

**MISSIONS ATLAS PROJECT
PACIFIC
NEW CALEDONIA**

Snapshots Section

Country Name: New Caledonia is officially known as Territorial Collectivity of France

Country Founded in: The annexation of New Caledonia in 1853

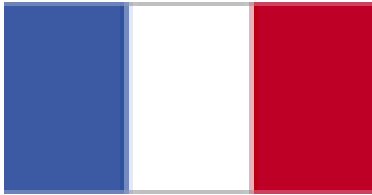
Population: 227,436 (July 2009 est.)

Government Type: NA, the government of New Caledonia follows that of France

Geography/location in the world: New Caledonia consists of islands in the South Pacific Oceania and is the east of Australia

Number of people groups: 52

Picture of flag: New Caledonia is the self-governing territory of France



Religion Snapshot

Major Religion Roman Catholic and 51.4% of population:

All religions and % for each:

Protestant 13.9%

Independent 4.7%

Marginal 2.7%

Unaffiliated 10.1%

Non-Religious/others 13.0%

Other/Small 0.5%

Muslim 3.5%

Buddhist 0.2%

<http://www.joshuaproject.org>

Government interaction with religion: The government is tolerant of all religions.

Country Profile

Basic Facts

Country Name:

New Caledonia's conventional long name is Territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies. The local long form of New Caledonia is *Territoire des Nouvelle-Caledonie et Dependances*. New Caledonia's alternative name is *Kanak* in indigenous Melanesian language.

Demographics:

As of July 2009, the population of New Caledonia is 227,436.

The population growth rate was 1.136% in 2009. The birth rate was 17.39 births/1,000 population in 2008. The death rate was 5.64 deaths/1,000 population. The infant mortality rate was 7.05 deaths/1,000 live births; that for female 6.36 deaths/1,000 live births; and that for male 7.7 deaths/1,000 live births in 2009. The life expectancy for male was 71.99 years and 78.12 years. The total fertility rate was 2.18 children birth/woman in 2009.

The population is composed of Melanesian, which is called Kanak, (44.1%), European (34.1%), who are mainly French, and other ethnic groups. Other ethnic groups include Wallisian & Futunian (9%), Tahitian (2.6%), Indonesian (2.5%), Vietnamese (1.4%), Ni-Vanuatu (1.1%), and others (5.2%) according to 1996 census.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>
<http://encarta.msn.com/>

Language:

French is the official language in New Caledonia. Except for the descendents of French, most people are bilinguals in French and in their languages. However, almost half the populations in New Caledonia speak French as their mother tongue.

All the indigenous language of New Caledonian are parts of Austronesian languages. Among the languages 32 Melanesian-Polynesian dialects, 28 languages such as Javanese, Tahitian, and Wallisian are spoken in common.

Among the indigenous languages, Dehu, spoken in Lifu and Loyalty islands, is the largest language. Most languages are spoken by fewer than 1,000 speakers.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>
<http://www.everyculture.com/Ma-Ni/New-Caledonia.html>
Timothy L. Gall, ed, *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life*, Cleveland, Eastword Publications Development, Inc., 1997
http://www.vanuatu.usp.ac.fj/sol_adobe_documents/usp%20only/pacific%20languages/charpentier.pdf

Society/Culture:

Mythology

Melanesian in New Caledonia has many myths. The representative story is “swan made.” The part of this story can be found in New Guinea and Vanuatu as well. The story is following. Qat, a man in the earth, came up to a sky and hid one pair of wings of girls in bathing. The girl who did not find her wings might stay with him. One day when Qat’s mother came to the girl, she wept and the place where the wings were hidden was uncovered by her tears. She went away with her wings. Qat climbed up a banyan to follow her. He met a man gardening and said not to cut off the banyan until he would come down with his wife. However, while he and his wife came down, the tree felt down and he died. His wife could flee safely away.

Folklore

New Caledonia has many myths related to its social history and genealogies. Many people groups have totemic myths showing how the natural symbols of the groups such as an animal, plant, or mineral came to stand for the groups. These totems in myths are different between migrants and indigenous people. For example, most Austronesia, the migrant groups, use branches of the tree as a metaphor for this relationship. On the contrary the New Caledonians use the mound of the earth to describe them. They built their clan house on a mound named as it was. These names of clans on mounds were recounted in the form of stories to tell the history of the clans, social ties, and relationship with other communities.

Major Holidays

The only national holiday has been Bastille Day, in July 14 since 1789. However, the diverse people groups have their own secular and religious holidays.

Rites of Passage

There are passages that celebrate diverse stages in one's life in indigenous and migrant groups. The New Caledonians usually follow the traditional cultural pattern for birth, marriage, and death. The Javanese in New Caledonia have a traditional feast, which is called *slametan*, performing on important days within the ritual calendar, marking the passage of time within certain events.

Living Conditions

There are big differences of living conditions among New Caledonians. People in the capital city, Noemea, live with a cosmopolitan lifestyle. Their lifestyle is similar with that of middle class Americans. Lifestyle of a family is determined by its socio-economic status.

On the other hand, indigenous groups in New Caledonia arranged their beehive-shaped houses around a rectangular plaza. At the end of a line of the houses, they build the men’s house which is larger than other houses and this is a beehive-shaped clan-house. Women cannot enter this

house, except during special events. To store their clan artifacts and treasures, they build small houses.

The purpose of these houses is to prevent women and children from seeing those treasure and clan artifacts. Behind the houses, street-like spaces exist. Beyond these spaces, there are small and rectangular-spaced work sheds where the activities of pottery making, woodcarving, and mask-making take place. They built a place where menstruating women stay at the furthest place from the plaza.

In New Caledonia, railroads do not exist. New Caledonian uses the traditional way for moving including by foot and by canoe. Transportation may include light truck or bus. Airfields have been built in many places for economic development.

Family Life

Indigenous New Caledonians have separated living places by their gender. Men spend most of the time in the clan house. Married women live with their unmarried children in separate houses. Marriage partners are usually chosen from members of the mother's clan. These arrangements are made by infant or child betrothal. In other words, a baby girl is betrothed to a man or boy much older than she. The marriage is formalized when the girl grows up to her puberty.

Clothing

In Noemea, the capital of New Caledonia, people wear clothes related to the ethnicity of the individual. Modern French fashion coexists. Only a few indigenous groups wear traditional clothes.

Food

Taro and yams are the traditional foods of the indigenous New Caledonians. Taro is classified as a "wet" food and symbolizes females; yams are classified as a "dry" food and symbolize males. Between these, yams are much related to a symbol of ritual activities for traditional New Caledonians. They also eat chickens for special occasions. Fishing is important; on other hand, hunting is less important.

Urban New Caledonians eat various foods and can reach diverse restaurants. In addition, there are grocery stores selling various foodstuffs.

Education

Since New Caledonia is a French possession, the public education system in New Caledonia has followed that in France. French population has many opportunities of education. However, the indigenous population can have less opportunity to access formal education. Kanak children enter public or religious school, but the rate of dropping out is high. The Kanaka parents encourage their children to receive a higher education for better jobs. The rate of Kanak student in a college has increased.

Cultural Heritage

Traditional forms of dance and music are performed among indigenous New Caledonians. They perform also French and French Polynesian popular music. When the ethnic groups come to New Caledonia, they bring their traditional music with them.

Work

Nickel mining and smelting is one of the biggest industries in New Caledonia. However, many of the workers for these industries came from other countries in the South Pacific, especially from Wallis and Futuna Islands.

The tourist industry is one of the major industries in New Caledonia. Most of New Caledonia's tourists come from Japan.

Sports

Diverse sports are in New Caledonia, the spectra of sports depend on people's socio-economic status. Golf, tennis, and soccer are popular, especially among the French New Caledonians.

Entertainment and Recreation

There are broadcast television stations and local radio stations. In Noumea and some areas, electricity, television, and video are popular as entertainment.

Folk Art, Crafts, and Hobbies

The distinct style of mask is a well known craft of indigenous New Caledonian. The nose of mask forms a hooked beak. This style of mask is exhibited in the museums throughout the world. Indigenous New Caledonians also make carvings and sculptures that decorate the village houses. Some of these items are now marketed for tourists.

Timothy L. Gall, ed, *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life*, Cleveland, Eastword Publications Development, Inc., 1997

<http://www.everyculture.com/Ma-Ni/New-Caledonia.html>

<http://www.jameresture.com/melanesian/myths/new/caledonia.htm>

Government:

New Caledonia has been a territorial collectivity of France since 1998. An authority representing the French stats, elected a territorial assembly, and the executive council composed of eleven ministers are elements of the New Caledonia government.

As the overseas territory of France, New Caledonia does not have first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government. New Caledonia has 3 provinces: Province des Iles (the Loyalty Islands), Province Nord (Northern), and Province Sud (Southern). They have their own assemblies. The three assemblies comprise the 54 member Territorial Congress.

The popular vote for independence was held in 1998, but it did not pass. The next vote for independence is assigned in 2014. The constitution of New Caledonia is that of France, which was made in October 4, 1958.

Executive Branch

The executive power in New Caledonia consists of a cabinet of 11 members elected by Territorial Congress. In the present, the president of government is Harold Martin since August 7, 2007. The president of the government is elected by the members of the Territorial Congress for a five-year term.

The chief of the state is the president Nicolas Sarkozy, who was elected as the President of France since May 16, 2007. The presidential election is taken by popular vote for a five-year term. The High Commissioner in New Caledonia is selected by the French president based on the advice of the French Ministry of Interior. The current High Commissioner has been Yves Dassonville since November 6, 2007.

Legislative Branch

The unicameral Territorial Congress (Congres du territoire) consists of 54 members belonging to the three Provincial Assemblies or Assemblees Provinciales elected by popular vote for five-year terms. The latest vote was in May 9, 2004. The number of seats by party is following: 16 for Rally for Caledonia in the Republic (RPCR-UMP), 16 for The Future Together (AE), 8 for Union Nationale pour l'indépendance (UNI-FLANKS), 7 for Caledonian Union (UC), 4 for Front National (FN), and 3 for others.

Judicial Branch

The judicial branch of New Caledonia consists of the Court of Appeal, Joint Commerce Tribunal Court, and Children's Court.

Political Parties

These are the political parties in New Caledonia: (1) Alliance pour la Caledonie (APLC), (2) Caledonian Union (UC), (3) Federation des Comites de Coordination des Independantistes (FCCI), (4) Front National (FN), (5) Front Uni de Liberation Kanak (FULK), (5) Kanak Socialist Front for National Liberation (FLNKS), (6) Parti de Liberation Kanak (PALIKA), (7) Rally for Caledonia in the Republic (RPCR-UMP), (8) The Future Together (AE), (9) Union Nationale pour l'indépendance (UNI), and (10) Union Progressiste Melanesienne (UPM). Among these parties RPCR-UMP do not support independence. UNI does not exist, however, the leader Paul Neaoutyine has become a president of PALIKA. FLNKS is a union party including PALIKA, UNI, UC, and UPM.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>
http://www.bulgarianrealestate.net/en_world/Australia/New+Caledonia+.html

Economy:

The natural resources found in New Caledonia are nickel, chrome, iron, Cobalt, manganese, silver, gold, lead, and copper. In particular, more than 20% of nickel in the world is produced in New Caledonia. Kauri pine is an important export. Other important productions are coffee and copra and shrimp farming. Tourism is another main industry.

The economy in New Caledonia depends on French aid. New Caledonia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was \$3.158 billion for purchasing power parity and \$3.3 billion for official exchange rate in 2003. The GDP per capita was \$15,000 in 2003. The GDP composition by sector is following: 15% in agriculture, 8.8% in industry, and 76.2% in services (2003 est.).

One's personal income differs according to his/her ethnicity. Europeans average income is seven times higher than that of Kanak people. Many indigenous New Caledonian people earn their income from the nickel industry. The resources of these people are limited by Europeans having economic power.

Concerning the budget, New Caledonia's revenues are \$966 million and expenditures are \$1.702 billion (2001 est.) The inflation rate is 1.4% (2000 est.) The currency of New Caledonia is Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique francs (XPF). The exchange rate is 105.66 per US dollar in 2003

New Caledonia's exports excluding oil are \$ 1.341 billion (2006). Export commodities are ferronickel, nickel ore, and fish. New Caledonia's main export partners are Japan (20.1%), China (14.5%), Taiwan (14.2%), France (11.6%), Belgium (10.4%), Spain (8.6%), and South Africa (6.9%) in 2007.

New Caledonia's imports are \$1.998 billion (2006). Import commodities are machinery and equipment, fuels, chemicals, and foodstuffs. New Caledonia's main import partners are France (36.7%), Singapore (14.7%), Australia (12.1%), NZ (5.2%), and Germany (4.6%) in 2007.

The labor force was estimated at 78,990 in 2004. The labor force by occupation is following: 20% by agriculture, 20% by industry, and 60% by service. The unemployment rate of New Caledonia is 17.1% in 2004. The labor division differs in industry in accordance with the person's ethnicity. For example, the Wallisians and Kanaks mainly work for the mining industry. Many Europeans and Asians occupy the commercial activities. Europeans also work for training and management industry. The nickel industry labor power is supplied by all ethnic groups. Kanaks have more difficulty getting a job more than Europeans.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

<http://www.everyculture.com/Ma-Ni/New-Caledonia.html>

<http://www.cwo.com/~lucumi/kakaky.html>

http://www.bulgarianrealestate.net/en_world/Australia/New+Caledonia+.html

Literacy:

Approximately 96.2% of New Caledonia's total population (15 years of age and older) can read and write (1996 est.)

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

Land/Geography:

New Caledonia consists of islands located in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Australia. The islands include the main island of New Caledonia, one of the largest islands in the Pacific Ocean, the archipelago of Iles Loyaute (the archipelago of the Loyalty Islands), and numerous small, sparsely populated islands and atolls.

New Caledonia's total land (18,575 sq. km; 7,241 sq mi) and water area (485 sq. km; 187 sq. mi) is 19,103 sq km (7,376 sq mi). The coastline is 2,254 kilometers (1,400 mi) long. New Caledonia is slightly smaller than the US state of New Jersey.

The main island, New Caledonia, is also called Grande Terre. The territory has many unique plants and animals. New Caledonia's landscape is mountainous in interior and plain in coastal area. The highest peak on New Caledonia is the Mont Panie reaching 1,628 meters (5,341 ft). The coastline is 2,254 Kilometers (1,400 mi) long. The island occasionally gets hit with cyclones, most frequent from November to March.

The archipelago of the Loyalty Islands (the archipelago of *Iles Loyaute*) is located 100 kilometers (62 mi) east from the mainland, New Caledonia. The total area of Loyalty Islands is 2,500 square kilometers (965.2 sq mi). The Loyalty Islands consist of four inhabited raised coral atolls: Lifou, Mare, Ouvea, and Tiga.

Isle of Pines is placed 80 kilometers (49 mi) south-east of Noumea and is 14 kilometer (8.6 mi) wide and 18 kilometer (11 mi) long. The island has been nicknamed "the Jewel of the Pacific."

The capital of New Caledonia is Noumea, found on the south coast. Approximately 90% of non-Kanak population and 34% of Kanak live in the Greater Noumea including Paita and Mont Dora.

The climate in New Caledonia is tropical, modified by southeast trade winds, usually hot and humid.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

<http://www.everyculture.com/Ma-Ni/New-Caledonia.html>

http://bulgarianrealestate.net/en_world/Australia/New+Caledonia+.html

History

The original inhabitants of New Caledonia are Melanesians called "Kanak." After this name, New Caledonia is called "Kanyak." They settled into the islands about 3000 B.C. Their culture and ethnicity are related the people living in northern islands of New Caledonia.

Followed by Kanas, Austronesians moved to New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands around 1500 B.C. They have rarely contacted people from outside until the late 18th century A.D. Consequently, their languages and cultures have been distinguished from one another due to

mountainous places in main lands and scattered islands, since they spread into all areas in New Caledonia.

The island of New Caledonia was found by British navigator Captain James Cook in 1774. He landed in the Bay of Balade on the North East Coast in New Caledonia. He and his crew met Melanesian inhabitants (Kanak), whose ancestors migrated to the area two or three thousand years ago. He called the islands New Caledonia, after the Scottish highlands, which the Romans had called Caledonia. He reported the number of Kanak living in New Caledonia was around 70,000.

Following Cook, the missionaries of the London Missionary Society came to New Caledonia. The French Catholics also came to New Caledonia in 1843. The religious competition of these two organizations caused tensions and French Catholics became a dominant group. In 1850, the French government declared the French annexation of New Caledonia.

Then, French immigrants settled since the first half of the 19th Century. The French Admiral, Febyrier-Dwspointes, under the rule of Napoleon III declared officially New Caledonia in 1853. A few hundred Europeans and around 50,000 Melanesians lived in New Caledonia at that time. The French used New Caledonia as a penal colony from 1864 to 1897. Around 20,000 prisoners came and settled in New Caledonia.

Since becoming the colony of France, Kanak people have been pressured without sovereignty of their lands. The French pushed them to move to wasteland. Since 1894, the French government had forced immigrants from Indonesia and Java to move to New Caledonia for mining industries. The multicultural diversity increased. The French government restrained living places of the Kanaks. They could access only 10% of the land. In addition, they suffered from diseases, such as small pox, measles, dysentery, influenza, syphilis, and leprosy, brought by immigrants. As a result, only 27,000 Kanaks survived by 1900.

The Kanak people have attempted to be free from the pressure of French. The revolt from 1856 to 1859 and from 1878 to 1879 near Nouméa seriously put French at risk. The most serious attempt was the Kana Revolt in 1878, which spread along the west coast from Bouloupari to Poya. However, this revolt failed due to strong weapons of Eroupeans. The main cause of the revolution was the unjust systems for Melanesian such as confiscation of Melanesian lands, the foraging of new settlers' cattle in the Melanesians' produce gardens, and the head tax. The colonial government imposed the head tax to Melanesian males in order to oblige them to obtain employment for the French settlers and the government in 1899.

The Melanesians planned to have self-government; on the other hand, the French represented the French government. The French contained each uprising by destroying villages and crops and demanding submission. In addition, the French punished insurgents with deportation or execution and confiscation of their lands.

During World War II, New Caledonia was used as the base for American military. After World War II, the French government organized New Caledonia as an overseas territory in 1946. The

French parliament passed legislation providing for internal autonomy in July 1984. Following this, the territorial elections of New Caledonia were held in 1985.

The popular vote for remaining as the part of France was held in 1987. However, most Melanesians rejected this vote. Violent outbreaks emerged by separatists. Another popular vote for independence was held in 1988. French and Kanak signed the Matignon Accord in 1988, which states that New Caledonian gained the rights to decide economic and political policies. On the other hand, the right about foreign and military affairs, treasury and immigration was given to France.

The French government signed another accord, called as Noumea Accord, and referendum for agreement. The Noumea Accord was ratified by the popular vote in November 8th, 1988. It declares the autonomy of Kanak in New Caledonia and states the independence of New Caledonia would be delayed until between 2013 and 2018. However, as the result of resistance and ratification of accords, France adopted the new system of administration in 1989.

Recently, the Kanaks, consisting of the Melanesians, support the Front de Liberation Nationale et Kanak et Socialiste (National Kanak Socialist Liberation Front, FLNKS). FLNKS is the largest group protesting the integration with the French and insisting independence.

Nationalists consisting of indigenous people took the term, "Kanak", as a symbol representing unity of native people.

<http://encarta.msn.com/>

<http://www.everyculture.com/Ma-Ni/New-Caledonia.html>

<http://www.virtualoceania.net/newcaledonia/culture/history.shtml>

<http://www.newcaledoniaturism-south.com/history.cfm>

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/411221/New-Caledonia>

<http://www.cwo.com/~lucumi/kakaky.html>

Christian History

In the 19th century, Catholic and Protestant missionaries came to New Caledonia. Missionaries belonging to Missionary Society came to Balade in 1841. Followed by them, missionaries of the Marist mission came with the support of the French navy in 1843. That was the beginning of the spread of Protestant and Catholicism in the islands.

The French Roman Catholic Mission (R.C.) was under the charge of the Marist Fathers. According to Robinson, 48 missionary priests had ministered to 11,500 non European Catholics until 1915. R.C. announced that 57 priests and 10,783 people practiced Catholic in 1847.

The activities of Catholic missionaries were lively. For example, Marist missionaries came to La Conception in the Baie de Boulari and made a community in 1855. The purpose of this community was not only to supply the living place for new believers, but also to train catechists and missionaries. 122 new Melanesian Catholics moved from Balade and Pouébo. Next year the

Marists set up a new community at Saint-Louis for the same purpose with La Conception. As a result, 84 Melanesians from Touho settled at Saint-Louis. They spread their activities to the inland and established churches, boarding schools, saw-mills, rice-paddies, cane-fields, and gardens for Melanesians.

Christianity and Catholicism are the primary religions in New Caledonia. Around 90% of the population claims to be Christian with 60% of total populations Roman Catholic and 30% Protestant. Approximately 4% of the population is Muslim. Most of them came from Indonesia. 5% of the population follows traditional religions, but this religious affection is slight.

The Christian missionaries are 15 from 5 agencies. The missionary work was begun by two mission bodies: the London Missionary Society (LMS) and the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society. Before LMS missionaries came to New Caledonia, they arrived at the Pacific in 1779. They met Polynesians and shared the gospel with them who came to New Caledonia in 1841. After 2 Samoans came to New Caledonia, white LMS missionaries arrived during the 1851. Following them missionaries of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society arrived in 1902.

In the present, Kanaks (indigenous people) practice Catholic or Protestant officially. However, these religions have been mixed with traditional religions in the diverse forms of totems such as animals, plants, minerals, and atmospheric phenomena.

Patrick Johnstone and Jason Mandryk, *Operation World*, 2001, International Research Office WEC International
Charles Henry Robinson, *History of Christian Missions*, The International Theological library, Edinburgh, 1915.
<http://www.virtualoceania.net/newcaledonia/culture/history.shtml>
<http://www.oikoumene.org/>
http://www.reformiert-online.net/weltweit/101_eng.php
<http://www.everyculture.com/Ma-Ni/New-Caledonia.html>

Religion

Non Christian

Islam

3.50%

During the past 100 years, the presence of Islamic communities have appeared because of immigrants from the Francophile. The number of Muslim has increased slightly since 1992. Approximately 7,000 Muslims were in New Caledonia in 2005. However, as the increasing of the total population of New Caledonia, the rate has decreased from 4.0% to 3.8% during 1990s. The majority of Muslims are from Indonesia and mostly Sunnis of the Shafiite rite.

http://www.adherents.com/adhloc/Wh_228.html
<http://www.danielpipes.org/comments/105700>

Baha'i

0.50%

The first Baha'i believer arrived at New Caledonia in 1952. The first New Caledonian convertor is Jeannette Outhey. She became Baha'i in 1961. Following by her conversion, in the same year, people in the Loyalty Islands converted. In 1977, the Baha'i National Spiritual Assembly of New Caledonia was organized. Since Outhey's conversion, the adherents were increased and reported up to 1,070 in 2001. The annual growth rate is 2.1%.

http://bahai-library.com/file.php?file=shoghieffendi_messages_antipodes&language=All
http://bahai-library.com/file.php?file=hassall_yerrinbool_1938-1988&language
<http://bahai-library.com/books/bw18/720-748.html>

Jehovah's Witness

0.73%

The adherents of Jehovah's witnesses were 580 and 0.39% of the total population in 1983. The number has increased during 1990s, however, decreased since 2000. According to statistics of Jehovah's witnesses, the number of Jehovah's witnesses is 1,700 in 2007.

http://www.watchtower.org/e/statistics/worldwide_report.htm

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons)

The first missionaries for Mormon were young Polynesian members. The number of people who were adherents of Mormons was reported 20 in 1961. This number increased to 1,300 in 1997. This is approximately 0.67% of the total population in New Caledonia. 5 branches existed and 4 of them were in Noumea, the capital of New Caledonia, and another was in Tontouta, 50 kilometers (31 miles) north from Noumea. 2 of them were used to serve Polynesian members. During the late 1980s, and 1990s many Melanesians had joined to this Church. According to the president Gaya of Mormon Church, 80 to 90 people had been baptized a year in the 1990s.

http://www.adherents.com/adhloc/Wh_228.html

Seventh-day Adventist Church

2 ordained pastors and 5 churches are in New Caledonia in 2007. The church members are 665 in 2007.

<http://www.adventistarchives.org/docs/ASR/ASR2007.pdf>

Non-religious

13.00%

Catholic/Orthodox

60%

Catholic is the primary religion of New Caledonia. The first Catholic missionaries came to New Caledonia in 1843. The first 4 native priests were ordained in 1884. The organization sending the first Catholic missionaries was Marist Father. They ministered to the French settlers and New

Caledonian convicts. According to latest statistics, the number of Catholics is 35,000 including 11,500 native Catholics.

[http://www.ccel.org/ccel/herbermann/cathen10.html?term=New Caledonia](http://www.ccel.org/ccel/herbermann/cathen10.html?term=New%20Caledonia)

Christian/Evangelical

Pentecostals

The growth rate of this group is 1.9%.

Reformed Church

Evangelical Church in New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands (*Eglise évangélique en Nouvelle Calédonie et aux Îles Loyauté, EENCIL*) had depended on The London Missionary Society (LMS) and Paris Mission. The church became independent in 1962. The church has supported Kanak people to take their rights and the independence since 1979. Most pastors of EENCIL are Kanak. The total members of the church are 3,000 and parishes are 72 in 2006. Ordained clergies are 65 including woman's ordination. Their official language is French.

<http://www.reformiert-online.net/adressen/detail.php?id=1422&lg=eng>

Independent churches found in the country

6.3%

They have increased since 1900s. In 1900, there was no adherent of independent churches; however the number of adherents is 18,000 in 2005.

Johnstone, Patrick and Jason Mandryk, *Operation World*, 6th ed. Tyroe: Authentic Lifestyle, 2005.

<http://www.reformiert-online.net/adressen/detail.php?id=1422&lg=eng>

People Groups

100083

Aeke (170)

The primary language of Aeke is Haeke. The Aeke live only in New Caledonia. They are related to people in Pacific Islands. Most of them are bilingual in Haeke and French. Haeke is nearly extinct. The primary religion Roman Catholic is approximately 90%. They are in need of Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and *Jesus* film. They do have access to resources in French.

http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_language.asp?code=AEK

[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New%20Caledonia)

100171

Ajie, Wai (5,010)

The primary language of Ajie is Ajie. This language is one of the main languages in southern area of New Caledonia. The Ajie live in Houailou Valley, east coast from Moneo to Kouaoua and inland valleys. This language came from the same proto-Melanesian root language. Their language is taught at secondary school, junior college, and various schools.

The Ajie people call themselves “Kanak,” supporting independence from France. The Kanaks are the indigenous people In New Caledonia and the portion of the Kanak is 44.8% of the total population. Among them, the Ajie are counted 3,600 or 5%.

The Ajie cultivate coffee, an important resource for income, since the beginning of 19th century. They work for mining industry because one of the major nickel and cobalt centers has been opened in the area where the Ajie people live. The biggest portion of the Ajie work is agriculture and fishing; then, the mining is the second biggest industry; the public service is the third.

The primary religion of Ajie is Christianity. Approximately 24.66% of total population practice evangelical Christianity. Roman Catholic followers are approximately 65%. In 1900s, the Ajie people converted as Christians by the effort of Maurice Leenhardt, the famous French missionary and ethnologist. He built a church and a school in the area where the Ajie lived. Before the majority of Ajie became Christians, they had totems such as the shark, the caterpillar, the lizard, and thunder.

They have access to the New Testament since 1922. 15 churches are in the area where the Ajie live. The Bible is now translated in Ajie. They have access to Gospel recordings. They are in need of the *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts in their language.

<http://www.everyculture.com/Oceania/Aji.html>

[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New+Caledonia)

100424

Ara (40)

The primary language of Ara is Arah. However, this language is nearly extinct. The Aragure people, whose primary language is Xaragure, can also speak Ara.

The primary religion of Ara is Catholic. Most of them are Roman Catholic (90%). There are few evangelical Christians. Even if some of the Ara people know about Jesus Christ, they need to be equipped to become faithful Christians. They do not have churches. They are in need of Gospel tools such as Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, or Gospel recordings. In addition, they need people teaching the Bible to them and equip them.

http://www.prayerguard.net/?ary_pos=2&page_id=11&target=Ara+of+New+Caledonia&post_ids=199-234-202

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=aqr

[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New+Caledonia)

000000

Arab (703)

The primary language of the Arab is Arabic and Standard. The primary religion is Islam. They have to access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and the *Jesus* film. The Arab people do not have churches.

[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New%20Caledonia)

100451

Aragure, Haragure (700)

The Aragure people speak Xaragure. They do not have a substantive language. The Aragure live in Thio, west coast, and Ouinane on west coast of New Caledonia.

The primary religion of Aragure is Catholic, approximately 90%. Evangelical Christians are less than 2% of total population. The Aragure do not have churches in their area. They are in need of Bible translations, radio broadcasts, the *Jesus* film, and Gospel recordings. The accessibility of other ministry tools is unknown.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=axx

[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New%20Caledonia)

210537

Aro (80)

The primary language of Aro is Arho. The Aro live in Poya, Cradji, and Nekliai village in New Caledonia. Their language is nearly extinct. They also can speak Ajie. The primary religion is Catholic (90%). The number of evangelical Christians is unknown. The active church planting has not existed recently. They are in need of Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and the *Jesus* film.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=aok

[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New%20Caledonia)

100636

Aveke (500)

The Aveke people speak Haveke. These people live in the region of Voh-Kone such as Gatope, Oundjo, and Tieta in New Caledonia. The dialect of Aveke might be Bwattoo.

The primary religion of Aveke is Roman Catholic (64%). Approximately 25.33% of total population is thought to be evangelical Christian. There is no church in the area where the Aveke people live. They are in need of Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and the *Jesus* film. It is possible they have access to resources in the primary languages of New Caledonia.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=hvk

[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New%20Caledonia)

102927

British (50)

The British people speak English. At first, British people came to New Caledonia as whalers and for the sandalwood trade. The first British coming to New Caledonia was James Cook, the discoverer of New Caledonia. The primary religion is Christianity (70%). They have access to the Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and the *Jesus* film.

101827

Bwato, Voh-kone (500)

The primary language of Bwato is Bwato. The primary religion is Roman Catholic (89.99%). They live in Voh-Kone such as Baco, Gatope, and Oundjo and Poya.

The rate of evangelical Christianity of the Bwato is 25.7%. They are in need of Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and the *Jesus* film. They Bwato people have one church. They may be using resources available in the primary languages of the country.

[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New%20Caledonia)

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=bwa

101835

Caac, Moenebeng (1,100)

The primary language of Caac is Caac. The Caac people mainly live in Pouebo, the northeast coast in New Caledonia. The dialects of The Caac are La Conception (St. Louis) and Pouebo (Pwebo).

The primary religion is Roman Catholic. The number of evangelical Christians is unknown. The The evangelicals might be more than 10% of total population. They are in need of Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and the *Jesus* film. The Caac people have 2 churches. They may be utilizing resources available in the primary languages of the country.

[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New%20Caledonia)

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=msq

101867

Camuhi, Camuki (2,540)

The primary language of Camuhi is Cemuhi. They live in Touho, the east coast from Congouma to Wagap and inland valleys in New Caledonia. The primary religion is Roman Catholic. 27.35% of total population practice evangelical Christianity. They are in need of Bible translations and Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and the *Jesus* film in their language. However, they do have resources available to them in the primary languages of the New Caledonia. The Camuhi have 7 churches in their areas.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=cam

[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New%20Caledonia)

114916

Deaf (Unknown)

The primary language of the Deaf is unknown. The primary religion is Christianity (7.5%).

102741

Dubea, Drubea (1,170)

The primary language of Dubea is Dumbea. The Dubea people live in Paita, the west coast, and Ounia, the east coast in New Caledonia. The name of the capital, Noumea, came from the Dumbea. Dumbea is a tonal language having three contrast tones, high, middle, and low.

The primary religion is Roman Catholic (90%). The number of evangelical Christians is less than 5%. Some evangelical resources are available, but active church planting does not exist recently. They are in need of Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and the *Jesus* film. The Dubea do not have a church.

http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_language.asp?code=DUF

http://www.nw4u.co.uk/about?view=mediawiki&article=Ndrumbea_language

http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New_Caledonia

102966

Euronesian (24,400)

The primary language of Euronesian is French. The primary religion is Roman Catholic (89%). Evangelical Christians are 26% of the total Euronesian people. They have access to the completed Bible, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and the *Jesus* film. They have 21 churches.

http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New_Caledonia

102816

Futunian, East (4,650)

The primary language of Futunian is Futuna or East. The Futunian can also speak French. The Futunians are from Futuna, which is located 240 kilometers northeast of Vanua Levu in Fiji Islands. The Futunian people group lives only in New Caledonia and Wallis and Futua Islands.

The primary religion is Roman Catholic (90%). Evangelical Christians are less than 5% of the Futunian people group. They do not have evangelical churches in New Caledonia. The Futunian have access to Bible translations. They are in need of the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New_Caledonia

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French (56,270)

The primary language of the French is French. They live mainly in Noumea, the capital of New Caledonia. The French have access to Bible translations, *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts. They have 103 evangelical churches worshipping in French.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=fra
[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New+Caledonia)

000000

French Melanesian (937)

The primary language of French Melanesian is Bislama. They have access to Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, and Gospel recordings. They are in need of radio broadcasts. They do not have evangelical churches in the area where they live mainly.

[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New+Caledonia)

103092

Fwai (1,400)

The primary language of Fwai is Fwai. The Fwai is afflicted in Austronesian and Malayo-Polynesian. They mainly live in Hienghene on the east coast and Ouenquip to Pindache and lower valleys in New Caledonia. The primary religion is Roman Catholic (90%). The Fwai are in need of Bible translations. The *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasting are unknown.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=fwa
<http://www.language-museum.com/encyclopedia/f/fwai.php>

103679

Hameha (500)

The primary language of Hameha is Mea. The language has been influenced by Tiri. The Hameha live in La Foa, the middle area, in New Caledonia. The primary religion is Roman Catholic (90%). The evangelical Christians are less than 2% of the Hameha. They are in need of Bible translations. No active church planting has been within 2 years.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=meg
http://dev.llmap.org/language/meg/static_map.png

103686

Han Chinese, Mandarin (250)

The primary language of Han Chinese is Chinese or Mandarin. The Han Chinese moved from China. Chinese miners settled in the 1800s and early 1900s in New Caledonia. The primary religion of Han Chinese is Roman Catholic. The evangelical Christians are less than 2% of the Han Chinese in New Caledonia. They have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, and the *Jesus* film.

http://rspas.anu.edu.au/cscsd/occasional_papers/cscsd_op1_5_chapter_2.pdf

210267

Iaian (1,940)

The primary language of Iaian is Iai. The alternative names of the Iaian are Uvean and Halgan. They live mainly on Ouvea Island and Loyalty Islands in New Caledonia. Their language is taught in primary schools. Iai's is close the other language of Loyalty Islands, in particular, Lifou (Derhu) and Mare (Nengone). This language has been influenced by diverse other languages including English. Most Iaian also speak French.

The primary religion of Iaian is Roman Catholic. They have 6 churches and approximately 18.42% of the Iaian are evangelical Christian. English-speaking missionaries from the London Missionary Society came to this people group in 1858. They established schools in 1859. The missionaries of the Paris Mission, the successor of the missionaries of the London Mission Society, translated the Bible in 1901. The Iaian people group has access to the Bible translations and Gospel recordings. They are in need of the *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts. Since many do speak French they can access these resources in that language.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=iai

<http://www2.hawaii.edu/~vanderso/Iaii.pdf>

[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New+Caledonia)

104096

Italian (7,360)

The primary language of Italian is Italian. The Italian people live mainly in Noumea. The primary religion of Italian is Roman Catholic (83%). The evangelical Christians are between 2% and 5% of the Italian in New Caledonia. They have access to the Bible translations, Gospel recordings, the *Jesus* film, and Gospel radio broadcasts.

107213

Javanese, New Caledonian (10,300)

The primary language of Javanese is Javanese or New Caledonian. The Javanese people live mainly in Noumea. They young people of the Javanese can understand Javanese, but usually speak French. Javanese migrants came primarily between 1900 and 1938. Even after the Second World War, the migration has continued in individuals or families. The Javanese language in New Caledonia has been influenced by French. The primary religion of Javanese is Islam. The Christian adherents are 15% of the Javanese. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts. They do have access to these resources in French.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=jas

000000

Kaldosh Euronesian (1,170)

The primary language of Kaldosh is Tayo. No church exists in the area where they Kaldosh Euronesian live. The primary religion is Christianity. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New%20Caledonia)

105535

Kwenyi, Kapone (2,250)

The primary language of Kewnyi is Nomee. The primary religion is Roman Catholic (90%). They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

105760

Lifuan, Dehu (14,100)

The primary language of Lifuan is Dehu. The Lifun people live in Lifou on Loyalty Islands. The language Dehu is taught in secondary and junior college schools. The dialects of Dehu are Losi and Wete.

The primary religion of Lifuan is Roman Catholic (69.67%). There are some evangelical Christians. 38 churches are in the area where Lifuan live. The Bible translation is completed. The Lifuan have access to Gospel recordings. They are in need of the *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts.

[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New%20Caledonia)

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=dhv

106690

Moaeke, Hmwaeke (250)

The primary language of Moaeke is Vamale. The Moaeke people live in the east coast such as Teganpaik and Tiouande in speaking Valmale dialect and the west coast such as Voh and Tieta in speaking Hmwaeke dialect. The Hmwaeke dialect is nearly extinct.

The primary religion of Moaeke is Roman Catholic (64.7%). There is no evangelical church in the area where the Moaeke people live. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mkt

[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New%20Caledonia)

106691

Moaveke (500)

The primary language of Moaveke is Hmwaveke. This language has been known as a dialect of Voh-Kone. The Moaveke people live in Voh in New Caledonia.

The primary religion of Moaveke is Roman Catholic (63.3%) It is thought more than 26.7% are evangelical Christian. 1 church exists in the area where the Moaveke mainly live. They have access to portions of Bible translations. They are in need of Gospel recordings, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mrk
[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New+Caledonia)

107192

Neku (270)

The primary language of Neku is Neku. The Neku people live in Bourail, lower valley in New Caledonia. However, their language is endangered from the larger language group such as Ajie, Tiri, and French. The primary religion of Neku is Roman Catholic (90%). Less than 2% of the Neku are evangelical Christian. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=nek
http://llmap.org/language/nek/data_browser.html
http://books.google.com/books?id=dQt6XWloU10C&pg=PA523&lpg=PA523&dq=Neku+New+Caledonia&source=bl&ots=WB110Qfmd&sig=NIKFthx6ZUEkJHaK9B1EjBGNFUE&hl=en&ei=crQ7SrCPHZ_oNLD9laEO&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7 (Christopher Moseley, *Encyclopedia of the World's Endangered Language*, 523p)
http://books.google.com/books?id=T5pPpJl8E5wC&pg=PA67&lpg=PA67&dq=Neku+New+Caledonia&source=bl&ots=CulltekLRuZ&sig=vuQrKla1dBoXQrDavSqt8qvzBZM&hl=en&ei=urw7SsvqCYHANomjxKAO&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result (Brij V. Lal and Kate Fortune, *The Pacific Islands*, 67p)

107198

Nemi (370)

The primary language of Nemi is Nemi. The Nemi live in the northern area, in particular, on the coast and inland of northeastern part, mainly in upper valleys. They also live on the southwestern coast, Voh of New Caledonia. It has been reported recently the children have stopped learning Nemi. They are under pressure of related languages such as Jawe and Fawi and the official language, French. It would be supposed to be extinct.

The primary religion is Roman Catholic (90%). Less than 2% of the Nemi practices evangelical Christianity. They have no Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=nem
http://books.google.com/books?id=dQt6XWloU10C&pg=PA523&lpg=PA523&dq=Neku+New+Caledonia&source=bl&ots=WB110Qfmd&sig=NIKFthx6ZUEkJHaK9B1EjBGNFUE&hl=en&ei=crQ7SrCPHZ_oNLD9laEO&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7 (Christopher Moseley, *Encyclopedia of the World's Endangered Language*, 523p)

107201

Nenema (1,170)

The primary language of Nenema is Nelemwa-Nixumwak or called Kumak. They live in Northwest coast of Koumac (Kumak dialect) and Poum (Nenema dialect).

The primary religion of Nenema is Roman Catholic (63.11%). Those who are evangelical Christians are approximately 26.86%. 2 churches are in the area where the Nenema people live. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts in their languages. They have access to these resources in the primary languages of New Caledonia.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_lang_family.asp?code=nee

<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia>

107202

Nengonese, Mare (8,100)

The primary language of Nengonese is Nengone. The primary religion of Nengones is Roman Catholic (65.97%). Approximately 24.03% of the Nengonese practices evangelical Christianity. 18 churches are in the area where the Nengonese people live. The Nengonese have access to Bible translations including the New Testament and the Old Testament since 1903. They have access to Gospel recordings. They are in need of the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts.

<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia>

107212

New Caledonian French (80,400)

The primary language of New Caledonian is French. The primary religion is Roman Catholic (68.5%). The rate of evangelical Christians is 7.5%. They have access to the *Jesus* film, Bible translations, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

107348

Njawe, Ubach (900)

The primary language of Njawe is Jawe. Njawe people live in northeast coast from Tchamboenne to Tao and upper valleys. There are 3 churches in the area where Njawe people live. The primary religion of Njawe is Roman Catholic (63.11%). Approximately 26.89% of total Njawe practices evangelical Christianity. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts. They do have access to resources in the primary languages of the country.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=jaz

<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia>

107568

Nyua-Bonde, Thuanga (2,470)

The primary language of Nyua-Bonde is Yuaga. Yuaga has 2 dialects, Thuanga and Juanaga. Nyua-Bonde people live in inland valleys between Gomen, where people speak Thuanga dialects, and Bonde, where people speak Juanga dialects. They are afflicted in Austronesian block.

The primary religion is Roman Catholic (90%). There is no evangelical Christians or churches among the Nyua-Bonde. They do not have major evangelical print, audio, visual, or human resources to access. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=nua

107690

Orowe, Boewe (730)

The primary language of Orowe is Orowe. The people of Orowe live in the Bourail upper valleys including Ni, Pothe, Bouirou, and Azasreu. These are southern parts of New Caledonia. The primary religion of Orowe is Roman Catholic (74.80%). The rate of evangelical Christians of the Orowe is 25.20%. There are 2 churches in the areas where the people of Orowe live. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts. They have access to resources in the primary languages of the country.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=bpk

[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New+Caledonia)

107931

Pati, Ponerihouen (9,300)

The primary language of Pati is Paici. The alternative names of Pati are Ponerihouen, Paaci, and Ci. The people of Pati live in east coast between Poindimié and Ponérihouen and inland valleys. The language is vigorous. The language of Paici is taught in secondary and junior college schools.

The primary religion of the Pati is Roman Catholic (65.87%). Approximately 24.13% of the Pati practice evangelical Christianity. There are 16 churches in the areas where the people of Pati live. They have access to Bible translations since 1988. They have access to Gospel recordings. They are in need of the *Jesus* film and radio broadcast.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=pri

[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New+Caledonia)

108043

Pinje (200)

The primary language of Pinje is Pije. The Pinje people live in Hiénghéne including Tipindié, Tiendanite, and Pouépaï. The primary religion of the Pinje is Roman Catholic (85%). Less than 2% of the Pinje are evangelical Christian. Some evangelical resources are available, but no active

church planting has existed within 2 years. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=piz

108076
Poamei (270)

The primary language of Poamei is Pwaamei. The Poamei live in Voh including Ouélis, Témala, and Tiéta. The primary religion of the Poamei is Roman Catholic (69.85%). Approximately 30.15% of the Poamei are evangelical Christian. There is one church in the area where the Poamei live. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts. They have access to these resources in the primary languages of New Caledonia.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=pme
[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New+Caledonia)

108077
Poapoa (20)

The primary language of the Poapoa is Pwapwa. They live in Boyen in Voh. Their language is nearly extinct. The primary religion of the Poapoa is Roman Catholic (65%). They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=pop

108129
Portuguese (740)

The primary language of Portuguese is Portuguese. The primary religion of the Portuguese is Roman Catholic (95%). The number of evangelical Christians in the Portuguese is unknown. They have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts.

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Sirhe (45)

The primary language of Sirhe is Zire (Shi). The people of Sirhe live in Borail, the coastal plain in New Caledonia. The language of Sirhe is nearly extinct. There is no person speaking this language as mother tongue. A few of people learn this as second language. There is no information about religion. They have access to Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcast in the primary languages of the country.

<http://linguistlist.org/forms/langs/LLDescription.cfm?code=sih>
http://98.af.3845.static.theplanet.com/14/show_language.asp?code=SIH

109534
Spaniard (2,450)

The primary language of Spaniard is Spanish. The primary religion of the Spaniard is Roman Catholic (95%). Less than 2% of the Spaniard are evangelical Christian. They have access to Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

109704

Tahitian (6,600)

The primary language of Tahitian is Tahitian. The primary religion of the Tahitian is Roman Catholic (74.31%). The approximately 24.69% of the Tahitian are evangelical Christian. There are 21 churches in the area where Tahitian live. They have access to Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, and Gospel recordings. They are in need of radio broadcasts.

[http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia](http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New%20Caledonia)

109911

Tayo, Kaldosh Euronesian (2,480)

The primary language of Tayo is Tayo. They live in Southern, Ploum, Mont-Dore, and especially Saint-Louis. Melanesian Catholics settled at Saint-Louis by the efforts of Marist missionaries in 1850s.

Tayo is a creole mixed French and Melanesina language. This language is mainly spoken in Saint Louis, 15 Km distance from Noumea, the capital of New Caledonia. In Saint-Louis, people have rare contact with outsiders except police, medical, and missionaries. With their efforts, Tayo could be remained as a main language.

The primary religion of the Tayo is Roman Catholic (73%). They are in need of Bible translations, Gospel recordings, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts.

http://books.google.com/books?id=oCx0D0iE2QoC&pg=PA265&lpg=PA265&dq=Tayo+new+caledonia&source=bl&ots=MaB14VE2VR&sig=H0SjcA1z4InLoXotDA7xj5UogiA&hl=en&ei=X9xDSrvMGY7SMs-ttd0M&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=6 (*Atlas of Language of Intercultural Communication in the Pacific, Asia, and the America*, Stephen A. Wurm, Peter Mühlhäusler, Darrell T. Tyron)

110079

Tiri, Ciri (270)

The primary language of Tiri is Tiri. Tiri people live in La Foa, lower valleys in New Caledonia. The primary religion is Roman Catholic (89.97%). Less than 2% of the Tiri are evangelical Christian. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_language.asp?code=CIR

110766

Uvean, West (1,400)

The primary language of Uvean is Uvean or West. The alternative name of Uvean is Halgan. Uvean live in northern and southern parts of Ouvea Atoll and Loyalty Islands. Most of people work as fishermen, agriculturalists, and hunters. They plant taro and sweet potato.

The primary religion is Roman Catholic (90%). Less than 2% of the Uvean is evangelical Christian. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=uve

110511

Vanuatu Melanesian (1,990)

The primary language of Vanuatu Melanesian is Bislama. All Vanuatu Melanesian came from Vanuatu Islands. Most of them live mainly in Noumea. Bislama, the primary language of Vanuatu Melnesian, is a creole language based on English.

The primary religion is Roman Catholic (84.60%). The number of evangelical Christians in Vanuatu is unknown. Vanuatu Melanesian has access to Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, and Gospel recordings. They are in need of radio broadcasts.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=bis

105018

Vietnamese (3,560)

Vietnam was a colony of France. In 1891, the French government exiled 768 Vietnamese involved in anti-French movements to New Caledonia. In addition, many Vietnamese contracting with French government as workers came to New Caledonia in 1921. They worked for nickel and chromium mining industries in New Caledonia. According to many reports, since their working condition was very hard (including rape of women), strikes and demonstrations occurred occasionally during and after the Second World War.

The contract ended in 1945 because of the internal and international pressure. By the end of contract, Vietnamese were able to go back to Vietnam or stay in New Caledonia. Most Vietnamese choose to go back to Vietnam after World War II, while about 1,600 Vietnamese stayed in New Caledonia. Since French should retreat from Vietnam with the defeat of the Vietnam War, the French surpassed Vietnamese in New Caledonia. With the offer of free passages, only 1,500 Vietnamese who were mainly the Catholics remained in New Caledonia.

After the defeat of US army in Vietnam in 1975, around 700 Vietnamese refugees have settled in New Caledonia from 1975 to 1985. Some of them got married with people of different ethnicity; however, Vietnamese identity is strong. In addition, many Vietnamese have begun to connect with relatives in Vietnam. From 1989 to 1996, around 300 Vietnamese came to New Caledonia and have settled in.

The primary language of Vietnamese is Vietnamese. The primary religion of the Vietnamese is Buddhism (41.19%). Vietnamese have access to Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

http://books.google.com/books?id=iDg9oAkwsXAC&pg=PA75&lpg=PA75&dq=Vietnamese+New+Caledonia&source=bl&ots=LSH9BUNNCc&sig=5ev3Gy5gpjbIVXLOxFunF4cnOV0&hl=en&ei=fC9FSqT3EJX8Nanb0KAB&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=10 (*Asia in the Pacific Islands*, Ron Crocombe, University of the South Pacific, Institute of Pacific Studies)

110645

Wallisian, East Uvean (22,000)

The primary language of Wallisian is Wallisian. They live in Noumea. These people came originally from Uvea Island in Wallis and Futuna. The language of Wallisian has been adopted by two languages, Tongan influenced by English and Wallisian, in Wallis and Futuna, by French.

The primary religion is Roman Catholic (98%). The evangelical Christians of the Wallisian are less than 2%. They have access to Bible translations. They are in need of the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=wls

110888

Xaracuu, Canala (4,690)

The primary language is Xaracuu. They live in Canala, the east coast and inland valleys in New Caledonia. Their language is taught in primary schools. The primary religion is Roman Catholic (90%). Less than 2% of Xaracuu are evangelical Christian. Some evangelical resources are available, but there has not been active church planting for 2 years. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ane

110945

Yalayu (1,900)

The primary language of Yalayu is Nyalayu. They live in inland valleys between Gomen (Thuanga dialect) and Bondé (Juanga dialect) in New Caledonia. The language of Yalayu has two dialects, Thuanga and Juanga.

The primary religion of Yalayu is Roman Catholic (70%). There is no evangelical Christians or churches. The Yalayu does not have major evangelical print, audio, visual, or human resources to access. They are in need of Bible translations, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

<http://www.christusrex.org/www3/ethno/NewC.html>

All of the information on people groups has been gathered from two websites, unless noted. These two websites are www.peoplegroups.org, www.joshuaproject.org.

If you want to see where people in each people group live in New Caledonia, you can find the information on the website, <http://worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=NC>

The information about accessibility of Jesus films can be found on,

http://worldmap.org/maps/prepared/churchstatus/new%20caledonia/new_caledonia_jfilm.pdf

Missiological Implications

1. Evangelical Christians and churches should provide materials for New Caledonian Christians to use in evangelizing Roman Catholics. The need is especially intense among the New Caledonian French, Euronesian, and Wallisian. These are the most populous people groups in New Caledonia.
2. Evangelical Christians and churches should provide materials and training for New Caledonian Christians for sharing the Good News with persons who follow Traditional Religions, even if these same people claim one of the world religions. Christians need to know and learn about the life relying on Jesus Christ.
3. Evangelical Christians and churches need to push for continued work on Bible translations and the provision of the *Jesus* film for use in New Caledonia. Even though Christians are in many people groups, the groups cannot access to the Gospel in any forms because of the lack of translated gospel tools.
4. Evangelical Christians and churches should provide training in church planting and development for the people of New Caledonia. These models should be introduced to the believers and these Christians trained in their use. Many people groups do not have churches even though there are Christians. They are in need of support for church buildings and facilities.
5. Evangelical Christians and churches should provide guidance for the Christians in New Caledonia in reaching the 13% who are non-religious. The non-religious should be a center of great prayer.
6. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek means to help in the evangelization and church starting among the 10,000 Javanese who live in the area.
7. Evangelical Christians and Churches should be guided to teach the ethical ideals of Christianity. Recently, the New Caledonia government passed the law allowing same-sex couples officially to register their relationships. Even though the people in New Caledonia have less open minds, preachers and missionaries need to teach about biblical marriage.

<http://www.starobserver.com.au/soap-box/2009/06/09/new-caledonia-catches-up-to-france/13739>

Pictures

<http://www.everyculture.com/Ma-Ni/New-Caledonia.html>

<http://www.cwo.com/~lucumi/kanaky.html>

www.peoplegroups.org

Links

<http://www.joshuaproject.org>

www.peoplegroups.org

<http://www.reformiert-online.net/adressen/detail.php?id=1422&lg=eng>

<http://www.ethnologue.com/>

<http://www.everyculture.com/Ma-Ni/New-Caledonia.html>

<http://www.starobserver.com.au/soap-box/2009/06/09/new-caledonia-catches-up-to-france/13739>

<http://worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=NC>

<http://www.finishthetask.org/research/default.asp?country=New Caledonia>

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

<http://encarta.msn.com/>

http://www.vanuatu.usp.ac.fj/sol_adobe_documents/usp%20only/pacific%20languages/charpentier.pdf

<http://www.virtualoceania.net/newcaledonia/culture/history.shtml>

<http://www.newcaledoniaturism-south.com/history.cfm>

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/411221/New-Caledonia>

<http://www.oikoumene.org/>

http://www.reformiert-online.net/weltweit/101_eng.php

http://www.adherents.com/adhloc/Wh_228.html

<http://www.danielpipes.org/comments/105700>

<http://www.jameresture.com/melanesian/myths/new/caledonia.htm>

http://bulgarianrealestate.net/en_world/Australia/New+Caledonia+.html

<http://encarta.msn.com/>

http://bahai-library.com/file.php?file=shoghieffendi_messages_antipodes&language=All

http://bahai-library.com/file.php?file=hassall_yerrinbool_1938-1988&language

<http://bahai-library.com/books/bw18/720-748.html>