Bible into Nauruan using English, German and Gilbertese Bibles and hymn books. He spent 1914-18 in the USA as a translator. On his return he tried to establish a cooperative store to compete with European traders but was placed under house-arrest for two years. Under the old chiefly system he became Assistant Head Chief in 1927. From the 1920s he was the peoples spokesperson and first Head Chief of the Nauru Local Government Council when it started in 1951. The nine members of N.L.G.C. were elected by the people at four year intervals. He was the founder of Nauru Cooperative Society and a leader of the Buddha church.

Hammer de Roburt 1923 - 1996

After school in Nauru and Australia he became a teacher. In 1942-46 he was deported by the Japanese military. He was a member of the Nauru Local Government Council (1955-68), Head Chief (1965-68) and then in 1968 the first President of Nauru. He is referred to as the 'Father of the Nation', because he led the Nauru people to gain independence. He also was a founder of the South Pacific Conference, South Pacific Forum and the Pro-Chancellor of the University of the South Pacific.



New Caledonia

: HISTORY PROFILES



KEY PEOPLE

Kanedjio Vendegou, (Queen Hortense) (1848 1900)

Kanedjio Vendegou was a *Kunie* person born on the Isle of Pines. As the daughter of the big chief Kaoua Vendegou, she took part in *Kunie* customary ceremonies. She was seven years old at her father's death. She was sent to Catholic missionaries to learn to speak and write French. She was the first Kanak woman to speak French. In 1869 she married her cousin Samuel who became the new chief of the Isle of Pines. Queen Hortense had a popular personality. She took part in all cultural and official ceremonies and remained friendly with the French colonial government. On the 23rd of April 1883, she abdicated (gave up her royal title) after her husband's death. She lived on the Grande Terre until her death on the 8th of October 1900. She was buried in Vao, the Isle of Pines.

James Paddon (1811-1861)

James Paddon was born at Portsmouth, England. In the 1840s, he traded in Asia and the Pacific. He arrived in New Caledonia to trade in sandalwood and opened a trading post in the Isle of Pines. In 1851, Paddon bought the Isle Nou (south of the Grande Terre) from the chief Jack Kuindo. He developed trading posts there for the collection of sandalwood, mother-of-pearl and coconut oil. Later he organised the mail service to Australia, developed the breeding of cattle, the cultivation of vegetables and other new enterprises. Paddon later sold Isle Nou to the French government and a convict prison was built there. He lived in Paita on 4000 hectares and developed the land by bringing families of settlers from Australia. James Paddon died in 1861.

Jean Marie Tjibaou

Tjibaou became involved in politics in the 1970s and became a leader of the Kanak pro-independence campaigns. Some Kanak factions thought Tjibaou was too willing to compromise and was being too friendly towards the French. At the end of a years mourning after a massacre of pro-independence *kanaks* on Ouvea Island in the Loyalty Islands in 1988, Tjibaou and his colleague, Yeiwene Yeiwene, were killed by a Kanak radical on Ouvea on 4th May 1989. The Cultural Centre in Noumea is named in his honour. He is remembered as an excellent campaigner and negotiator, an inspiring leader and spokesperson for Kanak identity and rights.

Jeanne Tunicas Y Casas (1894 - 1972)

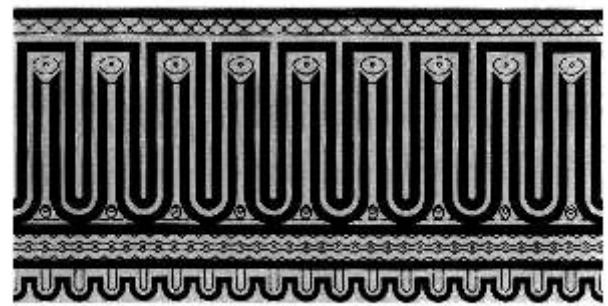
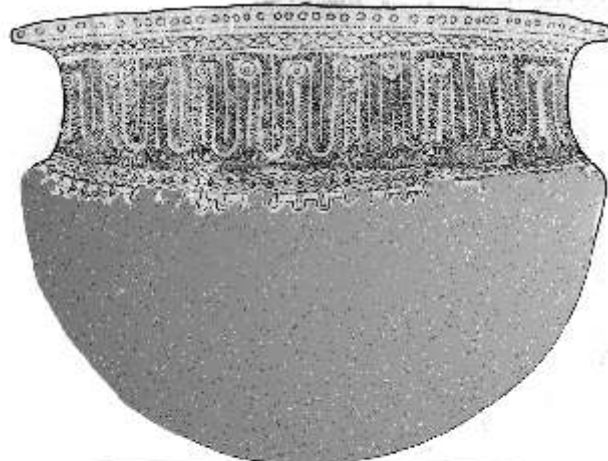
Born in France. Jeanne arrived in 1930. She campaigned for the right for women to vote and was involved in creating the constitution for the Communist Party of New Caledonia. She was the first woman to be well known for playing an important part in political life. She moved to Vanuatu and then in 1965 returned to Noumea. She died at Nouville aged 78.

KEY DATA

Population	2212807 (est, 1999)
Indigenous Population	Kanak 44%, European 34%, Wallisean 9%
Capital	Noumea (50% of the population)
Other urban centres	Bourail, Touho, Poindimie, Houailou, Hienghene
Biggest Island	Grande Terre
No of rivers	(11 East Coast) and (13 West Coast)
Highest point	Mt Panie (1639m)
Other Islands	Loyalty Islands (Ouvea, Lifu, Mare), Isle of Pines, plus numerous reefs and atolls
Mineral resources	40% of the world nickel resources
Religion	Catholic (67%) and Protestant
Language	French and 27 Kanak languages
Government	French Overseas Country (P.O.M.)

FESTIVALS

1 Jan	New Years Day
Mar-Apr	Easter Monday
1 May	Labour Day
8 May	1945 Victory Day
14 July	Bastille day
July	(3 rd Sunday) Noumea International Triathlon
Aug	Bourail Agricultural Fair
24 Sept	New Caledonia Day
Oct	(2 nd Saturday) <i>Braderie</i> (street fair)
1 Nov	All Saint's Day
11 Nov	Armistice Day (WW1)
25 Dec	Christmas Day



Above: Lapita pot art designs.

KEY EVENTS

Convict Settlement

From 1863 to 1897, criminals, political prisoners and others listed as "undesirable" in France were sent to New Caledonia. The first convict boat arrived on the 9th of May 1864 with more than 240 people. Around 22 000 convicts arrived in New Caledonia. They lived in prisons at Noumea, Isle of Pines, Ducos, Ile Nou and Bourail. They were forced to work in farms, industries and construction and provided labour for government projects. If they worked hard and behaved well, they could be freed, given a concession of land for agriculture and allowed to stay in New Caledonia. Along with free settlers, their descendants today are known as *Caldoche* or New Caledonian born French.

The Atai Revolt, 1878-79

As French presence and colonisation increased, Kanak people began to worry about their land and culture. They challenged French settlers for taking their lands, for removing sacred objects and for allowing animals to wander about and destroy taro and yam crops. *Kanaks* also disliked the policy of compulsory labour. On the 25th of June 1878, a Kanak chief, Atai and his warriors, attacked settlers at La Foa. The French colonial government organised a military response. The rebellion spread when other Kanak tribes decided to fight the French. In September Atai was killed. Battles continued until 1879. At the end of the revolt, over 1000 *Kanaks* were dead and 1500 Kanak warriors were banished from their homelands.

Kanak warriors were banished from their homelands.

The Noumea Accord 1998

The political future of New Caledonia was settled by the signing of the Noumea Accord in 1998. This replaced the 1988 agreement known as the Matignon Accord. The new accord stated that New Caledonia would remain a French territory and that a final decision on independence would not be made until more changes and development occurred. Three groups signed the Accord: the French government, the RPCP (a political party supporting New Caledonia as a part of France) and the FLNKS (a political party supporting the independence of New Caledonia). In November 1998, New Caledonians voted in a special referendum and accepted the Accord. In fifteen years, a new referendum will question the people about the future. The Accord also outlined plans for social, cultural and economic development for all New Caledonians. In 1999, a transfer of status to POM (*Pays Outre Mer* - French Overseas Country) occurred and the first elections were held for New Caledonia's own Congress (parliament).

TIMELINE

3000 BC	Original settlement
1000 BC to 200 AD	Kone period (<i>lapita</i> pottery makers)
200 AD	The Naia-Oundjo period people occupy inland valleys
1774	(4 th Sept) James Cook names and maps New Caledonia
1840	First Protestant missionaries arrive (Polynesian teachers)
1843	Catholic missionaries arrive at Balade
1853	(24 th Sept) French possession of New Caledonia
1863-1897	Convicts transported to New Caledonia
1863	Discovery of nickel by a French engineer, Jules Garnier
1878-1879	Kanak revolt in La Foa-Bourail
1894-1902	Feillet Colonisation scheme on the east coast
1890s	Asian workers imported to work in mines, agriculture.
1914-18	371 Kanaks and 160 Europeans die serving in WW1
1917	Kanak revolt
1921	Kanak population at lowest (27100)
(Sept)	New Caledonia joins "Free French" opposing German rule of France in WW11
1942-1946	WWII headquarters of USA forces in the Pacific
1969-1972	Economic boom (based on nickel prices)
1978	'Club Med' opens in Noumea
1984-1988	Struggle between pro and anti-independence groups
1988	Matignon Accord signed
1988	Jean Marie Tjibaou and Yeiwene Yiewene killed
1992	Second "Club Med" opens at Hienghene.
1998	Noumea Accord signed
1998	Jean Marie Tjibaou Cultural Centre opened
1999	Change of status to P.O.M.



Niue

: HISTORY PROFILES



KEY PEOPLE

Peniamina

Peniamina was a Niuean who had been taught about the gospel while visiting Samoa. He returned to Niue in 1846. His colleague Fakafitifonua helped him overcome Niueans' fear of strangers. They arrived at Mutalau village and soon began converting people to Christianity. A Samoan pastor, Paulo replaced him in 1848 and Peniamina moved to another district. Today there is a monument to commemorate this occasion and national holiday is celebrated every October.



Robert Rex (- 1992)

The first elected Premier (1974) until his death in 1992.

FESTIVALS

1 Jan	New Years Day
2 Jan	Commission Dday
Mar/Apr	Good Friday and Easter Monday
25 April	ANZAC Day
June	(first Monday) Queen Elizabeth (of England) Birthday
19 Oct	Constitution day
Oct	(4th Monday) Peniamina Day
25-26 Dec	Christmas and Boxing Day



KEY EVENTS

Visit by James Cook 1774

James Cook landed on Niue three times during a brief visit in 1774. At first he made no contact with local people. Further along the coast he saw Niueans from a distance and at a third stop he came ashore and the two groups finally met. After spear throwing and shooting by both sides, Cook's party left. He named the island "Savage Island".

Self-government and independence 1960-1974

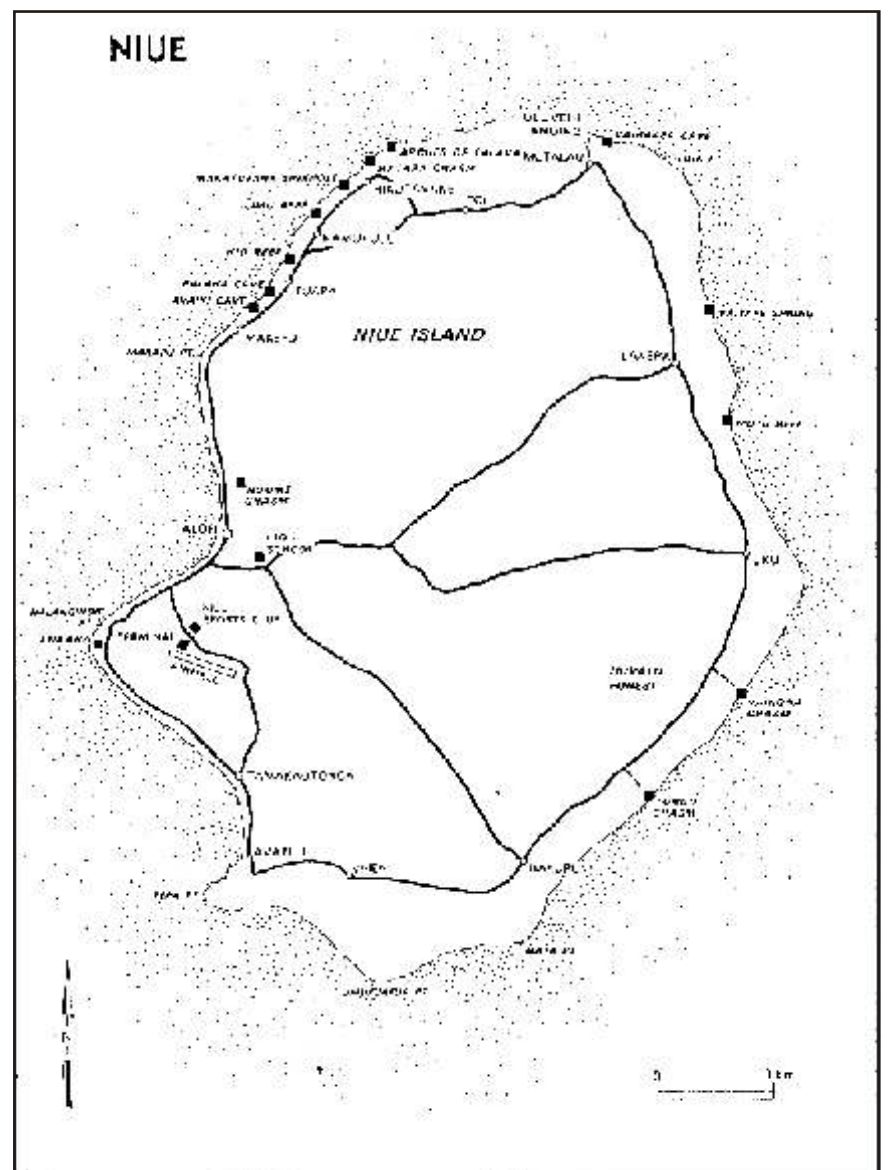
After 1904, Niue was ruled by a Resident Commissioner appointed by NZ. He was advised by a local committee chosen by the Commissioner. In 1960, Niue began electing representatives for each village. In the Niue Act of 1966 further self-government was introduced. In 1970 a United Nations team visited and a timetable towards greater autonomy and full independence was started. After more changes in 1972, Niue became independent (in free association with NZ) in 1974.

World War 1 (1914-18)

When the war began, 150 Niueans volunteered and a platoon of men went to New Zealand to train. They were fighting for the British Empire, along with Samoans, Maori and other loyal British subjects. They were sent to Egypt in 1916 and then to France. The fighting, cold and disease on the 'Western Front' caused many deaths. The surviving Niuean men were sent home in 1917. In World War II it was decided that Niueans should not enlist in the NZ army, but stay and defend Niue.

KEY DATA

Population	2040 (est 1999)
Population Loss	1.3% (from 1996 to 1999)
Population in NZ	14000
Urban Area	Alofi
No of Villages	8
No of Islands	1 (259 sq kilometres)
Formation	Raised coral island
Highest Point	Mutalau village (68m)
No of High Schools	1
Main language	Niuean and English
Government	Independent in Free Association with NZ
Main Religion	Ekelesia Niue (Protestant) 75% and others



TIMELINE

800-900	First settlement, a colony of Samoans
1500	Invaded by Tongans
1774	James Cook lands
1846	Christian conversions by Peniamina
1849	Samoan pastors spread word of the gospel
1861	William Lawes, first European missionary arrives
1860s	130 men leave for work in Peru
1868	90 men and women leave to work in Tahiti
1876	Mataio Tuitonga made King (reigns until 1887)
1901	Annexed by New Zealand as part of Cook Islands
1904	Became a separate colony.
1917	King Togia dies (last king of Niue)
1959	First elected parliament ("Fono Ekepule")
1974	Independence (in association with NZ)
1975	First tourist hotel opened
1988	TV broadcasting begins
1990	Hurricane "Ofa" destroys gardens and orchards
1992	'Tax Haven' declared for foreign companies



Palau

:HISTORY PROFILES

KEY DATA

Capital	Koror
Population	19195 (est 1999)
Population Growth	2.9% (to double in 24 years)
Palauans Overseas	2000 (est.) in Guam
Largest Island	Babeldaob
Other islands	Koror, Peleliu, Angaur and 200 Rock Islands
Urban Population	71%
Total Land Area	193 sq.miles, 500 sq. km
Language	Palauan and English
Religion	Catholic, Protestant and others
Independence	October 1994, Republic.
Political Status	Independent Republic

KEY PEOPLE

Prince Lebuu (1764-1784)

From Koror, the son of Ibedul, he left with Captain Wilson in 1784 and became the first Palauan to visit Europe. He attended school and became instantly famous as the 'Black Prince'. After six months as a celebrity he died of smallpox in London. A book on his life was widely read and popular among English school children.



Haruo I Remeliik (1934 - 1985)

From Beliliou. He worked on the writing of the Palauan constitution and in 1980 became the first President of the Republic of Palau. He supported links with the USA in the disputes over the early Compact of Free Association. He continued his pro-compact stance after re-election in 1984. He was assassinated in 1985.

Roman Tmetuchi

Began as teacher and later became a Public Defender in the Courts. He joined the first Congress of Micronesia in 1965 where he argued for Palau to be separated from the other entities. He was a vocal supporter of the Palau 'super-port' for crude oil in 1975. As Governor of Irai he obtained funds from Japan to build a power plant but this proved to be the wrong voltage for Palau's USA based system. He was Chairman of the Palau Political Status Commission in 1975-80.

Charlie Gibbon

The grandson of a West Indian sailor and Palauan woman, he was one of only two men who could speak English in Palau in 1944. He worked as a translator. He also tried to link traditional chiefs with the new central administration and government of Palau. He was Chairman of the Palau Council and later became one of Palau's most famous artists.

KEY EVENTS

The Antelope visits Palau

The *Antelope* was wrecked at Ulong near Oreor (Koror) in 1783 with a crew of fifty including fifteen Chinese. Captain Wilson and crew remained from August to November trading, helping the Ibedul of Oreor wage three wars against neighbouring Melelkeok and once against Beliliou. With material saved from the wrecked vessel, a small boat named the *Oorolong* was built and the party left, also taking the Ibedul's son Lebuu to England. A twenty year old English sailor remained and lived on Palau for three years. After various crimes he was killed. A book based on Captain Wilson's notes, *An account of the Pelew Islands*, was published in London and became a best seller.

Yapese trading for stone money

In traditional times, Yapese people cut large stone circles from the *aragonite* which they carried back to Yap in canoes. The Yapese worked for Palauans in return for getting the stone. They built fish traps, told fortunes and performed magic while quarrying the stone. Later on, European traders assisted in the stone money trade between Yap and Palau. This stone money was huge, sometimes up to six feet (2m) across and 12 inches (30cm) thick. Places where the money was quarried can still be seen.

1978-1994 Moves toward independence

The path to self government and then complete independence in 1994 was a long struggle. It involved joining the Congress of Micronesia (with all other former TTPF entities) then breaking away in 1978 to form a separate constitution and a Republic. The next period was marked by bribery, corruption and political assassination. There were bitter negotiations with the USA over nuclear access and the financial terms of the Compact of Free Association. The result was a political system that combined traditional Palauan and borrowed western ideas. Palau was the first nation to have a 'nuclear free' constitution and in 1994 was the last of the former UN Trust Territories to gain independence.



Japanese occupation 1914-1945

Japan moved quickly into Micronesia after Germany declared war in 1914. The phosphate mine at Angaur was taken over and Japan established a radio communication station at Koror, airports, seaplane ramps, an elementary school for Japanese children in 1919, experimental crop and fishing projects, a court system, and began offering study trips to Japan for Palauans. In 1921 the League of Nations gave Japan a Mandate to control the islands. Many Palauans enjoyed the new theatres, clubs, restaurants and town life. In 1937 all Palauans on Peleliu were moved to make way for a military base. In 1944 the US landed and fought the Japanese. In 1945 the US Navy took over the government of Palau.

FESTIVALS

Jan 1	New Years Day
Mar 15	Youth Day
May 5	Senior Citizens Day
Jun 1	President's Day
Jul 9	Constitution Day
Oct 1	Independence Day

TIMELINE

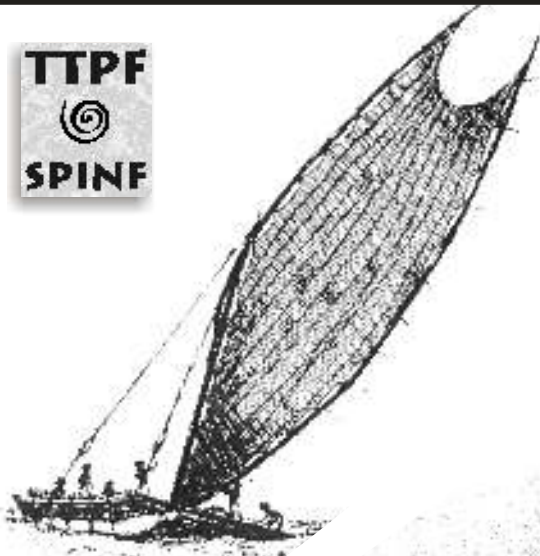
- c2000 Evidence found of early contacts.
- 500AD Evidence of first settlers
- 1200 Rock Islanders move to Babeldaob
- 1521 Ferdinand Magellan sights Sonsorol
- 1579 Francis Drake visits and names 'Island of Thieves'
- 1783 Firearms used for first time in war
- 1898 Colonial rule passes from Spain to Germany
- 1913 First Palauan dictionary published
- 1914 Colonial rule passes to Japan
- 1944 Battle of Peleliu (Japan vs USA)
- 1947 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands formed
- 1967 Ulai Otobed first woman Medical Officer in Micronesia
- 1977 K-B Bridge connecting Babeldaob and Koror completed
- 1983 Compact of Free Association signed with USA
- 1994 Oct 1st Independence
- 1998 Host Regional Micronesian Traditional Leaders Conference
- 1999 Palau hosts Micronesian Olympic Games
- 2000 Palau hosts Pacific Education Conference (PREL)



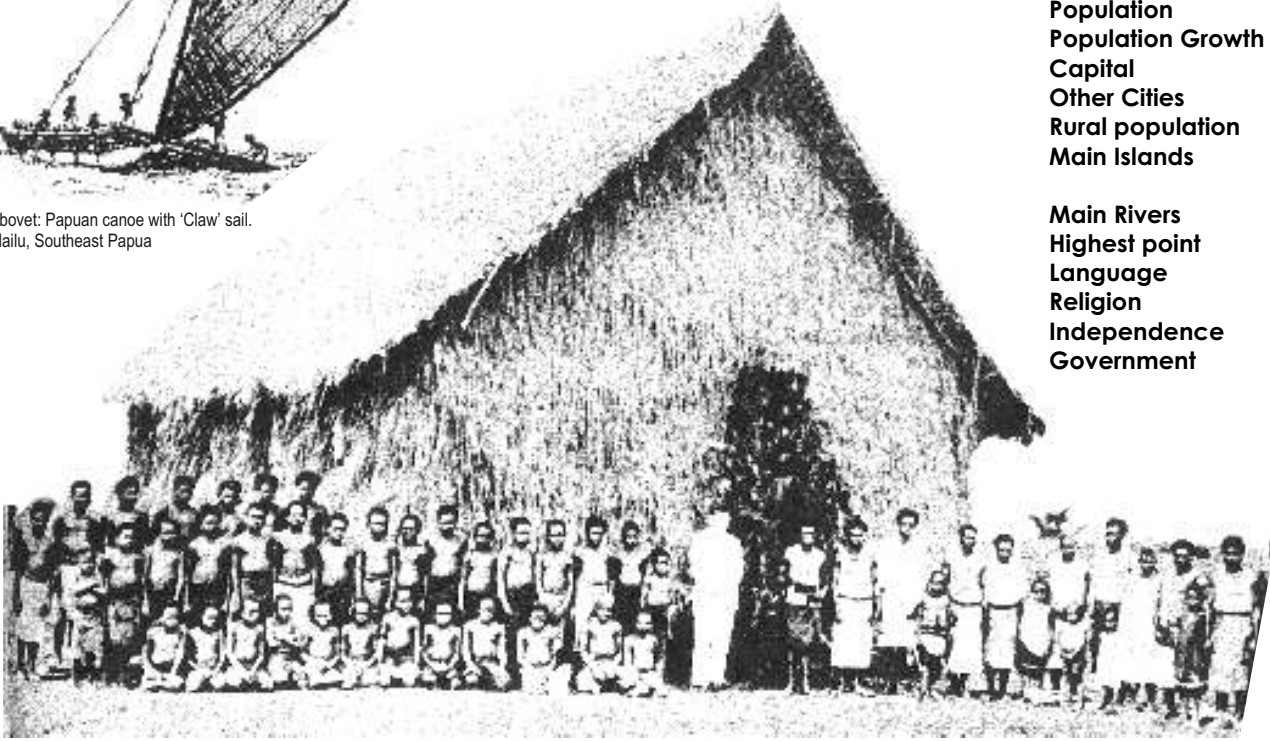
Dagger, bamboo sheath, inlaid wooden container and skirt made from coconut material.

Papua New Guinea

: HISTORY PROFILES



Above: Papuan canoe with 'Claw' sail. Mailu, Southeast Papua



Above: The opening of Kevowagi School July 4th, 1937.

KEY DATA

Population	4,692,437 (est 1999)
Population Growth	2.5% (to double in 28 years)
Capital	Port Moresby (c300000)
Other Cities	Goroka, Lae, Madang, Mt Hagen, Rabaul, Wewak
Rural population	85%
Main Islands	New Britain, New Ireland, Manus, Bougainville, Trobriand Is, D'Entrecasteaux Archipeligo
Main Rivers	Sepik R, Fly R, Markham R.
Highest point	Mt Wilhelm (4697m)
Language	700 local languages, English, <i>Hiri Motu</i> and <i>Tokpisin</i> (Pidgin)
Religion	Indigenous beliefs, Protestant, Catholic and others
Independence	1975
Government	Single house of parliament

FESTIVALS

25 Apr	Remembrance Day
Jun	Queens (of England) Birthday
Aug	Mt Hagen Show
16 Sept	Hiri Moale Festival & Goroka Show
16 Sept	Independence Day

KEY PEOPLE

JOSEPHINE ABAIJAH (b1942)

Josephine Abaijah was born in Milne Bay. She was educated at Misima Island School and in Australia. She trained as nurse and worked in health training and administration before co-founding a political party, *Papua Besana* (hands off Papua). She was the first woman elected to parliament and served from 1972 to 1982. In 1991 she became a "Dame" of the British Empire. Her autobiography (as a novel) *A thousand coloured dreams* was published in 1996. In 1998, she was re-elected to parliament. She is now the Premier of the Milne Bay Province.

MICHAEL SOMARE (b1936)

Born in Rabaul, he went to school in Murik Lakes, Wewak, Finschafen and Sogeri High School. He was a teacher (1958-64), radio broadcaster (1964-5) and journalist 1966-68. In 1967 he co-founded the Pangu Party and entered parliament in 1968. He was Chief Minister, then after independence in 1975 became Prime Minister from 1975-80 and 1982-85. He became "Sir" Michael Somare in 1990 and is still serving in the PNG parliament. He published *Sana; an autobiography* in 1975.

IAMBAKEY OKUK (1943-1986)

Okuk was born in Chimbu in the western Highlands and went to school at Mt Hagen, Goroka and then Sogeri High School. He worked as mechanic for nine years and co-founded the National Party in 1970. He served as a Minister, Leader of the Opposition and Deputy-Prime Minister while in parliament 1972-82, 1983-4 and 1985-86. An aggressive and disruptive politician, he was disqualified from parliament and lost elections, but was re-elected each time. He became "Sir" Iambakey Okuk in 1986.



A New Ireland man, from a book by Rickard Parkinson (Leipzig 1887).

KEY EVENTS

MOUNT LAMINGTON ERUPTION (1951)

In 1951 a normally peaceful mountain peak erupted in Oro province. Local people believed the causes including bombing during WW11, punishment for breaking customary rules and unwanted missionary activity. Nearly 3000 people were killed. Since then eruptions have occurred elsewhere in PNG; at Karkar Is, Mt Bagana, Mt Ulawun, Mt Langila and Rabaul.

MAPPING AND FILMING THE HIGHLANDS (1920s)

After aeroplane flights revealed people were living in the highlands, the first Europeans began to patrol into the mountains in the 1920s and 1930s. Gold prospectors made similar expeditions through the interior. This was a remarkable period. For the first time ever, the meeting of two cultures was captured in photographs and motion picture film. Europeans thought the "last unknown" place on earth had been revealed. Highland peoples thought it was remarkable, threatening and exciting. For some the strangers had been forecast in dreams and stories and for others the newcomers passed by without much impact.

THE WEST PAPUA (Irian Jaya) BORDER

Indonesia invaded West Papua in 1961, gained international approval in 1963 and annexed West Papua after a referendum in 1969. Rebellions occurred across the country and the *Organisasi Papua Merdeka* (OPM) challenged Indonesian control. It was supported by some organisations and groups in PNG. Refugees and OPM guerillas began to cross back and forward over the PNG border into PNG (11,000 crossed in 1984). In the 1980s a new Indonesian road was found to have been built partially inside PNG. In 1984, PNG attempted to send some refugees back. In 1986, PNG signed the UN convention on refugees and in 1987 a 'Friendship Agreement' with Indonesia. Protest, pro-independence rebellion and border crossings continue to occur.

RABAU STRIKE 1929

In 1929, several thousand workers withdrew their labour and marched quietly through Rabaul to protest about their poor pay and working conditions. They were headed for a Christian Mission where they hoped to get advice and support. Seamen, police, plantation workers and domestic workers joined in the march. The colonial government was completely surprised. Nothing had happened like this before. A day later the leaders were severely punished and the strike collapsed.

TIMELINE

→ 40000BC	Original settlement
→ 9000BC	Gardening and irrigation at Kuk in the Highlands
→ 1606	Torres sails between PNG and Australia
→ 1828	Netherlands annex western half of New Guinea
→ 1874	First permanent missionaries live at Port Moresby (LMS)
→ 1884	Germany annexes the north-east (Queensland annexes the southeast)
→ 1888	Britain creates a protectorate over the south-east
→ 1902	South-east renamed Papua and passed to Australian control
→ 1929	Workers strike for better wages in Rabaul
→ 1933	First Papuans go overseas to train as medical assistants
→ 1937	Matupi (Tavurvur) and Vulcan erupt at Rabaul (500 die)
→ 1942	Japanese invasion WW11
→ 1946	Australia creates one administration for the two territories
→ 1963	House of Assembly established (self government)
→ 1975	Independence
→ 1984	Ok Tedi mine opens
→ 1989	Bougainville mine closes after civil war
→ 1991	John Waiko publishes first history of PNG by a national citizen
→ 1994	Rabaul volcano eruption (2 die)
→ 1998	'Sandline Affair' over the proposal to use mercenaries in Bougainville

Pohnpei

: HISTORY PROFILES



TIMELINE

200AD	Original settlement
1100-1200	Construction of Nan Madol stone islands
1528	Spanish explorer Saavedra sights the island
1595	Claimed for Spain by Quiros
1628	Isokelekel (from Kosrae) defeats Saudeleurs
1686	Spanish explorer Lazcano names 'Islas de Carolinas'
c1830-33	James O'Connell, beachcomber, lands
1837	Massacre of all men on Ngatik (Sapwuafik) atoll.
1850s	50 whaling ships visit annually. Protestant missionaries arrive
1854	Smallpox epidemic after whaler 'Delta' visits
1886-99	Rebellion against Spanish rule
1899	Spain sells Pohnpei to Germany
1910-11	Sokehs rebellion
1914	Japanese occupation begins
1945	USA liberates Pohnpei
1952	PICS become first high school in former TTPF
1989	Paliker opened as FSM capital
1996	Host Pacific Education Conference (1200 delegates)

KEY EVENTS

The Falcon Massacres 1836

In one of Pohnpei's first contacts with Europeans, the whaler 'Falcon' ran aground in Madolenihmw harbour. The *Nahnawa* (fifth ranked chief) and local people began to salvage stores from the ship. When the Captain tried to stop them and mishandled the *Nahnawa*, five Europeans were killed. After the *Avon*, *Lambton* and *Unity* arrived they created a small army and chased the *Nahnawa* and *Nahnmwarki* (first ranked chief) of Madolenihmw. The *Wasai* of nearby Temwen joined the Europeans and helped pursue their neighbours and enemies the Manolenihmw. European revenge became mixed with local Pohnpeian political struggles. After a short campaign the *Nahnawa* was captured and hung, and the *Nahnmwarki*, Luhk en Kesik, and many others were shot. From this incident, Pohnpeians learnt that Europeans were not "gods from the sea" but ordinary and dangerous men.

Liberation day 1945

During 1945, USA planes bombed Pohnpei continuously. In April a naval bombardment completed the nearly total destruction of Kolonia. Pohnpeians were forced by Japan to work hard to rebuild military and public facilities always fearing the next bombing raid. The war ended officially five months later on 2nd September. By November, Japanese troops had been shipped home. Only a few Pohnpeians could speak English and many were uncertain about America's presence, but with the end of bombing and the arrival of American supplies it was a time for celebration. Liberation day is now a State holiday.

The building of Nan Madol

During the reign of the Saudeleurs (10th-12th century), a canoe voyage brought two wise magicians and holy men to Pohnpei. Ohlosihpa and Ohlosohpa, the new stranger-kings gradually built 92 artificial islets separated by a canal system on the reef near the island of Temwen. Nan Madol was divided into *Madol Powe* for priests and *Madol Pah*, the administrative centre for the whole island of Pohnpei. The massive walls of the Nan Douwas, the burial place for the Saudeleurs and later the Nahnmwarkis, are 25 feet high. Nan Madol was abandoned around 1800. It is now a protected site and a major tourist attraction.

Colonial rule by Japan

Japan replaced Germany as the colonial ruler of Pohnpei when WW1 started. In the 1920s and 1930s, Japan opened a hospital, saw mills, electricity and water supply, introduced vaccinations, started the *Junkei* (local police) and introduced new agricultural crops and machinery. But they also put limits on the making of Pohnpeians favourite drink, *sakau*. In the 1930s many thousands of Japanese migrated and when WW11 began many troops, marines, workers, navy and airforce personnel arrived.

KEY DATA

Population	35000 (1995) (90% on Pohnpei Is)
Urban area	Kolonia
No of islands	1 and 8 outlying atolls
Furtherest away	Kapingamarangi Atoll 445 miles/712km
Highest point	Mt Nghneni (2595 ft)
Other Groups	Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro atolls are Polynesian peoples
Main Language	Pohnpeian and English
Government	A State of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)
FSM Capital	Capital of FSM, Paliker, located on Pohnpei
Religion	Protestant and Catholic, and others



FESTIVALS

1 Jan	New Years day
24 Feb	Sokehs Rebellion day
31 March	Cultural day
April	Easter
10 May	FSM Constitution day
11 Sept	Pohnpei Liberation day
24 Oct	United Nations day
3 Nov	Pohnpei State Constitution day
25 Dec	Christmas day

KEY PEOPLE

Soumadau en Sokehs (* - 1911)

The leader of the Sokehs rebellion. As a warrior and chief of the Sokehs district he fought the Spanish. Later he helped the Germans in supervising projects like road building but he and others also complained about German taxes, low wages, compulsory labour, and unfair new land laws. There were also disputes between Sokehs and other Pohnpeians. In July 1910, to avenge the beating of a Pohnpeian worker, the Sokehs under Soumadau's leadership, killed 9 Germans including the Governor. After a long campaign, Soumadau surrendered in Feb 1911. He was executed ten days later along with 14 others. The other 460 Sokehs warriors were exiled to Palau.

Bailey Olter (1932-1999)

One of the many young Micronesians who began their careers in education. He was Principal of Pohnpei Elementary school, then became Pohnpei's representative at the first Congress of Micronesia in 1965. He was vice-Chairman of the Future Status Commission, Vice-President of the Federated States of Micronesia (1983) and President of the FSM from 1991 until an illness forced him to retire in July 1996.

Catalino Cantero

The first Micronesian to graduate with a Doctorate (1980), Dr Cantero later became Secretary for Education in the FSM central government.

Kimiko Anson Elanzo (1941-)

Kimiko was one of 3 girls to graduate in her class at the only public high school in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. She began her career as a teacher in 1960, and in 1969 was the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Teacher of the Year. In 1990, she was appointed Testing and Evaluation Specialist with Pohnpei State. From 1992 to 1995, Kimiko was a State Senator, the only Pohnpeian woman who held this position. She has held other jobs as Advisor, Executive Officer and positions on boards and councils.



Samoa



KEY DATA

Population in Samoa	167988 (est in 1999) in NZ85000 (est)/ in USA50000 (est) in American Samoa 15000 (est)
National Capital	Apia on Upolu Island (35000)
Language	Samoan and English
Religion	Protestant and Catholic
Largest Population	Upolu Island
No. of islands	9 - (4 inhabited)
Highest Point	1858m (on Savai'i Is)
Govt. Parliamentary	Democracy

KEY PEOPLE

Salamasina

Salamasina lived in the late 1400s. Her mother was Vaetoifaga, a Tongan woman of high rank. She was the Tuitonga Fefine. Salamasina's father was Tama-a-le-lagi, a Samoan of high birth. He was a descendant of most of Samoa's high ranking families. Salamasina was born shortly after four of Samoa's most important wars were fought. The wars resulted in the Tonumaipe'a family of Savai'i Island obtaining the rights to the four highest-ranking titles in Samoa. These titles were Tuia'ana, Tuiatua, Gato'aitele and Vaetamasoalii. They were titles conferred on young Salamasina, making her the first Samoan to hold all these titles. A holder of all four titles is called Tafa'ifa.

Malietoa Vaiinupo (* - 1841)

Following the murder of Tonumaipe'a Le'iataualesa Tamafaiga in the late 1820s, his follower Malietoa Vaiinupo lead a war to avenge his leader's death. It is believed that one of the outcomes was the awarding to Malietoa Vaiinupo, of the four titles which made him Tafa'ifa. In the 1830s Malietoa Vaiinupo made an agreement with the newly arrived LMS missionaries to look after the eight Pacific Island teachers (six Tahitians and two Cook Islanders) only if European missionaries would be appointed later. Malietoa Vaiinupo successfully combined the traditional power of the four titles with the new influence gained from association with missionaries and his control of traders. This allowed him to keep in front of his rivals. His descendants have played important roles in the affairs of Samoa down to the present.

Tupua Tamasese Lealofi III

Tupua Tamasese Lealofi III was the leader of the Mau nationalist movement. This began in Samoa in 1926. Early on Saturday morning 28 December 1929, a protest march was heading from Vaimoso village on the western side of Apia to the wharf on the other side of town. The marchers were welcoming home two Mau members who had been exiled to New Zealand. Tupua Tamasese Lealofi III was shot by members of the New Zealand police who fired wildly into the marchers. He died at hospital the following morning. His last words were that his blood was shed for Samoa. The Tupua Tamasese titles and the Mau leadership were taken up by his younger brother Mea'ole. Activities of the Mau movement intensified after this tragedy. Historians have agreed the Mau paved the way for Samoa's independence in 1962.



Fetauimalemau Mata'afa

Fetauimalemau was born in 1928 during the Mau nationalist movement. (Her name means literally coincided with the Mau). She was one of the first Samoan students to win a scholarship to study in New Zealand in 1945. She returned in 1953 and became one of the first Samoans to teach at the new Samoa College. Six years later her husband became Prime Minister. Fetauimalemau was involved in the Congregational Christian Church, the National Council of Women (as President for 20 years), the Girls Brigade movement and was President of the Pacific Council of Churches for ten years. She was Pro-Chancellor of USP in 1970-76, a member of parliament in 1975-6 and 1979-81 and High Commissioner in New Zealand in 1993-97. Her only child, a daughter, became Samoa's first woman Minister of Cabinet in 1991. Following her retirement from public office Fetauimalemau has been Secretary of the National Council of Women.



KEY EVENTS

Conferring of Tafa'ifa titles

The four Tafa'ifa titles had special power from the 14th to the 19th centuries. Salamasina was Samoa's first Tafa'ifa. One of the most important qualifications when claiming to be King or Queen of all Samoa in the 19th C was to hold the four titles originally held by Salamasina. Late in the 19thC a number of wars occurred between high-ranking families attempting to gain power over all Samoa. The rank of King or Queen of all Samoa was abolished by the Germans in 1900. The four tafa'ifa titles are still conferred and respected. In 1962 when Samoa became independent the four leaders of the new State held some of these titles. Two were Joint Heads of State, one was Prime Minister and the other appointed to the Council of Deputies. The latest conferring ceremony for one of the tafa'ifa titles was held in 1986.

:HISTORY PROFILES

- 1000BC
- 1500s
- 1600
- 1722
- 1768
- 1830
- 1830
- 1868
- 1870s
- 1873
- 1887
- 1889
- 1900
- 1900
- 1909
- 1914
- 1918
- 1920
- 1929
- 1945
- 1962
- 1968
- 1976
- 1991
- 1996
- 1997

TIMELINE

1000BC First settlement by Lapita culture
 Malietoa title established
 1500s Salamasina (the first Tafa'ifa)
 1600 The War of Va'afusu'aga, Fonoti & Samala'ulu (children of Faumuina)
 1722 First contact with European explorers
 1768 Named 'Navigators Island' by Louis de Bougainville.
 1830 LMS land at Sapapali'i village on Savai'i Island
 1830 Regular civil war amongst Samoans until 1900 (also involving Europeans)
 1868 First central government formed at Mulinu'u
 1870s German plantations employ Chinese and Melanesian labour
 1873 Samoan chiefs formulate a constitution
 1887 Germans replace Samoan government with their own regime
 1889 Berlin Treaty established tripartite control by Germany, Britain and USA
 1900 Partitioning of Samoan archipelago between Germany and USA.
 1900 First German Governors; Wilhelm Solf and Erich Schultz
 1909 Samoan rebels deported to Mariana Islands
 1914 NZ takes over Samoa from the Germans
 1918 Influenza epidemic kills 22% of the population
 1920 NZ given League of Nations mandate
 1929 NZ Police shoot into marchers supporting the Mau movement
 1945 Western Samoa becomes a UN Trust Territory
 1962 Independence
 1968 USP Samoa campus opens with 68 students
 1976 Western Samoa joins the United Nations
 1991 Universal suffrage replaces matai voting system
 1996 Hosts Pacific Festival of Arts
 1997 National University of Samoa opens new campus

FESTIVALS

April	Good Friday
April	Easter Monday
25 Apr	ANZAC Day
May	(2 nd Monday) Mothers' Day
1 June	Independence Day
2 Aug	Labour Day
Oct	(2 nd Sunday) White
25 Dec	Christmas Day

Key Events cont.

Arrival of Christianity (1830s)

Christianity was brought to Samoa from Tahiti in July 1830 by the London Missionary Society (LMS) missionaries John Williams and Charles Barff, and a group of Tahitian and Cook Island teachers. Visiting whalers and traders also brought news about Christianity. Other Christian denominations soon followed. The adoption of Christianity influenced Samoan society. By the end of the century indigenous gods had been discarded and the Christian clergy had replaced the priests of Samoa's indigenous religions. Domestic habits were altered. Women were taught their proper place was the home. Previously, men cooked. The spread of the gospel was closely associated with the European belief in their 'civilising mission'. A cash economy, western style housing, government, education, clothes, transport and other imported ideas have been adapted and become integral parts of Samoan society. Christian Churches have been involved in most of these changes.

Independence (1962)

Samoa was a colony of Germany from 1900 to 1914. New Zealand, on behalf of Britain, took over during WW1 (1914-18) and continued from 1919 to 1945 under the League of Nations mandate system. For several decades Samoans argued they should be given back their freedom. Between 1945 and 1961 slow preparations were made for independence. Finally on 1 January 1962, Samoa regained the full political control she had enjoyed before the arrival of Europeans. Samoa was the first Pacific Island country to end colonial rule and gain independence. Of the forty-nine seats in the parliament, two represent citizens who are descendants of non-indigenous Samoans. The other forty-seven seats are reserved for *matai* whose titles are conferred on them by their respective families. Universal suffrage was introduced in 1991. The right to stand for election in the forty-seven 'Samoan seats' is restricted only to *matai*.

Solomon Islands



:HISTORY PROFILES

KEY PEOPLE

Solomon Mamaloni (1942- 1999)

From Makira Island. He attended King George V School in Honiara and studied in New Zealand. From 1966 to 1969 he worked for the Public service and in PNG. He entered parliament in 1970 and in 1971 led the campaign for more political power by elected Solomon Islanders in the parliament. In 1973, he formed the *People's Progressive Party* and in 1974, became the first Chief Minister. He was critical of British colonial rule and led discussions with the British in 1975 on plans to establish self-government and independence. In 1977, he resigned from parliament and returned to private business. In 1980, he became leader of the new *Peoples Alliance Party* and then Prime Minister 1981-84 and 1989- 92. A controversial politician and businessman, he was leader of the *National Unity and Reconciliation Group* (GNUR).

Alick Nonofinae

An 'Are'Are man from Malaita, and one of the leaders of the post-World War II *Maasina Ruru* movement. He had worked on plantations and was familiar with European ways. As WW11 ended Nori and others asked the USA troops if they would be staying to help Solomon Islanders gain better conditions and rewards. They wanted recognition of the contribution they made to the British Colony. Alick became joint leader of the movement on Malaita. In 1950 the *Maasina Ruru* movement collapsed and leaders were jailed or exiled.

George Bogese (1904- 59)

From Santa Isabel. He studied to be a pastor and then medicine. He became a NMP (Native Medical Practitioner) under the British colonial administration. He was the first Solomon Islander to dress, act, speak and work in ways similar to Europeans. He had also quarrelled before the war with DG Kennedy, a British Colonial officer and WW11 Coastwatcher. Bogese Worked for the Japanese during their occupation of the Solomon Islands and was accused in 1942 of being a traitor. He wrote to the Australian Prime Minister seeking support, but was found guilty and spent four years in prison in Australia and four more years in prison in Tulagi. In 1948, an essay he wrote on Santa Isabel culture and traditions was published in the prestigious journal, *Oceania*. He died in 1959.

Jully Makini Sipolo

From Munda, New Georgia Island. Jully was the first Solomon Islands woman to have a book of poetry published. (*Civilized girl*, 1981) In 1983 she co-edited *Mi mere; poetry and prose of Solomon Island women writers*. It included topics on culture, identity, oppression and the place of women. In 1998 she presented a paper on poetry and history at the international Pacific History conference in Honiara. She works with the World Wildlife Fund.



Above: Traditional houses on display at the Cultural Centre

KEY DATA

Population	421000 (est. 1999)
Population growth	3.1% (to double in 22yrs)
Indigenous peoples	Melanesians (94%), Polynesians (6%)
Capital	Honiara on Guadalcanal Island
Rural Population	87%
Main islands	6 large and 20 medium size volcanic islands
Other islands	898 islands and atolls (347 inhabited)
Outer islands	Santa Cruz, Ontong Java, Sikaiana, Rennell, Bellona, Vanikolo, Tikopia, Anuta
Highest point	Mt Makarakamba (2330m) on Guadalcanal
World Heritage	Nominated ; Morovo Lagoon (Western province)
Major industries	Fisheries, logging, palm oil, gold mining
Language	87 local languages, English and Pidgin
Religion	Indigenous beliefs, Anglican (34%), Catholic (19%) Baptists (17%), United Church, SDA and others

KEY EVENTS

Maasina Ruru

Maasina Ruru means 'brotherhood' (also called "Marching Rule"). During WWII, workers from Malaita learnt more about better pay and conditions. In 1944 they began to challenge British control. The protest spread to other islands. On Malaita 7000 gathered to demonstrate. People stopped paying tax and set up their own local government. The British responded by jailing the leaders and 2000 others. In 1950 the leaders agreed to start paying taxes again and labourers returned to work. The British remained in the Solomons until 1978.

Battle for Henderson Airfield, Guadalcanal (1942-43)

In May 1942, Japanese forces occupied Guadalcanal Island. By August they had constructed an airfield to be used for bombing attacks against the south Pacific and Australia. By November, 50000 USA marines had landed to capture the airfield. They fought against 30000 Japanese in a bloody campaign. Solomon Islander guides and soldiers, several thousand Labour Corp workers and a few European coastwatchers helped win the battle. By February 1943, Japanese forces had secretly withdrawn from Guadalcanal. 26000 Japanese and American soldiers had died. After the war, the capital was moved from Tulagi to Guadalcanal to take advantage of the new airstrip. In 1999, *The Thin Red Line*, a Hollywood movie on the Guadalcanal campaign was released.

Gold Ridge. (1930-99)

On the mountain ridges to the south of Honiara on Guadalcanal, Solomon Islanders copied European prospectors and began panning for surface gold in the 1930s. In 1998 an Australian mining company opened a small gold mine. This was praised as a new economic development for the Solomons. It offered work, training, business for local suppliers and increased foreign export dollars. It was also criticised for chemical run-off into soils and rivers, unfair payment to land-owners, tax avoidance and failing to supply promised new schools, roads and services. Similar debates over environment, land ownership, royalties and economic development have occurred in many Pacific nations. The mine closed during the ethnic violence between Guadalcanalese and Malaitans in 2000.

FESTIVALS

1 Jan	New Year
Mar/Apr	Easter Friday and Monday
June	(varies) Queen (of England's) Birthday
8 Jun	Temotu Province Day (all Provinces celebrate their own special day)
7 Jul	Independence Day
Oct	Solomon Islands Day
25-26 Dec	Christmas and Boxing Day

TIMELINE

30000BC	Earliest settlement (estimated.)
8000BC	Settlement by hunters and gatherers
2000BC	Next wave of settlers (agriculturalists)
1568	Mendana visits (named 'Solomon Islands')
1863	Labour recruits begin going to Queensland
1886	Buka and Bougainville become part of German New Guinea
1893	British establish a protectorate (BSIP). Santa Cruz group not included.
1942-44	WW11 land and sea battles between Japanese and Allies
1960-76	Self government established
1970-75	<i>Kakamora Reporter</i> published by Ellen Bugotu and Henry Raraka (first Melanesian newspaper)
1978	Independence
1980	Two 'Women's Writing Workshops' at USP Centre
1984	USA fishing boat captured for illegal fishing
1986	Widespread destruction during cyclone 'Namu'
1991	Celo Kulagho's book of poetry ' <i>Where leaves had fallen</i> ' reprinted for third time (originally in 1980)
1993	Border Agreement signed with PNG over Bougainville civil war
1998	Hosts first Melanesian Arts Festival and 12th Pacific History Conference
1999-2000	Riots and ethnic disturbance on Guadalcanal between Guadalcanal and Malaita people.

Tokelau

:HISTORY PROFILES

KEY DATA

Population	1500 (est 1999)
Population loss	0.2% (from 1996 to 1999)
No of islands	3 atolls, Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofu
Islands inhabited	3
Total land area	10.4 sq km
Ethnic origins	Polynesian
Language	Tokelauan and English
Government	Dependent Territory of New Zealand.
Religion	Atafu - Congregational Christian Church Nukunonu - Catholic Fakaofu - Congregational Christian Church & Catholic

KEY PEOPLE

Susitino (Justin) Takua (c.1830 - 1914)

Susitino Takua left Nukunonu in 1851 and travelled to Samoa and Uvea with a French beachcomber and coconut oil trader. He converted to Catholicism in 1852 and trained as a catechist in Uvea and Sydney (Australia). He returned to Fakaofu in 1861 and then to Nukunonu where a mass conversion occurred. He became *aliki* in the 1890s. He is regarded as a key figure in Nukunonu's history. He died in 1914.

Taupe (* - c.1845)

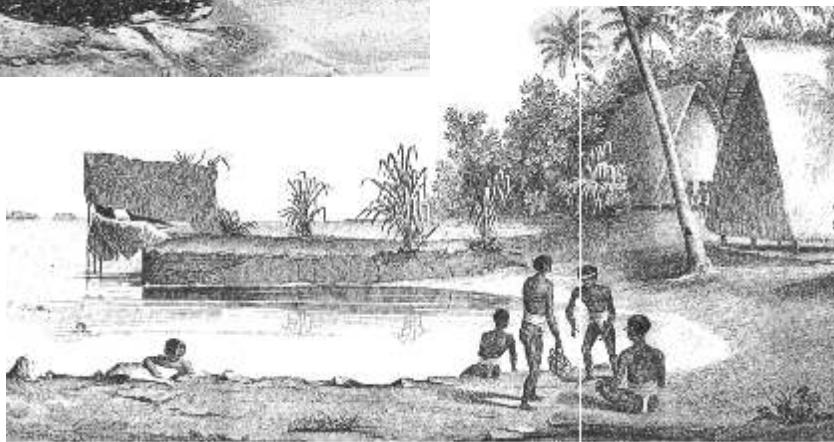
Taupe is a renowned Fakaofu *aliki* whose good rule is associated with a time of plenty. He was an old man when the U.S. Exploring Expedition 'discovered' Fakaofu in 1841. After his death Fakaofu was struck by drought and famine that lasted for five years or more.

Ioane (c.1840 - c.1900)

Following the advice of the Rarotongan 'teacher' in Atafu he did not get enslaved in 1863. In 1866 he escorted a shipwrecked crew to Samoa and was admitted to the LMS church. He was leader of the congregation in Atafu in the 1870's and in 1881 became the *aliki*, a position he held until his death.



Fakaofu Village is the smallest in area - approx. 4.7 hectares



KEY EVENTS

Tokelau Resettlement Scheme 1965

In 1963 the New Zealand government began to sponsor a limited migration of Tokelauans to New Zealand. The expanding population was placing pressure on the atoll's limited resources. Following the devastation of a cyclone in 1966, New Zealand again encouraged larger numbers of islanders to resettle. By mid-1972 approximately 1800 Tokelauans, or part-Tokelauans, including Tokelauans living in Samoa, had settled in New Zealand, leaving about 1600 still in Tokelau.

Storm damage February 1987

After strong winds and rough seas in January and early February 1987, people began to shift canoes inland. On 28th February huge waves as big as 20-30 feet (6-10m) broke over the atolls. Sea walls were destroyed, diesel drums rolled across the atoll, and on Fakaofu, 18 houses, 31 cookhouses, 19 over-water latrines and 12 copra-dryers were washed away. Most breadfruit trees were lost and *pulaka* pits filled with water. School rooms were swept empty by the storm and waves. No lives were lost.

Working in Samoa 1943

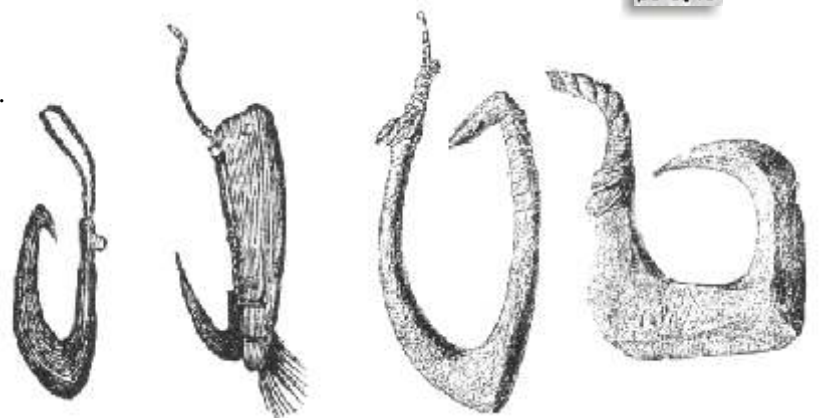
During WWII, Samoans preferred the wages and conditions at the USA military bases. On April 17, 1943, a war ship arrived at Fakaofu to arrange for 50 men to work for two years on Samoa's copra plantations. Three days later fifty single and married volunteers departed. All their names are remembered today. They were located at Mulifenua. In November they quit work and walked all day to Malua. The next day they walked to Apia to complain about the foreman, poor food, sick pay and unpaid wages. The Court decided in their favour. The men returned to work on the plantation for a month and then left Samoa on Boxing Day 1943.

FESTIVALS

1 January	New Years day
6 Feb	Waitangi Day (NZ)
*	Good Friday
*	Easter Monday
25 April	ANZAC day
June (early)	Queens Birthday
October (late)	Labour day
25 December	Christmas
26 December	Boxing Day
* these dates vary.	

TIMELINE

1765	Commodore John Byron sights Atafu
1839	Captain Crocker of a Bristol whaler draws the first maps of Tokelau establishing without doubt the locations of the three atolls.
1840s	Initial contact with Europeans
1845-63	Catholic and Protestant missionaries arrive
1863	Peruvian slavers kidnap several hundred Tokelauans for (Peru) reducing the population of the atolls from approximately 550 to less than 400.
1863	A dysentery epidemic in Fakaofu brought by the mission ship from Samoa.
1877	British protectorate proposed (not officially declared until 1889)
1914	British annexation, joining Tokelau to the Gilbert and Ellice Island Colony
1925	British transferred administration to New Zealand
1948	Tokelau Act transferred sovereignty to New Zealand and later conferred NZ citizenship.
1950	Administration established schools in Tokelau.
1952	Queen Elizabeth II of England becomes Head of State
1960	2nd village established on Fakaofu to ease overcrowding
1966	Cyclone causes devastation of crops and resources
1976	The "Tokelau Islands" since 1946, renamed "Tokelau"
1983	Seaplane service ends
1989	Sun-dried tuna factory opens on Atafu
1990	<i>Matagi Tokelau; history and traditions of Tokelau</i> , published



Fish hooks of Union Islanders collected by RW Coppinger, Surgeon on the Alert in 1880.

(* Tokelau was called Union Islandson early European maps)

KEY DATA

Population 99657 (est 1999)
Capital city Nuku'alofa (on Tongatapu Island)
Most populated Tongatapu Island (65% of pop)
No of islands 170
No Inhabited 36
Land under crops 43%
Main Occupation 70% (in agriculture)
Religion Free Wesleyan Church (30%) + 15 others
Language Tongan and English
Government Constitutional Monarchy (ruled by a King)



Tonga

:HISTORY PROFILES

KEY EVENTS

Emancipation Edict 1862

In 1862, a new code of law was established when King Topou 1 was trying to make Tonga a "modern" nation. With the advice of missionaries and visitors to Tonga, the new Law listed the rules of government, declared that education was compulsory and made changes to the role of Chiefs. They were no longer the owners of all land and property, but merely the landlords. Chiefs now had to obey the same laws and pay the same taxes as commoners. Because this gave commoners greater freedom and allowed access to land, it is celebrated as "Emancipation" day. The same date was selected by Topou IV to be Tonga's day of ending the British Protectorate.

Pacific Empire

Around 1200AD, Tonga's influence stretched from the nearby Lau Islands of Fiji to as far away as Rotuma, Futuna, Uvea (Wallis Is), Tokelau, Samoa and Niue. Under the rule of the sons of Tu'itatu, the *Tui Tonga*, expeditions crossed the Pacific in huge *kalia*, each carrying 200 warriors. A tribute may have been collected, but contact with Tonga was not regular. Tongan warriors also fought in local wars. After some Tongans settled on these islands, they married and become important local leaders. It was not an 'empire' based on control but on tribute and respect. Tonga did influence a large part of the south Pacific.

KEY PEOPLE

Queen Mafili'o Pilolevu Salote (1900-1965)

After school in New Zealand and marriage in 1917, Salote became Queen in 1918. She ruled Tonga for the next 47 years. She was popular, a respected and loved leader and made many long-term plans and supported change in Tonga. In 1950, she established a Traditions Committee to record and preserve Tongan customs. She promoted education and the movement of Tongans into a wide range of jobs and is remembered fondly as a modernizing Queen. She is buried in the Royal Burial Ground, *Mala'ekula*, on Nuku'alofa Island.

Paea Wolfgramm

From the Vava'u group of islands. Paea grew up in New Zealand. Aged 20 he took up boxing. In 1994, he won a Bronze medal at the Commonwealth Games and Gold medals at the South Pacific Games and Oceania Championships. He is 193cm in height and weighs 150kg. In 1996, he represented Tonga at the Atlanta Olympics and became the Pacific's first Olympic medal winner when he won a Silver medal in the Super-heavyweight division of boxing.

Akilisi Pohiva (1941-)

Born in the Ha'apai Islands. After study in Fiji he returned and became a school teacher, then a lecturer in the Teacher's Training College. He started a current affairs program on radio and later a newsheet, called *Kele'a (Conch shell)*. He was elected to Parliament as a "People's representative" in 1987 and later co-founded the Tonga Pro-Democracy Party. He has supported the rights of Tongan people and been involved in many legal and political controversies. He continues to campaign against corruption and poor management by the government.

Konai Helu Thaman

Born at Nuku'alofa. She studied in Tonga, New Zealand and the USA. She taught at Tonga High School and at USP in Suva. Dr Thaman is a Pro-Vice Chancellor at USP. She has written about education, literature and culture, especially in regard to Tonga. She helped start the regional journal *Mana* and the teaching of Tongan Studies in Tonga's schools. Her books of poetry include *You the choice of my parents* (1974), *Langakali* (1981), *Inselfeuer* (1986) *Hingano* (1987) and *Kakala* (1993).



FESTIVALS	
1 Jan	New Years Day
Mar/Apr	Easter Friday and Monday
25 April	ANZAC Day
May	Red Cross Week
4 May	Crown Prince Tupouto' B' day
4 Jun	Emancipation Day
Jul	(first week) Heilala Festival Week
4 Jul	King Taufa'ahau Topou IV B' day
Sep/Oct	Royal Agricultural & Industrial Week
4 Nov	Constitution Day
4 Dec	King George Topou I Day
25 Dec	Christmas Day

TIMELINE

European publication on Tongans c1870's.



Chiefly burial mound at Mu'a, Tongatapu, faced with cut coral slabs.

1140BC	Original settlement
c950	First <i>Tui Tonga</i> (King of all Tonga)
c1200	Trilithon and terraced burial sites built
1470	<i>Tui Tonga</i> separates into political and spiritual divisions
1616	Visit by Dutch; Schouten, Lemaire & Tasman (1643)
1770-1820	Civil wars
1797-1804	LMS missionaries arrive, then leave
1826	Missions re-established
1845	King George Topou 1 crowned King of Tonga
1875	Constitution (revised many times, including 1967)
1882	2nd storey added to the Royal Palace
1900	Tonga signs friendship treaty with Britain, and becomes a Protectorate
1966	Women's Co-operative movement starts A Galapagos tortoise, a gift to the <i>Tui Tonga</i> from Capt Cook, dies (200 years old) British Treaty of Protection ends
1975	Mele Siu'ilikutapu, 1st woman in Parliament
1976	1st Pacific nation - diplomatic relations with USSR
1987	Tongan canoes win Samoa's annual <i>Fautasi</i> canoe races
1989	Squash becomes leading export item
1992	4 MPs start the <i>Tonga Pro-democracy Movement</i>
1999	Second Constitutional Convention



Tuvalu

: HISTORY PROFILES

TIMELINE

100BC	Original settlement
1250AD	Family histories traced back to this date
1300-1700	Samoans, Tongans and I-Kiribati settle in Tuvalu
1568	Magellan sights one island (Nui) and Niukita in 1595
1819	named "Ellice Is" by de Peyster and then Wilkes
1820-30s	Regular visits by whaling ships
1861	Elekana washed ashore at Matamotu, Nukulaelae atoll
1863	450 kidnapped to work in Peru (none returned)
1862	Britain establishes a protectorate
1905	First school (opened by London Missionary Society)
1916	British changes status to colony and joined to Gilbert Islands
1942-45	USA builds naval and air bases on 3 atolls
1963	Advisory Council established
1967	Election for first parliament (House of Assembly)
1975	Separates from Kiribati
1978	Independence (renamed Tuvalu)
1979	Last workers return from phosphate mining on Banaba
1987	Tuvalu Trust Fund established (using \$27m in aid money)
1995	Changed flag from 8 to 9 stars (as all islands now occupied)

FESTIVALS

1 Jan	New Years Day
16 Feb	Day of the Flood (only on Nui)
March	(2 nd Monday) Commonwealth Day
Mar/Apr	Good Friday and Easter Monday
5 Mar	Custom Chiefs day
15 Apr	<i>Aso ote Fakarae</i> (only on Nanumaga)
23 Apr	Bomb Day on Funafuti (1943, when many were saved from a bomb hitting a church)
May	(2nd Monday) Gospel day
June	Queens (Elizabeth of England) Birthday
14 Aug	National Childrens Day
1-2 Oct	Independence Day
17 Sept	Commemoration of first church (only on Niutao)
Oct	(first Sunday) <i>Aso Tamaliki</i> (Childrens Day)
21 Oct	Hurricane Day (1972, when hurricane "Bebe" destroyed Funafuti)
Nov	Prince Charles (of England) Birthday
Nov 25	Novema Day (paying of island's debt, only on Vaitupu)
25-26 Dec	Christmas Day and Boxing Day

KEY EVENTS

Funafuti and theories on the origin of coral atolls

In 1842, Charles Darwin suggested that an atoll was really the top of a volcano and that coral grew around the peak as the sea level rose. To prove his theory a 33m hole was drilled on the coast of Funafuti in 1896. In 1897 another team drilled 200 metres in the centre of the atoll. In 1898 another team bored 340 metres. They did not reach volcanic rock but did find the remains of marine life. This proved Darwin's theory. In 1899, the wife of an Australian geologist, Mrs Edgeworth David, wrote *Funafuti; or three months on a coral island*. The expeditions and this book briefly made Funafuti well known around the world.

Separation from Kiribati

Tuvaluans disliked being ruled under the GEIC, which was based on Ocean Island (Banaba), and later on Tarawa in Kiribati. After WWII many jobs in the GEIC administration were taken up by Tuvaluans. In 1974 the GEIC constitution was changed and it was clear the British were leaving. Tuvaluans feared that after independence the Gilbertese would outnumber them 7 to 1 and that jobs, money and development would benefit Kiribati more than Tuvalu. The Monson Commission of Inquiry investigated separation in 1973. A referendum was held in Tuvalu in 1974 (92% in favour of leaving the GEIC). Separation occurred in 1975. Tuvalu became an independent nation in 1978.

Resettlement from Vaitupu to Kioa (Fiji)

People on Vaitupu heard about land being available in the British colony of Fiji when Banabans were being moved to Fiji in 1945. Money was raised by selling local handicrafts and from wages sent home by overseas workers. In June 1946 the purchase was completed. The 300 Vaitupu people who moved became Fiji citizens, but have still kept strong links with Tuvalu.

KEY DATA

Population	9637 (est 1999)
Urban Area	Funafuti (42% of population)
Urban Growth	4.8% (to double in 16 years)
No of islands	5 atolls and 4 coral islands (all occupied)
Most Populated	Funafuti (c4000)
Living Abroad	2000 (estimated)
Formation	Low Coral Atolls
Main Language	Tuvaluan and English
Government	Independent Republic
Main Religion	Ekalesia Kelisiano Tuvalu (Protestant) (92%)



KEY PEOPLE

Elekana

A Cook Islander from Manahiki, Elekana drifted accidentally with eight others to Nukulaelae in 1861. He began telling people about Christianity and then travelled to Malua College in Samoa to train as an LMS pastor. He returned to Tuvalu in 1865 with a group of Samoan LMS pastors. He spent 5 years on Nukufetau but was removed because of misdemeanours in 1870. He returned to Mangaia in the Cook Islands and little is known of his later life. Today he is commemorated by a monument and a church for his miraculous voyage to Nukulaelae and for bringing the gospel to Tuvalu.

DG Kennedy (- 1976)

After studying anthropology in New Zealand he became a teacher in Fiji. In 1924 he became headmaster of Tuvalu's first boy's school on Vaitupu. Later he was District Officer under the GEIC administration. He was responsible for introducing boat building, radio, cooperative shops ("fusi"), importing the first truck and he worked on the Lands Commission 1935-36. In 1939 he was transferred to the Solomon Islands and served as a coastwatcher during WWII.

Maheu Naniseni

Maheu attended high school on Vaitupu and during WWII served as a coastwatcher on Nui. After retiring as a senior radio operator, he was President of the Nanumea Island Council and then in 1974 was elected to represent Nanumea atoll in Tuvalu's first parliament. He later became Minister for Works and Local Government.

Dr. Tomasi Puapua

After school in Tarawa he studied medicine and became Tuvalu's first Doctor. He then entered parliament and from 1981 to 1989 was Prime Minister. He was responsible for the successful *Niraga II* in 1987. He remained in parliament, acting as Speaker from 1991 to 1997. In 1998 he was appointed Governor-General.

Naoma Maheu Latasi

After serving as the chief of the Tuvalu Girl Guides Association, she entered parliament in 1989. She was the first woman to enter politics and to be a Minister (as Minister for Education and Culture). She represented Nanumea from 1989 to 1997.





Vanuatu

: HISTORY PROFILES

KEY PEOPLE

Jimmy Stevens (-1994)

Founded the Nagriamel Party to introduce changes in agriculture, to promote indigenous ways and to promote kastom. Later it challenged the Vila based Vanua'aku Party. He was popular on Espiritu Santo and the central islands. In 1971 he opposed land sales to Americans, but by 1980 was taking large payments from the Phoenix Foundation. In the late 1960s Nagriamel was the first indigenous party to ask the UN for independence from the British and French. As independence approached in 1980 he declared Santo had separated from the rest of the country. British, French and later PNG troops restored order and arrested Stevens. He spent from 1980-1991 in jail.

Walter Lini (1942-1999)

Walter Hayde Lini was born on Pentecost Island. He trained as an Anglican Church priest on Norfolk Island and in Auckland and was ordained in 1970. In 1971 he co-founded the New Hebrides National Party (NHNP). He became Chief Minister as Vanuatu prepared for independence and in 1980 the new nation's first Prime Minister. In 1977 the NHNP was renamed the Vanua'aku Party. In 1987 he founded a rival faction, the National United Party. He had a controversial career as a local politician, a Prime Minister and a member of the regional organization the Pacific Forum. He lost the Prime Ministership in 1991.

Mildred Sope

Born on Aoba Island. Studied teacher training at USP in Suva and returned to teach at High school. Her poems appeared in *Some Modern Poetry from the New Hebrides* in 1975, the magazine *Risk* in 1976, and in *Lali; a Pacific Anthology* in 1980. This poetry helped outsiders understand what it was like to live and struggle in a condominium.

Grace Mera Molisa (1946-)

Born on Aoba Island. She trained at Auckland Teachers College and USP. She was second secretary to the Prime Minister. She published her poems in *Black Stone* (1983), *Black Stone II* (1989) and *Colonised People* (1989) and appeared in the documentary 'Dark Cargoes' speaking about the Kanaka labour trade. She is now President of the Vanuatu National Council of Women. She is well known as a poet, political activist and feminist.

TIMELINE

1200BC	Original settlement
1200-1000BC	Lapita pottery used
1606	Quiros names "Espiritu Santo"
1768	Bougainville maps the northern islands
1774	Cook names "New Hebrides" and maps the southern islands
1825-65	Sandalwood trading period
1841	Polynesian teachers (LMS) land at Aneityum (Anatom)
1860s	Labourers travel to Queensland, Fiji and New Caledonia
1888	British and French establish Joint Naval Commission
1906	British and French establish Condominium (shared) rule
1920-63	Indo-Chinese labourers used on French plantations
1920	Population declines to 40000 (from 500000)
1930s	"John Frum" movement at Green Point and later at Tana Island (1941)
1942-44	100,000 American soldiers on Espiritu Santo
1941	Nagriamel formed, sends first ever petition to UN for independence.
1966	Malapoa College opens
1967	Archaeologists find mass burial site of Roy Mata
1970-85	29 hurricanes strike
1978	New Hebrides National Party established (later changes to Vanua'aku Party in 1977)
1974-5	Self-government granted by French/British
1975	Gong; <i>Young voices from the New Hebrides</i> published
1980	Independence (30 July)
1982	Declared nuclear free port (bans USA war ships)
1987	Hilda Lini first woman elected to parliament
1994	6 Provinces replace former 11 local government Councils

KEY EVENTS

Condominium

In the 1880s suggestions were made for Vanuatu to become a European colony. The settlers, mostly French, British and Australian, wanted security for their businesses and plantations. In Germany there was interest in obtaining labour from the archipelago. In Australia politicians worried about foreign colonies close to the east coast. Ni-Vanuatu were not involved in these discussions. Village life continued. From 1887 a series of treaties and agreements meant Britain and France shared the burden of central government. A formal agreement in 1906 created a Condominium. There were two colonial governments including two police forces, two sets of schools and two sets of stamps. The condominium ended in 1980 when Vanuatu gained independence.

The burial of Roy Mata c1620

An old tradition states that a volcanic eruption in 1452 created the Shepherd Islands. Traditions also state there had been legendary leaders and heroes and that people migrated, settled and followed their rulers. This tradition was proven in 1967 when the French archaeologists Jose Granger and Jean Guiart uncovered a burial site. A high ranking chief named Roy Mata had been buried on Retoka Islet off Efate Island. Various dates for the burial have been suggested. Around him were buried 37 men and women, with necklaces of shell and whale's teeth and other burial objects. Both oral tradition and the burial objects confirmed many were Roy Mata's friends and allies. Some had volunteered and others had been sacrificed. Photographs of the burial site now appear in history and anthropology books. New dates are being suggested after recent excavations.



KEY DATA

Population	189304 (est 1999)
Rural Population	75%
No of villages	2000 (estimate)
Capital city	Port Vila (on Efate Island) (20000 population)
No of islands	82
Largest islands	Espiritu Santo and Malekula (make up nearly 50% of land area)
Highest point	Mt Tabwemasana (1877m)
Active volcanoes	Yasur, Lopevi, Ambrym, Gaua Islands and underwater off Tongoa Island.
Religion	Presbyterian (36%), indigenous beliefs and others
Official Language	<i>Bislama</i> (pidgin), English and French,
Other languages	113 language groups
Government	Republic

FESTIVALS

1 Jan	New Years day
5 Mar	National Chiefs day
Mar/Apr	Easter Friday and Monday
1 May	Labour day
Jul	(last Monday) Childrens day
30 Jul	Independence day
5 Oct	Constitution day
17 Nov	National day of Culture
29 Nov	National Unity day
25-26 Dec	Christmas day

West Papua



: HISTORY PROFILES



TIMELINE

- 600BC Asian traders hunt for natural products
- 12thC Chinese traders leave "Ming Dynasty" pots
- 14thC Papuans active as slave traders in Tidore and Ternate
- 1526 First European visitor Jorge de Menes (named *Ilhas dos Papuas*)
- 1814 Dutch recognise Sultan of Tidore's control of West Papua
- 1848 Dutch take control west of 141st meridian (revised in 1848)
- 1942 Geelvink Islanders raise "Morning Star" flag
- 1948 Oil production begins at Sorong
- 1961 Dutch agree to national flag, anthem, new name (Papua Barat) and future date of independence
- 1962 New York Agreement (by USA, Dutch and Indonesia)
- 1963 Dutch agree to Indonesian take over
- 1967 Freeport mining begins, (production begins 1973)
- 1968 1500 TNI (Indonesian) troops attack "rebels" in Birds Head
- 1969 UN agrees to accept "Act of Free Choice"
- 1971 Campaign to force Dani to wear western clothes
- 1989 Freeport pays first taxes and royalties to Jakarta
- 1994 PNG sends 5000 border-crossers back
- 1998 142 killed and wounded at a Biak flag raising
- 1999 Indonesia allows Papuan flag to be flown
- 2000 2nd Papuan Peoples Congress held (1st in 1961)

FESTIVALS

- May Festival of the Bailim Valley
- Aug Asmat Wood Carving Festival
- * Central highlands Festival of the Ngalik People (Every 4 years)
- * Korima Pig Festival (annual)
- * Biak "every Saturday night"

KEY EVENTS

Freeport Mine (Grasberg or Jayawijaya)

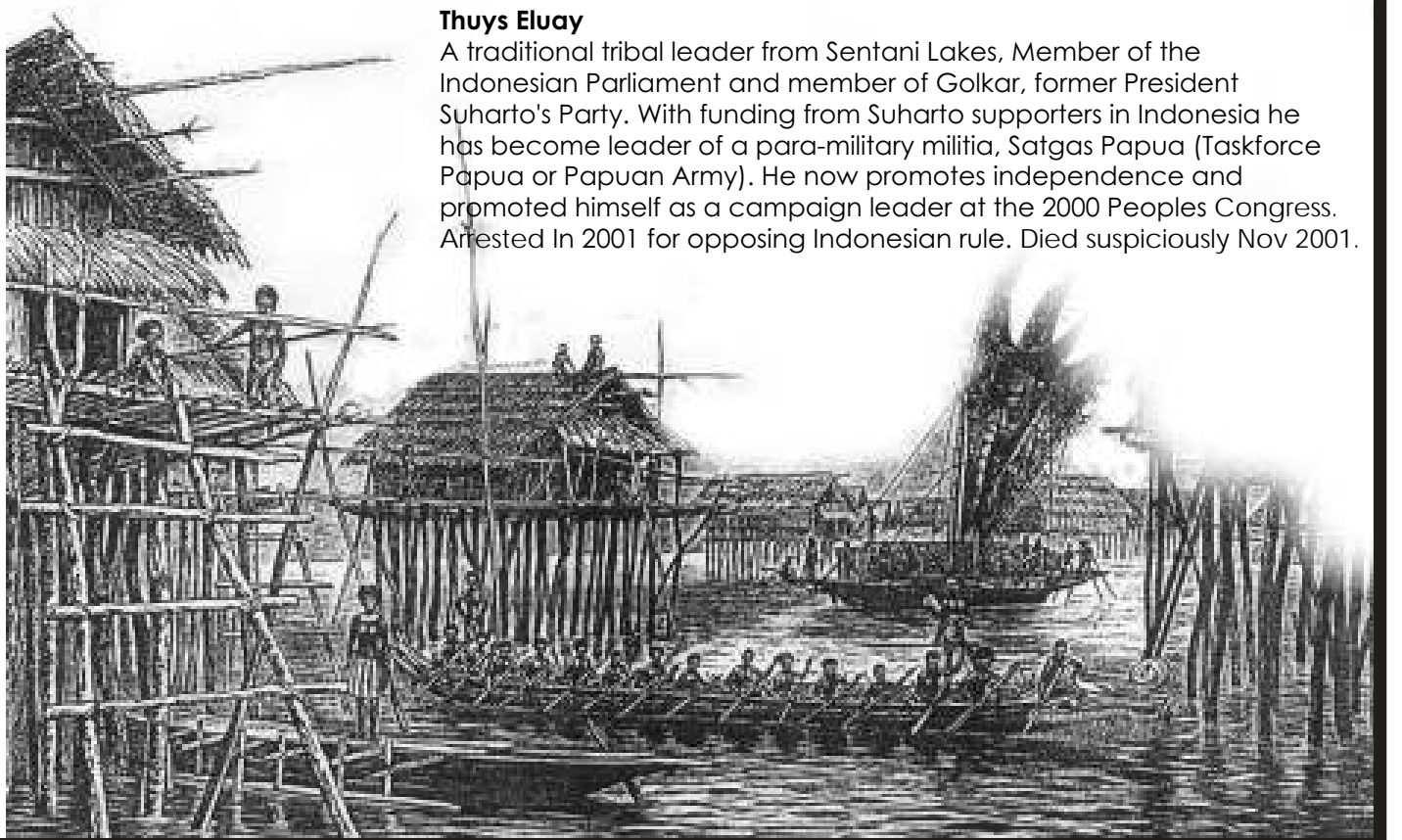
Clearing and construction began in 1967 and production in 1973. 82% of the world's biggest gold and copper mine is owned by USA multinational Freeport McMoRan, 9% is held by the Indonesian government and 9% by PT Investama Copper. The local Amungme people attacked the mine in 1987 but the Indonesian Army retaliated and 3000 villagers were killed and injured. The mine employs 14000 workers but few Papuans. The new town of Timika with 70000 people serves the mine. Freeport sent US\$760m to Jakarta in taxes and payments between 1989-1996. In full production the mine earns US\$1m a day. The company has been criticised internationally for environmental and Human Rights abuses.

Act of Free Choice 1969

Following the terms of the 1963 New York agreement, 1025 West Papuans were chosen by Indonesia to vote on behalf of 800000 people. Under strict Army control, threats of violence and intimidation the chosen delegates all voted "yes" for Indonesia to annex their country. The UN accepted the vote, despite 15 nations disagreeing. Indonesia immediately banned the Morning Star flag, abolished the Peoples Council set up by the Dutch and burned all Dutch text books and materials. A transmigrasi program was set in place to ship 1m Javanese over to Papua.

OPM (Organisai Papua Merdeka)

After beginning in 1969-70, the "Free Papua movement" (OPM) now has a widespread following and many international contacts recently criminal gangs within the OPM have been collaborating with the Indonesian Army. The OPM is really a loose collection of small rural units or gangs that engage in local hit-and-run activities. Kelly Kwalik, from the Freeport mine area, and a former teacher, claims to be the OPM leader but his authority is limited to one or two regions. There is now an OPM urban militia called the Satgas Papua.



KEY DATA

Former names	Dutch New Guinea, Irian Barat, Irian Jaya, West Papua, (now Papua)
Population	2.5m (estimated)
Indigenous	1.4m (Papuans)
Non-Indigenous	1.1m (Indonesians)
Rural Population	90%
Capital	Jayapura (150000 population)
Other cities	Merauke (100000), Sorong (100000) Timika (70000), Fak Fak and Manokwari
Land area	22% of Indonesia's land area
Religion	Christian, Tribal beliefs and Islam for <i>Transmigrasi</i> .
Government	Province of Indonesia (since 1969)

KEY PEOPLE

Thomas Wainggai (1937- 1996)

Dr Wainggai was a lecturer at Cenderawasih University when he was sentenced to 20 years jail for leading an independence rally at Mandala stadium in Jayapura in 1988. He died mysteriously in a Jakarta prison in 1996. Estimates of West Papuans killed since 1969 range from 40,000 to 100,000 dead.

Arnold Ap

Arnold Ap was from Biak and after training in Australia as a Musicologist he became a Museum Curator. He had a popular band called 'Mambesak'. He travelled the country collecting local songs which he put on cassettes and sent back to villages so people could see all Papuans shared similar language, music and culture. He was arrested for 'rebel' activity and after two months mysteriously died in prison on Easter Monday 1984.

Thuys Eluay

A traditional tribal leader from Sentani Lakes, Member of the Indonesian Parliament and member of Golkar, former President Suharto's Party. With funding from Suharto supporters in Indonesia he has become leader of a para-military militia, Satgas Papua (Taskforce Papua or Papuan Army). He now promotes independence and promoted himself as a campaign leader at the 2000 Peoples Congress. Arrested In 2001 for opposing Indonesian rule. Died suspiciously Nov 2001.