



# THE UNITED CHURCH

in Papua, New Guinea and the  
Solomon Islands

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**THE OPEN DOOR**

**MARCH, 1973**

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"A wide door for effective work has been opened".

1 Cor. 16:9. (R.S.V.)

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## EDITORIAL

*The United Church in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands has been in being for five years. It was obvious at the third Assembly held in Port Moresby in November last, that the process of growing together to become fully one has advanced considerably, but is not yet complete. This year (1973) Papua New Guinea will achieve self-government and complete independence will follow shortly afterwards. This will impose very great strains on the country and on the church. Whether those strains will help its integration and development or hinder them, no one at this stage would like to predict. The fact that the United Church has been self-governing for five years will help; that it is spread into two countries will possibly hinder. The British Solomons moves towards independence too, but at a slower rate and in a slightly different direction.*

*The task we, as partner churches overseas, have is to help them by adjusting our thinking to respond to them as the united independent church that they are, respecting their autonomy, and at the same time being ready and willing to assist as we are asked. We must also move to the situation where we look seriously at not what our contribution to them will be, but what their contribution to us is to be. For we need them as surely as they need us.*

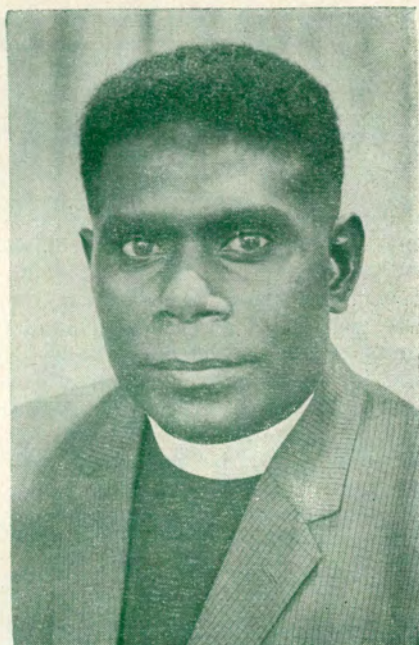
*The present issue of the OPEN DOOR is designed not so much to supply information, but to help you, its readers, and the Churches and groups of which you are a part, to approach the responsibility of listening to what our sisters and brothers overseas are saying to us, and understanding their joys and problems, which are also our joys and our problems.*

*Use this magazine as a tool to create a poster, spark off a study group, or form the basis of a talk, or series of talks. Turn to page 21 for more resource material that you can get if you wish.*

*But remember, the call to mission is a call to understanding. To understand is to share. To share is to witness. Our mission is to be witnesses to our Lord Jesus Christ!*

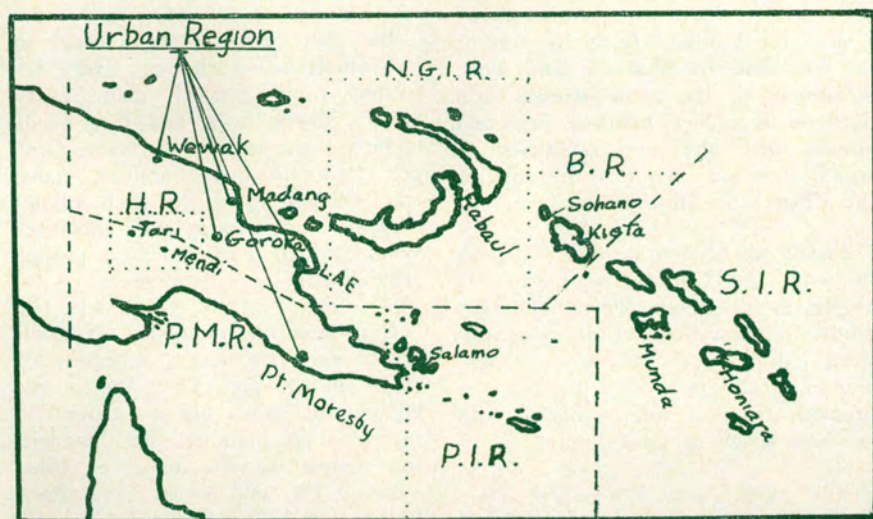


The Moderator  
Rev. Leslie Boseto and  
Mrs. Hazel Boseto.



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Regions of the U.C.P.N.G.S.I.



# THE CHURCH IN CHANGE

## MODERATOR'S ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF ASSEMBLY

Papua New Guinea — The Solomon Islands — self government — independence — the Seventh Economic Development Plan — National Development — National Unity. These are the powerful words and ideas of the day. Papua New Guinea has a government in being. The Solomon Islands will have after the elections early next year. Self government will be almost immediate in both countries and independence will quickly follow.

Old ways and values, both traditional and imported are being challenged — rejected — changed. Nothing, including the Church is free from this. "Throw out the old," "Take up the new" and side by side "Go back to the past". It is out of all this ferment that the two new Nations are being born.

And the United Church is part of this ferment. Its own life and work is subject to the same stresses and tensions. It suffers, rejoices, cries and laughs with the two countries in which it is set. What is the role of the Church in all this?

Firstly we need to remind ourselves of what the Church is. Every example in the New Testament that points to what the Church is clearly shows that it is people — men, women, children. Each one is precious to God and each one with his own place in God's plan.

But again and again the New Testament reminds us that Christians cannot live and work in isolation.

We are the Body of Christ. We are dependent on Christ but we are also dependent on each other. We function as groups of people. How much the Christians of Melanesia understand this than many western Christians do!

During the year several of our Melanesian Church leaders have reminded us that the Church is Universal — that it is God's gift to the whole world — that it is God's family at work in His world.

As we look at what the Church is we can see how it can carry out God's direction to it to go and bring the world to Himself. We are commanded to take the Gospel to each man and woman. Everyone is part of God's plan, everyone is important to Him.

But just bringing the Gospel to individuals is not enough. Every extended family, every clan, every village, every town and city needs to be transformed by this same Gospel. How do these families, clans, and villages relate to each other? How do these groups work together? What kind of a life do these groups provide for their members?

But these two countries are coming to be more than a collection of clans and villages. They are becoming nations. What has the Gospel to say to these nations? Will concern for people be the basis of these nations? Or will things come first? Will wealth be held by all the people or by only a few?



**Rev. Jack and  
Mrs. Winsome Sharp.**  
After four years as Moderator,  
Jack is now acting as Secretary  
for a few months.

What will be the priorities here? What will be the principles of justice in these nations?

The Church, including the United Church, has a very important part in all this. Sometimes this part will be through individual Christians, being Christians in their field of work, bringing their Christian experience to bear all the time in their work. We must never forget that everytime a Christian acts, this is the Church at work.

Sometimes the Church will carry out its part in forming these nations through groups like congregations, committees, Synods and the Assembly. This again is the Church at work. But these groups can never be a substitute for the individual Christian at work in the community. A call for a Synod to act is often a cover for individual Christians not realising their own responsibilities.

How are these nations being formed? here can the Church most

influence their formation? How can the Church be involved in this? How should the Church be involved in these various activities? Through individual Christians? Through actions by Synods and the Assembly?

For a long time the Church has been deeply involved in two of these nation building areas — education and health. It is important for us to remain involved in these. This does not mean that we must keep this or that school or hospital. But it does mean having Christians in positions where they can take part in shaping what education and health are all about. It means too that Church as a community having a part in the actual work.

Another obvious nation building area is politics. Vital decisions are being made here that affect every man, woman and child, God's men, women and children. It is here that the creative struggle is going on that will largely shape the outline of these two nations. The Church will be failing its Lord if it does not take part

in this. The Church as a community must identify itself with this struggle. Sometimes it will have to criticise, yes, but from the inside as a group committed to these developing nations.

There are other groups of people that we have been working hard with such as the new leaders, the new educated. But we need to look wider than these.

Firstly, there is the area of business and factories. What is a Christian businessman or woman? What responsibilities has business to the whole nation, to the poor, to the weak? Again we cannot just stand outside this. Through individual Christians and through groups we must be involved.

Then there is the struggle by the young Trade Unions to get justice for their members. What does it mean to be a Christian wharf labourer? factory worker? road worker? What is a fair sharing of the wealth of this country? We dare not neglect these people. What is justice for the worker in Papua New Guinea and the Solomons?

For years we have worked in the villages of these countries. And yet many villages are dying. We need again to be more deeply involved in restoring the dignity of the soil. Here is a crucial area for these nations. The great resources of these countries are people and the soil.

These are our real wealth. How should these be used? What has Christian Stewardship to say about this? How can people come to see the importance of growing things? Here is the base of these nations.

But another neglected area where these nations are being shaped is the squatter settlements in and around our towns. Where is justice for these people. If it is not found the destruction of these nations lies in these squatter settlements. Through groups such as Community Development the Church is involved. It has sponsored some projects but how much still needs to be done! These people are men and women too. They belong to God just as you and I do. God is in these settlements with them but are we?

There are other important areas too but these show us some of the opportunities and challenges for the Church here in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. What does God want us to do? What is His next move in these countries? This is why we are here.

We are here not as representatives of Regions and Institutions but of people — the People of God in these countries who call themselves United Church.

May we go with God in His work, in His world, among His people.

J. SHARP,  
Moderator.

**For your thought and discussion:**

The Assembly after hearing the Moderator's address, challenged its people to think through the following questions:

1. What is the role of the Church in a time of rapid change?
2. Does the Church have a role in educating our people towards self government and Independence? If so, what is it, and how can it be done?
3. How can the Church be involved in all parts of society in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.
  - (a) In business and factory life.
  - (b) In Trade Unions and labouring jobs.
4. (a) How can the Church encourage the people and School leavers to understand that it is right and good to live and work in village life and on their land?
  - (b) How can the Church help to settle the question of land ownership so that people can begin to settle on the land and develop it?

**We suggest:** You take those questions and discuss them in relation to New Zealand as well as Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. e.g.

1. What is the role of the N.Z. Church in a time of rapid change?
2. Does the Church have a role in helping our people to find a national identity?
3. How can the Church be involved in all parts of society?
4. How can the Church contribute to the understanding of, and solution to the problems of rapid urbanisation, environmental dislocation, and stewardship of total resources?

# THE PAPUA

## WORK BEGAN:

November, 1872. Six Cook Island missionaries and their wives landed at Manumanu near Port Moresby, in what was to prove the first continuing missionary work in the country we now call Papua New Guinea. The leader among these people was Ruatoka.



Sister Shirley  
Pyper

## UNITED CHURCH COMMUNITY:

Is the largest and most scattered. It spreads along the southern coast of Papua New Guinea from the West Irian border to the China Straits. In that area there are 430 congregations which minister to 68,500 people. 19,700 are in full membership. They are ministered to by 215 ministers and two overseas deaconesses. There are 85 other pastoral and Christian Education workers.

## SIGNIFICANT INSTITUTONS AND PLACES:

Port Moresby is the natural centre and it is there that the Bishop Ravu

Henao resides. But communications are a major problem. When Union took effect three major institutions were closed down. They were Laws Theological College at Fife Bay, Chalmers Theological College at Veiru and Ruatoka Teachers College. This was the result of consolidation with institutions brought into union by the Methodists. Theological training and teacher training are now located in the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain. There are two main centres of medical work. Dr. Peter Calvert and his wife Dr. Lyn have been established in the Purari River Delta area for many years. This



Rev. and Mrs. Andrew Dunn



# MAINLAND REGION

significant ministry, radiating out from Kapuna Hospital is a very important part of the health service of Papua New Guinea. Away to the east at Iruna is the Gilkison Memorial Hospital. Dr. Peter Strang, who has been the medical superintendent is to be relieved as soon as a replacement can be found so that he can be used for overall health planning for both Government and Churches in the country.

## PROBLEMS:

The region faces problems of great distances. Even as the aeroplane flies, the distance from west to east is greater than the total length of the North Island. It contains great rivers including the Fly whose mouth

is 60 miles wide and which is navigable for 600 miles. Many of its people have been largely untouched by modern developments whereas many others of them are in urban and semi-urban areas and have received the full impact of culture contact, the development towards political independence and all the social and political changes that go with this.

## GIFTS:

The Papua Mainland Region gives to the rest of the United Church a special concern for pastoral care and has produced some men of outstanding spirituality as well as leadership ability.



**Bishop Ravu Hinao**

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### **New Zealand staff in the P.M.R.:**

Rev. Andrew Dunn and Mrs. Dunn  
Sister Shirley Pyper  
Rev. Norman Knipe and Mrs. Knipe  
Dr. Peter and Mrs. Lyn Calvert  
Sister Iris Woods

Circuit Minister  
Nurse  
High School Chaplain  
Medical Superintendent  
Christian Education

# NEW GUINEA

## WORK BEGAN:

15th August, 1875. Dr. George Brown who had been a missionary in Samoa persuaded the Overseas Mission Board in Sydney that the time had come to work in the Western Islands which were largely untouched by Christian missionary work. With a party of Fijians and Samoans, Dr. Brown landed at Molot in the Duke of Islands. The contribution of people from other Pacific Islands was very important here, as it was in every other part of the United Church.



David Eason



Sister D. Bellamy

## THE UNITED CHURCH COMMUNITY:

Found in Northern New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, and the surrounding smaller islands and gathers 57½ thousand people under its pastoral care. To minister to these, who include 11,500 members there are 4 ministers and 175 other pastoral and Christian Education workers.



Sister R. Vickers

# ISLAND'S REGION

## SIGNIFICANT INSTITUTIONS AND PLACES:

New Guinea Islands has been a pioneer in education effort. It now has two high schools of its own, George Brown High School at Vunairimu and Manggai High School near the town of Kavieng. It has a training school for maternal and child health nurses at Ulu in the Duke of York Islands. It has a number of productive plantations and a very fine printing press known as Trinity Press.

## PROBLEMS:

Nowhere is the problem of land more acute than in the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain. Almost half of the land of the Gazelle Peninsula has been alienated. Much of the alienated land is either not being used, or is productive for the benefit of outsiders. There has been, and continues to be a deep conflict between the Government and the people. In this very tense situation, so far, the Church has been able to act as a mediating and bridge building influence.

## GIFTS:

The people of the New Guinea Islands Region have a capability in administration which has taken their sons and daughters into the most important places in the Government. They bring to the Church this gift. Men of the calibre of the Bishop Saimon Gaius and the Rev. William To Kilala (former director of Christian Education now chaplain to the University) are of tremendous strength to the United Church.



Bishop Saimon Gaius

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## New Zealanders serving in the N.G.I.R.:

Sister Diane Bellamy	Nurse
Sister Marilyn Harkness	Nurse
Sister Rhoda Vickers	Deaconess (literature work)
Miss L. M. Lee	Teacher
Mr. Dave Eason and Mrs. Eason	Plantation Manager
Mr. Brian Gray and Mrs. Gray	Builder
Mr. David Pollock and Mrs. Pollock	Builder

# THE PAPUAN

## WORK BEGAN:

In the middle of the 1891, Rev. George Brown led a pioneer party to Dobu and the Papuan Islands area. The leader of the party, after Dr. Brown's departure, was the Rev. William Bomilow who had been a missionary in Fiji. They included the New Zealander, Rev. S. B. Fellows, Australians, Samoans, Tongans and Fijians. This was the largest party of missionaries ever sent out by the Methodist Missions to any one point in the Pacific.

## UNITED CHURCH COMMUNITY:

There are 799 congregations who are ministered to by 45 ministers, 24 deaconesses, and 103 other

pastoral and Christian education workers. The total community is 26,200 of whom 12,400 are confirmed members.

## SIGNIFICANT INSTITUTIONS AND PLACES:

Training courses and medical working are carried on at a number of points. The most important centre is Salamo which was founded by the Rev. Matthew Gilmour of New Zealand. This is a very large concentration of staff both local and overseas. Here is Wesley High School, a Technical training centre, a Hospital and training centre and the residence of the Bishop. Ubuya is a leprosy centre for reconstructive surgery and giving them the necessary physiotherapy in the days that follow.



The Golding family

# ISLAND'S REGION

## PROBLEMS:

The Papua Mainland Region has the problem of distance on one land mas. The Papua slands Region has the problem of distance over water. Seas that are often rough are an effective barrier to communication. Some areas have been largely untouched by the changing times until very recently. So the problem is not only one of communication caused by geography, but communication caused by a vastly different backgrounds of its various peoples. As everywhere else better trained leadership is very important.



**Bishop Robert Budiara**



**Davy McKenzie**

## GIFTS:

The Papuan Islands Region is a region where traditional crafts have remained important and where traditional ways in a large measure been preserved. If they can relate this emphasis on traditional things to new developments they will help the whole United Church to keep its feet firmly in its cultural environment out of which it has sprung.

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### New Zealanders with the P.I.R.:

Mr. Doug McKenzie and Mrs. Leonie McKenzie	School Teacher
Mr. Dave McKenzie	Volunteer Clerical Staff
Mr. Dave Golding and Mrs. Eileen Golding	Printer

# THE SOLOMON

## WORK BEGAN:

23rd May, 1902. Again it was the planning of Dr. George Brown which led to the establishment of work in the Western Solomons. The Pioneer party which included Fijians and Samoans and Australians was led by the Rev. John F. Goldie, who remained in the Solomons for 49 years.



Eileen Schick

## UNITED CHURCH COMMUNITY:

The United Church Community of 17,400 is found mostly on Choiseul

Island and in the New Georgia group including Vella Lavella, some live in the Shortlands and in the towns of the central and eastern Solomons. Membership is reported as 6,189 organised in 10 circuits and served by 18 ministers and 5 deaconesses.



Rev. Geoff Tucker

## SIGNIFICANT INSTITUTIONS & PLACES:

Munda is the headquarters, Vonunu, Sasamugga and Sege are also important centres. Goldie College is a developing High School. In

# ISLAND'S REGION



**Bishop Ken Tower**

Honiara the United Church is not only an important force in town of 14,000 people, but its people are active in the Solomon Islands Christian Association and one of its ministers serves as warden of the Community Centre.

## **PROBLEMS:**

The region faces similar problems to the regions on the other side of

the border, but the British Solomons are not moving as rapidly to independence. Uncertainty about the future, both for the individual and the community, increasing expectations and diminishing means of realising them, and the passing of the old while the new is not yet fully known . . . these are among the stresses the people face.

## **GIFTS:**

The Solomons has been able to produce some outstanding leadership in every generation, and one of their most notable sons is now the Moderator of the United Church (Bishop Leslie Boseto).

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### **From New Zealand to the S.I.R.:**

Rev. Jim Cropp and Mrs. Cropp  
Rev. Geoff Tucker and Mrs. Tucker  
Rev. Robert and Mrs. Stringer  
Sister Lucy Money  
Miss Lyn Sadler  
Miss Eileen Schick  
Mr. Eric Harney and Mrs. Harney  
Mr. Ian Shakespeare and  
Mrs. Shakespeare  
Dr. Roger Scown and Mrs. Scown  
Mr. Bill Simpson and Mrs. Simpson

High School Chaplain  
Minister in the Capital (Honiara)  
Circuit Minister  
Deaconess and Translator  
High School Teacher  
Education Administrator  
Financial Secretary  
Business Manager  
Medical Superintendent  
(to go in May)  
High School Teachers

# HIGHLAND REGION

## WORK BEGAN:

1950 Rev. Gordon Young, a Methodist missionary from South Australia, with two men from New Ireland entered the Mendi Valley in that year. Expansion work has continued.

## UNITED CHURCH COMMUNITY:

This is the fastest growing community. The first converts were baptised in 1959 and now there are 16,500 confirmed members with 34,000 people under pastoral care, 13 ministers and 48 other pastoral workers care for these people.



**Bishop Ammiasi Qalo**

## SIGNIFICANT INSTITUTIONS AND PLACES:

The centre of the region is at Mendi where there is a large store supplying the needs of the whole region, a vehicle maintenance and the administrative centre.

## PROBLEMS:

The main problem of the Highlands region is one of Christian nurture. It is badly understaffed and many of its local staff are inadequately trained. For some time to come it will continue to need assistance from outside, both from Australia and New Zealand and from the other regions of the United Church, it has been missionaries from the other regions that have made the most significant contribution to development so far.

## GIFTS:

The Highlands people are independent of mind and attitude they bring to the task of building a church in a new nation a determination and ability which will give strength to the United Church.

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### Our Representatives in the Highlands Region

Rev. Fred Baker and his wife  
Sister Bev. Baker (no relation!)  
Sister Pat Moodie  
Sister Irene Fillery  
Mr. Don Bennett and his wife  
Mr. Neil Clement and his wife

Mr. Colin Oates and his wife

Circuit Minister

Nurse

Nurse

Nurse

Teachers

— on loan to the Leprosy Mission as  
a patrol worker

Mechanic



# URBAN REGION

## WORK BEGAN:

The origins of the Urban Region really go back to 1890 when the L.M.S. established a meeting place for Christians at the Ela Church in Port Moresby. In more recent years this work became a separate unit under the United Church of Northern Australia. The United Church, Port Moresby, was one of the partners to Union and so the region came into being in 1968.

## UNITED CHURCH COMMUNITY:

The Region includes the towns of the Papua New Guinea mainland — Lae, Goroko, Madang etc. There are 17,330 people under its pastoral care of whom 5,265 are members. There are 19 ministers and 4 other Christian workers.

## SIGNIFICANT INSTITUTIONS:

Gemo Hospital on an Island in Port Moresby is a leprosy and tuberculosis hospital and the base for much active medical planning and experiment. Port Moresby itself, with the University, the House of Assembly and the Administrative headquarters is a challenging place.

## PROBLEMS:

Rapid urbanisation (Port Moresby is now a city of some 70,000 people with its own Lord Mayor); de-tribalisation (the drift to the towns



**Bishop Riley Samson**

is a one way process); disunity (most of the country's 750 languages are found here, and many people speak a language different from their next door neighbour); disorientation (who am I? where am I? say the thousands of young people cut off from their family roots, rejecting the past and its culture, yet with no firm base for the future) . . . all these problems and many more are to be faced by a church deeply concerned for all men and women.

## GIFTS:

Out of the turmoil the Urban Region is already throwing up leadership and creative people who will give vision and strength. It is also the area in which unity for nation and Church is more readily forged — or disunity fostered.

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## Urban Region staff from New Zealand:

Rev. Peter Wedde and Mrs. Wedde.  
Dr. Peter Strang and Mrs. Strang.

# BOUGAINVILLE

## WORK BEGAN:

Effective work began in Bougainville in 1916, when a mission party from the British Solomons entered Siwai. The first missionaries were all Solomon Islanders. It continued as part of the Solomon Islands Methodist District until union and then as part of the Solomon Islands Region until 1970. It became a separate region until 1970. It became a separate region in that year.

## UNITED CHURCH COMMUNITY:

Ten and a half thousand people, ministered to by 4 deaconesses, 15 ministers and 70 other pastoral workers, include 2,246 members. They are found in 145 local congregations and 5 circuits.



**Bishop John Taufa**

## SIGNIFICANT INSTITUTIONS:

Kihili Girls' School founded in 1956, has changed its character and become a vocational centre. But it is still an important training place for young women. This year at Kekesu a training course for pre-school teachers is being held.

## PROBLEMS:

Bougainville is the site of the Panguna copper mine, one of the largest in the world. In the last five years the intrusion of a tremendous industrial enterprise into a community that had changed but slowly up to that point has been traumatic. The old and the new are set side by side and with 50% of the population under 15, and many people are simply lost. It is out of this crisis of identity, and the delusion of great wealth to come, that the move to break away from Papua New Guinea has come. The Bougainville people are ethnically Solomon Islanders, but for three quarters of a century they have been cut off by the political boundary and have steadily diverged socially and economically as well as politically. The deep spiritual malaise that afflicts people in such situations

# REGION

is well seen here, and the church has a tremendous task to proclaim the Gospel in relevant terms. But the same task is also a tremendous opportunity.

## GIFTS:

Bougainville people can give to the wider community their own particular abilities of mind and heart, but they can also be a bridge which could eventually link the whole of eastern Melanesia (Papua New Guinea, the Solomons, and New Hebrides) into one community.

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### On Bougainville we have:

Rev. Max Bruce and Mrs. Bruce  
Mr. Eion Field and Mrs. Field  
Sister Pamela Beaumont  
Sister Lesley Bowen  
Mr. Leicester Cheeseman

Minister in Arawa Town  
Station Manager  
Deaconess and Translator  
Deaconess and Nurse  
Engineer

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Digging away more than rock . . .

Creating a new world!



# **ASSEMBLY**

# **INSTITUTIONS**

## **Rarongo Theological College:**

Rev. Dr. Keith Carley and Mrs. Carley.

Rev. Brian Turner and Mrs. Turner (from May 1973).

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## **Gaulim Teachers' College:**

Mr. G. D. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson.

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## **Malmaluan Christian Education Centre:**

Rev. Alan Leadley and Mrs. Leadley (Principal).

Miss Jan Antill (Office Staff).



Alan Leadley



Jan Antill

# RESOURCE MATERIAL

for the study at the United Church.

From: Methodist Overseas Missions,  
P.O. Box 5023,  
Auckland.  
Presbyterian Overseas Missions,  
P.O. Box 10,000,  
Wellington.  
The Presbyterian Publicity Studios,  
P.O. Box 1612,  
Christchurch, 1.  
or  
The Religious Film Society of N.Z.,  
75 Khyber Pass Road,  
Newmarket, Auckland, 1.

## Booklets:

Seven small booklets of 6-8 pages each, covering the work of one Region of the United Church, are available at 10c each.

## Movie films for loan.

- (a) "Unichurch".
- (b) "Unichurch Highlands".
- (c) "Unichurch Urban" to be ready about April, 1973.
- (d) "This Man".

Postage and repairs on these films is quite heavy so if possible a donation of \$1 — \$1.50 is appreciated from users.

## Tapes:

- (a) United Church — Inauguration (40 mins. each side).
- (b) Missionary Magazine — First Assembly of the United Church.
- (c) Missionary Magazine — New role of the Church.
- (d) Quest & Answer — The United Church and its work.
- (e) History of the United Church as told at the London Missionary Society Centenary in November, 1972. An A.B.C. production.

New poster sets to be ready by April. These should cover the work of the Regions.

## Slide-tape Programmes:

- (a) Journey through the United Church.
- (b) New Guinea Highlands.
- (c) Adventures in a growing Solomon Island Church.
- (d) Kihili.
- (e) Education in the Western Solomons.
- (f) Malmaluan Training Centre (film strip).

## History:

A booklet "From Darkness to Light" (30c). About L.M.S. in Papua 1872-1972.

*The Open Door*

# Addresses – New Zealand

## Staff with the UCPNGSI

### NEW ZEALAND WORKERS WITH THE UNITED CHURCH

Mr. G. D. Anderson	Gaulim Teachers' College, Malabunga via Rabaul, P.N.G.
Miss J. Antill	Malmaluan Training Centre, P.O. Box 90, Rabaul, P.N.G.
Rev. F. J. K. Baker	P.O. Box 35, Mendi, S.H.D., P.N.G.
Sister B. A. Baker	Nipa, via Mendi, S.H.D., P.N.G.
Sister P. Beaumont	Tonu, Buin P.O., P.N.G.
Sister D. R. Bellamy	P.O. Box 90, Rabaul, P.N.G.
Mr. D. H. Bennett	Tari, S.H.D., P.N.G.
Sister L. Bowen	Tonu, Buin P.O., P.N.G.
Rev. M. L. Bruce	Arawa, P.N.G.
Dr. P. F. Calvert	Kapuna, via Baimuru, P.N.G.
Rev. Dr. K. W. Carley	Rarongo Theological College, Keravat, via Rabaul, P.N.G.
Mr. L. Cheeseman	Kekesu, Free Bag, P.O. Buka, P.N.G.
Mr. N. T. Clement	Tari, P.N.G.
Rev. J. F. Cropp	King George VI School, Kukum, Honiara, B.S.I.P.
Rev. A. G. Dunn	Kapuna, via Baimuri, P.N.G.
Mr. D. W. Eason	P.O. Box 90, Rabaul, P.N.G.
Mr. E. K. Field	Tonu, Buin P.O., P.N.G.
Miss I. Fillery	Lai Valley, P.O. Box 35, Mendi, S.H.D., P.N.G.
Mr. D. Golding	East Cape, via Samarai, P.N.G.

Mr. B. Gray	P.O. Box 90, Rabaul, P.N.G.
Miss M. J. Harkness	P.O. Box 90, Rabaul, P.N.G.
Mr. E. Harney	Munda, B.S.I.P.
Rev. N. W. Knipe	Kwikila, C.D., P.N.G.
Rev. A. J. Leadley	Malmaluan Training Centre, P.O. Box 90, Rabaul, P.N.G.
Miss L. M. Lee	C/o P.O. Box 90, Rabaul, P.N.G.
Mr. Dave McKenzie	Salamo, P.N.G.
Mr. Doug McKenzie	Salamo, via Boroko, P.N.G.
Sister Lucy Money	Sasamungga, via Gizo, B.S.I.P.
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Miss E. Schick	Munda, B.S.I.P.
Dr. R. Scown	Helena Goldie Hospital, Munda, B.S.I.P.
Mr. I. Shakespeare	Munda, B.S.I.P.
Mr. & Mrs. W. Simpson	Goldie College, Munda, B.S.I.P.
Dr. P. Strang	C/o Gemo Island Hospital, Free Mail Bag, Port Moresby, P.N.G.
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Rev. W. G. Tucker	P.O. Box 18, Honiara, B.S.I.P.
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Rev. P. N. Wedde	P.O. Box 9010, Hohola, Port Moresby, P.N.G.
Sister I. E. Woods	C/o P.O. Box 83, Port Moresby, P.N.G.
Rev. B. H. Turner	Rarongo Theological College — from May, 1973.

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**METHODIST CHURCH OF NEW ZEALAND**

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