

19

COMPTON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA

P
Phil

COMPTON
ENCYCLOPEDIA

VOLUME

19

P-Phil
pages 1-262

Compton's Encyclopedia

and Fact-Index

F.E. Compton Company

Division of Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.

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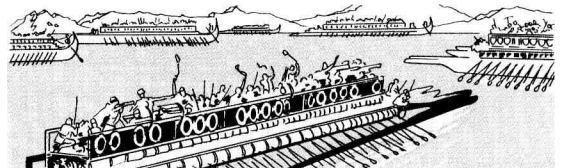
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

COMPTON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA IS PUBLISHED WITH THE EDITORIAL ADVICE
OF THE FACULTIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

"Let knowledge grow from more to more and thus be human life enriched"

EXPLORING COMPTON'S—VOLUME 19

- What Pacific island was settled by mutineers from the *Bounty*? 15.
- What country was the Holy Land of three religions? 80.
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KEY TO PRONUNCIATION



Pronunciations have been indicated in the body of this work only for words which present special difficulties.

For the pronunciation of other words, consult the FACT-INDEX.

Marked letters are sounded as in the following words:

cāpe, āt, fär, fäst, whät, fäll; mē, yēt, fērn, thére;

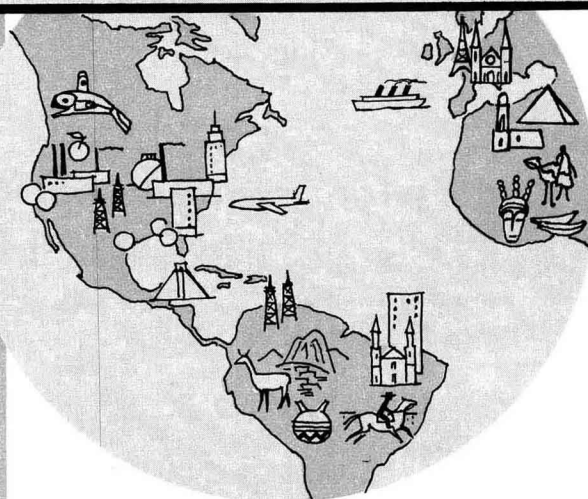
īce, bīt; rōw, wòn, fōr, nōt, dō; cūre, bŭt, rŭde, fŭll, búrn; out;

ü = French u, German ü; ġem, ġo; thĭn, ~~th~~en;

ñ = French nasal (Jean); zh = French j (z in azure); K = German guttural ch.

HERE AND THERE IN VOLUME 19

AT ODD TIMES when you are just looking for "something interesting to read," without any special plan in mind, this list will help you. With this as a guide, you may visit faraway countries, watch people at their work and play, meet famous persons of ancient and modern times, review history's most brilliant incidents, explore the marvels of nature and science, play games—in short, find whatever suits your fancy of the moment. This list is not intended to serve as a table of contents, an index, or a study guide. For these purposes consult the Fact-Index and the Reference-Outlines.



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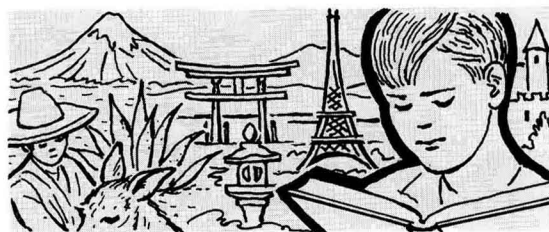
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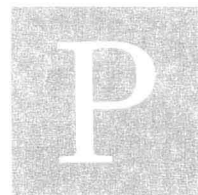
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PACA. The paca is the second largest of all rodents. Only the capybara is larger. A full-grown paca may weigh almost 25 pounds and may be $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long from the tip of its nose to the end of its body. Its tiny tail, about an inch in length, is hidden by the long, coarse fur that hangs from its rump. Circus sideshows displaying these animals have usually touted them as "the world's largest rats." A paca's coat ranges from brown to black with four rows of white dots along each side. The underparts are white to buff color.

Pacas are found from central Mexico to southern Brazil. They live in burrows dug in riverbanks, or under tree roots or stones. Pacas swim well and take

to the water when danger threatens. They hunt at night for food which includes leaves, roots, and fallen fruit. Pacas are hunted for their flesh which many persons consider a delicacy. Pacas make up the genus *Cuniculus*.

THESE ARTICLES ARE IN THE FACT-INDEX

Pace College
Pachomius, Saint
Pachuca, Mexico
Pachyderm
Pachysandra
Pacific, University of
the

Pacific, Calif.
Pacific College
Pacific Grove, Calif.
Pacific Islands, Trust
Territory of the
Pacific Lutheran
University

PACIFIC OCEAN and Its Far-Flung Islands

PACIFIC OCEAN. The vast Pacific is the world's largest ocean. It covers a third of the earth. No one knows how many islands rise from its blue waters. In the Philippines alone there are more than 7,000 islands and islets.

Until recent years most people knew little, if anything, about the Pacific islands. They were cut off from the rest of the world by vast stretches of sea. This was especially true of the islands in the heart of the Pacific. People called them the South Sea Isles. They dreamed of them as a tropical paradise of palm-fringed coral shores and drowsy sun.

Late in 1935 American clipper planes began trans-Pacific flights. They made air bases of little-known Guam, Midway, and Wake islands (*see* Guam; Wake Island). Most of the rest remained nearly unknown.

When World War II broke out in the Pacific in 1941 the islands became vitally important, especially to the United States (*see* World War II). Government survey ships, often under fire, had to chart the strange, coral-ridden island waters. Thousands of young Americans fought to seize islands for air and naval bases and army transport harbors.

This great development of air and sea transport has now largely conquered the size of the Pacific. Its far-flung islands are no longer isolated. They have a new and important part in world affairs. To understand the Pacific, we should first learn something of its geography, people, and history.

Its Name and Its Geography

The Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan reached the great ocean in 1520. He called it "Pacific," because he found it calm after his voyage around

South America (*see* Magellan). True, it does have violent storms, but generally fewer than the Atlantic.

The giant Pacific stretches 9,300 miles from the Arctic Circle at Bering Strait to the South Polar zone. Along the equator it reaches nearly halfway around the globe. Its area is nearly 64 million square miles—greater than the entire land area of the world. It holds half the water on the earth.

The eastern limits of the Pacific are sharply marked by the west coasts of the Americas. The only major breaks are the Aleutian Islands and Lower California.

The western limits are very different. From north to south, they are split by many peninsulas and islands. The resulting bays and arms of the Pacific are named as separate seas. To the north are Bering Sea, Sea of Okhotsk, Sea of Japan, Yellow Sea, East China Sea, and South China Sea. Southward the large

Mists partly enshroud the basalt mountains of Moorea, one of the Society Islands in French Polynesia. The island was explored and named by Capt. James Cook in 1769.



PACIFIC OCEAN

islands of the East Indies (Indonesia) break up the ocean into the Celebes Sea, Java Sea, and Timor Sea. The continent of Australia marks off the Coral Sea and Tasman Sea.

In this article we set the western limits of the Pacific at Japan, the Philippines, and New Guinea. We use this dividing line because the island groups near the Asian mainland (as well as New Zealand, off the coast of Australia) are classified as coastal archipelagoes rather than Pacific islands. The story of their geography and peoples—and the story of Australia—is told in separate articles (*see* Australia; East Indies; New Zealand).

Why the Pacific Is so Blue

The Pacific is the world's deepest ocean. Its average depth is more than two and one-half miles. It is deepest in the Mariana Trench, an undersea canyon southeast of the Mariana Islands. Soundings of about 36,000 feet have been made there. If Mount Everest, the earth's highest mountain, were set down in the Trench's deepest part, its tip would be more than 7,000 feet below the surface of the sea.

The Pacific Ocean is bluer than the Atlantic because the surface color of the Atlantic is screened by greater masses of microscopic plant and animal life. This microscopic life is called plankton. Plankton live on nitrogen compounds from decaying matter. The Pacific has a lower proportion of these compounds than the Atlantic.

Enchantment of the South Seas

The mighty Pacific washes the shores of five continents—North America, South America, Asia, Australia, and Antarctica. Its waters mingle in the southeast with the Atlantic Ocean and in the southwest with the Indian Ocean. It is not on the shores of continents or in the coastal islands, however, that the soul of the great Pacific is found. It lies far out where the fabled South Sea Islands are scattered over the huge ocean like stars in the sky.

Here great disturbances at the heart of the earth caused mountains and volcanoes to rise above the water. For hundreds of years tiny coral creatures have worked and died to make thousands of ring-shaped islands called atolls (*see* Coral).

The air that sweeps the South Sea Islands is fragrant with flowers and spice. Bright warm days follow clear cool nights, and the rolling swells break in a never-ending roar on the shores. Overhead the slender coconut palms whisper their drowsy song.

When white men first came to the Pacific islands, they found that the people living there were like happy children. They were tall men and beautiful women who seemed not to have a care in the world. Coconut palms and breadfruit trees grew at the doors of their huts. The ocean was filled with turtles and fish, ready for the net. The islanders had little need for clothing. There was almost no disease.

Cruel and bloody wars sometimes broke out between neighboring tribes, and canoe raids were some-

times made on nearby islands. The strong warriors enjoyed fighting. Many of the islanders were cannibals, who cooked and ate the enemies they killed. This was part of their law and religion. These savages, however, were usually friendly, courteous, and hospitable. Some of the early explorers were so fascinated with the Pacific islands that they never returned to their own countries. They preferred to stay.

The Pacific islands have changed a great deal since white men first landed on their shores. The peaceful-looking islands are still there, but the people who once lived in such carefree happiness are vanishing. On islands where thousands lived a hundred years ago, only a few score are left.

The Blight of the White Man

White men brought diseases to the islands—tuberculosis, smallpox, leprosy, and many others. Because the islanders had always been free from disease, they had no power to resist infection. They were easy victims of the white man's diseases. Even measles, which is considered a minor ailment, killed the islanders by the thousands.

This is the tragedy of the Pacific islands. In another hundred years very few pure-blooded members will be left of what was once called "the noblest of all primitive races."

Unsolved Mystery of the Pacific

The story of the Pacific contains puzzling chapters. Only recently have archaeologists begun to solve some of the mysteries (*see* Easter Island). Scattered through the islands from one side of the ocean to the other are remains of an ancient race

WHAT IS THE SECRET OF THIS STATUE?

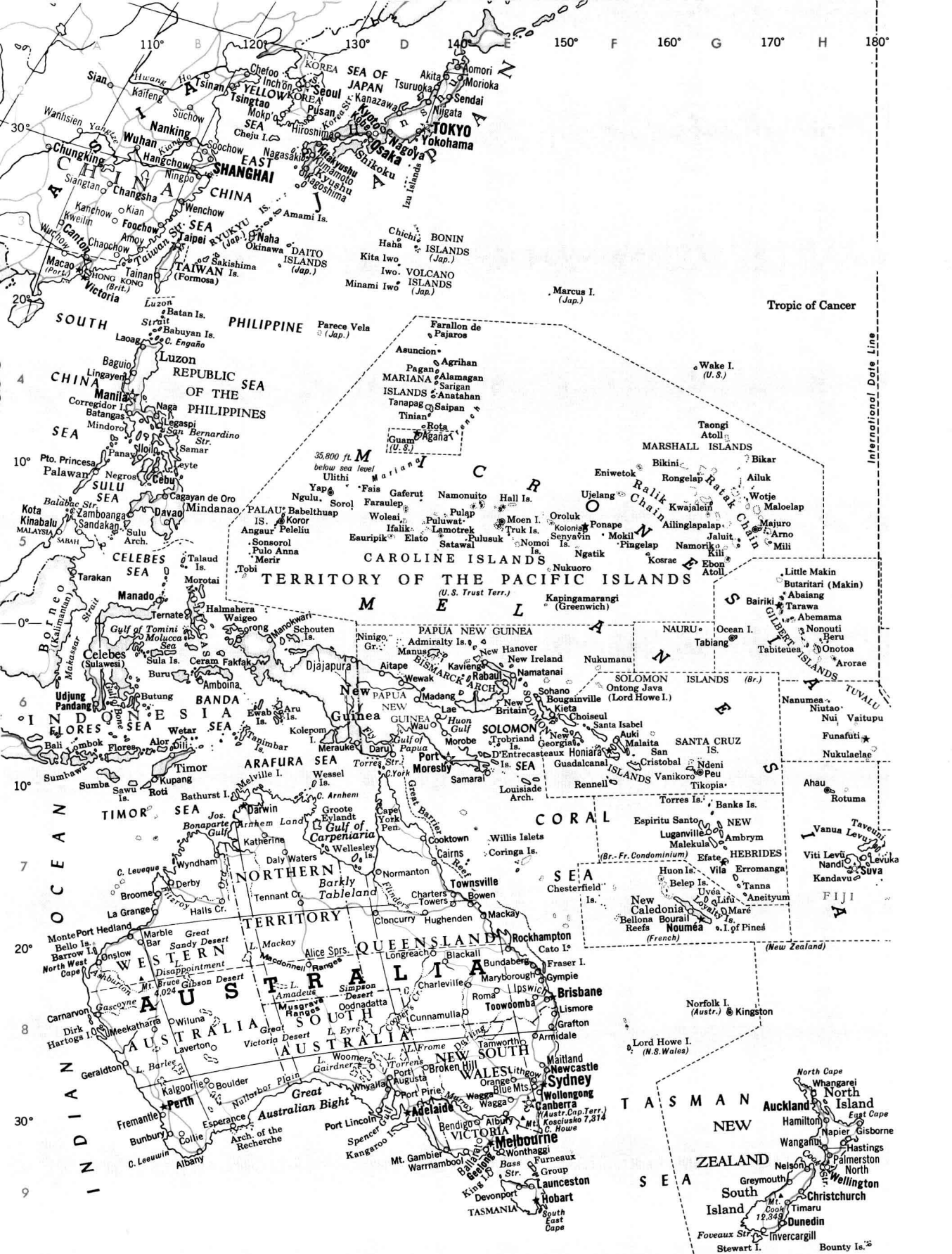
The purpose of this and of other strange stone images like it on Easter Island is still unknown. Only in 1957 did scientists discover how they could have been moved from the quarry.

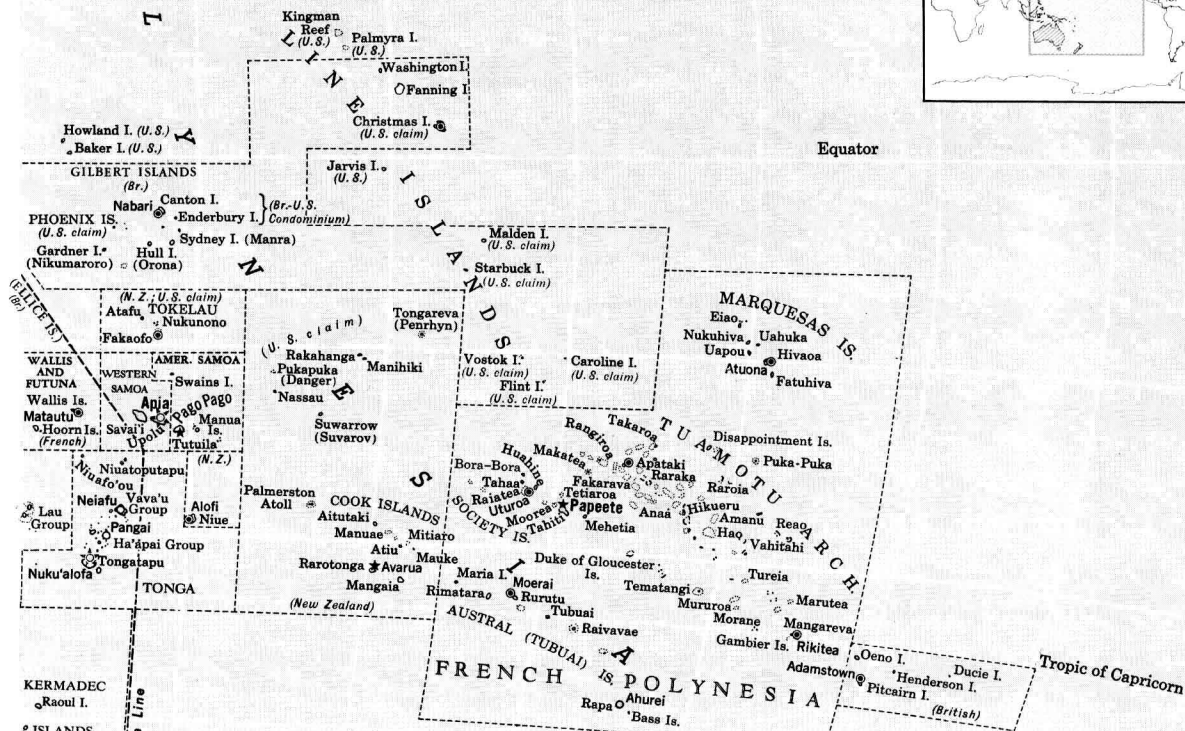
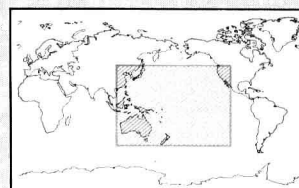
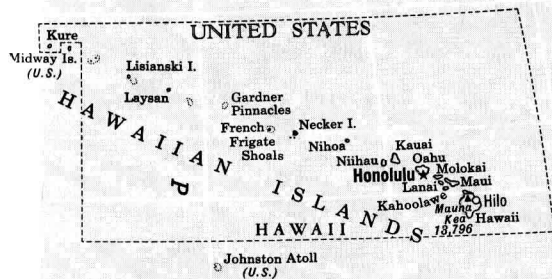


PACIFIC OCEAN*

Abalang (atoll), Gilbert Is.	3,296	H 5	Broken Hill, Aust.	28,160	E 9	Fraser (island), Aust.	F 8	Kolepom (isl.), Indon.	D 6
Abemama (atoll), Gilbert Is.	2,300	H 5	Broom, Aust.	2,049	C 7	Fremantle, Aust.	B 9	Kolonia (cap.), Pacific Is.	F 5
Adamstown (cap.), Pitcairn Is.	74	N 8	Bunbury, Aust.	18,550	B 9	French Frigate (shoals), Hawaii	K 3	Koror, Pacific Is.	D 5
Adelaide, Aust.	†857,196	D 9	Bundaberg, Aust.	29,100	E 8	French Polynesia	L 8	Kosciusko (mt.), Aust.	F 9
Admiralty (isls.), Papua N.G.	15,765	E 6	Butaritari (atoll), Gilbert Is.	2,971	H 5	Frome (lake), Aust.	E 9	Kosrae (isl.), Pacific Is.	G 5
Agaña (cap.), Guam	2,119	E 4	Cairns, Aust.	35,200	E 7	Funafuti (atoll), (cap.), Tuvalu	J 6	Kure (isl.), Hawaii	J 3
Agrihan (isl.), Pacific Is.	48	E 4	Canberra (cap.), Aust.	†209,094	F 9	Furueaux (isls.), Aust.	E 9	Kwajalein (atoll), Pacific Is.	G 5
Ahanu, Fiji	368	M 8	Canton (isl.), Gilbert Is.	355	J 6	Gaferut (isl.), Pacific Is.	E 5	La Grange, Aust.	C 7
Ahurei, Fr. Poly.	1,100	G 5	Cape York (pen.), Aust.	4,242	E 7	Gairdner (lake), Aust.	D 9	Lae, Papua N.G.	E 6
Ailinglapalap (atoll), Pacific Is.	1,100	G 5	Carnarvon, Aust.	4,242	B 8	Gambier (isls.), Fr.	N 8	Lamotrek (atoll), Pacific Is.	E 5
Ailuk (atoll), Pacific Is.	335	H 4	Caroline (isl.), Gilbert Is.	62,731	M 7	Gardner (isl.), Gilbert Is.	J 6	Lanai (island), Hawaii	L 3
Alfape, Papua N.G.	1,035	E 6	Caroline (isls.), Pacific Is.	62,731	E 5	Gardner Pinnacles (isl.), Hawaii	K 3	Lau Group (isls.), Fiji	J 7
Alutitaki (atoll), Cook Is.	2,414	K 7	Carpentaria (gulf), Aust.	7,518	D 7	Gascogne (riv.), Aust.	B 8	Launceston, Aust.	E 10
Alamagan (isl.), Pacific Is.	25	E 4	Cato (isl.), Aust.	3,948	F 8	Geelong, Aust.	E 9	Laverton, Aust.	C 8
Albany, Aust.	12,250	B 9	Charleville, Aust.	3,948	E 8	Geraldton, Aust.	B 9	Laysan (isl.), Hawaii	J 3
Albury, Aust.	32,250	E 9	Charters Towers, Aust.	7,518	E 7	Gibson (des.), Aust.	C 8	Leveque (cape), Aust.	C 7
Alice Springs, Aust.	14,149	D 8	Chatham (isls.), N.Z.	730	J 10	Gibson (isls.), Gilbert Is.	H 6	Levuka, Fiji	H 7
Alofi (cap.), Niue	957	K 7	Cherfield (isls.), New Cal.	674	F 7	Gilbert Islands	J 6	Lifu (isl.), New Cal.	G 8
Amadeus (lake), Aust.	104	N 7	Chichi (isl.), Japan	1,507	E 3	Gisborne, N.Z.	H 6	Line (isls.)	K 5
Amanu (atoll), Fr. Poly.	3,670	G 7	Chicoise (isl.), Sol.	9,467	F 6	Grafton, Aust.	F 8	Lisianski (isl.), Hawaii	J 3
Ambrym (isl.), New Hebr.	31,500	J 7	Christchurch, N.Z.	172,500	H 10	Great Australian (bight), Aust.	C 9	Lismore, Aust.	F 8
American Samoa	375	M 7	Christmas (isl.), Gilbert Is.	674	L 5	Great Barrier (reef), Aust.	E 7	Lithgow, Aust.	F 9
Anaa (atoll), Fr. Poly.	375	M 7	Christmas (isl.), Gilbert Is.	674	L 5	Great Sandy (des.), Aust.	C 8	Little Makin (atoll), Gilbert Is.	H 5
Anatohan (isl.), Pacific Is.	246	H 8	Cloncurry, Aust.	2,215	E 8	Great Victoria (des.), Aust.	C 8	Longreach, Aust.	E 8
Anetiym (isl.), New Hebr.	277	D 5	Colie, Aust.	6,734	B 9	Greenwich (Kapingamarangi) (atoll), Pacific Is.	G 10	Lord Howe (Isl., Aust.)	G 9
Angaur (isl.), Pacific Is.	277	D 5	Cook (isls.)	18,125	K 7	Greytown, N.Z.	F 5	Lord Howe (Ontong Java) (isls.), Sol. Is.	G 6
Apataki (isl.), Fr. Poly.	118	M 7	Cook (mt.), N.Z.	786	G 10	Groote Eylandt (isl.), Aust.	D 7	Louisiade (arch.), Papua N.G.	F 7
Apia (cap.), W. Samoa	†32,616	D 6	Cook (strait), N.Z.	593	H 10	Guadalcanal (isl.), Sol.	F 7	Loyalty (isls.), New Cal.	G 8
Arafura (sea)	20,300	F 9	Cooktown, Aust.	593	E 7	Guam (island)	E 4	Luganville, New Hebr.	G 7
Armidale, Aust.	20,300	D 7	Coopers (creek), Aust.	593	E 7	Gympie, Aust.	F 8	Macdonnell (ranges), Aust.	D 8
Arnhem (cape), Aust.	4,563	D 7	Coral (sea)	593	F 7	Ha'apai Group (islands), Tonga	J 8	Mackay, Aust.	F 8
Arnhem Land (reg.), Aust.	1,120	H 5	Coringa (isls.), Aust.	1,805	E 8	Haha (isl.), Japan	D 3	Mackay (lake), Aust.	D 8
Arno (atoll), Pacific Is.	1,120	H 5	Cunnamulla, Aust.	1,805	E 8	Hall (isls.), Pacific Is.	C 7	Madang, Papua N.G.	E 6
Arorae (atoll), Gilbert Is.	1,626	H 6	Daito (isls.), Japan	2,359	D 7	Halls Creek, Aust.	H 9	Maitland, Aust.	F 9
Ashburton (riv.), Aust.	1,626	H 6	Daily Waters, Aust.	†430	D 7	Hamilton, N.Z.	N 7	Majuro (atoll), Pacific Is.	H 5
Asuncion (isl.), Pacific Is.	572	J 6	Danger (Pukapuka) (atoll), Cook Is.	786	K 7	Hao (atoll), Fr. Poly.	L 4	Makatea (isl.), Fr. Poly.	M 7
Atafu (atoll), Tokelau	1,512	L 8	Darwin, Aust.	†41,374	D 6	Hastings, N.Z.	E 10	Makin (Butaritari) (atoll), Gilbert Is.	H 5
Atiu (isl.), Cook Is.	572	M 7	D'Entrecasteaux (isls.), Papua N.G.	32,288	F 6	Hawaii (isl.)	K 4	Malaita (isl.), Sol. Is.	G 6
Atuona, Fr. Poly.	753	H 9	Derby, Aust.	2,538	E 7	Hawaiian (isls.), Hawaii	K 4	Malden (isl.), Gilbert Is.	L 6
Auckland, N.Z.	153,100	G 6	Devonport, Aust.	19,399	E 10	Heron (island), Pitcairn Is.	O 8	Malekula (isl.), New Hebr.	G 7
Auki, Sol. Is.	1,926	G 6	Disappointment (isl.), Fr. Poly.	1,598	C 8	Hikueru (atoll), Fr. Poly.	M 7	Maleolap (atoll), Pacific Is.	H 5
Austral (isls.), Fr. Poly.	5,079	L 8	Disappointment (lake), Aust.	1,598	C 8	Hilo, Hawaii	L 4	Mangala (isl.), Cook Is.	L 8
Australia	13,925,991	C 8	Djakapura, Indon.	50,000	D 6	Hivaoa (isl.), Fr. Poly.	E 10	Mangareva (isl.), Fr. Poly.	N 8
Australian Capital Terr.	223,571	F 9	Ducie (isl.), Pitcairn Is.	50,000	D 6	Hobart, Aust.	N 6	Manihiki (isl.), Cook Is.	K 7
Avarua (cap.), Cook Is.	2,297	L 8	Duke of Gloucester (isls.), Fr. Poly.	5,000	H 6	Honiara (cap.), Sol.	F 6	Manukwari, Indon.	D 6
Babelthup (isl.), Pacific Is.	3,771	D 5	Dunedin, N.Z.	84,000	H 10	Howland (island), Fr. Poly.	L 7	Manra (Sydney) (isl.), Gilbert Is.	K 6
Bairiki (cap.), Gilbert Is.	1,777	H 5	East (cape), N.Z.	1,598	C 8	Hughenden, Aust.	E 8	Manua (isls.), Amer.	K 7
Baker (island)	39,778	E 9	Easter (isl.), Chile	1,598	C 8	Hull (isl.), Gilbert Is.	J 6	Manuae (isl.), Cook Is.	K 7
Ballarat, Aust.	2,297	L 8	Eauripik (atoll), Pacific Is.	127	E 5	Huon (gulf), Papua N.G.	E 6	Manus (isl.), Papua N.G.	E 6
Banks (isls.), New Hebr.	2,322	G 7	Ebon (atoll), Pacific Is.	740	G 5	Huon (isls.), New Cal.	G 7	Marble Bar, Aust.	C 8
Barkly (tableland), Aust.	1,777	H 5	Efate (isl.), New Hebr.	1,940	G 7	Ifalik (atoll), Pacific Is.	E 5	Marcus (isl.), Japan	F 3
Barlee (lake), Aust.	39,778	E 9	Elao (isl.), Fr. Poly.	1,940	G 7	Invercargill, N.Z.	H 10	Maré (isl.), New Cal.	G 8
Barrow (isl.), Fr. Poly.	2,297	L 8	Elato (atoll), Pacific Is.	32	M 6	Ipswich, Aust.	F 8	Maria (isl.), Fr. Poly.	L 8
Bass (str.), Aust.	895	G 8	Ellice Islands (Tuvalu)	5,900	H 6	Iwo Jima (isl.), Japan	E 3	Mariana (isls., excl. Guam)	E 4
Bathurst (isl.), Aust.	692	G 8	Enderbury (isl.), Gilbert Is.	167	M 7	Jaluit (atoll), Pacific Is.	K 4	Mariana Trench	E 4
Belep (isls.), New Cal.	32,007	E 9	Eniwetok (atoll), Pacific Is.	36	G 4	Jarvis (island)	G 6	Marquesas (isls.), Pacific Is.	N 6
Bellona (reefs), New Cal.	32,007	E 9	Eromanga (isl.), New Hebr.	464	H 7	Johnston (atoll)	K 4	Marshall (isls.), Pacific Is.	G 4
Bendigo, Aust.	2,318	H 4	Esperance, Aust.	4,874	C 9	Joseph Bonaparte (gulf), Aust.	C 7	Marutea (atoll), Fr. Poly.	N 8
Beru (atoll), Gilbert Is.	75	G 4	Esperitito Santo (isl.), New Hebr.	1,115	G 8	Kahoolawe (isl.), Hawaii	L 4	Maryborough, Aust.	F 8
Bikar (atoll), Pacific Is.	75	G 4	Eyre (lake), Aust.	212	E 5	Kalagoolie, Aust.	B 9	Mataatua (cap.), Wallis Is.	J 7
Bikini (atoll), Pacific Is.	75	G 4	Fais (isl.), Pacific Is.	612	E 5	Kandavu (isl.), Fiji	H 7	Maui (isl.), Hawaii	L 3
Bismarck (arch.), Papua N.G.	251,673	E 6	Fakaofu (isl.), Tokelau	212	E 5	Kangaroo (isl.), Aust.	D 9	Mauke (isl.), Cook Is.	L 8
Blackall, Aust.	1,755	E 6	Fakarava (atoll), Fr. Poly.	167	M 7	Kapingamarangi (atoll), Pacific Is.	F 5	Mauna Kea (mt.), Hawaii	L 4
Blue Mts., Aust.	36,727	E 9	Fakfak, Indon.	13,602	D 6	Katherine, Aust.	D 7	Meekatharra, Aust.	E 2
Bonin (isls.), Japan	1,507	E 3	Fanning (isl.), Gilbert Is.	340	L 5	Kauai (isl.), Hawaii	L 3	Mehetia (isl.), Fr. Poly.	M 7
Bora Bora (isl.), Fr. Poly.	2,196	L 7	Farallon de Pajaros (isl.), Pacific Is.	122	E 5	Kavieng, Papua N.G.	E 6	Melanesia (isls.)	E 5
Bougainville (isl.), Papua N.G.	78,318	F 6	Faraulep (atoll), Pacific Is.	122	E 5	Kermadec (islands), N.Z.	J 8	Melbourne, Aust.	E 9
Boulder, Aust.	†12,922	C 9	Fatuhiva (isl.), Fr. Poly.	429	N 7	Kiata, Papua N.G.	F 6	Melville (isl.), Aust.	D 7
Bounty (isls.), N.Z.	3,145	H 10	Fiji	600,000	C 8	Kill (isl.), Pacific Is.	E 10	Merauke, Indon.	D 6
Bourail, New Cal.	5,880	E 7	Flindery (riv.), Aust.	429	N 7	King (isl.), Aust.	K 5	Merir (isl.), Pacific Is.	D 5
Bowen, Aust.	†958,800	F 8	Fly (riv.)	429	N 7	Kingston (reef), Aust.	G 8	Micronesia (isls.)	E 4
Brisbane, Aust.	†958,800	F 8	Foveaux (strait), N.Z.	429	N 7	Kita Iwo (isl.), Japan	D 3		

*All population figures are taken from the latest census or estimate available. †Including suburbs.





PACIFIC OCEAN

LAMBERT AZIMUTHAL EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION

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NAUTICAL MILES

0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

STATUTE MILES

0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

KILOMETRES

0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

Capitals of Countries

Capitals of Colonies,

Dependencies, States and Territories

Administrative Centers



International Boundaries

Internal Boundaries



HIGHWAYS

Important Roads

Other Roads

KERMADEC
Islands

Chatham
Is.

Sala y Gómez
(Chile)
Easter I.
(Rapa Nui)
(Chile)

PACIFIC OCEAN* — Continued

Midway (isls.), U.S.	2,000	J 3	Nukunono (atoll), Tokelau	368	J 6	Recherche (arch.), Aust.	C 9	Timor (sea)	C 7
Mili (atoll), Pacific			Is.			Rennell (isl.), Sol.		Timian (isl.), Pacific	
Minami Iwo (isl.), Japan	538	H 5	Nukuoro (atoll), Pacific	245	F 5	Rikitea, Fr. Poly.	1,132	Tobi (isl.), Pacific Is.	714 E 4
Mitiaro (isl.), Cook		D 3	Nullarbor (plain), Aust.		C 9	Rimatara (isl.), Fr.		Tokelau (isls.)	48 D 5
Is.			Oahu (isl.),			Poly.	738	Tonga	1,625 J 6
Moan (isl.), Pacific Is.	305	L 7	Hawaii	630,528	L 3	Rockhampton, Aust.		Tongareva (atoll), Cook	
Is.			Ocean (isl.), Gilbert			51,500	F 8	Is.	531 L 6
Moera, Fr. Poly.	9,568	F 5	Is.	2,314	G 6	Roma, Aust.	5,870	Tongatapu (isls.), Tonga	
Mokil (atoll), Pacific Is.	651	L 8	Oeno (isl.), Pitcairn Is.		O 8	Rongelap (atoll), Pacific		54,437	J 8
			Onotoa (atoll), Gilbert			Is.	165	Toowoomba, Aust.	
Molokai (isl.), Hawaii	321	G 5	Is.	1,997	H 6	Rota (isl.), Pacific Is.	1,104	Torrens (lake), Aust.	62,900 F 8
Monte Bello (isls.), U.S.	5,261	L 3	Onslow, Aust.	1,349	B 8	Rurutu (isl.), Fiji	3,826	Torres (isls.), New Hebr.	213 G 7
Moorea (isl.), Fr. Poly.	4,842	B 8	Ontong Java (isls.), Sol.		G 6	Is.		Torres (strait)	E 7
Morane (isl.), Fr.	4	L 7	Is.	1,082	D 8	Rotuma (isl.), Fiji	1,514	Townsville, Aust.	82,500 E 7
Morobe, Papua		N 8	Oodnadatta, Aust.	229	E 9	Saipan (isl.), Pacific		Trobriand (isls.), Papua	
N.G.	+3,299	E 6	Orange, Aust.	24,830	C 7	Is.	12,385	N.G.	11,278 F 6
Mount Gambler, Aust.	19,292	D 9	Ord (riv.), Aust.		F 5	Sala y Gómez (isl.), Chile		Truk (isls.), Pacific	24,216 F 5
			Oroluk (isl.), Pacific Is.			6		Is.	
Murray (riv.), Aust.		E 9	Orona (Hull) (isl.), Gilbert Is.			Samarai, Papua		Tuamotu (arch.), Fr.	8,226 M 7
Murrua (isl.), Fr. Poly.			Pacific Islands, Terr.			N.G.	1,948	Tubuai (isl.), Fr.	1,422 M 8
Musgrave (ranges), Aust.		F 5	Is.	130,000	E 4	Samoa, American	31,500	Fr. Poly.	5,079 L 8
Nabari, Gilbert Is.	355	J 6	Pagan (isl.), Pacific Is.	57		San Cristobal (isl.), Sol. Is.	11,212	Tureia (atoll), Fr.	848 N 8
Namatani, Papua			Pago Pago (cap.), Amer.			Santa Cruz (isls.), Sol.	5,421	Tutuila (isl.), Amer.	24,548 J 7
N.G.	+2,766	F 6	Palau (isls.), Pacific	2,451	J 7	Is.		Tuvalu	5,900 H 6
Namonuito (atoll), Pacific Is.		E 5	Is.	12,673	D 5	Santa Isabel (isl.), Sol.	10,420	Uahuka (isl.), Fr.	358 N 6
Namorik (atoll), Pacific			Palmerston (atoll), Cook Is.	53	K 7	Is.		Uapou (isl.), Fr. Poly.	1,590 M 6
Is.	431	G 5	Palmerston North, N.Z.	57,100	H 10	Sarigan (isl.), Pacific Is.		Is.	342 F 5
Nandi, Fiji	6,938	H 7	Panayra (isl.), U.S.		K 5	Satawal (isl.), Pacific	354	Ulithi (atoll), Pacific	710 D 4
Nawitika (atoll), Tuvalu	977	H 6	Pangai, Tonga	1,838	J 7	Savai'i (isl.), W.		Upolu (isl.), W.	105,889 J 7
Napier, N.Z.	42,900	H 9	Papeete (cap.), Fr. Poly.		M 7	Samoa	40,572	Uturoa, Fr. Poly.	2,681 L 7
Nassau (isl.), Cook		K 7	Is.	25,342	E 6	Schouten (isls.), Indon.	110,148	Uvea (isl.), New Cal.	2,374 G 7
Nauru	7,100	G 6	Papua (gulf), Papua N.G.		E 6	Senyavin (isls.), Pacific	17,259	Vahitahi (atoll), Fr. Poly.	65 N 7
Ndeni (isl.), Sol. Is.		G 7	Papua New Guinea	2,900,000	E 6	Is.		Vaitupu (atoll), Tuvalu	948 H 6
Necker (isl.), Hawaii		K 3	Parece Vela (isl.), Japan		D 3	Simpson (des.), Aust.		Vanikoro (isl.), Sol.	267 G 7
Nelafu, Tonga	2,873	J 7	Peleliu (isl.), Pacific	657	D 5	Society (isls.), Fr.	100,270	Is.	84,892 H 7
Nelson, N.Z.	30,400	H 10	Is.			Sohano, Papua	2,158	Vava'u Group (isls.), Tonga	15,065 J 7
New Britain (isl.), Papua		F 6	Penhyon (Tongareva) (atoll), Cook Is.		L 6	Solomon (isls.)	280,000	Victoria (state), Aust.	3,756,442 E 9
N.G.	163,405	G 8	Perth, Aust.	+787,300	B 9	Solomon (sea)		Vila (cap.), New Hebr.	+17,367 G 7
New Caledonia	134,000	G 8	Peu, Sol. Is.		G 7	Solomon Islands	200,000	Viti Levu (isl.), Fiji	388,645 H 7
Is.	126,436	G 8	Phoenix (isls.), Gilbert Is.		J 6	Sonsorol (isls.), Pacific		Volcano (isls.), Japan	
Newcastle, Aust.	+363,010	F 9	Pines, Isle of, New Cal.	1,159	G 8	Is.	56	Vostok (isl.), Gilbert Is.	
New Georgia (isls.), Sol.	16,473	F 6	Pinglap (atoll), Pacific		G 5	Sorol (atoll), Pacific		Wagga Wagga, Aust.	32,510 E 9
New Guinea (island)		E 6	Pitcairn (islands)	641	G 5	Sorong, Indon.	23,763	Waigeo (isl.), Indon.	150 G 4
New Hanover (isl.), Papua	7,829	F 6	Polynesia (isls.)	1,287,000	O 8	South Australia (state), K 7	1,237,885	Wallis (isls.)	5,821 J 7
N.G.			Ponape (isl.), Pacific		F 5	South East (cape), Aust.		Wallis and Futuna (isls.)	9,000 J 7
New Hebrides (isls.)	99,325	G 7	Is.	14,552	D 9	South (island), N.Z.	842,300	Wanganui, N.Z.	35,750 H 9
New Ireland (isl.), Papua N.G.	22,245	F 6	Port Augusta, Aust.	13,092	B 7	Starbuck (island), Gilbert Is.		Warrenmool, Aust.	19,810 D 9
New South Wales (state), Aust.	4,954,355	E 9	Port Hedland, Aust.	7,229	B 7	Stewart (isl.), N.Z.	410	Washington (isl.), Gilbert	
New Zealand	3,200,000	G 10	Port Lincoln, Aust.	10,272	E 6	Suva (cap.), Fiji	66,622	Is.	458 L 5
Ngatik (atoll), Pacific			Port Moresby (cap.), Papua N.G.	117,000	E 6	Suvarrow (Suvarov) (atoll), Cook Is.		Wau, Papua N.G.	1,914 E 6
Is.	408	F 5	Puka-Puka (atoll), Fr.	15,005	D 9	Swains (isl.), Amer.	74	Welliesley (isls.), Aust.	
Ngulu (atoll), Pacific		K 3	Pukapuka (atoll), Cook	101	N 7	Samoa, Aust.	+2,922,760	Wellington (cap.), N.Z.	143,400 H 10
Nihoa (isl.), Hawaii		K 3	Pulap (atoll), Cook Is.	786	F 5	Sydney (isl.), Gilbert Is.		Wessel (isls.), Aust.	
Niihau (isl.), Hawaii	237	K 3	Pulo Anna (isl.), Pacific	32	D 5	Tabiang, Gilbert Is.	38	Western Australia (state), Aust.	1,186,638 C 8
Nikumaroro (Gardner) (isl.), Gilbert Is.		E 6	Pulusuk (atoll), Pacific	265	F 5	Tabiteuea (atoll), Gilbert		Western Samoa	151,500 J 7
Ninigo Group (isls.), Papua N.G.	1,101	J 7	Is.			Tahaa (isl.), Fr.	3,942	Wewak, Papua N.G.	15,015 E 6
Niuafo'ou (isl.), Tonga		J 7	Puluwat (atoll), Pacific	435	E 5	Tahiti (isl.), Fr.	79,494	Whangarei, N.Z.	32,100 H 9
Ninatoputapu (isl.), Tonga	1,254	K 7	Is.			Takaroa (atoll), Fr.	150	Whyalla, Aust.	33,426 D 9
Niue (island)	3,843	H 6	Quasaland (state), N.G.	62,329	F 6	Tamworth, Aust.	25,360	Willis (islets), Aust.	
Niutao (isl.), Tuvalu	907	F 5	Raiatea (isl.), Fr.	6,406	L 7	Tanapag, Pacific	1,146	Wiluna, Aust.	992 C 8
Nomoi (isls.), Pacific		H 6	Raivavae (isl.), Fr.		M 8	Tanna (isl.), New Hebr.	5,869	Woleai (atoll), Pacific Is.	608 E 5
Is.	2,005	G 8	Rakahanga (atoll), Cook		K 7	Taonga (atoll), Pacific		Wollongong, Aust.	+211,240 F 9
Nonouti (isl.), Gilbert	2,223	E 7	Is.	283	G 5	Tarawa (atoll), Gilbert	17,129	Wonthaggi, Aust.	4,438 E 9
Norfolk Island (terr.), Aust.	1,870	H 9	Ralik Chain (isls.), Rangiroa (atoll), Fr.	10,692	M 7	Tasman (sea)		Woomera, Aust.	2,938 D 9
Is.		D 7	Rapa (isl.), N.Z.	937	J 8	Tasmania (state), Aust.	409,543	Wotje (atoll), Pacific Is.	425 H 5
Normanton, Aust.	745	B 8	Rapa Nui (Easter) (island), Chile	1,598	Q 8	Taveuni (isl.), Fiji	7,041	Wyndham, Aust.	1,515 C 7
North (cape), N.Z.		G 8	Raraka (atoll), Fr.	34	M 7	Tematangi (isl.), Fr.		Yap (isls.), Pacific	5,140 D 5
North (island), N.Z.	2,200,500	H 6	Raroia (atoll), Fr.	63	M 7	Tennant Creek, Aust.	2,236	York (cape), Aust.	
Is.	116,056	J 8	Rarotonga (isl.), Cook	9,811	K 8	Territory of the Pacific Islands	130,000		
Northern Terr., Aust.		M 6	Ratak Chain (isls.), Pacific Is.	14,334	G 4	Tetiaroa (atoll), Fr.			
Is.		H 6	Is.			Tikopia (isl.), Sol. Is.	1,115		
North West (cape), Aust.		F 6	Reao (atoll), Fr.	256	N 7	Timaru, N.Z.	28,900		

of skilled builders. Ruins have been discovered of altars, tombs, and dwellings made of great blocks of stone fitted together without mortar. Traces exist of houses built out over the sea, canals, and huge piers and breakwaters.

On tiny Easter Island—about 2,350 miles from the coast of Chile in South America and 1,300 miles from any other inhabited island—are great walls and platforms 30 feet high, with pedestals on top. Upon these once stood the huge statues which now lie nearby. The largest is 37 feet high. Although crumbling with age, these statues still show resemblance to the human form. On the other side of the island is a 70-foot figure, half cut out from the volcanic rock. Some of the stones are traced with geometrical patterns and animal shapes.

In 1957 an expedition to the island, led by the Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdahl, discovered the probable method used to move the giant statues. Much of the story of the builders, however, remains unknown. (See also Easter Island.)

Island Groups in the Pacific

The Pacific islands, often called by the general name Oceania, form a chain some 8,000 miles long, stretching from the Philippines and New Guinea to distant Easter Island. The islands fall into three great divisions, according to their position and the character of their people. These divisions in turn are divided into smaller clusters, each with its own name.

The coastal islands of Asia form two separate branches. The southern chain, which lies entirely below the equator, forms a crescent. This chain is known as *Melanesia* ("islands of the blacks"). It begins east of New Guinea with the Admiralty Islands and two larger individual islands, New Ireland and New Britain. Then the chain swings southeast, through the Solomon Islands, the Santa Cruz Islands, the New Hebrides Islands, and the Loyalty Islands. East of the New Hebrides is the Fiji group.

The northern chain is called *Micronesia* ("small islands"). It stretches eastward from the Philippines through the Palau Islands, the Mariana Islands and Guam, the Caroline Islands, and the Marshall Islands. Then the chain dips southeast through the Gilbert Islands (on the equator) and the Ellice Islands, forming a crescent much larger than that of Melanesia.

The eastern ends of these two crescents meet and then open out into the scattered islands known as *Polynesia* ("many islands"). Beginning east of the Fiji Islands are the Tonga (or Friendly) Islands and the Samoa group. Farther east are the Cook Islands and the Society Islands (which include Tahiti), then the Tuamotu Archipelago and the Marquesas Islands. Far north of the equator lie the Hawaiian Islands.

On these three large divisions live three distinct peoples with different racial origins and cultures.

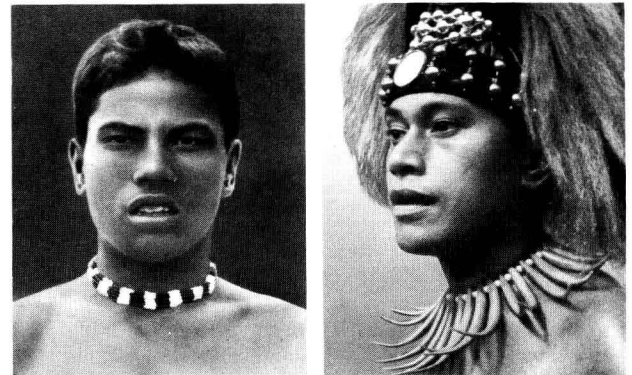
How these peoples came to the islands is not exactly known. It is generally believed that all the islands were settled by people from Asia. They passed down the Malay Peninsula and into the islands beyond in waves that spread wider and wider. Melanesia, north and east of New Guinea, was probably settled first. Micronesia and Polynesia were inhabited later.

It is remarkable that the Melanesians, who settled on islands close to the mainland of Asia, are

PACIFIC ISLAND PEOPLES



This Pribilof islander (left), with his Mongol features, lives in the far northeast. The pretty Hawaiian girl (right) has wavy hair.



The Micronesia boy (left) lives on one of the Gilbert Islands. The brown-skinned Samoan warrior (right) wears a ceremonial headdress.



Fuzzy-haired and dark, this semi-Melanesian (left) lives in the Fiji Islands. The Melanesian chieftain (right) is a true Negroid type.



POLYNESIA'S MOST VALUABLE CROP

Islanders eat the meat of the coconut and drink its milk. Dried coconut meat yields copra, and the husk yields cord.

the most primitive people in the Pacific. In contrast to them, the Polynesians—who went farther in search of their homes—are in many ways the most civilized according to American standards.

Melanesia—The “Black Islands”

The natives of Melanesia, like those of New Guinea, have very dark skin, thick lips, broad, flat noses, and fuzzy hair. They are frequently called Oceanic Negroids because they resemble African Negroes. Melanesians, in general, are shorter than other Pacific islanders. In fact, some of the tribes in the interior of New Guinea and on the New Hebrides are Pygmies. In the western end of Melanesia strong traces of Papuan and Malay ancestry can be seen in the natives. To the east, notably in the Fijis, the Melanesians are mixed with the Polynesians.

Melanesians are not such accomplished sailors and fishermen as are the other Pacific islanders, but they are better farmers. They raise taro plant, sweet potatoes and yams, bananas, squashes, and pumpkins. Domestic pigs and small game provide meat.

Although their social and political customs are crude, Melanesians are skilled in wood carving and other decorative arts. In former times they were feared by neighboring islanders and explorers because of their cannibalism—which was associated with their religious and warlike rituals. Cannibalism has become practically extinct.

Micronesia—The “Small Islands”

The people of Micronesia are a mixed group. Those of the western islands resemble the Malays or the Filipinos. They are small in stature and have coppery brown skins. They include the natives of the Palau Islands, the Marianas, and the western Carolines. The Malay influence is apparent in their

customs. The chewing of betel nut—a habit common in southwestern Asia—prevails here, but is unknown farther eastward. The people of eastern Micronesia, including the eastern Carolines, the Marshalls, the Gilberts, and the Ellice group, are more nearly like the neighboring Polynesians in appearance and culture.

In contrast both to Melanesia and Polynesia, these small islands have meager resources. There is little soil on the coral foundations of the islands. Although the people are less savage than the Melanesians, they lead primitive lives. In Micronesia are remains of great stone structures erected by the earliest inhabitants of these islands.

Polynesia—Its People and How They Live

The Polynesians—about whom so many romantic tales have been written—are tall, well-built people. The color of their skin ranges from light brown to almost white. Their black hair is straight or wavy. The women keep their hair well-groomed and scented with coconut oil. Their lips are full and their noses are thick but not flat. In general, the men are handsome, and the women are often beautiful.

Polynesians—or Kanakas, as they are sometimes called—are hospitable, intelligent people. Their political and social organization was once the highest in the Pacific. In their happy and indolent life they long ago lost the desire to work and, consequently, much of their skill in manual arts. They are completely at home in the water or upon it. Among them may be found some of the strongest swimmers, most skillful fishermen, and boldest sailors in the world. These abilities may be a social inheritance from their ancestors. In small boats and without maps or compasses their ancestors had daringly sailed over vast stretches of ocean to these remote islands.

Polynesian Culture

Much of the early Polynesian culture has disappeared, largely because of the influence of European and American visitors and settlers. Missionaries brought Christianity to replace many of the ancient rites, and traders brought manufactured articles as substitutes for native products. Two natural resources, however, continue to be important in the lives of Polynesians—fish and coconuts.

In days past the Polynesians had a rich oral literature made up of legends, myths, and religious chants. Little of this literature remains today, however, and there are almost no traces of their elaborate social organization. Before Christianity was brought to them, the religion of the Polynesians was marked by elaborate rituals based upon faith in magic (*see Magic*). The practice of taboos, or religious prohibitions, was widespread. Taboos were used in place of laws to protect the persons of chiefs, to shut out the people from certain temples or houses, and for scores of other purposes. To eat taboo food, to lay hands on a taboo person, to enter a taboo dwelling brought upon the offender, according to native belief, grave misfortune or even death.

STRAND PLANTS

SEEDS BY THE SEA,
THESE PLANTS GROW ON
ALL ISLANDS IN THE
TROPICAL
PACIFIC...

...COCONUTS TAKE ROOT
ON CORAL REEF...

CASUARINA OR
IRONWOOD

PANDANUS
OR SCREW PINE

...MANGROVES FORM
THICKETS IN QUIET
BAYS AND ESTUARIES

RAIN FOREST

IT NEEDS YEAR-
ROUND RAIN...

...TREES ARE BROAD-LEAVED, EVERGREEN...

Betelnut
Palm

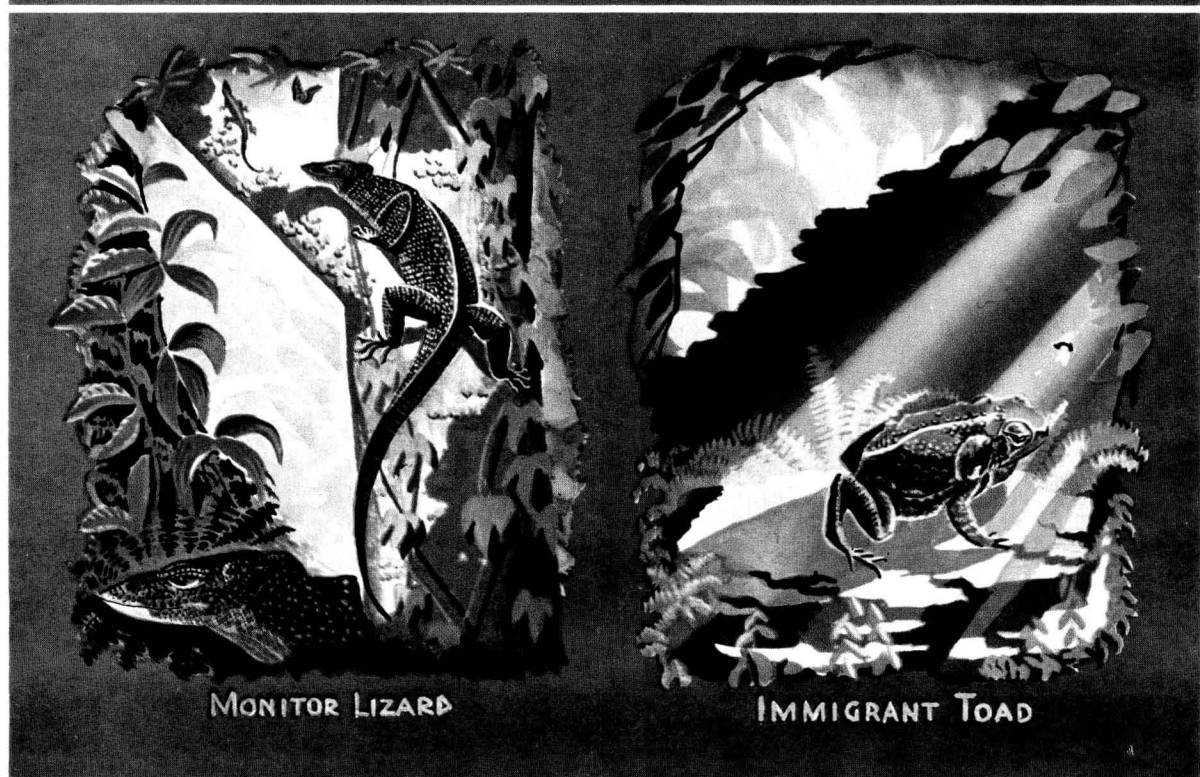
IN THE DARKNESS
PLANTS OFTEN BECOME
VINES CREEPING
TOWARD THE LIGHT
... e. g. Rattan Palm...

BANYAN...
VINE GROWS
INTO TREE...

IN THE MOUNTAINS
TREES GIVE WAY
TO TREE FERNS AND
BAMBOO BRAKES

SOME CONTRASTS IN PLANT LIFE

Here are shown the two types of vegetation typical of the larger islands of the tropical Pacific—the strand plants and those of the dense rain forests. The seeds of the former often fall into the water and so have been carried from island to island by winds and ocean currents.



UNUSUAL ANIMALS OF THE RAIN FOREST

The fruit bats are giants of their kind with wingspreads of three feet or more. The cuscus is a marsupial resembling the opossum in habits. The monitor is the largest of all lizards, reaching a length of eight feet. Immigrant toads were imported from South America into many of the islands to kill insects and have greatly multiplied.