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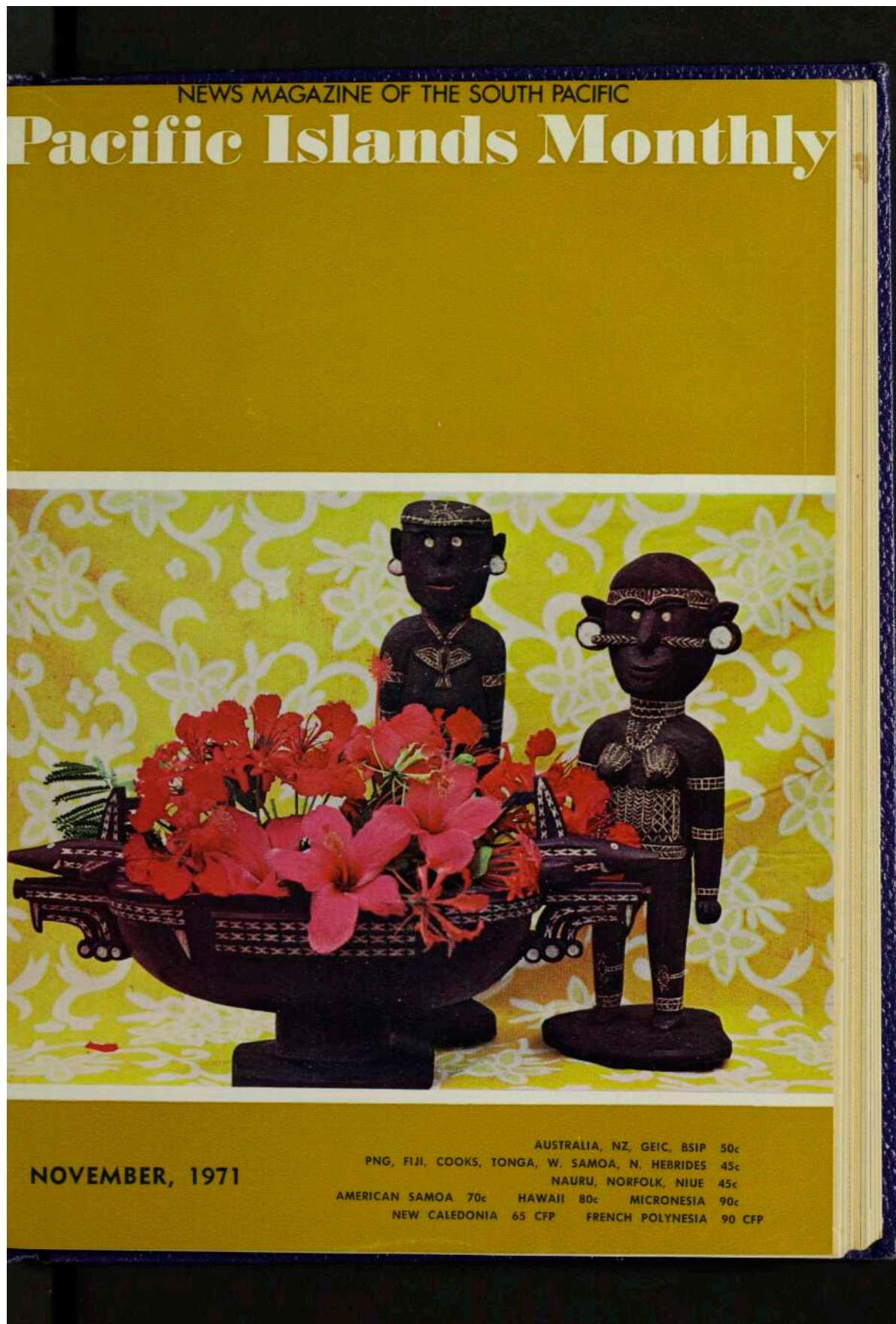
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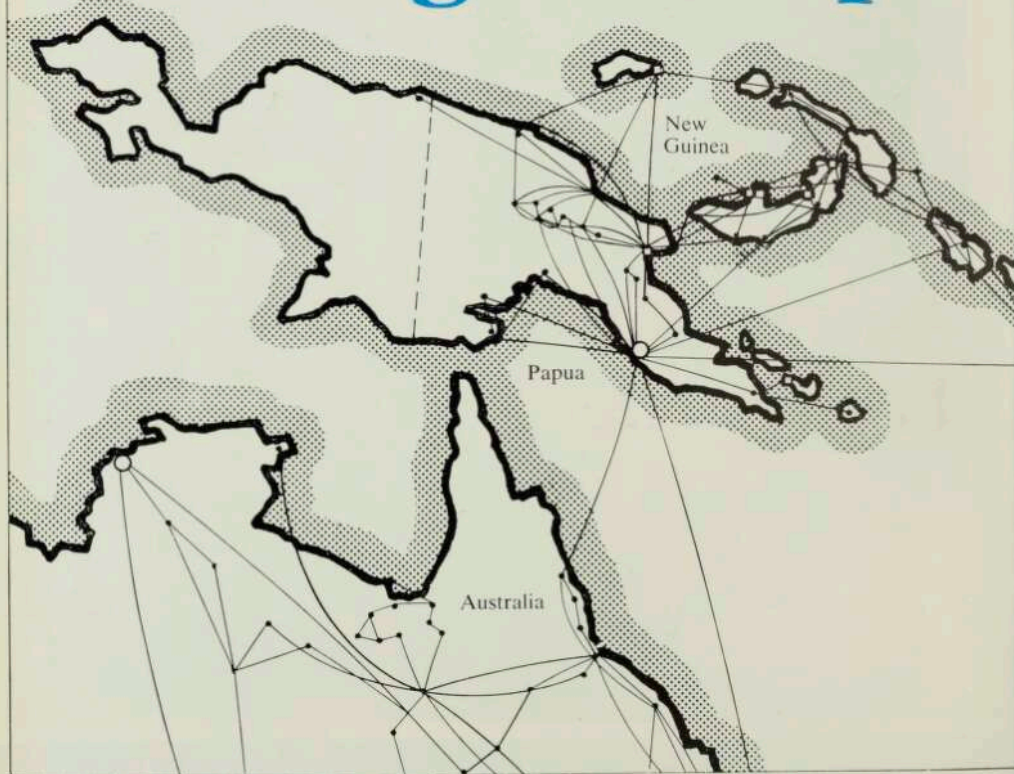
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For the editorial contents of this issue, see p. 21

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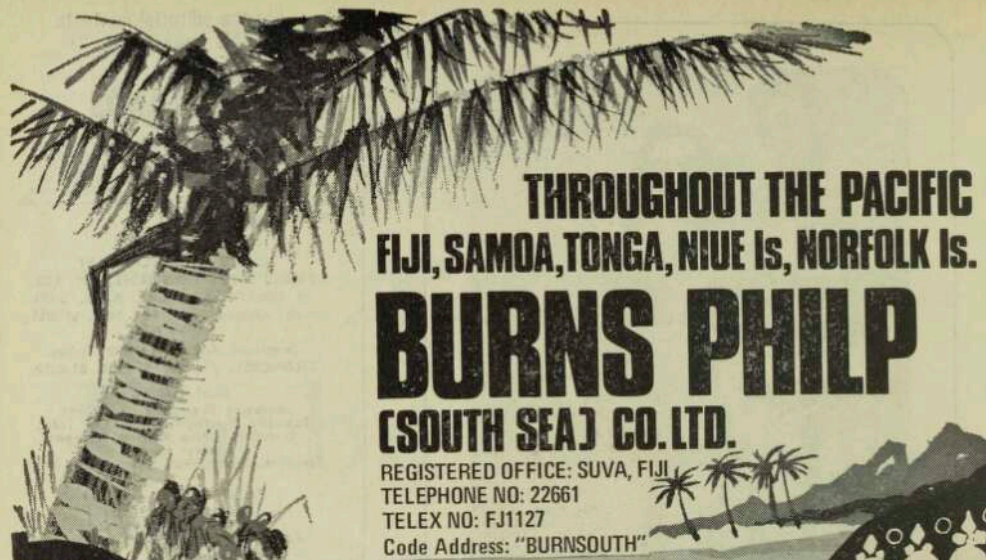
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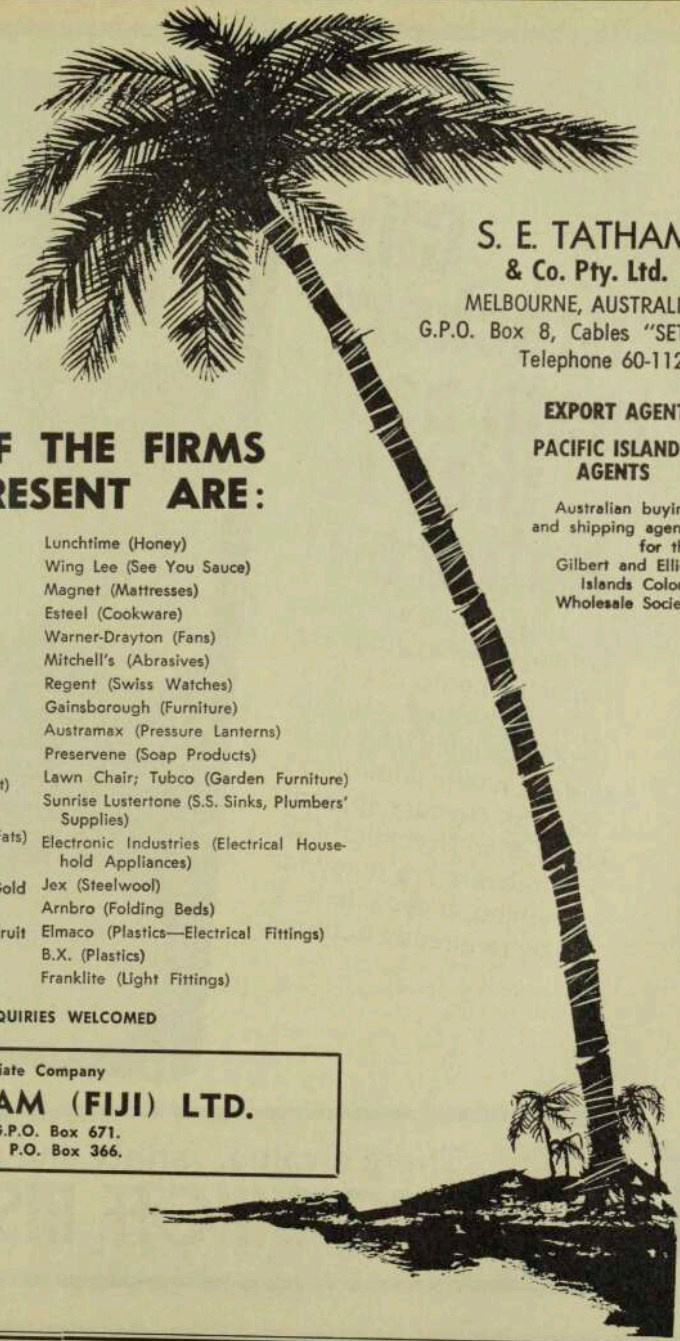
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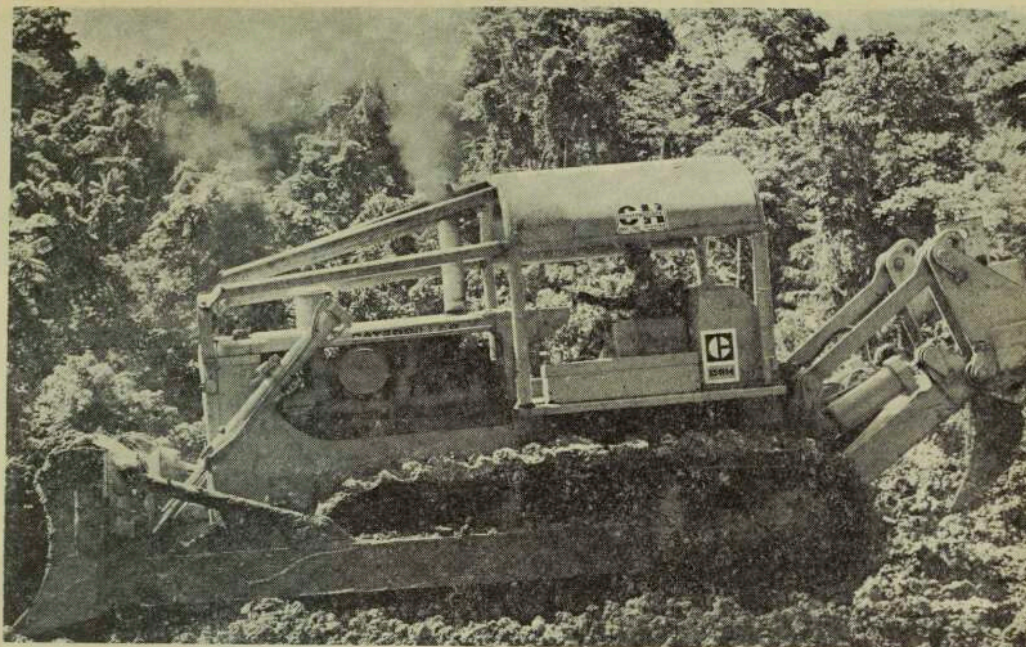
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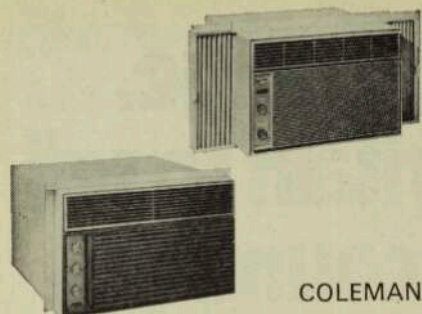
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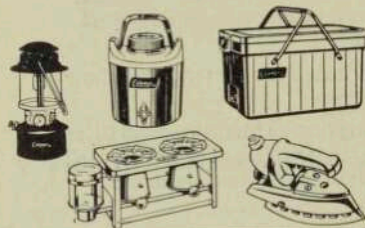
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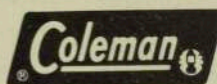


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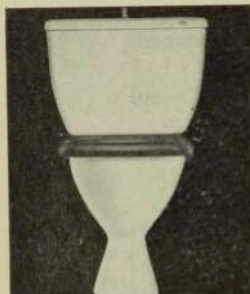
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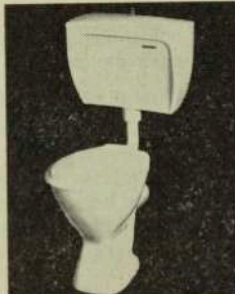
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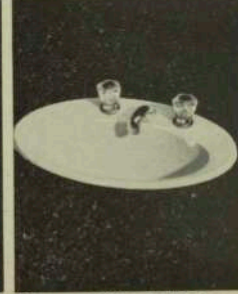
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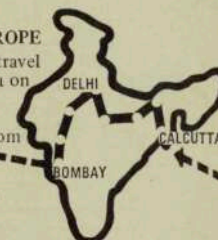
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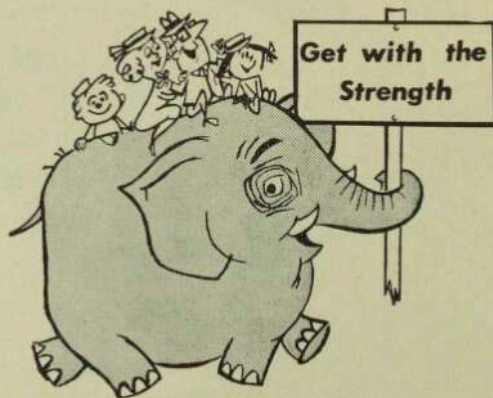
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Up Front with the Editor

I suppose it is what lawyers would call "a notorious fact" that prices are high in Tahiti. But you can't make that statement and simply leave it at that, because the paradox is that not all prices are high — some things in Tahiti are good value indeed — but why the variations?

For instance, a couple of miles in a taxi will cost the visitor about \$3 Australian, and almost double after 11 o'clock at night, when there is a heavy and inexplicable surcharge. But for less than \$5 you can fly the 10 or 11 miles between Tahiti and her sister island of Moorea. For \$3 you can take a long and pleasant boat trip to Moorea.

And for a flat 20 cents you can travel just about anywhere you want on Tahiti in one of the many clean and fast buses—the famous *trucs*. Again inexplicably, the buses disappear from dusk to dawn, leaving the visitor in the hands of the avaricious taxi drivers.

Good French wine is not expensive by the bottle in Tahiti's shops (it is considerably more costly in the hotel dining rooms). Less than \$2 will buy you an excellent vintage at the corner store. For a mere 80 cents, with something back on the bottle, you can buy a litre of drinkable rough red.

Yet you'll pay anything from 45c to 60c for a meagre 10 oz bottle of locally-brewed beer — considerably more in the bar, of course. They usually ask for \$1 there. Why should Tahiti beer be so expensive?

In view of Tahiti's reputation for high costs, you might be surprised to learn that Tahiti's hotel tariffs are comparable with those anywhere else, and might even be a shade better than the tariffs of some horrible hostels in Melanesia.

It's not the room rate that makes the Tahiti visitor look with horror at his final bill, but the "little extras", such as laundry and room service, and his continental breakfasts. (There is nothing little about his lunch, dinner and bar bills).

The extras are the reason for Tahiti having gained a reputation for high prices (not excluding the \$4 tax per

person extracted from the traveller as he departs from that fine airport terminal). Anybody who plans his trip to Tahiti merely on the basis of basic hotel tariffs is in for a rude shock.

In issuing this warning I am not—and please note it—attempting to turn visitors away from Tahiti. On the contrary, Tahiti is now more lovely than it was, which makes it beautiful indeed, and the people are perhaps even more friendly than they were, which makes them warm indeed, and Tahiti is an island to be visited. Nobody could claim he had seen the South Seas unless he included a visit to the New Cythera.

But it seems to me there is a lesson here for those territories which seek to make their money out of the tourist. Reputations travel with the speed of a jet, and travellers like to compare notes on where their dollars got the best value.

There is not much point in his hotel playing fair and square if much of the rest of the local business community takes the visitor for a sucker as soon as his sunglasses and camera are seen to emerge from the hotel foyer.

The average visitor, wondering in retrospect just how his money dissipated so swiftly and so soundlessly, is inclined to tar everybody with the same brush. He doesn't say, "Wine was cheap, but cab prices are a shocker!" He says, "Hell, Tahiti is expensive!"

It's true that if he took his eye from his camera viewfinder long enough he might perhaps find out about *le truc*, or the corner foodstand where he can eat, from a paper plate, half a tender roast chicken and enough french fries to last him till breakfast, all for a dollar.

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OUR COVER

This attractive picture shows a collection of traditional sculptures from Santa Ana, British Solomon Islands, carved from ebony. They are in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard K. Fox, of Honiara, and were photographed by Jacques Gourguechon. There is growing interest in South Pacific art, which is likely to receive even more attention following the staging of the South Pacific Arts Festival in Suva next May. There is, however, current controversy about the cost of staging the festival (see the comments at the recent SPC meeting, beginning on p. 53).

the time to search for the economies. They rely on local goodwill for protection against overcharging, and the local community must take collective blame if the visitor goes away feeling he hasn't got value for money. He will tell everybody about his unhappy experience, and he will return again only to those places where he gets value.

I don't preclude the hotels from these comments. They take the blame too if they follow a policy of inflating bar prices to gain on the swings what they missed on the tariff roundabout. Or if they keep tariffs higher than they need to be because they think it's what the traffic will bear.

Take the unhappy case of Papeete's Hotel Taaone, which closed at a moment's notice in September (PIM, Oct., p. 41). As we said then, there were a number of reasons for the closing of that once-famous hotel, and most of them are the subject of controversy anyhow. But those with experience in the travel business say that the Taaone failed to recognise that it had slipped as a first-class hotel, but it continued to charge first-class prices. It would have done better to have reduced tariffs and sought to attract those wanting a good hotel without the high-priced extras.

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You can say what you like, but value for money will get us customers in, whether they are selling us Tahiti or a mouse-trap. Any businessman who flies in the face of that fact does so at his own peril, and all the experts on tourism won't convince me that when it comes to value the tourist business is any different in principle from any other.

—Stuart Inder



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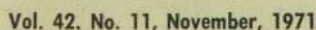
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Booming Vila (where the action is) won't back down on land speculation

The problems caused by Vila's boom growth rate and the future of the cattle and beef industry were the main concern of members of the New Hebrides Advisory Council when they met in Vila in October. But highlight of the session was a debate on a petition to the UN prepared by the Fiji law firm of Ramrakhas on behalf of the Na-Griamel land movement, which was roundly condemned.

The 24-man council (the Resident Commissioners, as joint presidents, and four ex-officio members who also attend, have no vote) was able to meet at all thanks only to a reprieve which extended its life for another year. Indeed, for a short time it ceased to exist because its two-year life ended on September 3 and the decision extending its life was not published until September 23.

The British and French Resident Commissioners gave the reason for the extension of life in their opening speech. Apparently the London and Paris governments are currently putting their heads together to sort out a number of issues obstructing progress in the group.

One issue is the constitution of the Advisory Council itself and it seems likely that elections will be taking place next year for a new kind of council, perhaps with an enlarged franchise for both New Hebridean and European members. And perhaps with more than simple advisory powers.

Thanks largely to the discovery of the New Hebrides as a tax haven, and the consequent inrush of solicitors, auditors, banks (Barclays, CBC and the Bank of NSW all declared within 10 days of each other in late September their intention to open branches) and even, in a few cases, the arrival of real businessmen, the demand for office space and housing in Vila is causing a major building boom.

On every side bulldozers are ripping platforms out of the limestone and local builders are so busy trying to complete fat contracts as fast as

possible to make room for the next, that minor contracts are going unbidden for.

The result of this growth is a real problem in town management. Council members were particularly concerned with the impossible demand made on the police and on Vila's narrow, bumpy streets by enormously increased traffic. They called on the Resident Commissioners to review completely current traffic regulations and increase the penalties for traffic offences, to establish a specialist joint traffic police unit, to review the insurance situation (at present the minimum required is only third party with \$8,000 cover) and to raise by a year the minimum ages for driving licences to cut down on skid-kid accidents.

The council also gave a sympathetic hearing to Mr. d'Hautesserre, a young VAT (Volontaire Aide

Technique) architect who had drawn up a plan for the use of the large area now being reclaimed from the sea along Vila's waterfront. Included in the plan were six-storey office blocks (the highest in Vila at present is three storeys) and a four-lane boulevard taking north-south traffic along the new seafront instead of congested Rue Higginson.

However, some members had reservations, particularly about the large office blocks on the reclaimed land which it was originally intended should be maintained as a green area.

Mr. Chauveau raised the question of compensation for the Rue Higginson businesses that had their view of Vila Bay—one of the loveliest in the Pacific—cut off by the new buildings but Mr. d'Hautesserre thrust this aside as a problem for the legal experts, as architects tend to do. However, the British Resident Commis-

New added value tax legislation was issued in Vila on October 8 to replace the controversial Joint Regulation No. 16 issued on August 2 (PIM, Sept., p. 25). Joint Regulation No. 22 of 1971 is a completely new text, re-written to include amendments suggested by the Advisory Council Standing Committee when it met in late August. Land speculators will find it no more pleasant than the original. The amendments are aimed primarily at softening the blow for local, long-term, landowners.

A rebate of tax, starting at 15 per cent. for over five years of ownership up to a maximum of 80 per cent. for over 50 years of ownership by the vendor, is allowed. In addition, although the tax applies on the sale of every plot of land subdivided after January 1, 1967, on hire purchase sales already in progress on August 2, it will only apply to instalments paid since then. Payments made previous to August 2 escape.

Other amendments differentiate between the tax applicable on rural subdivisions (50 per cent. of added value maximum) and urban subdivisions (25 per cent.) and provide for appeal to "the appropriate court" in the event of dispute over the added value assessment.

Despite the changes, the legislation maintains rigidly the original intention to stop speculative land subdivision, and to encourage such subdivisions as do take place to be carried out properly. The original legislation has already brought a halt to New Hebrides land sales in Hawaii, while its implications are studied by authorities there.

It is difficult to see how any buyer of a subdivision can now hope for any return on his investment for many years to come. With the New Hebrides joint administration also imposing a virtual ban on all but the most necessary immigration, the price of land outside the town areas, already artificially high, is not likely to rise.

Most of the speculative subdivision operations are well away from the towns, some so remote as to be virtually inaccessible.

sioner, Mr. Allan, agreed that compensation had to be considered.

The alarm caused among farmers by the discovery of *brucellosis* near Vila earlier this year showed itself in the serious concern expressed by the council for the protection of the beef and cattle industry. Beef is one of the main economic hopes for the future of the New Hebrides and so far, unlike most other Pacific territories, the group has taken few measures to protect itself properly against imported diseases. Strict quarantine and complex laboratory testing of all imported animals were called for, it was agreed.

The Resident Commissioners were asked to correct what was attacked as being false information supplied to the UN in a petition from the Na-Griamel movement. The petition had been prepared by Suva lawyers Messrs. Ramrakhas.

Quotations from the petition cited by the originator of the motion, Archdeacon D. A. Rawcliffe, included these: "Natives are being imprisoned and in many cases they have been terrorised off the land. The Administrations have proved extremely callous and indifferent to the cries of the indigenous people and new and sophisticated methods of clearing us off our land have been devised, and the methods of using police dogs have struck a new terror in the hearts of the indigenous people."

Talking of marriage, the petition said "customary marriage laws are not being recognised . . . the non-recognition of the marriage laws is an attempt to break down the social and the moral order which prevails in the New Hebrides . . ."

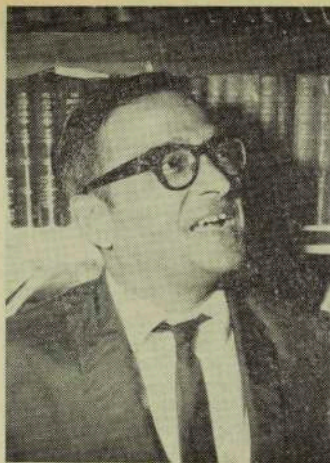
Also, "No real attempt has been made to educate the indigenous people".

To people in the New Hebrides such statements are so far from the truth as to be ludicrous.

Archdeacon Rawcliffe cited many more examples and proceeded to pour well-deserved scorn on most of them. About the police dogs "striking new terror", he commented that whoever wrote that must have "seen the Superintendent of Police walking his pet dog around Vila".

Archdeacon Rawcliffe quoted other inaccuracies made by speakers in the UN when the petition was discussed, and said his complaint was that the Special Committee on Colonialism apparently believed the stuff. The New Hebrides was surely entitled to have the facts put correctly in the UN.

Mr. George Kalkoa said the council should take action against the UN committee "for giving false



Mr. K. C. Ramrakha, senior partner in the Fiji law firm of Ramrakhas.

impressions of the Government of the New Hebrides".

Father Verlingue and Mr. Bob Paul took the view that the committee's "ravings" didn't require the honour of reply, and Father Verlingue added: "What we could perhaps do is see if this Mr. Ramrakha could be . . . if some action could be taken against him for slander, for defamation of character. If there is any way of getting at him by taking him to court then I think we would perhaps change these people's attitude; make them a little more responsible and serious with their writing things, and if he cannot be brought before the court he may be marked down as an undesirable alien in the New Hebrides. I don't know if this is possible from the legal point of view, but it is my proposal."

Father Leymang said he was in favour of taking "fairly strict measures" against the Na-Griamel movement, which was "sowing more and more disorder". He said Na-Griamel seemed to have had some good ideas in the very beginning, but it was now "going down, down, more and more".

Mr. Paul asked Mr. Allan whether he had had "any complaints from American land developers of Jimmy Stevens [of Na-Griamel] extracting money from them in exchange for no opposition to their land claim?" The Resident Commissioner said he personally had not.

Archdeacon Rawcliffe's motion (that the Resident Commissioners "urge the two metropolitan governments to take steps to correct the false information regarding the New

Hebrides which has been supplied to the UN General Assembly on behalf of Na-Griamel") was passed overwhelmingly.

While the council was considering the text of the re-drafted, controversial added-value tax legislation—main changes were the easing of the tax for long-term landowners and the elimination of retroactivity (see p. 22)—Mr. George Kalkoa elected to make a speech giving the undiluted views of New Hebrideans on the land issue. Essentially his theme was, "We wuz robbed", and that New Hebrideans would not be satisfied until the roots of the land issue had been dug out.

"Judgments have been proclaimed, but was justice done?" he said of Joint Court rulings on land claims. "We have been made fools and stooges of—perhaps that was the treatment my Grandpa had; as for me, I want justice."

Fellow member Bob Paul described the speech as "bitter" and said it seemed to him that the recent land legislation had caused a split between Europeans and New Hebrideans, even in the Advisory Council. For the first time, during the current session, said Mr. Paul, Adco members had tended to form separate groupings during their off-session hours. "New Hebrideans at one end of the verandah, Europeans at the other".

He seemed as surprised as many other people that younger New Hebrideans are finding a mind and a will of their own. They are no longer content to follow blindly the lead provided by Europeans, no matter how well-intentioned the latter might be.

RESERVED JUDGMENT IN TAX CASE

Judgment was reserved in the Australian High Court in October in an important case which will test the tax rights of the Commonwealth Government on Norfolk Island. Esquire Nominees Ltd. argued that the Commissioner of Taxation was not entitled to tax dividends received by a Norfolk Island company from a company in Australia. Argument centred around the source of the income involved, and the constitutional position of Norfolk Island was not argued. The issue was heard by Mr. Justice Gibbs.

PROGRESS OR IMPASSE? MICRONESIA'S FUTURE STILL IN THE BALANCE

From PIM correspondents in Honolulu

Depending on how you view it, the latest round in the two-year-old negotiations between the US and Micronesia on Micronesia's political future ended in October with hopes for more progress—or just another impasse over basic points.

Nobody could call it a successful meeting. Both sides will have to alter their positions before talks are resumed—and the meeting broke up without anybody fixing a date.

It was a complex session, held over eight days at the rambling Hotel Hana Maui, in one of Hawaii's most remote and undeveloped areas. The resort is one of the most expensive in the Hawaiian islands, and the Americans paid.

The American delegation was headed by Ambassador Franklin Haydn Williams, and the Micronesians by Senator Lazarus Sali, and it's probably true to say that both sides stopped talking when it was obvious there was going to be no further unanimity. But the Micronesians invited the American Government to another round, in Micronesia, before the January session of the Micronesian Congress.

Neither side negotiated effectively; both were aware that they could have done better.

The US made what appeared to be some major concessions. The Micronesians will be able to vote to choose their own political future (which is required by the UN anyway); they will write their own constitution and laws (so long as rights of American citizens and businesses are protected); they will control their own land (although questions remain on leases for military bases required by the US in the Marshalls, the Marianas and Palau, and it was not stated whether the US would need further land, and whether it would be entitled to store nuclear weapons in Micronesia).

This all added up to an offer of a Micronesian association with the US having many of the characteristics of the "free association" the Micronesians asked for. Commonwealth status is dead, but this new relationship would have an important drawback. Micronesians asked that free association be terminated at any time should either side want it that way. The US insisted that termination should only be by mutual consent—which would give the US

power of veto, and the free association would not be free at all.

As Senator Tosiwo Nakayama, one of the three members of the Micronesian Independence Coalition in the Micronesian delegation, saw it: "Mutual consent is a kiss of death!"

Thus the big question is just how much either side is disposed to compromise on this vital point.

The US argument was that even in offering termination on a mutual basis the US was making a significant concession on its past stand; that in any case it was doubtful if the US Congress would want to pour money into Micronesia for development programmes and American bases if the Micronesians could pull out at any point. Certainly the US tended to moderate its security interests during the discussions. In doing this it was showing a clearer perception of Micronesian attitudes (as it did in many other ways during the talks).

But stripped down to essentials, the US position was that it still believed in its right to use Micronesia for defence, and it still hoped to retain US sovereignty in Micronesia.

Not at any time during the talks did the Americans say the Micronesians could have sovereignty; what

the US was really offering was territorial status dressed in a fine new set of clothes.

Its delegation avoided answering probing questions, and it talked around crucial points.

An example was when the Micronesians attempted to find just what the procedure would be when they had to write their own constitution. The US didn't have the details, or if it did, wouldn't come clean. A sample of American gobbledegook, from Ambassador Williams:

"Precipitate change or termination against the will of the United States would have to be weighed against the continuing need for political stability in the Pacific Ocean area. Termination could adversely affect our ability to fulfil our responsibilities to ourselves, to Micronesia, and to the world community for the maintenance of international peace and security, and could diminish your capacity to fulfil your own future role in this regard."

Sali pointed out that the ability of Micronesia to unilaterally terminate its relationship with the US was "an essential protection for a small nation that wishes to maintain its identity while in a relationship

"VILLAGE PLOT" TO KILL EMANUEL

East New Britain District Commissioner Jack Emanuel, 52, was murdered on August 19 as a result of a plot hatched at secret village meetings several days beforehand. Rabaul District Court was told in October when evidence was heard against 21 Tolai men charged with Emanuel's murder. At the end of the 10-day hearing 14 went for trial with seven discharged.

The court was told Emanuel was stabbed to death with a wartime Japanese bayonet as he walked along a path at Kabaira Plantation with a village man, William Taupa, who acted as decoy. The killing was allegedly done by Anton Tovaliria, 24, who in a pre-arranged plan ran up behind the District Commissioner and plunged the bayonet into the right side of his chest. Other villagers were hidden in the bush, some allegedly to assist in the actual killing if Tovaliria wasn't up to it, and others to prevent possible interference from nearby police. The police were stoned by the villagers when the body was discovered.

There was a long-standing dispute over the Kabaira land, which is owned by Plantation Holdings Ltd. One defendant allegedly said villagers had decided the killing of a European would draw attention to their case for ownership. Other names had been on the death list besides Emanuel's. It was also claimed during the hearing that instructions for the killing had come from the Mataungan Association.

Those committed are Toviliria, Taupa, Alois Titi, Tolucas Toguria, Francis Tokarat, Tomano Tovoilo Tovuie, Aron Toliplip, Toleklus Topait, Joseph Tovuva, Clement Vavaula, Thomas Topainuk, Joseph Tomarum, Otto Kaliop and Thomas Togogol.

with a large and strong nation," irrespective of the US attitude to maintaining peace and security in the Pacific. In any case, said Salii in Honolulu later, long-term bases could be leased irrespective of any US-Micronesia association, as the US already did in Cuba.

The basic difference between American and Micronesian approaches at the talks was that the Micronesians believe they should have all the power and lease some of it to the US; the US believes it should retain power and lease most of it to the Micronesians.

Nowhere was this more obvious than in the matter of eminent domain (or final control) over land. Micronesia wanted the US to renounce the power for ever; America was not prepared to make a clear statement on land jurisdiction.

The usually soft-spoken Salii has suggested that if the Americans aren't more forthcoming on practical matters, such as the termination question, when the next round of talks is held, the Micronesians will switch to their second alternative—independence.

One key question hardly came up—the future of the Marianas District (above the separate US territory of Guam). Of this, Salii said as talks opened: "We recognise the aspiration of the people of the Marianas to share in the benefits that independence bestows on your great country by becoming more closely affiliated with the United States."

The US didn't bring the question up because it did not want to complicate the picture or seem divisive. But both sides said privately it was recognised that it was likely that the Marianas would separate from the other five districts and become a separate US territory.

So the talks ended. As the final communique said, "Areas of preliminary agreement as well as disagreements were more clearly defined". In terms of past sessions, that is progress.

It will take several months and some hard thinking and tough decisions in Washington and Micronesia to show whether it's progress toward a breakoff, or agreement.

FIREPROOFED?—The next regular session of the Congress of Micronesia will be in Palau, beginning on January 10 next year. The last regular session was cut short on February 20 when arsonists destroyed the meeting chambers in Saipan (PIM, March, p. 22), and it has now been decided to make Palau the new permanent site.



The PNG Assembly delegation to Canberra in October to discuss the future of Papua with the Minister for Territories, Mr. C. E. Barnes (centre). From left they are, Lepani Watson, Tore Lokoloko, Toua Kapena, Andagari Wabiria and Oala Oala-Rarua (leader). Photo: External Territories Dept.

Papuans want more

The possibility of Papuan secession came closer in October as a result of disagreement over a visit to Canberra of a PNG parliamentary delegation.

The five-man delegation met the Minister for Territories, Mr. C. E. Barnes, to press for a better deal for PNG'S 750,000 Papuans. The House of Assembly sent them after the Australian Government refused to appoint an all-party Australian parliamentary committee to tour Papua to find out the wishes of the people. There has been increasing dissidence among Papuan members of the PNG Assembly, who fear their territory is in danger of being overwhelmed by the wealthier and numerically larger New Guinea. Australia probably rejected the request because it doesn't want to encourage a breakaway movement.

The Canberra delegation had intended to press for a regional parliament for Papua among other things, but it became obvious before the delegation's departure that Canberra was not sympathetic. As a result, Speaker of the House, Dr. John Guise, at the last minute withdrew from the delegation and made direct submissions on his own behalf. He explained that the delegation was "ill prepared" for such a vital task.

His defection caused bitterness in the delegation. Leader Oala Oala-Rarua, who the previous month had won some international popularity as

chairman of the South Pacific Conference in Noumea (see p. 53), retorted that it was not the delegation, but Dr. Guise, who was ill-prepared. Guise, said his fellow Papuan Oala-Rarua, with more than a grain of truth, was making sure that he was not associated with a possible image-shattering failure in Canberra.

As it happened, the Canberra talks were not a failure, but as the wily Dr. Guise had at least suspected, they didn't gain much either. The delegation members did rather look as if they were "going like schoolboys to be lectured".

Mr. Barnes said the matter of constitutional safeguards for Papua was one for a select committee in the next House of Assembly (due in March following general elections). He said future visiting UN missions would be asked to report on PNG as a whole and not merely on New Guinea. The matter of "regional authorities" for PNG, to give Papua a greater say, would also be a matter for a select committee.

After listening to a long list of development needs the delegation said were required by Papua (hydro-electric development of the Purari River, copper mining in the Western District, an air service from Australia to Daru, development of forestry, fish and cattle industries, a road link between Papua and New Guinea), Mr. Barnes agreed to send a special consultant to study the problems of the less-

A gentle smile

developed areas of *Papua New Guinea* (not merely Papua).

In his own submission, sent with more fanfare and less personal effort, Dr. Guise said he believed in unity for PNG, but the Papuan people were "sad and dismayed" that most social, economic and political development had gone to New Guinea. Money had been spent in areas where the government believed it would get the best return, which was "good economics but dangerous politics".

He said, "If Australia wishes to disengage honourably, she dare not leave an economically crippled Papua and expect the Papuans to be happy with the arrangement". He said a regional or provincial system of government should be set up early in the life of the new House to "resist the pressures of a central government".

Meanwhile, back in Port Moresby, political life had been continuing, with millions more words spoken in the budget session of the House of Assembly.

Papua New Guinea's House of Assembly is notoriously unpredictable. As expected, the second reading debate on the 1971 budget was undistinguished and there was little enthusiasm for it.

But when the committee stage was reached and the appropriations to individual departments had to be approved, the members really let their hair down in a marathon debate which started shortly after lunch and, with a break for dinner, went on till two o'clock the next morning.

A substantial slice of this time was taken up with divisions on the application of the gag. Debate gagging is not a popular device in this parliament, and the usual line-up in such divisions is that those members who have already spoken are for the gag while those who still want to speak are against it—a fairly human reaction.

On this occasion the series of divisions produced two ties, with Chairman of Committees Wally Lussick casting his vote against the gag—a rather noble gesture in the circumstances.

In the Mother of Parliaments the reduction of an appropriation by a symbolic £1 brings the government of the day crashing down. Not so in Papua New Guinea. In 1966, the brash young First House showed its displeasure with the current budget by lopping \$50,000 off one of the appropriations. All that happened was that the official members smiled

gently and the Australian Government saved \$50,000 of grant money.

This year, as the life of the Second House draws to a close, the same ploy was tried again, this time unsuccessfully. East Sepik Regional's Michael Somare sought to lop \$80,000 from the Department of Labour's allocation, this being the cost of operating the Highlands labour scheme—a government run plantation labour placement service; while Angoram Open's Peter Johnson wanted to cut the allocation to the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries by \$10,000.

In both cases the move was in the nature of a protest; in Michael Somare's case against what he regards as the sub-human treatment of plantation labourers, and, in the case of Peter Johnson, against the neglect of the crocodile skin industry.

Protests against other appropriations were entered in less spectacular manner; and there was a good deal of waffling of a kind more suited to the second reading debate than to the committee stage.

The Appropriations Bill having been given its third reading at approximately 2 a.m., four subsidiary bills were passed through all stages at the rate of about two minutes per bill.

Land, pigs and women are the principal causes of strife among Papuans and New Guineans. Since 1963, the Land Titles Commission has been trying to sort out Papua New Guinea's numerous land disputes, which hold up the country's

development as well as providing flashpoints for inter-tribe violence. It has found it hard to keep abreast of the demand for its services, and in the House complaints about the delays which occur in bringing cases before the commission have been frequent.

The Land Titles Commission (Constitution, etc.) Bill 1971 is the latest of a series of bills amending the original ordinance, ostensibly for the purpose of speeding up its work. Some members, however, have suspected that they were also designed to diminish the commission's independence and make it more sensitive to the wishes of, and less likely to hand down decisions embarrassing to, the government.

A provision in the current bill that commissioners should be appointed for a seven-year period instead of, as formerly, for life consequently came under attack during the second reading debate. So much so that at the committee stage the government extended an olive branch by proposing that future indigenous commissioners should be appointed for life (that is, till retirement at 60), while expatriate ones would, in the sacred name of localisation, be appointed for periods of seven years or less. This compromise was accepted by the House.

A remarkable feature of the bill's committee stage was the government's unaccustomed willingness to accept or meet half-way amendments proposed by back-benchers. Cynical observers were left wondering whether it was a case of change of heart or of guilty conscience.

Localisation was very much in the air at this meeting. In relation to the public sector there was the government's White Paper on accelerated localisation, and an announcement that powers already possessed by the Public Service Board to give preference to local officers would be brought into operation. Then the House itself gave firm notice to the private sector that it is prepared to force the pace.

There was the adoption of a motion by Fr. Nilles, asking government and local government councils "to grant commercial land and business licences in rural areas to outsiders only on the condition that local natives are taken into partnership in developing these blocks and in participating in business activities".

More importantly, there was the passage of the Employment (Training and Regulation) Bill 1971, which, among other things, will give Papuans and New Guineans in certain occupations (to be declared from time to

Continued on p. 107

Earthquake death in New Hebrides

A man was killed, a child injured and Santo's wharf was badly damaged in an earthquake which struck the New Hebrides early on the morning of October 28. Several serious tremors followed the 'quake which was strength 7.4 on the Richter scale, but there was no panic and the people went calmly about the job of cleaning up.

The one fatality was that of a fisherman crushed by a boulder at Shark Bay outside the town.

A small wharf disappeared, a bridge was wrecked, buildings and machinery at Palekula fishery were badly damaged and many houses and their contents were damaged. Shops lost thousands of dollars-worth of goods.

RETURN TO THE ISLANDS

By SIR JOHN GUTCH

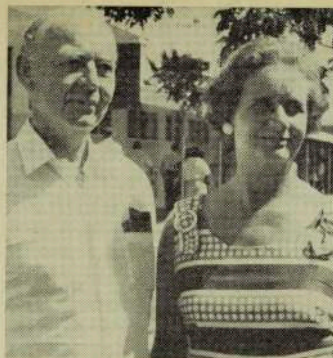
My wife and I have just returned from a visit to the New Hebrides and British Solomon Islands after an absence of 10½ years. When we left Honiara in January, 1961, at the end of my five-year term as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, the possibility of such a return visit seemed remote; indeed, we wondered whether, even if it became possible, it would be wise. In the event it has been an unforgettable experience.

Our visit was timed to enable us to take part in the concluding celebrations in the centenary commemoration of Bishop Patteson. We attended the Thanksgiving Service on September 26, in the beautiful new cathedral of St. Barnabas in Honiara, where the Archbishop of Melbourne, the Primate of Australia, preached a most impelling sermon and there were over 2,000 communicants—a moving tribute to the work started by Patteson in Melanesia a century ago.

During our visit we were frequently asked what changes we saw from the Solomons of our day. The changes have been staggering in their extent and variety.

The material development which one sees in and around Honiara is impressive. New buildings have sprung up on all sides. Mendana Avenue has been transformed from a dusty street with a preponderance of old Quonset huts into a busy, tar-sealed thoroughfare, still lined with shady trees, but flanked by new shops and offices.

Government departments, many of which had been housed in war-time hutments, now have modern, air-conditioned offices. The palm-thatched Government House, where I lived as High Commissioner, has disappeared. The High Commissioner's residence, spacious and well designed, stands back from the old site with park-like lawns running down to the sea. Housing development, too, is impressive. The ridges above Honiara are dotted with new houses and housing estates are creeping into the valleys and onto the hills farther back.



Sir John and Lady Gutch, on their return to Honiara. In this article for PIM, the former Western Pacific High Commissioner comments on changes.

—BSIP Information Service

Communications are vastly improved. In our day the only external air service from New Guinea operated only three times in the month and internal air services were non-existent. Now there are frequent services from Fiji and New Guinea, whilst there are few parts in the protectorate which cannot be visited by air.

Road development has been impressive, particularly on Malaita, and is continuing. We ourselves were able to make flying visits to Gizo and to Auki as well and an enjoyable tour by ship around the island of Ysabel with the High Commissioner.

On the economic front we were able to see rice development on the Guadalcanal Plains, the new herd of Brahman cattle recently arrived from Australia, and the CDC's oil palm trials, which are showing great promise. Timber extraction and regeneration are going well. Bauxite extraction on Rennell Island is imminent and other mining possibilities are in the wind.

Altogether one gets the impression that the protectorate now has a real chance of attaining the economic viability for which it has been striving for so long.

After a long absence, all this material progress hits one in the eye, so to speak. Development on the human side has also been striking, but is more difficult to assess.

We met many old friends in all sections of the community: this was one of the objects of our visit. Many Solomon Islanders are holding more responsible positions than in our day. An increasing number are going overseas for further education and training.

The new universities in New Guinea and Fiji are beginning to play their part.

Some of our most encouraging visits were those to educational institutions—amongst them the King George VI School and Selwyn College Secretary School, the Government Training College, the new Technical Institute, and the Patteson Theological Centre.

There is no doubt as to the enthusiasm of the staffs and the eagerness of the Solomon Islanders to grasp the new opportunities of equipping themselves for the future. The effect of all this can already be seen and made a deep impression on us. Some of the Solomon Islanders whom we met were more self-assured and confident, much easier to discuss problems with and readier to express their views.

And what does the future hold for them?

We have, of course, been frequently asked our view on the likely timing of self-government and eventual independence.

There has been steady progress on the constitutional front since I presided at the first meeting of the new Legislative Council shortly before my departure, and the High Commissioner has recently announced further possible changes in the present Governing Council and Committees. These are matters which a Select Committee of the existing council will discuss so that firm prospects can be put to the new council after the elections due in 1973. One hopes that this steady process of constitutional advance in consultation with the Solomon Islanders themselves will continue.

I remember expressing the view to PIM in 1961 that events in New Guinea might have a profound effect on the Solomons. That may well still be so.

No doubt rapid constitutional changes in New Guinea would excite impatience in some quarters in the Solomons—one or two impatient voices are already being heard. My feeling is, however, that in general Solomon Islanders will look shrewdly and critically at events in New Guinea and make up their own minds as to what would be best for themselves.

One further point—I think it is important for their future that the process of breaking down island prejudices, which still exist, should continue so that the Solomons can be welded into a nation which will hold together. The mingling of the younger generation from the different islands in secondary schools and in further education should help greatly in this process.

The Editor's Mailbag

JIMMY STEPHENS

Sir,—It is with sadness and regret that I must refer to the subject article written by Charlene Gourguechon (PIM July, p. 39) without prejudice to any concerned. I'm sure your valuable and usually unbiased magazine would not want to injure the character of any of your readers. Through misunderstandings such as this, much damage can be done to a person who has been acting in good faith to help his people. To place ourselves as judge and jury over the actions of a man earnestly doing the best he can with what little he has of Western education is very unkind.

Things take time; as I well know, we have been developing our cruising storeship freighter service for three years. We are about ready now, and with honesty we must say this service has been worked out mainly due to the direct efforts of Jimmy Stephens.

We have had many long conferences with him in Suva. He has waited patiently for me several times, and at my suggestion has been given refreshments to ease his fatigue. I am sorry if this has caused him embarrassment, as he has accepted my hospitality to avoid offending me. I am also responsible for him bringing his wife with him, as I asked him if he had a person who could speak good English to act as interpreter to avoid misunderstandings.

From what I have read, I wonder if Charlene Gourguechon has a good understanding of the people of the Pacific? Two weeks ago in London I spoke with somebody who had written what appeared to be a knowledgeable article on the Pacific. I found he spent one overnight stop at Nadi, all he saw of Fiji, and four days in Apia. This was his total experience in the Pacific. He is being quoted as an expert. No wonder people get the wrong idea.

I do not say Jimmy Stephens is as wise as Moses or Solomon. But the man who never made a mistake never made anything. He is trying his best, he lives frugally on his overseas visits, when he could be staying at the Grand Pacific, or Travelodge hotels. Traveling costs money, and he gets little help from many people. We ourselves have found certain Pacific Island interests would like to hold back the clock, and have done much to hinder

us and other organisations, so we can understand the difficulty Jimmy Stephens encounters, and we admire the courage he has shown to face up to the critics he meets. What he needs is guidance and help, not the ridicule and sarcasm he has been getting. We think it only fair to him this letter should appear to defend his name and his efforts.

W. G. CHESTER.

Basingstoke, Hants.
England.

TIGHT-ROPE WALKERS

Sir,—The letter from Lyle M. Nelson of Stanford, California (PIM, Aug., p. 9) intrigues me. As a travel writer I know all about those puff statements to which he alludes, but has he ever tried walking the tight-rope between reality and what the editor will print?

Just try putting in too many critical observations, and poof, back comes the ms. with a note—if this place has all these faults, why recommend anyone to go there?

I know—I've had it happen to me. Judy Tudor was more fortunate. Telling it "like it is", as the ungrammatical insist on saying, is not every editor's cup of tea—perhaps because he too must bow to the advertiser. In any event, the travelling reader gets only half-truths in most cases.

Perhaps Mr. Nelson has some suggestions for those of us who try to do an honest job—and can only get a small part of our message across.

EUNICE T. JUCKETT.

East Hampton, New York.

RUBBER STAMPING IN BSIP

Sir,—

In valiant defence
Of his committee,
King David declared,
"The exhaustion of resources
Is the road to independence (by 1975)".

That sums up the statement by the Chairman of the Natural Resources Committee of the BSIP Governing Council, Mr. David Kausimae (PIM, Sept., p. 21). According to your Honiara correspondent, King David signed the Fishing Survey Agreement on behalf of the BSIP Government because he wants his country to be independent, politically by 1975. Why and for what?

Explicit in King David's argument

is his belief that this survey will most probably result in the creation of a fishing industry which would, in turn, bring in much-needed additional income to the economy. Whether or not this is right is still to be seen. Nonetheless, it seems to me that King David aims to establish as many industries as possible, regardless of the consequences, so that the country may be in a better financial position before political independence comes to the Solomons. This is a fair aim but it, alone, is not sufficient. There are many other equally important factors.

For instance, some recognisable Solomon Islands common identity, social services which will aid Solomon Islanders, not only to better their living standards, but also to create in the people an awareness of their ambitions and shortcomings, cultural, economical, political and religious, and increase their ability to operate viably under a foreign system of government. Most important, perhaps, is the fact that, with political independence comes limitless responsibility.

As far as I am aware (as a Solomon Islander) of the situation, these factors are given very little consideration. At their worst, they are non-existent.

The ability to shoulder responsibility is manifested by the ability to think independently under all sorts of circumstances, to be willing to listen and accommodate opinions that might be contrary to one's own, and to discriminate between what is advantageous and what is not. All these have to be learned by experience and over a long period, though some may be inborn qualities. They cannot be learnt effectively if one resorts to the degrading practice of rubber stamping, which seems to be the common feeling in the Solomons about some Governing Council members.

I hold strongly that rubber stamping as such cannot contribute constructively towards the attainment of self-government, and, ultimately, self-determination which, I believe, are the two major aims of Solomon Islands political thinking at present.

FRANCIS J. SAEMALA.

Wellington, NZ.

WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY

Sir,—PIM (Oct., p. 95) reports that ex-Fiji politico James Anthony as telling the Australian High Commissioner at the University of the South Pacific that, "the White Australia Policy does no credit to your country".

It is beyond dispute that many Fiji nationals have a legitimate grouse against Australia's immigra-

tion formula. Particularly affected are those non-European civil servants in Fiji who apply for a six-month permit to stay in Australia while on leave.

However, strange as it may seem to most Fiji people and some Australians, James Anthony, his sister, brother and family and the elder Mrs. Anthony have all received better treatment from the Australian authorities than their fellow-countrymen.

James, himself, was given a substantial scholarship from the Australian National University to write for his doctorate in political science. One of the younger Anthony girls was given permission to come to Australia and she left the country only when she decided to marry in Canada. James' brother Patrick was given a visa in 1969 to attend a trade union congress in Canberra and in the following year was given a 12-month student's visa to study at a college in Sydney. His wife and three children followed. After completing two months of his 12-month course, Patrick left the college and is now working in Sydney, having been given an extension of his entry permit.

What many are asking is, why is it that the Anthonys and others can obtain these concessions while other potential migrants with no connections are, if they are non-Europeans, either forced to leave or cannot come to Australia at all?

ALAN HAMILTON,
Randwick, Sydney.

DEATH OF ILSA

Sir,—It may interest your readers to learn of the passing of my daughter Ilsa Therese Gooderham, who died on Monday, September 27.

Ilsa was born at the Prince Ngu Hospital in Neiafu, Vavau, Tonga, on July 18, 1968, while I was the Chairman of the Methodist District there. Later we moved to Nukualofa when I became President of the Methodist Conference until February this year. Our daughter was diagnosed as having an inoperable tumour (glioma) on the brain stem and X-Ray therapy was begun immediately. This was under the supervision of Dr. Minty, whose father was a resident doctor in Nukualofa in the 1920s and who himself was born in Nukualofa.

This sickness forced my resignation from the presidency of the church in Tonga and our continued residence in Australia. Ilsa passed away after six months illness. She has always had a very special place in the hearts of the Tongan people. The Tongan com-

munity of Melbourne gathered at the graveside and sang hymns to pay their final respects.

Although she was only a little child of three years, I thought you might be able to find a place in PIM for a little friend who was known and loved by many of the people at Vavau, Haapai and Tongatapu.

(Rev.) JUSTIN J. GOODERHAM,
South Springvale,
Victoria.

SECHSTROH RIVER

Sir,—Quite some time ago I wrote asking for information regarding the identification today of the *Sechstroh River* named by a German expedition in the 19th century, but I received no replies.

However, inquiries were pressed in Europe, and the *Museum Fur Volkerkunde* in Berlin has informed me that according to some documentation they possess, the former *Sechstroh River* is known today as the *Tami River*.

Can this be confirmed, I wonder, by any residents of the Territory of Papua New Guinea today?

(Rev.) A. H. VOYCE,
Postal History of NZ Inc.,
Milford, Auckland.

THAT RACIST COVER

Sir,—Not having had Mr. Saunana's advantage of a university education no doubt leaves me at a disadvantage in many ways.

And I feel rather awed by his perspicacity and educational proficiency, especially in the field of English, when I note that (PIM, Sept., p. ii), it has taken him only 618 words to say . . .

"I HATE EXPATRIATES".
K. O. WORCESTER.

Wewak.

Mr. G. F. W. ZIMMER

Sir,—Regarding the report of the death of my husband Mr. George F. W. Zimmer (PIM, June, p. 127), he did not receive the French Croix de Guerre but was made a Chevalier de Legion d'Honneur de France, which is the highest honour France can give to a serving officer. Among his many "dog-fights" in the air and successes was the shooting down of Max von Muller, who was one of the well-known von Richthofen's ace pilots. Incidentally, my husband was one of the six pilots to be awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross when it was struck in 1918.

NAN ZIMMER,
Wishaw, Lanarkshire,
Scotland.



- What are they doing? They are prospecting on New Guinea's Tarua River, in the New Guinea Highlands, in 1930. Who are they? The two central figures are Reg Beazley and Ernie Shepherd, members of the now famous Akmana team which we believe was first to contact the Highlands wigmen and bring back wigs. Their exploits were reported in PIM in April and March this year. The pictures we published included this one, when we wrongly named the fellow under the hat as being Sam Freeman. For posterity and for Ernie Shepherd, now 73 and living in Sydney, we happily put the record straight.



Tropicalities

SLAMMING FIJI'S DOOR

Fiji's immigration regulations are giving massive headaches to companies and tourist agencies. To companies driven nearly frantic by the increasing pressure of "localisation" demands, and to tourist agencies inundated with complaints about the unreasonable visa regulations.

One of Fiji's oldest companies, Burns Philp (South Sea) Co., Ltd., has sold a subsidiary, Burns Philp (New Hebrides) Ltd. One reason given for the reluctant sale was the "increasing difficulty the South Sea Company is experiencing in managing its affairs because of the effects of localisation in Fiji".

"This policy", chairman Sir Maurice Scott said in October in the annual report, "is now being administered with increasing severity and has no apparent regard for the serious effect it is having on the company's ability to control and manage diverse operations, not only in Fiji, but in the overseas territories".

Dozens of companies can echo the same complaint. Many employers are developing ulcers over their struggles to clear the hurdles put in the way of engaging qualified staff from overseas. One of the worst is the requirement of an employer to put a period to the time he will need his expatriate employee, to the time taken to train a "local" for the job and, even, to give the "local's" name.

In positions where qualities and attributes recognised as making for efficiency are abstract ones, fulfilling such a requirement is almost impossible.

But the noisiest uproar is coming from the tourist agencies and the airlines over the visa regulations. These were changed recently and the effect of the change was immediate. Scores of tourists from countries which had no visa abolition agreement with Fiji found themselves barred.

Ten Mexicans who wanted to spend two days in "Friendly Fiji" were turned away, virtually on the doorstep, in September and two more from the same country recently spent 25 hours in the transit lounge at Nadi

Airport until their aircraft took off. A woman with a Spanish passport, who had a visa problem, spent all night at the airport terminal before anyone with enough authority could be located to sort out the problem.

Incensed at the lack of consideration by the immigration authorities, who did not wait until news of the regulations change could be made known in other countries, the travel industry recently protested to the Minister of Labour.

The Fiji Visitors Bureau board met on October 19 and one member, Mr. Dick Warner, managing director of travel agents Hunts of the Pacific, described the visa position as serious and deplored the lack of consultation between the government and the tourist industry.

The bureau suggested that, as an interim measure, tourists arriving without visas should be supplied with them at the airports.

The immigration laws may also take the gilt off the gingerbread for those people overseas who are buying home-sites in places like Deuba's Pacific Harbour.

The possession of such a home will not guarantee the owner a place in Fiji's sun for all time.

According to the Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, those people with an assured income who want to retire to Fiji would be welcome to come, but they wouldn't be allowed to work, and those with homes who wished to pay only periodic visits to their property would have to be satisfied with the present regulations which allow them a permit to reside for up to six months in any year.

Fairies or big brother?

The fairy ring of little white mushroom domes and long, white, windowless caravans tucked fairly unobtrusively away in a corner of Nadi Airport has always been a matter for wondering locals to natter about (PIM, June, p. 24).

Like mushroom rings do, it popped up overnight in November, 1966, occupied by men with distinctly American voices and definite military manners.

What excited curiosity was that although they never seemed to be

seen in uniform, some occasionally appeared to be toting guns. For the next three years neither the US Consulate in Suva nor the Fiji Government would acknowledge that the fairy ring was there.

After a year or two the listing "US Air Force Detachment 441" sidled into the pages of the public telephone directory. That may have been a security slip. Intrigued local journalists who instantly rang the number to ask: "Who are you, what are you doing there and why?", met with an earful of secretive, heavy breathing and then a mumbled reference to the Suva consulate.

But the consulate was not at all helpful. And it would get terribly embarrassed when one of the long white caravans was spotted from time to time on Suva Wharf while being shipped in or out of Fiji.

Told that a newspaper wanted some caption details to go with a photo of the caravans the consulate wailed: "Don't do that. Need anyone know they're there?"

Despite their civilian disguise, the Americans at Nadi, never numbering more than about 40, behaved as US servicemen abroad usually do. They successfully muscled in on all the single available girls, monopolised the local bars, and moaned about the time they had to suffer in Fiji before getting home to the good old USA.

Prodded again, the consulate referred queries to the Fiji Government. This responded by acting as if it had never received them. Two years ago, prodded once more, the consulate hummed and hawed and after a day or two said that Washington, DC, had decided to satisfy local curiosity.

One *Fiji Times* reporter would be allowed to walk through the mushroom ring just once. The mass of electronic dials and wires he saw didn't mean much.

"Just meteorological research," he was assured. "Electronic equipment housed at the installation has been used to measure and record data on electrical disturbances and barometric changes in the upper atmosphere."

What kind of disturbances? Ones caused by missiles and bombers and satellites whizzing through space?

"Er, no. This data assists in determining the size and intensity of storm centres and in tracking their movement."

So why all the secrecy about the weather? How about storm centres of, say, nuclear intensity, hovering around Mururoa?

Those questions weren't answered and now probably never will be.

In October the US Consulate an-

nounced that because of "continuing budgetary considerations" the 441st USAF detachment would be pulled out of Nadi for good by December 31.

Opposition ahead for Cooks Premier

Formidable opposition is looming for Cook Islands Premier Mr. Albert Henry in the shape of a new party which Dr. Tom Davis, one of Rarotonga's most distinguished sons and an internationally-known research physician, has said he will form to fight the next elections.

But Mr. Henry, who doesn't seem to be worried, has dismissed the report as "propaganda to revive the people in the islands".

Dr. Davis was home in July and August from the United States for the first time since 1952 (PIM, Sept., p. 84) and since returning to his job seems to have done a bit of heart-searching about his home islands.

The result was a letter from him to Mr. Mana Strickland, secretary of the United Cook Islanders Party in which the doctor said he will return to the Cook Islands in time to take part in the campaign for the general elections scheduled for May next year.

PIM was told that it is Dr. Davis' intention to found a new political party to be called the Democratic Party.

Already, there are signs that his new party will win support. The United Cook Islanders Party, through its leader, Dr. Manea Tamarua, said it was considering the situation and may make a formal request to Dr. Davis for amalgamation with the new Democratic Party for the benefit of the Cook Islands people.

But Mr. Henry, speaking to reporters in Auckland on October 5, pooh-poohed the story which, he said, had not been confirmed and he doubted whether Dr. Davis would stand at all.

He described Dr. Davis as an old friend, "a professional man and not a politician".

The Premier sounded as if he didn't think much of Dr. Davis' chances of taking the premiership from him, but, in any event, he would give him a job as he said the doctor could assist with problems of health and malnutrition. With his experience he would be a big help to the Medical Department.

The Premier didn't seem to hold out much hope for the success of any opposition to his party, the Cook Islands Party. He said the opposition



Dr. Tom Davis . . . old friend of Premier Henry.

in the Cooks was getting smaller and smaller.

Dr. Davis plans to return home in the way he left it 19 years ago—in his 43 ft yacht *Miro* in which he spends most of his leisure time from his job as research physician with the American firm of Arthur D. Little Inc.

Distant fields less hazy?

Did members of a PNG commission inquiring into alcoholic drinking wear blinkers on a visit to Fiji? Or, was their visit on a Sunday when the public bars were shut?

They came back to Port Moresby, according to the chairman, Mr. Justice Clarkson, speaking in Port Moresby on October 14, with the idea that Fiji, the New Hebrides and the British Solomon Islands "did not share Papua New Guinea's associated problems of violence and lawlessness . . . lawlessness and violence as a result of excessive drinking was rare, and in some cases non-existent in Fiji, the British Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides".

Apparently, no one had told them about the killing of a police inspector in Suva by a drunk (PIM, Aug., p. 30), the wholesale arrests for drink offences—79 one weekend—and the fights and assaults reported almost every weekend in Suva and other centres of population.

But the commission, which has been hearing evidence for several weeks in various centres in PNG, has been told of many problems associated with New Guinea's drinking.

Mrs. Sebea Tamarua, representing three groups in Port Moresby, told of the lack of communication between husbands and wives because of drink, the lack of money, the beating of wives and the bad behaviour in the streets.

The groups she represented wanted total prohibition, but she, herself did not hold that view. She advocated the closing of licensed premises at 6 p.m.

The Hoteliers' Association said hotels were suffering from vandalism and in public bars—where "there was a strong anti-white feeling"—exposed plumbing fittings had a life of only a few weeks. One Port Moresby hotel lost 36 dozen glasses a week, even though many drank straight from the bottle, and some publicans had to install barricades along the bar front for protection against missiles.

The hoteliers blamed the police for repeated failure to put down disorders and not sending regular patrols to hotels. They also claimed penalties were too light.

The police blamed the hoteliers, alleging failure to co-operate and instances were quoted where police had fought their way into a hotel only to find the licensee and his staff had vanished. One hotelier pointed out, however, that five men had been killed on his premises in the last three years.

The police admitted there was a problem with some policemen being unwilling to arrest troublemakers belonging to their own tribes.

Community development worker Mrs. Tamo Diro suggested that wives should be trained by the government to deal with drunken husbands. Another suggestion on similar lines came from Port Moresby Councillor Mahiro Kivovia who wanted the pay packets of heavy drinkers handed over intact to their wives.

Welfare officer Mrs. Thelma Price, with long Port Moresby experience, poured cold water on this one. The wives would gamble away the wage packets as quickly as the husbands would drink it, she said.

The picture she painted was a gloomy one—children stealing drink at their parents' behest; 12-year-olds drunk on sherry and full-scale inter-tribal battles.

Much of the criticism at the inquiry was aimed at the public servants, both Australian and indigenous.

Their efficiency, said Western District Commissioner Ken Brown, was declining at an alarming rate because of heavy drinking, but penalties under public service regulations.

were so light that punishment was a laughing matter.

Mr. Brown also alleged that—

- At Daru, the people on a regular wage lived from pay-day to pay-day for a fortnightly bender;
- At least \$6,000, nearly half Daru's fortnightly pay cheque, went each pay weekend on liquor; and
- Last Christmas 4,000 bottles of dry sherry were sold at Daru.

Another aspect of the problem was touched on by Percy Chatterton, MHA, who attacked the drinking cult.

"Every effort should be made to avoid the situation in Papua New Guinea in which beer is sentimentalised as in Australia," he said.

The commission has received many prescriptions to cure the problems. These include, reducing the liquor trading hours, teaching children about the effects of heavy drinking, heavier penalties for drink offences, the policing of hotels by village and community elders, "beer only" licences, weaker beer with a tax reduction on it and a bigger tax on spirits and sherry.

The view that drinking hours should be cut led to the submission by the Police Commissioner, Brigadier N. A. M. Nicholls, that this should also apply to the clubs.

They were almost wholly patronised by expatriates, he said, and it had been claimed that this was a source of "racial discomfort" to indigenes who saw expatriates drinking in clubs when hotels and taverns were closed.

The horror of a \$1 million handout

The whys and wherefores of New Zealand's financial obligations to its protectorates—Niue in particular—arose during a Suva news conference for the touring NZ parliamentary delegation in September.

Mr. R. E. B. Peren, head of the South Pacific division of NZ's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, remarked on one reaction he'd met in Fiji.

A respected Suva citizen, he said, had expressed "horror" that 5,000 Niueans received a \$1 million-a-year handout between them.

"The suggestion was that this was immoral, that it was too much . . . that chaps ought to look after themselves", he said. Mr. Peren added that New Zealand's own attitude was that it did indeed have a responsibility to Niue.

He conceded that there were some inequalities in the pattern of New Zealand aid to the South Pacific, but said, "Over the next 10 years there

will be a change in the pattern of our aid and relationships, which will reflect the new constitutional situation in the region. We will tend to deal more equally with various territories".

Leader of the delegation, Mr. H. R. Lapwood, said he did not altogether agree with suggestions that New Zealand should give more aid to the South Pacific because there were always people to think up ways and means of how the country should be spending money.

W. Samoa's Fono is really modern

Western Samoa's ultra-modern Fono House is now completed but it will not be officially used until the Independence Day celebrations in June next year.

Built at a cost of \$185,000, it contains the latest furniture and equipment including the most modern simultaneous translating equipment from New Zealand.

Foundations of the new legislative department building nearby have been laid but further work has been stopped because materials have not arrived.

On the airport project, more than 50 per cent. of the dredging is done. Half of the new terminal buildings and the runway are also completed.

Director of Works Mr. Leslie McQuitty indicated that the first 5,000 ft of runway suitable for the operation of Air Pacific jets would be ready by next April and the rest of the airport and road projects by the end of next year.

The new Fono House was financed with a loan from New Zealand and the airport project with a \$US2.4 million loan from the Asian Development Bank.

Church council quizzed

The Melanesian Council of Churches has had a lively annual meeting at Baiyer River Baptist mission in the Western Highlands of New Guinea. The council began by welcoming the Roman Catholic Church into full membership, thus making the MCC one of the relatively few national councils of churches which include the Catholics.

This has given rise to a certain amount of tension in some quarters, but on the whole the meetings went off cordially.

MCC delegates showed some disenchantment both with the World Council of Churches and with the proliferating consultations and semi-

nars held under the auspices of the World Council or other bodies.

They passed a resolution expressing concern that the World Council was inviting people from PNG to attend its commissions as advisers, without first consulting either the MCC or those territory churches which are members of the council.

The resolution was prompted by recent invitations to Tolai John Kaputin and trade unionist Albert Maori Kiki, both of whom are controversial figures locally.

On the subject of consultations and seminars, everyone seemed to be asking in effect, are they really worthwhile? In particular, they wanted to know why experts had to be brought expensive distances from overseas, when in the opinion of many delegates there were already people in the area who could be used just as effectively.

Delegates also felt that far too often participants in seminars and consultations failed to pass on what they had learnt, so that the church, country and people derived little benefit from the programmes.

In its new assertive mood of aggressive questioning, the MCC fired off a resolution asking the World Council to clarify the aims, objects and benefits of a proposed consultation on social and political maturity in the South Pacific.

'Down with shorts' cries festival director

"Take off your shorts and throw away your paper ribbons," was the cry from the heart of South Pacific Festival of Arts director Victor Carell to the Fijians in October. But he wasn't advocating nudity. He was condemning the use in Fijian arts of anything but traditional materials.

Lamenting the preponderance of khaki shorts, plastics, crepe paper, wrist watches and the like in Fijian *meke*s and the use of kerosene tins for drums, Mr. Carell appealed to "every leader in the South Pacific to make a concentrated drive for the resurrection and preservation of traditional customs and good taste in art".

He wanted the "elimination of tasteless early European contact residues and of stop-gap puritanical fashions such as putting certain island women into men's singlets for public ceremonies".

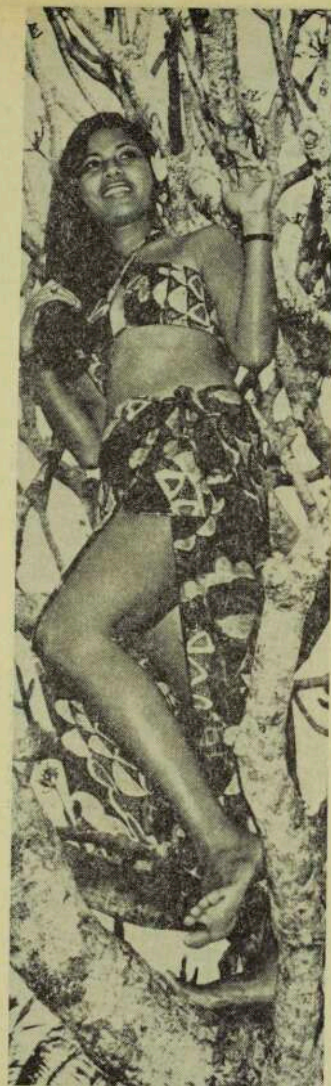
One suggestion he made was the return of the original loincloth or brief athletic underpants dyed brown and not "European shorts glaringly out of keeping with gracious *voivoi* skirts".

People

● Mr. Fred Betham's appointment as secretary-general of the South Pacific Commission has been hailed with enthusiasm by the Western Samoa Government and Press. "Bravo" cried one newspaper in an editorial. So far as the Samoan masses are concerned, however, they see the SPC as something of a mystery and his appointment in the nature of a political eclipse. Hence, Mr. Betham must be worried in case his image of an astute politician and a competent Minister of Finance fails to survive his sojourn in Noumea or wherever else the SPC may move its HQ. One thing he is certain of is that, he says, he will make no sweeping changes in his new office at the outset. His administrative policies will be conservative and follow closely the guidelines already established by his predecessor, Mr. Afoa-fouvale Misimoa, at least until he sees the need for change. "I will have a flexible outlook and attitude," he said.

● Well known in the Solomons as managing director of Lever's Pacific Plantations Pty. Ltd., from which he retired in 1960, Mr. James Sparkes is well on the way with his second business career which he began three years ago when he joined the T. B. Hampton group of companies in Australia. Now he has been made their shipping manager. Mr. Sparkes has worked in plantations in the Solomons and the Belgian Congo.

● Wearer for the past three years of three United Nations hats in Sydney, Dr. Donald C. Dunham left Sydney for home in the United States on October 29 to wait for his next posting. Three days before leaving, he welcomed his successor, 50-year-old Dr. Frank A. Bauman, another American, as representative in Australia for the United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF and the UN's High Commission for Refugees. Dr. Bauman, a BA from Stamford University and law graduate from Yale Law School in Connecticut, who's also studied international law at London University, is no stranger to the Pacific Islands which will form much of his sphere of operations. During World War II he served as a Japanese interpreter with the 1st Marine Division in the



● Tarzan's mate Jane? No, it's Fiji's Miss Hibiscus, Verna Thomas, posing in a frangipani tree.

Tongan waters, he sent some of the abalone to the Smithsonian Institute in the United States. He has now been told by Dr. Harald A. Rehder, of the US National Museum that the sub-species of abalone, which comes from the Haapai Group has been named *Haliotis Sepiculata* Fatui Rehder, 1971.

● Mr. W. R. (Bill) Hosking, deputy director of the Cook Islands Agriculture Department, has retired after 40 years in the government service. He joined as a district fruit inspector in 1930 and his accumulated knowledge of the industry, particularly regarding citrus fruits, places him in the top rank of fruit experts in the South Pacific. He was recently nominated chairman of the newly-formed Cook Islands Primary Producers Marketing Board.

● Ex-Royal Navyman Mr. D. H. Gibson has been appointed Fisheries Development Officer to the GEIC. Aged 28, and married with one daughter, Mr. Gibson qualified as a naval radar simulator and at the time of his appointment to the colony was a sub-lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve.

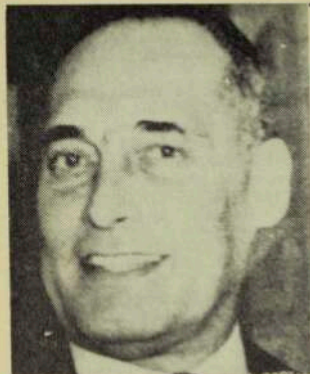
● Tonga's Prime Minister and King Taufa'ahau's brother, Prince Tu'ipelehake, and wife Princess Melenaita became grandparents in September. Their second daughter, Princess 'Elisiva Fusipala, wife of Hahano Vaha'i, gave birth to a son in the Kapiolani Hospital in Honolulu. The new prince was named by the king Fatafehi Nikotimasi Laufilonga Kakau Vaha'i.

● Pope Paul has appointed Bishop Martin J. Neylon as the new Vicar Apostolic of the Caroline and Marshall Islands from September 20. Bishop Neylon succeeds Bishop Vincent I. Kenally, who was Vicar Apostolic for 14 years.

● Dr. William Vitarelli, 60, popular long-time officer of the Trust Territory Government, Saipan (he's been in the TT since 1950) is to become Director of Research at the University of Guam in November. And in October another well-known TT officer, Bill McGrath, an Australian who has been there since 1966, left Saipan for a new job in Honolulu, where he becomes director of land management for C. Brewer and Co. The McGraths are also well-known in PNG, where Bill and wife Eleanor were with the Administration for many years.

Peliliu campaign in the Western Carolines and later was at the Guam submarine base. After the war he studied and helped to prepare a report for US President Truman on the economic effects of the atom bombing of Hiroshima. One of his pet activities is the strengthening of friendship ties with the Japanese.

● John Fatu, of Maufanga, Tonga, has had a sub-species of abalone named after him. Interested in the various species of shells found in



● Edouard Pentecost, local boy who made good . . . His death stirred the island. (See opposite page.)

Pacific Islanders would no doubt be surprised at an offer of "millionaire's cabbage" at \$10 a tin, surprised at least when they learn that "millionaire's cabbage" is none other than the heart of coconut palm, used for salad making. The offer to supply this food was apparently made recently to Sydney restaurateurs, in a bid to treat gourmets to something really special.

Here in Noumea, where several restaurants already offer this delicacy, one is tempted to wonder whether Anglo-Saxon visitors would recognise this dish when they see it on the French menu as "salad de coeur de cocotier". Served with French dressing, it is offered at one-fifth the proposed Australian price.

And then, one wonders how many other treats visitors here miss out on, simply because they don't know that "croissants" and "café au lait" can be so much more fun for breakfast than tea and toast, or that if you really do want a simple dish like ham and cheese jaffle, you have to ask for "un croq M'sieur", in a small snack bar.

Noumea restaurants are worth exploring, provided you check which is their "closed" day and that you arrive at suitable hours—preferably no later than midday for lunch and best after seven at night. If you are tempted by some of the ready-prepared French or

Cabbage and French cooking

NEW CALEDONIA DIARY
with
HELEN ROUSSEAU
in Noumea

Indonesian food in downtown supermarkets, Georges Lavoix in his new Isle de France Hotel has at last provided what visitors have been waiting for—tea-making facilities and a fridge in each room, to cater for light snacks.

Noumea offers plenty of feasting material, and not only for the palate, but for the eye also.

The beginning of October saw the streets of Noumea flooded with carnival-atmosphere crowds for a day, as local stores offered supposedly bargain wares on the pavements, in the now-annual "Braderie". The city's shopping area has considerably expanded over the past year to cater for the 6,000 settlers who came to the island last year alone. Gone are the days when you needed to find a craftsman, even to build a couple of kitchen cupboards.

Modern furniture stores have appeared and established a good trade with the new arrivals. In addition there has been a proliferation of smart fashion shops, with luxury evening bags, shoes and frocks all flown in from Paris. Most stores had something to offer for the "Braderie", from suede pantsuits to garden spades, with all manner of refreshments to sustain folks' shopping appetite, along the way. The "Braderie" has come to be an extension of the island's main festival day, which is September 24, the anniversary of French taking-of-possession.

You need to be a scrutinising shopper when you're hunting for bargains. If you don't know your size in French clothes, be wary, since the moment of frenzied jostling on the pavement will not

be the time for you to find out that it's 40 inches to the metre and that Australian women's size 12 is French size 40, for example.

Of course, it's an open day for photographers, who can study faces from all around the French Pacific, from French Africa and the Caribbean, from Indonesia and Vietnam or fresh faces, newly-disembarked from Paris.

Special visitors from France recently included two young cyclists who flew out to join the fifth annual Tour de Caledonie bicycle race around the island. They joined two Australians, a Tahitian, a New Zealander and 17 Caledonians to make a field of 23 competitors in the 600-mile trial.

The cyclists seemed to have more courage than many a suburban motorist as they laboured in heat and sweat along stony, dusty roads to link up the main centres of the island. With vivid daily coverage by Press, radio and television, they brought the inhabitants of the whole island together for 10 days of awe and suspense.

Veteran organisers following the tour were Jean-Louis Bonnard and Maurice Ducoin, accompanied by a whole caravan of supporters and tyre-changers, not forgetting the gendarme escort on motorcycles.

Second major sporting event of the month was the soccer match between New Caledonia and a visiting team from Western Suburbs, Sydney: the locals won 1-0. The match was seen as a gesture to cover up the blunder which occurred over the first Oceania Soccer tournament scheduled for Noumea late October, between Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Fiji, New Hebrides and Tahiti.

The contest was called off by New Caledonia after a cable was received late September from the Australians saying they could not compete unless their team's air fares were paid. Caledonian Soccer League President Guy Fouques said such terms had never been included in the original arrangements. This unsporting gesture provoked the cancellation of the tournament.

The Oceania Cup was not the only cancellation registered in

Noumea recently. Much more alarming was the news from Japanese nickel buyers here that they were slowing down, almost stopping, their ore shipments from New Caledonia. The quota system placed a 4.3 million ton limit on Caledonian exports in the Japanese financial year ending March 31, 1971. It is now feared that this year ore exports may not exceed much more than 3 million tons.

As panic spread among the "petits mineurs" independent mine operators, various Caledonians flew off to Tokyo in a bid to remedy the situation. At the same time, as trucking contractors lost their jobs on inland mines, concern mounted over their ability to pay back truck loan payments, which can amount to \$1,000 per month.

There are now about 25 Caledonian mine operating groups. As they began closing down their mines, dismissing workers and putting millions of dollars of heavy earth-moving equipment into "mothballs", the government was faced with a serious problem.

The miners' first reaction was to blame not only the current recession on the world nickel market, but the fact that Japan is now seeking to buy her ore more from other sources, since the Paris government placed snap quotas on the Caledonian exporters in May, 1970.

The quotas were imposed to help big French companies to establish smelters here, but to date none of the promised three new companies has been able to get off the planning table and begin construction of their factories.

In the face of rising local uneasiness, the authorities suddenly produced a series of TV interviews and an on-location movie showing a new prospecting venture involving Swedish and Caledonian interests, on the East Coast, between Thio and Yate.

As helicopters whirled overhead transporting mobile drilling equipment over a dramatic mountainous terrain, Caledonians were told that the new exploration venture has embarked on a two-year research programme to try to prove the existence of 25 million tons of garnieritic ore at 2 per cent. nickel content. The exploration involves Granges of Sweden and Rene de Rouvray of Noumea, forming the

Societe Miniere Caledonienne (SOMINEC).

Caledonian mining circles were wondering why Swedish prospectors were admitted to the territory when certain American, Australian and Japanese interests have not been accepted. It was whispered that the French company Pechiney could eventually be involved in the project. In the meantime, the Caledonians pointed out that much further-advanced projects such as Canadian INCO, SOMEAL and PENAMAX were still awaiting either French finance or government approval to proceed.

Amid the local deception and uneasiness, it was expected that the Territorial Assembly, resuming late October to debate next year's \$A80 million budget, would be having an exceptionally "hot" summer session, especially in view of the general elections looming up next year. The Assembly met only a couple of weeks after the death of one of its most esteemed members, Vice-President Edouard Pentecost (see next column).

Meanwhile, somewhat on the periphery of all this local debate, the South Pacific Commission was expecting Mr. Fred Betham to take up his post as Secretary-General from November 1.

In other parts of town, on the business and political plane, a New Zealand parliamentary delegation succeeded a business mission from the Wellington Manufacturers' Association. On the artistic scene, French painter Frank Fay, from Tahiti, held an exhibition at the Chateau Royal Hotel, offering canvases from \$180 to \$580, which raised some interesting comment as to how comfortably an artist should expect to live.

Finally, among the social activities during October, Richard Johnston, only son of Louis and Verna Johnston, married Mademoiselle Maryline Boyer, in a ceremony which brought together numerous members of two old Noumea trading families, the Johnstons and Hagens.

In all there is plenty of activity in Noumea these days, and the Caledonians have a busy time sandwiching it all in, between the coconut palm salad and the "croq M'sieur".

Local boy who made good

Edouard Pentecost had become almost a legendary figure in New Caledonia, even before the island was stirred with the news of his death on October 4.

The man who died as president of a \$50 million-a-year industrial empire, as master of the immense villa on Rocher a la Voile headland and as a Caledonian mourned throughout the territory, was born 62 years ago in the village of Ro, on Mare in the offshore Loyalty Islands.

Those who have swum at Noumea's Anse Vata beach and looked up at the huge mansion on the "Sailing-ship-Rock" headland to the north may well wonder: how could a man born on a tiny offshore island of 3,000 inhabitants become New Caledonia's wealthiest millionaire and best-known unofficial ambassador in world capitals from Paris to Tokyo. To those who knew his broad smile and confident handshake, the answer lay in his dynamic and engaging personality, in his vision of the territory's ever-developing possibilities and in his drive to work hard and see affairs concluded.

Mr. Pentecost had been ill for several months with circulatory problems. He died of heart failure surrounded by household members and several doctors. Only a couple of hours earlier he had been signing documents concerning Noumea's second brewery, due to be operating by the end of this year. The previous day he had driven out to a new housing site being developed at Noumea's 7th Kilometer.

He is survived by his wife, Madame Henriette Pentecost, two married sons Michel and Philippe, both living in Noumea and his daughter Claude, Madame Guy Francois, who lives in Brussels. At the time of his father's death, Michel was flying to Tokyo for important talks on the nickel ore crisis, but was able to fly back in time for his father's funeral two days later.

If one of his forefathers, Captain Pentecost, had an island named after him in the New Hebrides, Edouard Pentecost gave his name to a whole business empire, now known as the Groupe Pentecost. At the news of his death, half Noumea's business life seemed to stand still. There were

Continued on p. 108



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* Footnotes

THE small Papuan girl who, with two brothers and a grandmother, appeared on my doorstep one morning recently to wish me a happy birthday, proffered a plate of cakes and a birthday card featuring two red roses, a key and the words "Happy 21st Birthday".

If only it were true! Actually it was my 73rd, and my 48th in Papua.

Among Papuans birthdays are rarely remembered, except in the case of small children. Of late years a party for baby's first birthday is a common feature of urban family life. Before the advent of infant and maternal welfare clinics it was quite an achievement for a Papuan baby to survive the rigours of its first year of life, even with the help of the little wood charm attached to a string tied round his or her neck. Thus the modern first birthday party may well be an adaptation of an older ceremony which celebrated the child's safe passage through the initial perils of babyhood, rather than a borrowing from the white folk.

Not only are birthdays little celebrated, but birth dates are little remembered. Literate parents often write down their children's birth dates in an exercise book or on the fly leaf of their vernacular Bible. The latter is the more likely to survive, and the Bible Society might do worse than to take a leaf out of the practice of Victorian England and bind a few spare leaves into the Bibles they publish for use in Papua New Guinea to provide for the writing in of a record of family births, marriages and deaths.

For many years, as a minister of religion, I used to make a practice of writing the birth date as well as the date of baptism on the certificates I gave to the parents who presented their babies for baptism and who, at that early date, could generally still remember the date on which their children were born.

Generally, but not always.

I once visited, on a Monday, a Papuan home in which there was a new-born babe. The happy but placid mother had to call her husband to help establish on which day of the previous week the

GROWING OLD ISN'T WHAT IT USED TO BE

latest addition to her already numerous brood had arrived!

Unfortunately those small pieces of card—the baptism certificates—proved themselves to be eminently losable, and rarely survived for production at a time when they would have been of use. It is only within the last few years that Paguineans have begun to realise that, in a world of forms, birth dates matter. Tertiary education, medical benefits, life assurance and other blessings of the

Western way of life bring with them more and more forms to be filled in. Many of them have a space for "date of birth", and some even demand the production of a birth certificate.

Some years ago an ordinance was enacted which had as one of its objects the provision of readily accessible facilities for the registration of births throughout Papua New Guinea. Unfortunately the part of the ordinance which made this provision has

never been brought into force.

Quite often young Paguineans are faced with the need for establishing their birth date, and, if they happen to have been born in one or other of the areas in which I have spent my working life, they not infrequently end up on my doorstep with the plaintive plea, "Can you tell me when I was born?" Here is a situation which could have been foreseen and should have been provided for in the immediate post war years, but instead it has been dropped into the "too hard" tray and left there.

This problem is one which mainly affects those on the threshold of their working lives. There is another which has crept up on us, and which was perhaps less predictable, which is cur-



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Why not a fund for the elderly?

rently affecting those who are reaching the end of their working lives.

From the 1920s onward a rapidly increasing number of young Paguineans have been abandoning the life of the village for wage earning jobs. Some, after a period of wage earning, reverted to village life, but more and more became permanent wage earners.

Many who took this step in the pre-war years have now reached, or are approaching, the time when they can no longer continue in their employment. Few of them have had a chance of contributing to a pension scheme during their working years, and some face a grim old age.

"Oh, they'll be all right", say some expatriates cheerfully. "Their people will look after them."

Underlying this facile optimism is a misconception about how Paguinean social security worked. It is true that the old were well cared for in most Paguinean communities. But the motive force was not compassion, though I do not suggest that compassion was not frequently present—I am sure that it was.

The motive force was reciprocation. Those who had made their contribution to the welfare of the community in the days of their strength were entitled to, and received, care and support in their old age.

At the death of one exceptionally cantankerous old lady I knew, a relative said, "It was high time she died"; and I have never known a coffin made so quickly. But, as trying as she was, she had been well cared for while she lived; she had had a wonderful way with the yams in her prime.

Back in the 1950s I knew a charming old man from eastern Papua—a gentleman if ever there was one. He had worked in Port Moresby for many years at a wage from which he could save little, and most of his near relatives were dead. As old age approached he looked forward with increasing dread to the day when he would have to return to his village. Largely due to the position of respect he held in the Church, he was, I believe, well received when he did go back. Death came to him soon, and I suspect that he welcomed it.

The problem is compounded by the fact that,

during the years in which some of these now elderly men have been working away in offices and workshops, the communities from which they came have been moving out of a subsistence into a cash economy. It's one thing to provide for grandad from the harvest of garden, bush and sea, but another kettle of fish to support him on store-bought food.

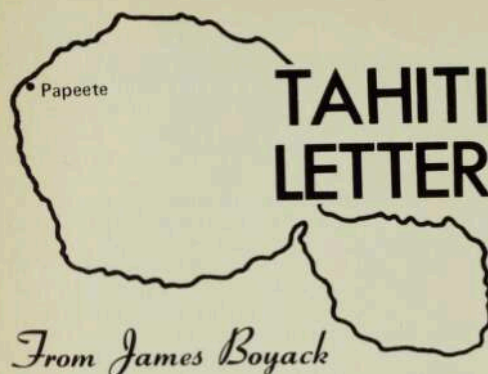
True, some employers, including the government, are providing ex-gratia pensions or lump-sum gratuities for retiring employees of long standing. But some are not. Moreover, many of those now growing old suffered, through no fault of their own, a break in the continuity of their employment during the years of war.

In a case which recently came to my notice the employee had been doing virtually the same job since he left my school about 1930. But he has done it under four employers—first the pre-war Papua Administration, then a private Australian communications organisation, then, during the war, the Army, and finally a Commonwealth Government-sponsored commission.

The last of his four employers is bucking at taking responsibility for him, and he looks like missing out. And he, poor chap, is one of those who come from a community which has now moved over almost completely into a cash economy.

It is satisfactory to note that local officers in the Public Service are now to have their own superannuation scheme, and that moves are afoot to establish a national provident fund for Papua New Guinea on the lines of one already established in Fiji. But these will only help those who are just beginning, or have not advanced very far in, their wage earning life.

In the meantime there will be cases of hardship. They will not be so numerous that they could not be met by compassionate allowances from a fund set up for the purpose. The capital sum needed to set up such a fund need not be unduly great in proportion to the sort of money we are spending in other ways.



Some people in Tahiti are still out of breath. Their headlong dash through the South Pacific Games' month of September has them still tumbling forward weeks later, although they broke the tape for victory in record time and form.

Breathing hardest during his October victory lap is Dr. Pierre Cassiau, the President of the Games' Organising Committee. His face relaxes into a weary smile when you ask him what he thought about the Games. "They were a success, *n'est-ce pas?*" His confidence that a difficult job was well done does not ring the false note of arrogant pride. It is softly stated, an example of Polynesian diffidence. He leaves the rhetoric for others.

The man most responsible for the Games, who has promoted sports in French Polynesia for 25 years (in 1947 he created the first sports federation) has earned the right to satisfaction.

That is why he was disappointed by the post-Games campaign in the New Caledonian newspapers to kill all the goodwill and understanding that these biggest ever Games created between the far-flung peoples of the South Pacific. He was heart-broken and not a little bit angry with the Caledonians for attempting to discredit the Polynesian spirit of hospitality.

Dr. Cassiau knew how Tahiti mobilised itself. There was an unprecedented common effort to make the Games unforgettable. He was not thinking about the superb facilities, or the endless hours which were required to pinpoint all the details and problems built into the organisation of anything so grandiose. That part of the Games' production was normal. He was thinking about the hundreds of volunteers who made the Games possible, and expressing concern for the thousands of people in Tahiti who were so happy to welcome their Pacific counterparts, and who often went out of their way to do so. He knew that the Games, more than anything, were the only opportunity for these Islanders to share the sense of community which most certainly does unite them.

Dr. Cassiau "deplored" the campaign in the Caledonian Press which distorted the substance of normal rivalry between the two French territories. He said

it was regrettable to make a national issue of hostility, to prolong bad feelings which should never have occurred in the first place. Dr. Cassiau, who spoke for all those here outraged and disappointed by the petty Caledonian interpretation of events, said it was one thing to boo one's rival, but it was another thing to hate him.

Ironically, it was a New Caledonian athlete whose exemplary sportsmanship is one of my fondest memories of the Games, and whose conduct gave the lie to Caledonian accusations.

Lightweight Noel Mahe entered the lion's den when he showed his smiling face to the crowd at the Fautaua arena for the boxing finals. Boxing fans are notoriously vociferous; the Tahitian buff is among the most rabid anywhere. The crowd for the finals was the same one which, that morning, had verged on riot when a Tahitian lost a close decision.

Noel Mahe was the only Caledonian in the finals, and, his opponent was a Tahitian. If ever the stage was set for a showdown in the New Caledonia-Tahiti rivalry, this was it.

The curdling screams for his blood did not stop Noel Mahe from smiling. As he moved through the crowd towards the ring, he smiled at those booing in his ears. He waved at everyone. He fought in the best amateur tradition—skillfully, not brutally. The referee (who was not a Tahitian, in spite of what the Caledonian Press reported there were no Tahitian referees) awarded a close decision to the Tahitian.

Noel's seconds jumped from the ring mat, gesticulating in protest over the decision. But Noel simultaneously threw his arms around the winner, Joseph Toi, embracing him, patting him on the back. He raised the Tahitian's arm to demonstrate that he recognised his own defeat.

It was too much, even for the crazy Papeete boxing fans. When that young man left the ring still smiling, the Tahitian audience gave him a standing ovation. That is what these Games were about, albeit that the Caledonian Press, counting medals and examples of hostility as if they were tons of nickel, did not notice.

☆ ☆ ☆

This spirit of internationalism and conciliation carried over into Tahiti's political arena in the weeks before and after the Games. Overseas Territories Minister Pierre Messmer, one of the most influential men in the French Government, visited Tahiti in September to open the Games and initiate discussions with political leaders about the territory's future (PIM, Oct., p. 24).

The minister's efforts were welcomed in all political camps, although some of those in the Territorial Assembly majority which favours "autonomie interne"—greater local self-government—moderated their enthusiasm with the proviso that only in the future would a full assessment be possible of the consequences of the minister's visit.

Political commentary after his departure, however, left no doubt that Mr. Messmer made a very strong and positive impression here, and people thought he had a sincere desire to help work out the problems faced by this small territory in the middle of the Pacific and the 20th century.

The man generally considered to be the leader of the autonomy movement, French National Assembly deputy Francis Sanford, told the *Journal de Tahiti* in an exclusive interview that he was very satisfied with the ministerial visit, which "should prove very constructive".

Mr. Sanford, whose *Te E'A Api* (New Road) party holds 11 of the Territorial Assembly's 30 seats, more

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than any other single political group, went on to explain that, as he had pledged in his campaign, he had drawn up and submitted a proposition to the National Assembly which, if adopted, would give French Polynesia self-government. The Assembly majority, which adopted this proposal, was able to discuss it with the minister during his visit.

"It is obvious," Mr. Sanford said, "that we did not expect that Overseas Territories Minister to pass judgment on this question while he was here. That is the prerogative of the deputies and senators [in France]. But, all the same, it gave us great satisfaction to see, for the first time, the opening of frank dialogue with the representative of the government on a subject which had always been taboo."

Mr. Sanford's satisfaction must have been shared by his colleagues. According to Daniel Millaud, the *Te E'a Api* official spokesman, the Assembly delegates, in a rare display of agreement between the majority and the minority, voted overwhelmingly to discuss economic and social matters in priority during closed-door debate with the minister. Political problems were placed last on the agenda.

Mr. Millaud, who would take over Pouvanea A Oopa's new seat in the French senate were the 73-year-old representative to die, said, "Even though we knew that he doesn't necessarily agree with us, Mr. Messmer's visit definitely heralds a change in the relationship between the Assembly majority and the central government".

The very articulate Assembly counsellor, who is part-Tahitian and part-French, noted that previous holders of the title of Overseas Minister, Billotte and Rey, categorically refused to talk politics with the Assembly. He recalled that in 1968 an Assembly mission sent to Paris to discuss "autonomie interne" was refused an audience with Mr. Billotte.

The Papeete dentist-politician stressed the fact that politics could not be divorced from economic questions, because decisions which affected the economy were necessarily made by politicians. The minister had been emphatic when he said that the responsibility for French Polynesia's economic future rested with the Polynesians themselves. It was for this reason, Mr. Millaud said, that the Territorial Assembly would continue to seek greater authority.

"Our position is better now," he said. "We demonstrated that we are not savages, that we speak French, that our feet are on the ground. We have never asked

for independence. We know we cannot go it alone because we would be swallowed up by somebody else."

On the same day the assembly met with Mr. Messmer, the French National Assembly deputy who heads the commission studying the "autonomie interne" proposition arrived in Tahiti. He had come here at the minister's request for a week of discussions with the Assembly about the projected law.

Mr. Messmer himself was also happy with his visit here. In reply to a question posed by the French newsagency correspondent about the improved political climate in the territory, Mr. Messmer said that reaction to his Assembly speech and his conversations was favourable. Those who ardently supported the political setup as it is, were "very pleased" with his stand, he said, and those who sought to modify the situation had expressed "satisfaction to note that my visit has opened closed doors, even if in the near future I do not foresee an evolution in the territory's statute".

Mr. Frantz Vanizette, who is a political independent in the Assembly minority group, was one of those who were very pleased.

Director of the government Social Welfare Department, a proponent of gradual and rational "Tahitianisation" of both the public and private sector, he said that his analysis of the situation was in accord with the minister's. Mr. Vanizette said that he was enthused by the concept of an Economic and Social Council which the minister suggested could be created here (such a body operates in France at the national level with Polynesian representation).

This elected council, if formed, would bring to the territorial level debate and options about French Polynesia's economic and social future. It would according to Mr. Vanizette, certainly be a large step towards local autonomy of management ("gestion"). Currently, a planning commission concerned with such problems meets only to discuss individual Five Year Plans. The new advisory council would hold regular meetings.

Mr. Pierre Messmer is a very important French leader. There are four levels to the French ministerial hierarchy, and Mr. Messmer is at the top. He received his higher education at the French National Overseas University. With the technical knowledge thus acquired, he was appointed High Commissioner in two different French African federations and thereby gained solid experience in French overseas affairs. He knows Tahiti well. He was President de Gaulle's Defence Minister for 10 years and he supervised the establishment of the Pacific Experiments Centre (CEP) in French Polynesia. He was responsible for determining the impact of such an installation here and for solving the human problems thus created. He remains one of the most important Gaullist officials, with enormous influence in the Gaullist Parliament, and at all levels of government.

Liberal anti-autonomist Vanizette believes that all these qualifications give Minister Messmer the political leverage, experience and foresight to administer an official and progressive "Tahitianisation" of these islands within the structure of the present political statute. He believes that such an accomplishment could satisfy partisans on both sides of the debate about Tahiti's political future.

☆ ☆ ☆

French Polynesia's Governor Pierre Angeli in mid-October may have provided the best indication that Mr. Messmer's visit was the beginning of a new relationship between the autonomists and the French government.

The governor proposed, and the executive Govern-



Dr. Cassiau . . . seen at "his" Games.

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End the problem of dry skin

Unless you take particular care harsh weather can easily rob your complexion of the precious moist oils quicker than the oil ducts of the skin can replace it, thus resulting in dry skin and the foundation of wrinkles.

A little extra attention should be taken at this time of the year by smoothing oil of Ulan over the face and neck daily before applying make-up. Oil of Ulan is recommended because of its special isotonic properties that help nature to maintain

the natural oil and moisture balance of the skin.

Beauty, the glow of a healthy complexion and protection of your skin from dryness are yours when you use this unique tropical oil regularly. Beauty skin specialists are also recommending that the oil of Ulan should be smoothed over the face last thing at night before retiring to give your skin the added benefit of night-time nourishment.

Tahiti letter

ment Council adopted, the cancellation of a September 8, 1970, decree which banned controversial French notary public Marcel Lejeune from the major islands in French Polynesia.

"Maitre" Lejeune was, in effect, expelled from the territory because his political activities at the time had led the French Government to believe that his continued presence here posed a threat to "public order". The then Overseas Territories Minister, Henri Rey, was about to make an official visit to Tahiti. The "Maitre" had been involved in a fierce administrative battle during the month of August, 1970, to win concessions for his Air Moorea-Air Tahiti air taxi service. When Mr. Lejeune concluded, and publicly announced, that a government plot was preventing his successful competition (he wanted import licences to import new aircraft) with the UTA-French Airlines' subsidiary RAI, the scheduled inter-island airline, he moved his fight from an economic and administrative level to the political war zone.

The government came to the conclusion that he intended to help organise perhaps violent demonstrations during the minister's visit a few days later. It justified the "Maitre's" expulsion on these grounds.

The Government Council's communique announcing that "Maitre" Lejeune could return here said, in part, "It now appears, in effect, that there is no longer reason to prolong the application of this exceptional measure [the expulsion], motivated at the time by considerations of public order, now that a relaxed climate is evident in the territory and of which the recent visit of the State Minister was an indication . . ."

In a completely separate decision, however, the Government Council decreed that "Maitre" Lejeune will not be allowed to resume his function as a notary public for five years. The communique said "Maitre" Lejeune had broken the rules of his profession.

The decision to suspend his notariat for five years was based on a lengthy investigation of his activities here by the Superior Notariat Council, and demands made by the state prosecutor and advice offered to the government by Superior Court of Appeals in Papeete. "Maitre" Lejeune had pleaded his case here late last month through a Paris lawyer.

From the Islands Press

Notice in the American Samoa 'News Bulletin':

A correction appearing in yesterday's 'News Bulletin' was incorrect. It should have said that the Bank of Western Samoa has set an exchange rate for the US dollar at 69 cents. US money is being accepted now in Western Samoa. If this is incorrect it will be corrected in Monday's 'News Bulletin'.

From the 'Micronitor', Majuro:

Modern civilisation has brought us many good things — treatment for syphilis, tuberculosis, radiation exposure.

Extract from a report in the 'Samoa Times' on the invitation from Pope Paul to a choir from Western Samoa to sing the papal mass at St. Paul's Basilica in Rome on Mission Sunday, October 24:

His Lordship Bishop Pio Taofinu'u, the first Polynesian bishop said . . . all members of the choir will be wearing Samoan clothing right throughout the trip. The girls, he said, will be wearing 'puletasi'. We want to tell the world, he commented, that they can hike their minis up, but the Samoan girls, these girls anyway, will keep to the traditional methods of dress.

News item from the GEIC Information Notes:

The Colony Central Hospital reports that a record of 18 deliveries was made for the month of September. This was not due to the failure of family planning, but the people now realise that it is much safer to have their babies in hospital rather than to be attended by untrained midwives.

Report of an interview with the Platters, the famous American Negro singing group, in the 'Samoa Times':

"The colour problem is less in America than anywhere else in the world." This was the answer given by the leader of the Platters, Mr. Howard Guyton, in an interview yesterday morning . . . "The Maoris in New Zealand, the West Indians in England, the New Caledonians in Noumea, the Aborigines in Australia, the New Hebrideans in New Hebrides have more colour problems than the Negroes in America" . . . There are poor Negroes, he went on, but there are also more black millionaires than anywhere else.

Extracts from an editorial in the 'Fiji Times':

Because of the three-headed monster which passes for government in the New Hebrides, there is little, if any, prospect of the indigenous people there enjoying the sort of political advancement that other

South Pacific island people have gained, or are in the process of gaining. The British and French administrations in the condominium, plus the joint administration, present a picture of inefficiency and inertia which would surely be hard to match anywhere on earth. The country they administer in such a way is thus left wide open to economic exploiters of the worst type . . . Obviously the New Hebrides is in need of some constructive attention from the United Nations, perhaps under the influence of those Pacific countries, including Fiji, which have a voice in the world forum. Otherwise, thousands of people —and their children—will be denied participation in the progress of the South Pacific.

Extract from an article by J. Bani in the 'New Hebridean Viewpoints' a cyclostyled magazine first published in August by the New Hebrides Culture Association:

. . . It is now clear to us New Hebrideans that we really have two different people here with totally different perspectives of running the New Hebrides. The British being the first group who look at themselves as missionaries, whose aims are to educate and prepare the indigenous people until the time when the natives will be fully prepared to run their own country . . . The second group is the French who perhaps are more friendly people than the British but as far as their policy is concerned are here to make the New Hebrides become part of France . . . I am compelled to ask France and Britain, what is the future of the New Hebrides? Are we to be deprived of our freedom? Please give us our freedom to be a people and a nation as others in this world.

From 'This and That' in the 'Tonga Chronicle':

Women's brown wigs are the "in thing" for men in Nukualofa. They were being sold at a stall near the Talamahu Market last Saturday for prices from T\$1 to 50 seniti, depending on the time of day you bought one.

Mini-taxi and bus drivers seem to find them especially attractive.

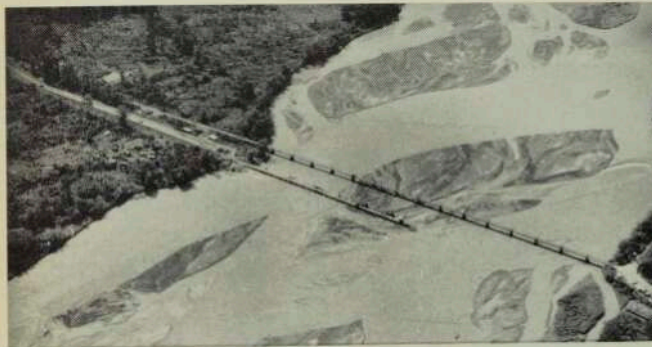
Extracts from a letter by 'Another Islander' in the 'Norfolk Islander':

I refer to the letter from Kathleen A. Bowell, published in week before last paper in reply to 'Islander' . . . Maybe you work harder than I know how, but I doubt it. I have never seen you in the tough times with your head down and backside up harvesting beans, in the blazing heat of the sun, for very little compensation too. Not many rushed in here then to work hard. I think all Islanders have done it the hard way so you don't impress me with your ability to work, particularly with the advantages of electricity and mod. cons we did not have until recently.

Extract from an editorial in the 'Fiji Times' on the 'First birthday of independent Fiji':

Independence has brought new costs to Fiji and these will grow as the years go by. To a disquieting extent, the dominion is relying more and more heavily on tourism for its income. There is nothing wrong in the expansion of this or any other industry but there is danger in relying too heavily on an income source that can be greatly and perhaps suddenly affected by outside influences and in neglecting, as Fiji is increasingly doing, the use of her own resources to produce food for her people.

Pilot's-eye view of the South



These are the Islands from the flight deck. At left, Ansett Airways Captain Norman Janke, flying in New Guinea, photographs—

(1) The new bridge which is being pushed across the wide and muddy Markham River alongside the old bridge, built soon after World War II. The road to Lae goes left, Bulolo and Wau are on the right.



(2) West Irian's Sentani airport—the airport for the capital of Djayapura—which has lost the glory and bustle of Dutch times and appears hardly discernible from the surrounding grasslands.

(3) The airstrip and growing town area of Kainantu in Papua New Guinea's Eastern Highlands. The Highlands road from the coast to the heart of PNG can be seen snaking around the strip.

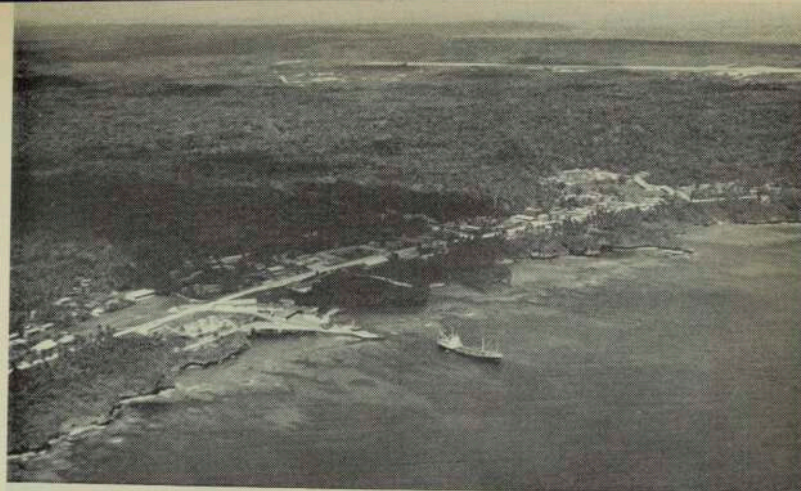


At right, as Air Pacific's Fiji-base Captain A. G. Shearer approaches Niue the small island 300 miles east of Tonga, the town of Alofi can be seen spread along the cliffs, with a ship anchored off the concrete landing stage which serves as Niue's "harbour facilities". The new airstrip cuts the coral swath in the distance.

(2) Lautoka, largest town in Fiji (second in size to the City of Suva) looking towards the wharf. Lautoka is the sugar centre of the dominion.

(3) Pago Pago harbour, American Samoa, with the Intercontinental Hotel on the point in the foreground (Government House is the white building on the headland immediately behind it). The overseas wharf part-way down the harbour on the left close to the main town area, and on the opposite shore the tuna cannery and fishing complex.

Pacific





The advertisement is for Edgell Potato Whip. It features a large, bold title "Potato Whip" in a stylized font. Above the title, the word "NEW" is written in a starburst shape, and the brand name "Edgell" is in a small, dark box. The main headline reads "The fastest spud". Below the title, there is a paragraph of text describing the product as a piping hot, creamy mashed potato. It mentions that the product is made from selected, top quality potatoes mixed with rich full cream milk, sealed into an easy-to-store foil sachet. It also states that it serves four people and is easy to prepare by pouring the sachet into boiling water and stirring. The text concludes with "Edgell Potato Whip true potato taste. From an Edgell country garden." The page number "46" is at the bottom left, and "PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—NOVEMBER, 1971" is at the bottom right.

"The fastest spud

NEW

Edgell

Potato Whip

Now prepare piping hot, creamy mashed potato in a flash. New Potato Whip puts an end to the old "dull spud" chores. **Good to Eat.** With Potato Whip you get the full flavour and nourishment of selected, top quality potatoes mixed with rich full cream milk. All this goodness is sealed into an easy-to-store foil sachet.

4 Big Serves. To make up Edgell Potato Whip you simply pour a pack into boiling water. Then stir quickly. And instantly you've enough piping hot mashed potato for four generous helpings.

Edgell Potato Whip true potato taste.
From an Edgell country garden.

46

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in the Pacific"



Edgell

Potato Whip

CREAMY MASHED POTATO

NEW

4 LARGE SERVES

FULL CREAM MILK
ALREADY ADDED

0945

The advertisement features a central image of a bowl of creamy mashed potatoes, with several whole potatoes arranged around it. The text is bold and clear, emphasizing the product's name and its creaminess. A small logo for Potatoesville is visible in the bottom left corner of the ad.

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Aftermath Of The South Pacific Games

LET'S PUT THE RECORD STRAIGHT!

By STUART INDER, who was in Papeete for the Fourth Games

Now that we have a four-year break to the Fifth South Pacific Games in Guam, the South Pacific Games Council should have time enough for a vital job that needs doing—the job of compiling an accurate list of Games times and records. After four Games, the present lists are unreliable.

Each Games since Suva in 1963 has probably added to the inaccuracies, and the Tahiti Games certainly was no exception. Further delay in correcting the records will result in the errors being compounded, but the job shouldn't be difficult if it is done soon, while the participants and/or the officials are still available to help adjudicate.

As an example, official record lists published in connection with the Tahiti Games, including both the official programme and the official handbook giving general information and regulations, describe the women's

100 metre track record as having been set by Fiji's Ana Ramacake in 1963 at 12.8s. Ramacake herself is still available to confirm (or otherwise) that her time was 12.2s.

The Tahiti handbook gives the best time in the individual cycling sprint in 1966 to M. Bopp-du-Pont at 11.94s. The official published results of the Tahiti Games give no time at all, and spell Bopp-du-Pont's name without the hyphens.

Du-Pont (or du Pont) also took out the gold at Tahiti and a study of the detailed results appears to indicate that his best time was 12.42s, run in the semi-finals. But this needs to be confirmed officially and it should also be stated clearly who holds the record and how he spells his name.

This matter of names, incidentally, involves far more than correct spelling—it involves correct identification. An example is that of the



NZ referee Sid Ashton declares Western Samoan light-fly E. Nanai the victor over New Caledonia's C. Pita, who was eliminated for being overweight and never got into the ring with Nanai. But the official Games results record Pita as having got the bronze for that non-effort in the semi-finals.

outstanding Fiji women's athlete, Miriama Tuisorisori—which is the name she is listed under at Tahiti. But would anybody studying the Port Moresby records of 1969 realise that the M. Kadavu who took out the gold medal for the long jump was the Tuisorisori who took out the long jump bronze (among other medals) at Tahiti?

A more telling example is that of the boxer Noel Mahe, who took a silver in the lightweight division at Papeete. Who would imagine that this is the same N. Katoutch who took the bronze in the middleweight division at Port Moresby, and the N. Kaoutche who took the bronze in the welter at Noumea?

It would be difficult to believe that a man who fought as a welterweight in 1966 could become a middleweight in 1969 and a lightweight in 1971—and change his name and his appearance in the meantime. But experienced judges such as Stan Brown, of

Fiji's Miriama Tuisorisori has won medals at South Pacific Games under both that name and the name of Kadavu, but will posterity note that they are the one person? Seen at the end of heats for the 100 metres hurdles in Papeete in this picture are D. Kaltakae (from the New Hebrides, partly obscured), Tuisorisori, Fiji official Brian Wightman, Daniele Guyonnet and Yvonne Harry, both of French Polynesia. Guyonnet, 15, was a star of the Games.



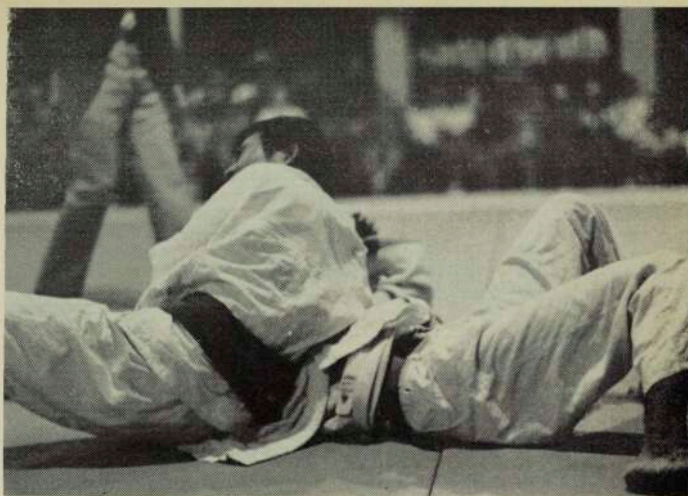
Errors of times, names, medals

Fiji (who has judged at all four Games) recognised Noel while watching him weigh-in at Papeete—commenting that he had thinned down to such an extent, and had grown his hair so much longer, that he was a different person.

There is nothing suspicious in the name change. Islanders not infrequently are known by different names. But the official record books should certainly recognise the changes, and get the names spelled correctly while they're at it.

There are errors of times, identification and medal position among the Tahiti records. What, for instance, does the time of 59.509s. mean against the name of M. Mouren in the 100 metres men's freestyle swim? The time of 4m. 31.8s. given officially against C. Martin in the 400 metres men's freestyle is I believe incorrect. PIM got it as 31.2s. Is the winning time in the 4 x 100 metres men's medley 4m. 29.7s. or 4m. 29.8s?

Again in swimming, the results published officially in Tahiti give the bronze medal to New Guinea in the 4 x 100 metres men's relay, which is patently an error, because the winning team is also given as being New Guinea and the names of the bronze medallists are obviously of the New Caledonian team. Nevertheless this simple error (somebody has mistaken the initials NC for NG) resulted in



There were complaints in Papeete about the way officials conducted the judo. In the official results Ricardo Blas (Guam) is incorrectly recorded as having been given the silver, instead of New Caledonia's F. Briand.

the official medal tally being wrongly compiled.

There is another error in the medal tally, as a result of the official lists incorrectly giving a bronze medal to New Caledonia's C. Pita in the light-flyweight boxing. Pita was eliminated because he was overweight, and no bronze was awarded.

One of the oddest errors in the final official results is the listing of a silver medal to Ricardo Blas, of Guam, in the middleweight division of judo. The first result sheet gave

this medal to Frederic Briand, of New Caledonia, and Blas the bronze.

This was a celebrated bout in which Blas had complained about having to play off for the bronze (see PIM, Oct., p. 34), and he did in fact stand on the podium in number three position, and receive his bronze. The final result sheet made some of the Guamanians think that the French officials were attempting to rectify an error in awarding the medal, but I believe it is simply another example of clerical confusion. PIM corrected the error in its record lists, as it has in the others mentioned.

Again, we need an official record of distances translated into both metric and British systems. In the two Games so far held in the French territories, officials have given distances in the metric system and made no effort to translate them. The British areas did the same thing at Suva and Port Moresby, with the result that we have two different systems, neither guaranteed accurate over the entire four Games, because the Press media have had to do their own arithmetic.

It is hardly surprising that medal tallies vary as a result of the con-



Fiji's mighty Sotutu (centre), in the 5,000 metres is paced by New Guinea's J. Kokinae (left) and A. Loi—the three took the places. They are entitled to hope that posterity will not only have their times and places recorded correctly but also the spelling of their names!

Medal tallies disagree

fusion over Games results. The official tally published in Papeete at the end of the Games was certainly incorrect, and while PIM hopes that its medal tally published in October is correct (it worked hard at attempting to make it so) it unfortunately can't guarantee it.

In Papeete, the editor of the monthly Suva paper, *Fiji Sport*, Mike Hohensee, and I worked into the night in an attempt to reconcile the official medal tally with our own—in vain. Not only were we unable to confirm the accuracy of the official tally, we were unable finally to agree on our own—with the result that the official medal tally and those of *Fiji Sport* and *PIM* are all different!

It's time somebody found out just how many territories won what at the four Games and published the results.

All this confusion was probably inevitable. All the Games have for the most part been run by dedicated volunteers, who gave up their own time to officiate. More than 200 of these people were used in Papeete. It was natural there should be occasional communication breakdowns, with even efficient officials suffering as a result of confusion further down the line. For instance, the swim officials were among the most efficient at the Games, and I doubt if the final inaccuracies were their doing.

As an example of what could happen, the Papeete Games organisation right at the beginning laid down certain abbreviations for the name of territories—SI for the Solomons, PNG for Papua New Guinea, SA for American Samoa, etc. Some officials soon started calling PNG simply NG, which got confused with NC. The Solomons became SA (the word is "Salomon" in French), which quickly



French Polynesia's Francoise de Marigny, one of that territory's seeded players, made an attractive picture on the courts at the Papeete Games. Tennis star at the Games was New Caledonia's N'Godrella. Or does one spell it with one "l", and without that "N"? The records don't agree.

became confused with American Samoa.

But witch hunts serve no purpose.

The Games Council should establish a committee as soon as possible and come up with a complete, accurate official list of cumulative results while it is still able to get one.

Guam is "well equipped"

Guam, hosts for the Fifth South Pacific Games in 1975, are already well equipped to stage the Games, according to officials of the Guam contingent which attended Papeete.

They said Guam will have to build a suitable main stadium for athletics, and also a cycling track. All other facilities were already available.

Guam had excellent indoor basket-

ball and volleyball courts, good lawn tennis courts and facilities for boxing and table tennis. There were excellent sites for yachting and underwater fishing, and for rugby and soccer.

FIAT CONCESSIONAIRES

American Samoa
Silver Star Transport Inc.,
P.O. Box CB-4, PAGO PAGO.

Fiji
Motibhai & Co. Ltd.,
P.O. Box 40, BA.

New Caledonia
Agence Automobile S.A.,
P.O. Box 842, NOUMEA.

New Guinea
New Guinea Motors Pty. Ltd.,
P.O. Box 1027, BOROKA.

New Hebrides
Societe Bourgeois & Cie.,
P.O. Box 28, PORT VILA.

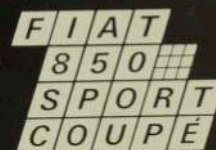
New Zealand
Torino Motors Ltd.,
P.O. Box 6240, AUCKLAND.

Norfolk Island
Red Rental Ltd.,
P.O. Box 147, NORFOLK ISLAND.

Solomon Islands
Chan Wing Motors Ltd.,
P.O. Box B20, HONIARA.

Tahiti
Agence Tahiti Poroi,
P.O. Box 83, PAPEETE.

Western Samoa
E. A. Coxon & Co. Ltd.,
P.O. Box 38, APIA.





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Made in Italy for people who love cars.
Fast, beautiful and responsive.
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Fiat 850 Sport Coupe: 52 bhp, twin choke carb., 4 speed floor mounted
all synchro gearshift, over 90 mph, front disc brakes, heater/demister.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—NOVEMBER, 1971

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FLEXIBLE POWER TO SHIFT FORESTS



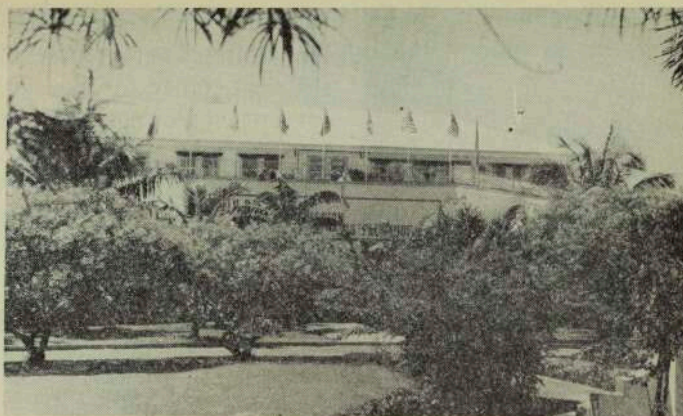
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The flags of the eight member countries flutter in front of the South Pacific Commission's headquarters housed in the United States wartime South Pacific command HQ facing the blue waters of Noumea's Anse Vata Bay. There are moves to resite the SPC elsewhere.



PROBLEM OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION: WHAT COMES NEXT?

By JOHN CARTER, PIM's Assistant Editor

When the Eleventh South Pacific Conference closed in Noumea on September 30 some of the delegates went home with a question mark niggling at their thoughts. Where's the conference going? For that matter, where's the South Pacific Commission going?

For the best part of nine days, 16 South Pacific territories haggled over spending the pitifully-small sum of \$A1,217,000. The commission's eight-member countries spent several more days slapping the seal on what the conference had decided. A costly \$17,500 hammer to crack such a small nut? The bill for next year's conference to be held in Western Samoa will cost twice as much, and if it's held in Guam later it will cost five times as much.

Half a dozen civil servants, or a board of businessmen could have done the job for a tenth as much. But, there was more to it than that. Once a year, the emerging Island countries of the South Pacific—with a few on the upper side of the equator—can get together and talk about their needs and problems. The "metropolitans", the big brothers with a steadily weakening hold on them, can listen. And help. For how long? That's the question.

One thing which characterised the conference was the absence of real top brass. There was one premier there, popular Albert Henry of the

Cook Islands. But then he's anywhere where there's a chance of getting something for his country. Senator Cotton, Australia's Minister for Civil Aviation—what's civil aviation got to do with it?—was there for a few days and departed. Duncan MacIntyre, NZ's Minister for Maori and Island Affairs, headed his country's mission. But, of the real top men, there was no sign. President DeRoburt wasn't there. Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara wasn't there.

There were those who saw in the absence of the real brass a denigration of the conference. They wondered if very senior ministers thought it wasn't worth the effort. Maybe it was a sign that with approaching independence for most, if not all, of the Islands, the conference and, perhaps, the commission was a dead or dying duck?

But I think the truth was that most territories have found that in the lower ranks they have a growing number of up-and-coming men capable of handling a job like the conference. And handle it they did with efficiency auguring well for the Islands. Most, maybe all, were under 50.

In talks at the "Happy Hour", the convivial hour, or three, which followed each day's sitting, there were thoughts aloud over the future, of what the SPC will do when there are no dependent territories. When, perhaps the metropolitan powers withdraw and their contributions—heaven

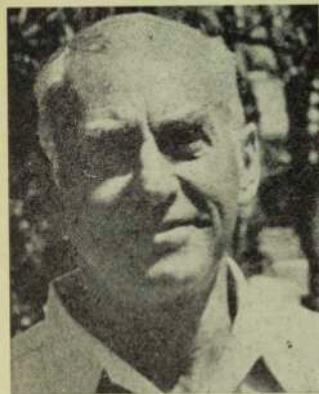
forbid—cease or are whittled down. On that score of course, the metros are hardly likely to leave a vacuum which others, the USSR for instance, would like to fill.

As Ratu David Toganivalu, leader of the Fiji contingent, said to me, enthusiastically, "There's nobody like us, like the conference, in the world."

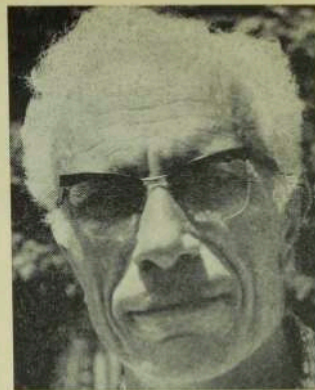
Its job is to help the Island territories in every possible way. Politics are barred. The accent is on education, social services, economics, advisory services and anything else which will help the emerging or emergent Islands to cope with outside problems and reach in a few decades a living standard which Europe, say, achieved after more than a thousand years.

Most recognise that its present role is valuable, but that there's a need for it to change. The South Pacific Forum of leaders at Wellington (PIM, Sept., p. 54) officially stated, "while reaffirming their support for the SPC, representatives expressed the hope that its procedures and activities would be modified and improved to suit present-day conditions".

John deYoung, acting SPC Secretary-General, who will have retired by the time this is read and gone back to Washington, mentioned the forum in his opening speech at the conference. Was there, in what he said, a criticism of the forum? He suggested the presence at the next forum of an



In the left corner, Mr. Nettre, for Metropolitan France; in the right corner, Mr. Bouvier, for French Polynesia. Theirs was a grudge match, but Mr. Nettre won narrowly on points. There is likely to be a return bout.



SPC adviser, or observer, "available to provide up-to-date information to the forum on the work being done by the commission, so that gaps in action programmes could be accurately defined, thus avoiding any unnecessary duplication of effort".

Duplication of effort? That's one rub. Have the Islands so much money that they can afford to run two separate bodies doing the same job—The South Pacific Forum and the South Pacific Commission? The day will come when almost all the territories would qualify for membership of the forum. What will the forum do? Just talk politics while the unpolitical SPC spends the few cents it's got!

Perhaps, the next few years will see the whole set-up ripe for change. The SPC will no longer run its special services requiring so much of its budget, which is chicken feed anyway.

Its value lies mainly in its job as a clearing house of information about the needs of the Pacific peoples. The SPC knows those needs better than anyone and it knows the way, if it hasn't the means, to satisfy them. The United Nations Development Programme, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, and other organisations are the ones with the real money.

As things are, very often the commission gets a pilot project going in a particular territory, and it perishes through lack of funds in that territory.

Peter Salaka, one of the BSIP's delegates, pinpointed that problem during the conference's winding up speeches. "I feel the SPC is not very effective in the way that could benefit all of us", he complained, and went on to explain that because the BSIP had no money but lots of fish and the Japanese had lots of money but

no fish, the protectorate was getting a fishing industry owned and run by the Japanese. The Solomon Islanders wanted to run their own industry. Now, if only the SPC could have financed the whole thing. But, it couldn't. The UNDP could. No doubt, FAO could. That was the way ex-film star Betty Bryant, now Mrs. B. Silverstein, and Father S. W. Hosie, both of the Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific Inc. saw it—too many projects launched and lost through poverty.

Which is where the SPC could come in. It could develop into a pipeline through which the world organisations could channel their funds and services, knowing that where those funds were going has already been talked about and decided by those



Borrowed from the United States . . . Mr. John deYoung, who earned, as the commissioners' official communique put it, "warmest thanks for his highly-valued contribution to the work of the commission over the past four years, and for his voluntary services as acting secretary-general following the death of the former secretary-general, Afioga Afoafouvale Misimoa".

who know best—those who need them.

Possessing a function like that, the SPC would be able to thumb its nose at any country or member who demands, "Do it my way, or I'll leave". Any member who left would do so at its own peril.

As for politics, like the Church, the SPC must realise that, sometimes, politics and projects are indivisible. It's always been a thin dividing line anyway.

There was one thing about this year's conference. It wasn't dull. There were several bangers thrown, most by France's Senior Commissioner, Mr. Henri Nettre, who walked out as he did last year in Suva, and one by irrepressible Albert Henry, who threatened to take the Cooks out of the conference if the commission didn't "upgrade" his little country.

There were also tears at the very end—tears for the conference chairman, PNG's Oala Oala-Rarua, who, in the very last speech of the conference, performed his self-sacrificing act. He withdrew from the deadlocked competition for the post of secretary-general in favour of Western Samoa's Fred Betham.

He stood high that afternoon when he declared, "In order to retain the well-established friendships we have all laboured for in the past, I have decided to break the deadlock . . . as a tribute to the memory of our mutual friend and father, the late Uncle Harry [the last secretary-general, Afioga Afoafouvale Misimoa], and mindful of the harmony for which he and we Pacific Islanders have always striven, and as a gesture of a younger man to wiser and greyer hairs, I stand aside".

It was good Hollywood stuff and

PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—NOVEMBER, 1971

Oala, who'd been an admirable chairman, got a standing ovation. Some of the girls cried. It was a big surprise—to most. It wasn't to those who knew that, in true Islands fashion, there'd been talks and offers made in an attempt to get a compromise. Mr. Betham could work out the late Uncle Harry's term, maybe do another one, and then retire and let Oala in. Time will tell, although Oala may well think the job's small beer by then.

However, in his farewell speech, when referring to the fact that there was "only one pair of secretary's sandals", he cautioned his erstwhile rival, "Don't wear out those sandals". Mr. Betham was overwhelmed. He told me that Oala's gesture was a complete surprise and "the manner in which he did it really gripped me". It gripped everyone.

The reverberations from the other bangs were more gripping than gripping. There'd been civil war throughout between Mr. Nettle and the French Polynesia delegate, Mr. Henri Bouvier, France-born, but a hardcore autonomist, committee member of the *Pupu Here A'i'a* (Party of the Patriots) and vice-president of French Polynesia's Territorial Assembly. It was obvious he wasn't enamoured of the offer made by France's Mr. Messmer at the Games in Tahiti (PIM, Oct., p. 24).

Nettre and Bouvier sat together—seating was in alphabetical order—but it was obvious from the outset that Bouvier saw in Nettle the personification of a France intransigent in her negative attitude towards any demands for autonomy by her possessions. The same thing happened last year in Suva when Allain needed Nettle to the point of a walk-out.

Bouvier lost no opportunity to put the *sabot* in, but Nettle, the most experienced of the senior commissioners and a top State counsellor at home, kept his cool until the day before the close. Even when Bouvier went political and referred indirectly to the French nuclear test—"French Polynesia is a centre of world pollution"—there was little reaction from Nettle.

Almost every time Nettle took one view, Bouvier took the other, but as most of the time, Nettle was odd man out in the conference, there was little he could do about it. Until Bouvier managed to get a motion in "Any other business". It was loaded.

He had earlier complained that the Canberra Agreement had asked that territorial delegates to the conference should be chosen from the people as representatives of the people. "Alas,

Cooks, Tonga now honest women

Premier Albert Henry of the Cook Islands will not, as he threatened, take his country out of the conference. The South Pacific Commission's eight member countries, at their private session which followed the conference, gave Mr. Henry all he wanted—the legal right to be a member of the conference and not just a guest. At the same time, they gave the key of the door to Tonga, which has held aloof from membership because the kingdom's position was not defined by the Canberra Agreement. The commissioners' formal communique released on October 8, the day after the session ended, declared, "The question of participation in the South Pacific Conference of territories which have obtained self-government, notably the Cook Islands, was resolved with the formal amendment of the conference rules and procedures to the effect that full rights of attendance and participation were extended to them With the formal adoption of this amendment, not only will the Cook Islands be able to participate fully in future South Pacific Conferences, but also the Kingdom of Tonga, which up till now has participated by invitation only, will be able to take its place in the conference as of right".

Within minutes of meeting, the commissioners had ratified the appointment of Mr. Fred Betham as secretary-general, and also appointed a social programme director in place of Mr. deYoung. The new man is Dr. F. Mahony, of the United States, who comes from the University of Hawaii.

During the conference, Mr. Nettle threatened to veto the spending of \$6,250 on a contribution to the UNDP's new rhinoceros beetle control project. He didn't. The commissioners adopted the conference's recommendation and left the French a face-saver by deciding to take the money from the contribution made by Western Samoa, which is just like Johnny going to the shop with 10c for one purchase for his mother and 10c for a neighbour's purchase and running back home without either because he's forgotten which 10c was for what purpose.

Mr. Aaron Marcus, of the United States, raised the question of new headquarters for the commission. The present one is nearly 30 years old, having been erected by the United States Army Command as a temporary HQ. Some delegates would like to see the commission HQ shift from Noumea to somewhere more central, like Fiji. The session asked Mr. Marcus to draw up terms of reference for a future study group. What will be the outcome of that? A new block of buildings, big enough to house both the SPC and the SP Forum?

it is not always the case", lamented Bouvier. "Delegates of two of three French-speaking territories were appointed only by the governor or the administrator representing the central government".

There was more in the same vein and mention of "dictatorial methods which are contrary to the spirit of the Canberra Agreement". Mr. Nettle protested that as the representative of France he could not admit anything that threw doubt on the institutions of France. It was an internal matter, and there should be no discussion within an international conference on the relations between a metropolitan government and its constitutional institutions.

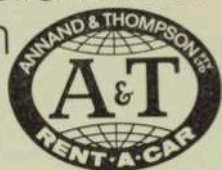
He had a case of course. The SPC has barred politics and this was politics. Mr. Oala-Rarua put the stopper on and said it should be referred to an ad hoc committee. The delegates passed to the next business with Nettle and Bouvier still arguing, the latter telling him, "I don't like dictatorship".

The big explosion came days later when the delegates were tackling a boring but seemingly harmless chore—approving the official report of the conference to the commissioners' session. Mr. Nettle wanted the item dealing with the resolution on the appointment of delegates to include a footnote from him that it was an internal matter and not the conference's business. He was getting nowhere with this, the chairman telling him that if he had a footnote others would want one.

Mr. Bouvier was in there once again, saying that he thought Mr. Nettle was "slightly confused". That did it. Banging the table angrily, Mr. Nettle turned to his compatriot and berated him. Oala protested that when someone was taking the floor he should be respected and be allowed to finish his statement. Then Mr. Nettle replied: "I have always been courteous and try to follow procedure, and I don't think anyone can contradict me on this".

Somebody could and did—the chairman, who told him: "I am sorry. I must contradict you on this one be-

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Resounding victory

cause you have been rude to the chair". The suave diplomat gave place to an angry man as Nettle jumped from his seat and stalked out.

That night delegates and commissioners went round with the olive branch looking for Mr. Nettle, who appeared next morning with an ultimatum—change the offending paragraph or else, the or else being, "The conference must know that, depending on the outcome, the French Government will have to draw its own conclusions".

That was the language of diplomacy, but it meant that France might withdraw from the conference. Before the sitting started I asked Mr. Nettle if failure to get satisfaction could mean just that. Mr. Nettle replied, "It could mean that". That was the way all the commissioners and delegates obviously thought as well, because they leaned over backwards to meet the Frenchman's wishes.

But Mr. Bouvier wasn't doing any backward leaning. He persisted in his opposition. There were various solutions posed, but either Mr. Nettle or Mr. Bouvier didn't like them. Then UK Senior Commissioner, Mr. D. A. Scott, suggested dropping the whole item, recording a harmless substitute that the French Polynesia delegate drew attention to the principle of selecting delegates as contained in the Canberra Agreement and slapping on an even more harmless heading "Composition of the Council", which is the heading in the agreement.

Mr. Nettle was mollified, but Mr. Bouvier wasn't, and continued asking for more. It was plain that everyone by now was getting fed up with the whole thing and especially of the tenacious Mr. Bouvier. He got the message in the end, did a smart about-turn and agreed to this emasculated item—"The conference took note and referred to the ad hoc committee the principle contained in paragraph 35 of the Canberra Agreement", 21 words. The original had 288 words. It was a resounding victory for *La Belle France*.

Altogether, it was an interesting conference, which managed to agree on how the budget of \$1,217,000 should be spent. A fifth of it went on keeping the commission going; \$310,075 on programme direction; \$291,617 on programme personnel; \$237,673 on programme activities, which includes education, health and social welfare, agriculture, livestock



Mr. Justin Toke, at 25, the youngest delegate at the conference. A student at a French university, he was Wallis and Futuna's sole delegate. He was at home for the university holidays when he was chosen.

and fisheries and economic affairs, and \$81,600 on the publications bureau.

As was reported in last month's PIM, all the member governments raised the ante by 15 per cent., but France made conditions, one being that the "level of contribution would depend on certain conditions relating to the recommended Work Programme".

France's 15 per cent. could have been at stake because on one particular item in the Work Programme, Mr. Nettle dug his heels in when the conference wanted to approve it. It was a contribution of \$6,250 to a new rhinoceros beetle project which the UNDP has planned. Everyone was in favour except Mr. Nettle. His "Non" was as persistent as the Russian's "Niet" in the United Nations. Come to think of it, in the discussion which followed Mr. Nettle's walk-out, the American Samoa delegate, Mr. Pal-auni M. Tuiasosopo, who talked more than most, bracketed Mr. Nettle's angry outburst and walk-out with Mr. Khrushchev's display at the United Nations when he hammered the table with his shoe.

It was hard to see why France was so adamant in its opposition to the spending of SPC money on a new UNDP project unless it is that France wants as little contact as possible between the SPC and the UN.

He was entitled to object. Under the rules, any of the member countries can veto any new project and

it looked as if Mr. Nettle was set on doing so. He didn't want to. He wanted it the easy way—rejection of the item by the conference. But the conference wanted it in. It wasn't a large sum, but the SPC would be able to keep in touch with the UN over it and be entitled to any benefits the projects will bring.

The conference wrangled over this one for hours, on one day and then on the following day. "I have instructions from my government not to agree to this", said Mr. Nettle, and started the ball rolling. He suggested they should let the UN do the job on its own and hope for the benefits. Some of the territories worried by the rhinoceros beetle would have been willing to go along with him except that they found out that if they became signatories with the UNDP over the project it would cost them a packet.

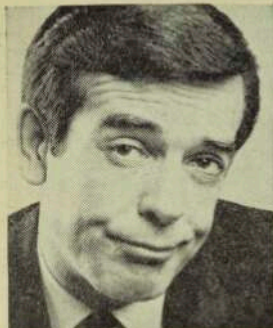
UK's Mr. Scott and Western Samoa's Senior Commissioner Tofa Lauofo Meti gave strong support to the SPC's sharing in the project. Mr. Bouvier was agin Mr. Nettle. So far as French Polynesia was concerned it couldn't care less, he said, about coconuts and copra. It had tourism, but it didn't want the beetle. Coconut trees made good ornaments.

Fiji, through Deputy Director for Agriculture Winston Thompson, moved deletion of the \$6,250 contribution from the programme, but Cook Islands Premier Mr. Albert Henry said he wasn't very happy. All the motion was trying to do was to avoid

Two votes less

The next time the SPC's member countries have occasion to use their votes, it is likely that Australia will announce that she has discarded two of her five plurality votes—those she held for Nauru and Norfolk Island.

Her possession of them, especially in the voting for a new secretary-general, which ended in Canberra in a deadlock over the claims of Oala Oala-Rarua, of PNG, and Fred Betham, of Western Samoa, was resented by most of the conference members. They argued that, as Nauru had become independent and had her own vote, Australia should relinquish that one—as Britain had done in the case of Fiji—and that Norfolk Island didn't really qualify for a vote. On the other hand, Australia makes the biggest contribution to the budget.



I've got one lighter made out of two Victorian pennies.

It's never worked.

I've got another that I bought as a holiday souvenir. That went for a week.

I've got three other jobs that only need a new little ratchet thingummy.

I've got a lighter with a wick like a pyjama cord that lights in a gale and nowhere else.

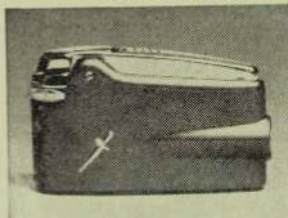
Lighters?

I've got a drawer full of them.

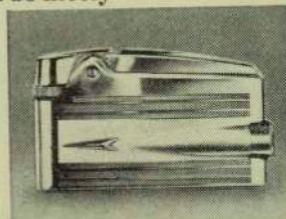
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"Join me in the cold" invited Tonga

someone exercising a veto. A few minutes later Fiji withdrew its motion and the delegates went home to chew over it.

Next day, Mr. Nettle again appealed for a compromise and said those who wanted a say in the UNDP programme were only wanting it as a matter of pride. "You are not defending a principle", he said. "You are defending a susceptibility which costs \$6,000".

He again said he was acting on orders from his government in opposing the item, but by this time no one had any patience left. The item was confirmed.

On the second day Cook Islands Albert Henry threw the cat among the island doves. He threatened to take the Cooks out of the conference if something wasn't done with the Canberra Agreement laying down rules for the attendance of delegates. The Premier was very hurt. Since 1950 when the first conference was held he had warm feeling in his heart knowing that he belonged. Now participation by the Cook Islands was only possible by invitation.

Apparently, the only territories with a right to sit in the conference were those that were dependent territories or independent. The in-betweeners which had self-government have no specific right to attend.

"It is an appalling experience to come to the petrifying realisation that since 1965 I have had none but a sham legal right to be here: that my seat in this conference is made of clay; that my speeches to date were no more than privileged soliloquies, and my votes illegal", he cried. Then he made his threat. "I am here to tell you my problems and I ask this conference to do something about them. Failing this—we say goodbye. I cannot allow the Cook Islands to be a part of this organisation as an invited guest".

After sleeping on it the conference tackled the question the following morning and Ratu David Toganivalu, leader of the Fiji delegation, tried to cut the Gordian Knot with a resolution asking the senior commissioner to make permanent provision for self-governing territories to be accorded full status as members of the South Pacific Conference.

Mr. Nettle was against this. He



Ratu David Toganivalu, leader of the Fiji delegation. He handed in the bill for \$200,000 for the Fiji Arts Festival and asked for help in paying it.

thought the Canberra Agreement already implied what Mr. Henry was asking for. Mr. Henry was having nothing of this. Assumption was no good. It must be in writing.

Tonga's Mr. Dan Tufui said the only thing to do was to amend the agreement because a friendly gesture such as Mr. Nettle's could be withdrawn by any government. Tonga herself feels out in the cold and Mr. Tufui implied this when he invited Mr. Henry, in the event of the agreement not being changed, "to join me in the ranks of the unwanted and with me go out into the cold".

Like the Cooks, Tonga takes the view that her position in the conference is not defined and she has refused, though she is independent, to become a member government. So far as the Canberra Agreement is considered, Tonga is neither fish nor fowl, nor even an in-between like the Cooks. She was never a dependency of any other power in the way all the member territories have been.

The delegates passed Fiji's motion, but the subject cropped up again in the second week when American Samoa's Mr. Palauni Tuiasosopo piloted through a motion calling for the appointment of an ad hoc committee to formulate concrete amending proposals to the Canberra Agreement for submission to next year's conference.

His intention was to pave the way for Tonga to become a member of the commission. Killing two birds with one stone, the delegates agreed that the committee should be the Planning Committee, which should also con-

sider the Review Committee's report for 1970 recognising that there were "special problems" where Tonga and the Cooks were concerned. This committee will also examine Mr. Bouvier's grievances.

Once again, Mr. Nettle's "No". He thought these committees a waste of time and money, especially when they were not able to decide anything which the commissioners couldn't quash. But, he was on his own once again and the Planning Committee will prepare at least two hot potatoes for next year's conference.

Tuesday, September 28, was Fiji's black day and a black day for next year's Festival of Arts as Fiji is planning it. The dominion came to the conference armed with an account listing spending for the festival of \$35,000 for this year and \$165,000 for next year, a total of \$200,000.

Ratu David Toganivalu handed in the bill and asked for help to pay it, reminding the conference that the festival had been conceived at the 1968 conference and the baby placed in Fiji's lap.

He said the Fiji Government would contribute \$100,000 and was hoping the member governments in the SPC would provide \$80,000 in proportion to their percentage contributions to the regular budget. He suggested that the revenue from the festival could go to the member governments or into a fund to provide the nucleus for the next festival. He didn't think it was right that Fiji should bear the cost burden and the responsibility for staging the festival. The SPC had already earmarked \$5,000 from the 1972 budget for the festival.

Delegates didn't think that Fiji should bear the whole cost either but almost to a man, and that included the metropolitan commissioners, they refused, or at least didn't offer, to foot half the bill. One reason for their decision—and again they were almost unanimous—was that the whole concept of the festival was too grandiose. Some thought too much money was being spent on such things as advertising.

The commissioners all said their governments could not contribute as their spendings for next year had already been budgeted for. Some of the territories criticised the festival programme. They said it was supposed to be a festival of traditional culture in the islands but they found there would be other cultures represented and even ballet which wasn't in the tradition of any of the islands.

Most of them made a big thing of this and one group continued its discussions and arguments outside.

So much cold water on Fiji's contingent

During that discussion one PNG delegate, who didn't agree that the festival should be confined entirely to traditional Island culture, said with heavy sarcasm, "I suppose it would be all right, seeing that it has to be traditional, for me to bring a naked man and eat him on the stage".

It wasn't too far out as a debating point. Fiji agreed that it used to be within the Fijian culture. The PNG man, no doubt with memories of the cannibal feast at Daru a few months ago, replied that it was still part of PNG's culture.

There seemed to be grounds for criticising the estimates. There was \$10,000 for travelling expenses inside Fiji for the Fiji performers—outside performers will be paying their own to Fiji—\$30,000 for feeding overseas performers and \$20,000 for decorating the City of Suva park.

Delegates seized on those, saying performers were expected to pay for their own food as they had done at the South Pacific Games and Suva city could decorate its own park, using its own money. Even little Niue thought the expenses could be cut and the festival brought down to a smaller scale.

Advertising in Fiji was another thing which delegates criticised, most speakers saying that by the time the festival started, no one in Fiji would



The two Samoas were represented at the conference by, left, Palauni M. Tuiasosopo, otherwise known as Brownie, of American Samoa, and Western Samoa's Health Minister, Vaai Kolone, on the right.

need an advert to tell him about it. All this was so much cold water on the Fiji contingent, and the only ray of sunshine came from a suggestion by George Kalkoa of the New Hebrides, next year's conference deputy chairman. He suggested that maybe UNESCO might find some money for the festival.

Mr. C. Craw, New Zealand Commissioner, thought Fiji should do its best to pare expenses and added, "I think the concept is a little too grand". There were more of these comments to make Fiji unhappy until Mr. Tuiasosopo, of American Samoa, who usually thought up something to end debates, moved a resolution that the Fiji Government should examine its festival programme and expenses, make economies by "minimising unnecessary expenditure" and confine the festival items to "those of indigenous derivation". This was carried and together with it the idea of establishing an Arts Festival Revolving Fund, to be managed by the SPC, through voluntary contributions.

There was a speedy come-back by Ratu David Toganivalu. He said that because of the sentiments expressed and the resolution that had been passed, the Fiji Government might also have to limit its financial commitment. Optimistically, he added that UNESCO might help and there might be help from voluntary contributors.

One got the impression, in the first week at any rate, that some of the delegates were a little less than lukewarm over many of Fiji's ideas. Was it envy, Fiji being so far advanced and obviously enjoying independence?

Or was it just that Fiji's ideas are the ideas of a country which, one delegate said outside the building, was 50 years ahead of all the rest. At any rate some of Fiji's suggestions fell by the wayside. There was no support at all for a regional body on tourism but it managed to get support for a suggested study of the need for tackling problems of double taxation when people and companies with interests in the islands and metropolitan countries had to pay tax in both places.

Another success for Fiji was that it managed to rid itself of the burden

(Continued on p. 113)



Mr. Albert Henry, Premier of the Cook Islands, managed to get his way and achieved member status for his country.



Reuben K. Uatua, GEIC's Leader of Government Business and the colony's delegate.



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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—NOVEMBER, 1971

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NO-BAKE LEMON CHEESE CAKE

Crumb Crust:

2 cups sweet biscuit crumbs
4 oz. butter, melted

Filling:

1 packet lemon jelly crystals
¾ cup boiling water
1 dessertspoon grated lemon rind
¼ cup lemon juice

1½ cups evaporated milk, well chilled
8 oz. PHILADELPHIA BRAND Cream Cheese, softened at room temperature
1 cup castor sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla essence

Crumb Crust: Combine biscuit crumbs and melted butter. Press onto bottom and sides of a buttered 9 inch cake tin with removable base. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F. Gas. 375°F. Electric) for 10 minutes. Cool and chill.

Filling: Dissolve jelly crystals in boiling water, add lemon rind and lemon juice; cool slightly. Beat evaporated milk until thick. Beat the PHILADELPHIA BRAND Cream Cheese until smooth, blend in sugar, vanilla

essence and beaten evaporated milk. Fold in the warm jelly mixture. Pour into prepared crumb crust and chill for several hours or overnight. Decorate with strawberries if liked.
10 to 12 servings.

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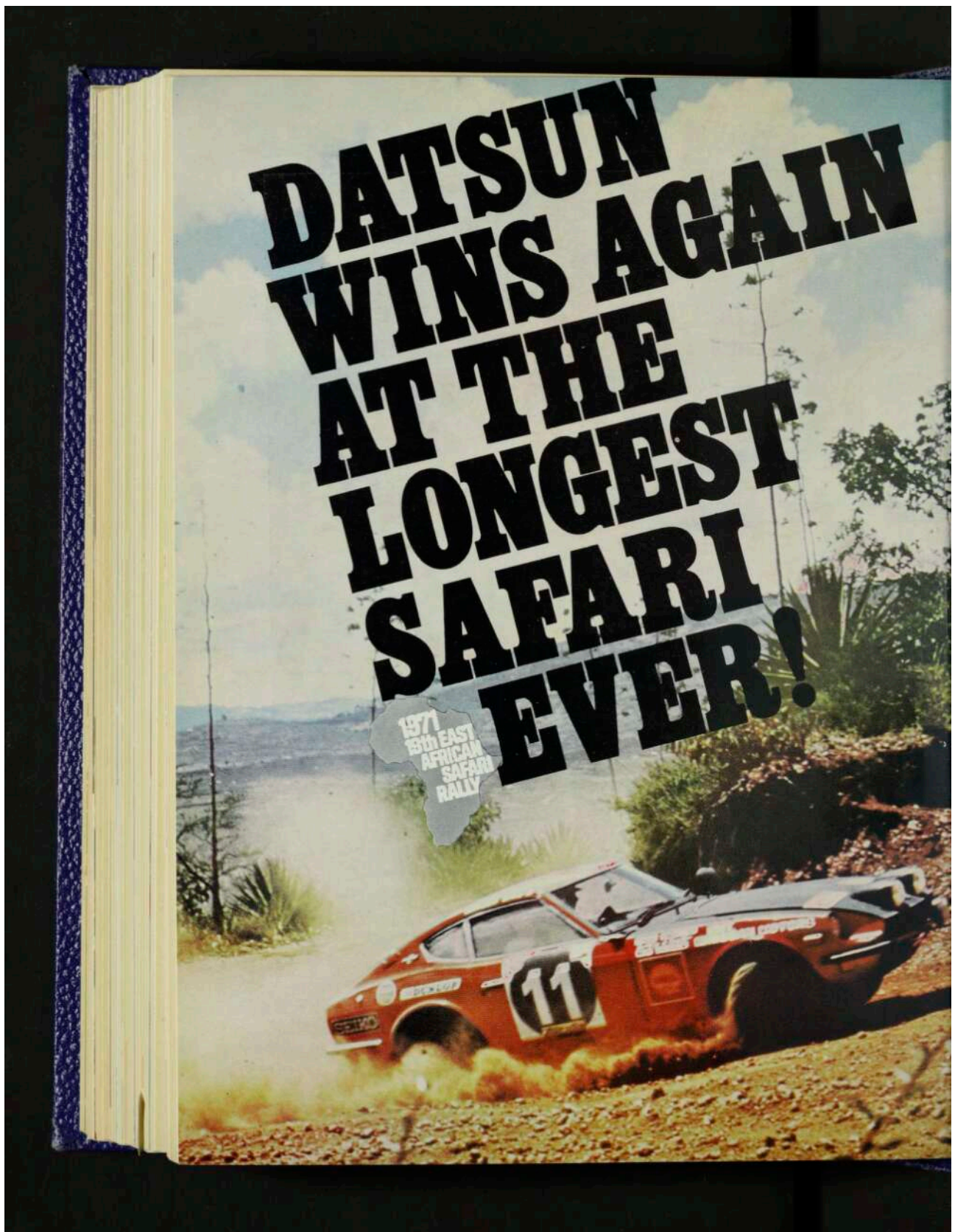
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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—NOVEMBER, 1971

059-P-353



Rally ho!

The searing sun of South East Africa '71 blazed down upon the drivers of 113 cars as they raced across burning sands, dried sloughs, plunging straight over tumbling weeds and dried bones turned white under the dry and oft-times steaming heat of the desert. Car by car dropped out, sometimes due to mechanical failure, oft-times tumbling end over end landing against solid embankments, or cracking into large boulders hidden by the drifting sands until there were only 32 entrants left in the 1971 East Africa Safari. A battered, white silty-sand covered Datsun 240-Z driven by Edgar Herrmann and Hans Schuller covered the 3,900 mile course which included 620 of the toughest miles thru Tanzania ever driven in a rally competition...to sweep a winning stake of 1st, 2nd & 7th in outright, class and team events...for the second year in a row.



In 1970, a very wet year for rallies in East Africa, the Datsun 1600 SSS ploughed through gully washes, swift moving shallow streams, through torrential downpours... to come in 1st, 2nd, 4th and 7th in outright,

and 1st in team and class event. A great victory!



Sweltering heat prevailed in the 1969 East Africa Safari Rally in the world's toughest, gruelling jungle-to-mountain 3,100 mile course—and the Datsun emerged triumphantly as the top winner—sweeping 1st through 6th places in class event, outright 3rd and 5th and taking 1st in team event. An unparalleled triumph!

Datsun research and engineering has come a long way since they entered their first African Rally in 1963 with two Datsuns completing the course, although there were no prizes that year.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—NOVEMBER, 1971

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Magazine Section

When gun-running traders turned Nauru into "a blood-stained little island"

From May to September, 1884, HMS *Dart*, under the command of Lieutenant W. U. Moore, was on patrol among the islands of the Western Pacific to help keep the peace. Her job was to investigate any complaints by white men against natives and by natives against white men, and issue punishment where her commander thought this necessary. To make his position stronger, Lieut. Moore had been commissioned to act as a Deputy British Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

While the *Dart* was on station the High Commissioner issued regulations forbidding the sale of arms to the natives by British subjects, and one of the *Dart's* jobs was to see that this regulation became known around the islands. Lieut. Moore issued a general proclamation in August (see box) while his ship was at Arno atoll, east of Majuro, in the Marshall Islands of Micronesia, and later the same month the *Dart* visited Nauru Island (then called Pleasant Island) to spread the news.

What life was like on Nauru in August, 1884, is given in the following report, quoted verbatim, which Lieut. Moore made to the officer commanding the Australian station, Commodore James Erskine, in Sydney.

Here is Lieut. Moore's official report:

Arrived at Pleasant Island at 8.30 a.m., August 20, and at once landed for observations and to see the British subjects. This island contrasts unfavourably with Ebon [in the Marshall Islands]. It is inhabited by about 1,200 people, none of whom have any religion, who for the most part drink to excess of sour palm toddy, who are well armed, and who are ever fighting amongst each other, being freely supplied as occasion requires with firearms and ammunition by the eight white men on the island, five of whom are agents, for Mr. HERNSHEIM, the Imperial German Consul, one for

Messrs. Henderson & Macfarlane, and two for Mr. Pfeffer (Jaluit agency). Their names are as follows:

FOR CONSUL HERNSHEIM: William Harris, Thomas Jack (British subjects); Thomas Hensen, Albert Thomas (Norwegian); Van Vein (Dutch).

FOR THE JALUIT AGENCY (Mr Pfeffer): John Smith (British subject); Robert Rash (German).

FOR MESSRS. HENDERSON & MACFARLANE: Samuel Holstead (born on Sunday Island).

William Harris has been 42 years on the island without leaving it for more than a fortnight. He is probably one of those earlier residents spoken of in Findlay's *South Pacific Directory*.

He and John Smith expressed satisfaction at the communication I had to make to them on the part of the

High Commissioner respecting the sale of firearms, etc., but Thomas Jack, who seems to have a large stock of ammunition on hand, was hurt, and asked "how a fellow was to get a living now?"

I explained to the traders that the High Commissioner did not prohibit the sale of those rifles already given to the natives on credit; but I declined to authorise Mr. Jack to issue his ammunition.

I have stated that the natives are ever fighting; by this I mean that the members of one small tribe, of which there are 11 on the island, are every now and then laying in wait for members of another tribe and shooting them from behind an ambush. It is a vendetta warfare on a large scale.

In this way about 250 men, women, and children, that is about one-fifth of the population, have been killed

TO ANY BRITISH SUBJECT Sale of Firearms to Natives

I have to inform you that the Arms Regulations issued by Her Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner, and put in force July 1, 1884, forbids you to sell or give any firearms, ammunition, powder, dynamite, or explosives of any description to any natives of any island in the Western Pacific under a penalty of £10 fine or a month's imprisonment.

I should also warn you that by disobeying this regulation you will in all probability forfeit that protection for your person and property from aggression on the part of the natives of the island on which you reside, which is now accorded by HM vessels to British subjects who lead orderly lives and obey the laws of their country.

The Arms Regulations make no exception in favour of British subjects acting as agents of foreign firms.

You are at liberty to complete the sale of any firearms in your possession at this date upon which a deposit has been paid to you by a native purchaser.

W. U. MOORE,
Lieutenant, RN (one of HBM Deputy Commissioners for the Western Pacific).
HMS "Dart", Arno, August 5, 1884.



Nauru Island, smallest republic in the world, and the richest island in the South Pacific, the home of a Christian community, proud but gentle and showing none of the traits which prompted the despatches from the "Dart". Twelve miles long with its 5,263 acres in a hat-shaped area, Nauru is 26 miles south of the equator. Its nearest neighbour is another island of phosphates, Ocean Island, 190 miles to the east. First European to see the Nauruans was Captain John Fearn of the whaling ship "Hunter" in November, 1798. It was he who first called it Pleasant Island. The republic was born on January 31, 1968, 22 years to the day after the return from Truk of the remnants of a whole community exiled by the Japanese.

or wounded in the last four years—among the killed the son of William Harris, whose body was found with six bullets in it, he being at the time of his death on the warpath, intending to shoot somebody else.

On the 29th October, 1881, a native of Cornwall, named James Mitchell, was shot in a drunken quarrel with the natives. His partner, Thomas Hensen, some few months ago killed a native who threatened him with a rifle. Mr. Albert Thomas, who kindly allowed us to make use of his house, sent for this man, who readily came, and complained that the natives of his district (Enibuck) now wanted to seize the corpse of Mitchell, which was interred in his (Hensen's) house, and asked me to speak to the chief (Gahea), which I did, warning him that if the body of the Englishman was disturbed the next man-of-war which visited the island would hold him responsible. He promised to restrain his people, and I think he will do so.

I also spoke to Gahea, to a chief called Hommey, and another named Eginopin, who is the chief of the head tribe in the island, about the prohibition of the sale of firearms,

the functions of men-of-war, and the interest taken in the welfare of the natives by Her Majesty and Her Government.

Speaking to the chiefs about drink is of little use. I hear Dr. Stubel exhorted them to stop it when he was here in January. They promised everything he desired, and after the de-



parture of the *Hayaene* commenced drinking harder than ever.

There has however, not been much fighting since, only 20 people having been shot in the last six or seven months. The natives will drink gin after the arrival of a ship (as you are aware, sir, this is a common import with English ships; the firm of On Chong, in Sydney, imports quantities of gin by the *George Noble* into the Line Islands); but their chief liquor is the juice of the palm on the third day of fermentation, which is said to be most intoxicating.

The medical officer, on his rambles, entered a hut in the interior about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, where he found a man, two or three women, and some children, all in a state of intoxication. His guide, Mr. Holstead said there was nothing unusual in this; and I was told that the beach natives, some 150 of whom were crowding round us, watching the sextant observations, were only sober because of the curiosity excited by our arrival.

I made several inquiries in the death of Mitchell, but could get no satisfactory replies. His friend Hensen said, "I saw little of it; they were all drunk together, he and the natives shooting at one another".

It was evidently a case which would not bear much investigation, and certainly did not demand any punishment of the natives. It is the general opinion among the whites that Hen-

The Nauruans catch and tame frigate birds which once had religious significance and are still inherited by a man's sons.

11 distinct tribes

sen's life is in danger. I understood that Dr. Stubel had made inquiries into his shooting case.

We found that no one had landed at Pleasant Island from a man-of-war since 1880, when HMS *Sappho*, Captain Digby, called. The Flying Squadron under the Earl of Clanwilliam hove to for a short time off the island on the 21st September, 1881, and the *Inconstant* was boarded by one of the English residents.

The native name [of Pleasant Island] is Nowra. There is no anchorage, and but a bad landing. It is about 300 feet high, and I should think 10 or 12 miles round. In the centre there is a lake. The export is copra, but not much of that, as a large proportion of the palms are drained for toddy.

It appears that there are no white men on Ocean Island, and very few natives.

The state of affairs in Pleasant Island appears to be this: The tribes are distinct, and eight out of 11 have a trader. If a family or tribe wishes to revenge itself upon another family or tribe, they first proceed, cocoanuts in hand, to their particular trader and purchase ammunition.

The trader, knowing perfectly well that the cartridges he is now exchanging for nuts will be used within the next week, possibly that night, for the cold-blooded murder of women and children (for these people do not confine their warfare to the men), eagerly sells it.

The purchasers then stalk their victims, and, if the latter do not happen to be looking out, shoot them from behind trees and run away. The



The Nauruans are adept at catching flying fish at night. They use flares to attract the fish to their canoes.

family of the people shot then go to their trader for cartridges, and proceed, when a good opportunity presents itself, to stalk the other family. The more quarrels in the island the better for the trader.

Each of these persons is married in a fashion to a native woman, and the people of his tribe are constantly in and out of his house and hanging about his premises. He has excellent opportunities for keeping up a tribal quarrel, and thus putting money into his pocket and that of his principal, Consul Hershheim, or whoever he may be.

When old enough to handle a rifle, as was the case with the son of Harris, the children of the trader no

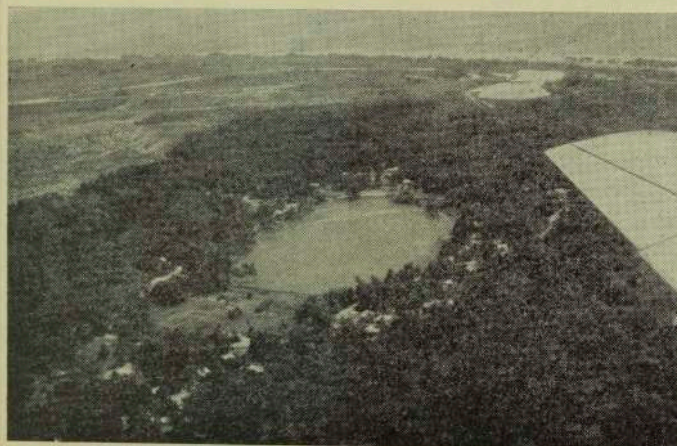
doubt join in with the natives. It is more than probable that the bullets found in the body of young Harris were sold a few days before by an agent for the same firm as that for which his father was trading.

The *Mazeppa* has landed warlike stores here for Henderson and M'Farlane, the little difficulty with the Customs at Auckland being got over by her final port of departure being Sydney.

On reviewing the transactions of traders on this blood-stained little island, I imagine sir, you will deem their conduct not less unscrupulous than that of the master of the *Kate MacGregor* at Apamama. He carried a war party from one island to another, knowing the result would be death to many people with whom his country had no quarrel—with whom the people he was carrying had no quarrel.

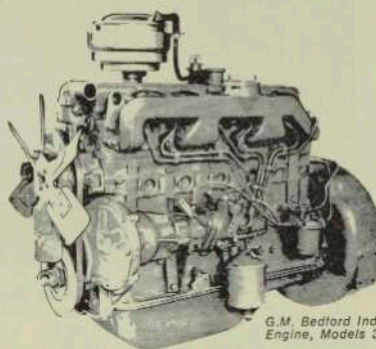
They have been carrying on a brisk trade in firearms and ammunition, not to enable the natives to defend themselves against foreigners, not with any war in prospective, but with the full knowledge that they would be used there and then for a murderous warfare between families.

I spoke plainly to the white men I met at Mr. Albert Thomas' house, but I venture to hope not more plainly



Nauru's Buada Lagoon is like a green oasis in the grey wastes of worked out phosphate fields. Lieut. Moore referred to it as "a lake".

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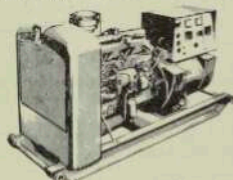
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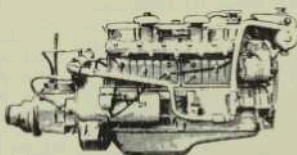
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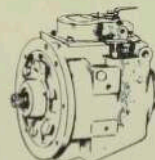
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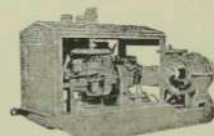
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Children with pistols

than you will consider it my duty to have done. I said, "By forfeiting protection I mean this: If next year an English man-of-war comes to this island and finds your children shot, your house burnt, or your property destroyed and the Captain of her discovers that you have, in disobedience to the High Commissioner's Arms Regulation of which I now inform you, given or sold either your own stores of firearms and ammunition, or another person's firearms and ammunition, to the natives, I believe he will do nothing for you. If your own life is taken I believe he will adopt no steps to punish the people who shot you".

It appears that some of the white men—Thomas Jack, the Scotchman, notably—have many rifles sold on credit, and are afraid, now that the views of HM Government are made known, that the natives will not pay. To this grievance I did not attempt to offer any consolation.

Every adult I believe has a weapon of some sort, and many of the children can be seen going about with pistols.

Altogether the natives have a wild and disorderly appearance. None of them wear clothes. With eight white men distributed over the island, allowing them to purchase the means wherewithal to kill each other, and thus stimulating their savage natures, it would be surprising if they were other than what they are, naked, ignorant and quarrelsome.

William Harris, who ought to know, stated that when he first came to Pleasant Island the natives did not know the art of extracting spirit from the juice of the palm, and that it was introduced by a white man.

Equal altitude observations by Lieut. Messum and myself place Pleasant Island 12 miles west of the position it occupies in chart 780, xi 81. We left at 4 pm, 20th August, and after an uneventful passage anchored at Matupi [New Britain] at 11 am, 28th August.

[Three years after Lieut. Moore's visit, Nauru was visited by a member of New Zealand's parliament, Frederick J. Moss, and his account of what he saw there (in his book, *Through Atolls and Islands in the Great South Seas*, London, 1889) showed there had been little change in conditions over the three years. The British trader William Harris, whom Lieut. Moore mentions as having had his son killed in a feud, had lost another son—shot dead in attempting to revenge his brother. See PIM June, 1970 (p. 87).]



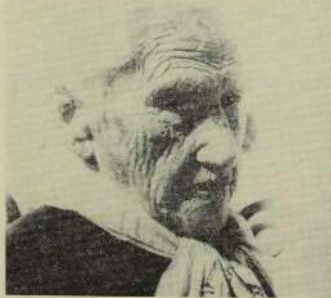
Mrs. Sylvia Nobbs, plants the last tree, with the Administrator and Mrs. Dalkin at left.

Norfolk's new pine avenue

Norfolk Island has got a new avenue of pines which may one day become as famous as a Pine Avenue which had to be cut down during World War II to make way for the airstrip. The destruction of the first Pine Avenue is still mourned by island residents.

But in September, 100 new pines were planted along Middlegate Road, as far as Quality Row, opposite the cenotaph, by Norfolk residents and schoolchildren. Each pine represents a year in the life of Mrs. Jemima Robinson, known as Aunt Jemima, who died earlier this year, close to her 101st birthday, and the new pine avenue is in memory of her.

Aunt Jemima was born on Norfolk, descendant of some of the first Pitcairners, and evidence of the regard in which she was held was the way in which the islanders laboured all day to plant the pines. The last pine, near the cenotaph, was formally planted by Aunt Jemima's daughter, Mrs. Sylvia Nobbs, in a short ceremony attended by the Administrator, Air Commodore Dalkin, who said: "Each pine in this avenue will be leading back to these walls to good times and bad times and happiness, to the day when Aunt Jemima was born. They will point truly to the future throughout the next 100 years. I charge the foresters of this island to nurture them carefully and to replace any that may die. I dedicate this avenue to Mrs. Jemima Robinson".—Margaret Hazzard.



Aunt Jemima, on her 100th birthday.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—NOVEMBER, 1971

Whatever happened to Chou-Chou? Who's Chou-Chou? Well, according to the front cover of PIM for November, 1951, Chou-Chou is, or was, Chou-Chou Kerimarec, a Papeete beauty, bare-topped except for a leis, who was photographed with "well-known American producer of striking pictures for magazine covers, Roy Armstrong" who'd done a painting of her for a United States magazine. (No, not that one! It wasn't going then!)

This preoccupation with Chou-Chou was prompted by the fact that there was very little else to get enthusiastic about around the Islands 20 years ago this November. It was a sort of silly season. Plenty of small happenings, some important, like the first news of a battalion of Fijian troops going to Malaya to fight the terrorists; some a carry over from the previous month, like the slump in copra prices; but nothing world, or even South Pacific shaking.

Yesterday

Take the news about the Fijian battalion. It caused quite a stir in Fiji, but only because some people thought Fiji needed her fine young men at home rather than have them fighting terrorists in the Malayan jungles. PIM calculated that on a population basis Fiji would be contributing more fighting men than any other country. To do as well as Fiji, Australia would have to send 40,000 men.

The Fijians volunteered in their thousands. A battalion went to Malaya and covered itself with glory. A book on the campaign written by a commander of a Welsh battalion, "Shoot to Kill", was loud in its praises of the Fijians. Not only were they top of the league in the number of terrorists accounted for, wrote the colonel, they even beat everybody else at cricket!

But the copra planters weren't thinking about Fijian soldiers, or about Chou-Chou. They were still worrying during that quiet month about copra prices. A headline said they feared "another blitz" and an article by J. Bryan blasted the BSIP Copra Board over its dealings with the visiting British Minister for Colonial Affairs, Mr. John Dugdale. Mr. Bryan complained that the case for the planters should have been put by the planters themselves and not by a government-created body. "The Pacific Islands are not free from the blight of our civilisation under

which officialdom becomes a hide-bound bureaucracy," he wrote. Mr. Dugdale had also upset people in Fiji. During his tour he pointed to some land in Nadroga which appeared to be going to waste. He was very critical of it, but nobody told him that it wasn't Fijian land lying neglected but European-owned land which was waiting for roadmakers to go through. The observation was made that "if the British Government had presented the Fijians with a fraction of the millions squandered on groundnuts and poultry schemes in Africa, Fiji would now be an exporter of rice."

By the way, at that time New Guinea copra was fetching £76 a ton for plantation hot-air dried, £75 for FMS and £74/7/6 for smoke-dried. Today, the planters face crisis again (PIM, Oct., p. 119) and prices quoted last month for New Guinea copra were \$111 a ton for hot-air dried, \$108 for FMS and \$106 for smoke-dried—a little more than half the price 20 years ago. With money losing its value so fast, the present position of planters is obviously difficult.

Little Nauru was in the news that November; not over its phosphates, or independence yearnings. No, there was a ceremony carried out there, the unveiling of a memorial to a former Administrator, Lt.-Col. F. R. Chalmers, and others, who were murdered by the Japanese in March, 1943, as a reprisal for the destruction of Japanese planes on the island by American bombers. Mr. Paul Hasluck, the Australian Minister for Territories, who is now Sir Paul Hasluck, Australia Governor-General, did the unveiling. Lt.-Col. Chalmers, along with Dr. B. H. Quin (Government Medical Officer), Mr. W. Shugg (Medical Assistant), and two members of the British Phosphate staff, Mr. F. Harmer and Mr. W. H. Doyle, refused to leave Nauru when the island was evacuated in February, 1942, saying that they wanted to look after the Nauruans

and the Chinese labourers. No trace was found of their burial place. The Micronesians were also in the news. At the behest of the United States, PIM reported, the region was added to the "geographical scope" of the South Pacific Commission. The agreement was signed in Noumea on November 7. On another page was reported the eighth session of the SPC (see p. 53 for report of this year's session) but it didn't rate the space it gets these days. Of course, the Islands didn't have the say then that they now have.

There was a headline on the page featuring the commission's meeting which had an echo in last month's PIM on page 25. It read: "Pouvanaa a Ooopa re-elected in Fr. Oceania". The old warrior, described by that 20-year-old PIM as "the picturesque gentleman who was elected in October, 1949", headed the poll in the election of a member of the French Chamber of Deputies. Since then, as PIM recalled last month, he was gaoled for eight years and banished to France for some years, but was back in the news in September this year with a victory which has put him in the French Senate.

Along with a drying up of news was a drying up of water supplies. The Islands 20 years ago were going through a long period of drought. It had begun in June, and by November things were really desperate in some territories. Niue, Tonga and the Samoas were short of vegetables as well as water and the low humidity had brought colder weather. Tonga recorded a new low temperature—42 degrees! But who would believe that a drought would affect the telephones? It did in Vila. The telephones which worked on the "earth return" system had almost given up the ghost, the ground being so dry that it was no longer of much use as a conductor. "When you want to ring someone," said PIM, "you first pour a bucketful of water over the earth-pin."



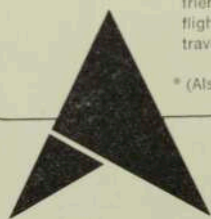
The unveiling ceremony for the Nauru memorial.

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D NOVEMBER, 1971—PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY



Book Reviews

Noteworthy look at French Polynesia

Three books published on various aspects of French Polynesia in recent months are all noteworthy in their different ways.

Rapan Lifeways by F. Allan Hanson is the first book in English (and only the second in any language) to be published about the island of Rapa, the southernmost outpost of French Polynesia.

Archeologie d'une vallee des Iles Marquises by Marimari Kellum-Ottino is unusual for two reasons. One is that the book is a French translation of a text that has not been published in its original language, English. The other is that the authoress, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Medford Kellum, of Moorea, was born and brought up in the South Pacific, and is therefore one of the very few "native daughters" to achieve the dignity of authorship. (Rosalind Young of Pitcairn Island; Teuira Henry and Queen Marau of Tahiti; and Johnny Frisbie of the Cook Islands are some who come to mind.)

Lumieres sur Tahiti is notable in that its author, Aime Grimald, is a former Governor of French Polynesia and High Commissioner for the Pacific in Noumea—a brand of Frenchman not usually addicted to literary endeavours on the Pacific.

For English-speaking readers, Hanson's book will, of course, have most appeal. It is the work of an anthropologist with the University of Kansas, who spent 12 months on Rapa in 1963-64. The book is subtitled "Society and History on a Polynesian Island", and for an anthropological study it is agreeably readable.

The background to Hanson's study is a fascinating one in many ways. For a start, Rapa is 700 miles south-south-east of Tahiti and 300 miles from its nearest neighbour, Ra'ivavae. It is only four by five and a half miles in extent, but its volcanic peaks rise to more than 2,000 feet.

Rapa's two present-day villages are situated on either side of a deep, well-protected bay, and, being surrounded on all sides by mountains, they created the impression, in Hanson's eyes, of a "self-contained uni-

verse" where the world beyond seldom came to mind.

When Captain Vancouver discovered Rapa in 1791, it had a population of about 1,500, and by 1826, it possibly had 2,000. However, increasing contact with the outside world from that time onwards brought several devastating sicknesses, which, by 1867, had reduced the Rapans to a miserable 120. Since then, the Rapans have slowly increased again, and in 1964 their numbers stood at 362.

Because of its well-protected harbour, the Great Powers became interested in Rapa about this time last century as a coaling station between New Zealand and Panama, where the building of a canal was mooted.

In 1867, the Australian Royal Mail Company actually established a coaling station on the island and tried to persuade the British Government to declare a protectorate over it. But the French got wind of what was going on and sent a warship from

Rapa, and some of its people. It's still a lonely island.



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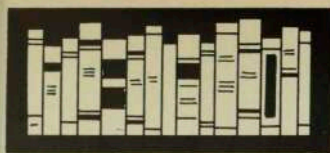
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Tahiti to establish a French protectorate.

About 20 years later when the prospect of a Panama Canal was revived, the British Government nearly agreed to the French annexation of the New Hebrides in exchange for Rapa, but was dissuaded from doing so by the Australians and New Zealanders. Subsequently, France decided to turn Rapa into an outright possession, and Governor Chesse sailed down from Tahiti to raise the French flag. However, the king and chiefs told him bluntly that they didn't want either the protectorate flag or the Tricolor, and it was only after a threat of force that they gave in. But not for long...

When another French Governor went to Rapa from Tahiti about seven years later, he found the islanders, as he himself expressed it, "in open revolt against the government of France", and more threats were needed to bring the recalcitrant islanders to heel. The Rapan monarchy was thereupon abolished and native laws were superseded by the French civil code.

Despite all this, the French never had needed to use Rapa because the opening of the Panama Canal did not turn it into the strategic stopping place that was envisaged. As a result, it has, as Hanson puts it, "remained a lonely island, commercially and politically of little importance; an island from which one can see passing ocean liners, but where as late as 1964 three months might elapse without a visit from the outside world".

Islands such as Rapa are becoming pretty hard to find these days; and probably even Rapa won't remain as it is for too much longer.

If it does change, though, the world—thanks to Hanson—will still have an excellent portrait of what it was like in the good old days of 1964. Life, then, was divided into two simple sides—the food side and the belief side, and all human activities revolved around one or the other.

MARQUESAS

Towards the end of 1924, the then Director of the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Dr. Harold Gregory, pulled off an agreeable, money-saving coup. He persuaded the American owner of a magnificent 180 ft yacht called *Kaimiloa*, which had just arrived in Honolulu en route to Samoa on a

pleasure cruise, to provide free accommodation and transport for five members of his staff who wanted to carry out scientific work in the South Seas.

Dr. Gregory's coup had several interesting and far-reaching consequences:—

1. The Bishop Museum scientists, who included the now well-known Dr. Kenneth Emory, were able to visit Polynesian *maraes* on several of the Line Islands that might otherwise have remained unvisited for years.

2. The owner of the *Kaimiloa*, Mr. Medford Kellum, Sr., and his son, Medford Kellum, Jr., acquired an interest in Polynesian archaeology.

3. Dr. Emory was later able to make a study of the Polynesian stone remains in the Society Islands.

4. The *Kaimiloa* never reached Samoa. Instead, Mr. Kellum, Sr., became interested in a vast agricultural property at the head of Papetoai Bay, Moorea, which happened to be on the market at the time, and in an expansive moment he bought it and gave it to his son.

5. Mr. Kellum, Jr., and his wife installed themselves on Moorea as tropical agriculturists, living in a prefabricated house imported from California, and raising a family consisting of a boy and a girl.

6. The girl, Marimari, who was



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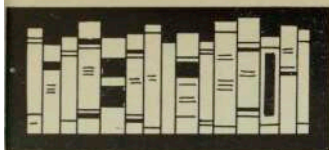
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born in Tahiti, grew up speaking English, French and Tahitian; and she acquired an interest in the same subject that had indirectly brought the *Kaimiloa* to Moorea — Polynesian archaeology.

Now, 47 years after Dr. Gregory's money-saving coup, Marimari, who is married to a French anthropologist, Paul Ottino, has published her first major work on her subject—a detailed study of the archaeological remains of the Hane Valley of Uahuka, Marquesas Islands.

The study was done in 1962-64 and earned the authoress a Master of Arts degree at the University of Hawaii. Its English title is *Sites and Settlements in Hane Valley, Marquesas*.

GOVERNOR'S BOOK

At first sight, Governor Grimald's book, *Lumieres sur Tahiti* (Tahiti Brought to Light) seems not much different from the many other coffee-table books on the Pacific Islands that have made their appearance during the last two or three years. And, in fact, it isn't. It is an attractively bound volume, of 180 pages, containing 100 pages of text and 129 illustrations in colour and black and white.

The text is divided into six sections dealing with history, the various islands and archipelagoes of French Polynesia, their people, political developments in the 20th century, economic and social development, and the development of air service and tourism.

What differentiates Governor Grimald's book from others of the same kind is that his occasionally contains information that is not readily accessible elsewhere. For example, he says that when the nuclear tests are on at Mururoa, 15,000 people are in French Polynesia for the purpose, of whom 10,000 are Servicemen.—Robert Langdon.

(RAPAN LIFEWAYS Little, Brown and Company, Boston, \$US4.16; ARCHEOLOGIE d'UNE VALLEE des ILES MARQUISES. Societe des Oceanistes, Musee de l'Homme, Paris. 65 Frs.; LUMIERES SUR TAHITI A. Grimald, 28 Avenue Carnot, Paris 17. 55 Frs.).

• A new journal is expected to make its appearance on the Pacific islands scene next March under the title of *Pacific Perspective*.

Its birthplace will be the University of the South Pacific and assist-

ing at its birth will be Professor R. G. Crocombe.

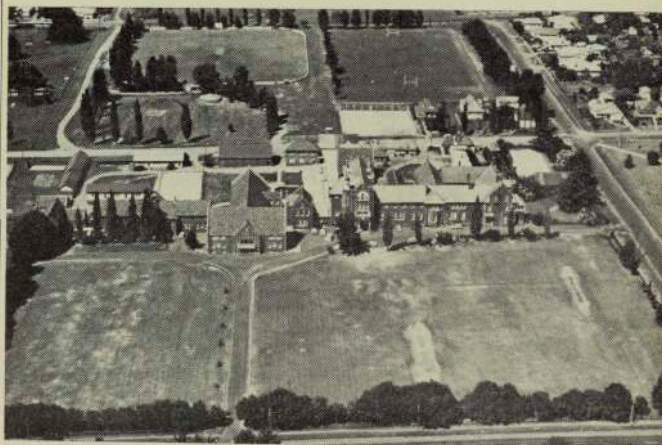
According to its editor, senior student Sione K. Tupouniua—it is "now in labour under the general guidance and leadership of Professor Crocombe", and is aimed primarily at school teachers, church leaders, politicians and other leaders of opinion as well as academicians in the Pacific.

It will publish articles on matters of social, economic, political, historical, geographical and other current interests in the area. It will also publish summaries and reviews of books relevant to the Pacific.

Pacific Perspective, which will be published twice yearly, in March and September, is not formally linked with the university but most of those concerned with it are faculty members and senior students.

Articles in the first issue will include, "Preserving with Tradition? The Future of Pacific Cultures", by R. G. Crocombe; "Economic Planning—Tonga Style", by I. Fairbairn; "Labour Trade in the Solomon Islands 1870-1911", by P. Corris; "The Island State and the International Community", by S. K. Tupouniua, and "Investment for Tourism in Fijian Land", by R. Nayacakalou.

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Economic life in the Samoan village

A major problem in the South-West Pacific which political independence and plans for social and economic development do little to solve, is that of encouraging the rural sector to involve itself more actively in the production of cash crops for the domestic and export markets.

While Pacific countries have had some success in developing local industries, in building roads, airfields, hospitals and schools, they have been far less successful in encouraging the rural population to grow more produce for sale.

Surprisingly, little research has been carried out in this field and so Brian Lockwood's *Samoan Village Economy* is a welcome addition to the field.

Dr. Lockwood's book is yet another from the stable of the ANU's Research School of Pacific Studies, where he was a research scholar in the mid-sixties. Based upon a year's residence in Western Samoa, the book examines the four villages of Utuali'i, Uafata and Poutasi on the island of Upolu, and Taga on the island of Savai'i. The villages are chosen to represent different economic locations in that they are varying distances from the main town and market centre of Apia.

By gathering very detailed information relating to subsistence production, cash incomes, cash spending patterns and retail prices from a sample of households, Dr. Lockwood seeks to examine the effect of foreign institutions, such as the exchange of goods for cash, upon the lives of Samoans in the rural scene. He also compares the impact of these foreign institutions upon the main Samoan institutions of the family and of village government.

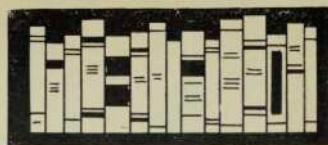
Each of the four villages is examined in turn with its location, productive resources, etc., all being listed. For each household surveyed a complete list of household possessions was made, which included such varied essentials as sugar bowls, knives and forks, tin snips, cows and hammers. From this and from a great deal of other information, Lockwood is able to draw some very interesting conclusions, the main one of which can best be summarised by quoting one of Lockwood's concluding paragraphs:

"Although the villagers respond to

market incentives in a predictable way, they rarely respond as fully as they could given their resource situation. They want a cash income because it allows them to have certain goods and services which otherwise would be denied them. It helps them up the social ladder, and to gain political influence and authority—the real objectives. Money is only one of many means of achieving them and, once achieved, money adds little to the enjoyment of the *fa'a Samoa*, the Samoan way of life. Hence their interest in the outside world in general, and the market sector in particular, is limited".

The book is well written with a pleasing absence of that gobbledygook which tends to make the work of so many economists incomprehensible to others.

The text is illustrated by a number of very attractively-produced maps.



While the book will hardly appeal to the popular reader in search of escapism, it will be of considerable interest to those having a general interest in Samoa or to those concerned with rural or village life in the Pacific, and in the processes of economic and social change occurring there.

A useful supplement to the book is a slim volume entitled *Economic Statistics of Samoan Village Households*, which is put out by the Department of Economics, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU. The supplement is priced at \$3.00 and comprises all the statistical tables not included in *Samoan Village Economy*.—EW.

(SAMOAN VILLAGE ECONOMY. Oxford University Press, Melbourne. \$7.50).

(ECONOMIC STATISTICS OF SAMOAN VILLAGE HOUSEHOLDS. Dept. of Economics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra. \$3.00).

PICK OF THE PAPER-BACKS

BACKGROUND TO AUSTRALIA

Maybe Australia's Foreign Minister, Mr. Bowen, should read a modest looking Pan paper-back which has just reached the bookstalls. While in the United States early in October, Mr. Bowen set Australia, and in particular the Australian Labour Party, by the ears with an attack on the ALP, but it wasn't that which upset most people. It was his description of Australia—"at present small and relatively insignificant" he said.

Was he right? Obviously not, according to Sydney-born Kyle Tennant, author of eight novels, a biography, a play and "Australia: Her Story", the history of the continent capsulated into just under 300 pages.

When it was first published in 1953, it was immediately successful but, as a hard-back, it came hard on some purses. In paper-back, Kyle Tennant has added more pages to bring her very lucid history up to the 1970s.

For the newly-arrived New Australian and for the descendants of the First Fleeters, as well as the in-betweens and, for that matter, the people of the Pacific Islands who should know and understand the background of their nearest and biggest neighbour, "Australia: Her Story" contains something of everything that has happened to and in Australia in her rise to greatness—yes "greatness" whatever Mr. Bowen thinks. It sells for \$1.25.—JC.

Patrick Turnbull's "One Bullet for the General" (Pan 80c) is described by top thriller writer Alistair MacLean as "the finest war book I have ever read". One critic, writing of this very satisfying story of war against the Japanese across the Chindwin, said: "Patrick Turnbull knows his jungle from the leeches to the smell of the enemy". But he doesn't know his history. He has the Americans transferring their successful aerial ambush of Admiral Yamamoto over Bougainville to a destroyer between Guam and Mindanao.

Other Pan Books just out include Virginia McKenna's excellent story of some of the animals she met in her film career, "Some of My Friends Have Tails" (80c); "The Broad Highway" (95c), Regency romance by Jeffrey Farnol; and a spy thriller "The Sad Variety" (80c) from the prolific pen of Nicholas Blake.

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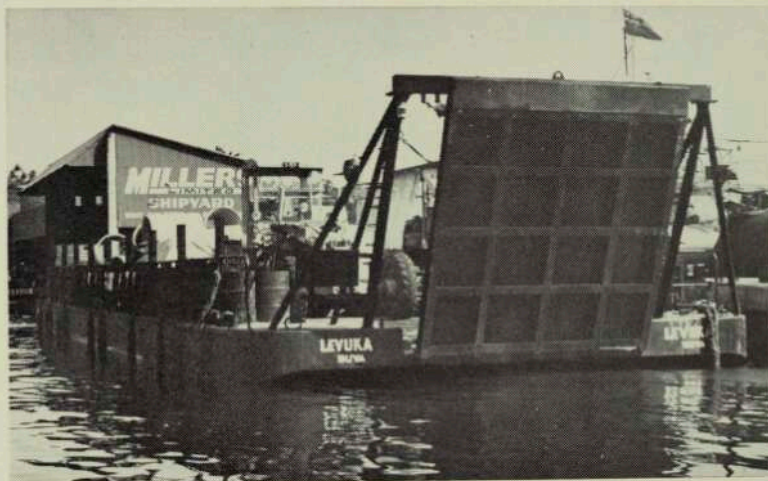
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Pacific Shipping

Plan to cure rank trouble

Australian shipping interests are getting their heads together in an attempt to streamline loading procedures and eliminate money-wasting "rank trouble" which delays Islands' cargo getting on to the wharves.

Co-operating in the task are the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority, the NSW Maritime Services Board, shipping companies, shippers and road transport operators.

The present expensive system has gone on for years, and although most of those interested have been aware of the problem, little has been done to overcome it, and individual efforts have failed. A few months ago the parties concerned got together and formed a working group to look at the problem from all angles.

After several meetings it was agreed that one of the biggest shipping companies in the Islands trade, Karlander, should conduct an experiment to develop a method to overcome the delays. This method is similar to one operated by the Jersey Docks and Labour Board, but the decision to use it was arrived at independently.

At present, apart from the Karlander experiment, expensive delays are occurring, the cost of which is eventually passed on to the purchaser in the Islands. To the casual observer it appears that a little streamlining or rationalisation would cut costs. The problem is one peculiar to the Islands trade as far as the Sydney wharves are concerned.

When ships are loading for the Islands, it is usual to see long queues of vehicles along the main streets leading to the wharves. Sometimes a vehicle may wait all day, and then the driver will be told to come back

the next day. But what must be so painfully expensive is the cost of a driver of a three-ton lorry, carrying two or three packages—at least \$36 a day in waiting time.

Perhaps an amount like that could conceivably be spread over a 10-ton load without greatly affecting the price of the goods, but the imagination boggles at the thought of what it could do to a few outers of corn-flakes on a three-tonner.

Last year, Australia shipped 640,000 tons of goods to the Pacific Islands from Sydney, which means big savings with an efficient delivery and receiving system, followed by efficient handling on the wharf. For one reason or another, cargo for the Pacific Islands does not get across the wharves as efficiently as cargo for other world markets. Possibly this is because of the nature of the cargo—almost anything from a packet of pins to a tractor, requiring

more detailed attention, compared with bulk cargoes of frozen meat, wheat, wool, and other products destined for populous markets.

It doesn't suit road transport operators to have their vehicles tied up in queues on the way to the wharf; nor does it suit the shipping companies, who want to cut down their time on the wharves. The Maritime Services Board would prefer to have ships turn round quickly. No shipper is happy to deal with complaints from his clients in the Islands, suffering from inflation as well, at having to pay more and more for their goods.

The experiment carried out by Karlander was in loading the *Golden Swan* for Honiara, Kieta and Rabaul. In the experiment, the shipper makes his cargo booking in the normal way. When Karlander has a ship arriving and has been allocated a berth, the shipper is advised and also told how long the ship will be at the wharf to receive cargo.

He is also given a telephone number to call at the wharf to receive a time slot for delivery of cargo. It is then up to the shipper to play his part.

Karlander worked the *Golden Swan* on what they called a "time bracket", aimed at handling a certain number of vehicles an hour. While there were a few initial "bugs" with the *Golden Swan*, they were amazed how quickly the vehicles went through without any sign of a queue in the road leading to the wharf. The longest time it took to handle any one vehicle was only 36 minutes. One of the bugs was failure of some suppliers to appreciate sufficiently what was going on. They sent their vehicles along up to four hours before their allotted time slot.

But Karlander is confident they can iron that one out, so confident that they will soon change their whole fleet over to this new system. While Islanders may not find the prices of their imports falling, at least they should find they are being contained.

Compac (Burns Philp and AWP) rarely suffer "rank" trouble because their ships in the Australia-Papua New Guinea trade operate from new wharves which can handle several vehicles at a time.

Swire and Gilchrist, a major shipping company in the Islands trade,



The Tongan fishing boat "Raiwaqa", photographed in Suva after being towed in from the Lau Group by the Fiji Marine Department vessel "Vuniwai". See p. 90.

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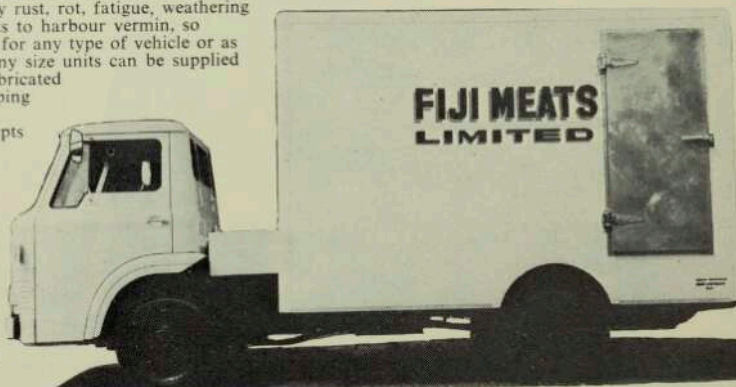
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The Fiji Meats unit illustrated is the second supplied to this Company

have also introduced a system aimed at eliminating the "rank". They ask shippers to watch their daily advertisements in a shipping newspaper. This advertisement gives full instructions about delivery of cargo. Shippers are asked to advise the shipping clerk at the wharf the day they prefer to deliver cargo, allowing stevedores to regulate delivery and to estimate the labour force required.

PNG SHIPPERS TO FIGHT RISING RATES

A shippers' council is being formed in Papua New Guinea to try to combat rapidly-rising freight rates between Australia and the Territory. According to a Port Moresby report, a similar move is being made by Sydney exporters.

However, PIM inquiries among major exporters failed to reveal any such move in Sydney, although one shipper said, "It is high time shippers got together to form such an association".

Freight rates between Australia and PNG have risen twice in 1971—by 15 per cent. in March and a further 9 per cent. in June. These have added to the already high cost of most consumer goods in PNG.

They have also added to the problems of producers of the Territory's main export crops which are already in difficulties because of depressed world markets. For example, the price of shipping copra from Port Moresby to Australia has risen from \$17 a ton in January, 1970, to \$27.60 in July, 1971.

Both the Territory Administration and the Australian Government have been worried that increases would affect massive trade between the two countries.

In the year ended June 30, 1970, Papua New Guinea's import bill was \$211.7 million—\$112.6 million of which went to Australia.

In the same period the Territory sold \$41.3 million worth of goods, 44 per cent. of its total exports, to Australia.

Decision to set up the council was made at a meeting of Government and businessmen in Lae in October.

NAURU LINE PUTS UP RATES

Nauru Pacific Shipping Line, from November 15, will increase freight rates from Australia to the Pacific islands by amounts ranging from 10 per cent. to 22.5 per cent. to meet rises caused by a "world-wide inflationary trend, further aggravated by a rise in local costs of labour and materials". Ports in New Guinea, Guam and Fiji had all become more expensive to work over

the last six months, said the company. The Nauru company left most of its rates unchanged when other lines raised theirs in July and August but the latest increase on rates to Fiji is the second since August.

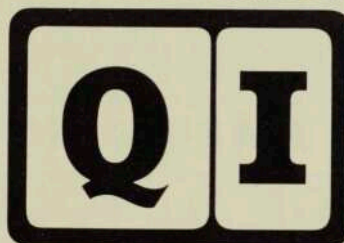
The new rates are: Melbourne-Guam, up 10 to 15 per cent. on present \$US38.80; Melbourne-Port Moresby, up to 12½ per cent. on \$A30, (\$33.75); Melbourne-Lae, Madang, Rabaul, up 12½ per cent. on \$31.20 (about \$35.10); Melbourne-Kieta, up 12½ per cent. on \$36 (about \$40.50); Melbourne-Fiji, up 22½ per cent. on \$29.30 (about \$35.90); Sydney-Fiji, up 15 per cent. on \$29.30 (about \$33.69).

TROUBLE LOOMS OVER NEW NZ-TAHITI SERVICE

Tahiti will soon have a second direct shipping service with New Zealand, provided by the French-owned Sofrana Line. The Holm Shipping Co. runs a charter vessel on the route between Auckland and Papeete, the German-owned *Luhesand*. Holm had some doubts about continuing its service unless the NZ Government backed it against loss.

Not that the *Luhesand* operated at a loss. Captain J. F. Holm, managing director of the Holm Shipping Co., said the *Luhesand* had been making a profit lately. Although it

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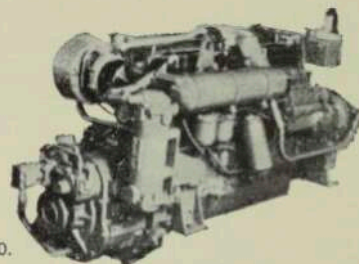
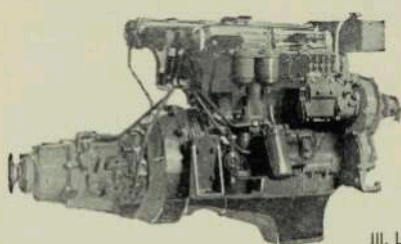
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was unlikely it would need any government money, a safeguard up to a ceiling of \$NZ50,000 over nine months would be needed to keep the service running.

However, it appears that Holm has no intention of abandoning the service. Holm is negotiating with the German owners for a renewal of the charter.

But New Zealand seamen are threatening trouble. They feared that the *Luhesand* might be taken off if Sofrana moved in with New Caledonian seamen, who would be paid at lower rates. They threatened to picket any Sofrana ship which started to service the route, and asked the government to take action.

Sofrana plans to start the service in November, using the *Capitaine Cook*.

A WHALE OF A TALE

Two men trolling off Rarotonga recently in their 14 ft launch accidentally hooked a whale and almost got towed under the surface. Dick Kuddell and a friend were fishing off the north-west coast at Nikao when they sighted two whales splashing in the ocean a short distance away. Then their fishing reel screamed and something began to tow the launch astern.

Dick cut the line and cleared the propeller of tangled line. They lost 100 yards of line and two lures and one of their big hooks was straightened by the mammal.

"It must have been another whale," he said later. "If I hadn't managed to cut the line when I did it would've dragged us under."

THREE OF THE BEST FROM THE CAPTAIN

The Suva waterfront has never seen anything like it—a mass spanking for a crew by the captain.

Going on board his Korean fishing ship *Nam Hae 256* one morning in September, the captain found his 22-man crew fast asleep after an exhausting night ashore. Rousing them, he made them all lie, face down, on the deck.

Then, with a piece of six by two, he went down the line and gave each man three belts on the backside. One man laughed and got a bonus of three more strokes.

STRIKE ECHOES

The Fiji dockworkers' strike in May is still creating echoes in the GEIC. The colony is suffering from a shortage of paper and building materials, cargoes of which have been strike-bound in Suva or have been off-loaded at other ports and have not yet found their way to the colony. One cargo, which was over-carried, finished up in the Queensland city of Townsville.

MILI escapes TT Govt. threat to end contract

From a Saipan correspondent

Blasted by the United States Trust Territory Deputy High Commissioner Peter T. Coleman for alleged breaches of its shipping services contract with the government, Micronesian Inter-ocean Line Inc. (MILI) almost lost its contract.

The threat came at the end of September when MILI, facing a financial crisis through the long strike by longshoremen on the US west coast, which was costing the company losses of \$4,000 a day, was told by Mr. Coleman that the government was taking steps to cancel the contract.

Coupled with MILI's unhappy situation was the resignation of two members of the board—Mr. Gilbert Hoffling, president and general manager, and Mr. Tage Blytmann, vice-president, traffic. Neither man would comment much, although Mr. Hoffling did say it was the result of "a difference with the board over policy".

MILI chairman, Mr. George C. Kiskaddon wrote to the Interior Department in Washington early in September about MILI troubles. He sought a number of assurances, including normal security protection for civilian goods at ports, amenities for longshoremen, the provision of offices, guards' quarters, etc.

He also asked the US Government for a loan of \$500,000 (or guarantee to private sources). Another request was for the government to buy all MILI port developments at book value and sell to bona fide local enterprise. There were also requests for freight adjustments and compensation for cargo competitors were allowed to carry to Kwajalein.

The next development was a statement by Mr. Coleman, alleging that MILI had breached the shipping services contract between it and the TT Government. Because of the alleged breach, the government was taking steps to cancel the contract. He said the government was exercising its claim against a \$500,000 performance bond placed with a San Francisco bank by MILI. This was to assure faithful performance of the transport service agreement by MILI.

Mr. Coleman said that if the contract was cancelled, the TT Government would make every effort to protect the interests of the many hun-

dreds of Micronesian stockholders and employees of the firm.

This contract, signed on August 1, 1968, is for 10 years and gives MILI exclusive rights to provide shipping services to the TT from the Far East and the US west coast as well as from any other international port. The government alleged that MILI:

- Failed to provide the government with an annual schedule—the basic document of marine service intentions and capability;

- Failed to adhere to a 30-day trans-Pacific schedule, or to an 18-day schedule of service to the Western Districts of the TT, according to Mr. Coleman, almost "a wilful disregard of . . . contractual obligation";

- Gave notice to Barclays Bank, of San Francisco, that it did not intend to renew its performance bond, which was in the form of a letter of credit from the bank to the TT government.

It was the last allegation which forced the government's threat to exercise its claim against the bond. Failure by MILI to provide an adequate service bond was looked on by the TT Government as MILI's most serious breach of contract.

Mr. Coleman in a letter to Mr. Hoffling late in September, said MILI's "deteriorating financial situation" was a matter of grave concern to the government. A consolidated cash forecast indicated a deficit position of about \$900,000. After deducting the possible capital worth of the company, he considered MILI had too big a deficit from which to recover, unless immediate drastic action was taken.

MILI officials reacted by saying the allegations of Mr. Coleman had not been proved. They considered they were not in breach of contract in anything alleged, except in relation to renewal of the performance bond.

The reprieve came on October 20 when the TT Government and MILI officials announced that they had reached agreement on reorganisation. This will enable the reorganised shipping line to continue service to Micronesia under the general terms of the contract. As a result of the agreement, the government withdrew notice of intention to cancel the contract, and MILI agreed to take steps to improve its finances and resolve diffi-

culties which led to the government action.

These steps included: Change of control, both operationally and financially, to Micronesian stockholders and MILL officials; transfer of stock with shares placed in trust; and replacement of four San Francisco members of the board by four Micronesians. Under this agreement chairman George Kiskaddon drops out. The 12-member board is now composed entirely of Micronesians.

ANEWA BAY GETS ITS PILOT

Captain Ian de Baird, formerly of the Fiji Marine Department, arrived at Bougainville on October 14 to take up his duties as pilot and harbour-master when Anewa Bay becomes a private port administered by the Bougainville Copper Co. Date for the takeover is sometime in November.

At present, pilot work is done by a government pilot from Kieta. Another ex-Fiji Marine Department pilot, Captain Jack Dalby, is port superintendent at Anewa Bay. Captain de Baird was at Singapore before going to Fiji two years ago.

LORENA HAD TEETHING TROUBLES

The Norwegian-owned *Lorena* has made her first cargo voyage from Auckland to Rarotonga, but only after teething troubles. She had to leave 35 tons of refrigerated cargo behind because hold temperatures could not be lowered to below freezing point. This was caused by a mechanical fault, and poor stowage of cargo.

There was also trouble with the NZ Cooks and Stewards' Union over a requirement by the owners. All ships sailing under the Norwegian flag require all crew to have medical examinations and chest X-rays. The NZ Seamen's Union agreed to this condition, but the Cooks and Stewards' Union held off. There was an arrangement to sail the ship with Norwegian cooks and stewards and NZ seamen, pending negotiations between the Cook Islands Shipping Co., which chartered the *Lorena*, and the union.

When the ship was about to leave Auckland for Whangarei to load cement for the Cooks, a representative of the Cooks and Stewards' Union went on board and said the ship was "black". The seamen ignored this and took the ship to Whangarei.

At Whangarei, the Cooks and Stewards' Union mounted a picket line which halted loading for about an hour. When loading was completed the *Lorena* sailed for Rarotonga.

MARINE MISHAPS AND RESCUES

Several mishaps were reported last month and late September but there was no loss of life. However, a ketch and barge were lost. Two ships, which became disabled and had to drift, were rescued. Their stories follow:

A Tonga oil barge, the *Lolo-manaiia*, sank near Vatoa Island in southern Lau early in October. She was on her way from Suva to Tonga, towed by the *Hifofua*, when she cap-sized 19 miles east of Vatoa.

The *Hifofua* picked up the crew and the tow continued, for a short time, with the barge's stern about 10 feet out of the water. The cargo of 500 tons of motor fuel for British Petroleum was lost when the *Lolo-manaiia* sank.

Later, Tonga's Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. M. U. Tupouniua, called an emergency meeting with fuel suppliers to discuss the situation following the sinking of the *Lolo-manaiia*. Because of uncertainty about future fuel supplies, he appealed for co-operation in conserving fuel.

The LCU-1495, a US Navy boat on loan to the Marianas District, broke down and drifted helplessly for three days in September before she was rescued by a Japanese ship. She was on her way from Saipan to Pagan Island in the northern Marianas with heavy equipment for use in dismantling and shifting a damaged US Navy aircraft which had crashed on the Pagan airstrip.

The Japanese ship, the *Shichiyo Maru*, found the LCU-1495 about 200 miles north-east of Saipan. Several Navy and Air Force planes, and three ships took part in the search. A US Navy minesweeper, the *Pluck*, was detailed to rendezvous with the LCU-1495 and tow it back to Saipan.

Eleven Tongan fishermen arrived hungry and exhausted in Suva in late September after a chance rescue by the Fiji Marine Department vessel *Vuniwai*.

Their fishing boat *Raiwaqa*, was towed to Suva by *Vuniwai* after being spotted hundreds of miles off course, near the island of Ono-i-Lau in Fiji's Lau Group. Out of food, and with only a few bottles of rainwater, the Tongans were in an exhausted state after battling against stormy weather for six days.

The fishing boat left Nukualofa on September 14 on a three-day fishing trip.

She started to drift to the north-east when a storm struck at 3 a.m. the following day. The crew spent the next three days trying to beat back to Tonga against 30-knot winds, patching ripped mainsails with fish sacks in the meantime.

By Monday, supplies had shrunk to two loaves of bread and two half-bottles of water. By Monday night, the bread had gone. The following day the weather cleared and the wind dropped. During a rainfall, the men were able to catch enough water to fill bottles and cans.

On the Wednesday morning, the relieved Tongans spotted the *Vuniwai* anchored at harbour at Ono-i-Lau. They were taken in tow, arriving in Suva on September 25.

The 26,000-ton oil tanker *San Salvador* drove its bows 7 ft into the pier on Saipan's Charlie dock on October 10 while attempting to berth with a load of bulk fuel and oil.

As the tanker crunched its way into the pier, oil, enough to fill several hundred barrels, poured through a gash in the *San Salvador's* bows into the harbour.

Public Works officials encircled the 450 ft long tanker with a boom of floating lumber and managed to contain the oil spill. It was then "mopped up" with "tangen-tangen" branches and buckets.

Divers, who inspected the pier, said the gash went down for more than 20 ft and appeared to be extensive. No estimate of the amount of damage has been made.

Gone fishing!

Saipan stevedores have got it made—at least 20 of them have. A big problem has been a time lag between ships, giving spasmodic employment only. It could be that the manager of the Saipan Stevedoring Co., Mr. Alf Santos, has hit on a solution.

Recently, between ships, he rounded up 20 of his employees, lent them two boats and suggested they go fishing. He offered to buy whatever they caught. In their first two days the men caught 900 lb of reef fish. What they did not take home they sold to Mr. Santos.

Mr. Santos is not being a philanthropist. He intends to freeze the fish, and use it for meals when full gangs are working a ship.

The *San Salvador*, which flies the Liberian flag, is on charter to Mobil Oil-Micronesia.

The most dramatic rescue was that of the crew of the 101-year-old ketch *One and All*, after the ketch foundered in heavy seas on October 2 off the notorious Middleton Reef, north of Lord Howe Island, and the crew took to an enclosed life raft. After a search by the RAAF and RAN, during which hope declined that there could be any survivors, the raft was sighted from the air and the submarine *Otway* on October 8 picked up the seven, all in good health. They had been adrift 5½ days. They are Peter Dabbs, 50, the skipper, John Baird, 26, Miss Margaret Collins, 21, James Perrin, 18, Garry Deacon, 45, R. R. McIntosh, 45, and J. W. Kenny, 45.

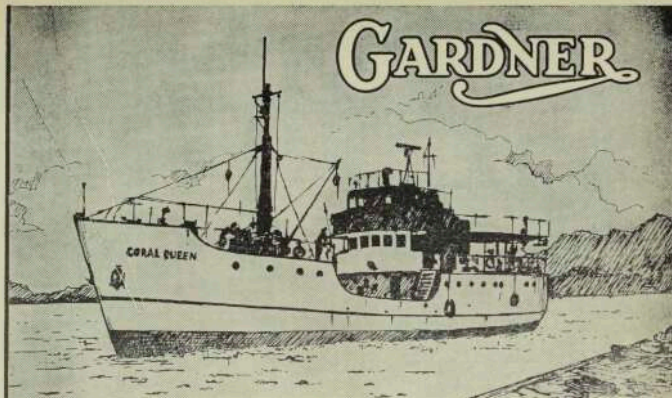
In Australia there was great public interest in the rescue, especially as the survivors refused to give Press interviews on their return, having already sold their story exclusively to the Sydney *Daily Mirror* group. When it was known that the *One and All* crew had been in the area to work on Middleton Reef there was speculation about what their object was—one newspaper claiming that a syndicate was to build an artificial island on the reef, which would later be used as a casino.

True or not, the venture was organised by a syndicate headed by Sydney accountant Lex Ure, of Ure Lyman and Associates, and including Mr. Peter Dabbs. Mr. Ure has for some time been intrigued by Middleton Reef, the graveyard of many ships, and has bought the best-known of the wrecks, the British freighter *Runic*, which is firmly bedded on the reef. Mr. Ure has also "claimed" the reef.

Mr. Dabbs and his crew, immediately before their ketch sank, had completed installation of an automatic radio beacon on the *Runic*, and a light on the funnel, and had installed a Morse key in the ship's radio shack and stocked it with provisions.

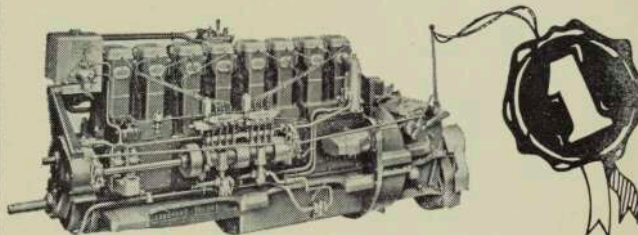
The reef, which is about half way between Australia and Norfolk Island, is thus better equipped to be used as a base—possibly for seismic explorations of the seabed in the area.

Questions were asked in Federal Parliament on October 14 by Mr. Charles Jones (Newcastle) about the condition of the *One and All* before she sank. He said the public should be told, by way of a marine inquiry, why the navigational beam had been erected on the *Runic*, and just what the "unseaworthy" *One and All*, with a mostly inexperienced crew, was doing there.



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● **AUDACIOUS**, 36 ft trimaran, arrived at Suva late in September from Durban via Brazil, the West Indies, the Panama Canal and Tonga. The owners, Mike and Hilda Timm, left their native Durban in December, 1968, virtually inexperienced in sailing small craft. After two weeks in Fiji, the Timms planned to sail to Noumea and Australia. They expect to spend about six months in Australia before returning to Durban.

● **SPENCERIAN**, 46 ft aluminium sloop, is carrying four Boots—Donald, Cassie, Don and Dave—while on a trip from Santa Barbara, California, to New Zealand. She left Santa Barbara about two years ago and has since called at Galapagos, Easter Island, Pitcairn, Papeete and Rarotonga.

● **MARIRE**, 36 ft sloop, was salvaged from Nasoata Reef, about 15 miles east of Suva, late in September. She had gone aground about a week earlier. Salvage attempts went on for a week in bad weather before

A heavy swell rocks the "Marire" as she wallows helplessly on Nasoata Reef while Fijians help Gray Lee to get her ready for a rescue attempt.



the Marine Pacific Ltd. tug, *Wakaya*, pulled her off. On board at the time was her owner, Mr. Gray Lee, of Whangarei, NZ, who blamed himself for the mishap, saying he had gone to sleep. The *Marire* had been cruising in Fiji waters for about three months, and was on the way from Suva to Gau. Mr. Lee estimates that repairs will take about six months. He will then return to NZ, but plans to go back to Fiji in 1972.

● **FAIRWEATHER**, 57 ft schooner, arrived at Rarotonga from Tahiti on September 21. On board were skipper-owner Omar Darr, his daughter Michele and crew members John Rogers, Tom Grant, Rosco Osborn, Bud Ford, Peter Southall and Simon Best. *Fairweather* was built in Jamaica in 1950 and left San Francisco on her current voyage 21 years ago. Plans were to return to Papeete.

● **VICKI LYNN**, 36 ft trimaran, arrived at Rarotonga from the Society Islands on September 29. On board were Ernie and Lee Crampton and Leilani Sanford who joined the yacht in Raiatea. The Cramptons' cruise started from Victoria, British Columbia, in July, 1970, and ports of call were in Hawaii, San Diego, the northern coast of Mexico, Nukuhiva, Huahine and Raiatea. Plans are to sail to New Zealand via Fiji.

● **BUOYANT GIRL**, 37 ft sloop out of San Francisco with skipper Marty Kalman and wife Judy on board, berthed for several days in

Left, New Zealander Ross Norgrove, owner-skipper of the 70 ft "White Squall" (seen in the background), in Moorea in September. The yacht is currently in Papeete. Alongside "White Squall" in Moorea was (right) the 43 ft "Vagabundo", from Los Angeles, with Gale and Ann Graves. She left soon after for Fiji.



October at Hog Harbour, Santo. They were passing through the New Hebrides on their way to the Carolines and hope to reach Japan by March next year.

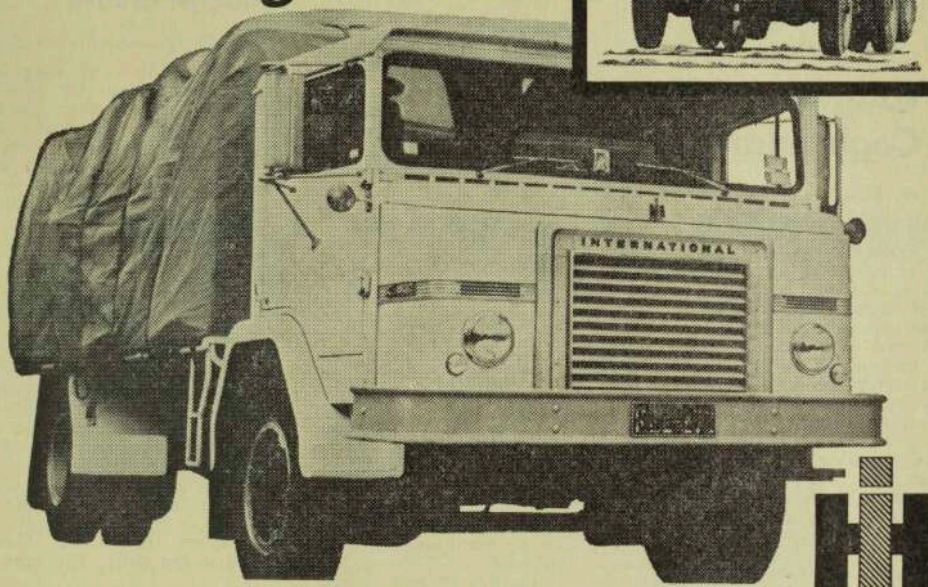
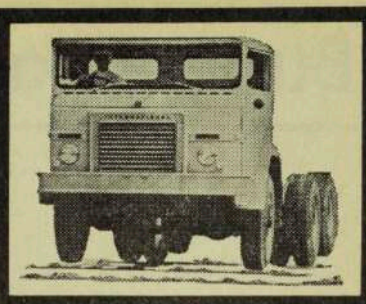
● **KUAKOA**, a 48 ft trimaran from Honolulu, ran aground on a small island east of Santo on September 13 and was destroyed by heavy seas. All 10 persons on board were rescued. Owner-captain and builder Jim Stewart was able to salvage some gear and personal belongings before the *Kuakoa* broke up.

● The Lokalee Beach Hotel at Santo in the New Hebrides has now got two courtesy moorings for use by visiting yachts, hotel manager David J. Loomis told PIM.

Both are in protected, deep water only 200 ft from a landing on the hotel premises. Hot water showers are available and laundry may be done for a minimum machine fee.



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Business and Development

Things are tough in the Cook Islands

The Cook Islands Government is in hock to Rarotonga firms to the tune of \$350,000. Or so the story goes in Rarotonga where there is confirmation offered in the shape of a refusal by some of the firms to supply any more goods on credit to government stores.

Other stores still accept orders but are charging 1 per cent. per month on overdue accounts. Government penury is also reflected in private sectors which have been affected by a severe curtailment in government spending.

This has also reduced citrus production. Island Foods Ltd.'s factory has reported a drop of more than 40,000 cases of fruit for processing this year, which represents a loss to growers of about \$62,000. The future of the citrus industry looks glum with grower interests declining and many orchards showing neglect.

Shippers report a general slowing down of cargo between the islands in the group but this time of the year usually sees a drop in freight movements with the citrus season at an end and pineapple production not due to start until late November.

Large numbers of government workers have been laid off, almost 100 in Rarotonga alone, and trading firms report big reductions in cash sales with consequent increases in applications for credit.

One major sales and service firm complained that business was all "to hell and gone" over the past two months with sales in August and September down to less than half the June volume.

The islanders were hoping that New Zealand would come to the rescue at the behest of Premier Albert Henry who went there looking for an extra \$1.2 million to tide his country over the crisis, but hopes were somewhat dashed when Mr. Henry, on the eve of returning home

on October 20, wailed that he had asked for a loaf of bread and got only half a loaf.

But that half loaf is worth \$500,000, which the NZ Government had fixed as the most it would hand out on this occasion. Mr. Henry was downcast. He doesn't expect that even his persuasive pleading will be able to loosen New Zealand's purse-strings further.

The NZ Government's financial review team headed by Mr. B. D. A. Crieg, recently retired comptroller and auditor-general of the NZ Government, has been in the Cooks assessing the situation.

The team was expected to follow up rumours of serious overspending by some government departments with suspected inefficient administrative machinery. It's not clear what the team found but, if the amount the NZ Government has agreed to hand out is any criterion, the team has found that things are only about half as bad as has been reported.

This won't cheer the Premier however. He was decidedly despondent when he left for home.

"I am an unhappy man returning to the islands not knowing what will happen," he said.

Tonga digs the modern dream

From BETTY SANFT in Nukualofa

King Taufa'ahau of Tonga calls his first exploratory oil well now being drilled at Maafanga, two miles out of Nukualofa, *Kumifonua*, which means exploring or prospecting. But *Fonua*, often used in Tongan poetry, means a place of rest, where dreams can come true, which is probably what his Majesty had in mind when he named it.

He was on his state visit to India with his Queen Mata'aho when the well was spudded in on October 5 with Prime Minister Prince Tupele-hake setting off the drill rig which could make dreams come true of a Kuwait in the South Pacific.

The king's brother didn't mention dreams. He was down to earth with a warning that "if there is no oil in Tonga then no amount of drilling will produce it", and then on a much higher plane with, "But, if God is with us in this project, then we shall strike oil".

A crowd of several hundreds flocked to the site, a flat, open acre

COPRA MARKET STILL DEPRESSED BUT RECOVERY POSSIBLY ON WAY

Conditions in the copra markets of the world continued in their depressed state throughout most of October, although there was evidence of some price recovery during the week ended on October 16, general manager of the PNG Copra Marketing Board reported in Port Moresby in late October. He added:

"The main factors influencing world prices continue to be the unsettled currency conditions, the dock strikes in the United States, and a general surplus in supplies available in UK/Europe.

"President Nixon using the Taft/Hartley law ordered the West Coast strikers back to work for a cooling-off period, but the present unsettled conditions will probably continue until some satisfactory negotiations are concluded and the strikes end.

"The decline in world prices forced a further reduction of \$8.00 a ton in tentative prices currently being paid by the PNG Copra Marketing Board and with effect from October 1, these were reduced to: Hotair \$103.00 per ton, FMS \$100.00, Smoke \$98.00.

"All prices were inclusive of the bounty payment of \$3.00 per ton paid on behalf of the Copra Industry Stabilisation Board."



This oil drill derrick reaching into the Tongan sky represents the hopes of the Tongan people for riches from liquid gold, but, as Prince Tuipelahake, the Regent, pictured here at the spudding-in ceremony said, "if there is no oil in Tonga, no amount of drilling will produce it".—Photo: Rainbow Studio.

where a 106 ft drill rig, two huge mud tanks and pumps, a large diesel oil tank to feed the generators and all the wheels, dials, bits and pieces needed for the operation had taken the place of coconut trees and bush.

There were 30 operators there, all mining engineers from the Hague, and 27 highly-skilled technicians from Australia, representing four sub-contracting firms.

The events of early October were the culmination of three years of exciting activity following the discovery of the first oil slick off the island of 'Eua in August, 1968 (PIM, Oct., 1968, p. 27). This brought a flow of geologists and oil company executives from major corporations. Some took the rough boat

trip to 'Eua, all wanted to interview the king.

Then, suddenly, there was oil everywhere, with seepages showing up on the main island of Tongatapu, in backyards, gardens or up country where villagers were digging their yam pits or a posthole or a waterwell. Even the turn of a fork in the soil brought oil.

There were those who recalled that over the years a black, noxious-looking stuff had thwarted many an attempt to sink a waterwell. There were wild stories and hopes of Tonga floating on oil and wishful thinking in next-door Fiji that perhaps they

could have a little oil with their sugar.

As the experts came and went with renewed interest, there were rumours of fabulous offers of help including what the king called "wild cat" schemes. But HM's Government rightly decided to resist all individual offers and takeovers and take time to think.

There were two very good reasons for this go slow policy—the Minerals Act was found to be woefully antiquated; and there was no impartial consultant in the kingdom to give technical advice.

In both these aspects, the United Kingdom, as Tonga's treaty partner,

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came to her aid with the provision of an oil expert for close consultation.

When the act was upgraded and government moved with more confidence, oil talks were held in London between the British, the Tongan Government and major oil companies. The outcome was a six-member consortium signed up to carry out investigations over an area that takes in the main island groups and much of the ocean floor in between.

A subsidiary of the Shell Group, the first in Tonga as suppliers of

fuel oil, was set up to head the search. Tonga Shell NV established headquarters in Nukualofa in mid-1970 and moved reasonably fast since then with geological and magnetometer surveys on land and offshore. They have now reached the significant point of drilling the first exploration well.

At the time of writing, *Kumifonua No. 1* has reached a depth of 1,800 ft, working around the clock, seven days a week, bringing a touch of drama and a sense of anticipation to the lives of the people of this quiet corner of the Pacific.

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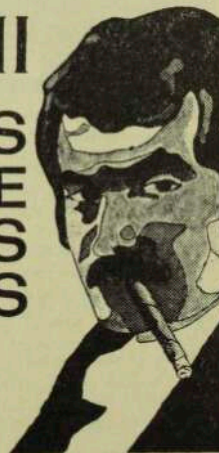
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Suva land values soar

A revaluation of land within the boundaries of Fiji's capital, Suva, has ballooned the total value to \$51,725,270 compared with the original figure of \$13,512,407 set six years ago.

The increase means a much bigger rate bill for Suva landowners although the City Council is expected to cut its present rate of 5c in the dollar to something like 1.13c.

Shopkeepers and people living in the recently-developed areas will feel the draught more than dwellers in the older parts of the city. Muaniakau ward, one of the more "exclusive" areas, has had its land values raised from \$1,915,000 to \$7,558,000. Suva ward's figure is \$29,999,000 compared with \$7,776,000 and Samabula's rises from \$3,829,000 to \$14,167,000.

Among the shopowners, Morris Hedstrom Ltd. have had their site, which covers more than an acre, increased from \$159,488 to \$657,800, while Cumming Street shop sites most occupied by Gujarati shopkeepers, have jumped from around \$8,000 to more than \$50,000.

The increases, according to Lands Department senior valuer, reflect the heavy demand for sites which have sent land prices zooming since 1969.

Ratepayers have until the year-end to appeal against the new valuations, which could create an interesting situation if some of the valuations were upset. The City Council will fix its 1972 rate in November, using the new valuation figures. Should these be greatly reduced on appeal, the council would find itself a long way from balancing its 1972 budget.

Work starts on the new Casino

Although the Western Samoa parliament had already approved the removal of the old German Casino Hotel on the Apia waterfront, nothing can hide the fact that the decision is controversial.

Built during the German colonial era (1900-1914) as a kind of rest centre for aged and sick servants of the Kaiser, the Casino—until the emergence of Aggie Grey's hotel—had always enjoyed eminence as Western Samoa's leading hotel.

It had become an historic landmark in the capital of the first independent Polynesian nation and a

remembrance of the good old German days. Many of Western Samoa's leading citizens are descended from early German settlers and still have many relatives in Germany.

Now, the Western Samoa Hotel Co. Ltd. has announced that work has already started on the new Casino Hotel, to be built just behind the old one. The new 100-room Casino will be owned by the Western Samoa Hotel Co. Ltd. with 300,000 \$1 shares, and Naviti Investments of Fiji with 100,000 shares. The first 50 rooms are expected to be ready by the end of next year.

Nothing came of the Travelodge proposal for the development of the Casino because the government disliked the idea of diverting the present road in front of the Casino. Apparently, according to the government's way of thinking, this was more of a landmark than the old German building.



The beloved road past the old Casino Hotel in Apia (right). The hotel is fated to disappear before the march of progress and be replaced by a new 100-room Casino, further back on the site. Sentimental ties with the past era cannot compete with the demand for economic development, it seems.

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Share gift offer boomerangs on BP

The Fiji Government has rejected an offer by Burns Philp (South Sea) Co. Ltd. of 200,000 shares at an "advantageous price" as an independence gift.

The shares, which were offered at \$2.50, 50c above par, are around \$3.15 on the Sydney Stock Exchange. If the government had accepted the offer, it would have received about the middle of October a final dividend of 5 per cent. plus a special dividend of 2½ per cent., a total of \$30,000 on the 200,000 shares.

In a written address delivered at the annual meeting in Suva on October 16, which he was unable to attend having broken a rib in a fall, chairman Sir Maurice Scott said the share offer was in recognition of the government's wish to take an interest in local enterprise.

The government's reaction was to suggest that the shares be sold to Fiji citizens at the same price, but Burns Philp is not expected to agree to this as it would leave the situation wide open to speculators. Burns Philp (SS) is now on the horns of a dilemma.

The company's net profit for the year was \$683,894.

Carpenter profit a record

The Fiji dock strike in April and May caused some loss of profit to the Carpenter companies there, but the amount was impossible to assess. This was stated in the preliminary report to June 30, 1971, of Carpenter Holdings Ltd., released in October.

There were also substantial losses in earnings in the group's stevedoring division because of the strike. Island Transport Ltd., the Carpenter local shipping operator, had a net loss of \$51,007 in the latest financial year, as its three ships were tied up for the duration of the strike.

In spite of all that overall turnover and profits of the group in Fiji were at record levels. Total merchandise sales increased by 11.5 per cent. over the previous year. The industrial activities of Millers Ltd. maintained a high level of output, while building construction also made an important contribution to profits.

The Carpenter group in Papua New Guinea lifted total merchandise sales by 10.7 per cent., but substantial cost increases cut profits to below last year's level.

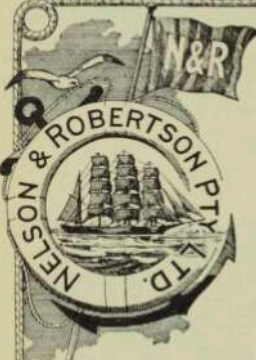
The group's automotive division, following management changes and an internal reorganisation, returned to a satisfactory level of profitability. Progress in the tea industry continued to be good, with production up; coffee production was up, so was copra and cocoa (but prices dropped).

The company's net profit was a record \$6,747,896, compared with \$6,035,809 in 1969-70. The net earning rate on the issued capital was 37.5 per cent. The final dividend is 10 per cent., making a steady 20 per cent. payout for the year.

● ANG Holdings Ltd., investment and development company, has declared its first dividend—5 per cent. on a net profit of \$380,537 for the year ended June 30. In 1969-70, the company's net profit was \$149,706, while in 1968-69 it was \$6,000.

● Reports of a plan to build a cable car to Robert Louis Stevenson's tomb atop Mt. Vaea, above Apia in Western Samoa, and also of a Canadian Government offer to build a hotel on Mt. Vaea, have been termed "rumours" by the Western Samoa Department of Economic Development.

● Potlatch timber operations in Asau, Western Samoa, are reportedly in full swing, although there is still some trouble with the Asau wharf for larger ships.



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(Unless otherwise stated, quotations are in Australian currency. Australian dollar equals \$1.00 New Zealand; 98-99 cents Fiji; 89 sene Western Samoa; \$1.00 Tonga, 46 new pence UK, 109-110 French Pacific francs).

COPRA

Copra industries are controlled through copra boards in NG, the Solomons, the GEIC, both Samoas, Fiji, Tonga and the US Trust Territory. New Hebrides, the Cooks, French Polynesia and New Caledonia don't have boards, and copra is either sold individually by growers to overseas buyers or used for local making of soap, etc. The boards were born after World War II and their functions, which vary among territories, include orderly selling overseas, maintaining stabilisation funds, raising government revenue and developing copra on long-term bases.

NEW GUINEA:—The board, with planters' reps, directs distribution and sales and pays planters. Shipments are made to UK, European markets and to Australia and Japan, and coconut oil mills on New Britain.

Latest prices, delivered main ports, were: hot-air dried, \$103 per ton; FMS, \$100 per ton; smoke-dried, \$98 per ton.

FIJI:—The board fixes prices on Philippines copra, taking into account freight, taxes, selling costs, shrinkage, etc. Prices recently were: 1st grade, \$F96.50; 2nd grade, \$F86.50, CAS, \$F66.

WESTERN SAMOA:—The board makes payments to producers through its agents—local firms—and sells the copra on the open market with a portion to Abels Ltd., NZ. Recent prices were \$WS105 for 1st grade, and \$WS92 for 2nd grade.

TONGA:—All copra is sold to the board which sends it to Europe and the open market. Recent prices to growers were \$T95.80 1st grade, and \$T83.80 2nd grade, per ton. Per coconut 1.2c.

SOLOMON IS.—All production through board at prices based on Philippines rates. Output goes to the UK, Japan, Australia and the rest to the open market. Recent prices were: 1st grade, \$100; 2nd grade, \$96; 3rd grade, \$86 per ton, BSIP ports (Honiara, Yandina and Gizo).

EXCHANGE RATES

FIJI:—Through Bank of NSW, ANZ Bank, Bank of NZ, Bank of Baroda, First National City Bank. Sterling £ on Fiji \$, buying £1 = \$F2.085; selling £1 = \$2.11. Aust. \$ on Fiji \$, buying \$A1.0117 = \$F1, selling \$A1.0288 = \$F1.

WESTERN SAMOA:—Through Bank of Western Samoa, controlled from NZ, seller \$A1.2470 to \$WS Tala 1.

NORFOLK IS., PAPUA NEW GUINEA:—Australian currency used; no exchange payable in transactions with Australia.

FRENCH PACIFIC COLONIES:—Pacific francs (CFP) are used in New Caledonia, New Hebrides (Jointly with Australian dollars), Wallis and Futuna Is., and Fr. Polynesia. French Bank, Sydney, on Oct. 25, quoted: Selling, Noumea and Papeete, 113.36 Pac. francs to the \$Aust.; Paris-London: Buying, 13.7525 francs to the £ (commercial—export and import transactions), 13.4750 francs to the £ (financial—nearly all other transactions). Also £ equals 250.1818 Pac. francs.

Exchange rates are fluctuating because of the international currency crisis. Banks should be approached for daily quotes.

GILBERT AND ELLICE:—2½c per lb (1st grade); 2c per lb (2nd grade).

NEW HEBRIDES:—Copra sold direct by planters to France and Japan. Official market price on Aug. 23 was \$56. Marseilles 917 French francs, Oct. 15.

COOK IS.—Copra goes to Abels Ltd., of Auckland, who operates NZ's copra crushing mill. Prices for Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 were fixed, subject to freight adjustment, at \$NZ147.48 1st grade, hot air dried, \$NZ145.39, 1st grade, sun dried, and \$NZ143.85 standard grade.

US TRUST TERRITORY:—Board pays \$US112.50 per ton, grade 1; \$100 per ton, outer islands.

OTHER PRODUCE

BECHE-DE-MER: Chang Sing Loong Co., Suva, quote F35c (4 in. to 7 in.) to F40c (9 in. to 11 in.) lb depending on quality.

Honiara:—Live slugs, over six inches, black—six for 10c, other colours—12 for 10c.

CHILLIES:—Solomons, Honiara, Tabasco, grade one, dried 22c per lb; long red, grade one, dried, 12c per lb.

COCOA:—Islands rates are based on Ghana prices. Ghana price on Oct. 22 (Oct./Dec. shipment) was spot \$stg201.50 ton, c.i.f., UK, Continent.

Oct. 25, Quote No. 1: In store Rabaul, export quality, \$320 per ton, delivered ex wharf Sydney \$385. Quote No. 2: Best quality ex wharf Sydney \$405 (Nov. shipment); in store NG ports, \$330 (Nov. shipment).

W. Samoa:—No offerings for early shipment. **Solomons:**—4 cents a lb delivered to a fermentary, 3 cents a lb at buying points.

COFFEE:—PNG: October 25, good quality, A grade 38½c per lb; B grade 36½c; C grade 34½c, Y grade 34½c (ex-store Sydney).

W. Samoa:—Recently, WSTEC ground and dried beans, 49 sene per lb (wholesale).

CROCODILE SKINS:—Honiara: \$1.89 to \$2.25 per sq. in.

GREEN SNAIL SHELL:—\$350 a ton f.o.b. (nominal).

PAPUAN GUM:—Graded gum \$215 per ton, f.o.b.

PASSIONFRUIT:—Cook Islands, Islands Foods Ltd. pays growers NZ2.5c per lb for good fruit.

PAPAW:—Cook Islands, Island Foods Ltd. pays growers NZ2c per lb for good fruit.

PEANUTS:—P-NG: Sydney agents reported recently f.o.b., Lae; Kernels—white Spanish 17.25c lb.

PEARL SHELL:—Torres Strait Pearlshellers' Assn. has no recent quotes. **Solomons:**—Honiara, mother of pearl blacklip 15c lb, goldlip 20c lb. **Cook Islands:**—Penrhyn, 20-25c per lb, del. **Rarotonga:** 33-35c per lb. **French Polynesia:**—Tuamotu, Gambier shells, to \$1,000 per ton, Papeete.

PYRETHRUM:—NG growers 17c lb, flowers

RICE (Aust.):—PNG: Dried brown, 112 lb bags, \$123 a ton, 40 lb bags, \$133 a ton; vitamin enriched white, 56 lb bags, \$136.50 a ton; all f.o.w. Sydney/Melbourne. **Pacific Islands:** Calrose med. grain, white, 56 lb bags, \$A128-\$A133 a long ton, Kulu long grain white, 56 lb bags, \$A164-\$A167 a long ton. All prices f.o.w. Sydney/Melbourne.

RUBBER:—PNG price is based on Singapore rates which, on Oct. 25, were: No. 1 RSS prompt shipment (Malayan cents a kilo), Nov. b 95, s 95.25; Dec., b 95.50, s 95.75; prompt, b 91.75, s 92.75.

SANDALWOOD:—New Hebrides, landed on the beach, Vila and Santo, \$250 a ton.

SHARK FINS: Chang Sing Loong Co., Suva, offers 55c per lb for well-dried fins of commercial quality.

TROCHUS:—BSIP 4c to 5c per lb (with one buyer offering 7c to 8c).

TURTLE SHELL:—BSI: 20c to \$1.20 per lb, depending on size and quality.

VANILLA BEANS:—Prices recently were: White and yellow label processed standard packs, \$7.50; green label \$7.40, c.i.f., Sydney. **Tonga:**—\$T4.20, f.o.b., Nukualofa; \$T4.50, Melbourne.

UK, US QUOTES

COPRA:—LONDON, Oct. 21, Philippines, in bulk, \$US178 (Nov. reseller) per long ton, c.i.f., UK/North European ports; US Pacific coast, b \$US150, s \$US152.

COCONUT OIL:—LONDON, Oct. 21, Estg139 (Dec./Jan.).

RUBBER:—LONDON, Oct. 25, No. 1 RSS Spot (per kilo), b 13.50 new pence, s 14.20 new pence (Nov. shipment).

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ANG Hold. 1.00	1.10	1.32
Bali Plantations .50	.53	.53
Burns Philp 1.00	3.08	b3.10
Burns Philp (SS) 2.05	3.15	3.50
Carpenter .50	1.96	2.08
Choiseul Plntn. 1.00	2.25	b2.60
C.S.R. 1.00	4.75	4.50
Dylop Plntn. .50	.65	b.62
Fiji Industries 1.02	b1.90	b1.95
Kerema Rubber .50	b.08	.10
Koitaki Rubber .50	.65	b.59
Loloma Rubber .50	b.15	b.15
Makurapu Plntn. .50	.65	b.64
Mariboi Rubber .50	.18	b.12
PNG Motors .50	.50	.50
Plantation Hldgs. .50	.80	.85
Queensland Ins. 1.00	3.00	2.85
Rubberlands .50	.10	b.10
Soger Rubber .50	b.48	.49
Sh. Pac. Ins. .50	b1.30	1.70
Steamships Tdg. .50	.60	.60
Territory Brewery .50	.37	.35

OIL AND MINING SHARES

Bougainville .50	2.64	2.30
Cf'g .25	b1.85	1.35
Buka Min. .10	.02	.02
C.R.A. .50	6.36	5.60
Cultus Pacific .25	b.28	.23
Emperor .10	b.40	.35
Highland Gold .20	b.10	.13
NG Gold Ltd. .35	b.33	b.33
Oil Search .50	.30	.22
Pacific I. Mines .25	.05	b.04
Placer Dev. .50	30.00	20.00
Southland .25	.64	.60

* No par value
Sydney Stock Exchange share price index for ordinaries on September 24 was 445.74. On Oct. 25 it was 432.58.

Flour is now in kilos

Australian exporters of flour to the Pacific Islands "went metric" on October 1. These millers, from Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland, were first to go over to the new system.

To make matters easier for the importers, the bags carry both metric and imperial weights.

The old 150 lb jute sack has been abolished and replaced by a 50 kilo sack (equal to about 110 lb). A 25 kilo calico bag (about 55 lb), replaces the 50 lb calico bag; and a 10 kilo bag (about 22 lb) replaces the 25 lb pack.

Other packages for the Pacific Islands are the 17 kilo drum (about 35 lb), and the 5 kilo calico bag, packed 10 to the outer, to give a total weight of about 110 lb.

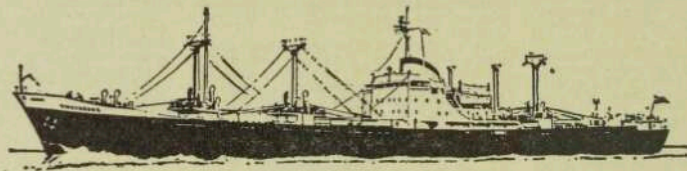
THE BANK LINE

MONTHLY SERVICES

U.K., CONTINENT to PAPUA-NEW GUINEA & SOLOMON ISLANDS
PAPUA, NEW GUINEA to NORTH AMERICA & U.K., CONTINENT
SOLOMON ISLANDS, FIJI, TONGA, SAMOA AND TARAWA to U.K.,
CONTINENT

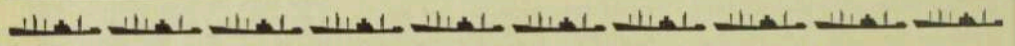


U.S. GULF/AUSTRALASIA VESSELS CALL AT FIJI WHEN REQUIRED



FOR PARTICULARS APPLY:

THE BANK LINE (AUSTRALASIA) PTY. LTD., SYDNEY, N.S.W.


nedlloyd Koninklijke Nedlloyd nv

REGULAR SAILINGS BY FAST, MODERN, CARGO VESSELS
from **CONTINENTAL PORTS** via **PANAMA** to
PAPEETE, APIA, SUVA, LAUTOKA, NOUMEA and
NEW ZEALAND

other ports called at subject to sufficient inducement

heavy-lift facilities—refrigerated space—cargo deep tanks

For further particulars apply to agents

Ets. Donald Tahiti, Papeete.	Russell & Sommers (Wellington) Ltd., Wellington, N.Z.	Carpenter's Fiji Ltd., Suva.	Interocean Australia Services Pty. Ltd., Sydney.
Morris Hedstrom & Co. Ltd., Lautoka.	O. F. Nelson & Co. Ltd., Apia.	Agence Maritime Pentecost, Noumea.	



Shipping & Airways Information

SHIPPING

SYDNEY - WEST IRIAN - INDONESIA

P.N. Djakarta Lloyd Shipping Company operates a six to seven weeks' cargo service from Indonesia to Sydney, Melbourne and Fremantle; there are inducement calls at Djayapura and Brisbane.
Details from John Manners and Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., 4 Bridge Street, Sydney (27-9164).

AUST. - WEST IRIAN

Karlander New Guinea Line with Slembe operates cargo service every nine weeks from Sydney to Djayapura.
Details: Karlander Aust. Pty. Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301).

SYDNEY - NZ - FIJI/TAHITI - UK

Chandris, with Australis, Britanis and Ellinis, maintains a twice-monthly passenger service from Sydney via NZ, Suva (Australis and Britanis), Papeete (Ellinis) to Britain.
Details from Chandris Line, 135 King Street, Sydney (28-2451).
Sitar Line, with two liners, operates a six-weekly passenger service from Sydney, Melbourne or Brisbane to Southampton, UK, via NZ, Papeete, Panama and Lisbon.
Details from Sitar Line, 22 Bridge Street, Sydney (27-4521).

SYDNEY - LORD HOWE - NORFOLK IS.

A Karlander cargo vessel calls every month at Lord Howe and Norfolk Is. from Sydney.
Details from Karlander Aust. Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301).

SYDNEY - NORFOLK ISLAND -

NEW CALEDONIA

Jacques del Mar (owned by Societe Maritime Caledonienne, Noumea) operates a three-weekly passenger-cargo voyage from Sydney to Norfolk and Noumea.
Details from Karlander Aust. Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301).

Chargeurs Caledoniens, with the Ville de Noumea operates two-weekly passenger/cargo service Sydney-Noumea.
Details: Hetherington Kingsbury Pty. Ltd., 4 Bridge Street, Sydney (27-1671).

SYDNEY - GEIC - HONOLULU

Columbus Lines operates monthly passenger-cargo sailings from West Coast, US to Australasia, returning via Tarawa, GEIC and Honolulu to Nth. America.
Details from Columbus Overseas Services Pty. Ltd., 333 George Street, Sydney (29-2101).

SYDNEY - NEW CALEDONIA -

NEW HEBRIDES

Polynesie maintains three-weekly passenger sailings—Sydney, Noumea, Vila and Santo.
Details from France Australia, 261 George Street, Sydney (27-2654).

AUST. - FIJI - N. CALEDONIA

Fiji-Australia Line's MV Talyuan offers a regular three-weekly passenger/cargo service from Brisbane and Sydney, to Lautoka, Suva and Noumea.
Details from Swire and Gilchrist, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522), Morris Hedstrom Ltd., Suva and Lautoka.

SYDNEY - NZ - FIJI - HAWAII -

CANADA - US

P and O Liners call regularly at Auckland, Suva and Honolulu on eastbound and westbound

voyages between Sydney and the US; occasional calls at Pago Pago and Tonga.
Details from P & O Lines of Aust. Pty. Ltd., 55 Hunter Street, Sydney (2-0317).

SYDNEY - NZ - FIJI - AM. SAMOA -

HAWAII - COOKS - TAHITI

Shaw Savill's Northern Star and Ocean Monarch make round-the-world voyages each year, and also cruise in Pacific. They sail from Southampton, alternately via South Africa and Panama, calling at Sydney, Wellington, Auckland, Suva, Pago Pago, Honolulu, Rarotonga and Papeete.
Details from Shaw Savill and Albion, 8a Castlereagh Street, Sydney (28-1481).

MELBOURNE - FIJI - NAURU

Nauru Pacific Shipping Lines operates regular passenger/cargo service from Melbourne to Suva, Lautoka and Nauru.
Details from Nauru Pacific Shipping Lines, Wales Corner, 227 Collins Street, Melbourne (654-4977).

AUSTRALIA - FIJI - US - NZ

Karlander (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. operates three-weekly cargo services from Melbourne and Sydney for Suva, Lautoka, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Auckland with sideport door ships, Woolgar, Slevik and Wyvern.
Details from Karlander (Aust.) Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301); F. H. Stephens Pty. Ltd., 554 Flinders Street, Melbourne (62-3333); Burns Philp (SS) Co. Ltd., Suva and Lautoka.

AUSTRALIA - NEW CALEDONIA -

FIJI - NEW HEBRIDES

Messageries Maritimes Line with Dorotea operates monthly cargo service from Adelaide, Melbourne, Port Kembla (occasional), Sydney, Newcastle (occasional), and Brisbane (occasional), to Noumea, Suva, Lautoka, Port Vila and Santo.
Inquiries from France Australia, 261 George Street, Sydney (27-2654).

AUSTRALIA - PNG

Conpac Pacific Express (Burns Philp and AWP Line) operates three-weekly passenger-cargo service from Sydney and Brisbane to Lae with Tenos, and to Port Moresby with Nimos.
Details from Burns Philp and Co. Ltd., 7 Bridge Street, Sydney (2-0547).

New Guinea Australia Line's vessel Coral Chief operates every 15-17 days from Sydney to Brisbane, Port Moresby and Samarai (alt. voyages); Island Chief operates every 20/22 days from Sydney to Brisbane, Lae and Rabaul, calling Kavieng alt. voyages; Papuan Chief operates every 21 days from Sydney and Brisbane to Honiara and Kietia; New Guinea Chief operates every 21 days from Sydney and Brisbane to Rabaul and Madang. All are cargo services.
Details from Swire and Gilchrist, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522).

Amplex NG, with Jette Bue, operates monthly cargo service Sydney-Rabaul-Lae, Fulleborne, Wilelo and Bakada.
Details: Hetherington Kingsbury, 4 Bridge Street, Sydney (27-1671).

AUST. - PNG - BSIP - NEW HEBRIDES

Karlander New Guinea Line's seven cargo vessels call at Brisbane, Lord Howe, Port Moresby, Samarai, Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Wewak, Kietia, Honiara, Gizo, Yandina, Manus, Vila, Santo, Norfolk Island. Three carry passengers.
Details from Karlander Aust. Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301).

AUSTRALIA - PNG - NAURU - GUAM

Nauru Pacific Shipping Lines operates five weekly passenger/cargo service from Melbourne to Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Nauru and Guam.
Details from Nauru Pacific Shipping Lines, Wales Cnr., 227 Collins Street, Melbourne. (654-4977).

AUSTRALIA - GUAM

Karlander New Guinea Line operates a five weekly cargo service from Sydney, via Brisbane, to Guam.
Details: Karlander Aust. Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301).

AUSTRALIA - PNG - FAR EAST

Austasia Line, with Malaysia, runs six-weekly cargo/passenger service from Australia to PNG and Far East.

Details: Macquarie Travel, 183 Macquarie Street, Sydney (221-3799).

E. and A. Line passenger ships, Cathay and Chitral, make monthly round voyages from Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane calling at Port Moresby, Manila, Hong Kong, Keelung, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, Tokyo and Rabaul.
Details from E. and A. Line, 55 Hunter Street, Sydney (2-0317).

FAR EAST - FIJI - NEW ZEALAND

China Navigation operates a three-weekly cargo service from Hong Kong to Lautoka, Suva, NZ ports, Manila, Kaohsiung, Keelung, Hong Kong.

Details from Swire and Gilchrist, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522).

Royal Intercocean Lines operates three-weekly passenger/cargo service with four ships from Manila, Pt. Swettenham, Singapore, Bangkok, Hong Kong to Suva, Lautoka and NZ.

Details from Intercocean Australia Services, 261 George Street, Sydney (2-0573); Burns Philp (SS) Co. Ltd., Suva and Lautoka.

FAR EAST - PNG - BSI

China Navigation operates monthly cargo service from Japan and Hong Kong to Wewak, Madang, Lae, Rabaul, Kietia, Honiara, Port Moresby.

Details from Swire and Gilchrist, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522).

FAR EAST - NEW GUINEA - S. PACIFIC

China Navigation Co. Ltd. operates monthly cargo service from Japan to NG and South Pacific ports.

Details from Swire and Gilchrist, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522).

EUROPE - TAHITI - W. SAMOA

FIJI - N. CALEDONIA - NZ

Nedlloyd Lines operates from Europe three-weekly cargo service via Panama to Tahiti, Apia, Fiji and New Caledonia; every alternate month from the Continent to Tahiti, New Caledonia and NZ.

Details from Intercocean Australia Services, 261 George Street, Sydney (2-0573).

NORTH EUROPE - NEW CALEDONIA

Hamburg/Sued operates monthly cargo services from Dunkirk to Le Havre to Noumea, via Panama.

Details from Columbus Overseas Services Pty. Ltd., 333 George Street, Sydney (29-2101).

EUROPE - TAHITI - NEW CALEDONIA

Messageries Maritimes operates four cargo services a month from north and Mediterranean European ports to Papeete and Noumea, one returning direct from Papeete, one returning direct from Noumea, one returning via Japan (after Noumea) and one returning via NZ (after Noumea).
Details from Messageries Maritimes, 332 Pitt Street, Sydney (61-6664).

JAPAN - GUAM - FIJI - SAMOA -

N. CALEDONIA - N. HEBRIDES

Daiwa Line runs a monthly cargo service from Japan via Guam to Suva, Lautoka, Pago Pago, Apia, Vila, Santo and Noumea.

Details from Burns Philp (SS) Co. Ltd., Suva.

JAPAN - NEW GUINEA

Mitsui and China Nav. vessels provide fortnightly cargo services from major Japanese cities to major NG ports and return.

Details from Swire and Gilchrist, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522).

NEW ZEALAND - COOK IS.

NZGS Moana Roa (40 passengers) makes monthly trips from Auckland to Rarotonga, with calls at Niue and lower Cook Islands when cargo warrants.

Details from NZ Department of Maori and Island Affairs, Wellington (71-846) or any office of Union SS Co. of NZ Ltd.

Lorena, on charter to CI Shipping Co. Ltd., operates three-weekly freight service from Auckland to Rarotonga and call at Aitutaki alt. voyages. Also calls at Lyttelton.

Details: Silk and Boyd, Box 131, Rarotonga, or CIS Co., Box 448, Auckland.
Jeanne Philippe, on charter to Gammon-Milne, calls monthly at Whangarei and other NZ ports en route to Rarotonga.

NZ - COOK IS. - TAHITI

Holm Shipping Co. Ltd. operates a 24-day service from NZ to Rarotonga and Papeete.

Details from Holm Shipping Co. Ltd., John Bates Building, 10 Customs St. E., Auckland (33-946).

NZ - FIJI - TONGA - SAMOAS - NIUE IS.

Union Steam Ship Co. of NZ Ltd. operates three vessels from Auckland. Tofua (passenger-cargo), calls at Suva, Pago Pago, Apia, Vavau, and Nukualofa, Suva, Auckland, every four weeks. Tavuni (cargo only) calls at Lau-ruka, Suva, Pago Pago, Apia, Nukualofa, Suva, Niue, Auckland, also every four weeks to provide with Tofua a regular alternate fortnightly service. In addition, Waimea (cargo only) leaves Tauranga and Auckland at approximately six weekly intervals on the route followed by Tavuni.

Details from any office of Union Steam Ship Co., Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Auckland.

NZ - NORFOLK - N. CALEDONIA - AUST.

Holm Shipping Co. vessel, Holmburn, operates 26-day passenger-cargo service Auckland (Onehunga), Norfolk Is., Noumea, Brisbane, Lyttelton, Auckland.

Details from Holm Shipping Co. Ltd., John Bates Building, Customs St. E., Auckland (33-946).

NZ - N. CALEDONIA - N. HEBRIDES - FIJI - WALLIS IS. - NG - BSIP - TAHITI

Sofrana, with four ships, operates cargo service from Auckland and Tauranga (NZ) to Noumea, Vila, Santo, Suva, Lautoka, Futuna, Wallis, New Guinea, BSIP ports and Tahiti.

Details from Sofrana, 57 Customs Street, Auckland (37-2228, 36-4521), P.O. Box 3614.

NZ - FIJI - US

Crusader cargo ships call at Levuka and Honolulu on NZ-US west coast trips.
Details from Crusader Shipping Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 3649, Wellington (46-439).

TONGA - FIJI - AUSTRALIA

Tonga Copra Board vessel Niuvekal operates a five-week cargo service between Nukualofa, Apia, Suva, Lautoka, and Sydney.

Details from Burns Philp and Co. Ltd., 7 Bridge Street, Sydney (2-0547).

UK - PANAMA - SAMOA - FIJI

The Fiji Direct Service, cargo only, is maintained by Conference vessels, sailing at regular monthly intervals out of London, via Panama, for Apia, Suva and Lautoka.

Details from Burns Philp (SS) Co. Ltd., Suva.

UK - PNG - BSIP - GEIC - N. HEBRIDES - N. CALEDONIA

Bank Line operates a monthly direct cargo service from Europe, via South Africa, to Pt. Moresby, Samarai, Lae, Madang, Wewak, Kavieng, Rabaul and Honiara, occasionally extending to Tarawa, Vila, Santo, Kila, Diapara and Yandina. Each alternate month vessels sail via Panama and call direct at Noumea before Pt. Moresby.

Details from Bank Line (A/asia) Pty. Ltd., 269 George St., Sydney (27-2041).

US/JAPAN - MICRONESIA

MILL, with several inter-island passenger cargo ships, operates regular services out of the US west coast and Japan, via Honolulu and Guam to all major Micronesian ports,

including Saipan, Yap, Koror, Ponape, Truk, Kusaie, Kwajalein and Majuro.

Details from MILL, PO Box 468, Saipan.

US - HAWAII/SAMOA - AUSTRALIA

Pacific Far East Line operates monthly service from Los Angeles with the Golden Bear, Korea Bear, and Japan Bear to Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne, Pago Pago and Los Angeles. All carry passengers.

Details from PFEL, 50 Young Street, Sydney (27-4272).

US - FIJI/TAHITI - AUSTRALIA

Bank Line Ltd. operates regular cargo services from US Gulf ports to Australia and NZ. Calls at Suva, Lautoka and Papeete on demand.

Details from Bank Line (A/asia) Pty. Ltd., 269 George Street, Sydney (27-2041).

Pacific Far East Line operates ships, Mariposa and Monterey operate regularly from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Moorea, Papeete, Auckland, Sydney, and return via Suva, Niuafoou, Pago Pago and Honolulu to San Francisco.

Details from PFEL, 50 Young Street, Sydney (27-4272).

USA - TAHITI - SAMOA - FIJI - NEW CALEDONIA

Pacific Islands Transport's Thorsgaard, Thorsiste and Thor I operate three-weekly cargo services from North American west coast ports to Papeete, Pago Pago, Apia, Suva, Lautoka, Noumea and occasionally Santo, Vila.

Details from Trans-Austral Shipping Pty. Ltd., 19 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2441).

COOK IS. - TAHITI

Silk and Boyd Ltd. operates service from Rarotonga to Tahiti with Bodmer, Akatere, and Manutai, for general cargo and passengers. Details: Silk and Boyd, Rarotonga, Ets Donald, Papeete.

AIRWAYS**TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICES****US - HAWAII - BRISBANE - SYDNEY**

Qantas, with 707s, operates via Brisbane, leaving Sydney on Thurs., departing from San Francisco on Thurs.

SYDNEY - FIJI - TAHITI - MEXICO

Qantas, with 707s, operates twice weekly out of Sydney on Tues. and Fri. and return out of Mexico City on Tues. and Sat. Stops at Acapulco.

SYDNEY - FIJI - HAWAII - CANADA

CP Air, with DC8s, operates weekly services out of Sydney on Sat. and Vancouver on Thurs.

SYDNEY - NZ - HAWAII - TAHITI - USA

Air-NZ with DC8s, operates out of Sydney, via Auckland, to Los Angeles on Wed., Fri., Sat. and Sun.

SYDNEY - FIJI - HAWAII - US

Qantas, with 707s, operates daily services between Sydney and San Francisco via Fiji (except Thurs.) and Honolulu. Additional services between Aust. and Fiji at weekends.

BOAC, with VC10s, operates from Melbourne and Sydney to Los Angeles on Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. and Los Angeles to Sydney and Melbourne daily except Wed. and Fri.

American Airlines, with 707s, operates three daylight flights from Sydney to Nadi and Honolulu (Sat., Sun., Mon.), returning to Nadi and Sydney Thurs., Fri. and Sat.

SYDNEY - FIJI - HAWAII

American Airlines, with 707s, operates daylight flights Sat., Sun., Mon., returning Thurs., Fri., Sat.

SYDNEY or NOUMEA - US (via FIJI, NZ or TAHITI)

UTA, with DC8s, operates out of Sydney on Mon. and Fri. and Noumea on Mon., Wed. and Sat., NZ on Thurs.

SYDNEY - US (via N. CAL., FIJI, or HAWAII)

PanAm, with 747s, arrives Sydney from Los Angeles, via Honolulu and Nadi, on Sun., Tues.

and Thurs. and leaves on return flight the same days.

PanAm, with 707s, operates five days a week return trans-Pacific service out of Sydney and Los Angeles: Mon., Wed. and Fri. flights to Australia go to Melbourne and return to Sydney the same day. Mon. Sydney-LA flight is via Noumea and Honolulu. Jets connect with services to London, Europe and Far East. Jets fly Sydney-Hawaii non-stop both ways Wed., Fri. and Sat.

MELBOURNE - FIJI - US

Qantas, with 707s, operates from Melbourne to San Francisco via Fiji on Tues., Wed., Fri. and Sat.

MELBOURNE - FIJI - HAWAII

American Airlines, with 707s, operate daylight flights from Melbourne Tues. and Thurs., leaving Honolulu on return Tues. and Sun.

MELBOURNE - NZ - HAWAII - US

Air-NZ, with DC8s, leaves Melbourne for Los Angeles via Auckland and Honolulu, Wed. and Sat. and returns Wed. and Sun. (from Dec. 22).

NZ - AM. SAMOA - TAHITI or HAWAII - US

PanAm, with 707s, operates out of Auckland, via Tahiti, on Mon. and Wed., and via American Samoa and Honolulu on Thurs. and Sat. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

American Airlines, with 707s, operates out of Auckland to Honolulu, via Nadi on Wed. and Fri. and from Honolulu to Auckland, via Nadi on Mon. and Wed.

NZ - FIJI - HAWAII - US

Air-NZ, with DC8s, leaves Auckland for Los Angeles, via Fiji and Hawaii on Thurs. and leaves on return same day.

FIJI - HAWAII

American Airlines, with 707s, operates out of Honolulu to Nadi daily (Tues. and Sun. flights via Pago Pago), and from Nadi to Honolulu daily (Thurs. and Tues. flights via Pago Pago).

CANADA - FIJI

CP Air with DC8s, operates from Vancouver to Nadi on Mon., returning Wed.

INDONESIA or MALAYSIA - USA (via DARWIN, NOUMEA, NZ or TAHITI)

UTA, with DC8s, operates a weekly service ex-Djakarta to Los Angeles (connection at Tahiti) on Tues. A Noumea-Singapore flight operates on Mon., Tues. (non-stop) and via Djakarta on Thurs.

AUSTRALIA-FAR EAST**SYDNEY - PNG - FAR EAST**

Qantas, with 707s, operates services out of Sydney on Mon. and Wed. to Port Moresby and Hong Kong, and return from Hong Kong on Tues. and Sun. Sun. flight via Manila.

AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND

Qantas, Air-NZ and BOAC operate regular trans-Tasman services. Qantas and Air-NZ link major NZ cities with Australian east coast cities.

AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC ISLANDS

(For other schedules touching these islands see also trans-Pacific services.)

MELBOURNE - NAURU

Air Nauru, with a Falcon Fan jet, operates weekly Melbourne-Brisbane-Honiara-Nauru, but takes no passengers for Honiara (Solomons).

Details: Nauruan Government Office, 227 Collins St., Melbourne.

SYDNEY - FIJI

Air-India, with 707s, operates weekly services to Nadi on Tues., returning to Sydney on Wed.

SYDNEY - LORD HOWE IS.

Airlines of NSW, with flying-boats, operates three times weekly, return services from Rose Bay, Sydney, to Lord Howe. Extras on holidays.

SYDNEY - NEW CALEDONIA

Qantas and UTA operate Sydney to Noumea Mon. (2 flights), Wed., Fri., and Noumea to Sydney on Mon., Wed., Fri., and Sat.

SYDNEY - NEW ZEALAND - FIJI

BOAC, with VC10s, operates services out of Sydney on Mon. and Sat., and out of Nadi on Tues. and Sun. NZ call is at Auckland.

SYDNEY - NORFOLK IS.

Qantas, with DC4s, operates three times weekly. More in holiday periods.

AUSTRALIA - PNG

TAA and Ansett, with 727s or DC9s, operate 14 times a week from Brisbane, Sydney or Melbourne to Pt. Moresby.

TAA Fokkers operate Townsville, via Cairns, for Port Moresby on Mon., returning same day by same route. Tues., Townsville via Cairns to Port Moresby, and Port Moresby to Brisbane, via Cairns, Townsville, on Thurs.

Ansett, with Fokkers, operates Wed. service Cairns-Port Moresby-Cairns-Townsville, and a Thursday service Port Moresby-Cairns.

NEW ZEALAND-PACIFIC IS.

(See also trans-Pacific services.)

NZ - AM. SAMOA

PanAm, with 707s, operates from Auckland to Pago Pago on Thurs. and Sat., and returns on Wed. and Fri.

NZ - FIJI

Air-NZ, with DC8s, operates daily return services from Auckland to Nadi with BOAC, using VC10s.

NZ - FIJI - AM. SAMOA

Air-NZ, with DC8s, operates services out of Auckland on Tues. and Sat. and from Pago Pago on Tues. and Fri.

NZ - TAHITI

UTA, with DC8s, operates weekly from Auckland on Thurs. and returns Wed. Air-NZ, with DC8s, operates weekly, from Auckland on Sun., returning Sat.

NZ - NEW CALEDONIA

UTA, with Caravelles, operates weekly from Noumea on Tues. and returns Wed. Air-NZ, with DC8s, leaves Auckland Sundays for Noumea and returns same day.

NZ - NEW CALEDONIA - NEW HEBRIDES

UTA, with Caravelles, operates weekly from Auckland to Vila, via Noumea, on Wed. and returns Mon.

NZ - NORFOLK IS.

Air-NZ, with chartered Qantas DC4s, operates once weekly, leaving Norfolk Is. on Sat. and Auckland on Sun.

NZ - FIJI - HAWAII

Air-NZ with DC8s, operates out of Auckland to Fiji and Honolulu on Thurs., and out of Honolulu to Fiji and Auckland on Thurs.

NZ - FIJI - AM. SAMOA - HAWAII

American Airlines, with 707s, leave Auckland for Honolulu, via Nadi and Pago Pago on Wed. and Fri. and return over same route Mon. and Wed.

INTER - TERRITORY SERVICES

CHILE - EASTER IS. - TAHITI

LAN-Chile, with 707s, operates weekly, leaving Santiago Thurs., arriving Papeete Thurs.

evening, dep. Fri. evening, arr. Santiago Sat.

Stopover Easter Is. each way.
Details LAN-Chile, 11th floor, Carlton Centre, 55 Elizabeth St., Sydney (28-9629, 28-5621).

FIJI - GEIC

Air Pacific, with 748s, operates from Suva to Tarawa via Nadi and Funafuti on Saturdays and returns to Suva via Funafuti and Nadi on Sundays.

GEIC - NAURU

Air Pacific and Air Nauru each operate fortnightly between Nauru and Tarawa (weekly service).

NAURU - MARSHALL IS.

Air Nauru makes a fortnightly flight Nauru-Majuro and return.

FIJI - WESTERN SAMOA

Air Pacific, with 748s, operates one service a week from Nadi to Apia via Suva, leaving Fiji Thurs. Return service from Apia to Nadi via Suva, leaves Apia Mon.

Polynesian Airlines, with 748s, operates one service a week from Nadi to Apia, leaving Nadi on Mon. Return service from Apia to Nadi, leaves Apia on Thurs.

WESTERN SAMOA - TONGA

Polynesian Airlines, with 748s, operates a twice weekly service from Apia to Tonga, leaving Sun. and Wed. from Apia, arriving Tonga on Mon. and Thurs. respectively. Return service leaves Tonga on Tues. and Fri., arriving Apia on Mon. and Thurs. respectively.

FIJI - N. HEBRIDES - BSIP - P. MORESBY

Air Pacific, with 748s, operates from Suva on Wed., Fri. and Sun., via Vila and Santo, to Honiara. Planes leave Honiara on Tues., Thurs. and Sat. for Suva. On Mon. 748s fly direct



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to Pt. Moresby from Honiara and return to Honiara same day, staying overnight before flying to Fiji Tues.

FIJI - TONGA

Air Pacific with 748s operates from Suva to Nukualofa four times a week.

FIJI - WALLIS/FUTUNA

Fiji Air Services operates weekly services to Wallis and Futuna Is.
Details: Fiji Air Services, P.O. Box 1259, Suva (22-666).

FIJI - AM. SAMOA - HAWAII

American Airlines, with 707s, operates out of Honolulu to Nadi daily (Mon. and Wed. via Pago Pago), and Nadi to Honolulu (Wed. and Fri. via Pago Pago).

HAWAII - AM. SAMOA

PanAm, with 707s, operates from Honolulu to Pago Pago on Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat.

HAWAII - AM. SAMOA - TAHITI

PanAm, with 707s, operates to Tahiti, via Pago Pago on Thurs. and Sat. and to Tahiti on Tues. and Sat.

HAWAII - MICRONESIA - OKINAWA

Continental-Air Micronesia with 727s operates from Honolulu, Wed. and Sun. via Midway (fuel stop only), Kwajalein, Majuro, Ponape, Truk, Guam and Saipan; Tues. to Okinawa from Guam and Saipan. Return to Honolulu Wed. and Sat.

NEW CALEDONIA - NEW HEBRIDES

UTA, with Caravelles, operates four return services a week, out of Noumea on Mon., Wed., Fri. and Sat., making a call at Vila.

NEW CAL. - WALLIS IS. - NEW CAL.

UTA, with Caravelles, operates a twice monthly service, leaving Noumea on the second and third Thurs. of the month.

NEW GUINEA - WEST IRIAN

TAA operates DC3s Madang to Djayapura and return alt. Tues.

PNG - SOLOMONS

TAA operates Fokker and DC3s three times weekly. Wed. aircraft leaves Pt. Moresby for Honiara, returning Thurs. Tues. and Sat. aircraft leave Rabaul for Honiara via Buka, Kieta, Munda, Yandina, returning Wed. and Sun. A daily Fokker also leaves Pt. Moresby direct to Kieta, returning next morning.

TAHITI - US

UTA, with DC8s, operates on Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., Sat. (non-stop from Papeete to Los Angeles), and returns the same day.

PanAm, with 707s, operates to San Francisco, via Los Angeles on Mon., Tues. and Fri.; to San Francisco, via Honolulu on Tues. and Sat.; and to San Francisco, via Pago Pago and Honolulu, on Sun. and Thurs.; from San Francisco via Honolulu and Pago Pago, to Tahiti on Sat., and from San Francisco, via Los Angeles, to Tahiti on Mon., Wed. and Sat. Air-NZ, with DC8s, flies to Los Angeles from Papeete on Sun., leaves Los Angeles Fri.

W. SAMOA - AM. SAMOA

Polynesian Airlines, with DC3s, operates between Apia and Pago Pago (four services, three Mon., Thurs., Sat., Sun.; two Tues., Wed., all flights 45 min.).

W. SAMOA - FIJI

Polynesian Airlines, with 748s, operates Apia-Nadi on Thurs. and Nadi-Apia on Mon.

TONGA - NIUE - W. SAMOA

Polynesian Airlines, with 748s, operates weekly service from Tonga to Niue, leaving Tues., arriving Niue Mon., leave Niue Mon., arrive Apia same day.

FIJI - AM. SAMOA - COOK IS.

Air Pacific (chartered by Air-NZ) with HS748s, operates fortnightly service from Nadi to Rarotonga, via Pago Pago (technical stop), returning via Aitutaki and Pago Pago. Service leaves Nadi on Thurs. and returns on Fri.

TAHITI - COOK IS.

Air Tahiti with Piper Aztec, operates charter service from Papeete to Rarotonga.

INTERNAL SERVICES

FIJI

Air Pacific, with HS748s, DC3s and Herons operates regular services to Labasa, Mateti, Nadi, Nausori and Suva.

Fiji Air Services, with Beech Baron and Norman Islander aircraft, operates to Ovalau Is., Korolevu, Natadola on regular service basis.
Details: Fiji Air Services, P.O. Box 1259, Suva (telephone 22-666).

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Air Polynesia, with DC4s, Twin Otters and Islanders, operates to Bora Bora, Huahine, Moorea, Rangiroa, Raiatea, Manihi and Marquesas.

Details from Air Polynesia, P.O. Box 314, Quai Bir Hakeim, Papeete, and UTA offices.
Air Tahiti, with light aircraft, operates shuttle service from Papeete to Moorea and charter service to Raiatea, Bora Bora, Huahine, Rangiroa and Manihi.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

Air Pacific, with Herons, operates regular services between Tarawa, Butaritari, North Tabiteuea and Abemama.

GUAM - US TRUST TERRITORY

Continental-Air Micronesia with 727s and DC6s operates regular service connecting Honolulu, Okinawa and Guam with Saipan, Rota, Yap, Palau, Truk, Ponape, Kwajalein and Majuro.

Details from Air Micronesia, Saipan.
Air Pacific Inc. (not connected with the Fiji-based Air Pacific) with Piper Navajos, operates regular services linking Guam, Saipan, Tinian, and Rota, and charter services are available to other Trust Territory islands.

Details, Air Pacific Inc., Saipan.
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Territory Airlines, a charter and third level airline, operates from Madang, Goroka, Mt. Hagen, Chimbu and Mendi to Highland and coastal centres.
Macair operates throughout the territory.
Bougainville Air Services operates charter services on Bougainville. Details: Kieta, Phone 159; Buka, Phone 16.

NEW CALEDONIE

Air Caledonie, with Twin Otters, and Islanders operates regular services to Houailou, Isle of Pines, Isle Ouen, Kone, Koumac, Lifou, Mare, Noumea, Ouvea Touho, Mueo, Belep, Tigé.
Details from Air Caledonie, Noumea.

NEW HEBRIDES

Air Melanesiae with Britten-Norman Islanders operates to Santo, Malekula (Norsup and Lamap), Aoba (Walaha and Longana), Pentecost (Lonore), Erromanga, Tongoa, Anietyum, Tanna and Vila. Twenty-one direct flights connect with all UTA flights Noumea-Vila and return.
Details from Air Melanesiae, P.O. Box 72, Vila.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Solair, with Beech Barons and Islanders operates to Auki, Avu Avu, Barakoma, Bellona Is., Gizo, Honiara, Kira Kira, Marau, Munda, Parasi, Sege, Yandina, Santa Cruz, Mono, Rennell Is., Choiseul Bay and Ballalae.
Details from Solomon Islands Airways Ltd., Box 23, Honiara, BSIP.

Newspaper article misfired

There were some worried faces in the offices of the *Pacific Review*, the Fiji National Federation Party's mouthpiece, over an article which set the dominion by the ears. The article advocated armed revolutionary tactics, no less, and was speedily condemned by the Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, and repudiated by the National Federation Party.

For a time, the fate of the paper trembled in the balance as the acting Director of Public Prosecutions considered the question and the police searched the *Pacific Review's* offices.

There would be no prosecution, said the acting Director on October 22, absolving from blame the editor, Ratu Mosese Vareseketi, and the publishers who apparently knew nothing about the article until it had appeared in the newspaper. The blame was laid "on an individual who had left the country" and who was in the editorial chair at the time in the absence of Ratu Mosese.

This individual turned out to be Australian journalist Don Gunn, the newspaper's erstwhile assistant editor. He was interviewed in Melbourne by the police at the request of the Royal Fiji Police, but Mr. Gunn refused to make a statement.



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NUKUALOFA: Tonga Shipping Agency.
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LAUTOKA: Burns Philp (South Sea) Co., Ltd.
NOUMEA: Agence Maritime Pentecost.
SANTO: South Pacific Fishing Co. (N.I.I.) Pty. Ltd.
VILA: Burns Philp (New Hebrides) Ltd.
HONIARA: British Solomons Trading Company Ltd.
PAPEETE: Etablissements Baldwin.
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PNG development

Continued from p. 26

time) a measure of protection from expatriate competition.

Expatriates already in Papua New Guinea and engaged in their declared occupation will be allowed to continue in it, but no new immigrants will be allowed into the country to add their competition to that already existing. The House has travelled a long way since 1968, when a tentative suggestion for something of this kind got very rough treatment, being denounced by white and brown members alike.

One step forward taken at this meeting may turn out to be the most important of all. This was a bill to create a Local Government Service—a kind of mini-Public Service to provide an administrative arm for local government. More and more people are coming round to the view that decentralisation is an important part of the answer to the problem of

creating unity out of diversity. The Local Government Service, by securing effective implementation of decisions taken at local levels, may play a key part in the task of nation building.

Other bills passed included one providing for the tabling in parliament of the reports of commissions of inquiry, and a long overdue one which will enable the victim of an accident caused by an unregistered and uninsured vehicle or a hit-and-run driver to sue a "nominal defendant" for compensation.

In motions approved by the House the member for Rigo-Abau Open, Scotty Uroe, put in a strong plea for the advancement of women in public life, while the member for Moresby Open, Percy Chatterton, asked for consideration to be given to the creation of a National Capital District on the lines of Australia's Capital Territory.

Finally, in one of those not-too-frequent gestures in which PNG's parliament turns its attention from internal problems to those of the outside world, unanimous support was given to a motion sponsored by Fr. Nilles (Chimbu Regional) which declared that the House "is disturbed by reports of the French Government's insistence on carrying out atomic bomb tests in the Pacific area and calls upon the government to request other governments likely to be affected by these activities to join with us in making a strong protest to the French Government with a view to having these tests stopped permanently".

Deaths of Islands People

Mrs. Alice Frost

Long-time Rabaul resident, Mrs. Alice Frost, died in Brisbane on October 8, aged 84. After housekeeping at Lae Hospital and Wau Hotel she opened a store in Wau, later moving to Rabaul.

After World War II Mrs. Frost was in Port Moresby, and then at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Rabaul. She settled in Australia in 1963. Her son, Fred, and family live in Brisbane.

Boga Peri

Mr. Boga Peri, well-known district court interpreter in Port Moresby for the past 20 years, died in mid-September, at the age of 50.

Born at Lalaura village in the Abau area of the Central District, Mr. Peri was educated at the Yule Island school and joined the public service in June, 1938. He served in the Army from 1942 to 1945 and joined the Law Department as a court interpreter in 1950.

Leonard J. Brass

Widely respected authority on the plants of New Guinea, Dr. Leonard J. Brass, died at Cairns, Queensland, on August 29, at the age of 71. He was most noted for the field botanical work which he did in New Guinea, particularly as leader of several Archbold Expeditions from the Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Brass was born and educated in Queensland, and had retired there, after completing 33 years' service with the American Museum, in 1966. He had been curator of the Archbold Collections of the Museum at that time, and was recognised as curator emeritus thereafter. In recent times he has been honorary curator of the Flecker Herbarium of the North Queensland Naturalists' Club.

During World War II, Dr. Brass served in the Canadian Army, and was consultant to the US Forces on matters related to the vegetation and ecology of the Islands. Information he supplied enabled the spectacular glider-rescue of three US airmen from the Baliem River Valley.

An honorary doctorate was conferred on Dr. Brass by Florida State University in 1962. He was naturalised as a US citizen in 1947. His wife, Marie, died in 1954. His closest surviving relative is his sister, Mrs. Edna Henderson, of Brisbane.

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Pentecost death

Continued from p. 35

whole blocks of closed doors along the Rue de l'Alma, Noumea's main street, as Pentecost shops and business houses mourned the passing of their directing spirit. From one end of the street to the other and nearby, the Pentecost group offers the latest \$10,000 Citroen car, Caterpillar bulldozers, Italian tableware and transistor radios, shipping, travel and insurance services, besides holding a share in the new Paribas NC Bank, now under construction.

In a ceremony honoured by the biggest gathering ever seen about a tomb in Noumea, Edouard Pentecost was buried at the 4th Kilometer cemetery, after a service in Noumea's Protestant Church. His body was laid to rest in the family vault shared by his mother and his elder brother Richard, who died as a young man in the New Hebrides, after a horse-riding accident.

The two boys had come to Noumea for their secondary education at the La Perouse High School. They later worked for the trading firm Hagen Brothers. Young Edouard then sailed around the islands as supercargo in boats trading especially with the New Hebrides. In 1932 he married Henriette Leyraud and about that time entered business on his own account, his first venture being a book store on the Rue de l'Alma, opposite the present large Librairie Pentecost book store.

His first manager was Paul Demene, a man who spent many intervening years outside the territory, but who, today, sits high in the Pentecost Pyramid. They were friends back in the early days, playing soccer together. Pentecost was in the Caledonian side to play the first Australian soccer team that came to the island in 1933. He was also captain of the water polo team that played in Australia about the same time. In a moving tribute to his support for sport, only a few days before his death, Pentecost was presented with the Caledonian soccer team's highly-prized trophy, brought back after their recent win at the Tahiti Games.

Back in the early days on the Rue de l'Alma, Pentecost joined with the Ventrillon family to build Noumea's first modern building on the Rue Georges Clemenceau corner, with "Claude France" fashion goods now on the ground floor. Pentecost later acquired the Hagen Brothers' Citroen agency, originally next door. This was at the beginning of a chain of activities which were eventually to revolve especially around nickel operations.

After becoming agent for Caterpillar heavy mining equipment in 1947, it was from the 'fifties that Pentecost pioneered the sale of nickel ore to Japan, thus developing what became a very lucrative business for Caledonian mine operators.

Not all his projects followed an untroubled trail to success, however. The dreams of the son of Mare did not always coincide with the schemes of the Paris bureaucrats. Many Caledonians believe that it was too irritating and envy-provoking for certain Metropolitan French to admit so much power and success in an islander. Whatever the reason, Pentecost did not succeed in gaining approval to operate his own commercial air service. His group nevertheless owns six Cessna aircraft and two helicopters. In addition, Pentecost's plan to construct a nickel smelting factory on the West Coast never received Paris blessing, nor did his project to build a conveyor belt for ore delivery to the seaside.

No doubt the biggest frustration were the snap quotas Paris introduced in May 1970 on Caledonian nickel ore shipments to Japan. Pentecost was stunned and protested strongly when Paris imposed a 853,000 tons quota on his operations, after he had received contracts to export almost twice that amount last year. As a result, he had to ship \$600,000 worth of prospecting equipment back to Japan. The Japanese subsequently decided to rely less heavily on New Caledonian supplies and their latest announcement to cut purchases from the island was what had sent Michel Pentecost flying to Tokyo on the eve of his father's death.

Pentecost's other primary pioneering work had been in contacts, since 1958, to have Canadian INCO enter

the territory and build a smelter near his mines in the south of the island. However, like General de Gaulle who had promised Caledonians this "second company" (apart from the French SLN), Pentecost was not to see the realisation of this project.

Grieved though he was at what seemed to be obstacles placed in the way of the territory's development, Pentecost rose above frustrations posed by certain authorities. A representative of his enterprise said recently that the group now has 2,000 employees; pays some \$US500,000 in monthly salaries; contributes \$60,000 monthly in payroll tax for workers' social service benefits and in 1970 paid \$5 million as customs duty into the territory's coffers.

He had few overseas investments, but a couple of apartments in Paris. While generating all this local activity, Edouard Pentecost built the most luxurious residence on the island, where the family took up residence four years ago. Here, with balconies and terraces overlooking the sea on both sides, and with glittering salons to receive his guests, Edouard Pentecost would host a dinner party of 50 friends, who would include a visiting Canadian ambassador, a vice president of the US Caterpillar group, Japanese nickel buyers, some of his local managers and colleagues from the Territorial Assembly.

He had a vision of building other beautiful homes in Noumea: on a waterfront estate behind Ouen Toro mountain, and a project for some 400 home sites with marina and business premises. The new suburb is being planned with an Australian construction company. Edouard Pentecost was hoping to call it the Domain of Wanachore which, in the language of Mare Island, means "Beloved".

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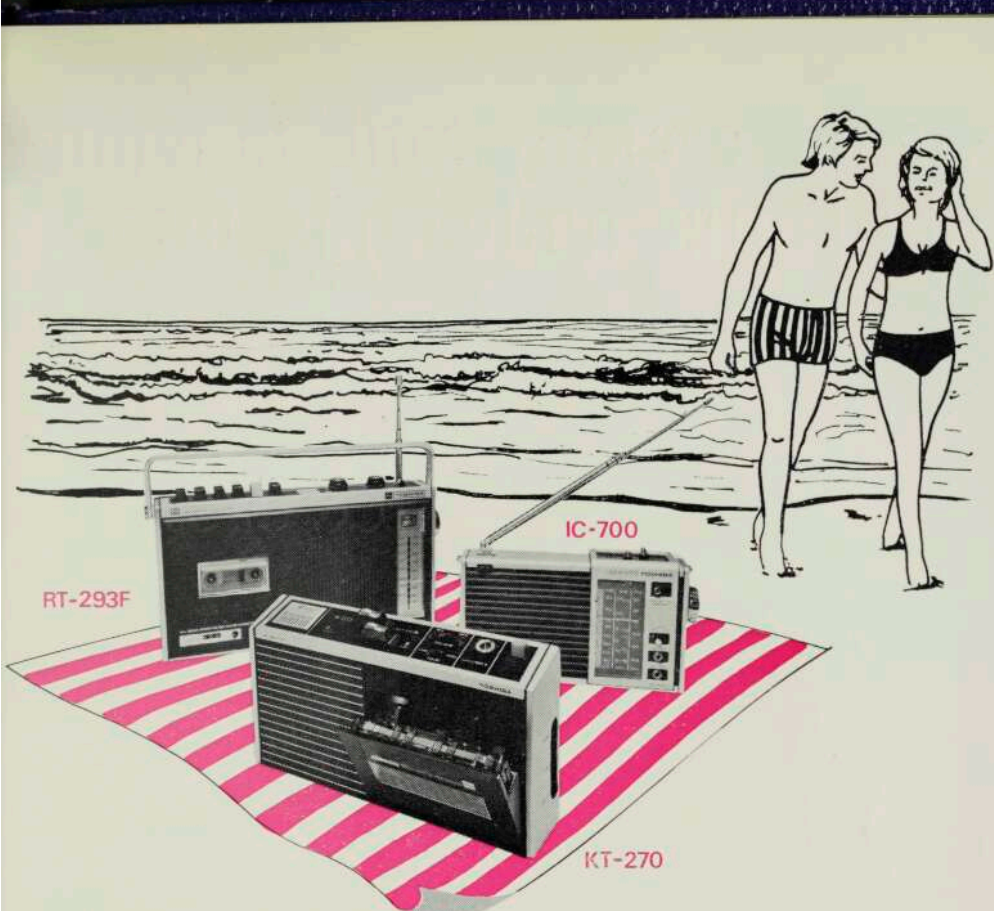
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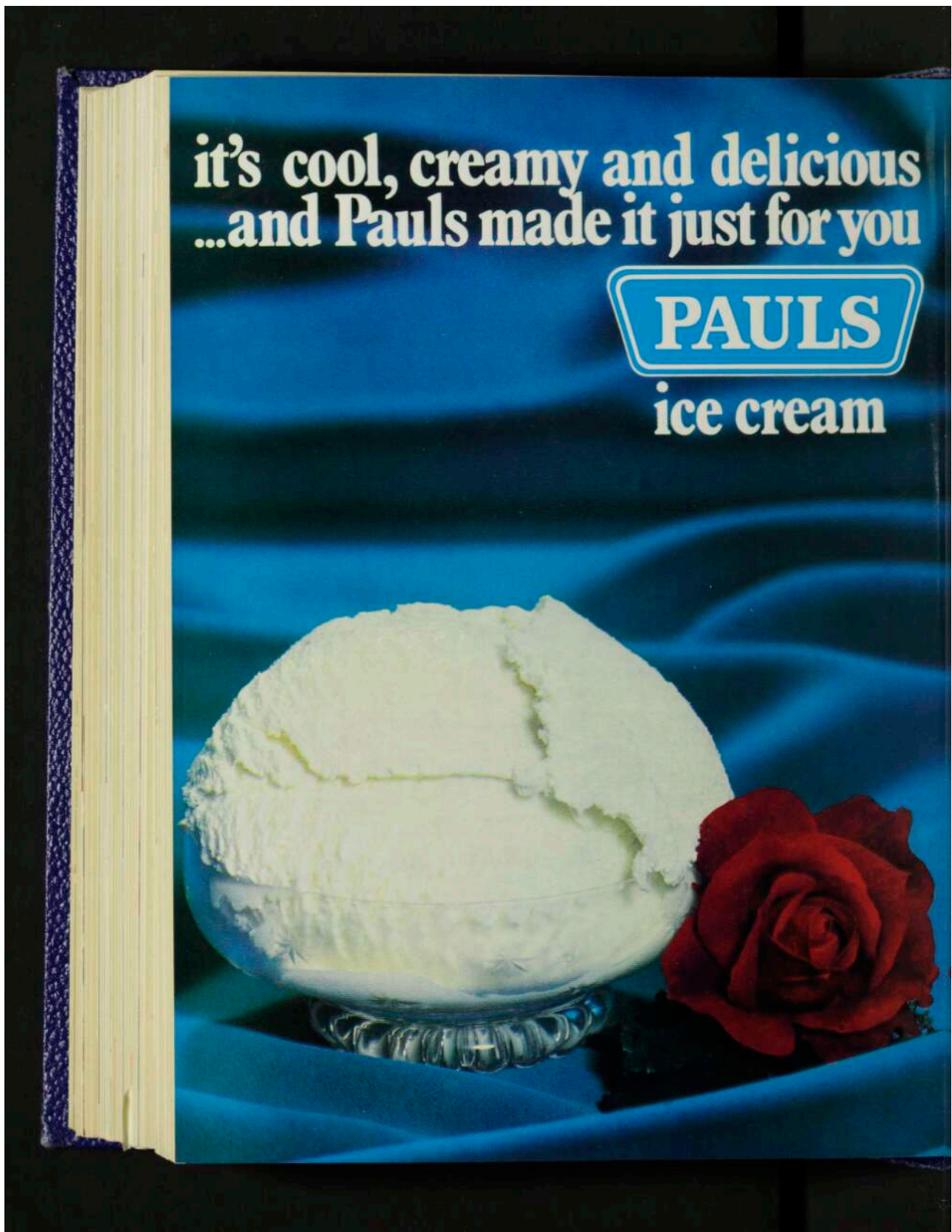
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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—NOVEMBER, 1971

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SPC PROBLEM: AFTER THE CONFERENCE, WHAT?

(Continued from p. 60)

of the South Pacific Health Services which for years has been a chore for Fiji's Medical Department. The SPC will take over the job, get a new medical officer for that work and other duties and cut out some of the duties which modern days and methods have made obsolete.

The SPC's Health Programme Director, Dr. Guy Loison, took a dim view at the outset of the likelihood of getting that baby pushed into his lap because he said in his report to the conference that there was more work than they could handle even without Fiji wanting to pass the health services over to them.

He was also short of typists because he told the delegates on one occasion, tongue in cheek perhaps, that he had only six typists and of those one was always pregnant and another sick.

Fiji also got the conference's ear with a proposal that a school examination board covering the whole of the region should be set up as Fiji felt the present system in most territories was out of context and unrealistic.

Mr. Raj Singh, who put Fiji's case, commented: "We find students knowing more about sheep and wool when they should be knowing more about coconuts and sugar cane". He backed up his argument with figures showing that of 2,779 students taking the NZ School Certificate examinations only 144 passed in all five subjects.

The secretariat was asked to canvass the territories on this with the idea of getting the education directors together.

Apart from papers like this and other resolutions, speeches by commissioners and reports from programme directors, the conference got through 91 items in the Work Study programme and was still able to finish its business a day and a half ahead of schedule.

One item which occupies an important position on the agenda is the addresses by territorial delegations on their "Special needs and problems". Judging by the tenor of the speeches, optimistically limited to five minutes each, few territories had any special needs and problems. If they had—and of course they have—they weren't talking about them.

The Cook Islands and Western Samoa are not included in the resume given below for the simple reason that they declined to talk about their problems. The Cook Islands' Dr. J. Williams, merely said: "We shall not require the five minutes and propose that you allocate it to Niue. We prefer not to make any comment relating to special needs and problems."

Western Samoa's Minister for Health, Vaai Kolone, went one better. He proposed the deletion of the whole exercise from next year's agenda and the introduction of something more suitable, on the grounds that there were so many problems which were so difficult that the SPC couldn't do anything about them anyway. He reminded them that last year Mr. Oala-Rarua said Papua New Guinea's problems were so numerous that the commission with its small resources couldn't tackle even 1 per cent. of them, and that for umpteen years Nauru had been telling the conference about the same problems year after year.

Well, Nauru recited them again this year, its delegate producing a script which had the conference laughing. Once again Fiji beat the big drum of inter-regional co-operation but I got the impression

countries weren't terribly interested in inter-regional co-operation beyond PIPA and the Forum. A summary of views collected from the territories on tourism revealed that most of them wanted to paddle their own canoes. There were even some flat refusals, but that's another story.

What the delegates said about the needs of their peoples is outlined here:

● **AMERICAN SAMOA**—Wanted encouragement of inter-regional trade through the exchange of statistics and the possible exchange of raw materials, and the improvement of indigenous food plants and the methods of preparation of food using indigenous food plants. There was also a need for a keener awareness of the value of the sea's resources and a need for more active project work with less academic discussion. The commission should become more involved and assume a more positive role in environmental control. They also needed to know more about soil conservation.

● **BSIP**—The protectorate now had a new constitution and had had a general election, and as it lacked the party system it might be possible to involve elected members and make them more active in day-to-day

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government. The government had also prepared and approved the Sixth Development Plan. It had high hopes for the plan and believed it was soundly constructed. One of the problems was that political development and aspirations were running ahead of the development of the economy and the speed at which educated Solomon Islanders were taking their place in the Civil Service.

Nevertheless, 76 per cent. of the recurrent budget was being met from the BSIP's own resources. It had no doubts about the economic future of the BSIP if people were not afraid of hard work and they were not.

● *Fiji*—With more than 50 per cent. of the population under the age of 19, there was an urgent need for rapidly creating job opportunities. This was receiving a great deal of government attention. The need for skilled and supervisory manpower, together with the need for various categories of professional people was rising very rapidly in the face of accelerated growth in certain sectors of the Fiji economy. The need could only be satisfied quickly if substantial private and public resources were allocated to education and training within established industries.

Sugar and copra were Fiji's most important cash crops and some understanding would have to be reached with the enlarged European Economic Community if those industries were to avoid serious dislocation. In the long run both the economic base and their markets would have to be diversified to cushion the economy from the vagaries of international market forces.

Fiji also wanted a lowering of trade barriers by the industrialised countries against Fiji goods and was concerned about the lack of knowledge of marine resources. That was an area where the nations of the South Pacific region could mutually benefit through joint prospecting and co-ordinated research.

It was also important to redress the income gap between the urban and rural population by stimulating economic growth in the rural areas. Accordingly, the rural development programme was directed towards assisting the rural community to improve living standards, mainly through self-help schemes. Declaring that Fiji "did not fully subscribe to the popular belief that opportunities for increasing future intra-regional trade were severely limited by the

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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—NOVEMBER, 1971

Galloping inflation

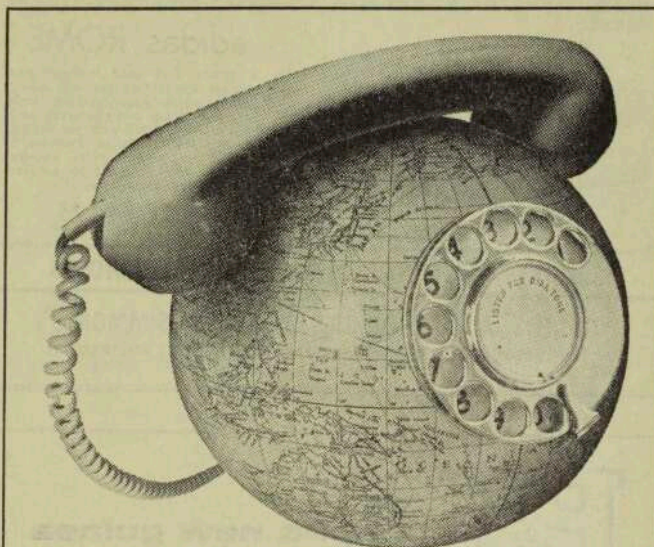
lack of complementarity within our various economies", Fiji stressed that numerous opportunities existed for co-operation in areas of trade, shipping, taxation, concessions to industries, research, mineral prospecting, marketing and finance.

● **FRENCH POLYNESIA**—Had a great deal to do to solve its problems. French Polynesia might appear to be in a good position as compared with other territories. In the last few years an atomic centre had been established in the territory and economic development had been spectacular. But it was an illusion in many ways and had sparked off development of tertiary activities. Galloping inflation was in force and the territory's production was barely 1 per cent. of the value of its imports. To remedy that disastrous situation the Assembly was attempting to reorganise the economy so that the territory could produce more for its own consumption, in particular agriculture, fisheries, building and craftsmanship, and it wanted the SPC to send them technicians and advisers in those fields so that the Polynesians could defend their economic interests and social structure against intrusion from outside.

The French Polynesians were going for tourism in a big way but its development would change the natural environment so they had to prepare measures for nature conservation. Any help in that direction could be welcomed.

French Polynesians also wanted to co-operate with other territories' measures for protection in matters of hygiene and health. The experience of other territories in setting up labour training centres for young school-leavers would be of great value to French Polynesia. Although they were not affected by the rhinoceros beetle, they wished to continue to take part in the financing of the anti-beetle campaign. Relations with the outside world, especially with the islands affected by the beetle, led them to believe that they might be expected later so they would like to see more action in the preventive field, especially in the protection of harbour areas.

● **GEIC**—Although in the centre of the islands of the populated eastern Pacific they were not a meeting place for trade routes or other communications, commerce or culture. Nevertheless, because of their central position they wanted to



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Strain on budget

develop their interests in the modern world in step with the countries around them. They, therefore, placed much importance on their connection with the other countries through the SPC and the conference. They were now beginning to mature constitutionally and had a legislative council and executive council with elected members.

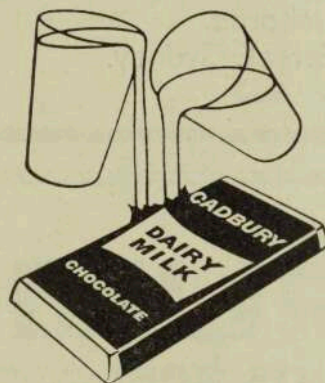
Fisheries surveys were about to begin and plans for the development of the copra industry were being tried out on various islands. Many other efforts to provide employment and to make goods locally to replace imports were in hand. The results of the family planning programme were good and showed the people were beginning to realise the need for such a programme. They looked for and welcomed outside help and increasing co-operation from the other territories.

• **GUAM**—The territory was experiencing economic growth and a rising living standard and these placed a strain on their budget. Their infrastructure was inadequate to handle the increase in population and many schools would have to be built. All their problems were but a few years from being solved, but with more capital they could shorten the time. Although they had a booming economy, a large portion of their budget was earmarked for exports, but they were a long way from supply sources. Something must be done to produce more for their own needs. Administrative measures had been introduced to sell the telephone system to private enterprise.

• **NAURU**—Being a small island had few of the problems of the other territories but it had unique problems of its own. Nauru had to import water from Australia and another problem was that their island, already small, was dwindling. That was a real problem. Four-fifths of the island was declared to be phosphate bearing and by the time the deposits were worked out, four-fifths of the island would have disappeared. When that happened, and with their population growth, they would have hardly room to move.

The problem of developing the worked-out area was very complex and would cost millions of dollars to solve. Another problem was that when the deposits were worked out their only source of income would suddenly cease and they would have no more money. They were trying

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to find substitutes but what they would be was the burning question of the time. They were airing their problems in the hope that technical advice and other advice would be offered because at the present time they had no solution.

● **NEW CALEDONIA**—Gave an assurance to the SPC of full co-operation in any projects and programmes common to them all. They were an industrialised country with rich resources but they could not remain indifferent to the problems of other territories in the same region. They would be interested in a number of projects designed to meet the special needs of territories requiring the help of specialists. They appealed for the implementation of projects and not have them pigeon-holed and then brought out later as new projects.

● **NEW HEBRIDES**—Principal needs were economic and agricultural development and the development of educational and health services. Major expenses of education and health were met by the United Kingdom and France, but that was a situation which could not be expected to continue indefinitely.

A plan covering the five years 1971 to 1975 was recently introduced. It provided for the expenditure of \$8 million and embraced plans for a co-ordinated programme of development in the sectors of the economy for which the joint administration was responsible.

Agriculture continued to be the mainstay of the economy and in that area their principal needs arose. Copra was the main crop but a falling world price and an acute shortage of labour combined to depress production. There had been an increase in cocoa production which was on a small scale.

One bright feature was the increase in beef production. The value of chilled and frozen meat produced in 1970 was more than double the 1969 value. Fishing was also developing rapidly and fish exports in 1970 worth \$4,666,000 was only slightly below that of copra. Timber exports from Erromanga, which were started in 1969, had earned \$664,000 in 1970. Their islands had made remarkable progress in their last few years but they were still in need of better roads and increased shipping services. Tourism was growing and developed on the right lines could

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● **NIUE**—Continued immigration of the people to New Zealand was of great concern. They would be surprised if the present population based on the 1966 census had increased to 5,000. Whether improved communications would conserve their population or accelerate its departure remained to be seen. The more people were educated and the more sophisticated they became, the easier was for them to leave the island.

Hopes expressed last year that there could be improvements in copra production had been prematurely optimistic. Important factors affecting the copra industry were the migration problem and the attitude of the people remaining on the island towards the industry.

The most pressing problem arose because the people went overseas and earned overseas to accept the Western concept of material prosperity. They no longer accepted the idea of being small subsistence farmers. The problem was how to provide the people with their needs when the island's limited resources did not allow them to provide each man with a job.

The government had to strike a balance between the need to help people cope with the modern world, and the need to conserve their true culture and heritage. It was their hope that the conference and the results achieved would help to preserve for each territory its own culture.

Niue would like a share of the golden eggs but not at the sacrifice of their traditional way of life. It is their aim to encourage tourism on a moderate basis. They hoped to have their guesthouse open by mid-73, so they would be interested in any help they could get through the commission in the training of hotel staff.

● **PAPUA NEW GUINEA**—This year \$20 million had been provided to acquire teaching staff exceeding 1000 but they would still reach only little more than half the children qualified for primary education. At the same time there was a problem with the secondary school leavers. Despite of having 40 post-secondary training institutions they would shortly reach full capacity of intake.

Employers have been asked to train more apprentices and reduce the number of job seekers. Health service expenditure was \$14 million. There

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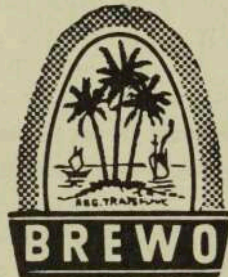
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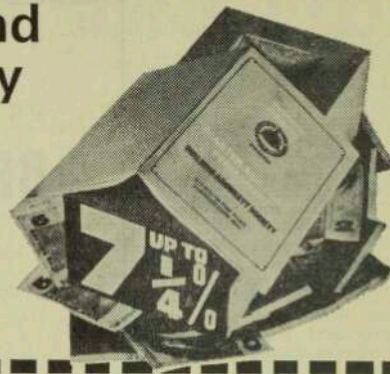
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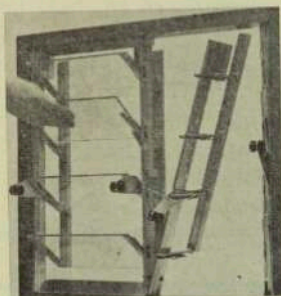
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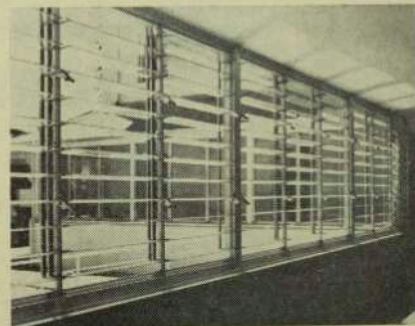
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Tonga's budget

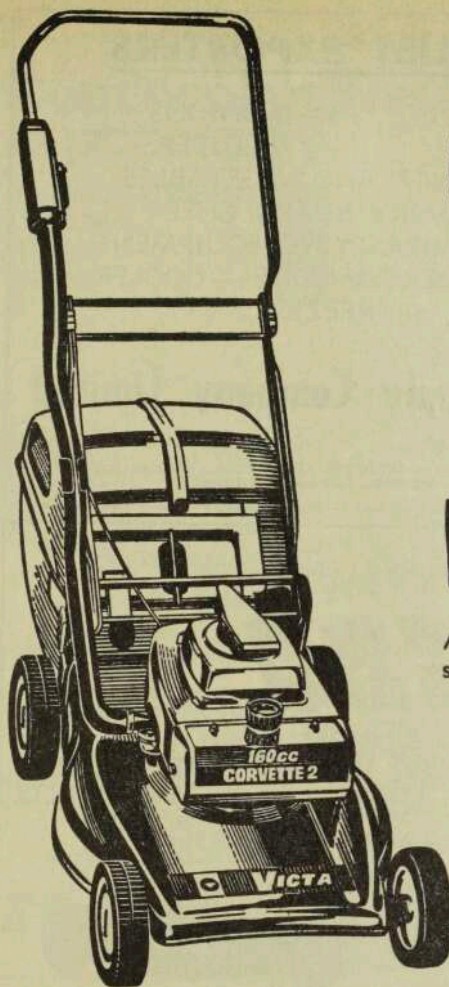
was criticism that their health services were too sophisticated. Whether it was justified or not, costs were certainly soaring. The House of Assembly was revising the five-year economic programme implemented in 1968 to provide \$1,000 million. The second five-year programme to begin in 1974 would again commit them to more than \$1,000 million.

The programme was designed to bring about diversification of industry but, because of the climate, agriculture would remain the economic mainstay. The 1970-71 balance of payment deficit was \$150 million. Bougainville copper would be in production next year and would represent about half the gross national product. They hoped that small industries being set up would help to bridge the economic gap. Australia continued to provide half the total budget.

● **TONGA**—Like other territories, Tonga's problems were associated with a lack of natural resources and an increasing population confined to a small area of land. With the problems went hand-in-hand the need to create labour-intensive industries and other facilities to cater for the needs and aspirations of those leaving the schools every year to swell the labour force.

They had tried for many years to establish a fishing industry on a big scale but like everything else in Tonga it was proceeding slowly. They had six small vessels in the shipping trade totally manned by Tongans trained in their own school, except for senior officers and masters who completed their training in New Zealand. They also had a controlled tourist industry and were keeping their fingers crossed as the first exploratory oil well was about to be sunk. This year Tonga had passed the biggest budget in its history. Other territories talked in hundreds of millions. Their top budget was a little more than \$4 million. Tonga might not be able to keep abreast of requirements but, as the Americans said, they were used to doing their own thing, in their own way, at their own pace and, almost but not quite, within their own means.

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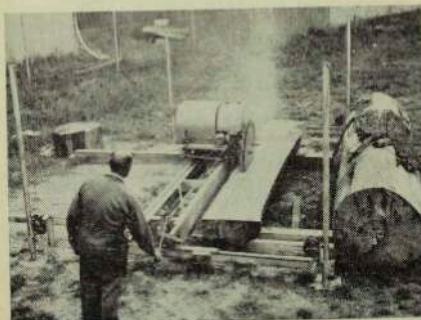
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Pollution worries

their citizens but there was a great and pressing need for more instruction, more direction and more people to show them the way to do things. They could not reap the rewards which existed in the area of marine resources without training and development of a fishery programme, and they were looking forward to taking advantage of the valuable services which the SPC fisheries agency was developing.

There was enough arable land to support the population and leave produce for export but very little land was put to use because they had not got people with the necessary expertise. The transport of produce was a continuing problem.

They were anxious to develop the tourist industry but they did not think it was worth losing amenities through unplanned tourism. They needed more lines of communication and more transport to meet the needs of the tourists so they looked for help in that direction and, at the same time, help to preserve the natural beauty of Micronesia.

Pollution was a real problem. Several lagoons had been placed outside limits because of pollution. Together with neighbours in the GEIC they could form a regional copra development programme and could look for help from the United Nations Development Programme and the SPC.

● **WALLIS AND FUTUNA**—The islands' needs were in agriculture, fisheries and building. They needed help to protect and conserve their environment and develop their lagoons.

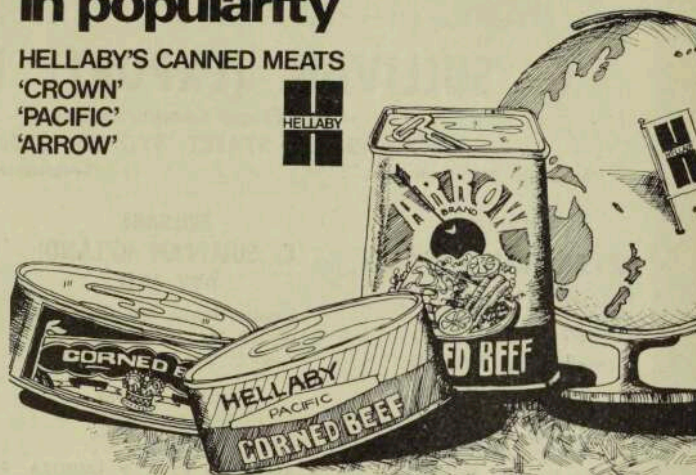
That was a crucial problem because the marine fauna had been more or less destroyed by dynamite. Wallis and Futuna people used dynamite for fishing.

Another project could be the development of tapa cloth production which could be an interesting occupation. They were also worried about town planning and would like to take part in town planning activities, especially those which would improve sanitation in their villages. Many of their people still lived among the pigs and poultry, and sanitation was not perfect. They would also like a project which would adapt modern architecture and building techniques to their social and economic conditions. The people had modern materials but did not know how to use them.

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