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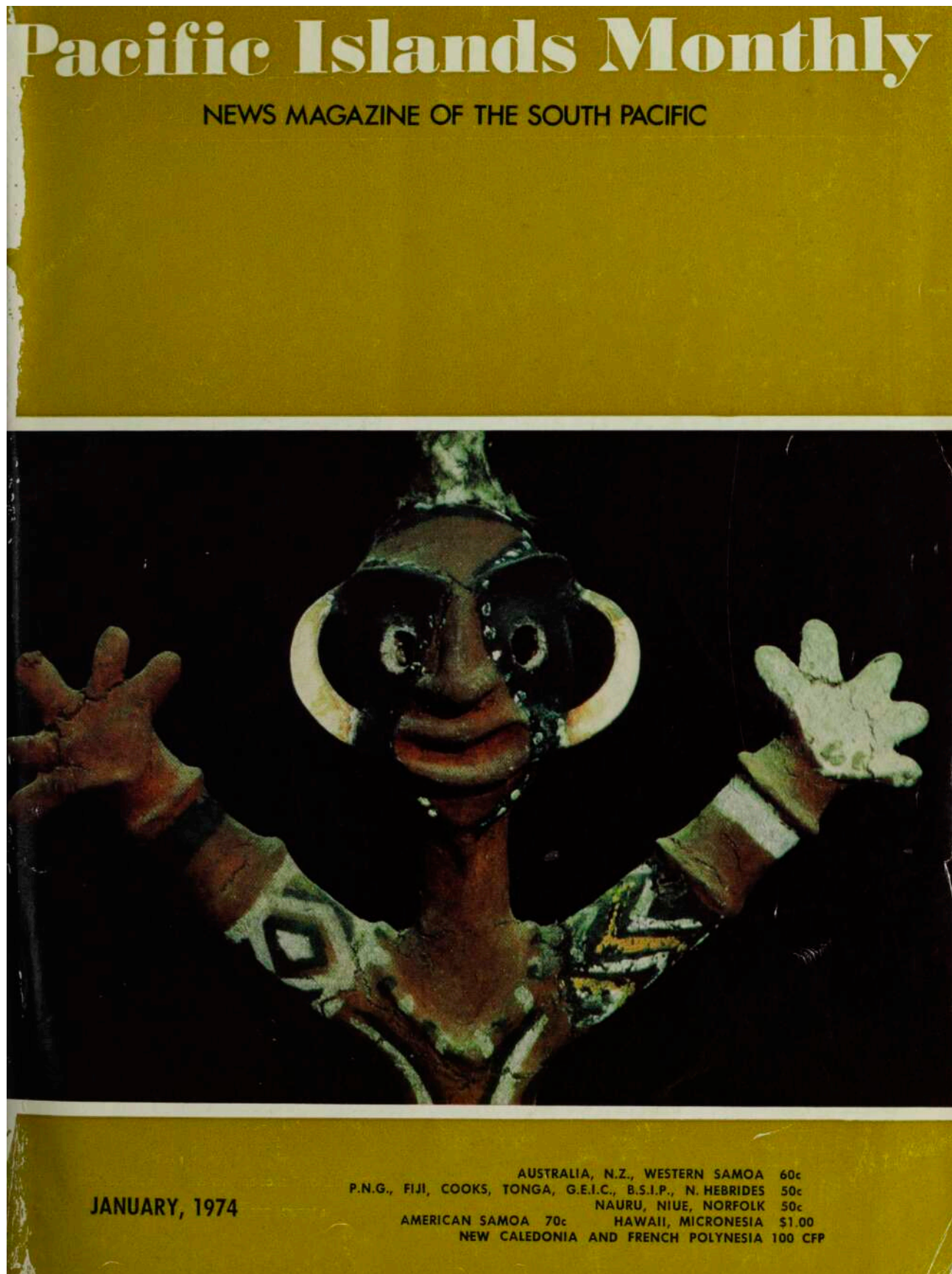
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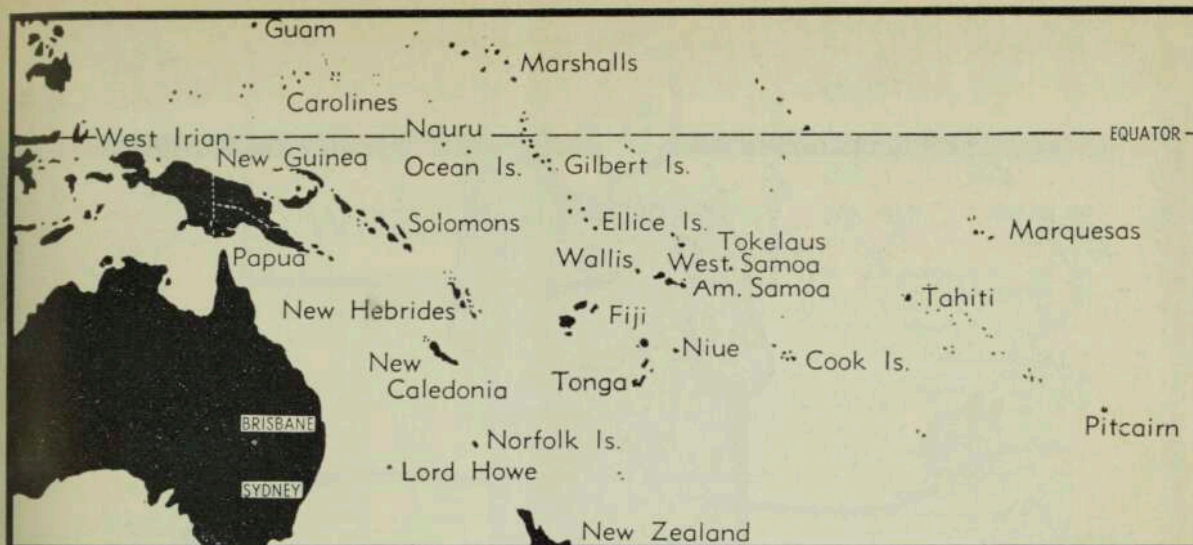
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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—JANUARY, 1974





Vol 45 No. 1 January, 1974

## Pacific Islands Monthly

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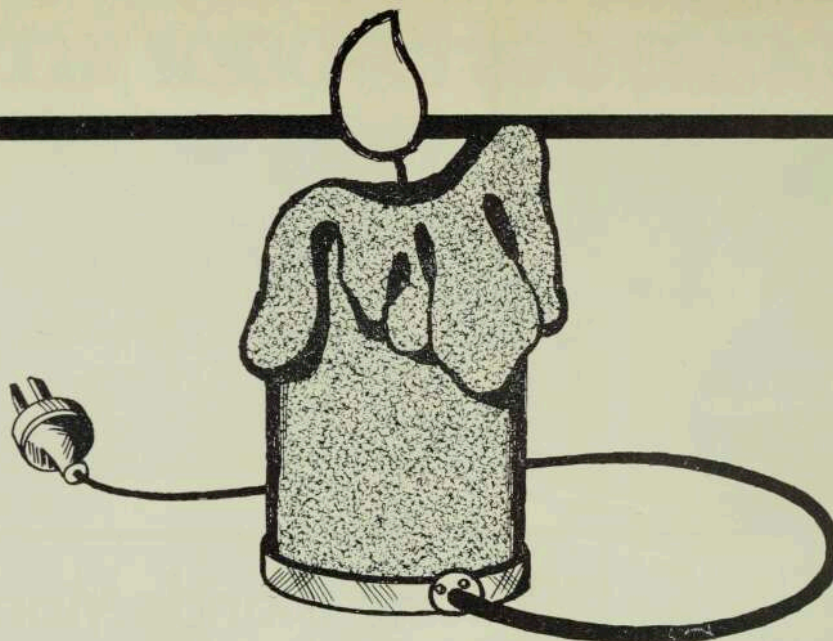
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### OUR COVER

*It's not a nightmare but a temes nevinbur figure used in special ceremonies on the New Hebrides Island of Malekula. The head is a coconut shell and the rest is of fibre and clay. Pigment is made from ash, charcoal and clay. These figures were destroyed after the ceremony but, as they are fetching good prices from collectors, they are now preserved. The picture is by Dr Radomir Joura, of Parramatta, NSW.*

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## Up Front with the Editor

It'll be cold in Ottawa early in the new year when Robert Trumbull takes up his new post of chief correspondent in Canada for the New York Times. It won't feel much like the South Pacific, where Bob has been based these last five years, building upon his long reputation for distinguished reporting for the Times. Now 61, he has been a Times staff writer for 30 years.

I'm giving over this column in a personal tribute to him because Bob Trumbull's genuine interest in the Pacific Islands has been of inestimable value in getting the problems and ambitions of the Islands understood in the corridors of power.

We hear lots of criticism, deservedly, of what Michael Somare refers to as the "two-day journalists" who race through an Island territory, beat up a highly coloured story, and race off again—but the Trumbulls of the area are inclined to get taken for granted. They are always on the job, and they make no fuss. For several days each week in the last five years, Trumbull has been reporting, explaining, examining the problems of the emerging Pacific in his stories cabled from Sydney to New York. In that time there has not been one important island, with the exception of the Marquesas, he hasn't visited on his beat—but his stories have always been accurate, thoughtful, sympathetic. They have lacked only sensationalism. His face is familiar, and welcome, in the Islands, as it always will be.

Bob's interest in the Islands didn't really start in 1968 when he was sent to Australia. Before the war he lived in Hawaii, and as the city editor of the Honolulu Advertiser he witnessed the 1941 attack on Pearl Harbour. (That particular wheel came full circle when in September, 1945, for the Times, he covered the Japanese surrender in Tokyo aboard the Missouri.)

Shortly after Pearl Harbour, in 1942, he published the first of many

books he has written en route, this one called *The Raft*, the true story of three US Navy men who drifted 34 days from Samoa to Pukapuka, French Polynesia, after their plane crashed. It was a Book Society choice, and is still in print.

Paradise in Trust, the story of Micronesia, was published in 1958. In 1946 he had been the first American correspondent to tour Micronesia (before the war, of course, Micronesia was held by the Japanese, who discouraged visitors, and the last American writer to visit there had been Willard Price, in the 1930s.)

Bob and his wife Jean leave behind them in Sydney their youngest daughter, Stephanie, who in 1972 married David Bates, son of a well-known New Guinea family, Roma and the late Charles Bates, and thus their ties with the South Pacific are now ties of flesh and blood.

Bob Trumbull has been fascinated to observe the fight of the Pacific peoples to retain their own culture, and he says this is a problem shared by all Island people, from the Hawaiians to the Australian aborigines.

"The Hawaiians have already lost out against the invading forces," he says, "and I regret to have to say I think in time the others will follow."

There is no way in which Bob Trumbull's knowledge of the Pacific Islands will *not* be used, even in Canada. And there is no way that he won't continue to be roving ambassador for the peoples of the emerging Pacific.

Personally I'm glad he came our way when he did, because these are times when there is need for greater understanding of what is happening in the South Pacific—and informed, objective journalism of the kind that Bob Trumbull is master, is one of the best ways of ensuring it.

—Stuart Inder

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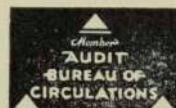
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## Pacific Islands Monthly

# ELLICE TO GET THEIR CHANCE TO SEPARATE FROM THE GILBERTS

By a staff reporter

The Ellice islanders, who, according to their representatives on the GEIC Legislative Council, want to separate from the Gilberts and form a territory of their own under British rule, will have to decide for themselves.

The British Government, after consideration of a report from Sir Leslie Monson, British-appointed commissioner to inquire into the Ellice islanders' request, who was in the colony early last year, has decided that they shall have their wish if a referendum reveals that the majority want separation. But, the conditions, if separation is decided on, will be tougher than the Ellice people bargained for.

When they put their case to Sir Leslie Monson and, previously, to Sir John Field, who retired as governor last year, they asked that in any carve-up of assets, they should be given the Phoenix Group of islands or some of the Line Islands. But the British Government laid it down in the statement read by Governor Mr John Smith in the Legislative Council towards November's end that "the territory of the new Ellice Colony should be confined to the Ellice Islands themselves".

A prerequisite of separation is that it should also be the wish of the GEIC Government. If the Ellice people decide on separation, it's unlikely that the Gilbertese will oppose it. Mr Reuben Uatiosa, Leader of Government Business, told PIM last year (Jan, p 39) that they would not oppose separation if the Ellice wanted it.

Among alternatives to separation suggested by Sir John Field was either a federal system, which "might have certain political advantages", or a regional system with different parts of the country having limited rights to regulate certain local affairs without creating separate states.

Mr Uatiosa, however, has said that the Gilbertese will agree only to

separation or the existing type of unitary government.

Other conditions laid down by the British Government which may make the Ellice people think again are:

- No assets (fixed, movable or in cash) belonging to the present colony outside the Ellice Islands should be transferred to the Ellice Islands on separation except for one ship from the colony's fleet, and

- The Ellice Islands would have no claim to phosphate royalties.

The referendum will be in August or September, 1974, and if it shows a majority of Ellice people in favour of separation, and the colony government also wishes it, Britain will invite representatives of the Gilbertese and Ellice people to discuss the detailed constitutional, administrative, financial and economic arrangements, including the question of future British aid.

"In the light of these consultations,

a date for separation will be decided," the Legislative Council was told.

"In the meantime, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government that the new constitution and ensuing general elections in the GEIC shall proceed as planned."

As they are scheduled for 1974, new elections may displace some of the Ellice leaders and result in some re-thinking by the Ellice people, who, according to Ellice opponents of separation, know very little of what separation means.

As the Ellice people are outnumbered by nearly six to one by the Gilbertese, fear of domination is the driving force behind the Ellice people's wish for separation and even the conditions imposed by Britain may not deter them.

They expect, if separation is agreed on, to remain a British dependency, in which case, they say, Britain will look after them, and their lot would be better than if they remain as part of an independent Gilbert and Ellice Islands country.

As Mr Telavi Fati, Legislative Council Member for Nanumea in the Ellice Islands, reasoned before Sir Leslie Monson, separation was better than loss of identity and loss of culture and tradition which would follow in the next 10 to 20 years if the Ellice remains with the Gilberts.

"We do not mind if our people get lost in the civilised world," he said, suggesting that Britain should arrange a migration of about 2,000 Ellice islanders within the next 20 years to other Commonwealth countries and the imposition of some sort of tax on the migrants to help those back home.

He also asked for the retention of the Ellice labour force on Ocean Island for as long as phosphate mining lasts or, if the Gilbertese object, a transfer of the work force to Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean.

The Gilbertese, however, could be expected to protest against the con-

### Dentures' adventures

*Eighteen months ago, when Pitcairn islanders were putting out in one of their famous long-boats to meet a passing ship, a massive wave overturned their craft. The crew was thrown into the sea and two of them, including their radio spokesman Tom Christian, were seriously injured. Another, Ivan Christian, lost his false teeth as he hit the water. The sea delivered up the dentures a few weeks ago. They were spotted by a Pitcairner while fishing in the sea. "They're kinda worn, like maybe a shark tried them for size, but Ivan says they're still usable," Tom Christian told the Seventh-day Adventist's radio centre in California.*



tinued presence of Ellice workers on Ocean Island if separation comes, as they argue that Ellice would be a separate country, and Ocean Island is nearer to the rest of the Gilberts.

Governor Mr John Smith is quoted in the colony newspaper, *Atoll Pioneer*, as saying that if separation came, the earliest practical date would be January, 1976.

He was asked if, in the event of separation, Ellice people living on Tarawa would have to pack their bags and leave. He replied: "We are discussing constitutional separation and not a declaration of hostilities. There are a great many individual Ellice islanders for whom the government, the Development Authority and others have contractual obligations. There may be others who, for one reason or another, have decided to make their home in the Gilbert Islands."

"At the point of separation, I am assuming that both the Gilbert Islands and the Ellice Islands will still be dependencies of Britain. There will, therefore, be no question at that stage of Gilbertese or Ellice citizenship."

## BUDGET

Mr Douglas Freegard, Financial Secretary of the GEIC, is budgeting for a surplus of \$1.34 million in 1974, even though expenditure will be \$479,630 higher than 1973. He expects the higher expenditure will be offset by a lift of \$747,000 in revenue.

The Appropriation Bill provides for recurrent revenue of \$5.877 million and recurrent expenditure of \$4.577.

Britain will provide additional aid of \$1.053 million in 1974 to assist in the rehabilitation of Funafuti, which was devastated by hurricane Bebe in October, 1972. The increase in world price of phosphates will add about \$680,000 to the 1974 revenue in phosphate tax.

Customs duty is expected to yield \$42,000, income tax (including GEI Development Authority profits) \$91,000 and Posts and Telecommunications \$60,000. Against that revenue is loss of fishing revenue, which was expected to start in 1973, but the fleet was wiped out by hurricane Bebe. That revenue had been estimated at \$150,000. There was also loss of revenue from fees and licences which now go to urban councils.

Mr Freegard said that in 1973, GEIDA contributed about \$33,000 to the revenue from the profit earned in 1972, its first year of operation. The subsidy required by GEIDA for shipping services declined in the first half of 1973. For the last quarter of 1972, the authority required a



● Mr Roger William Houssemayne du Boulay, CVO, the New Hebrides' new British Resident Commissioner, arrived in the condominium towards November's end. He succeeds Mr Colin H. Allan, who is now the Governor of the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean. Mr du Boulay shouldn't find it difficult to pick up the reins. One of his jobs while Head of Chancery at the British Embassy in Paris was to liaise between the French and British governments, which meant that he would have kept abreast of events in the New Hebrides, which is probably why London picked him for the job. An interesting question is—will he be the last resident commissioner?

shipping subsidy of \$95,000. For the first quarter of 1973 it was \$67,000, and in the second quarter, April-June, there was a small profit of \$7,000.

The better result was achieved partly because of an increase in fares and freight charges, and partly through the considerable increase in copra production.

Actual revenue and expenditure in 1972 were \$4,650,930 and \$5,012,579 respectively after putting \$995,389 to reserve. The surplus of revenue over expenditure was \$25,800, which was transferred to reserve in 1973. Thus the total put to reserve on the 1972 account was \$1,021,189, which was \$223,833 less than originally estimated. The revised estimate for 1973 indicated a final out-turn to reserve of \$1.039 million, or \$33,000 less than originally estimated.

Mr Freegard said that while the GEIC was able to put about \$26 million more to reserve in 1973, members should not consider that any real reason for self-satisfaction.

"It must be borne in mind that the greater part of the increase in revenue next year will come from exports of phosphate," he said. "When we lose the phosphate revenue we shall have a larger gap to plug than ever."

## Scores die in cyclone disaster

From a Suva correspondent

Tropical cyclone Lottie claimed the lives of more than 80 people when two ships capsized in the southern Lau Group, Fiji, on Monday, December 10.

The ships were the 212-ton passenger and cargo vessel, *Uluilakeba*, owned by the Lau Maritime Co-operative Association, and the *Makogai*, a government cutter used mainly for medical services in outer islands.

Eighteen people from the *Makogai* reached Fulaga Island after the ship was lost. Five are still missing. The number believed to be missing from the *Uluilakeba* is 79. Of the 41 survivors from the *Uluilakeba*, 38 were picked up by the British cargo vessel *Soochow*, which searched in rough waters for two days, guided for much of the time by an aircraft of Fiji Air Services Ltd, in which the Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, was a passenger.

As Tui Lau (Paramount chief) of Lau, Ratu Sir Kamisese had an agonising personal involvement in the tragedy. Except for some crew members and three American tourists aboard the *Uluilakeba*, nearly all the victims of the disaster were from islands in Southern Lau. Many of them including young children, were on their way to more northern islands or to Suva to spend Christmas with relatives and friends.

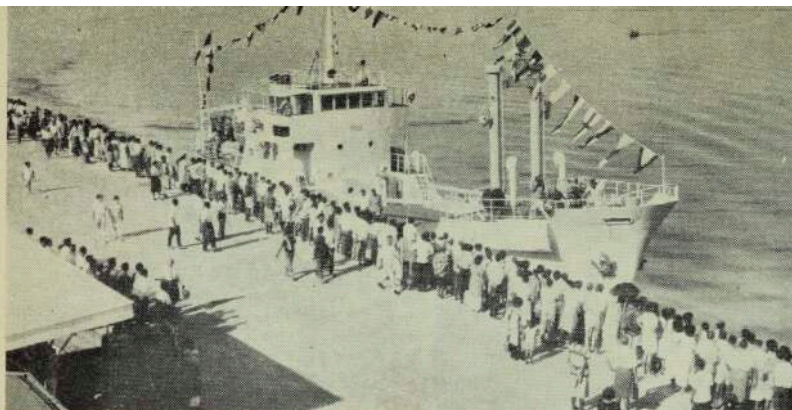
There will be an official inquiry into the loss of the two vessels.

Among the questions that will be asked will be whether the *Uluilakeba* was carrying an excessive number of passengers and why she did not seek shelter earlier. The captain and other deck officers will not be able to answer these questions. They were drowned, when the ship sank, sucking down with her those clinging to her or to wreckage nearby.

Some survivors owe their lives to bags of coconuts which burst out of the hold. One man picked up by the *Soochow* had been swimming for two days in the stormy seas without any support. Some speak of seeing sharks among the people in the water.

Few of the passengers had been issued with lifebelts. One of the crew members who survived has claimed that a box containing lifebelts





Happier days—the Uluilakeba, dressed overall and glistening in her newness, as she arrived at Suva on February 4, 1967, from the builder's yard in Japan.

was blown overboard in the height of the storm.

The court of inquiry will certainly ask whether the warnings given by the Meteorological office at Nadi were adequate. Forecasts spoke of winds of up to 40 knots, and a small boat warning was issued. Spokesmen for the weather office insist that messages broadcast foretold with accuracy that the storm would deepen as it reached Kadavu (where cyclonic winds destroyed whole villages) and southern Lau.

Uluilakeba survivors speak of waves 60 ft high. Kadavu observers claim that wind speeds exceeded 60 knots.

The Prime Minister has opened a

fund for the Uluilakeba and Makogai survivors and the dependants of those who were lost. The Fiji Times has a parallel fund. Prime Minister's fund contributions should be addressed to the secretary of the Prime Minister's Hurricane Relief Committee, care of the Ministry of Fijian Affairs and Rural Development, Victoria Parade, Suva.

The hurricane claimed a life on Kadavu, of a 50-year-old woman, who died when her bure collapsed. The Roko Tui Kadavu, Mr Solomon Momoivalu, reported much damage to buildings and crops. The Hurricane Relief Committee sent 300 tents to Kadavu as temporary houses.

## RENDER UNTO POLYNESIA!

French Polynesia's old warrior Pouvaana a Oopa and fellow deputy Francis Sanford bitterly attacked France in an open letter aimed at French Naval Chief of Staff Admiral Marc De Joubert when he was making a tour of the territory recently.

He had come to a conquered country, they charged, to inspect troops and materials of death and carry out experiments "too dangerous to carry out in your own country". The comment was obviously attacking the nuclear testing programme.

"Polynesia and the inhabitants of the southern hemisphere see the continuation of physical and genetic sacrifices which can be only the responsibility of France and her inhabitants", the letter went on.

Describing himself as an officer and therefore a simple servant of the state, the admiral said the Polynesians were men of intelligence and moral integrity who had been deceived by false information. It was well known, he said, that Australian

and New Zealand scientists had courageously given witness that the nuclear tests were carried out in conditions which, they knew, had no physical or genetic consequences.

Referring to an incident in Paris earlier in the year when Admiral Joubert told clergy, who had criticised the tests, that they should "stick to your work and we'll stick to ours", the two deputies said they would end the admiral's admonition to the clergy to "Render, therefore, to Caesar the things that are Caesar's", by saying "Render unto the Polynesians the things which are Polynesian, to wit, Polynesia".

Earlier, a French army captain criticised the government's nuclear policy and attacked the Armed Forces Minister, Mr Robert Gallay. Writing in *Le Monde*, he said that Mr Gallay had promised a full debate on French defence months ago. It hadn't happened. Moreover, if ever France was obliged to use her nuclear weapons, France would immediately be smashed. The captain is now serving 30 days detention.

## Rift in the racial lute

From a Suva correspondent

Last month Fiji's governing Alliance Party MPs took the serious step of expelling one of their members from the group—Sakiasi Butadroka, until recently Assistant Minister for Commerce, Industry and Co-operatives.

When the Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, asked him to resign from this post, he declined to do so, and was removed from office by the Governor-General, Ratu Sir George Cakobau, acting, as is constitutionally required in such cases, at the request of the Prime Minister.

Mr Butadroka moved without fuss, but without any sign of repentance or regret, to a back bench in parliament, and is now officially an independent. It is probable, however, that on most occasions he will usually vote with the government.

It is unlikely that he will align himself with the predominantly Indian Opposition, the National Federation Party, because his Alliance expulsion was due to the fervency with which he believes that Indians in Fiji are being favoured at the expense of Fijians.

Mr Butadroka is an extremely earnest young man. Nobody who knows him can doubt his deep sincerity or his honesty of purpose. But his single-mindedness borders on fanaticism, and affects his political judgment. It shows dangerous signs of turning into racism. His basic contention—that Fijians are lagging behind in educational achievement and therefore suffer in competition for jobs and in the economic race—is widely acknowledged.

Education Department reports have repeatedly drawn attention to the gap between the numbers of Fijian and Indian scholarship winners, secondary school and university entrants, higher education examination passes, and degrees and professional certificates gained.

In a notable report at the end of his term as Public Service Commission head, Mr P. D. Macdonald showed how large a proportion of senior civil service jobs were going to Indians because of superior qualifications.

The government produced a plan, bold in concept but sparse in details, to train Fijians for top jobs in industry and commerce. It has become bogged down in a parliamentary committee to which it was referred.

The highly-successful nation-



building achievements of the Prime Minister have been based on a policy of dialogue and of negotiation rather than confrontation. Butadroka and his supporters argue that eagerness to reach agreement through discussion has too frequently resulted in a give-in, with Fijian interests sacrificed.

The final Butadroka row stemmed from a by-election in which Mr Mosese Qionibaravi won the Suva East National (voters of all races) seat for the Alliance by a majority smaller than that gained by the late Ratu Sir Edward Cakobau.

Various reasons can be produced for the majority drop. The government was blamed for inflation, and suffered from ineffectiveness and shortcomings in the prices and incomes policy to counter inflation. The poll was small, as is usual in by-elections. Many people on the roll had moved away from their former homes. There was strongly organised personal support for the Opposition candidate, Rewa woman of chiefly rank, Ro Asela Rogavatu. This was especially evident among Fijians from Rewa province who would naturally vote Alliance but were aggrieved because a Rewa man, Tomasi Vakatora, had been defeated in the pre-election ballot for the Alliance candidate.

Mr Butadroka gave a more simplistic, and politically naive, explanation. "Most Fijian supporters," of the Alliance in the whole constituency, he said, had voted for Ro Asela—a contention which the election figures clearly did not justify.

He pointed to the unfulfilled promise of the institute scheme and the failure to create a special section for Fijians in the Development Bank as examples of the government's neglect of Fijian interests.

The by-election gave the Prime Minister and the government a chance to reconsider their policies, Mr Butadroka said. MPs should not be "so satisfied with houses and chauffeur-driven cars that they forget the people who voted them into parliament".

Mr Butadroka said all this in a statement to *The Fiji Times*. The newspaper referred the statement to the Prime Minister for comment. The events that followed ended in his sacking.

There has been talk of his forming a new, exclusively Fijian party but the prospects of an effective challenge to the Alliance from such a source are remote. What does seem certain is that Mr Butadroka will remain a mouthpiece of Fijian frustration until it can be shown that clear and vigorous steps are being taken to correct the imbalance on which that frustration is based.

## NEW TAX SYSTEM (SOON), AND NEW TAXES (NOW)

From a Suva correspondent

The speech in which Fiji's Minister of Finance, Mr C. A. Stinson, introduced his 1974 Budget was long on words but short on details.

Mr Stinson spoke of the general principles that are to be applied in the new system customs tariff that comes into effect on January 1, but importers will have to wait till late December before they know what the charges will be on specific items.

The minister announced that Fiji's income tax system is to be overhauled but did not cross the t's or dot the i's of the changes. These must wait till an-as-yet-unfinished bill is published at some unspecified date.

The government hopes that the new system will become law in April, 1974, though the tax year for most people begins on January 1. April is also the appointed date for the beginning of a new turnover tax of three per cent on hotel accommodation, food and beverages, but hotel owners are still uncertain whether they are expected to bear the full burden of the tax or whether the price control authorities will allow them to pass it, or some of it, on to customers.

His survey of government accounts, past and future, was unusually brief. The 1973 estimated deficit of \$721,000 is expected to be almost doubled by rising costs, in spite of a boost of nearly \$5,000,000 in the estimated revenue for the year.

The 1974 estimates aim at a surplus of \$446,920. The estimated expenditure is a record \$73,527,780, with a further \$27,510,734 provided for capital works.

Social services will absorb 36.1 per cent of government expenditure in 1974. Education will account for 22.2 per cent and health services for 10.2 per cent.

About 40 per cent of the money spent will be needed for civil service emoluments. Mr Stinson announced that a maximum annual growth rate of 5 per cent on the number of civil servants is to be enforced.

Another announcement—that no new government cars will be bought in 1974—was translated in an ABC news bulletin into a declaration that Fiji will ban the import of all new cars next year.

Drinkers and smokers, who now bow their heads and bare their necks automatically as budget time ap-

proaches, received the expected and customary blow. Higher excise duties on beer and cigarettes and higher import duties on beer, spirits, wine, tobacco and cigars will produce most of the additional revenue on which Mr Stinson is relying to balance his budget.

The major change in the customs tariff is to be its conversion to a one-line system—so-called because there will no longer be separate duty rates for goods from British Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries.

In general, Mr Stinson said, food, industrial raw materials, tourist items and goods used by rural people will be admitted at low rates or no duty. Examples of "rural" goods exempt from customs duty are fishing nets, primus and similar stoves, outboard motors and kerosene refrigerators.

Fertilisers and a wide range of dairying, agricultural, horticultural and poultry-keeping machinery will be exempt from both customs and fiscal duty.

Income tax will begin at \$45 (with a \$30 rebate) on a chargeable income of \$600 and will mount in steady progression to \$3,820 on a chargeable income of \$12,000, with anything above \$12,000 being taxed at the ceiling rate of 50 per cent. The basic tax of 2½ per cent of gross income is additional.

Local company tax, which was converted from the pre-decimal currency rate of 6/3 in the £ to an untidy 32.6875 per cent, is to be raised slightly to the more easily calculated one-third.

The Opposition early seized on a proposal to do away with the present \$640 personal allowance and replace it with a \$30 tax rebate. The present additional married allowance of \$640 is to be converted to a total of \$750 for a married couple.

This, said the government's critics, means discrimination against the lower-paid taxpayer while those with higher incomes are being given tax relief.

In reply, the government has pointed to such things as higher tax exemptions for savings bank interest and a new allowance for the cost of board for children at school or university. There have been hints, too, of customs tariff concession goodies in store, especially for low income people.



## NOT WITH A BANG ... BUT WITH SILENCE

From a Port Moresby correspondent

Self-government came to Papua New Guinea on Saturday, December 1, not with a bang or a whimper, but almost in utter silence. There was less traffic here in the capital on the Friday night than at any time since World War II, and from 6 pm onwards hardly anyone was about. When I drove from Korobosea via the city area and Konedobu at 8 pm to make a check on the eve of the great day I met only two police cars. Another drive just before midnight revealed only half a dozen cars on Three-Mile Hill—and nothing and nobody else. There were only police cars on the way to the airport, and I noticed another 20 police trucks with police standing by at central police station, Boroko.

On the day itself only the news-agencies were open to sell special self-government issues of the Post-Courier and it was not until 5 pm that one saw people about. There was a crowd at a meeting at Kaugere on behalf of the Papua Besena Movement of Miss Josephine Abaijah, but there was no fuss.

In the morning Mr Michael Somare made a prepared broadcast in which he stressed that although New Guineans had "waited impatiently for this day for years", there was little change in practical terms, and New Guineans would do the same things that day as they had done the day before.

The only official ceremony was the short swearing in of former Administrator, Mr Les Johnson, as Australian High Commissioner, who in turn swore in Mr Somare as Chief Minister, and five others as members

of the PNG Executive Council (formerly the Administrator's Council).

Sunday was another quiet day in the capital, and at the Koke United Church, Bishop Riley Samson (a Western District man) said in his sermon that all Papuans were apprehensive about the future, but that too much stupid talk had gone on during the last few months and the people should work for national unity.

All hotels had closed on Friday for the long weekend, and licensees were instructed not to serve liquor even to guests. The liquor ban undoubtedly assisted in keeping the occasion trouble-free. A further ban on liquor supply will operate between December 24-26 and December 31 and January 1. Liquor can't be drunk at any public place on Christmas Day and New Year's Day apart from hotel dining rooms.

Meanwhile, clues on the way things will shape under self-government can be seen in two important reports—one on land (see opposite) and another by the Constitutional Planning Committee, introduced into the House of Assembly. The committee, representing all political parties, will give its final report in February, and the Assembly is expected to debate and approve it at a special session next April.

Main proposals in this, its second interim report, are that dual citizenship be rejected, a system of provincial governments be established, regional electorates be abolished and the total number of open electorates be increased to a minimum of 100, and the voting system be "first past



Self-government Day . . . Chief Minister Michael Somare at a Government House function with Australian High Commissioner L. W. Johnson, who presented school cadet Patrick Tau-Gau (centre), with the George Medal for pulling six cadets from a crashed and burning plane. Mr Johnson will later move into a new house at Tuaguba Hill, but the future of historic Government House has yet to be decided.

the post" and not preferential as at present.

On citizenship the committee said measures would have to be taken to protect the rights of New Guineans from being disadvantaged by "new citizens", such as Australians, who because of their education, economic status and mobility could otherwise be in a more advantageous position. The government had to minimise inequality of opportunity, and citizenship laws thus "may have to be rather restrictive", if only temporarily. For details, we'll have to wait.

On regional government, the proposal is for the present districts to become provinces, with their own popularly-elected provincial assemblies, headed by Premiers with cabinets. There would be a single PNG public service, with national public servants working also in the provinces, for the provinces, alongside local personnel employed directly by the provincial governments.

The aim is to give PNG provinces significant powers without splitting PNG into autonomous regions. The powers of the provinces will be determined by a task force now being set up in Port Moresby.



## New Guinea plan to wipe out freeholds

From a Port Moresby correspondent

When the voluminous report of the Commission of Inquiry into Land Matters (typescript, three-quarters of an inch thick) was introduced into the November session of the House of Assembly, some of the cynics who thumbed through it predicted that 50 per cent of it would be rejected, and only 10 per cent of what was left would be enacted.

The prediction was based on experience of what normally happens to the extensive reports of commissions of inquiry once they get into national legislatures. But whether or not the cynics are right, there can be no denying that this report has to be considered seriously. (For the background on how it was compiled, see p 37.)

The report is the most exhaustive and the most impressive report on land ever to be released in Papua New Guinea. It is lucid, and original.

Should most of its provisions be enacted, it would set an entirely new pattern of land control in the South Pacific, and alter the concept of land ownership which has been followed in the past by the PNG Administration.

Its very first recommendation, for example, says that "private landlordism must be checked", thus reversing the view of the Australian Administration that individual ownership of land is to be aimed for and that titles must be made safe. The commission is sympathetic to clans who want to assert their traditional rights against the holders of alienated land (who are usually Europeans), but it has no intention of simply allowing European landlords to be replaced by New Guinean landlords, with "colonial exploitation being replaced by exploitation of one class of New Guinean by another".

It attempts to resolve this problem, and many others, by introducing what undoubtedly is the most controversial of its many recommendations—recommendations 21 and 22, which state bluntly that all freehold and leasehold titles, both urban and non-urban, should be converted into government leaseholds from a specified date.

This means all titles, anywhere in New Guinea, including those large city holdings held by Messrs Burns Philp and the other big firms in

Port Moresby, whether or not they happen to have department stores or picture theatres on them.

The plan is to renew the newly created government leases for a period of 40 years, and to charge the lessees rent in the usual way, after a "holiday" period of five years. No compensation will be paid to the owners of the present freehold titles for the change in title, and the law will protect the government from compensation claims. The main aim of the policy will be to bring all urban land under government ownership.

Government will also have power to insist on development of any undeveloped areas of rural land, the work to commence within a year and be completed within five years. If not developed, the government will have power to reallocate the land, "with priority to land-short Papua New Guineans living on or near the land".

The new government leases will be available for a maximum of 60 years for citizens, with right of renewal; for a maximum of 40 years for non-citizens, but for 60 years if they involve citizens "in substantial ownership and management of the business on the land". Non-citizens will have no automatic right of renewal.

Present leases which now have less than 40 years or 60 years to run, as the case may be, will continue to expiry, but leases which have more than 40 or 60 years to run will be reduced.

Should these far-reaching provisions be introduced they would, of course, affect the value of present business enterprises in PNG.

The present market value of plantations particularly on the coast, are improved by the estimated value of the freehold. If the land is converted to leasehold, the value of the plantation drops. Similarly the big enterprises in New Guinea have enormous asset backings based on their freehold land, particularly that held in the big towns. Burns Philp and Steamships between them control a large slice of the city area of Port Moresby.

A number of PNG politicians, some of them prominent, own valu-

(Continued on p 10)



Oala Oala-Rarua.

### OALA'S 'BIGGER BEER'

When PNG's Mr Oala Oala-Rarua did his self-effacing act at the South Pacific Conference at Noumea in September, 1971, and retired from the contest for a new Secretary-General, leaving a clear field for Western Samoa's Mr Fred Betham, there was an understanding that he would succeed Mr Betham in a few years' time.

PIM, sure that Oala was being groomed for something even better—and not meaning the job of Lord Mayor of Port Moresby, which he was until recently—said, "Oala may think the job's small beer by then".

He should, because, as the December PIM forecast (p 5), Mr Oala-Rarua has been named as PNG's official representative in Australia. He's got no title yet, but, when independence comes, he is expected to be High Commissioner.

A Sydney office will also be set up to house a consul-general.

Below is Cr Jacob Lemeki, 33, Oala's successor as Lord Mayor of Port Moresby. He comes from Misima Island in the Milne Bay District and is secretary of the PNG Public Service Association.





able freehold titles which could be affected in this way, and this aspect of the report is not likely to have an easy passage through the House.

Some freeholds—conditional freeholds for customary land—will still be available in PNG if the commissioners get their way, but they will not be available to outsiders. A government lease will be the only form of title which a non-citizen can acquire.

There is an interesting recommendation numbered 71, which says that lawyers should be excluded from participating in early stages of land disputes which come before Local Land Courts, and admitted to the District Land Courts only in special circumstances.

The inquiry was aware of the difficulties in Micronesia particularly, where millions of dollars have been spent, and there have been long delays, over land claims because legal men have debated technicalities.

The New Guinean commission suggests that lawyers should appear only in District Land Court cases in connection with those involving national land, or in disputes in which the government or a company is involved.

## French regret over Guam date

From a Noumea correspondent

Sporting officials in Noumea were quick to oppose the choice of July for the staging of the next South Pacific Games in Guam, 1975. The French have pointed out that July interrupts the school term and most of the Caledonian athletes are high school students.

Roger Kaddour, president of the Territorial Sports Committee (CTS) points out that the choice of July 5-17 is *catastrophique* for the Caledonians, who thus face difficulties in training and selecting delegation members.

Meanwhile, anxious to maintain their supremacy in medal collecting at the Games, Caledonian sporting officials are urging a maximum of encounters between the islanders and overseas teams.

Tennis players, who recently had the aid of a coach flown out from France, are looking forward to a visit from the French national team at the end of January. This national team, scheduled first to tour Australia and New Zealand, includes a Melanesian from the Loyalty Islands, young Wanaro N'Godrella.

● See "Putting the record straight" p 33.

# The Solomons will have a one-party government

From a Honiara correspondent

Elected members of the Solomon Islands Governing Council—the legislature—have made the remarkable decision to voluntarily form a one-party government under the new constitution to be adopted in April.

After three months of political manoeuvring by the United Solomon Islands Party (USIPA) and their generally more conservative and amorphous minority opponents, the "flexible idealism" of the elected members (PIM, Sept, p 8) surfaced in a way unexpected by all but the most hopeful.

Within 24 hours, an opposition party steering committee was formed, then disbanded, and USIPA disbanded itself as the majority party and handed chairmanship of a steering committee for an, as yet unnamed, all-encompassing parliamentary party, to one of its opponents—all, of course, for the sake of unity.

Since USIPA was formed in August, it had claimed privately that it had tried to draw the remaining nine Govco members into USIPA. The general feeling in the party was that the Solomons was not able to take the divisive effects of multi-party politics, yet the discipline of a formal party structure would be necessary to enable the government formed next year to present its policies to the people without being open to attack. All the fighting about policy, it hoped, could be done in the back rooms.

USIPA was formed by newly-elected members with the exception of the eldest member, Jonathan Fifi'i. The members of the former Govco who were re-elected immediately felt alienated by this already fairly cohesive group of new boys.

Their feelings of apartness came out on the night of November 19 in a meeting in Honiara of most re-elected members, some former elected members, some local government councillors and others, when it was decided to plan an opposition party.

The following morning, a statement was issued by Solomon Mamaloni, the Chairman of Govco's Local Government Committee in the name of the meeting, that he condemned USIPA for its departure from what he said was the customary manner of doing things in the Solomons. He said USIPA members had not discussed their policies first with their

constituents before forming the party.

Mr Mamaloni said the meeting had discussed a manifesto of draft policies, which each elected member would discuss with his constituents in the traditional way, before deciding whether an opposition party would be formed to carry out whatever policies were agreed to or amended by the people.

This was broadcast on the local news at lunch time. But while it was being broadcast, a private meeting of all elected members of Govco was drawing to an end after nearly three hours, with the compromise decision to form one party.

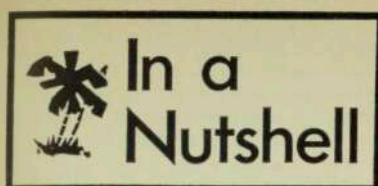
The Chairman of Social Services Committee, Willie Betu, was to chair the steering committee made up of all five Govco chairmen.

This meant that the publicly very moderate Mr Betu would be trying to find common ground and compromise among already different philosophical and practical approaches by the other chairmen—David Kausimae of Commerce and Industry, still said to be wanting the new party to be called SUN Party after his defunct child of the last Govco; Solomon Mamaloni of Local Government, who had given every sign of seeing the still-born opposition party as his road to leadership he desires; Dr Gideon Zoleveke, of Communications and Works who was deputy leader of USIPA and looks more and more likely to be a compromise choice for first Chief Minister, and Philip Solodia of Natural Resources, also USIPA, who has so far found himself strongly at variance with David Kausimae on the still unsettled policy towards alienated land.

Chairman of USIPA, Benedict Kinika, stood down in the interests of getting the steering committee formed. USIPA felt that it gave away much for what it felt was the over-riding need—unity—while its former opponents felt that USIPA had to do this because it had gone out on a limb.

By news time that night, the one-party statement from Mr Betu was out. Mr Mamaloni's statement was being glossed over, and a call went out from Mr Betu for everyone to support the formation of the new party and to put aside their old allegiances.





**HELICOPTER FATALITY.**—An Australian Army officer, Second Lieutenant K. D. J. Shoppee, was killed, and Sergeant C. E. Darch, of South Australia, was injured, when a Sioux helicopter crashed on Mt Wilhelm, 4,706 metres, on November 29. Mt Wilhelm is the highest mountain in New Guinea.

**GAZELLE TRUST.**—A meeting of leaders from three political groups on the PNG Gazelle Peninsula held in Rabaul has agreed to establish a trust to take over the functions of the Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council's board of management.

Establishment of the trust had been delayed for some months because of disagreement by differing factions on the Gazelle. The trust will comprise three representatives of the Warkurai Nigunan, Warbete Kivung and the Greater Toma Council.

**WORK IN AUSTRALIA.**—Seventy-five students from the University of the South Pacific, Suva, are in Australia on a working holiday. Some of their work is in the BHP steel-works, Newcastle, on a week-on, week-off basis. The USP Students' Association, in conjunction with the National Union of Australian Students and the Australian High Commission, Suva, organised the visit to Australia, which is described as a "cultural liaison visit". The students, who will be in Australia for about three months, will visit universities and colleges in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Canberra.

**PNG ELECTION.**—The Gazelle Open seat in the PNG House of Assembly has been retained by the United Party in a by-election held to fill the seat of the former Leader of the Opposition, Mr Matthias Toliman, who died in September. Mr Martin Tovadek, 33, trade store manager and farmer, won the seat with 3,097 votes from his nearest rival, a Matanung Association candidate, who polled 1,005 votes. There were six candidates.

**SIAMESE TWINS DIE.**—Siamese twin girls born in a cave on Malaita in September, have died in hospital near Auki, BSIP.

**\$1,000 FINE.**—Judge Hicks, of the NSW District Court on November 27, fined Robert Hunter, Fiji plantation owner and land developer, \$1,000 for having attempted to take \$16,782 in Australian currency out of Australia without Reserve Bank authority. Hunter pleaded guilty. Judge Hicks said that Hunter's explanation that he was paying for a home unit and intended to bring the money back to Australia in five days was not very credible. He said he would impose a light fine because of Hunter's previous good character.

**NAURUAN ELECTIONS.**—Three sitting members lost their seats at the Nauru general elections on December 15. Victor Eoaeo, Deputy Speaker, and Derog Gioura, were replaced by younger men Bernard Dowiyogo and Kennan Adeang in the Ubenide electorate, and in Meneng, David Dabwido lost his seat to Bobby Eoe. Nauru's President, Hammer DeRoburt, and Speaker of the last House, Kenas Aroi, were returned unopposed. There were no other changes in the parliament.

**NAURU ISSUES WRIT.**—Nauru Local Government Council, owners of the Nauruan vessel Enna G which was black banned for a long period in Wellington last year, in late December issued a writ out of the NZ Supreme Court against the NZ Seamen's Union, NZ Harbour Board Employees' Union and Wellington Waterside Workers' Union, claiming \$386,000 damages for conspiracy to cause a breach of contract over the vessel.

## Governor departs

*Governor Louis Verger, High Commissioner for France in the Pacific, left Noumea on December 1 at the end of a four-year term in New Caledonia. Mr Verger has been nominated as presiding Prefect in the Provence-Cote d'Azur region of southern France.*

*One of the governor's last acts, on the eve of his departure, was to invite the local population to join him in a wreath-laying ceremony. By this patriotic gesture, marking Caledonian sacrifices for France in two world wars, the French governor reminded the islanders of their attachment to la metropole.*

*Mr Jean-Gabriel Eriau, at present the Prefect of Upper Normandy, has been nominated by Paris as Mr Verger's successor. Born in 1914, Mr Eriau is married and has two children.*

## PEOPLE

● Mr Mosese Qionibaravi, of Suva, and his wife Anaseini need never be short of something to talk about. They can always talk politics. Mr Qionibaravi was elected to the Fiji House of Representatives in November, filling a vacancy caused by the death of Ratu Sir Edward Cakobau. His wife has been a member of the Senate for some time.

● Dr G. B. Gris, 32, graduate of the Fiji School of Medicine and the University of Michigan, has been appointed Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of Papua New Guinea. A New Guinean, Dr Gris is Chief of Dental Services with the PNG Department of Public Health. Dr Rex Mortimer, 47, an Australian, has been appointed the university's Professor of Political Studies, and Dr John Ballard, 43, an American, has been appointed W. D. & H. O. Wills Professor of Administrative Studies. Dr Mortimer is currently with the University of Sydney, and Dr Ballard with the Australian National University, Canberra.

● President of the World Bank, Mr Robert McNamara, will visit PNG at the end of January, during which he will fly over the Purari and Ramu basins. The Minister for Defence and Foreign Relations, Mr Albert Maori Kiki, said in December Mr McNamara's visit was "an honour" for PNG.

● King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV, of Tonga, has been awarded an honorary doctorate at the University of the South Pacific in Fiji, of which he was the first Chancellor. His successor as chancellor, President Hammer DeRoburt, of Nauru, conferred the doctorate on the king at a graduation ceremony on December 4 and also handed out 54 bachelor degrees, 61 diplomas of education and seven certificates of education.

● Bishop Louis Vangeke, the first indigenous Roman Catholic bishop of Papua New Guinea, has been appointed Bishop of Bereina. Since his consecration he has been auxiliary bishop to Archbishop V. Copas, of Port Moresby.

● Nauru golfer Neville Pearson had a large "hole-in-one" sandwich one Sunday's game in November. He holed in one at the seventh, which was meat for him and, following custom, drink for the other players at the 19th. But, as the Nauru Bulletin pointed out, that was the middle of the sandwich. His hole in one was preceded by an eight at the sixth and another eight at the eighth! He didn't win the trophy.





## Tropicalities

### The Lucky Countrymen

PNG's Minister for Trade and Industry, Mr John Poe, summed it up for students in an address to the Tusbab High School in November. He said they would become the future leaders of the country not because they were more intelligent, or because they had any special talent for leadership, but because they were chosen to be given a better education just at the time when leaders were needed. "You are lucky," he said.

Mr Poe, who is 41 and a Papuan who taught with the Catholic Mission at Yule Island for five years, said that traditionally leadership in PNG did not depend on education, but upon character, intelligence and experience.

"It had to be earned by hard work, loyalty and service to our clan and village," he said. "It was not given away to young, inexperienced men and women, but was accorded only to those who had proved they had already acquired maturity and wisdom. However, these changing times have confused many of my generation and of yours.

"Many of those of our people who have not been lucky enough to receive a formal education feel they are not qualified to be leaders in modern Papua New Guinea. Therefore they tend to stand back and leave the leadership to you and me. So whether we like it or not, whether we are the best ones for the job or not, leadership is given to us, just as education has been given to us. We are the lucky ones . . . ."

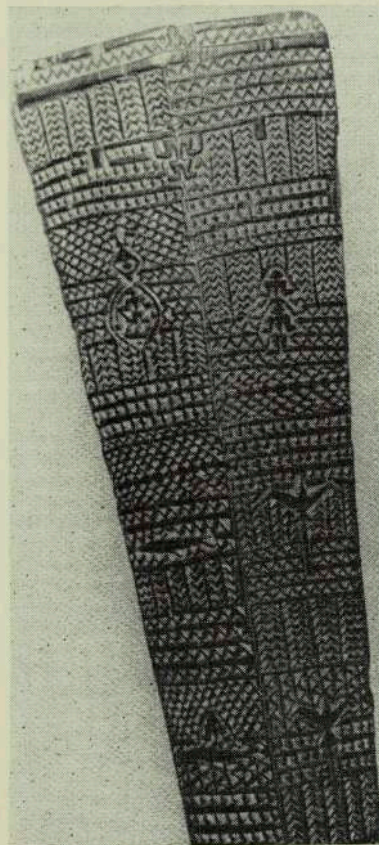
### Thar's gold in them thar huts!

Genuine antiques from the Islands, ceremonial masks, clubs, witchdoctor garb, head-dresses, idols and what-have-you are rocketing in price in the collectors' markets in Sydney and other centres outside the Islands—all because the supply has dried up with the belated discovery by the

Islanders that they've been sitting on a goldmine over the years. Ceremonial gear, which has usually been destroyed after being sanctified through association with tribal rites, is now being preserved and offered to the dealer.

But, places like Papua New Guinea, which have banned the export of such treasures, are blocking supplies. Dealers, however, are finding that there is a rich source already in Australia, brought years ago from the Islands by district officers and others when they have retired.

One such treasure, a Tongan war club, pictured here, arrived in Australia in the early 1800s. It is esti-



Tongan war club, 150 years old and worth what anyone will pay!

mated to be about 150 years old and, as can be seen, is ornamented with intricate carvings, of Tongan mythology, no doubt. There are turtles, porpoises, sharks, a man diving and many, meaningless marks, obviously for decorative purposes.

The market price when new isn't known, but when its owner Laurie Marshall of Tapa Gallery in William Street, in Sydney's Paddington, offered it for sale he got a return worth a block of building land which, these days, isn't going for peanuts.

The club is of the same vintage as the one which cracked the skull of Captain James Cook on a Hawaiian beach. Yes, that was a Tongan club and only a few months ago was in the London market supported by a certificate, reputedly signed by Joseph Banks, testifying that it was the very weapon which battered the life out of the Pacific explorer. Laurie Marshall, who knows about such things, said he was sure that, if Cook had been able to choose which Tongan club took his life, he'd have picked the one pictured here in PIM.

Of course, there may be hundreds of clubs labelled as the club which killed Cook just as there are in England hundreds of beds which Good Queen Bess slept in. PIM heard of the museum keeper who produced a battle-axe and said it was the one used by Robert the Bruce of Scotland. When it was pointed out that it looked rather new, he replied, "Well, it's had two new heads and three new handles!"

### Cutting down the pandemonium

Place names in the New Hebrides are likely to be standardised in the near future. The French and British Condominium administrations are co-operating in a programme to eradicate an embarrassing number of ambiguities on the New Hebrides map.

When a standardised list of place names has been agreed upon, with the active co-operation of the Melanesian community, the programme will be presented to the Advisory Council for approval.

Some of the names at issue:

- Malekula (Eng) or Mallicolo (Fr) and Erromanga (Eng) or Erromango (Fr) are likely to be standardised by a little horse-trading. The French (according to the Coconut Radio) will accept Malekula if they can keep Erromango.



● Vila (Eng), Port Vila (Fr), or Fila (Mel). The aforementioned are derived from the Melanesian name for the small island off the capital's harbour. However, in the interests of brevity it looks as though Vila will become the official name of the capital.

● Efate (Eng) or Vate (Fr) and Aneityum (Eng) or Anatom (Fr). Discussion is still open on these two place-names and the decision could go either way.

● Santo (Eng), Luganville (Fr) and Canal (Mel) is a *cause celebre*. Frenchmen like to call it Luganville while the English, following the name of the island on which the town stands, prefer Santo. It appears that this is one place that will continue to appear either way, depending on whose map you use.

● Pentecost (Eng) Pentecote (Fr) or Ragha (Mel). At first sight the French would have the best claim to naming the island. De Bougainville named it Pentecote on his travels of discovery; the English presumably translated their version from that. However, there are few Frenchmen on that island and it appears that the native Ragha will be chosen.

Others that could use a name change but will probably be left alone are Hog Harbour, named after one Captain Hogg and not from a famous pig; and Shark Bay which is a translation of *baye de requiem* (Tranquil Bay)!

## 'Thanks Sir Percy' from Pitcairn

No one will be sorry when the French discontinue nuclear tests at Mururoa, but the people of Pitcairn Island will miss a friend who's been around while the tests have been on—the Royal Navy fleet auxiliary Sir Percivale. What her visits have meant to the little community is brought home vividly to readers of Pitcairn Miscellany.

"Over the past four years Sir Percivale has become a well-known visitor," it says. "She has come each year with a job to do but in most of our minds she is much more than a monitoring vessel. For just over three months she has been in this part of the Pacific and during that time she visited Pitcairn on five occasions, spending a total of approximately 13 days in the proximity of the island."

"Have you thought of the benefits we gain from her visits? There are the obvious things like the opportunity to trade for goods and sell

These stamps depicting four of Norfolk Island's historic buildings were issued in Australia on December 6, 17 days later than the official date of issue. Delivery had been delayed. They are the first phase of a new definitive issue. The National Trust has recommended that the work of restoring historic buildings on the island should be the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government. Estimated cost of the work, which will be spread over five years, is around \$1 million.



curios for the cash most of us like to have. There are the extra films we have when the ship is staying overnight. This year there was the trip to Henderson (uninhabited island 100 miles away) for wood. And what of the less intangible things? Contacts established which may lead to future orders for curios; ideas and information gleaned from the many folk willing to share their knowledge; companionship of visitors to the island and to our homes and the friendships this engenders. Quite apart from the extra tin of paint or the packet of screws or the pound of butter, we all have much to be thankful for.

"Did you spare a thought for the men who sailed in her when they were spending long periods of time on sea station? Her design makes her an uncomfortable vessel in the best of seas and a month of unbroken sea duty aboard her probably doesn't arouse envy in any of us."

"No-one likes the reason behind her visit to Pitcairn, but we all have to be grateful for the opportunities and experiences she brings us. Now that Sir Percivale has left us for another year life does seem much quieter. For that, too, we say, 'Thank you Sir Percy'."

## To PIM, from Nauru's nurses

It looks as if Nauru's nurses believe in more than medication! Into PIM's post box in November came one of those idiotic chain letters, written on a Nauru General Hospital form usually reserved for "Nurses notes".

The usual prayer, plus the dire

warning of what'll happen if the chain is broken, is followed by a list of 20 names, with the instruction to strike off the first name and add PIM's name to the bottom of the list. Judging by some of the names, the letter, supposed to have emanated from the Netherlands, has done the rounds in Fiji.

Alas! PIM has broken the chain.

## Long sail to prove a point

The La Balsa three-raft expedition sailed from Ecuador to Australia just to prove a point—that rafts could sail from one point to another across 8,600 miles of ocean. It also proved that 12 men of eight nationalities could live in harmony in confined space for a long time—179 days.

The rafts set out on May 26 for Mooloolaba, on the Queensland coast. They did not quite make Mooloolaba. They were within reach of it when they were caught in a current and swept south for a landing at Ballina, on the New South Wales north coast on November 21.

The leader of the expedition, Professor Vital Alsar, told PIM's man in Sydney that the only land sightings were the Galapagos and the Marquesas. After passing the Marquesas the rafts followed a course which took them to the north of the Cook Islands. They then turned south, and sailed south of Tonga, then west to the Australian coast.

The rafts were the Guayaquil, Mooloolaba and Aztaan. Professor Alsar was in the Guayaquil, which was left to drift at sea after he



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and three of his companions were lifted from it by a Royal Australian Navy ship, the Labuan, off the Australian coast. The Mooloolaba and the Aztaan were left at Ballina.

Sometimes the rafts sailed close together, almost at arm's length. Sometimes they were several miles apart. When passing south of Tonga the Mooloolaba disappeared and did not reappear for eight days. But that was only a slightly worrying incident for by that time all the men had full confidence in each other and their rafts.

The rafts passed eight ships. Apart from that their only company was sharks, which always seemed to be present, and a few whales. The men supplemented their rations with fish, which they caught almost daily, and they caught rainwater for drinking and ablutions.

The professor, who said he wouldn't repeat the trip, intended to return to New Mexico, where he now lives, to build rafts for sale, an occupation he has followed for nine years. Before going to New Mexico he was professor of business administration at San Tander University in Spain.

The eight nationalities in the expedition were Spanish, French, American, Ecuadorian, Mexican, Chilean, French Canadian and English Canadian. Among them were geologists, engineers, students and a businessman.

Late in November the men spent a few days sightseeing in Sydney before deciding on their next moves. During a tour of the Opera House, Professor Alsar insisted that he and his companions sing Spanish songs in the 2,700-seat concert hall to a small audience of journalists, photographers and Opera House staff.

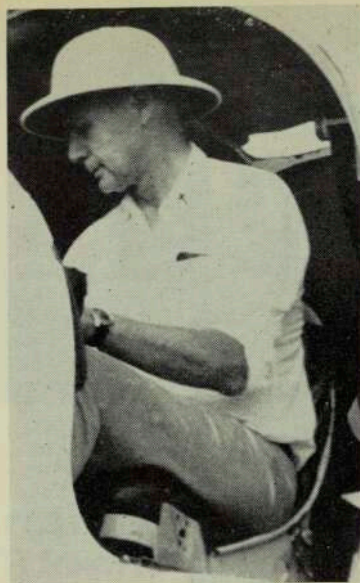
## The bishop's a real sky pilot

Bishop Leo Arkfeld—farm boy, pilot, educationist, ship's captain, radio operator—celebrated the silver anniversary of his ordination to the episcopacy at Wewak, on Papua New Guinea's north-west coast, on November 28.

It was not long after his arrival in PNG in 1948 to help in the restaffing of war-devastated coastal mission stations that Leo Arkfeld really got off the ground.

Always an aviation enthusiast, he quickly realised that the best way to spread the word in the rugged PNG countryside was by air—and within months he had won his pilot's licence. Not long afterwards he pioneered two-way radio mission communications.

In the 25 years since his arrival



Bishop Arkfeld at the controls.

he has flown 8,000 hours involving a distance of around 800,000 miles. Today there are 45 mission airstrips in the Wewak diocese and from the original de Havilland Auster monoplane the mission fleet has grown into a fully-fledged airline operating as Wirui Air Services.

## Where have all the \$\$ gone?

"Bring out your coins" is the cry on Niue and Nauru where there is a coin famine. In fact Niue's latest issue of dollar (NZ) coins has completely disappeared into collectors' pockets.

They're not ordinary coins. They're commemorative coins from the New Zealand Treasury. A thousand were sent to Niue to replace the dollar note because paper money has a short life on the island, as it has on any of the South Pacific Islands. As few Islanders carry wallets, notes are carried in hands or pockets and what with that and the humidity, they become like pieces of dirty rag and then disintegrate.

Last year, Niue got a thousand dollar coins from New Zealand. Now they've asked for 2,000 with the hope that avaricious collectors will have already got all the coins they want.

The Bank of New South Wales on Nauru has the same worry. There's an acute shortage of coin and Christmas is coming. So an appeal has gone out to those who may be

hoarding them to return them to the bank in exchange for notes. This, says the bank, will greatly assist the free flow of transactions over the busy period.

## Monument to racial tolerance

Fiji plans to build a monument to racial tolerance, a cultural centre near Nadi in Fiji which will include a public library, theatres for dances, drama and music, model Pacific Island villages and parks. The Fiji Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, as centre president, has launched a national appeal for funds to help to set up the \$2 million centre.

The centre has been in the planning stage for the last year. The executive director is Senator Vivekanand Sharma. He said that several overseas governments had promised support for the proposal—practical support in terms of finance and expert staff.

"It is the avowed intention of the centre to nourish and develop the traditions and cultures of every race of our society," Senator Sharma said.

Ratu Sir Kamisese, opening the appeal, said that in a multi-racial society, trust, understanding and tolerance were the cornerstones of peace and order. There were provisions in the constitution to safeguard the cultures and interests of the various units which made up the multi-racial society of Fiji.

But a mere provision in the constitution was not enough. More positive steps were needed, and the cultural centre was a positive step. It was an ambitious plan to bring together the many cultures of Fiji. Fiji would show to all what could be achieved by co-operation and mutual respect.

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# Politicians to appoint PNG's top public servants?

From a Port Moresby correspondent

The national convention of the Pangu Pati has outlined far-reaching new policies for the party, which could affect the direction in which self-governing Papua New Guinea heads.

The Pangu Pati is Mr Michael Somare's party, and is the main plank of the present PNG coalition headed by Mr Somare. The coalition also comprises the Peoples Progress Party, the National Party, the Mataungan Association, as well as independents.

About 100 delegates from most districts attended the convention in Port Moresby. They elected as new national president, Mr Moi Avei, and as vice-president Mr Somare's close adviser and one of the architects of the Pangu Pati, Tony Voutas. Other members of the executive are Pangu ministers, the Speaker of the House, Mr Barry Holloway, and district leaders of Pangu branches throughout PNG.

If implemented, some of the new policies would mean creation of political patronage in the public service.

## Politics

The convention decided that the party's new policies should be guided by the following broad aims:

- That public servants may take active part in political party activities at all levels;
- That departmental and divisional heads must be political appointments;
- That District Commissioners should be appointed on a political basis;
- That a political body, totally independent of the Public Service Board, should carry out a complete review of the organisational structure of the public service, with a view to reform.

Commenting on these resolutions, Mr Avei, said that the convention recognised that re-organisation of the public service was essential to implement the government aims, and

it was "becoming obvious that there must be substantial politicisation of the public service."

## Local government

Mr Avei said that the main aim of the new policy on local government, education and business development was to recognise and involve the strengths and traditions existing in the village communities of PNG in these areas. New policy would be that:

- The party recognise that there had always been traditional systems of local government, village welfare and education in village life and that these should be incorporated into policy in these fields;
- The government should give full support to all organisations which represented PNG aspirations at a local level, which wished to commence forms of business or other development;
- Children should attend schooling from an earlier age, five to six years, and that their education should continue to form two level or equivalent of a form two level, and that it should properly prepare them for a useful and meaningful role in the community;
- There should be no selection examinations at a standard six level;
- That the national education policy should re-orientate itself to these aims and should include such traditional activities, including crafts and other social activities, as fishing, hunting etc, to properly prepare New Guinean children for adult life within a PNG community;
- Parents should be encouraged to take a greater interest in and involvement with the education of their children.

## Foreign investment

Mr Avei said that the foreign investment policy must be geared to implement government aims of a rapidly increasing involvement of New Guineans in all forms of economic enterprise. The following policies were laid down by the convention:





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## One name, one country

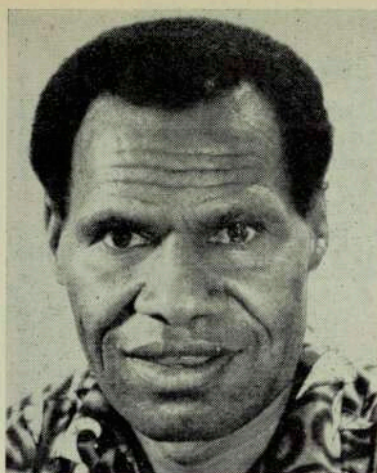
- All production stages of primary industries should come under the control of New Guineans;
- Preference must be given to New Guinean entrepreneurs who wished to buy out businesses being sold by expatriate companies;
- The government must lay down a timetable of periods during which foreign investment will be welcome in individual business sectors. After these periods expire, no further foreign investment should be allowed in these fields and legitimate efforts should be made to buy out all existing foreign investment in those categories;
- Joint venture enterprises are welcome provided that the expatriate element "phases out" its equity within 15 to 25 years, so that the enterprise is totally New Guinean. Part of profits of the venture should be used to increase the PNG equity. However, if the PNG element is in a position to acquire total equity before 15 years then it should have this option;
- Where there is large foreign owned investment in secondary industries, wholly New Guinean enterprises should supply all relevant servicing industries;
- All new foreign investment must establish an increasing PNG shareholding as a condition of its entry into the country;
- In all resource industries the company must provide the people of PNG a percentage of free shareholding.

## National unity

Mr Avei said that the convention had re-affirmed the Pangu policy of national unity. The convention adopted the following policies:

- A new single name for the country;
- Re-affirmation of the Pangu policy—one name, one country, one people;
- Emphasis should be laid by the government on development of the so far neglected districts;
- More power should be given by the central government to districts.

In summing up, Mr Avei said that in the past, there had been far too much talk about the principles of self-reliance and equality, and not enough initiative to put these aims into action.



Mr Tei Abal.

"This development and implementation must utilise the strengths of our village communities," he said. "We cannot hope to do this by using the foreign institutions which have been brought here from outside, unless these institutions are in a supplementary role.

"In other words, we must revitalise our development programme, basing it on our own strengths, and incorporating imported ideas, only as they can be modified to achieve our aims."

## Opposition reaction

The Pangu Pati's proposals brought swift reaction from the United Party which, according to Opposition Leader and United Party leader Mr Tei Abal, is "shocked and dismayed at the new policies," particularly with regard to political patronage in the public service.

Declared Mr Abal: "The Pangu Pati is calling for what it calls 'politicisation' of the public service. This is frankly ridiculous, unless a public service, which could serve a democratic government, is to be destroyed and replaced.

"A public servant should be a man skilled in his job. He is a professional man. He is not a politician. His appointment should not be political. His ambition should be to serve the public as well as he can, not to climb the political party ladder.

"He should be picked for his ability to do the particular job he is given. Ability means that he should know the work, be qualified and as experienced as possible. What kind of

men are we going to get in these jobs if the appointments are political?

"In his statement last December the late Mr Toliman expressed a fear of ministers dragging their wantoks into positions in the public service which they would be unqualified for. The new Pangu policies would leave our public service wide open to this kind of dealing.

"This is the kind of arrangement one normally associates with a dictatorship, rather than a democratic government."

Mr Abal also attacked the government's plans for legalising the basic rights of investors in PNG and setting up a National Investment and Development Authority (NIDA) to control foreign investment.

"The Pangu Pati's policies on industry and foreign investment are equally alarming," he said.

"Both seem aimed at squeezing out overseas interest as quickly as possible. Such policies lead to half-hearted investment and management. We want our people to be involved in strong, healthy and well run enterprise and we will only get this if investors have confidence in our policies.

"We want to develop our industries and the ability of the people of Papua New Guinea to manage these industries to the advantage of this country. But we cannot afford to be insular. Foreign investment and international trade are facts of life in the modern world.

"We have to develop our industry with an eye on the rest of the world. We have to develop relations with business in other countries. We need the help and advice of these very experienced overseas concerns. The greatest challenge to developing countries today is modernisation. We have only a few years to fit into a world that has had centuries to develop its industries and societies.

"Obviously foreign investors invest for their own good, but we can profit by their investments too. The Pangu Pati talks blithely of buying out foreign investments in various categories. But it is not just a matter of buying, its the ability to run them that we need.

"When will the Pangu Pati realise that we are a very, very young country, with a lot to learn. We need all the advice and support we can get at the present time, and for a long time to come. We cannot expect this advice and support by shutting the door on the outside world.

"The United Party strongly expresses its condemnation of these policies."



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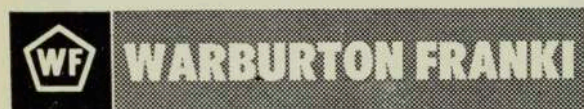
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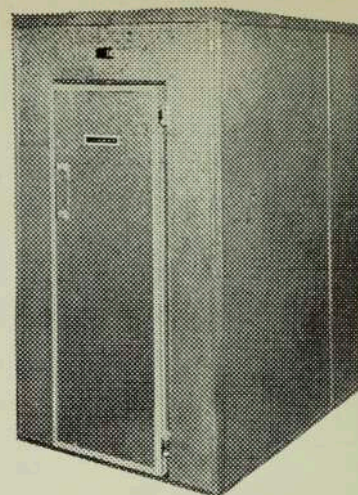
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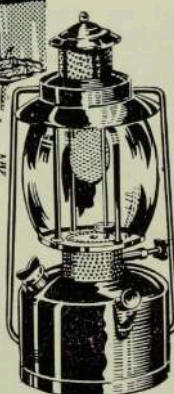
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## Micronesian status talks collapse over the pot of gold at rainbow's end

*From a Washington correspondent*

The seventh round of talks on Micronesia's future status, which opened in Washington (DC) on November 13, closed abruptly, but without rancour, in the second week.

Senator Lazarus Salii and his team from the Congress of Micronesia's Joint Committee on Future Status, and President Nixon's personal ambassador Mr Franklin Haydn Williams heading the United States delegation called it a day when they deadlocked. They couldn't bridge a \$40 million gap between what the Micronesians want in future US aid and what the United States is prepared to give.

The islanders wanted \$100 million a year—later cut to \$80 million. Ambassador Williams offered only half that. And neither side would budge. The United States contingent was prepared to shelve that problem for the time being and tackle some of the other portions of the draft compact of free association, but Senator Salii laid the whole future of the talks on the line.

"We cannot usefully proceed with the discussions of the remaining sections of a compact of free association until this gap is substantially narrowed," he said.

There was all round disappointment. Before the talks opened, it was known it would be a long haul. Some even thought the talks wouldn't start because of the Palauan land problem, but the two teams, with the support

of five Palauans, who had been invited to give their views on American proposals for the return of the land, soared over that hurdle. The United States agreed to return the land immediately and then talk with the title holders through the Palau legislature about the US need for some of the land for "defence purposes". The Palauans, after obtaining a few concessions, mainly dealing with hand-over and land administration procedures, agreed to the proposals.

Everybody, Senator Salii included, was optimistic about a successful and speedy ending to the talks. "Now that the land question is out of the way," he said "... there is no reason that this task (the drafting of the compact) cannot be completed in a short period of time."

But they quickly discovered that 40 million American greenbacks were reason enough to put a spoke in the wheel.

For several days behind closed doors, the two sides argued about how much money would be needed to run Micronesia after the Americans relinquished the trusteeship job.

The Micronesians, at first, stuck to their guns fired 18 months ago in the talks at Koror when they asked for an overall figure of \$100 million annually for the first 10 years plus the spending on existing federal programmes earmarked for the territory.

America, apparently, was silent over this until the seventh round of

talks had begun when they produced a figure of between \$40 million and \$41 million a year for the six districts of Micronesia plus the cost of the federal aviation administration and the postal and weather bureau services.

That shook the Micronesians who, when the United States' team refused to budge, drew their horns in to the extent of \$20 million along with a "significant diminution in the federal programme."

There was no significant reaction from the home team so the Micronesians presented alternatives which contained a neat piece of blackmail. The Micronesians said, in effect, "The payment you propose is totally inadequate to justify the degree of continuing association between us. If you don't pay what we ask then we must revalue the nature of our association and contemplate a significant curtailment in the degree of authority to be delegated to the United States in foreign affairs and defence."

In the existing compact, full authority is given to the United States "over all matters which relate to defence in Micronesia", and this includes "rights and uses in the lands and waters" and the "exclusion of any other country from the right to conduct military activities or establish military facilities," the suggestion being that anything less than the original compact would give the Micronesians the right to invite other powers to establish bases in the territory. The Americans couldn't possibly wear that one.

Another turn of the screw suggested that the Micronesians, without the payments demanded, couldn't afford the intimacy of a continuing relationship which would be close and lasting but which restricted Micronesia's ability to attract investment from other countries and the creation of profitable trade relationships with other countries. Maybe, they had Japan in mind. The inference was obvious—Pay what we ask for



The Congress of Micronesia ... how will it react to the breakdown in the talks?



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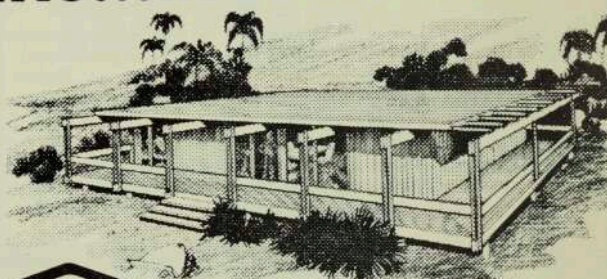
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or we invite other countries to the party."

The Micronesians said they were prepared to continue negotiations "on the assumption of a lower level of financial support" but it would have to be recognised that the status to be developed "would be one of far looser association than that which we have thus far envisaged."

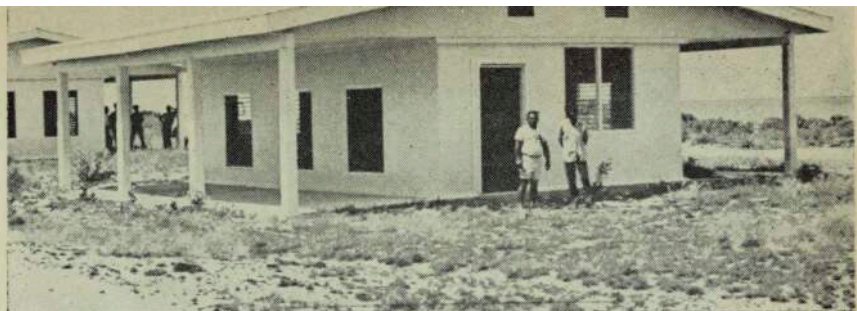
To give the Americans full rights over defence matters and over military land would be giving too much for too little return, the Micronesians argued, and then asked the United States to present a new proposal before the Joint Committee had to report to the next session of the Congress of Micronesia which opens on January 13.

"In the absence of some proposal from you which affords such promise, it will be the responsibility of the committee to advise Congress that talks on free association have proved to be unproductive, and that some other course should now be considered," was the Micronesians' final shaft.

Ambassador Williams was obviously a disappointed man when he replied for the United States.

He had hoped, he said, that they could have shelved the financial problems and got down to agreeing on the remainder of the compact, but failure to do so, he conceded, was due to "honest conceptual differences."

It was obvious that the ambassador was fighting a rearguard action when he revealed that, although the



When 40 families, exiled to the island of Rongerik and later to Kili from their home on Bikini Atoll, return to their nuclear-bombed home, they will find these new houses waiting for them. Forty houses, built of concrete with iron roofs, toilet, laundry and cooking outbuildings and a large water-catchment tank, were scheduled for occupation by Christmas. Representatives of the Bikini people approved the design and inspected the completed dwellings during a special visit in November.

Joint Committee had agreed that in the transition period before the end of the trusteeship, Micronesia's expenses would be lower than at present, America was prepared to finance them at the current level and pay a fair market value for the use of public land.

Then came a surprise. That money, he said, added up to \$43 million, a figure considerably higher, proportionately, than the figure of \$40 million to \$41 million quoted by the Joint Committee for the six districts because it was for only five districts.

Which looks as if the Joint Committee was being pressed, at a price, to agree to separate status for the Marianas. And that total did not include for major projects which the United States intended to complete before the trusteeship ended.

The American offer, the ambassador pointed out, provided for steady forward progress in government services and a gradual movement towards greater economic self-sufficiency and economic independence.

But the Joint Committee's figure of \$100 million for six districts would lead Micronesia to greater dependency and away from its stated goal of self-sufficiency.

"We feel that the figures you presented and the justification are unconvincing," he said, and then did a little screw turning himself by adding, "The willingness of the US to commit itself to continuing financial support to a future Micronesia would depend on the nature of the relationship. You have recognised that what you might expect under alternative forms of future association are very different things indeed. At one end of the scale is commonwealth or membership of the American family with all its obligations and benefits including the widest range of federal programmes and services. At the other end is independence with no US financial obligations."

But the ambassador softened towards the end of his speech and left the door open with, "I hope that we will keep in touch over the next weeks. Our objectives will not change. We will continue to seek a proper way to end our trusteeship over the TTPI in a manner consistent with our legal obligations and our moral commitment to the people of Micronesia."

Earlier in the piece Senator Salii, breathing the air of optimism engendered when the land obstacle was so quickly hurdled, said Washington's weather was a bit too cold for their warm blood and they could be assured the Joint Committee was prepared to wind up the session in the shortest possible time.

It looks as if the Micronesians will have to endure more icy winds before the compact is completed.

## NIUE'S BOUQUET FOR NEW ZEALAND

The usual brickbats thrown at colonial powers in the United Nations Trusteeship Committee meetings turned into a bouquet for New Zealand when Niue Island's Leader of Government Business, Mr Robert Rex, appeared before the committee on November 27.

For more than 70 years, Mr Rex said, New Zealand had "treated us Niueans with kindness, respect, generosity and forbearance". He and his compatriots were very fortunate people in having a friend in New Zealand.

Mr Rex did throw a brickbat, however, when he said: "Many of my people severely criticise New Zealand and the United Nations for deliberately trying to push Niue into self-government."

But, he said, for practical reasons of survival in a world getting smaller by the day Niue had voluntarily given up independence to become part of New Zealand.

They had agreed a formal act of self-determination should be conducted next July or August. The outcome should lead to a self-governing Niue in free association with New Zealand by the end of 1974.

The Niueans were looking forward to receiving a United Nations mission to observe the referendum.

Mr Rex and two other members of the Niue mission Mr Young Vivian, of the executive committee, and Mr Terry Chapman, clerk of the Legislative Assembly, were introduced by NZ Ambassador Malcolm Templeton, who told the committee that "Niue has New Zealand's assurance that Niueans will remain New Zealand citizens and that economic assistance will continue".





## Keep those "Growing Older" signs at bay

**The one possession that no woman would ever think of exchanging is the gift of a smooth flawless complexion.**

Yet it is surprising that some women virtually surrender this prize possession as they grow older, in the mistaken belief that the outward signs of age are an inevitable result of the ageing process.

However, with the discovery of a tropically moist oil blend, modern science has provided the means whereby flaky patches and fine lines can be alleviated and the complexion assisted to retain its youthful softness and smoothness.

Everyone is born with a smooth, flawless baby-soft skin which is sustained through the early years by a plentiful supply of natural oil and moisture (sebum). As we grow older the body processes slow down, the glands do not produce sufficient fluids, and unless special care is taken the skin will deteriorate and wrinkle dryness will result.

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An inevitable film of this moist oil blend should be smoothed over the face and neck each morning before applying make-up to ensure that your cosmetics will stay matt, and to protect your complexion through the day against the effects of the weather and artificial elements such as air-conditioning. At night smooth your Oil of Ulan moist oil blend generously into the complexion for it will then exert its remarkable smoothing and softening influence on your skin while you are asleep.

## **WHEN CORNED BEEF WAS KING**

*From a special correspondent*

Look at a can or keg of corned beef and imagine drama, mystery, intrigue and romance! Difficult? Yet this humble product has been the cause of all criteria.

And as far as R. & W. Hellaby Limited is concerned, corned beef has the additional credit of founding an export business which today earns more than \$50 million in overseas exchange each year. Hard to believe?

One hundred years ago, the brothers Richard and William Hellaby founded the business with the purchase of a small butcher shop in down-town Auckland.

Exporting had not been heard of and it certainly did not present the brothers with any flash of inspiration. They were much more interested in surviving and recouping some of the finance and confidence which had been lost during their brief excursion in the realms of gold searching in Otago and Thames.

Fortunately, Richard and William were astute businessmen and established the pattern of paying for the meat at the highest possible value to the producer and relying on the by-products to produce the profit.

Just how successfully this philosophy worked can be gauged from their business progress. Within three years of paying \$120 for Hammond's butcher shop, they had moved further up Shortland Street into much larger premises and had added fertiliser and ice-making to their production.

They also began to keg and salt beef—a process that was well enough known to mariners but not particularly popular with local trade.

Some of the kegs of beef eventually found their way to the Pacific Islands and the reception was so dramatic that within a few years a regular export trade developed. It was the reputation of the Hellaby beef which gave rise to the first crop of rumours.

Tales drifted back to New Zealand that the sea rover Bully Hayes had discovered that keggled beef could purchase anything he needed in the Islands and more than one small trading vessel, transporting the kegs





The last 40 lb keg of corned beef to be produced by Hellabys is tamped down at the Shortland works in Auckland.

between the small islands, mysteriously disappeared en-route.

Although no charges were ever laid due to insufficient proof, Hayes appeared to have an inexhaustible supply of kegged beef! But even the most firmly established traditions have to make way for progress. The 40 lb keg of salted beef is no more—at least as far as Hellabys is concerned.

Just a couple of months ago the last keg was filled and despatched. The difficulty in finding skilled co-operators to make the kegs had proved too much and the company decided, with reluctance and not a little sadness, to dispense with this form of export.

The corned beef saga was not left solely to the trading of kegs. In fact, the more reliable tales were promoted by the advent of canned products around the turn of the century.

Most popular was the 6 lb round tin and its reputation became so established that at least three songs were written and sung about the glories of the Hellaby meat, and its purchasing power had to be seen to be believed. Copra, shells, labour and girls were all fair game for the possessor of a can of Hellaby corned beef.

Traditional Island product was weighed by placing a 6 lb tin on one side of the balance and the saleable items on the other. Even the can was put to good use—the indecent publications tribunal would frown on some of the more colourful uses—and the jagged lids were nailed to

poles and turned into home-made, but effective scythes.

Of course, Hellabys has had its competitors and one French company even went to the trouble of producing a can under the label "Hello-boy" but the Islanders could not be fooled.

The canning machine at the Hellaby plant had a distinctive way of crimping the can edge while fitting the lid. Prospective purchasers could quickly sort out the genuine article by running their fingers around the lip.

Hellaby's domination of this

market continued until the 1930s when the availability of meat became a key factor and enabled other competitors to gain a foothold.

World War II then broke the continuity of supply—a move which other canned meat producers seized upon with glee. Today Hellabys still commands a firm market in the Pacific but the purchasing power has fallen by the wayside.

Apart from canned products, Hellabys has won a substantial reputation in the Pacific for its frozen and chilled meat trade. Like other markets throughout the world, the frozen trade received its impetus from carcasses which were cut to the customer's requirements by the retail butcher.

Recently, the company has changed its emphasis to meeting the demands of tourists. Hotels and restaurants want a quality of product and cut which requires sophisticated processing. Portion control has come into its own with all the processing being carried out by Hellaby butchers in Auckland and the finished product being exported ready for cooking.

Times change. So do opportunities. The keg is no more. No longer will a weights and measures inspector approve of the use of a tin of corned beef as a standard weight. Corned beef has ceased to be the market price of a girl, but with the meteoric rise of South Pacific tourism the name Hellabys will still be seen—as a satisfied smile on the face of the well-fed tourist!

## SEEKING JAPANESE SUBMARINE

*A Tokyo television team visiting New Caledonia has raised queries regarding the fate of a Japanese submarine which was sunk off Noumea on August 17, 1943. Six of the crew members were rescued from the sinking vessel and imprisoned in the camp on Ouen Toro mountain, overlooking Anse Vata beach.*

*The submarine sank about 5 kilometres off the Amedee lighthouse, near Noumea, after being hit by US bombardments. It is believed there should be traces of 96 bodies aboard, now somewhere 200 metres under the sea.*

*Information on the vessel, the Igo 17, has been given by Jo Toyoda, a former Japanese naval lieutenant, who was captured off Guadalcanal and also imprisoned at Ouen Toro.*

*The reviving of war memories is inevitably part of the Japanese tourist's interest in the South Pacific. These latest enquiries come from Mr A. Odani, leader of a TV team from the Tokyo Broadcasting System which reached Noumea in late November to film the island in a touristic sequence which already included Tahiti and Fiji.*



# POWER TRANSFER MAIN DISH IN PNG ASSEMBLY'S LAST 'COLONIAL' SESSION

*From a Port Moresby correspondent*

The November meeting of PNG's House of Assembly was its last before self-government, and during its 10 sitting days it despatched a varied menu of bills, motions and reports.

A group of three liquor bills, based on the recommendations of a Commission of Inquiry, were passed. One of them, the major one of the three, underwent a certain amount of amendment during the committee stage, but its basic "tough" provisions were unchanged. The mood of the government, and of the nation, is undoubtedly one of toughness towards the abuse of liquor.

The second major measure enacted, the Village Courts Bill, also meets a widespread public demand for better, quicker and more "melanesian" justice at the village level. Enthusiasm for the basic idea may have resulted in a close look at the details, particularly those relating to appeals, than might have been desirable. Time alone will show whether these courts will live up to the high expectations entertained for them, or whether disillusion will set in.

Most of the remaining bills were concerned with the transfer of powers from Canberra to Port Moresby in preparation for Self-government Day on December 1. The Opposition made disapproving noises about the inadequate time allowed for their examination, but did not obstruct their passage.

The Minister for Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Mr Iambakey Okuk, was not so lucky when he sought leave to bring down a group of five bills relating to fisheries and designed to ensure that after December 1 the PNG Government should control PNG's coastal waters as well as its land masses. After an exchange of heated personalities with United Party's Anton Parao, a fellow Highlander, Mr Okuk was refused leave to present the bills.

Two very important reports were tabled on this occasion—the second interim report of the Constitutional Planning Committee and the final report of the Committee of Inquiry into Land Matters.

The Constitutional Planning Committee's Report sprang no surprises but followed expected lines. It recommends the establishment of mid-

dle tier government at district rather than regional level, but proposes to rename the districts as "provinces", in order, as the report puts it, "to signify a break from the colonial connotations, for this country, of the term district".

The report recommends the establishment of provincial assemblies of between 15 and 30 members, according to the population of the district, for each of the 19 districts in Papua New Guinea, with executives to be called provincial councils and with heads of government to be called premiers.

At one point the committee refers to the need "to keep expense at a moderate level", but one cannot help wondering whether it has really worked out the likely cost of bringing into existence a body of approximately 300 provincial parliamentarians in addition to the 100 national parliamentarians we already have. If so, it hasn't shared its findings with us.

Other important recommendations propose that there shall be no dual citizenship, and that elections for the national, and presumably for the provincial, assemblies shall be conducted on the "first past the post" rather than the present "optional preference" system.

The committee's final report and,

## FIGHT FOR EQUALITY

PNG Agriculture Minister Iambakey Okuk, told graduating students at the Popondetta Agricultural Training Institute in December that their work to help the PNG people might bring them into conflict with foreign interests, but if they believed their ideas were right they should fight to see them implemented. He said development policies in the past led to inequality among New Guineans, but the PNG Government's new Eight-Point-Plan was aimed at reversing this, and the plan should be followed by graduates. The Institute, he added, was not concerned with producing graduates with academic snobbery.

hopefully, a draft Constitution based on it are due in February.

The Report on Land Matters is a tome of 180 pages with 132 recommendations. It recommends that land reform should develop from a customary base, that it must avoid collective and individual extremes, must keep inequalities to a minimum and restrain landlordism, and must favour those who are willing and able to make use of the land. It does not favour patching up existing legislation, which it considers should be repealed in toto and replaced by a completely new set of land laws—an exercise which may be expected to take some time.

An interesting current development in Papua New Guinea is for the tendency to exclude professional lawyers from certain fields, for example, from village courts and from those dispute settling bodies which the Commission on Land Matters propose should replace the present Land Titles Commission.

Motions included one recommending that the name of the national airline should be changed from Air Niugini to Airlines of Papua New Guinea. This motion was carried and now goes to cabinet, which has heretofore been so very thin ice to skate on.

On the other hand, the Government survived by 46 votes to 28. A censure motion touched off by the Chief Minister's decision to include all his ministers in Cabinet, and in consequence to increase the salaries of those who were formerly junior ministers, from \$6,000 to \$7,000 p.a. Predictably this led to an inquiry as to whether the salaries of rank-and-file members were to be raised too, a question which Mr Somare answered with a firm "no".

Once again death cast a shadow over proceedings of the House.

Within a few days of the attainment of the self-government which he had helped to plan and the coming into operation of the National Broadcasting Commission which he had fathered, Mr Paulus Arek, Minister for Information and Extension services, succumbed to a protracted illness. It was sad indeed that he did not survive to see the accomplishment of that for which he had worked hard.

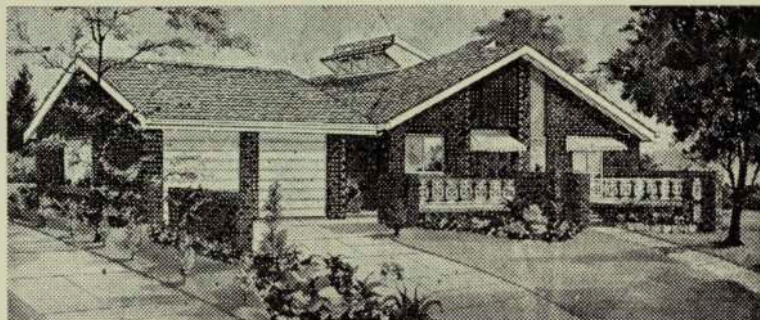


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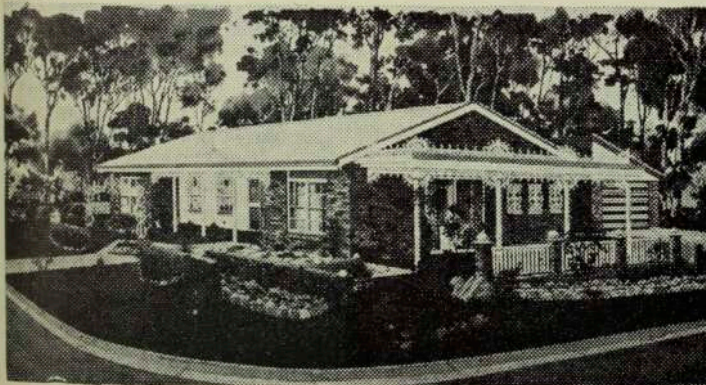


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## The Editor's Mailbag

### DANGER OF HIGH-CLASS PIDGIN

As one of the 'expatriate academics' attracted to the September conference on New Guinea pidgin described in Percy Chatterton's article (PIM Nov p 24), I would like to point out some errors of emphasis and even fact in that article.

While I object at least as much as he does to telling other people how they should speak, it is only fair to at least some of the 'European linguists' (most of whom were in fact American or Australian) to point out that what they were afraid of was that a small elite of English-speaking Papua New Guineans would introduce large numbers of English words and constructions into pidgin, thus producing a 'high-class' social dialect of the language which could be used for government communications but which would be largely incomprehensible to the masses of rural pidgin speakers.

That this is a very real danger, several of the papers explicitly pointed out, but Mr Chatterton seems quite unaware of it, and still less aware of how it could be combatted. Or does he, under the pretence of 'non-interference', actually support the driving of a linguistic wedge between the future rulers and the ruled in Papua New Guinea?

As for 'overseas pisinophiles' overestimating the universality of pidgin because they 'don't get beyond the main centres', it so happens that a large number, perhaps a majority, of these 'pisinophiles' are workers with the Summer Institute of Linguistics, who are also engaged in bible translation into the indigenous languages, and whose work, therefore, takes them regularly and for long periods into the remotest villages.

Mr Chatterton's claim that pidgin is still very far from 'an adequate vehicle for transacting the business of a nation' is bizarre, to say the least of it, in view of the fact that over the last few years, over 90 per cent of the House of Assembly's business has been transacted in it. Is Mr Chatterton claiming that a body of which he, apparently, was himself a member is 90 per cent inadequate?

Finally, Mr Chatterton claims that 'only the lunatic fringe supposes that it is practicable to mediate secondary and tertiary education through pidgin'. Is he not aware that, if it hadn't been for the 'lunatic fringe' of Renaissance Europe insisting on 'mediating secondary and tertiary education' through their own despised vernaculars, he would have written this article, not in English, but in Latin?

DEREK BICKERTON

University of Hawaii,  
Honolulu.

#### Kubuna

We have read Mr Livingston's comments on Kubuna (PIM Dec p 71) and we are concerned that our aim could be so easily misinterpreted. We are not so presumptuous as to see our series as an attempt to preserve a "heritage" (Mr Livingston's word).

Our aim has been to produce an inexpensive book that could be effectively used in Papua New Guinea Primary Schools. We feel we have achieved this.

Despite what Mr Livingston implies, material based upon Papua New Guinea stories is not readily available to Papua New Guinea teachers—especially material that has been designed to be used for listening lessons, oral expression lessons, and also designed to encourage teachers to integrate primary school subject areas.

The ultimate judgment that can be made on the Kubunas (the final two books in the series are now available) is surely by the practising teacher, and his pupils. The response has been very enthusiastic. Comments we have received from teachers, and our own observations to pupil reaction and participation have convinced us that the series have met a definite need.

We are in general agreement with Mr Livingston's comments about improper use of traditional material, but it must be realised that the traditional material used in the Kubunas is merely the vehicle that gives

the teacher the opportunity to implement difficult aspects of the primary school syllabus. We could have easily selected current affairs, geography, Western myths and legends as our vehicle, but then, surely, pupil response to the related activities would not have been so enthusiastic, nor the activities so relevant.

KEITH DOWNER  
DANIEL J. DOYLE

Madang Teachers College,  
PNG.

#### Rotuma's home-brew

I read with interest Saumaru Foster's letter in The Editor's Mailbag (PIM Nov p 42), regarding Rotuma's national dish.

The *tahraro* (which is the correct spelling), according to the Rotuman Dictionary (by C. Maxwell Churchward), is a partly-grown coconut or kind of a native pudding made from it.

In actual fact, it is a coconut sauce used in a variety of Rotuman dishes. It is not a dish of soup as stated by your correspondent.

The preparation of *tahraro* is also popular in some parts of French Polynesia and Samoa. Traditionally, it is said that the *tahraro* was introduced to Rotuma by Samoan ancestors of the Rotuman people. The Samoans called it *samilolo*.

It is made from young green coconuts (*niu tahraro*, as the Rotumans called it) at the stage when they are most suitable for drinking. After removing the husk, the coconut is cleaned and a small hole is made through one of the eyes to let out the juice. The coconut is then filled with either salted fresh water or seawater and closed with a cork made of dry banana leaves.

It is then stored in the sun for two or three weeks to ferment. After that the water is let out and the coconut is shaken to turn the flesh into sauce.

If the coconut has not been kept air-tight during the fermentation process, it would smell "badly", similar





Tahrero being put out to ferment.

to some very strong cheese, although it is still quite delicious.

The tahrero is as much an acquired taste as the durian of Malaya. In Fiji, it is the Rotuman's generic nickname similar to Froggie for Frenchmen.

PAVAU RALIFO

Auckland, NZ.

### Solomons history

I was not surprised at Mrs Seton's lack of tact and diplomacy in her reply to my letter on the subject of Solomon's history (PIM, Nov, p 37). Nor was I amazed at her lack of interpretational and discriminational analysis of her own views as expressed in her letter (PIM, March, p 32) which prompted me to air mine as to how we Solomon Islanders need to approach the delicate issue of compiling our history.

Frankly, were she a Solomon Islander or had she been aware of the present situation and climatic thinking of our people, or half as sincere about developing a genuinely valid history of the Solomons and its people, Mrs Seton would not have aired her views (as openly as she did) without weighing them against their possible connotations, to other readers.

I was prompted to challenge these only when it was evident to me that she was in fact unconsciously advocating the consolidation of the already existing trend for foreign domination in research of all kinds in the country. Psycho-analytically of course, Mrs Seton has gone to

"great length and anxiety" . . . in actually exulting foreign researchers at the expense of belittling the ability and intelligence of the local people to recall historical facts of the past. Consider her two following propositions to the foreign researcher: 1. "it will be difficult to compile a valid history from these (natives?) sources . . ." 2. . . . "ascertain facts from responsible persons around Tulagi at the time".

It was rather interesting to note that none of Mrs Seton's responsible persons were natives! Being historically-minded, she has got a precedent to show for this fact: "Accounts of my own ancestors in Britain are to be found in the works . . . of foreign historians" . . . because her ancestors . . . "had no form of writing". (PIM, Nov, p 41). But, may I remind Mrs Seton that we in the Solomons today are not all that primitive as her analogy would imply. In fact we have prospective historians and writers whose task it would be to provide the necessary checks and balances, in the quest after the truth, to offset what we feel are discrepancies in the foreigners' interpretations and reporting. IF they were given the encouragement they deserve by the government and spokesmen like Mrs Seton.

No, Mrs Seton needn't have wasted her time and energy trying to spoon-feed me with her philosopher's cliché. Had she taken the extra trouble to read between the lines of my letter, she could have seen that in actual fact she has only juggled my own ideas.

Mrs Seton's bold reference to PIM as making . . . "available ample space for writings by the indigenous population . . ." unfortunately lets loose too much air for one not to smell a rat. How irresponsible she must have been to have said such a thing! Does she think that our indigenous writers should just write anything of national importance such as this, off the cuff? I do sincerely hope Mrs Seton will learn to be more diplomatic and less unduly paternalistic in her dealings with us Solomon Islanders.

It leaves me pondering whether it's been worth the effort of my intervening on the Solomon Islanders' behalf. Understandably, one in her shoes could feel uncomfortable to be put into her place by one whom she would label an irresponsible person. I could have written in Arosi for all Mrs Seton would care.

JOHN SAUNANA.

University of Papua New Guinea,  
Port Moresby.

### Air Melanesiae

When I began to read the letter under this heading in your November issue, (PIM, p 41), I expected an appreciation by a grateful beneficiary. However, the first paragraph was merely a springboard to plunge into irresponsible criticism derived from inaccurate information.

Having splashed in at the deep end, your correspondent then flounders about in unfamiliar waters. Take the sentence "Personal experience denies full justification of these sweet statements". What do these words mean anyway? I am sure the "facts" which follow could easily be refuted by someone in a position to do so.

Then the paragraph beginning "Fares charged". If he estimates the distance from Vila to Norsup as only 60 miles, he must have made the journey either very sick on a launch, or so comfortably asleep on an aircraft that he did not notice the passage of time, or distance! And Air Melanesiae fares have remained much the same for the last 10 years, though recently there was an adjustment, which is different from an increase.

He then returns to the question "Who really benefits from Air Melanesiae?" To that there would seem to be only one answer—the people of the New Hebrides; and as New Hebrideans form the majority of the population, and are the chief users of the airline, the answer would seem to be "the New Hebrideans". In this connection it is pertinent to ask Sethy John how many times he has himself personally paid the fare



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## Letters

between Vila and Norsup, and how often the church which has supported him in Fiji has accepted responsibility for his transport.

He next digresses to refer to an incident concerning an insult to an islander—not a New Hebridean incidentally, but an expatriate from another Pacific territory. The person concerned was punished by the Court, not by Air Melanesiae, and if the writer believed that the judgment was unjust, an appeal could have been addressed to the appropriate national administration.

It is the company's declared policy to give seats on the "first come first served" principle and if anyone holds a booking, the company acknowledges an obligation to fulfil that contract, even though it may have been made by another airline anywhere in the world.

In view of the above, Sir, and much more that could be added, I think you will agree, as I hope does Sethy John, that his last paragraph is completely irrelevant.

AMNESIA.

● Name and address supplied.

### Fijian land

I wish to comment on an extract in your Islands Press column (PIM, Aug. p 36). The extract by Mr Joseph Mohammed was taken from The Fiji Times.

I am, however, rather inclined to comment on the manner in which Joseph has implied his envy of the Fijians for no reason about acres of land held in reserve by the Fijians and not giving it to the landless Indians.

The land that Fijians have in reserve belongs to them. If you have no land to develop, then that remains a fact. The jungles that result because of unused land are a blessing to the land. It is nature's way of preserving the land for future Fijian generations. If they are shortsighted enough to give it to you now, then their future Fijian generation might suffer.

If the land is not used now, then it is the landowner's own business. If the Fijians are not willing to give it to you, then it is their own business.

People who have no land should build themselves artificial islands to cultivate.

JIM KASUSU.

Honiara, BSIP.

### Gilbertese spelling

I'm afraid that Maunaa Itaita's wish to *ka-mauna* modern Gilbertese spelling and pronunciation and restore an older convention which he regards as more "correct" is doomed to failure. Language is a living and therefore changing thing, and what is "correct" is the usage of the majority of educated speakers and writers of that language. Any method of spelling a language is a convention and the fact is there has never been one universal orthography for Gilbertese.

The fact that Maunaa Itaita wishes

to keep the older (European introduced) "aa" for the long "a" sound and that many other Gilbertese use the "a" form (also European introduced) is evidence of this. The only way to settle the dispute would be to poll every Gilbertese on the way to spell the language—and then force the minority side to accept the spelling of the majority! The only other solution would be to change the orthography.

But there seems little point in Maunaa Itaita and me arguing about this in print. Since it seems that we are both admirers of the best of

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Gilbertese culture and wish to see it kept alive, I should like to take this opportunity to *wiwinna* him to join the newly-formed society to preserve and revitalise Gilbertese arts, skills and traditions that has recently begun on Tarawa. One of the society's first tasks is to collect as much information as possible on Gilbertese culture—in conjunction with the new museum project—and make it all

available from a single Tarawa location.

At the moment much is known and much has been recorded but it is located literally all over the world. The society is not asking people to give it any books or papers relating to the Gilberts, unless they would like to do so, but would be grateful to be told of anything that is in existence. The society hopes to sponsor a

Gilbertese Festival in 1975. Anyone who is interested should write to Kaburoro Tanielu at Radio Tarawa.

On a personal note: my name is transliterated as *Bibian* by people here who have only the 13 Gilbertese letters, not *Wiwinna*, but that doesn't make nearly such a good pun. *Kamauna* is to erase, wipe out or abolish; *wiwinna* is to inspire or suggest; *te bibi* is the windpipe.

VIVIENNE HAYWARD.

Tarawa, GEIC.

No one can stay underwater for ages. I'm glad that Te Ieruru Karotu has come up to the surface. He cannot be the one who does all the *wiwi* to Nei Wiwinna. It makes all the difference to wrestle over a Gilbertese spelling with a pure Gilbertese who knows better Gilbertese than the European lady.

I appreciate Te Karotu's contribution. What is traditionally original is something that begins with Gilbertese in the past and is still maintained in the present because it is proper and correct. The traditional written Gilbertese originated from the spoken Gilbertese as it happens to every language. As a matter of fact the spoken language comes into existence first and gives birth to written language in all time and places and not vice versa.

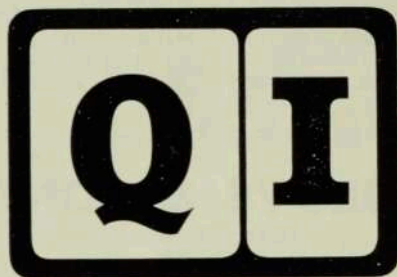
Te Karotu acknowledges Dr Hiram Bingham to be the first man to put into print or written form the Gilbertese spoken language. He is very correct. Dr Bingham was doing what I have been saying above and more over he was not on his own, he had Gilbertese helpers. Therefore, the origin of the written Gilbertese language is not really Dr Bingham but the spoken Gilbertese language.

It is better to put aside Nei Wiwinna's complaint of the difficulties and confusion of the double vowels, consonants and apostrophe for to any literate Gilbertese they are not linguistic problems. They help to make Gilbertese both oral and written clear, simple, less confusing and understandable. Moreover we have to consider the future Gilbertese generations now in primary schools who will face a lot of confusion and problems when we do away with the "loaded double vowels, consonants and apostrophe".

May I ask Te Karotu and his friend not to misinterpret me claiming to be the sole authority on the Gilbertese language. In fact I am just putting forth what I believe to be the general Gilbertese reaction to foreign interference and defending the purity of our language.

MAUNAA ITAIA

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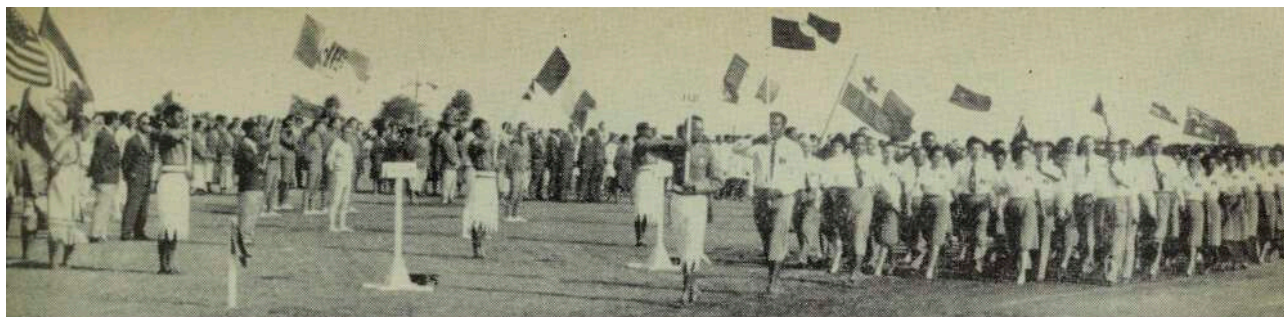
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Where it all started—the opening parade at the First South Pacific Games in Buckhurst Park, Suva, in 1963.

## A JOB TO DO BEFORE THE GAMES AT GUAM—PUT THE RECORD STRAIGHT

By STUART INDER

When the Fourth South Pacific Games ended in Papeete in 1971 I reported at length in PIM about the unreliability of the lists of medal winners, not only for that Games but for the three previous ones since 1963. I pointed out that over the years some names, times and distances were inaccurate and that something should be done about the confusion before the Fifth Games in Guam in 1975. Last month PIM made an inquiry to see what had been done to rectify the anomalies. The answer was, nothing. Furthermore, it doesn't look as if there are any plans to do anything. The keeping of records for each Games is the responsibility of the particular host country—and there have been four, Fiji, New Caledonia, PNG and Tahiti. But it has been nobody's job to check them against each other. Once each Games is over the Games Council responsible for those Games disbands—until the torch is held by the next host. The story of the anomalies which I reported in PIM in November, 1971, is now reprinted in full below, because these anomalies still exist. There is still the need for the record to be put straight. Who in the South Pacific Games organisation will now accept this responsibility? Read the facts:

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 medal 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 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 appearance in the meantime. But experienced judges such as Stan Brown, of 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 am-



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ong 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 100 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. 29.7 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 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 lightweight 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 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 him the silver 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, nei-

ther 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 confusion 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 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 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.

## Fiji has to clear a \$3,200 hurdle

Fiji has a big hurdle to get over before it can send a team to the Commonwealth Games in Christchurch in February—paying a South Pacific Games debt of \$3,200. If that hurdle is cleared safely there is still the question of raising finance for the current team.

But Fiji will not be unrepresented for three of the chosen team—Seru Gukilau, Tony Moore and Eliko Nukutabu—will be in New Zealand anyway. The Fiji Amateur Athletic Association named 14 athletes and two officials for the trip. Apart from the three already mentioned they are Samu Bulai, Sakaraia Tuva, Samuela Yavala, Rick Kermode, Sitiveni Rabuka, Aca Simolo, Mereoni Vibose, Eleanor Phillips, Miriama Tuisorisori, Torika Cavuka and Laisa Taga. The manager is Mr Tony Moore sen, and Viliame Saulekaleka has been named as coach.

Mr Derek Robinson, president of the FAAA, said naming of the athletes did not necessarily mean all would definitely go. Athletes could be dropped on the basis of performance at any time up to departure. Three of the team, Tuisorisori, Kermode and Yavala, were overseas and were chosen on performances abroad.

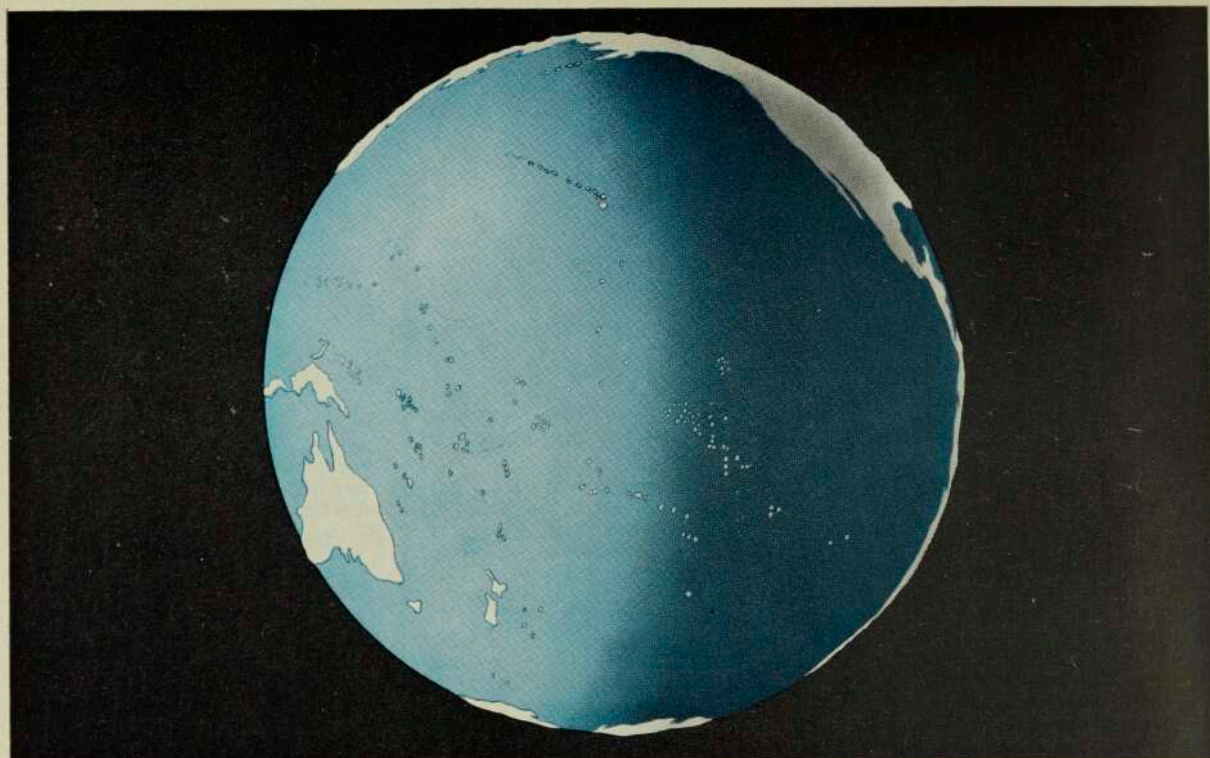
Most of the team are track athletes. Among the men, Rabuka and Moore, who is a track athlete also, are the only field event men. Of the women, Vibose and Tuisorisori will probably compete in the field events.

The team of eight boxers will have 1956 Olympic Games boxer, Hector Hatch, as manager, and Wate Nacagilevu as assistant manager. An Acklander, Murray Goodwin, will be trainer and coach.

The team is: Salusali Viavia (light-heavyweight); Manueli Bese (middleweight); Vai Afu (light-middleweight); Inoke Cakautini (welterweight); Sakiusa Vaka (light-welterweight); John Heritage (lightweight); Jioji Robo (bantamweight); Wili Tevita (flyweight) Timoci Belo (light-heavyweight) and Joseva Keresi (welterweight) have been named as reserves.

Among the swimmers, two girls in the national squad have equalled the qualifying standard for the games. They are Lyndal Probert (67.4 sec for the 100 metres freestyle) and Julie Murphy (1 min 27 sec for the 100 metres breaststroke).





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● Mr Sinaka Goava, chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into Land Matters (right) in a discussion with Professor Rudolf James of the Faculty of Law at the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, during one of the many sessions. Professor James is a leading authority on African land systems.—Photo: DIES.

## How PNG's Domesday Book was written

By Dr A. D. WARD

Papua New Guinea's Commission of Inquiry into Land Matters has completed its report and it is now in the hands of the House of Assembly, being tabled there on November 15. The commission, with Mr Sinaka Goava as its chairman has compiled a report 183 pages long containing 132 recommendations on all major land problems. These include the question of registering customary land, the most appropriate forms of land tenure, the machinery for dispute settlement and problems about urban land and alienated land. There are chapters on succession, resettlement, valuation, land administration, credit for land development, survey and forestry.

The commissioners have been thanked and congratulated for producing their report, on such wide-ranging and difficult questions, within five weeks of the date originally requested in the commission's terms of reference, despite delays in getting the commission established. Depending upon the response of the government and House of Assembly to its recommendations, the commission may prove to be a crucial influence on land policy in Papua New Guinea, and consequently upon the economy and society of the country. It is therefore important that thoughtfulness and thoroughness with which the commission worked should be understood.

The commissioners, chosen from all regions of Papua New Guinea, were Mr Sinaka Goava (chairman), Mr Cletus Harepa (deputy chairman), Mr Edric Eupu, Mr Horatius Igua, Mr Pokwari Kale, Mr Ignatius Kilage, Mr Posa Kilori, Mr John

*How the Land Commission went about its monumental task, travelling all over Papua New Guinea, visiting all the major village centres of each district and interviewing thousands of people, is told here by Dr Ward, who was Permanent Consultant to the commission. He is senior lecturer in history at La Trobe University, Melbourne.*

Kup, Mr Boana Rossie, Mr Donigi Samiel and Mr Philip Tobongolua. Mr. Bill Welbourne of the Department of Lands was secretary. Support staff included Mr Nick O'Neill from the Law Reform section of Crown Law as legal counsel, and Dr Alan Ward, Senior Lecturer in Pacific History, La Trobe University, as permanent consultant. Professor Ron Crocombe, of the University of the South Pacific, Suva, was visiting consultant for nine weeks in June-July and September-October. Professor Rudv James, from the University of Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania, was visiting consultant for 2½ weeks in May-June. Mr Jim Fingleton, from the Public Solicitors' Office, Port Moresby, worked full-time with the commission as research officer from May.

After assembling in Port Moresby in mid-February the commission spent three weeks studying its terms

of reference and from mid-March to the end of August was almost continuously on tour of the country. Meetings were held in major village centres of every district (indeed of every sub-district but three) as well as in the towns.

Publicity, by pamphlet and radio, in English, Pidgin and Motu, preceded the tour. This was assisted, where possible, by a prior visit from one of the commissioners. There was considerable variation in the effect of this pre-publicity. It was most effective where a local leader or government official had assisted the people of the area to study the commission's terms of reference and the discussion papers and questionnaires that had been distributed.

Without this extra step the preparation and distribution of expensive publicity material was largely wasted. Officers of the Government Liaison Branch were to have held pre-discussions in the Highlands District, but in some cases proved to have done very little.

However, even when the commission's purposes were not understood beforehand, villagers were generally quick to grasp the chairman's explanations of its basic purposes and to offer forthright opinions. The thoughtfulness and constructiveness of the comments of many village leaders, with little formal schooling or experience outside their district, was in fact a feature of the tour. Their submissions compared very favourably with the rhetoric and sloganising of some politicians or erstwhile politicians, and the downright superficiality of many submissions from the tertiary institu-



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tions, where few staff and students seem to have given much serious thought to land problems and alternative ways of solving them.

The commission regarded the question of how to treat customary land, the vast bulk of the land in Papua New Guinea, as by far the greatest question confronting it. However, it was aware of the heat and potential for conflict surrounding the question of alienated land and submitted an interim report on that subject in June. A method of proceeding was devised for that purpose which was largely followed when the various sections of the main report were drawn up later.

Out of days and weeks of discussion, both in the conference room in Port Moresby and in buses, ships and hotel rooms during the tour, the important issues emerged. The full-time consultant, Dr Ward, or the legal counsel, Mr O'Neill, then drew up a detailed question paper on the subject at issue—such as alienated land, dispute settlement and registration of customary land.

The question paper was considered by a drafting committee of the commission—usually the chairman and three others—meeting without support staff present. The drafting committee then drew up a short paper which became the first draft of that section of the report and tended to establish the main lines of the commission's approach to the problem.

The full committee and support staff considered the first draft in detail, noting the pros and cons of alternative courses of action and the reasons why the commissioners opted for one line or another. With this material Dr Ward or Mr O'Neill wrote a second draft.

The second draft was considered by the full commission and visiting consultants when present, paragraph by paragraph. Words, sentences, whole paragraphs were changed, suggestions from all involved being embodied in the prose. A third draft was written and the process repeated.

At this point the draft was usually shown to officials or academics involved in the particular problem and their comments considered by the commission. The fourth draft approached final shape but when the whole report was put together further changes had to be made to achieve consistency through the various sections, and editorial uniformity. The final product was a fifth draft. A revised version of the interim report on alienated land became the fourth chapter of the main report.

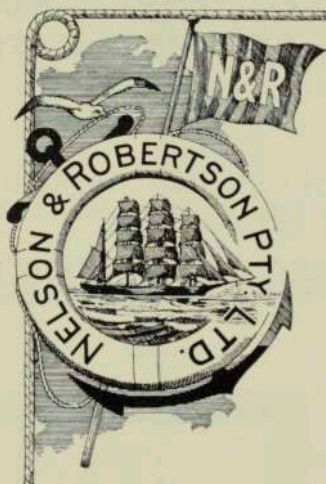
The compilation of the report was very much a team effort. It basically embodied a consensus of the com-

mission's views, and evaluated various alternatives, as was required by the terms of reference. The evaluation was based on the evidence put before the commission, and on the commissions' own very considerable experience.

The report was compiled in a 10-week period from the end of August. During that period commissioners and support staff worked long hours, including evenings and weekends with few breaks. Aware of the enormous weight of the task, and of the need to put proposals before the government and House of Assembly for prompt consideration, they accepted an exacting timetable from the chairman, whose earnestness and dedica-

tion to the work was a vital factor in the smooth working of the commission.

Largely at the commission's urging a Policy Planning and Research section is to be established in the Lands Department to prepare the commission's recommendations for implementation, insofar as they are accepted by the government and the House of Assembly. In this way it is hoped that the new direction and impetus in land policy given by the commission will not be lost. Much, however, will depend upon a revitalising of the Lands Department which lacks the numbers of staff and the kind of training likely to be required for the new tasks envisaged.



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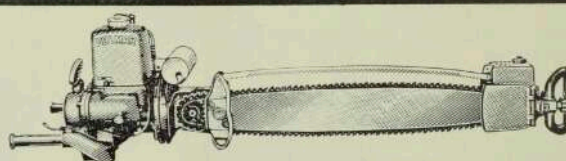
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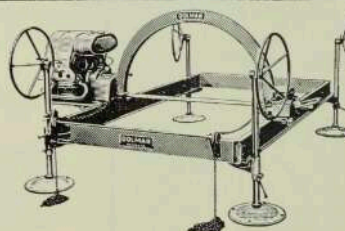
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# COLD SHOULDER FOR NORFOLK PLAN AND A FEDERAL FOOT IN THE DOOR

By a staff reporter

Once more Norfolk Island looks like being split down the middle—this time over the Coldham Plan, which some of the islanders had come to regard as the planning bible for the small community. The plan, which would have rationalised development, instituted various zones for industry, commerce and rural activities and controlled building, was thrown out by five votes to three by the Island Council at its meeting towards November's end.

Out with the plan went the report of the special Steering Committee, which has been studying the plan for months and which came up with several amendments but, overall, recommended the plan's adoption.

But there was no vacuum. The council adopted an amendment from Cr Randall who recommended the establishment of a Planning Control Authority incorporating the existing Building Board. The authority would work "within a broad policy as defined by council in matters of development planning, health, immigration and permanent population objectives, using the Coldham Plan as a reference".

Mr Ray Coldham, of Harrison, Grierson and Partners of Auckland, the plan's author, got a word in with a letter in which he warned of the need for a water supply, sewerage scheme and a town centre.

Voting for adoption of the plan were Crs Anderson, Mackenzie and Ryves. The anti-planners were Crs Randall, Quintal, Weslake, Evans and Smith.

Over the meeting was the shadow of the legislators in Canberra in the shape of a letter from Minister Gordon M. Bryant who suggested—maybe "threatened" was a better word—legislation setting up a Town Planning Ordinance to govern a Town Planning Board on which would sit the Administrator as chairman, an island councillor, two residents, a "suitably qualified person appointed by the minister" and an officer of the Capital Territory Department.

The board's function would be to make recommendations to the minister regarding a broad development plan breaking up the island into

zones. All approvals would have to come from the minister.

This was a federal foot in Norfolk's door with a vengeance!

Although divided over the merits of the Coldham Plan, the council was united in its opposition to Minister Bryant's proposals.

"I think we are quite capable of handling our own planning problems," said Cr Anderson. "I feel it best for any plan to come from Norfolk Island and not from Canberra

as it looks as though it might," echoed Cr Mackenzie.

With Canberra looking over the islanders' shoulders, all eager to plan their future, maybe the council will now take the advice of Administrator Air Commodore Pickerd who told the councillors to stop talking about its advisory role and accept more responsibility.

If they didn't, warned The Norfolk Islander's editor Tom Lloyd, "we will be Norfolk in name only".

## *There were reasons enough why A. Samoans went conservative*

From a Pago Pago correspondent

Why did the American Samoans, contrary to most expectations, reject by a margin of more than two to one, the proposal to elect their own governor and lieutenant-governor and other constitutional changes which would have put some power into their own hands and more money into the politicians' pockets?

Many reasons have been advanced. Some have contended that there were no qualified Samoan leaders to take over. Others have argued that Samoan holders of high positions would not be as effective as Caucasians in obtaining funds or grants from Washington. There are those who say that Samoans would tend to abuse their positions and encourage things like nepotism.

There is some basis for all these arguments. Giving evidence some time ago to a US Congressional Committee investigating proposals for constitutional changes, I pointed out that there were qualified Samoan leaders, highly educated, very experienced in administration and politics, who could hold their own anywhere in the world, and, perhaps, succeed better than their American counterparts in winning more funds for the territory. But the basic problem was a voter one. Which leader to elect?

The question was not so much the

availability of leaders but the need for a better-educated electorate, able to analyse each candidate and then make a good decision on their findings.

In Samoa, as anywhere else, there would be good and bad candidates, narrow-minded leaders indifferent to proper planning and good bookkeeping; leaders who were callous over the people's interests and needs, and, perhaps, would-be dictators.

I would like to think the voters turned down the proposals for constitutional change because they were basically uncertain of themselves and their ability to choose aright. This is fair enough. Change for change sake is no use. The voters should not be hurried. Maybe, they are not yet ready for change.

It is not surprising that they rejected the increase to the lawmakers' salaries who now get about \$6,000 (US) per annum, the issuing of bonds by the legislature and granting of more government authority to the villages. It seems this is also tied to the decision to reject the proposal to elect a Samoan governor and lieutenant-governor.

With US imperialism on the one hand and a fistful of imponderables on the other, the voters probably made a good choice by going conservative.



# SANDYS

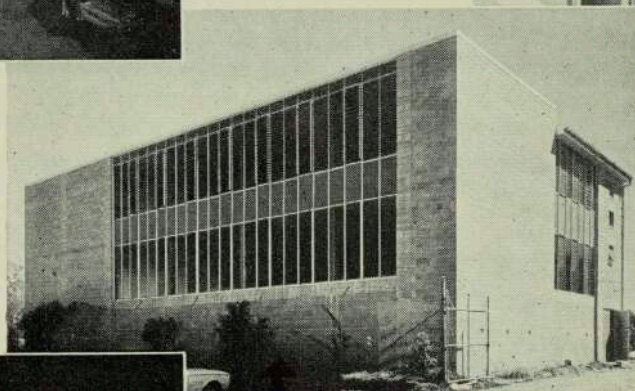
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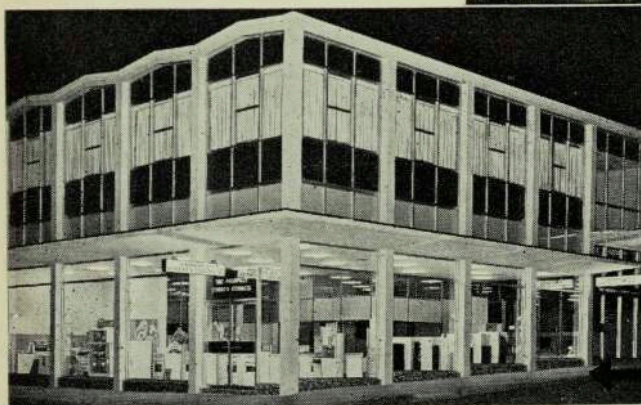
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## N. HEBRIDES CLERICS CALL FOR CHANGE

From a Vila correspondent

"Now is the time for New Hebrideans to consider the question of independence," was the call which came from Mele village in the New Hebrides mid-November. The call came from Father Walter Lini of the New Hebrides National Party.

He was speaking at a party convention which was notable for one thing. The party's guiding lights were two clergymen, Father Lini and Father John Bani, which poses the question—is the Church becoming radical in the New Hebrides when, in many other Island territories, it has seemed to be reactionary? Or is it that the Christian Church has to see justice done?

Father Lini, one of the founders of the National Party, indicated that Christian beliefs activated his party's policy when he said that human rights came first in that policy. There was a need, he said, for a political system which enabled every individual to have his voice heard. There should be one legal system and one government for all.

Mr William Edgell called for more education for agricultural workers, an equal distribution of profits from exports and adequate controls on tourism to ensure protection for local culture.

Mr Kalpakor Kalsakau wanted a single co-operative federation instead of two and a similar stream-lining in the educational sector was demanded by Mr Kalkat Mataakele, a law student at the University of Papua New Guinea, who also suggested Bislama as the language of instruction, a unified health system and also church unity.

Obviously, two of a kind which is normal in the condominium, is beginning to annoy the New Hebridean.

Land was another topic touched on by the convention when Mr Peter Taurakete proposed a Land Trust Board as the solution to the present dual system operated by New Hebridean custom on the one hand and the White Man's law on the other. Land speculation, Mr Taurakete said, was a threat to the country's welfare and made unity more difficult.

And unity was the theme of the convention—unity in politics, economy, social services and land, an impossibility in a condominium where there has to be, at least, two of a kind!

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# SEX TALK IS TABOO AND THE BABIES KEEP ON COMING IN THE SOLOMONS

From a Honiara correspondent

If your country had a population doubling every 20 years, would you be worried? Some people in the Solomon Islands are, although the government, so far, has done nothing to encourage any slowing of this process.

The reasons are not uncommon. It is simply that custom in many parts of the Solomons makes sex something not to be spoken of between man and wife. In fact, in some languages there are no words for a person's private parts which need to be discussed if any attempt at family planning is to be made.

As in many places, the opportunity for Solomon Islanders to choose whether they'll take part in family planning is coming from outsiders.

A New Zealander, Mrs Betty Smith, arrived in the Solomons with her husband last May, having given up volunteer work in family planning. She had been most deeply involved in Sarawak where there had been a big and successful campaign in the 1960s.

While at the Honiara market, she was distressed at the condition of so many mothers—not starving spectres with pot-bellied youngsters clinging to them for sustenance such as might be seen in desperately-needy countries. The Solomons is far from being short of food.

But she did see the inevitable deterioration and premature aging of mothers who were having babies too quickly, and usually too often. She saw the children suffering from malnutrition with the poor food they received from worn-down mothers whose breast milk was not what it would be were the mothers fit and able to recover physically between babies.

Although in the Solomons because

Villagers like these at Luangiva on Ontong Java in the Solomons are beginning to feel the pressures associated with a rapidly-increasing population. Local customs of birth control, some of them brutally direct, were suppressed with the arrival of Christianity.

her husband had taken a post there, Mrs Smith decided she could not resist doing something about the problem. By September, she had a steering committee well under way, with the backing of the major churches, and training of the first Solomon Islands General Certificate nurse in family planning counselling began on September 17.

She was fortunate in getting Mrs Margo Saint Yves from Sydney, who had trained Papuans a short time ago, and discovered there are more than 30 trained but unemployed Solomon Islands nurses—a ready source of people to train. They would include male nurses because in many places such things could be discussed between persons of the same sex.

With the help of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) the Solomon Islands Planned Parenthood Association (SIPP) was formed. Government help was also sought, but so far it has not committed itself to either help or hinder.

The Social Services Committee of Governing Council said it had no objection, but government policy had been not to publicise anything about family planning. The Medical Department was said to have facilities to help families "suffering hardship"—presumably from having too many children.

Mrs Smith said she had found, on the contrary, that in the climate of discussion, or lack of discussion, about sexual matter in the Solomons, the Medical Department was unlikely to be helping many at all. It offered nothing, but waited until approached. Few people who were worried about such a subject, having worked up the courage to seek aid, persisted in the face of sometimes day-long waiting for attention at the Central Hospital in Honiara with its doctor-served outpatients services now reduced to three days a week. Few medical staff in rural areas knew enough to advise.

The help of the IPPF was promised





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## Sobering statistics

by its Medical Administrator for the Pacific Islands, Dr Asi Faletese, of Western Samoa, who came to Honiara for a few days in September to lend Mrs Smith moral support and advise and to speak at a public meeting at which he promised IPPF financing as soon as a programme was completed for tackling the Solomons' particular needs.

Despite the statistical projection that the Solomon Islands' population will be four times as big in 40 years as its present population of 179,000, the SIPP is setting out first to improve the health of mother and children by encouraging spacing of births.

Beginning there, it hopes to provide medical and welfare advice to help parents have fewer and healthier children, to provide sex education to anyone in the Solomon Islands when requested to prevent unwanted pregnancies, and generally to bring about a happier family life.

The committee working with Mrs Smith so far includes Mr Tucker from the United Church, Dean Palmer of the Anglican Church, three Solomon Island women and three expatriate women.

The public meeting at which Dr Asi spoke was also addressed by Mr Tony Hughes, who was a leading figure in the GEIC's development planning of recent years, and is now senior adviser to the Solomons Local Government Committee Chairman.

Mr Hughes told how the much more serious population pressure of the GEIC had made family planning number one priority, and how it had been so successful, partly because there was only a small population of 60,000.

Mr Hughes was talking in a country which has only a few smaller islands feeling any large measure of pressure for land. But the statistics of only a few weeks before showing that the population of Honiara's population had grown by more than half inside 3½ years was sobering, even if much of that growth was from immigration from the rural areas. Honiara has grown from 11,191 in February 1970 to 17,090 in July this year, an increase of nearly 55 per cent.

The population as a whole had grown 11 per cent in the same time, from 161,000 to 179,000.

Birth and population control are by no means unknown among

numerous language groups in the Solomons. In some places, such as the weather coast of Guadalcanal, birth control in the face of a relative land shortage has been carried out by abstinence from sexual intercourse for a year or more after a birth, and herbally-induced abortions are traditional.

On one or two tiny islands, once the population reached a certain point, a communal decision would be made to send the excess people elsewhere. There has been a certain amount of immigration from small

islands or those with limited fertility to bigger groups although now there is population pressure building on these bigger, if still small, groups at times, such as in the Russell Islands where Tikopian and Bellonese people have settled.

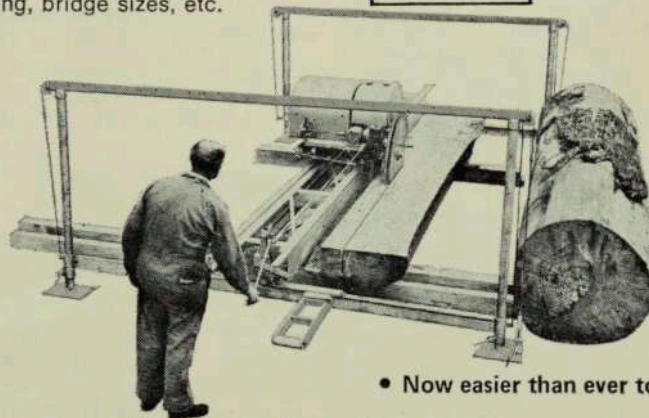
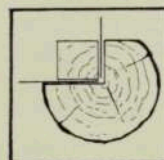
The Polynesian outliers particularly—Ontong Java, Rennel and Bellona, Tikopia and Anuta, Sikaiana—are feeling the pressures of improved health combined with Christianity which broke down occasionally brutally direct, but rational methods of population control.

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## From the Islands Press

### From the Samoa Times, Apia:

*The price hike and food shortage seem to have made some customers (or more correctly, some would-be customers) make a philosophical turn of mind. "We can't buy some items because they're not in stock," said one father. "Others we're going to do without because they're too dear. Now I'll have a chance to find out whether we can have a Lotu Tamaiti (White Sunday) without all those fancy foods and clothes."*

### From UNISPAC, University of South Pacific Student Association newspaper:

Subsidised Sex—The lack of outlets for sexual gratification was suggested at the recent USPSA speech night as the most urgent problem of students on the campus. One of the candidates for Veep promised to set up a Sex Starvation Fund next year to help pay the fines of students who get hawled before the Disciplinary Committee for "Illicit sex". If campus sex is subsidised in this way, then one can say it is being given its due recognition as an important aspect of "Student Welfare". The University Admin will presumably look at it from a purely business angle, ie that the Disciplinary Committee will become a more lucrative subsidiary and the Student Body an important source revenue to help pay the salaries of our staff.

### From the New Hebrides News:

When Assistant Education Officer Michael Liliu was in North Pentecost six months ago, he wrote to his wife at Napangasale, Tongoa. But he got there again before the letter did. First it went to Tonga, then to South Africa, on its way to a place called Tonga in the Sudan. Then it started the long journey home, reaching Tongoa in October. But by then Michael had told his wife all about it anyway!

### From a BSI News Sheet report of ceremonies for the reopening of custom houses on Santa Ana Island:

Two Japanese photographers, who are photographing Melanesian art and peoples for Japanese magazines, caused some offence among the people by going inside the dancing groups at times to get their photographs. However, they also caused some amusement when they were knocked over twice by dancers who ignored them and danced over them.

### Extract from a report in the GEIC's Atoll Pioneer of a speech by the Governor, Mr John Smith, at an induction course for expatriates in Tarawa:

It is all too easy to be a Robinson Crusoe, well-intentioned, humane and unknowingly arrogant.

One might expect change as the old establishment is eroded. But the present day young expatriate, secure in his own anti-colonial upbringing, is often as much of a Crusoe as his grandfather. His message is different but he still expects ready listeners and instant acceptance. He can be as wrong in trying to piece together a culture as his grandfather was to toss it aside.

### From Tohi Tala Niue, Niue Island:

Drive along on any major road on the island and admire the scenery—the lush green bush, the rugged coral outcrops, the wild flowers **AND THOSE BLASTED EMPTY BEER CANS—AND CARTONS.** It's disgusting! If the Tourist Board is thinking of coining a catch-phrase for Niue, we've got one—**COME TO NIUE, THE EMPTY BEER CAN PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC! SWIM IN OUR UNSPOILED WATER, BUT KICK THE EMPTY CANS ASIDE AS YOU WALK DOWN THE TRACK.**

### From The Fiji Times:

An anonymous Fiji citizen has sent an \$82 gift to the Ministry of Finance for use by the government. The money, in Fiji currency notes, arrived in an envelope with a Sigatoka postmark. The letter said: "Sir, please take \$82 cash which lies wrapped in Fiji Times in the envelope. Do not think it is for office use or anything, but this small money is for the Government of Fiji—let the Government decide where to use it. With best wishes, I remain a Fiji citizen."

### From the Arawa Bulletin on Bougainville:

*Compressor wanted urgently! For Editor's head which is now a gigantic size following excerpt of one of his incredible editorials appearing in Pacific Islands Monthly, November Issue.*

### From a Papua New Guinea Post-Courier report of an interview with Mr Laka Ayawa, executive officer of the Port Moresby Council of Trade Unions, on his return from a trip to Bulgaria, Rumania and Russia:

"I want quick independence for Papua New Guinea so that we can get help from socialist countries like Rumania and Czechoslovakia," Mr Ayawa said yesterday . . . He said he felt more at ease in socialist countries than in communist countries . . . "I don't want any Papua New Guineans to go to communist countries and return with their ideas. When I left Russia I promised never to go there again."

### From a speech reported in the Micronitor from Senator Roman Tmetuchl speaking to high school students on the Micronesian status negotiations in Washington:

You have to learn to stand on your own feet even if it means you have to be hungry today in order for you to learn to fish, farm and work with your hands. Tomorrow and for the rest of your life you will be independent and self-ruling.



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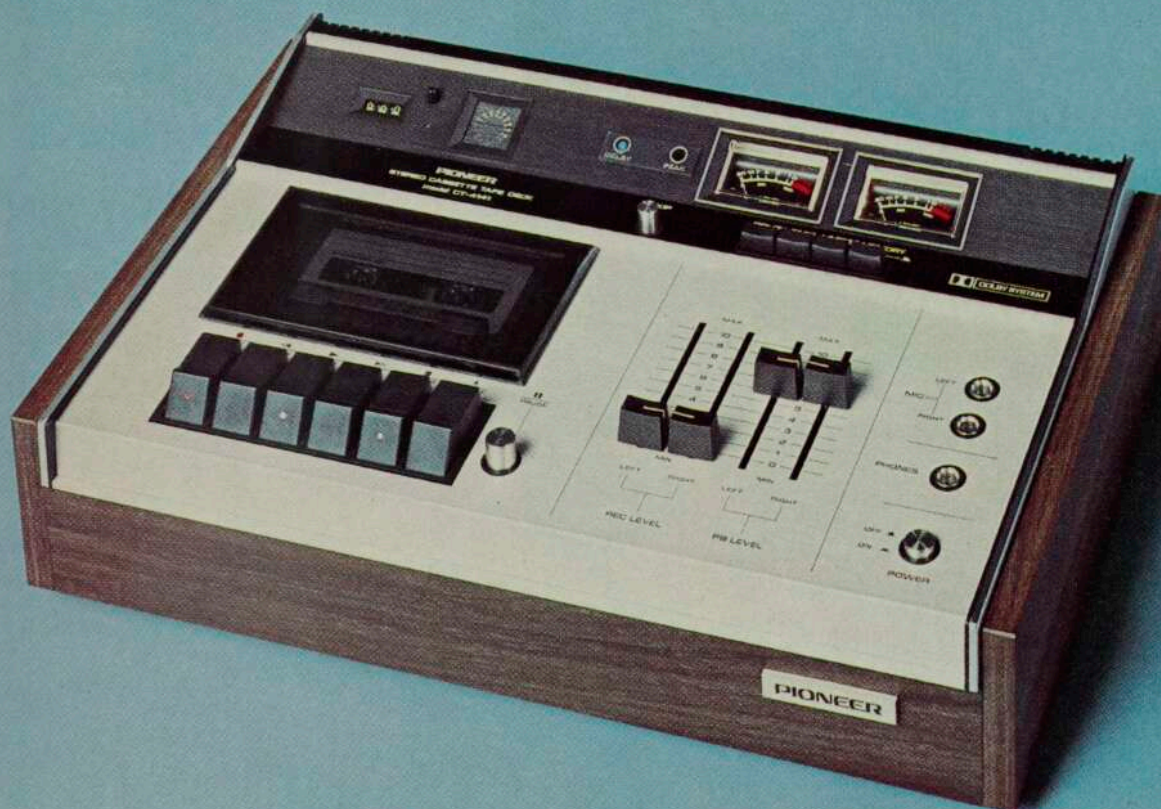


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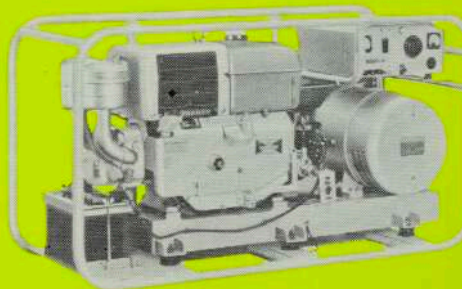
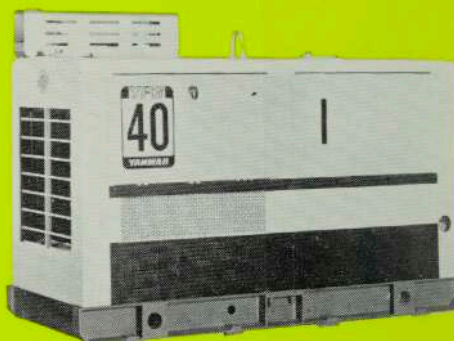
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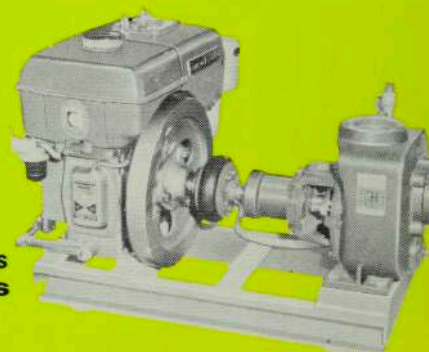
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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—JANUARY, 1974





## Magazine Section

# YOU GET THE ITCH SO YOU CLIMB TO THE TOP OF A VOLCANO

*From JOHN ECCLES in Panguna*

MONEY, food, conditions — all good. You can't really quarrel with the material things of life at the Bougainville Copper mine at Panguna. Working within the giant crater that encloses the copper mine can be austrophobic at times. And that's when I get the itch to pull on my rucksack, throw in a few cans of tinned beef and a bottle of rum and head into the bush.

Fortunately, there are enough long tracks strategically placed through the island to give time for a decent rest. A Bougainvillean fellow worker and myself took off the other side to walk from one side of the island to the other—via the top of Mount Balbi volcano, at 9,000 ft, the highest point on the island.

Driving down the road linking the coast we could see the divide of Balbi lying astride the main ridge which runs along the centre of the island. In front of it stood the obviously active volcano cone of Bagana, smoking away happily. Even at the Aropa airport we peeped in our chartered light aircraft. Fifteen minutes later, landed at the airstrip of Togarau, a community of 250 souls on the main ridge of Balbi.

Togarau lies about six hours walk from Wakunai on the east coast and had saved ourselves a long boring walk along the Wakunai River flood plain. Togarau stands at about 2,000 ft. Balbi is at 9,000 ft. Even to my unathematical eye at six o'clock in the morning, the volcano looked every bit its 7,000 ft climb.

The morning was clear and we could clearly see the summit, its red lip crowned with a yellow rim of sulphur and a wisp of steam rising from the crater fumarole. The climb was not hard. The villagers use tracks quite often, visiting friends on the other side of the mountain, hunting pigs on the moun-

tain slopes, or climbing to the top to collect sulphur for treating sores.

As we climbed higher the track became soggy and daylight disappeared as the rain forest closed in. A hornbill took off as we approached and its beating wings made a characteristic whooshing sound overhead. I stood on a six-inch centipede and thanked Providence for my stout BCP safety boots.

After 5½ hours we flopped down at a large bush hut used by pig hunters and called it a day. Our carrier, George Akoitai, explained that there was no fuel and plenty of cold higher than this point—about 7,000 ft.

We opened some cans, had a few swigs of "buka meri" and settled down to listen to some of George's yarns about the eruption of Balbi only about 130 years ago. Said George: "Before we lived at Togarau we had another village closer to the volcano. It was called Uriko-Tuiko. One day some of the young men climbed the big mountain to see what lay on top. We collected lumps of sulphur and some flowers. Then a masalai, Tutue, came out and asked us what we were doing. 'Nothing', we said.

"But he saw our stones and flowers. 'Don't burn these things and I won't harm you', he said. We went back down but some foolish men burnt some of the sulphur. Then the sky turned dark and we had to burn all our houses to see. Then people began to die [probably a cloud of ash] everywhere. Tutue looked down after a while and seeing so many people dying he took pity and said: 'Kill a pig and I will stop'. We quickly killed the pig and the sky cleared.

"But our village was destroyed and many people killed. We moved to where Togarau now is. And we had to find many women to start the village again."

Next morning we took off before dawn and began climbing the steep crater walls. The bush became thinner and we could make out the top. Bush gave way to spinnifex. Balbi's huge crater is dotted with minor craters around its rim. Within the crater was a large sulphur field glinting yellow and smelling awful in the morning air. A huge fumarole was firing clouds of sulphurous steam into the sky under tremendous pressure. Not-so-old lava flows cut a swathe through the spinnifex.

We climbed up to the top of the main crater and looked out across Bougainville as far as the Taroka and Takuan volcanoes 50 miles to the south. The coastline wound its way before us and after that, the limitless expanse of the South Pacific.

We retraced our footsteps from this eerie place, had a quick drink from the crater source of one of the mighty rivers that drains down to the west coast and then turned off the track on the western side of the divide.

If the eastern track to Balbi was fairly easy, the western side was fairly murderous. We had forgotten that we were skirting the Keriaka Plateau, an ancient upraised coral reef that today stands 4,000 ft above





the sea, its ridges as sharp and as sheer as only limestone can be.

We came across a party of pig hunters from Ruruvu, a village near Togarau. They had been camping out a week and had caught 14 wild pigs. They ate the heads and smoked the rest ready for an impending village singsing. Rows of bamboo containing pig lay close to the fire. A sickly smell filled the air and the blow flies were having a field day.

George eased the situation by telling us this story about this track from the east to the west of the island:

"A man from the Keriaka side of Tutute (Balbi) went pig hunting up the mountain. A Togarau man also happened to be coming up the other side. When both neared the top from their different directions their dogs took off and began fighting each other at the summit. Both men thought they had found pigs but on meeting each other they realised their mistake and became friends.

"We Rotokas people wear red paint on our faces (rotokas means red paint). The Keriaka man offered him bows and arrows for some red paint and both agreed to meet again on top of Tutute at a later date.

"Both returned to their villages but the Keriaka man died. The Togarau man later came to the top to trade but no-one was there. He waited and waited and then suddenly the *masalai* (spirit) of the Keriaka man appeared. The other man took off as fast as he could go although the *masalai* shouted for him to stop. Sadly the *masalai* sat down and seeing the containers of red paint dropped by the Togarau man, threw them into a stream. The stream immediately turned bright red and since then the sad *masalai* has always had something to remind him of his friend."

We had in fact passed this very red stream not long before. Today the Keriaka and Rotokas (Togarau) people continue to trade over the mountain and attend each other's singsings.

By this time it was raining in earnest and we set off, the porter and I carrying the packs and John carrying the cameras which, although protected by a huge leaf, were staining his shirt black from the dripping leather cases. George further cheered us up by explaining we had no chance of reaching the western coast that night. We would have to sleep out in the bush with a quarter bottle of rum and a can of bully beef.

The rain forest gave way to a huge belt of limbon palms. These palms have a very succulent centre (millionaire's salad) and the remains of the trunks of these trees made movement along the track very hard. The



In Balbi's main crater complex, climbing a lava flow to the top of the crater wall. There are other smaller craters at the top. Steam can be seen pouring out of the main fumarole. The dried out creek above which we are walking is the source of one of the big rivers that runs to the west.

palms gave way to a bamboo belt and as the track was slippery our hands were soon bleeding from cuts made by grabbing bamboo to avoid falling off the track into the gorge below.

"And I could be sitting on one of the coastal islands with a cold beer and a warm sun," I thought, "instead of tramping through this coast-watcher's nightmare". Four o'clock and we had been walking for 10 hours; we staggered into a tiny

deserted hamlet and camped down for the night.

George didn't need to tell a story. Before the rains had cleared and night fallen we were asleep. Next morning the sun rose over Balbi and the broken Keriaka ridges. We walked briskly down to the western lowland. Four hours and three river crossings later we marched into Koroia mission as though we had been on morning jaunt.

## Death came to those who angered a mountain spirit

By JIM BOUTILIER

A lone granite cross stands in the jungle near the black sand beach at Tetera on the Guadalcanal coast. It commemorates the officers and men of His Imperial Austrian Majesty's ship, Albatross, who were slain by the islanders while attempting to scale Mount Tatuve in 1896. The Albatross expedition was one of a series of scientific voyages, undertaken by the Austrians in the last half of the 19th century, which included visits to the Solomon Islands.

In October, 1858, the Austrian frigate Novara, nearing the end of what the ship's doctor and chronicler, Karl von Scherzer, described as a "most tedious and unpropitious" voyage from Europe, stopped briefly at Sikaiana Island. "No stream, no mountain, no eminence adorns the island," he wrote, "... on every side is the boundless ocean." On landing,

the Austrians discovered John Dainoff, an English sailor from Greenwell, who had been castaway by the master of a sandalwood ship. They took him aboard and set sail, "almost in melancholy" to think that they were leaving behind a "primitive ... excellent" people without the benefit of Christianity.

Their visit excited "certain malignant calumnies" in the Austrian press to the effect that the crew of the Novara had been "guilty of most scandalous excesses and wanton robbery" while at Sikaiana. They were not the slightest grounds, such as "infamous aspersions", Scherzer noted, and not Austria's flag flew in distant oceans would she, "through the eyes of the German nation, receive the respect ... to which her intelligence, energy and her important influence



## Once, the slope was paved with bones

upon the progress of civilisation alike entitle her".

To this end, the Austrians despatched the warship *Fasana* on an oceanographic voyage to the South Pacific in 1893. The following year she spent six months in the Solomon Islands conducting a geological survey, and two years later the gunboat, *Albatross*, arrived in the group.

Charles Woodford, the newly-appointed Deputy Commissioner for the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, was frankly puzzled by their activities. "I cannot understand what these Austrian men-of-war are about up here," he reported to the Western Pacific High Commissioner, Sir John Bates Thurston. The Austrians erected a brick surveying mark on Ysabel (which was then still part of the German sphere-of-influence in the Solomon Islands), and sailed off to Guadalcanal to make observations of "earth heaviness".

On the morning of August 6, 1896, 27 bluejackets and junior officers, led by Baron Heinrich Foulon von Norbeck, left the *Albatross* to collect scientific and geological specimens during an ascent of the Lion's Head Mountain. Their leader was an eminent, 46-year-old geologist and ex-artillery officer, who had travelled widely in Asia Minor, Canada, and Australia.

The Sydney Morning Herald described the members of the expedition as "intrepid men who open-eyed to the dangers" plunged into the jungle, risking their lives "in the old quest for knowledge". They scaled the 5,543 ft summit successfully and on August 9 pitched their tents at the foot of a neighbouring peak, Mount Atuvé.

The following day, nine men returned to the coast because of illness, while Baron von Norbeck, Lieutenant Budik and several sailors, together with three bushmen whom they had managed to recruit as guides, began the ascent. What the Austrians failed to realise was that they were violating the sanctuary of Momolo; a mountain spirit in a vaguely human form who was thought to provide protection for the Guadalcanal people and their crops.

While von Norbeck's party hounded up the flank of Mount Atuvé, islanders began to drift into the base camp, bearing bananas and sugar cane. Seeing that security was slack they fell upon the hapless newcomers as they sat about their fires. One of the Austrian party was a

Guadalcanal guide, Johnny Paramatta (from Balesuna village which is present-day Suagi), so named because of his labour trade service in Australia.

"The bushmen who were at the camp," he recalled, "tried to steal the muskets of the white men. They killed one white man. Then the white men fired. I fired too. Many bushmen were killed. I killed five. I was wounded on the hand with an axe. Three white men were killed at the camp and one boy belonging to me." During the fierce ambushcade Midshipman Armand de Beaufort, who had been left in charge of the camp, was slain, two sailors were killed, and several petty officers severely wounded.

With the report of the first shots from the camp, the bushmen guides, who had been joined by some 20 of their fellows, attacked von Norbeck's party, seriously wounding the Baron and two others with tomahawks. Eventually they were driven off and Lieutenant Budik returned with the wounded to the base camp, where von Norbeck died. A detachment was despatched to the coast with the injured while the remainder of the party, unable to dig graves in the stony ground, enshrouded the dead in tent awnings.

Late in the afternoon of August 12,



The lone granite cross on the Guadalcanal coast.

Johnny Paramatta, suffering from two tomahawk wounds in his back and with a finger nearly severed, made his way on board the *Albatross* with a letter, written from Aroti by Lieutenant Budik, describing how the expedition had been treacherously attacked. A relief party was prepared immediately and joined by Deputy Commissioner Woodford who had just arrived from Gavutu on the schooner *Narovo*. They found the survivors encamped a short distance beyond the village of Thegona. The following day they started back to the coast, carrying one of the wounded on a litter as his skull had been cleft open and his brain was protruding through the gash.

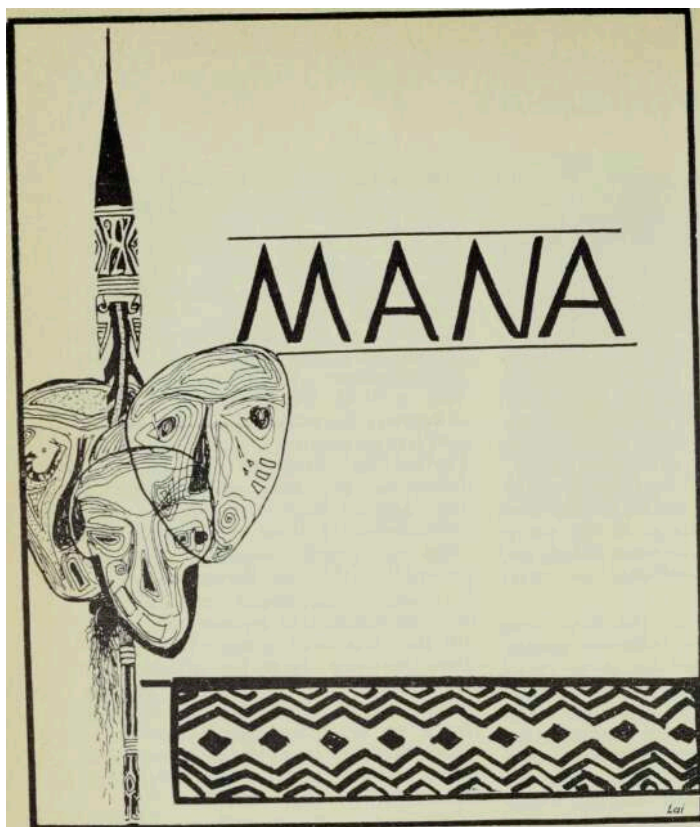
Another expedition, of 33 men, was despatched to recover the bodies of the murdered men. They made their way up the ridge dividing the Berande and Balesuna rivers but the jungle was so dense and the Austrian force so beset by fatigue and fever that honour was deemed to have been satisfied and the party returned to the sea.

On August 16 the *Albatross* sailed to Marau Sound, towing the schooner *Narovo*. One of the petty officers was in such a critical condition that it was decided to send one of Oscar Svenson's Marau Company schooners, the *Siskin*, to Cooktown, bearing reports of the massacre, rather than risk the man's life by taking him to sea on the *Albatross*.

Another Austrian warship, the *Leopard*, visited Tetere a short while later and erected a cross to the fallen men. In 1902 His Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Majesty presented Woodford with a jewelled snuff box in recognition of his services in the *Albatross* affair and with that the matter seemed closed.

However, eight years later Dr Northcote Deck of the South Seas Evangelical Mission led a party into the interior to discover the remains of the ill-fated expedition. Describing the spot where the bones were found, he wrote: "Once the slope was paved with bones, white, bleaching in the sun, where they were thrown in careless disarray after the gruesome feast of human flesh. But now the kindly year and kindlier bush had given them a shroud . . . Dust into dust. But few remain to tell the story of that day. A thighbone here, and a jawbone there, two or three skulls, and an old revolver lay scattered on the slope; all else had mouldered long ago."





In this first issue for 1974, MANA contains works by two of its most prolific contributors, Vanessa Griffen, from Fiji, and Konai Helu Thaman, from Tonga. Contributing for the first time are Hari Henderson, also from Tonga, and Western Samoans Tili Peseta and Sano Malifa.

### *Short Story*

## AT THE SEASHORE

By TILI PESETA

A FAINT salty breeze blows the thin lavalava against Pili's legs as he steps out of the brush on to the rocks. The familiar musty smell of mud, slaked with the derelict of infernal crawling invertebrates of the seashore makes him catch his breath once, then accommodating his sense to the smell, Pili inhales deeply. He has to be selective in the gulps of air he takes in. Pili squats on the rocks to wait.

The seashore is a peculiar and mysterious place. The smell of deep rotting seaweeds can be foremost once, then it recedes and one is conscious of the slightly warm air, a fleeting shadow across the grave; an illusion. It is the smell old people associate with death. This is the smell Pili is extremely conscious of as he waits. A slight thrill of apprehension starts up Pili's spine, a feeling of expectation, a fearful expectation of the unknown, but even that feeling is familiar. Lifelessly, Pili's

eyes search the horizon for his father's canoe.

It is midday, the time when the air is neither cool nor hot, a transitional stage when the atmosphere seems a blend of shadow and light. Legends tell that at midday, the ghosts pull up their boats on the shore after a night, a day, or a lifetime of fishing. Who knows how the dead measure time?

Now as Pili squats on the rocks, a still and silent figure alone with the ghosts of his ancestors, he wills himself to become one with his forefathers in the shade. To speak to the dead has been the dedication of his life. Now he sees moving forms, illusions of light reflected from off the sea and off the dark rocks. A shaft of diffused light thickens the atmosphere here and there, and now his body seems to be static, a puny vegetable, useless and non-functional as he emerges from the limitations and restrictions of this perishable

prison. His soul soars and he sees beyond the horizon, the intercourse of space and matter, the meeting place of the dead to the human form but the acme of life to the soul counterpart.

He sees the canoe that fills with the catch of all times, the nourishment that seems unconsumed. He sees the light-prowed canoe that skirts the sea effortlessly on a waterway that is smooth and fluid. He soars above, higher and higher. . . . But then, out of the afternoon breeze a voice caught in mid-sentence, a gust of wind created by a reclining wave disturbs Pili's reverie.

A canoe slides around the headland with the voice calling and the shadow beckoning to the illusion, the canoe that will never come. The canoe passes and is gone.

A lone woman passes by, looks at the silent, still figure on the rocks, shakes her head in sympathy and waddles on home. Little does she know that Pili is happy.



## Short Story

# CANDLES GLOWING ORANGE

By VANESSA GRIFFEN

JOHNNY opened his eyes slowly. The million little eyes in the mosquito net stared back at him. A bright bar of sunlight had shot through the curtains to shine on his face. Hot. He had to wake up. Then he remembered it was his birthday today. Quick, pull aside the mosquito net, look under the bed! There should be a present waiting for him, with a ribbon tying up its face.

Upside-down eyes saw only dust, cobwebs and last night's Phantom comic. His throat felt funny inside, he swallowed, and gave one last look. No present. He fell back on his pillow again, very quiet.

His eyes looked at the mosquito net, his ears picked up the noises of his mother's movements in the kitchen. She was making sandwiches for his father's lunch, and grumbling about the flies, and the butter melting in the heat.

He got out of bed and went into the kitchen, where he stood in the doorway, eyeing his mother timidly.

His mother's arms were big and dark and round. Johnny watched them move, shaking, to scoop up butter with the knife, then swing back to slap the butter onto the bread. Her arms moved back and forth and still she said nothing. She worked quickly. Butter, cheese, slap of bread—a sandwich. Johnny wished she would stop and say "Happy Birthday".

"Hurry up and have breakfast," she said abruptly. Johnny stared. "Then go and help your sister."

Furiously, he cut the biggest, thickest slices of bread that he could. He swallowed big mouthfuls, gulped down tea, hating his mother, hating birthdays, trying not to cry. "I'll run away, that's what. I'll run away till dark. That will show them."

Out the back door before his sister could stop him, he ran to his friend Arthur's place, and stood by the gate, looking in. Arthur lived in a white concrete house that had changed colour over the years to suit the faded green roof.

"Ss-st!" he called.

No reply. "Ss-st!" again. Finally, Johnny tried their special gang whistle, which was a bit like a lying fox's squeak in the night. It brought Arthur out, tousle-haired, looking fearfully over his shoulder.

"Where we going?" Arthur asked. "Tin boat. Quick, I side-stepped today."

"Me too. Let's go."

They ran down the street and through Mr Prasad's short-cut. His dog, that mad black-and-white patchy one, chased them. Johnny took off, clutching his hand-me-down trousers in case they fell off.

Arthur, wide grin full of gaps, was laughing at him.

"Shut up. That bloody bugger nearly got me," Johnny said. He felt much better for having said "bloody".

The tin boat was hidden under a bush. It was full of water, dirty leaves and wriggling mosquito larvae. They tipped out all the rubbish, and hauled it over the sea-wall onto the sand. The tide was out so they dragged the boat down to the water, making a trail in the sand that scattered all the little orange crabs. Zip!—they went into their holes. Johnny stuffed a few holes with the

red berries from the barka tree. They fitted perfectly.

They played in the water all morning. The tin boat kept tipping over, spilling them into the water. It was hot, and the salt dried on their arms and back. It was lunch time and they were hungry. But who wanted to go back to mothers and sisters and crying babies. And lunch.

Arthur had an idea.

"Look," he said. "Why don't we run away today? Com'on. Let's go!"

Johnny hesitated.

"Can't," he said. "Have to go home."

"Com'on. Don't be a baby!"

"I'm not a baby. I'm eight!"

He remembered his birthday again.

"Com'on then. We go . . ." Arthur was saying.

He saw his mother slapping butter over the bread, her back to him.

"OK. Let's go," Johnny said, and he started running along the sea-wall towards town.

## Resistance

By KONAI HELU THAMAN

We are like songs  
Sung out of tune  
You and I.  
We sit around  
And drink  
Beer and whisky  
Indifferent to the rain  
That brings life and colour  
And washes the dusty pavement;  
We talk about things  
That do not matter  
And dream of lives  
That are not ours.  
We are hostile  
To imagination  
And change  
And we cling  
To petty customs  
That uphold our right  
To maltreat our brother  
And strip him  
Of his human rights  
Because of an accident  
Of birth.

WHEN they came to the Botanical Gardens, they saw a Fijian boy in khaki trousers and a blue shirt, sitting under a frangipani tree.

"Hey, let's go and see what he's doing," Arthur said.

They crossed the road and went up to him. Head bent, he was absorbed in stringing together masses of white frangipani which were in a plastic bag beside him.

Johnny was the first to talk. "Hey bro, what you doing?"

The Fijian boy did not look up. "Making some leis."

"What you going to do with them?"

"Sell them." He held up a string of the flowers, all massed together, to see how long it was, tied a few knots and bit off the extra thread with his teeth.

"Where?"

"Oh, down by the waterfront," a hand waved vaguely towards town. "All the tourists come and they buy them."

Already he was making another lei, pushing the flowers along the string, twisting them into place. He looked very efficient, the two boys were impressed.

"Can we come too?"

"Sure. You help me first, but."

Eagerly, they sat down and began making leis. Theirs were straggly



ones, with bunches and gaps but the Fijian boy, his name was Tevita, laughed at them, a big white grin splitting his face, and straightened up. Johnny still felt apprehensive about being so far from home. Looking around at the green lawns and the lily pond, he knew he was in forbidden territory.

Tevita was perhaps 11 or 12. He took command of everything, speaking very fast.

"Come," he said, when they had finished. "Let's go now."

Sitting on the sea-wall, they waited for the tourist cruise boats to come in. Johnny watched the boats. Early afternoon, the sun was still high and the sea seemed hemmed in by the green hills, which curved around majestically to shelter the small white sailing boats. Tevita got down to pursue a tourist, then disappeared. The two boys sat dangling their legs and feeling very stupid holding all these flowers. A stray flower, pure white like a falling star, hit the water, disturbing the rainbow patterns of an oil slick.

"Here," a hand thrust two meat pies at them. Tevita climbed up, arranged his meat pie, tucked away his change, and carefully balanced a big bottle of lemonade between them. Then, quite calmly, he took out a packet of cigarettes.

"Want one?" Tevita asked, eyebrow lifted casually. Johnny could only shake his head and stare. He couldn't believe that Tevita would smoke.

Cupping his hands, Tevita lit his cigarette, then put it in his mouth. Cough, a few impressive spits in the water, then he settled down to smoke his cigarette and tell them how to sell leis.

"Look here," he said. "When they come off, you go up, quick, and ask if they want one. If they're old people, and smile, you charge 30 cents. They'll pay. If they don't, all right—20 cents."

**T**HE boat came. The tourists got off. The three were waiting, leis in hand. Tevita darted forward first, faded shirt mingled with bright cotton print; he was soon involved in sale. Johnny, big-eyed and wondering, looked around. They were surrounded by tourists. There were no faces, just coloured cotton dresses, bags, hats, cameras, perfume all around them. Without knowing it, he found his arm out crookedly, his voice saying—

"Ma'am, would you like one?" It wasn't his voice but a cheeky high-pitched monkey's.

It was an old lady with white curls and faded blue eyes he was talking

to. She looked at him, smiled a kind, crinkly smile, looked at the lei. Johnny waited, eyes bright, smile brilliant. "Come, come," he said, "only 20 cents."

"No, no thank you," she said softly. Then she turned, confused, to wait for someone to show her the way.

Somehow, Johnny sold his leis. His arms were empty; his pockets full. The tourists were wandering off towards the shops. Arthur came up. They brought out their money, gleefully, and counted it.

"Ssst!" It was Tevita across the road, beckoning them and pointing towards the tourists.

Still excited, they ran across the road to join him.

"Come," he said. "Carry their bags and things. You'll get maybe money or food."

Johnny had a sick moment of worry. This was too much. You couldn't wander around the shops. What if his mother knew . . . ? But Arthur was already walking off, so he ran to catch up.

They followed Tevita all afternoon. His thin bedraggled figure moved in and out of the crowd. He carried bags, pointed to shops, followed tourists, offering help.

"Come, sir, can I hold your bag?" he smiled, hand outstretched.

Someone said "no" and pushed him away a little. Tevita stepped back, smile gone, an ugly look coming over his face. "Bastards," he said under his breath. Then he walked off, to lounge against a shop window, waiting for someone else to come.

It was late. Johnny looked around for Arthur. He was wandering along behind some tourists.

"Ssst-t!" Johnny called.

Arthur joined him.

"Let's go. It's dark. Look," he pointed to a fading sun.

"I'll get into trouble." Thinking of home, he felt scared. What would his mother say? It was so dark, and

he had never been in town alone before.

Just as they were going Tevita called them.

"Hey, where you going now?"

"Home," Johnny said.

"Home?" He looked blank. "What for?"

"Tea. I have to, or I'll be in trouble. What about you?"

Tevita shrugged his shoulders.

"Me? I don't have to go home." He pointed up a dark street. "I'll go up there. Get some more flowers . . ."

Okay, see you," he said.

When they left him at the corner of the dark street, he was crouched down, and there was a brief orange flicker as he lit a cigarette.

**J**OHNNY felt uneasy the nearer he got home. The street lights had come on and he knew it was very late. Even before they got to his street, he could see his sister waiting for him. Cold guilt and fear rushed through him. What would his mother say? And the money. What could he do with it? It was too late to think of that now.

His sister yelled at him. "Hurry up. Mum's cross with you. You'd better watch out when you go home!"

He was quiet all the way home.

A warm square of light fell from the kitchen door and there was a lovely smell of cooking. He sidled in the back door and stood hesitantly on the door step, feeling exposed in the light. His mother's big shape was bent over the stove, stirring something in a pot. There was the most delicious smell in the room. The smell of chop-suey. His favourite dish.

Johnny stood there, big-eyed, guilty, his clothes dried stiff with the salt water.

His mother turned and looked at him.

"You naughty boy!" she said. "Where have you been?"

"Town," he said in a quiet, small voice, eyes down.

"What were you doing?"

"Went with Arthur. We . . . we just loafed around."

"Humpf," his mother snorted and turned back to the stove. "Anyway go and have your bath and change. Don't you know it's your birthday?"

Johnny had a shower and washed away all the salt. He soaped himself, enjoying the smell of the soap, as shivered under the onslaught of cold water. Clean clothes, a quick brush of the hair, and he was ready. Shyly he went to the table.

There was a cake, and on it flickered the light of eight candles glowing orange.

## MANA CONTRIBUTIONS

MANA is a vehicle for Pacific Islands' writers and artists to publish their work. It is an organ of the South Pacific Creative Arts Society. Its editorial committee comprises Islanders from Western Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, New Hebrides, the Solomons, American Samoa and the Gilbert Islands. Material for publication must be sent direct to MANA's editor, Marjorie Crocombe, South Pacific Creative Arts Society, Box 5083, Suva.



## THE ART OF PILIOKO

AT the opening of the new Chateau Royal Hotel in Noumea, New Caledonia, more than 1,000 guests visited the extraordinary complex that has been decorated by the Parisian decorator, Demachy who selected Pilioko to create a South Pacific atmosphere inside and outside the hotel. Aloï Pilioko created 100 original drawings inspired by Melanesian scenes, faces and attitudes with two drawings in each room. All the drawings were completed by Pilioko within eight months. He also did some tapestries in vivid colours for every floor outside the lifts. He made the large fresco on the roof of the hall and the restaurants depicting a traditional ceremony of welcome, the kava ceremony.



## Belching flame (To James K. Baxter)

By SANO MALIFA

*Now that you are dead man,  
the flat rock upon which you sat is mossed  
and weeds push the floorboards up inside  
the shed-house—did you have to die?  
What idiot star will the fractured-bodied  
world of the doomed-young  
follow up the winding gorge-edged path—  
upriver splintered flesh and brain,  
sensing no fear in the great depth below  
walking arm in arm to where  
no bone of man is buried?*

*I had wanted to meet you in a small  
park surrounded by marigold sun-dried  
hills where it's quiet:  
Or in a dim-lit pub in the afternoon—  
you talking, belching flame—  
and I listening sip slowly from  
the glass that reflects the withered  
face of a man yelling to be heard.*

*That day they lowered your boxed-body  
into the centre of the Maori heart  
up north, it was fine in Wellington.  
The wind blew the smell of dug-up  
earth through the window slits  
into this room—I nailed the newspaper  
clippings on the paining-flesh wall.*

*And now, my head has cleared itself:  
Hangover of the blind lost in his own  
darkness—your word has made me brave.*

*Clean bones awashed in memory,  
glitter from the river-bed grave.  
The Jerusalem you built will crumble:  
The ones who saw in you a spark  
of Lenin weeping will disperse  
to wherever they stumble from leading  
the short-cut into the abyss:  
Pity the hand that snatched—or tried to—  
the hot embers from where they burned  
the good sense inside the doldrum furnace,  
hoistering the flame that never ceased  
to burn, gripping the pain unflinching,  
so the parky-limbed and the timid bony  
fellas could stretch out shakeless  
in belly-sagged comfort awhile.*

*That same cry from the depth of troubledom:  
That switch blade flicks again:  
That howling of wind over tombs of stone:  
That cold fist driven solid into  
the lower abdomen, harder than shoe heel,  
and that shady wood is stripped naked.  
Branch that once gave shelter  
is empty now—to live is to endure  
the cold thrust of rain, to watch  
the dry wood bleed on porous ground.  
Death is the only rest-place  
where each man fails . . .*

(Continued over)



though now, your word has carved itself  
on granite rock Aeon Entity:  
Good image polished clean  
in each century rain—that was your  
natal wish. If your other voice  
has lost its polemic pitch—  
distortion of tractor and sleek festive scream—  
it is inevitable. They sleep soundly now.  
Eyeballs that refuse to focus  
on the binding web of fate—metal strand  
net that twists the breath  
from those entangled in it.  
I walk the normal distance to the void:  
Depth where all things spring from  
to hear the guttural lion roar rumble  
from the grave: 'Do not think the poor  
loves begging loves piss-hot poverty,  
or the shattered home kid prefers  
the hard floorboard to a family-warmed bed.  
I have spent my life a bloody substitute  
and your funky eyes are still shut-tight.'

Well man, you fought a good fight.  
In this world of money and glory,  
it is madness fighting to win.  
You said yourself no one can fight  
the world. If out of the barren waves  
another of your kind emerge to launch  
letter bombs at the slinky screwballs,  
they would still remain politely unmoved.  
It takes a fire between the legs  
to budge them—fire that burns a hole in steel.

Just last night they smashed a man's  
skull and kneecaps at Civic Square,  
then took off on bikies—wrath on wheels.  
Do we blame them? Mongrel, Black Power,  
Hell's Devil?—while their fathers get stoned  
on booze, these kids get stoned on speed.  
I have walked from where the tongue  
is silent to speak these words.

Simple enough to say the night  
is a dark angel. The quiet room yields  
a certain gratitude.  
Outside maybe a ghost prowls there:  
This place of skulls and bones  
where no mind is free of fear.  
The rich straddling fat-cushioned beds,  
cuddling ecstasy from woman breast  
and sensuous thighs lovely,  
dreaming—wealth soaring madly,  
japs the sky ribcage bugs the mind.  
It's cold now. I switch the heater on.  
Warmth for a body shivering somewhere.  
My father will hit the wall of heaven  
twice before he could understand:

In this great city dark tunnel somewhere,  
shrivelled-up legs knee the groin,  
flesh shrunk and head hunched-in between  
shoulder stumps, someone is performing  
the cold yoga terrible act. Act of  
the saints whose teeth clank like steel,  
whose fists are knots of iron unprised open,  
whose eyes watch the river of life  
flowing away slowly into the dark.  
Cursing at no one in particular—  
moans of the lost child  
needing open hands to home in.

Not difficult at all to imagine  
being born to love and to hate—  
pub and pulpit are where men congregate:  
To see the hovering dove through  
clear or beer glazed eyes, is not difficult  
at all to imagine. It is when the eyes  
refuse to see that the mind loses all contact.  
Man, your teaching is too humane,  
but I believe you. How you fought  
your war with fleas—too much.  
The little devils have populated  
the bed, coming from inside the warm  
fur coat of Spooky the Siamese cat.  
And each morning Gini sprays the bed  
with flea powder from the drug store.  
A futile attempt really because  
the hopping creatures are miles away  
before she could spread the sheets out.  
Good thing is that they don't touch me—  
dark skin smell must irritate them.

Ah well, it's good now to feel the quiet  
night around me. I cannot see through  
the curtains if other houses are lighted.  
I cannot see the thought running  
through Gini's head that gullies her brow  
now, lying by the fire asleep  
as the cat snuggles up cosily  
in the crotch of her thighs.  
I cannot tell where my own mind  
will take me—life is a mystery,  
I accept that. A great enigma . . .  
who can split the shell open  
and walk through without stumbling?

Outside now the grass is wet with rain  
no doubt and the silent morepork up the hill  
respects the dead. I think of water  
bursting from a crack in the mountain,  
meandering down the plain slowly, not  
knowing when the sun will suck it dry  
before reaching the stone-deaf sea.

## Heritage

By HARI HENDERSON

|   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| K | Ko e 'Otua mo Tonga ko hoku tofi'a.   |
| O | On this simple fact                   |
| E | Every citizen is informed.            |
| S | Symbolising unity,                    |
| I | Intertwined heredity,                 |
| L | Latent, grim complexity,              |
| A | Adopted Christianity.                 |
| O | On white ground, a red cross.         |
| T | Three swords, three stars, one crown, |
| O | Olive branch being whither born?      |
| N | Nobility is by abasement wreathed—    |
| G | Green ifi leaves encircle coronet     |
| A | Atop the shield. Motto:               |

"God and Tonga are my inheritance".



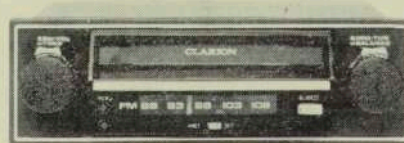
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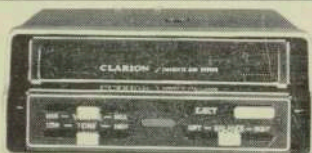
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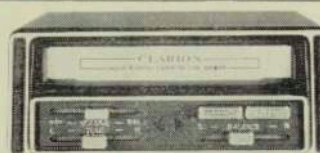
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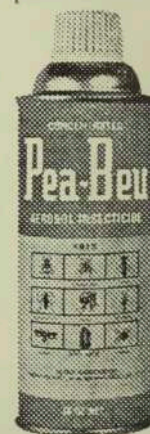
Four centuries ago flies were suspected of spreading tropical ulcers. Modern pathologists have proved they spread a whole list of infections, ranging from mild but unpleasant stomach upsets to infective hepatitis, bacillary dysentery, typhoid and persistent amoebiasis. Worse still, flies transmit crippling scourges such as cholera, smallpox, poliomyelitis, ophthalmia and trachoma. A highly efficient method of fly extermination is to use powerful Pea-Beu aerosol insecticide. A few short bursts of Pea-Beu in a room will kill all flies on the wing. The permeating action of Pea-Beu also spreads into hidden

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The Queen and Prince Philip arrive at Albert Park in Suva in December, 1953.

Fiji made the most of its first visit by a reigning British monarch when Queen Elizabeth visited the then Colony in December, 1953, while on the way to Tonga, New Zealand and Australia. PIM, of January, 1954, in word and picture captured much of the atmosphere of the visit. Since those golden days the Queen has made three further visits to Fiji, the last as recently as October, while en route to Sydney to open the Opera House.

Twenty years ago there was a possibility that France would get the New Hebrides. Leaks from secret discussions between Britain and France indicated that Britain was likely to withdraw from the Condominium. But the talks came to nothing for the two countries still have equal say in the affairs of the New Hebrides and the pandemonium continues!

## Yesterday

The New Year Honours List in January, 1954, included Mr G. R. Powles, CMG, High Commissioner of Western Samoa (now Sir Guy Powles, NZ's ombudsman), Mr J. H. Luxford, CMG, Mayor of Auckland and a former magistrate in Western Samoa, and Dr John Gunther, then Papua New Guinea Director of Medical Services, later to become Deputy Administrator in PNG and the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Papua New Guinea.

Fortnightly calls with the Tofua and Matua from New Zealand and up to 10 calls a year by freighters from Sydney, were promised Western Samoa by the Union Steam Ship Co of NZ Ltd, after discussions in Apia between the local Chamber of Commerce and the shipping line's island manager, Mr F. R. Wood. Mr Wood went to Apia after complaints about shipping connections, and efforts on the part of the chamber to encourage other shipping lines to call at Apia. Now both the Tofua and Matua have gone, and the USS Co no longer provides the service from Sydney. It services Western Samoa from NZ with

one container ship and conventional cargo ships. And a number of other lines now service Western Samoa as well.

Sly-grogging was big business in Apia 20 years ago. Terry Dunleavy, editor of the Samoa Bulletin did a pub crawl of Apia's many illegal liquor joints, accumulating a dozen or so bottles which he passed across to the Health Department for analysis. The "legal" beer sold by the government, had an average 5.6 per cent alcoholic content. The illegal brews went from as low as 7.2 per cent up to a whacking 19.6 per cent, sold in one of the "better" houses. All liquor was sold freely. Dunleavy estimated that about 125,000 bottles of illegal brews were sold annually, compared with 100,000 bottles sold through legal channels. Private operators near Apia were turning out the brew at the rate of 20 to 100 bottles a day, and selling it at 2/- a bottle. Widows and others were making a living from the industry.

Mr R. V. Kay, of the Maori Affairs Department, Auckland, was appointed Judge of the High Court and the Native Land Court in the Cook Islands. He was in Western Samoa between 1935 and 1938 as Commissioner of the High Court, Crown Solicitor and Crown Prosecutor. He succeeded Judge McCarthy, who retired, but remained a resident in the Cook Islands.

Mr Sylvester Leconte, described by Sydney newspapers as a rich mine-owner and planter from Noumea, was in Sydney in January, 1954, trying to buy a 12-passenger Avro Anson aircraft. He proposed to use the aircraft, if he was able to buy it, to set up a service within New Caledonia, using various district airfields built by the Americans during World War II.

A decision by the Commonwealth Government to relax import restrictions into Papua New Guinea meant an immediate big increase in trade with the territory. Above all, it meant more Scotch, more cigarettes and more luxury items generally for what PIM called the "ordinary type".

With Papua New Guinea now self-governing, it is interesting to recall that

20 years ago, the Legislative Council formed a committee to investigate and report on the composition of Legco. The Administrator, Brigadier D. M. Cleland, was to receive the report by January 31. After that it was unclear what would happen as he was to go on leave in February and not return till Easter.

The noted American anthropologist, Dr Margaret Mead, in January, 1954, left the Admiralty Islands, where she lived for seven months among the natives in the small village of Peri, on Manus Island. Twenty-five years before that, in 1928, she lived in the same village for six months, using it as a basis for a book, "Growing Up In New Guinea".

Dr H. V. Evatt, Leader of the Opposition in the Australian Parliament, protested very strongly because the Territories Minister, Mr Paul Hasluck (now Sir Paul Hasluck, and Governor-General of Australia) sold some small ships the Commonwealth Government bought in 1946, and proposed to sell more. Dr Evatt was External Affairs Minister in 1946. The combined losses of the small fleet up to June, 1952, were £727,000. Dr Evatt said it was "a deliberate act against the interests of Australia and the assets of Australia".

An ancient rite was enacted at a wedding in the Marquesas. The bride stepped over her prostrate male relatives and the groom likewise stepped over his female relatives. The flower girls, bridesmaids and bridegroom's attendants then followed. PIM's correspondent did not explain the origin of the practice.

The Orient Line returned to the Pacific with a flourish in the mid 1950s, following successful pilot voyages from Sydney and Vancouver and return, via Auckland, Suva, Honolulu and San Francisco with the Oronsay and the Orion. The first of these pilot voyages was in January, 1954. P and O also put ships on this Pacific run, which was later extended to include the North Pacific. P and O and the Orient Line, which eventually merged, now operate mainly cruise tours from Australia to the Island groups of the South Pacific.





## Books, Reviews, Writers

# FIRST SAMOAN NOVEL OF 'CLASSIC BEAUTY' SAYS A VETERAN NOVELIST

The world has waited a long time for the first publication of a Samoan novel. Among many reasons for the delay is that the author must of necessity write in English, and a secondary language is not the best to convey emotion.

Polynesians in general have not enthusiastically adopted the novel as an art form; it lacks the more direct communication of oratory or the visual arts and the consequent warmth of response.

Now that it has appeared the fore-runner, *Sons for the Return Home* proves wholly worthy of the extra attention its primacy focuses.

Polynesian in all its rhythms, and proudly so in its attitudes, it must I think, occupy a significant place hereafter in any evaluation of Samoan artistic attainments.

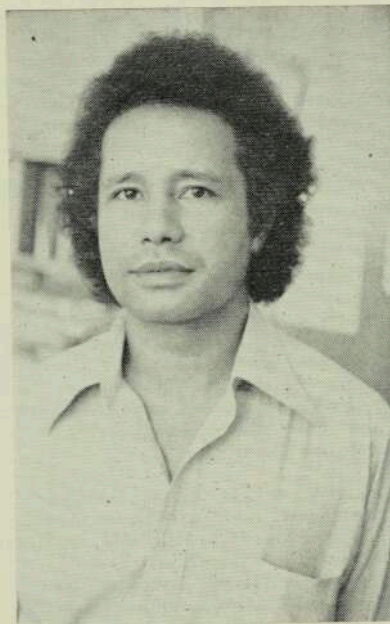
In his arrangement of data Wendt has made intelligent use of the legend which closes the Maui cycle with an incident so significant that one never quite appreciates its total meaning.

This is when Maui, to cap all his other great achievements, seeks to accomplish the death of Hine-Nui-te-Po, the Goddess of Death, the Great Woman of Night, and so confer the benefits of the terrestrial immortality upon mankind.

Confounded by her very immensity, he determines upon an interior assault, and coming upon her carelessly asleep, enters at the great exposed vulva, wriggling so determinedly that avian onlookers shriek with laughter, waking the goddess who rubs out Maui's life between thumb and forefinger.

Exile is a kind of death, and Wendt's book is a story of exile, the effects of which his hero tries to offset by a surrender to the transports of love. The exile is from Samoa to New Zealand for the period of the hero's education; the desperate love is with a *papalagi* (white) girl, and the story rings with truth.

Wendt uses the convention of writing the entire book without naming any characters; somewhat after the



Albert Wendt . . . the first Samoan novelist

style of Stephen Crane in *The Red Badge of Courage*, but even more assiduously. It has the effect of showing the problem to be of more than individual import, but such a poetic scheme does create a few problems—including some minor ones for the reviewer.

In the establishment scenes at the beginning of the book confusion results between the several generations, in the earlier of which a mother, a father, a grandfather, a younger brother can be confounded with later scions. But a book that requires no effort seldom makes demands upon memory either, and despite an initial irritation I think his method right.

Some bitterness erupts:

Most *papalagi* New Zealanders (his hero thinks) talked of racial integration, but what they wanted

was assimilation, the conversion of Polynesians into middle-class *papalagi*. The process was one of castration, the creation of Uncle Toms.

Returning to Samoa an adult he finds a different humanity:

When they left the customs area their relatives and friends swarmed upon them with their incessant warm flowing noise, their utterly open feel and smell and sound, like honey-bees bringing nectar to a nest. His parents and brother opened themselves joyously to the welcome but he discovered he couldn't, not completely. He watched himself trying to relax, trying to cope with so fervent a welcome from his one remaining uncle, his aunts and their children and their children's children, cousins and more cousins, relatives acquired through history and marriage and their relative's friends, and men and their wives and relatives who had known his parents, and many village elders: a world of people he could not hold, embrace, encompass, contemplate all at once and in that breadth of time. It didn't seem real. They kissed him, strung lei round his neck, fingered his clothes and body, talked to him all at the same time.

The extended family is the most obvious of the sacrifices the Island must make when he chooses exile and it is a sacrifice bigger, perhaps than he himself knows. It's many generations since the *papa* made the change himself; this borne in on me with a peculiar force for my grandmother's name Wendt, too, a name not uncommon on the North Sea coast of Germany, through some sea-wanderer long ago, in Tonga or Samoa.

But a possible distant consanguinity is not the reason for my praise, this is not, indeed, to be stinted.

I think he could have done a lot



more basic research; a most significant incident rests shakily upon a hawk which was not a bird introduced to New Zealand, as Wendt believes, but native; and upon the most un-sheeplike reaction of sheep to its presence overhead.

Where humans are concerned, his integrity is close to absolute; he himself describes this novel as "a simple story", but love stories are seldom simple and this has a classic beauty. —*Olaf Ruhen.*

(SONS FOR THE RETURN HOME, by Albert Wendt, Longman Paul Ltd. Cased editions \$3.95; paper \$1.50).

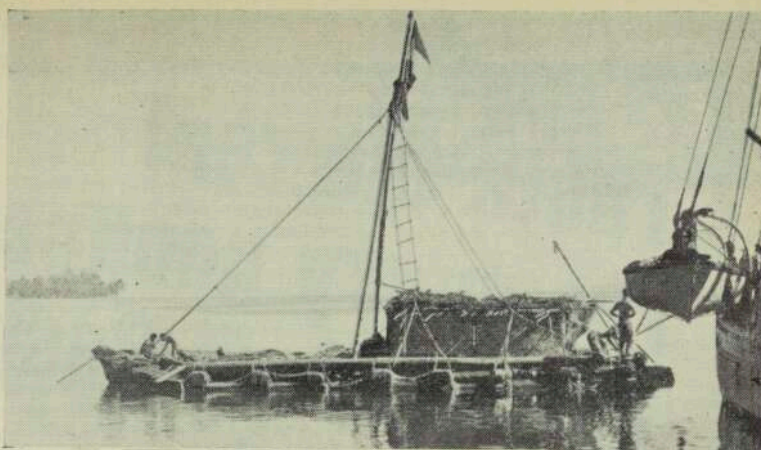
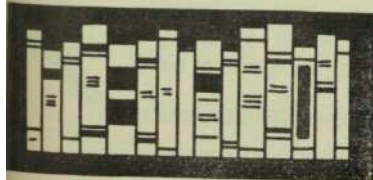
## CUT-PRICE TEXT BOOKS FOR PNG

Selected British textbooks would become available to Papua New Guinea at reduced prices under arrangements just made in London according to the British Consul in Port Moresby, Mr Gordon Slater.

"These are standard textbooks chosen both for academic merit and their suitability for developing countries," he said. "They will enable students at Papua New Guinea's two universities, as well as other serious readers, to buy textbooks covering a wide range of subjects at between one-half and one-third of the cost of standard editions. They are published under the imprint of ELBS which stands for both Educational Low-Priced Books Service and The English Language Book Society."

Papua New Guinea is the 74th country to be offered the ELBS books. The decision to offer them to this country was agreed between the Book Development Council (the export division of the Publishers' Association) and the Overseas Development Administration, which, in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, manages Britain's overseas aid programme.

The plan is operated by the British Council and financed by the ODA from British Government aid funds. This year the ODA is providing something like \$800,000 to support the venture in the developing countries.



First of the modern drift voyagers, the Kon Tiki arriving at Papeete on August 28, 1947.

## Settling Polynesia by computer

In September, 1936, PIM reported the arrival at Borabora, Society Islands, of four men who had drifted there in a yacht from Honolulu, a distance of some 2,500 miles.

The yacht, which had an auxiliary engine, had been on a pleasure cruise out from Honolulu when the engine failed, adverse winds sprang up, and she was swept out of sight of land.

For the next 65 days, PIM said, the vessel was "the plaything of winds and currents". But as she had been used just previously for a long voyage and was "reasonably well-equipped with water and tinned food", her crew survived their drift to Borabora without great hardship.

The story of this 65-day drift in an almost due north-south direction is recalled here because, according to the findings of an unusual new book on Pacific voyaging, it should never have happened.

The new book, entitled *The Settlement of Polynesia: A Computer Simulation*, is the work of a team of scholars, the chief ones being Michael Levison, of the Department of Computer Science at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario; R. Gerard Ward, Professor of Human Geography at the Australian National University, Canberra; and John W. Webb, Professor of Geography at the University of Minnesota.

The team used a computer to try to throw new light on the celebrated "Polynesian problem" that has puzzled and fascinated Pacific

specialists from Captain Cook to the present day.

Specifically, the authors wanted to try to establish the most likely paths of migration into and within Polynesia, and whether the Polynesians discovered their islands by deliberate, navigated voyages of exploration, or whether they found them through accidental drifts.

The authors programmed a computer so that both navigated and drift voyages in the Pacific could be simulated. This involved dealing with as many as possible of the factors that "affect the course and survival of a small vessel and its crew when drifting at sea without motor power".

Factors taken into account were: changes in the force and direction of winds over time and space; the direction and speed of currents (or surface drift); the sailing qualities and seaworthiness of an imaginary set of vessels; the location of reefs, islands and coasts; and the crews' chances of survival.

For wind data, for example, the authors used information provided by the Marine Division of the Meteorological Office at Bracknell, England. This information is assembled in the preparation of monthly meteorological charts of the Pacific. It is based on monthly summaries of observations from British naval and merchant vessels between 1855 and 1938 for five-degree squares of the Pacific's surface.

The Bracknell information indicates



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## HOW THE COMPUTERS 'DRIFTED'

how often winds blow from 16 points of the compass for each of 13 forces of the Beaufort scale, plus calms and variable winds. However, for some five-degree squares, this information is not available, so the authors had to aggregate observations for adjacent squares and "apply them to the whole area".

The authors devote several pages to explaining how they used their intricate data. Suffice it to say that they chose 62 different starting points in and near Polynesia for simulated drift voyages; that they started two drift voyages from each point for each day of a 366-day year; and that they simulated a total of 46,848 drift voyages from those points. In addition, more than 50,000 other drift voyages were simulated to take account of such things as wind shifts. And 8,052 "navigated voyages" were made from 11 starting points.

The most positive of the authors' computerised findings are that there are several areas in the Pacific where the probability of making a successful drift voyage is very high (20 per cent or more). These areas are: from Hawaii to the Marshall Islands; Tonga to Fiji; Samoa to Wallis Island and on to the Ellice Islands; Caroline Island (Line Group) to the northern Cooks and Tokelaus; Pitcairn to Mangareva to the eastern Tuamotus; and Rapa to the Austral Islands, Tuamotus and southern Cooks. In each of these areas, the contact is approximately south-east to west, except in two cases where it is north-east to west.

Areas of moderate and high contact probability (five per cent to 10 per cent and more) are the same as those already described, except that the pattern within Polynesia is intensified and there are some extensions. The extensions include: Fiji to Central Melanesia; Socorro Island (off northern Mexico) to the Line Islands; and Easter Island to Pitcairn and the Marquesas.

When low contact probabilities (one to 4.9 per cent) are considered, the only links between Fiji and the Ellice Islands appear for the first time.

The most striking features of all the drift experiments were that New Zealand remained isolated from all other areas; there were no contact probabilities between South America and Polynesia (unless voyages from South America were computed to begin 300 or 400 miles from the South American coast); and there

were only a few south to north and north to south contacts, all of them quite short.

The isolation of New Zealand quite surprised one of the authors, who once saw coconut palms being washed up in northern New Zealand from somewhere in the Pacific.

The lack of drift contact probabilities from South America will also surprise many people, especially as the Las Balsas expedition has again demonstrated that balsa rafts can drift from Ecuador to Australia.

Finally, the drift voyage from Honolulu to Borabora, recorded in PIM, seems to prove beyond doubt that long north-south drift voyages can happen regardless of what the computer might say.

In the light of the three foregoing considerations, it is difficult to accept the conclusions that Messrs Levison, Ward and Webb have drawn from their experiments. These are:

1. Drift voyages are unlikely to have been responsible for the settlement of Eastern Polynesia, either from the east or the west.

## SAILING SHIPS' WAR WITH THE HORN

Until Sir Francis Chichester sailed single-handed round Cape Horn in his Gypsy Moth IV, few people over the last half-century gave much of a thought to that greatest of all challenges to mariners in the days of sail. To a certain extent, Chichester denigrated the Horn and its dangers. Was it such a challenge to the big square-riggers when an elderly man could take it on in a 57 ft ketch? Just how great was his feat and why the seamen of old, who had rounded the Horn, were never tired of boasting about it, is told graphically and with great detail by that deep-sea adventurer Alan Villiers in *The War With Cape Horn*. First published in 1971 and now out as a Pan paperback, Villiers' book tells the whole story of the battles lost and won with the Horn. Many of the famous sailing ships tell their own stories in their logs many of which Villiers found by chance in an old aeroplane hangar in Middlesex. (*The War With Cape Horn*, by Alan Villiers, Pan, \$1.50.)



2. Drift voyages from Eastern Polynesia are unlikely to have resulted in the settlement of Hawaii, New Zealand or Easter Island.

3. "Some element of purposeful voyaging was necessary for prehistoric man to reach the outer [Polynesian] groups."

The view of this reviewer is that no man, prehistoric or otherwise, ever made a purposeful voyage towards any goal unless he knew or suspected it was there.

It therefore follows that, if drift voyages to the outer edges of Polynesia did not show up in the Levison-Ward-Webb experiments, this should not be interpreted to mean that such voyages did not occur in prehistoric times. It simply means that data on abnormal, perhaps freakish, conditions in the Pacific that carry palm trees to New Zealand and disabled yachts from Honolulu to Borabora are not on record at Bracknell, England, for feeding into the L-W-W computer.

In short, the L-W-W book does not seem to throw any new light on the "Polynesian problem". If anything, it obscures it by drawing dubious conclusions from inadequate evidence; and also by making an occasional assertion that is not based on any evidence at all.

An instance of the latter occurs on page 47 where the authors say it is unlikely that fishing or trading vessels in prehistoric Columbian times ever ventured sufficiently far from the South American coast to get clear of the coast-hugging Humboldt Current, but that if they did "there is little reason to believe they could not have regained the coast . . . had the crew so wished".

This, to put it bluntly, seems like wishful thinking to support anti-Heyerdahl preconceptions.

The fact is that well-fitted ships have frequently been carried well clear of the South American coast in storms, and there are several instances of derelicts having been drifted thence all the way to French Polynesia.

One such derelict, the steel-hulled Dagonar, passed within a short distance of Easter Island in 1917 and finally came to rest at Mopelia to the west of Tahiti and Raiatea.

If the Dagonar had been a disabled balsa raft of prehistoric times,



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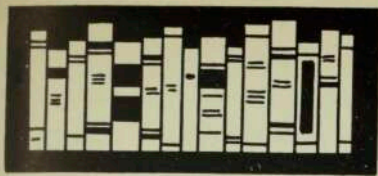
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59





## PNG LEGENDS IN COLOUR

it might well have carried some South American Indians to Easter Island or the islands further west. If they, in turn, had established a colony wherever they made the land, they could later have provided more hapless drift voyagers for a further excursion westward.

So news of the existence of land in the Eastern Pacific could have been carried to the west by a few people who originated in South America. And those who originated in south-east Asia could later have made deliberate voyages to the west against the prevailing winds in search of them.

This, at any rate, seems a more logical view on the settlement of Polynesia than the principal conclusion in the new book of that name. And it would neatly solve the problem of how the sweet potato got into Polynesia!

All of which goes to show that, despite the strictures made here about the new book, it is one that will stimulate all those who lie awake o' nights wondering where the Polynesians came from, and how they progressed from point A to point B.

The authors, moreover, deserve the highest commendation for their ingenious new treatment of an old problem and for their lucid discussion on it.—*Robert Langdon.*

(THE SETTLEMENT OF POLYNESIA: A COMPUTER SIMULATION, by Michael Levison, R. Gerard Ward and John W. Webb. Australian National University Press, Canberra. \$A8.95).

● If you want to learn how to build a new nation and how to discharge the duties of a good citizen, go to the Bible, says the Bible Society to New Guineans and gives the guidelines in a scripture booklet which is being distributed in the country's three major languages to coincide with the attainment of self-government. The booklet, *Building a Nation*, contains passages from Psalm 67 and the New Testament relating to citizenship and national life that are relevant to a forming nation. The book is attractively designed and features colour photographs of Papua New Guinea scenes. Fifty thousand copies were printed but before the first consignment reached PNG there was a request for a further 75,000.

Kurt Pfund and Rigby Limited have done it again! Yes, another book of surprisingly-pleasing prints of Kurt's very pleasing paintings. The book is *Legends of Papua New Guinea*, published by Rigby Limited and prepared from paintings Kurt Pfund has done over a period of time, most in private collections, with accompanying stories by Jack McCarthy. And the result is highly successful, beautifully printed in Hong Kong and a gift at \$4.95. The book is published by Rigby in conjunction with Robert Brown and Associates in Papua New Guinea.

I have said before all I can say about Kurt's paintings: they are in themselves not only pleasing to the eye, colourful and exciting, a record of life in Papua New Guinea. I consider that they are the visual captivation of the spirit of the people among whom Kurt has chosen to live, and of all the hordes of paintings I have seen by artists in New Guinea (either there for a long time or just passing through) his are among those of three or four which in my opinion are outstanding, and hold the spirit of a people as well as being an interesting representation of physical form. The book is worth buying for the prints in it alone.

Jack McCarthy is always readable. I find him readable even on those occasions when I disagree with him. At this time, however, there is nothing with which to disagree for the legends which share the book are written convincingly and have a genuine atmosphere. They have been re-told in easily-read English which retains an aura of the verbal recounting which Jack must often have heard and the sounds of the telling of which in many districts of Papua New Guinea will remain in my auditory memory forever.

For those not fortunate enough to have heard the recounting of legends by the old men of the village, Jack McCarthy has given them the nearest approach I have come upon yet of the real thing.

There is an interesting list of acknowledgements of source material, and no attempt to indicate anything like private possession of the legends. This acknowledgement of sources, besides sustaining the authenticity of the material, is a bibliography of interest to anyone wishing to study further this facet of Melanesian life.

The combination of Jack McCarthy's authentically-told legends

with Kurt Pfund's skilful paintings make a book worth having, and a book which makes a better reminder of Papua New Guinea than some of the spurious artifacts and hand-crafts parading as genuine and offering their travesty at high prices.

Indeed, the indigene who does not buy the book as a record of his own culture may one day regret not having done so. I recommend *Legends of Papua New Guinea*, Paintings by Kurt Pfund, Text by Jack McCarthy to residents leaving Papua New Guinea, and those who will live there for the rest of their lives, for memories of what may be passing away, and to those who are finding Papua New Guinea for the first time as an authentic introduction to something more than merely its moral life.—*Peter Livingston.*

(LEGENDS OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA. Paintings by Kurt Pfund, text by Jack McCarthy. Rigby Ltd. \$4.95.)

## Collecting Books

THERE'S good practical common-sense in Seumas Stewart's *Book Collecting: A Beginner's Guide*, for anybody with even a small collection of books. While he's entertaining on such exotica as collecting fine bindings and first editions, which is not open to all of us, his real value is in giving us basic information on caring for books and indexing them, and telling us about page sizes and abbreviations to be found in catalogues. About indexing, for instance: "Elaborate methods may profitably be ignored. A man who is sufficiently intelligent to become a book collector should have wit enough to devise his own author and title card-index system. Even if it is an ill-favoured thing it will be his own and he will know how to use it." About mutilation of endpapers: "One of the worst crimes committed against books. Fear of black magic seems still to linger in the minds of apparently civilised people. When they come to sell books on which their names have been written, they are so terrified lest the names fall into the hands of sorcerers who will work evil against them that they tear out the endpapers which bear the names." The handsomely-produced volume is published by David and Charles, our copy from A. H. and A. W. Reed Pty Ltd, \$8.50.





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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—JANUARY, 1974



# Pacific Transport

## MUD FLIES WHEN AIRLINE HEAVIES FIGHT FOR SAIPAN-JAPAN ROUTE

From a Saipan correspondent

The right to operate a direct air service between Saipan and Japan has developed into a battle, bitter at times, between two powerful heavyweights—Pan American World Airways and Continental Air Micronesia. A third applicant for the route, Northwest Orient Airlines is considered to have little chance.

In the final public hearing before the US Civil Aeronautics Board, PAA received some solid support from Trans World Airlines, the CAB Bureau of Operating Rights, the CAB administrative law judge, Mr Milton H. Shapiro, and four congressmen. But eight congressmen, representing the official position of Congress, spoke strongly in favour of Continental Air Micronesia.

There is obviously too much at stake for a clean fight. Continental alleged bribery by PAA, while PAA countered with allegations of pressure by Continental. Both airlines admitted that "lobbying" had taken place, but they strongly denied anything improper was done.

Continental produced a letter signed by four members of the Tinian Municipal Council, saying that the men had supported a recent council resolution favouring PAA because a "representative" of PAA had promised them free trips to Singapore and Japan. Later, however, the PAA attorney produced a telegram, signed by the same four members, repudiating the earlier letter, and alleging that a Continental Air Micronesia employee had attempted to mislead them.

While it is unlikely that the charges and counter-charges will affect the final decision, the chairman of the CAB, Mr Robert D. Timm, said that the board would have to look into them.

Northwest Orient stood on the sidelines during the mud-slinging. Its main argument to be allocated the route was similar to that advanced by PAA in its own cause—it serves Japan at present and has experience in the Orient.

Trans World Airlines sent an attorney to argue briefly in favour of PAA. TWA does not want the route itself, but opposes the entry into Japan of a third US carrier.

Continental attorney, Mr Lee M. Hydeman, argued that the CAB Bureau of Operating Rights and Judge Shapiro failed to give sufficient weight to the economic development of all six districts of Micronesia. Continental also needed the route to ensure its profitability.

"Without access to Japan Continental could not expand its (Trust Territory) service", he said. "Indeed, it would probably have to reduce its services".

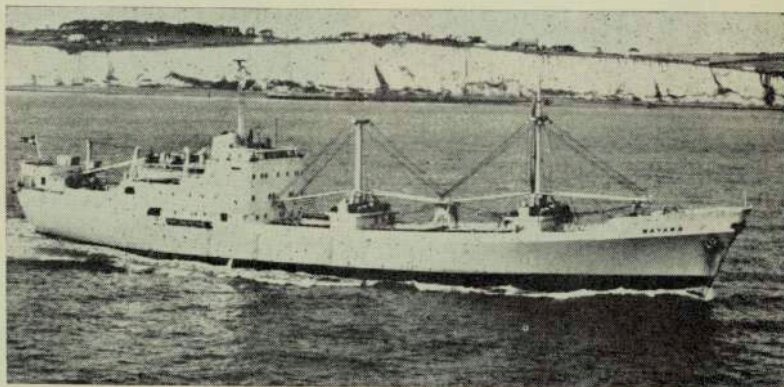
PAA and Northwest Orient each immediately offered to buy out Continental.

A number of other parties also gave evidence. Air Pacific Inc (not the Fiji-based Air Pacific) asked for a licence restriction to prevent the entry of another carrier on the Saipan-Guam route. The Pacific Islands Development Commission executive

secretary, Mr Andrew Gerakas, said the commission had passed a resolution asking that the CAB consider the development of all six districts of Micronesia, and the expressed wishes of the Micronesian people. The commission also urged the CAB to act as quickly as possible.

Mr Kurt Moylan, Lieutenant-Governor of Guam, said that from the point of view of Guam the only carrier to consider seriously was PAA.

The last stage of the public hearing was known as "oral argument". The CAB will now go over the details and come to a decision, or opinion. This opinion will then be drafted into a proper form for release, a procedure which can take from six weeks to two months, according to Mr Timm. Additional time may have to be given to other departments and agencies for comment. Thus, it could be well into 1974 before the case finally goes to President Nixon, who will award the licence—that's if he is still President!



Sofrana-Unilines has sold two of its ships—the Capitaine Kermadec and the Capitaine Wallis. The Capitaine Kermadec, which was on the New Zealand-Papua New Guinea service, will be replaced early this year by the recently-purchased Capitaine La Perouse formerly the Bayard which is pictured above. The Capitaine Wallis, which serviced New Caledonia and the New Hebrides, from New Zealand, was scheduled to make her last run late in December. In the meantime the service will be operated by two ships, the Capitaine Tasman and the Capitaine Cook.



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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—JANUARY, 1971





All Rarotonga turned up to greet Air New Zealand's DC-8 and despite the rain there were few solemn faces in this section of the crowd.

## The Cooks are in the jet age

The Cook Islanders have had few, if any, chances to commission new air services with ceremony. But they made up for it on November 26, and again on December 1, when the two new services were inaugurated. And there is a third chance coming up on January 28 when the Queen officially opens Rarotonga's new jet airport.

On November 26, Cook Islands Airways' Britten Norman Islander launched the Rarotonga-Aitutaki service. There was a brief ceremony at Rarotonga, when a VIP party boarded the aircraft for the 140-mile flight to Aitutaki. At Aitutaki, they were welcomed by the Resident Agent, the Island Council, Ui Ariki (a body of chiefs who are traditional leaders), and a guard of honour formed by children from the secondary and primary schools.

Later there was a Cook Islands' style feast and a dancing exhibition. The island councillors and the Ui Ariki were taken for a flight.

Airstrips are being developed in three of the southern islands—Atiu, Mangaia and Mitiaro, to link into the local service.

Premier Albert Henry was on hand to welcome the first Air New Zealand DC8 jet flight from Auckland on December 1. It was estimated that more than half Rarotonga's population of 11,000 turned out to watch the jet land in wet weather. But the weather did not dampen the spirits of the islanders, who welcomed the jet with song and dance. Among the New Zealand party were the Minister of Civil Aviation, Dr Martyn Finlay, the Minister of Tourism, Mrs Tirikatene-Sullivan, and the chairman of Air New Zealand, Sir Geoffrey Roberts.

*Mr L. A. (Joe) Lawton, who navigated the first aircraft to land on a newly-laid airstrip at Rarotonga about 30 years ago, notched another "first" on December 2, when he navigated an Air New Zealand DC8 jet to Rarotonga's new airport. This flight inaugurated the Auckland-Rarotonga return service. And he was back in Auckland the same evening.*

*In the "good old days" his trips to the Cook Islands and back took 10 days, including a three-day stopover at Rarotonga. And those early flights, by the Royal New Zealand Air Force, covered part of what was to become the Coral Route when TEAL (now Air New Zealand) launched the Auckland-Tahiti flying-boat service.*

*The first flight, in 1944, in a RNZAF twin-engined Lodestar, carrying the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, was via Fiji, Western Samoa, Penrhyn and Aitutaki.*

*After World War II, the NZ National Airways Corporation (NAC) took over the Islands ser-*



Joe Lawton.

*vice from the RNZAF. Mr Lawton joined NAC as a navigator, flying in DC3s through the islands to Rarotonga. He joined Air New Zealand in 1951.*

## Fiji union's triumph and troubles

Taniela Veitata, secretary of the Fiji Waterside Workers' and Seamen's Union won solid pay increases and new fringe benefits for Fiji seamen employed by Sofrana-Unilines, then failed in an attempt to get his recently formed union registered.

The registration attempt failed just as he announced he would serve on employers a claim for a basic

wage of \$1 a hour for dockers and seamen.

Mr Taniela Veitata was secretary of the Fiji Dockworkers' and Seamen's Union, which was deregistered in August for failure to submit annual returns to the registrar as required by the Trade Union Ordinance.

The agreement covering the Sofrana-Unilines seamen was signed in





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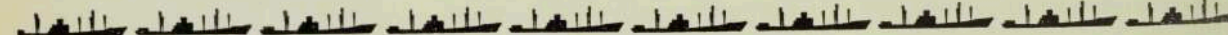
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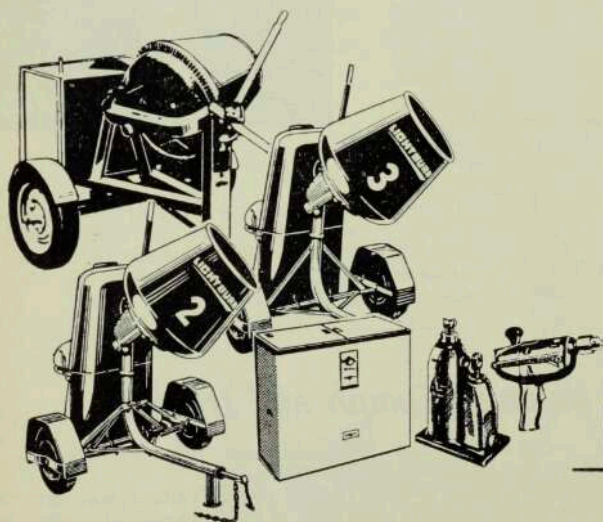
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Sydney, with officials of some militant Australian left-wing unions looking on. They were the Seamen's Union, the Waterside Workers Federation and the Firemen and Deckhands' Union. It provides for a basic monthly salary of \$134, up to \$22 on the previous rate.

Other new monthly salaries, with the old rates in brackets, are: boatswain and electrician, \$171 (\$151); chief cook, \$160 (\$151); chief steward, \$151 (\$131); shipwright, able seamen, greaser No 1, \$144 (\$128); sailors and greasers, \$134 (\$112).

It is calculated that the increases will cost Sofrana-Unilines about \$1,000 a month for each of its four ships.

The fringe benefits include insurance, under an accident benefit contract registered in Marseilles. For a death by accident on board, the payments are \$6,000 for officers' dependants and \$3,700 for crew dependants. For permanent total disability through an accident on board the payments are \$20,000 for officers and \$16,000 for seamen. The men now get 35 days annual leave instead of 24 days.

The salary increases are above the minimum eight per cent allowed by the Fiji Prices and Incomes Board, but

as the shipping company is based outside Australia, the Fiji guidelines do not apply.

The agreement which was signed on November 13, will be effective for 12 months.

Back in Fiji, the Registrar of Trade Unions, Mr Raman Kurup, refused to register the union led by Mr Veitata. He also refused to register another maritime union, the Fiji Maritime Workers' Union, as an alternative. The application to register the latter union was made by Mr Isireli Vuibau, now the Mayor of Suva, and Mr Jone Banuve.

Mr Kurup refused to register the unions because their constitution did not comply with the Trade Unions Ordinance. His office advised that either union could be registered—it depended on which represented the most watersiders and seamen, and whether the constitution was in line with the ordinance.

Mr Veitata said his union would be registered because it had the most members. The assets of the de-registered union would be transferred to the new union when it was registered.

Mr Veitata, at first, was unperturbed about the failure of the new union to gain registration. He said he

would lodge the log of claims on the authority of the new union's first meeting. Later, he added he would not serve the log on shipping companies until his union was registered. The claim for \$1 an hour was 58c an hour more than the existing rate. The previous union won 42c an hour after its month-long strike in 1971.

Benefits for PNG dockers are also on the way. A roster system, a common pool of employment and attendance money of \$1 a day to casual watersiders who attend pick-up and are not employed, are among recommendations of a board of inquiry to the PNG Government. The board was appointed to investigate the system of employment on the Port Moresby waterfront. The cabinet has endorsed the board's recommendations.

The board also recommended a levy, to pay for the new benefits of the 7c a ton on all cargo loaded or discharged by Port Moresby watersiders.

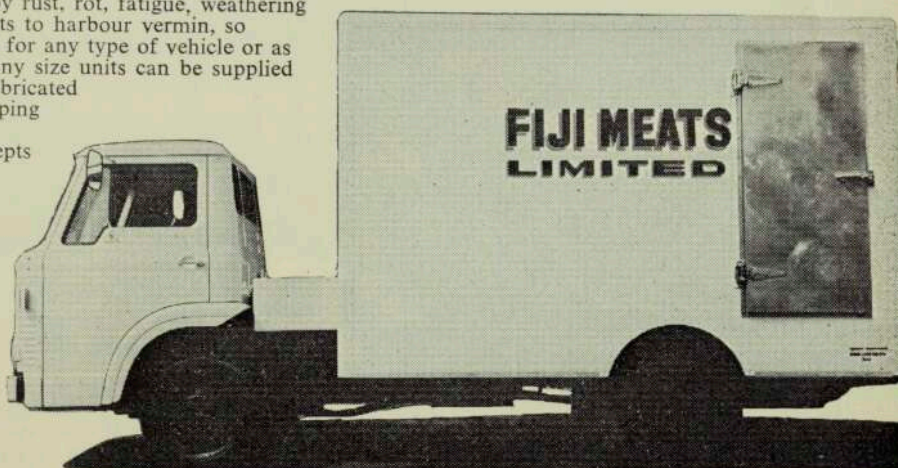
The board said that after introduction of the new benefits there should be an investigation into the system of employment of permanent watersiders, and that licensed stevedores be required to keep detailed information about the deployment of watersiders.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—JANUARY, 1974



## FIJI AND UK AGREE OVER AIR ROUTES

Fiji's airline, Air Pacific, gets rights in British Pacific territories in return for confirming the BOAC trunk route through Fiji, under an agreement recently initialled by Fiji and Great Britain. British Airways, under the agreement, may operate from London, through specified intermediate points in the US, to Nadi, and onward to Australia and New Zealand. Fiji is able to operate through specified intermediate points to Funafuti, Tarawa and Honiara, and beyond to Majuro, Nauru, Papua New Guinea and Australia.

The initialled agreement is subject to the approval of both governments. BOAC and Air Pacific have been operating over the various routes for several years. Previously Britain negotiated air landing rights on behalf of Fiji. Now that Fiji is independent she is negotiating rights for services, which in fact, have been in existence for years, on her own behalf.

## AUSTRALIANS BUY INTO FIJI CRUISE CO

Australian interests have taken up 20 per cent of the issued capital of Fiji Line Ltd, which plans to operate inter-island cruises this year with a 2,500 ton passenger ship. The Australian companies are Northern Shipping and Stevedoring Ltd (jointly owned by P & O and Mount Isa Mines), Howard Smith Ltd and Adelaide Steamship Co Ltd.

John Swire and Sons Ltd, London, and Partnership Pacific Ltd (a merchant banker) reduced their holdings in Fiji Line Ltd to allow Northern Shipping and Stevedoring Ltd to buy in. The amount of equity owned and controlled in Fiji will be 50 per cent.

Fiji Line Ltd will take delivery of its ship now being refitted in Europe, in July or August. The line plans to run about 50 week-long cruises a year over a circuit covering Levuka, offshore islands round Viti Levu, Lautoka, Savusavu and Taveuni.

## TONGA-JAPANESE AIRLINE PLANNED

King Taufa'ahau Tupou of Tonga and All Nippon Airlines, of Japan, have agreed in principle to set up a jointly owned Tongan-Japanese airline. The king visited Japan in November as the guest of Mr Ryokichi Sasakawa, a director of All Nippon Airlines, who is honorary consul-general for Tonga in Tokyo.

He said that ultimately Japan Air Lines might fly to Tonga, via Hawaii, with jumbo jets. This would open up a new route for the rapidly-growing

Japanese tourist market. Tonga would need to lengthen the present strip at Fuaamotu from 6,400 to 10,000 feet to handle the big jet aircraft. New hangar facilities and staff housing would be needed at Fuaamotu.

Talking about the proposed regional services from Tonga the king said routes could be established to Western and American Samoa, the Cook Islands, Tahiti and possibly New Caledonia. Some Tongans would go to Japan for specialised training in aviation.

## FIJI'S 'NO' TO AIR CHARTER

Air Hibiscus Ltd, of Fiji, has been refused a licence to operate cheap charter holiday services between Fiji and Europe. A Fiji government official said such flights would damage regular services through Nadi Airport. Air Hibiscus had intended to charter Boeing 707s and use Fiji cabin crews.

The board of Air Hibiscus comprises Mr W. Clark, of Northern Hotels, Mrs Ana Philp, wife of Suva architect Colin Philp, Mr Ravindra Singh, a Nadi accountant, and Mr Michael Bartlett, of England. Mr Bartlett said it was intended to sell charter space to European operators to make lower Europe-Fiji fares possible. That would open up a new field of tourist traffic.

## THE WORMS GOT THE MARORO

One of Fiji's best known little ships, Captain Stan Brown's Maroro, which was previously Tongan Queen Salote's royal yacht, Hifofua, is to be scrapped. She is riddled with worm and would be too expensive to repair.

The ship was built for the Government of Tonga in 1927, and in 32 years as the royal yacht, and as a general communications vessel, sailed to many parts of the Pacific carrying members of the royal family and various dignitaries.

In 1959 she was replaced and lay idle for several months, before Captain Brown bought her and renamed her Maroro. Captain Brown refitted the ship and used her extensively for cruising in Fiji waters. Later he used her for charter survey work.

This included visits to the BSIP. The Maroro was used for a geological survey of Tonga and Fiji, looking for phosphate; as headquarters for diving expeditions in Fiji waters; and for a film—as the yacht Seaspray. Passengers carried included film star Raymond Burr, Alec Waugh, Noel Coward and Viscount Robin Maugham.

An eternal complaint with the

Maroro was her tendency to roll, for which she was condemned by the Tongan authorities. Many of her passengers became seasick through this.

## MYSTERY OF THE BEACHED AIRCRAFT

The mystery of a damaged aircraft on a small beach on volcanic Matthew Island, about 220 miles east of New Caledonia, was not a mystery for very long. Three scientists from the New Zealand research ship, Tangaroa, saw the aircraft when they landed on the island early in November. There was no sign of the pilot, but there was enough evidence to suggest that the aircraft had been flown from New Caledonia.

Which was exactly what happened. Mr Henri Martinet, a New Caledonian air pioneer, head of Air Caledonie, flew the light single-engine aircraft from Noumea to Matthew Island on September 17, to prove a regular air link between the two places was possible. His wife was with him.

Another single-engine aircraft flew with him to check on the success, or otherwise, of the attempt. Mr Martinet said later in Noumea a small error, of 12 metres, was the difference between success and failure. He landed 12 metres beyond the spot where he should have put the aircraft down, and damaged the landing wheels and propeller.

The other aircraft flew back to Noumea and reported the accident. A boat was sent to pick up Mr and Mrs Martinet. Mr Martinet, after a new propeller arrived from the US, planned to return to Matthew Island, repair the aircraft, and take off. He would then land again—without difficulty.

## NAVIES COMBINE TO MAKE NEW CHARTS

Removing hazards for mariners is not the name of the exercise, but it could be. The hydrographic sections of the Royal Australian Navy and the Royal New Zealand Navy have completed new charts covering part of the Pacific Ocean, as far north as the equator, and the Tasman Sea. These charts will replace charts based on data British naval ships gathered over a century and more ago.

Eighteen countries are co-operating in a world-wide charting project, each country being assigned an area. The Royal New Zealand Navy did the southern part of the Tasman Sea, and is now surveying a vast area east of the 180th meridian, which will take in the waters round several important island groups, as far north as the equator, and to the Cook Islands in



the east. France will be responsible for the area covering French Polynesia.

The Royal Australian Navy covered two areas—the north Tasman Sea and the Pacific Ocean roughly to a line across Fiji and east to the 180th meridian. The second "block" was from Fiji north to the equator and east again to the 180th meridian. These "blocks" extend to about 147 deg W, and cover a number of groups, including part of Papua New Guinea. The Royal Australian Navy will, eventually, survey all areas round Australia. One of these will take in the part of Papua New Guinea not covered by the completed survey. The

charts for this particular area will be available in the first quarter of 1974.

The Pacific Ocean north of the equator is divided into three areas. The Netherlands will cover the north-west area, including the Philippines, Japan the northern area, including the Trust Territory, and the United States the north-eastern area, including Hawaii.

The International Hydrographic Organisation sponsored the project, which aims to give seamen a uniform standard coverage of the world. The new charts will give much more detail than earlier charts, particular of the type of seabed in deep areas. The RAN and the RNZN drew on infor-

mation from British, Russian, Japanese and US oceanographic and hydrographic ships, as well as on their own surveys. The charts already printed may be bought from the RAN and the RNZN.

### TONGA'S NEW AIRSTRIP OPENED

The airstrip on the Tongan island of Eua, which was opened on November 1 with several joyrides for special guests in the Tonga Tourist and Development Company's Britten Norman Islander, catered for 480 passengers in November. The first six days of December saw the arrival and departure of 150 passengers. Joyriders at the opening included Crown Prince Tupouto'a, acting Deputy Prime Minister Tuita and Minister of Aviation Dr Langi Kavaliku. Eua was on holiday for the opening which was watched by 1,500 islanders.

- The number of cruise ships calling at Vila in 1973 was 36, three times the number that visited in 1972. Already 26 ships have reserved their berths for 1974. Boom months for cruise ships last year were August (five) and September (four), and the prize for the biggest load of tourists goes to the Fairstar which landed 1,291 at Vila in September.

- President Hammer deRoburt, of Nauru, accompanied by representatives of Nauru Pacific Lines, went to Saipan in November to discuss the possibility of expanding the shipping services in the Trust Territory. At present the line is limited to calling at Majuro, under what the Trust Territory Government defines as a franchise agreement for Transpacific Lines Inc to service the remaining Micronesian ports.

- Ace Taxis, of Rarotonga, has been taken over by Stars Travel. Rarotonga Ltd, a branch of a New Zealand travel firm. The manager, Mr Tony Taylor, said the name, Ace Taxis, would be retained, but all vehicles would be replaced. Mr Taylor has applied for licences to operate two taxis in Aitutaki. Aitutaki has no public transport system.

- The Melan-Chine Shipping Co Ltd of the BSIP has a new ship, the Makambo, which cost \$76,000. The Makambo was built in Auckland by A. and G. Price Ltd. It is a twin screw, ramp cargo ship, with a cruising speed of eight knots. It is 76 ft long. It was specially designed for transporting cattle. She will carry crew of eight. There are two cabins for passengers.

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## Cruising Yachts

● **SEA CHALLENGER**, 44 ft sloop registered at Winter Park, Florida, arrived at Rarotonga on November 18 from Papeete and other Society islands. On board were owner-captain Dr D. M. D. Schulke, his son Jeffrey, daughters Sheri and Carolyn and Australian friend Ian Mordue. They are circumnavigating by sea and air, having left Florida last June. They left Rarotonga on November 21 for Auckland. Dr Schulke plans to ship **Sea Challenger** back to the United States from NZ, then return in his converted Hudson bomber, **Air Challenger**, in which the family will fly to other Pacific Islands, Rangoon, Singapore, India, Iran and Iraq. Dr Schulke hopes his will be the first private American plane to land in Russia before continuing to Western Europe, Scandinavia and back to the US, arriving there in September next year.

● **ARA MOANA**, 40 ft Canadian trimaran, registered at Vancouver, arrived at Rarotonga from Papeete, Raiatea, Huahine and Bora Bora on November 20 with owner-skipper Gregor J. Duffus, wife Fiona, and family, Elspet, Deborah, Jean and David. Plans were to sail direct to New Zealand where they hoped to stay for about a year.

● **DENEBOLA**, 57 ft Herreshoff ketch from Cannes, France, left Fiji in July, sailed to the Solomon Islands and on to Port Moresby to arrive on November 10. After a few weeks stay, skipper Bernard Catu, his wife Christine, son Gerard, daughter Sophie and crew Raemi Desforges and Paula Denk plan to sail to Indonesia.

● **GAYNA-DARI**, a 36 ft Nicol-design Cavalier trimaran from Gladstone waited out the south-east season in Port Moresby. Hugh Hunter, his wife Meralon and their children Nattolie and Alex sailed on November 17 for Rabaul via Samarai and Milne Bay.

● **ALLEGRA**, 41 ft trimaran, arrived at Rarotonga from Bora Bora on October 31 with owner-skipper Ray Kisner, Clive Thomas, Ken Van Meter and Frank Henderson. Mr Kisner, who built the tri himself, started his cruise from San Francisco last March, and made calls in Mexico, the Marquesas Islands, the Tuamotus and Society Islands. After a brief stay at Rarotonga he sailed for Tonga and New Zealand.

● **ARWEN**, 47 ft yawl, with owner-skipper Adrian Hickey and Anne Hill, left

Rarotonga for Tahiti on October 31. **Arwen** arrived at Rarotonga early last May and was chartered in June to take four Frenchmen, one of them a general, from Rarotonga to join the nuclear tests protest yacht, **FRI**, then near Mururoa Atoll. She also took provisions and spare parts for the **Fri**. **Arwen** left Australia in August, 1972, and made calls at New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Fiji and Tonga. Plans are to complete a circumnavigation.

● **ALISIO**, 40 ft sloop which arrived at Rarotonga from Tahiti on June 23 with owner-captain Frank MacCarthy of Santa Barbara, California, and two crew, left Rarotonga on October 31 for Papeete. The sloop's forestay had been damaged, and it was dangerous to sail in that state, said Mr MacCarthy shortly after arrival at Rarotonga. He had to await the arrival of new steel-wire rope from NZ before proceeding with his cruising.

● **FAIR WINDS**, 43 ft yawl, with owner-skipper Charles Rockwell, his two sons Jeff and Charles, Bruce Roland, and a cook called Lorraine, arrived at Rarotonga from Bora Bora on November 9. The American yacht left San Diego on July 29, 1973, and called at the Marquesas, Tuamotus, Tahiti, Huahine and Bora Bora. Plans were to sail to New Zealand.

● **MAYA**, 43 ft ketch, arrived at Rarotonga on November 9 from Tahiti with Sandy Mill, his wife Joan, and their children Emily, Charlotte and Daniel. The yacht is jointly owned by Sandy Mill and David Armstrong, and Mr Armstrong had sailed with his family in **Maya** as far as Tahiti. His son Barclay became seriously ill at Tahiti and Mr Armstrong took him to hospital in New Zealand, then arrived in Rarotonga by the MV Lorena in time to join the yacht there. The cruise

started from Limington, UK, in May, 1972, and calls were made at Corunna in northern Spain, Mediterranean ports, the Balearics, Gibraltar and the Canary Islands. They visited Antigua, then spent five months cruising in the Bahamas, made calls at Cartagena and the San Blas Islands before proceeding via Panama to the Galapagos, Marquesas and Tahiti. They plan to visit New Zealand's Bay of Islands, then Auckland.

● **QUEST**, 51 ft motor yacht from San Diego, left Vila at the end of November for Noumea, Lord Howe Island and Sydney before spending the hurricane season in Adelaide and later New Zealand. The Carter family on board—Chuck, Van, Charles, Chris and Charla—have been at sea on and off for the past 2½ years including calls in Micronesia, Japan, Philippines, Korea, New Guinea and the Solomons. Chuck is writing a book on his travels and doesn't expect to stop travelling till he drops. From New Zealand they plan to head through Vila to Fiji, Tonga and Samoa and then from Indonesia and South-East Asian ports across the Indian Ocean to Cape Town.

● **ROUND-THE-WORLD** Whitbread yacht race contestants began arriving in Sydney in December at the end of their second leg, from Cape Town. First to reach Sydney, on December 7, was **PEN DUICK VI**, 74 ft French ketch skippered by Eric Tabarly, followed by the British ketch, 72 ft **GREAT BRITAIN**, skippered by Chay Blyth. Both yachts have been specially built for the race. Blyth is the man who rowed the Atlantic and sailed solo non-stop round the world. It's the first round-the-world race for fully crewed yachts. Next leg is across the Pacific to Rio de Janeiro, and the final leg is to Plymouth.



The motor yacht Quest ready to leave the main harbour at Vila.



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## **PACIFIC JET NEWS**

### **They're offering feasts fit for a king**

By *DAVID SHAW and NORMAN SMITH*

Now we know how Henry VIII and his well-heeled contemporaries felt when they sat down to dinner . . . entertained by lute and song and served mountains of food and free-flowing wine by comely maidens.

Embark on a gastronomic venture to Chilham Castle, near Canterbury, Kent, and you step back 400 years, give or take a century or two, to the *dolce vita* of medieval times; feasting on boar's head and venison and sipping mead—"the drink of the kings". It is a memorable trip.

Medieval banquets are held at the castle two or three times a week to give tourists and visitors the chance to live in regal fashion for a reasonable outlay.

The banquets (£6.60 a head from April next; cheaper at the moment) were started at this old English castle three years ago as the brainchild of businessman Alex Jardine. And where better to eat and drink your fill of royal fare than in a majestic fortress marinated in history.

The banqueting hall has eight-foot thick walls covered in armour and weapons. Oaken tables support the food and benches clad in sheepskin support the guests.

As the players of lute and singers of song strike up their dulcet tones the diners are bebibbed by the velvet-clad wenches, and then comes the highly succulent First Remove.

Thick white candles in wrought-iron holders reflect on the glistening trout, fresh caught, we are told, from sparkling waters only hours before. Steeped in white wine and fine herbs, the fish lies tempting on a bed of cress and lush lettuce on a earthenware platter.

Trout disposed of, the Second Remove appears; terrine of boar's head—prepared in brandy wine and garnished with parsley and greener-than-green herbs. It's a distinguished flavour, and one to be enjoyed with the nut-brown, locally baked bread on hand in plenty.

The main course is venison—dark,

rich meat usually taken from the 700-strong herd of fallow deer which roam Chilham's ample grounds. Spit-roasted with a whisper of wood-smoke, this regal dish is accompanied by crab apple sauce and thumbpots of blood-red Burgundy supplementing the ever-flowing honey-based mead.

The Third Remove comes in two parts, the first a real confectioner's delight; apple de Lucy, an apple, honey and cream concoction named after a former owner of the castle, Fulbert de Lucy.

With the minstrels—the Mad Maudlin—maintaining the musique with "Greensleeves" and other yesteryear hits of that ilk, the banquet rounds off with syllabubs, a smooth recipe of snow-white cream and sweet sherry. A touch of sorcery in that one.

The Chilham extravaganza was enough to evoke sentiment in Australian Ken Hitchcock, from Perth: "Australians are just as much fascinated by history as the Americans

—and this place is just captivating to people like me," he said. "I have some relatives coming over to England later this year, so Chilham Castle and its banquets will go on their itinerary—that's for sure."

The castle within whose walls these medieval blow-outs are held is of great interest to the history-conscious and lovers of tradition. It was here that Julius Caesar trounced the Britons to introduce a breath of civilisation and it was here that he founded the beginning of Chilham's fortress heritage.

The walls of part of the keep bear graffiti witness to guests gone by. Some signatures dating back to 1610 are claimed to be genuine—but one somehow doubts the engraving "J. Caesar"!

Many of history's big names have owned or stayed at Chilham at some time. The aforementioned King Henry regarded Chilham as one of his favourite hunting haunts.

Now the castle is the family home of Viscount Massereene and Ferrard,

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*Appearing at the festival will be world-renowned orchestras, like the London Symphony and the Sydney Symphony with leading soloists such as Shura Cherkassky and Fou Ts'ong (piano).*

*The National Dance Company from Senegal, the spectacular Kathakali Dancers from India and two theatre companies from Britain will present a varied and interesting programme. Other attractions include renowned Chinese artists and operas.*

*Further details may be obtained from your nearest British Airways Office.*

*(It should be noted that the prices quoted, being based on Hong Kong currency, may vary slightly because of fluctuating currency rates).*



## British Airways - BOAC **PACIFIC JET NEWS**

and stands sentinel over the sleeping, quaint village with its square of half-timbered homes, shops and inns.

One of the banquet's serving "wenches" is Elizabeth Fay who comes to the functions as often as she can, sometimes three times a week.

"I don't just see it as a job. It's a pleasant evening out as well," she says. "I don't think any of us ever gets tired of coming here. Every party of people is different, every atmosphere enchanting".

Though she did say that the enchanting atmosphere has been known to get a little hazy from the convivial effects of that honey-sweet mead.

Alex Jardine, looking somewhat incongruous in his dinner suit and black bow tie, took a break from pouring out history to wide-eyed visitors. "As far as possible all the food is Kentish," he says, "our Garden of England apples, venison from our own fallow deer supplemented by meat from other reserves, and even the white wine which is blended with the mead is from vineyards near Dover."

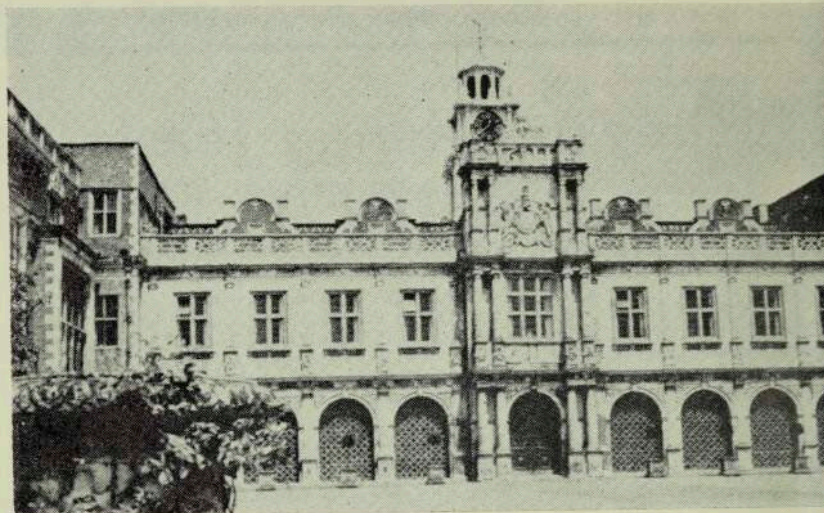
Satiated, it is hoped, with good food and history, the Chilham guests wheel away to a somewhat ironic note—not the musique of the jolly minstrels, but that of the castle's Dungeon Bar disco, where liquid spirits now share the accommodation with the spirits of former residents, who sojourned there in less rhythmic times.

Ah well—even in this historic spot, progress, it seems has to catch up somewhere. And we're not purists.

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Part of the exterior of Hatfield House, widely believed to be by Inigo Jones.

## 400 YEARS ON

By JOHN WITHINGTON

"Sollid, proporsionable, masculine and unaffected"  
—Inigo Jones on ornament in architecture, 1615.

IN 1603, Whitehall, in London, was a kingly parish, housing king and courtiers—a motley collection by and large of two-storied, red-brick Tudor palaces and Royal appurtenances. The architecture itself was informal, *ad hoc* and medieval—crenellations, portcullises, irregularly spaced and differently sized windows and residual arrow-slits. It was the Whitehall lovingly recorded by Visscher and Wyngaerde, Wenceslaus Hollar and other lesser-known topographical artists—an architecture determinedly standing outside the European mainstream, vernacular and idiosyncratic, insular and independent. But 1603 saw the entry of a new figure into English architecture. An architect who was to change the whole course of English architecture. A man who was to uproot the rude vernacular, who looked more to Europe, more to Andrea Palladio, more to Vincenzo Scarnozzi for his inspiration. An unusually well-travelled and gifted *homo universale*. He was Inigo Jones.

The court of 1603 could hardly

guess that Mr Jones, shortly to be ushered into their presence as masque maker to their monarch, would some 23 years later transform the provincial architecture of the Whitehall they knew into an architectural assemblage of truly international stature. It is as hard for us today to realise what a towering palace of classicism Jones' Banqueting House must have appeared, rising peerless and sheer from its humdrum neighbours, as it must have been for his contemporaries to realise that a revolution was at hand. The Banqueting House today stands overpowered by its coarser companions, but look at it alone and then go inside, and one of Britain's rarest masterpieces can not fail to enthrall.

But first let us go back to Inigo Jones' early career. It is, alas, like that of Sir Christopher Wren, another heroic figure of English architecture disappointingly shrouded in mystery. After all, only three buildings remain that are undisputedly by Jones: the Queen's House in Green-



## British Airways - BOAC PACIFIC JET NEWS

wich (1616-30), the Banqueting House (1622) and Covent Garden (1631). His early years were spent in travel: France, Germany and Italy, with the Earl of Rutland (1598-1601); Denmark, again with Rutland, in 1603; France in 1609; and last, Italy in 1613 with the Earl of Arundel—a formative tour during which he and Arundel secured practically all Palladio's and Scarnozzi's drawings.

During this period, he was designing masques at court, both at Oxford and at Theobalds for James I. His first architectural commission seems to have been in 1608, when he designed the New Exchange, or "Britains Burse". In the same year, he was to be found repairing the central tower of old St Paul's. In 1611 he took his first post; surveyor to Henry, Prince of Wales. It was short lived; his master died in 1612 and off went Jones to Italy. On his return in 1614, he was, however, appointed Surveyor of Works—the top architectural job in the kingdom.

Minor royal works, masques and a house for a courtier, occupied him until he started the Banqueting Hall in 1619, after a fire had destroyed its predecessor. Of all Jones' buildings—extant and lost—this is the most sophisticated synthesis of his English and Continental influences, "part English hall with high walls and light from above", part basilica, part Roman temple, part Palladian, part Scarnozzian. But the sum of the parts is Jones. No one else had the stature to weld together such diverse influences to produce one of Britain's summations of artistic endeavour.

Simultaneously, Jones' office was working on a lodging at Newmarket and a court for the Star Chamber. They present us with one of the conflicts of architectural history. Were they Jones' designs, suitably delegated to his acolytes? Or were they the designs of his acolytes totally under his sway? We shall never know, but they tell us enough of John Webb's capabilities to enable us to understand why Wilton had been attributed for so long to Jones, when the hand is undoubtedly that of Webb. Whose hand ultimately shaped the Queen's Chapel in St James' Palace (1623-25) we again shall never know for certain. What is certain is that the Queen's Chapel perfectly expresses the quintessential Jones—a Palladian window, Scarnozzi coffers, a temple facade, and an English hall—

a scholarly synthesis by an architect of genius.

His last major work—the piazza and church at Covent Garden—gave London its first square and speculative development, its first honourable exemplar. His client was the Earl of Bedford and the speculation was for "houses and buildings fit for the habitations of gentlemen and men of ability". His model was the Place Royale in Paris but where Jones gave it his own especial

gloss was his inclusion of a Protestant church designed to play an important visual and theoretical role. It was, after all, the first classical Protestant church in England. His instructions were to build a church "not much better than a barn". Jones' response was to build "the handsomest barn in England"—or so Walpole tells us. Today, after endless restorations, the Portico still stands proudly—a rare reminder of Jones' innate classical verve.

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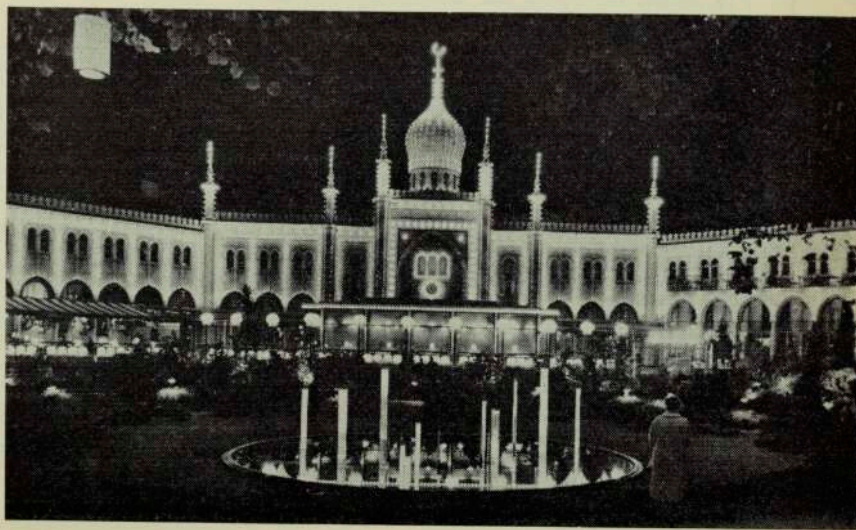
The "Five Capitals" tour taking in Brussels, Amsterdam, Bonn, Luxembourg, and Paris in eight days is priced as low as \$A73.00. Starting from London it includes all transport from London back to London, by air Southend/Ostend/Southend and by modern touring coach in Europe;

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Tivoli Gardens, Copenhagen, Denmark.



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# British Airways - BOAC PACIFIC JET NEWS



## First catch your toad

British dedication to do-it-yourself medical therapy finds its most complete expression in eccentric wart cures. Since warts are apparently highly susceptible to incantations and other minor witchery, one can rub them with a warty toad a mere nine times and within nine days hope to be cured. Should this fail, however, one should trail a bean over the damned spot and bury the bean in the garden. As it rots, the experts tell us, the wart can be expected to disappear. Alternatively you can place a number of pebbles in a paper bag, each pebble representing a wart. The bag should be deposited at the most convenient crossroads where the first inquisitive passer-by to pick it up automatically inherits the warts. If all failed, one could always resort to outright witchery by drawing upon the therapeutic powers of that feline familiar, the domestic cat. Rub her tail over the wart nine times—but remember it must be a ginger cat and born in the month of May.

## COMING EVENTS IN BRITAIN

Some highlights of the next few months

### 1974

#### February

- 2 Rugby Football: Scotland v England Murrayfield, Edinburgh.
- 8 Cruft's Dog Show Olympia, London, and 9 February.
- 15 English Folk Dance and Song Society Festival Royal Albert Hall, London, and 16 February.
- 16 Rugby Football: England v Ireland Twickenham, Middlesex.
- 16 Rugby Football: Wales v France. Cardiff Arms Park, Cardiff.

#### March

- 4 Celebrations for the 150th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution various venues in Britain, to 7 January 1975.
- 5 Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition Olympia, London, to 30 March.
- 12 Spring Antiques Fair Chelsea Town Hall, London, to 23 March.
- 16 Rugby Football: England v Wales Twickenham, Middlesex.
- 16 Rugby Football: Scotland v France Murrayfield, Edinburgh.
- 16 Matthew Flinders Bicentenary Festival Lincolnshire, to May.
- 30 Horse Racing: Grand National Liverpool, Lancashire.

#### April

- 6 Oxford v Cambridge Boat Race. Putney to Mortlake. River Thames.
- 20 Royal Scottish Academy Exhibition Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh, to 4 August (provisional).
- 20 Pitlochry Festival Theatre Season. Pitlochry, Perthshire, to 28 September (provisional).
- 24 Badminton Horse Trials, Badminton, Gloucestershire, to 27 April.
- 24 International Dairy Farming Event National Agricultural Centre, Stoneleigh, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, and 25 April.

#### May

- 4 FA Cup Final. Wembley, London.
- 4 Royal Academy Summer Exhibition Royal Academy, London, to 29 July.
- 9 Royal Windsor Horse Show Home Park, Windsor, Berkshire, to 12 May.

- 10 Sir Winston Churchill Centenary Exhibition Somerset House, London, to end September.
- 11 Rugby Football: Rugby League Challenge Cup Final Wembley, London.
- 22 Chelsea Flower Show Royal Hospital, Chelsea, London, to 24 May (Private view—21st) (provisional).

### June

- 5 Horse Racing: Epsom Summer Meeting Epsom, Surrey, to 8 June (provisional) (The Derby—5th; the Oaks—8th).
- 11 Three Counties Agricultural Show. Malvern, Worcestershire, to 13 June.
- 12 Grosvenor House Antiques Fair. Grosvenor House, London, to 22 June.
- 15 The Queen's Official Birthday: Trooping the Colour. Horse Guards Parade, London.
- 15 Tennis: Wightman Cup: Ladies' International: G.B. v U.S.A. Wimbledon, London, and 16 June.
- 18 Horse Racing: Royal Ascot Ascot, Berkshire, to 21 June (provisional).
- 21 Bath Festival Bath, Somerset, to 30 June.
- 24 Lawn Tennis Championships Wimbledon, London, to 6 July.
- 26 Royal Norfolk Agricultural Show. Showground. New Costessey, Norwich, Norfolk, and 27 June.
- 28 Royal National Rose Society's Show. Royal Horticultural Society Halls, London, and 29 June (provisional).

### July

- 1 City of London Festival. London, to 13 July.
- 4 Henley Royal Regatta, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, to 7 July.
- 9 Great Yorkshire Agricultural Show. Great Yorkshire Showground, Harrogate, Yorkshire, to 11 July.
- 10 Royal Tournament: Displays by the Armed Forces Earls Court, London, to 27 July.
- 10 Open Golf Championship Royal Lytham & St Annes, Lancashire to 13 July.
- 17 World Show Jumping Championships. Hickstead, near Bolney Sussex, to 21 July.
- 19 Henry Wood Promenade Concerts Royal Albert Hall, London to 14 September, provisional.
- 20 The Daily Telegraph and BP Round-Britain Power Boat Race. Start and finish London, to 3 August.
- 26 County Landowners Association Game Fair Stratfield Saye Hampshire, near Reading, Berkshire, to 27 July.

### August

- 4 Tall Ships Parade of Sail Solent, Isle of Wight.



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## Business and Development

### PNG, BSI outline guides for foreign investors

From Port Moresby and Honiara correspondents

Papua New Guinea has come up with guidelines to be followed by foreign investors in the new self-governing nation, and at the same time, the Solomons has put forward proposals which are expected to become its policy on the same matter.

The PNG guidelines were announced by the Chief Minister, Mr Michael Somare in Port Moresby. In Honiara, the Chairman of the Commerce and Industry Committee of the BSIP Governing Council, Mr David Kausimae, introduced his policy with the comment that he believed "there would be little change in the proposals when policy is set next year".

The guidelines for foreign investment announced by Mr Somare, on November 26 are, in essence, a re-statement of the intentions expressed in the 1973-74 Eight-Point Improvement Programme which the national coalition government tabled during the August sittings of the House of Assembly.

Foremost is the proposed creation of a National Investment and Development Authority, a statutory body whose policy will be controlled by a cabinet committee chaired by the Minister for Finance.

The new authority will have the job of ensuring that investment contributes to the development of an economy giving New Guineans greater employment opportunities, and an increase in real income.

It will register all existing and new foreign enterprises (thereby indicating the government's approval of particular projects), monitor the inflow, provide information for planning purposes, and assess whether benefits offered under legislation should be granted.

NIDA may also recommend on the establishment of government corporations to carry out industrial development, eg industrial estates; or assist where private investment is not forthcoming in an industry given high priority by the government or where industry has to be maintained or expanded to serve regional needs.

The authority will have overall

responsibility for establishing industrial estates or free trade zones, and it is to collaborate with the Central Planning Office and departments in all aspects of investment planning. NIDA will, in fact, be involved in all phases of investment inflow and operations.

The eight-point plan did make it quite clear that the government believes foreign investment will be needed for a considerable time to come. The new guidelines now seek to attract it by giving investors the basic rights of:

- Remitting reasonable earnings and capital, subject to existing taxation and exchange control laws;
- Being treated equally under the tax laws unless special provisions are agreed to by the investor;
- Respect by the government for conditions contained in bi-lateral or multi-lateral agreements entered into, and settlement of any disputes by the Papua New Guinea courts and, where necessary, reference to the convention on the Settlement of Disputes.

The Chief Minister referred to the range of incentives offered to existing or potential investors. The most important are that personal and company tax rates are lower than in Australia, import and customs duties on raw materials are relatively low or non-existent, and certain tax holidays are available.

Mr Somare mentioned that a system of reduced taxes for five years would be introduced in place of the pioneer certificate system. It can be assumed from this, in view of the government's intention to develop rural areas, that investment assisting decentralisation will be favoured. Among other basic incentives that may be offered are tariff protection and exemption or reduction in import duties.

The reaction to the new guidelines among foreign investors in the country has generally been favourable. But there is disappointment that the government has not spelled out



how and when it will exercise the right which it reserves to acquire equity in any new venture, "where it considers it is necessary to achieve its stated aims".

Also it has not said what measures will be taken to achieve its aims that no expatriate occupy a position for which a suitably qualified New Guinean is available. (If no New Guinean is available, then training will have to be given to somebody to fill it.)

While it is difficult to see how the government could at this early stage have done more than give an outline of NIDA's objectives, it will be necessary for it to provide details, preferably incorporated in legislation and/or the new authority's 'rules', if sizeable foreign investment is to be attracted to the right locality, at the right time.

Kausimae's policy in the BSIP recognises the need for an industrial base to supplement the development of natural resources, and the government welcomes direct foreign investment. It adds:

"However, government has no wish to exchange political for economic dependence and for that reason it intends to retain full overall control of the development of resources in the Solomon Islands, mainly by fiscal and exchange control policies, and

where appropriate through equity participation. It will remain the master in its own home."

The aim of the government's fiscal and exchange control policies will be to ensure that the public, through taxation, receive a reasonable slice of profit, and it will also "encourage re-investment in the Solomons and allow without obstruction repatriation of profits after tax, and where appropriate, capital".

The government will encourage only investment that is likely to be viable and not cause social disadvantages. No foreign investor "will be able to build up a position of undue dominance in the economy as a whole". Should this start to happen, the government might seek to achieve a major holding in the industry. The guidelines specially mention a copra mill and meat exporting plant as two industries which must not be allowed to be controlled by one major producer.

The guidelines continue:

"Overseas investors must recognise that there are areas of economic activity into which they will be prevented from entering; for example only in the most unusual circumstances will new overseas investment in general trading be permitted. The policy of government is to encourage local people to play as full a part as

possible in the commercial life of the country; overseas investors should be aware of this."

The government will assist investors with tax concessions and customs remissions where they are needed, but will expect that local people be trained to take over from expatriates "as quickly as is reasonable".

## Bank optimistic about PNG

Papua New Guinea should not have a foreign exchange problem for at least the next decade, according to the December issue of the Bank of New South Wales quarterly Review.

In a survey of the economic problems facing an independent Papua New Guinea, the Wales said that the country could look forward to balanced trade mainly as the result of exports of Bougainville copper.

Japan, West Germany and Spain have guaranteed to buy 1,992,500 tons of copper concentrate at ruling market rates with a floor price of US 30c per lb over 15 years.

Since copper at present constitutes half of PNG's exports, such an arrangement should assure the continuation of substantial foreign exchange

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earnings whatever might be the prospects for its agricultural exports.

The Bougainville copper project has boosted PNG's exports to a point where they can offset imports. Balanced trade, together with foreign aid and, perhaps, a re-invigorated capital inflow, should result in PNG not being short of foreign exchange reserves for at least the next decade.

PNG is also fortunate in that it is not heavily indebted to other countries.

At present its indebtedness to multi-lateral aid agencies was only \$41.3 million which did not impose a severe drain on its foreign exchange resources, the Review said, and added:

"Furthermore, although Papua New Guinea's rate of inflation is higher than in recent years, it is still slow compared with the rates experienced by most other developing countries."

In the last financial year, the consumer price index went up by only 4.8 per cent which is lower than increases being experienced in the supposedly stable economies of Australia and New Zealand.

The Wales said that PNG should not have to exercise stringent exchange controls or resort to import licensing to balance its external trade. Absence of such measures should act as a spur to attract sorely-needed foreign capital, which would enable PNG to surmount many of the problems endemic to the economies of developing countries.

However, a foreign capital inflow would be required to offset low private savings. The advent of self-government and independence had made foreign investors more hesitant to commit capital in Papua New Guinea. This reluctance applied especially to Australian investment which was unused to, and therefore shy of, a politically uncertain environment.

"If the vacuum left by Australian investors is to be filled, the most likely source will be international corporations, especially for big projects involving the exploitation of natural resources," the bank said.

"Such corporations are more used to dealing with political vagaries, and in any case they consider PNG positively stable compared with more turbulent states in Africa, Asia and South America.

"Nevertheless, the immediate problem is that foreign capital has largely dried up and is being withheld pending the outcome of independence. Ironically, those advocating a postponement of independence so as to allay fear about the future are merely prolonging uncertainties rather than helping to resolve them," the Wales added.

## A greater Japan-Tonga co-prosperity sphere

King Taufa'ahau of Tonga returned from a visit to Japan in November full of plans for possible closer commercial ties between the two countries. The most important, immediately, is agreement by All Nippon Airlines to become a joint shareholder with the Tongan Government in launching a Tongan airline (see Transport section). Tonga will finalise arrangements after a Japanese airline team visits Tonga soon.

The king also announced that two (un-named) Japanese hotel companies had offered to become shareholders with the Tonga Government in building more hotels in the kingdom; and he said he was approached by no fewer than six oil companies in Japan for prospecting rights to search for oil in the northern part of the kingdom (which is not included in the area the government has granted to the Tonga Oil Consortium). Ha'apai and Vavau are included in the area available.

The Mitsui shipyard has offered to assist in building a slipway for Tonga, and Japan's biggest television and broadcasting network, NHK, has agreed in principle to supply Tongatapu, Tonga's main island, with colour television—a complete package deal including technical equipment, sets and programmes, on a loan to be repaid. The network will be closed circuit. Tonga has no television at present.

NHK will go ahead with the service when it gets a plan of the new automatic telephone network which is about to be laid in Tongatapu, so it can supply TV cables to be put

down in conjunction with the telephones. NHK estimated that a large TV set including its wiring to the circuit would cost about \$200.

King Taufa'ahau and Queen Mata'aho were guests in Japan of the newly formed Japan-Tonga Association, represented by its chairman, Mr Ryokichi Sasakawa, who is a millionaire businessman and director of All Nippon Airlines, who also has tourist interests.

The association was formed by Mr Sasakawa after his visit to Tonga last August, and its membership includes leading politicians, and industrialists. The king said the association's aim was to provide assistance to the kingdom, as "well as to promote friendly relationships between the two countries."

Before he left Japan, King Taufa'ahau appointed Mr Sasakawa as Tonga's consul-general in Japan.

### Date set for Bank of Tonga

The new Bank of Tonga hopes to become a going concern on July 1, 1974, according to Mr G. H. Hillerman, secretary of the bank's board, who was in Nukualofa in late November for discussions. He was accompanied by Mr C. Flint, the bank's manager-designate.

The bank's board includes representatives of the Bank of New South Wales, the Bank of New Zealand and the Bank of Hawaii. The accounts of the Tonga Government



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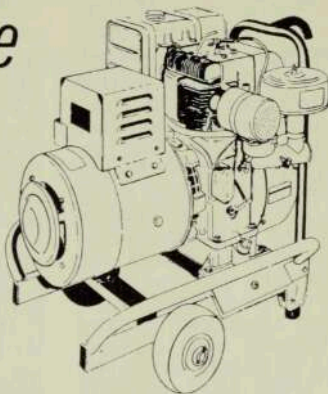


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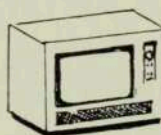
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Savings Bank will be taken over by the new bank, which has yet to decide on the details of services it will offer, and interest rates.

Mr Hillerman said he would recommend that Savings Bank accounts be restricted to genuine savings and attract an interest rate of about four per cent. But there will be no interest on "very small accounts".

Among the amendments to be made to Tongan laws in time for operation of the new bank is one allowing Tongan residents to repatriate money from overseas.

Mr Flint with the assistant manager, Mr B. Holt, who is from NZ, and an accountant, from Hawaii, are all expected to take up permanent residence at the end of February, and the bank's staff will be engaged in April and begin their training.

## Norfolk Burns Philp in doubt

The closure of Norfolk Island as a tax haven has jeopardised the future of Burns Philp and Co Ltd on the island. Although it has been a trader there for about 50 years it may not be able to enjoy the tax-free status of other local traders and bring itself into a competitive position with them. The chairman, Mr J. D. O. Burns told shareholders why at the annual meeting.

The Norfolk Island branch's trading activities had been conducted as a branch of Burns Philp (SS) Co Ltd, and were subject to Fiji taxation of 32 per cent. The profits showed an inadequate return on investment and Burns Philp (SS) Co Ltd was not prepared to invest further money urgently needed for a hardware operation.

To overcome the problem, Consolidated Holdings Ltd, a New Hebrides subsidiary of Burns Philp and Co Ltd, acquired the Norfolk Island trading activities from Burns Philp (SS) Co Ltd, and Burns Philp (Norfolk Island) Ltd was incorporated.

Mr Burns said the Norfolk Island profits were no longer subject to Fiji taxation, and should have placed the company in a competitive position with untaxed traders on the island. The reorganisation, decided on two years ago, only came into effect in the year ended last June 30. It coincided with Australian federal legislation preventing Norfolk Island's use as a tax haven.

"The legislation, unfortunately goes further than closing loopholes for taxation schemes," he said. "Although Burns Philp are genuine traders on the island and have been so for approximately 50 years and

PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—JANUARY, 19



there is no element of Australian source income in the Norfolk Island trading activities, nor any element of a tax haven scheme for which the legislation was drafted, it appears that Burns Philp is to be subject to full Australian taxation of 47½ per cent on its profits from Norfolk Island. This will place us at a severe disadvantage with locally-owned competitors who are not subject to taxation, and as a result the future of our trading in Norfolk Island is in doubt."

As for the Papua New Guinea subsidiary, Mr Burns said the government policy of speeding up localisation of the public service and industry was presenting grave problems, as the training rate for indigenes could not keep pace with the expatriates' departure.

The trading interests in PNG were maintained, although profits were reduced through continually rising costs and a marked decline in spending by the expatriate sector, particularly on cars and other major items. The drought affected trading in all centres. The PNG operations contributed \$1,633,239, or 21.8 per cent to the group profit of \$7,482,072.

Looking to the future, Mr Burns said results from PNG merchandise trading would almost certainly be down in the current year. While Burns Philp had confidence in the future, it would be unrealistic to ignore the short-term adverse effects which must follow the exodus of a large number of expatriates, the temporary drop in spending power and efficiency that would create, and the sale of a further 13½ per cent of the PNG company to the PNG Investment Corporation.

Mr Burns said profits from Island plantation subsidiaries were better by 16.8 per cent than in the previous year, through higher world prices. The plantations contributed \$330,201, or four per cent to the group profit.

Burns Philp (SS) Co Ltd, covering Fiji, Samoa, Tonga and Niue, produced a net profit of \$F1,019,778, compared with \$F825,718 the previous year. That company contributed \$695,088 or 9.3 per cent of the group profit. The improved profit largely flowed from better results in Samoa and Tonga, higher produce prices and larger government and private spending.

There could be problems in Fiji in the future as restrictions by the Central Monetary Authority and scarcity of local finance compelled the company to look overseas for the additional money, with ensuring exchange fluctuation risks. The Fiji prices and incomes policy was re-

ducing margins and causing a substantial increase in costs.

Burns Philp (New Hebrides) Ltd contributed \$390,581 (5.3 per cent) to the group profit. The problems there were problems of growth, as after a setback or two in copra and land subdivision, there was a strong recovery and renewed confidence in the group was expected to continue.

The latest result shows the effect of the policy announced in 1972 of making the group less dependent on its Island operations. The earnings from Islands operations in the latest year were 40.8 per cent, compared with 54.1 per cent the previous year.

## New golden age for Vatukoula

The operational life of the Emperor mine at Vatukoula in Fiji will end about 1998 at current rates of extraction, the chairman of Emperor Mines Ltd, Mr J. L. Reid, said at the company's annual meeting in Melbourne. Emperor's operating subsidiary at Vatukoula is the Emperor Gold Mining Co Ltd.

There was little to be gloomy about at the annual meeting. The directors announced a two-for-one bonus issue, which the meeting duly endorsed; there will be an interim dividend of 5c a share on February 14 on the new capital, and the chairman forecast a substantial increase in the price of gold in the next few months.

Mr Reid said the bonus issue rose from a \$12,930,189 revaluation of the shares Emperor Mines Ltd held in Vatukoula Gold Mining Co Ltd.

Mr Reid said prospects looked encouraging. Profit for the first four months of the current financial year were significantly better than for the first four months of the previous year. With an expansion scheme under way, shareholders could expect to benefit from capital and income growth.

In PNG, gold and silver mining is paying off for the indigenous people. They earned \$451,638.76 from 6,146.322 fine oz of gold and \$7,509.84 from 4,239.91 fine oz of silver in the three months to September 30, 1973. Biggest production was in the Morobe District—5,121.495 fine oz of gold, worth \$376,446.33 and 4,056.81 fine oz of silver, worth \$7,192.77.

● A 250-acre cocoa plantation on the Gazelle Peninsula is about to pass into Tolai hands, the New Guinea Islands Produce Co, which is believed to be paying Mr David Coleman about \$40,000 for the estate. The estate has a potential of 100 tons a year.

## Fuel crisis hits the islands

The sudden Arab cutback in fuel supplies after the latest war with Israel caught the world unprepared. The Pacific Islands were no exception when it came to fuel rationing. Transport and industrial, commercial and domestic users were affected, some severely, some marginally.

Shipping lines on regular schedules had to plan ahead carefully for the crisis has created operational problems. Ships use the heavier grade oil, and for ships operating out of Australia that means an imported product. Up to the middle of December there was no indication that shipping services from Australia to the Islands would be curtailed but charter services were running into problems, as suppliers, unsure of the future were catering only for contract customers.

Some airlines reduced services, or ordered captains to fly aircraft at slower speeds to conserve fuel. In some areas, commercial and domestic supplies fell at an alarming rate, and services had to be reduced to the barest essentials.

In Papua New Guinea, soon after it became obvious that supplies would be restricted, the Chief Minister, Mr Michael Somare, said foreign shipping could no longer expect to get oil at PNG ports. Fiji could only supply bunkers to contract customers, and there was a strong possibility that some overseas shipping could be stranded.

US Lines, which serves Hawaii and Guam from the US east and west coasts, in response to a directive by the Federal Maritime Commission, said it expected to make fuel savings of 18 to 28 per cent by deleting two un-named ports, and cutting speeds from 23 to 20 knots.

The situation was bad in Japan, where the shortage was likely to have a drastic affect on Japan's trade with the South Pacific, as well as with other areas. Japanese fishing ships in the Pacific were also expected to have bunkers problems.

British Airways cut eight of 20 scheduled flights over four weeks from November 16. Qantas ended three of its daily services to San Francisco. Air New Zealand cancelled the Auckland-Honolulu-Los Angeles return flights, scheduled for December 4. American Airlines and Pan American World Airways carried on as usual, although American Airlines, before the crisis, cut out one transpacific service.

Airlines using Nadi were put under a fuel restriction, although it was not severe. The Joint Users Hydrant Installation, at Nadi Airport, sent letters



to all overseas airlines, Air Pacific, and other regional services, saying fuel would be restricted to the off-take rate in force in 1972, and that no extra fuel would be supplied.

Fiji tried a voluntary cut of 20 per cent in internal fuel consumption, with Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara indicating more drastic steps might be needed if the people did not co-operate. The Emperor Gold Mining Co Ltd, at Vatukoula, rationed petrol for all departments; restricted private sales; restricted street lighting; used motor-cycles and small cars instead of big cars; and ordered that hot water thermostats be lowered. The company, which controls the distribution of electric power to Vatukoula, Tavua and Ba through a subsidiary, made a 20 per cent cut in power supplies.

Restrictions became necessary in Papua New Guinea when there was a 20 per cent cut in imports of fuel oil, motor spirit, diesel, kerosene, aviation fuel and bitumen. The PNG Government set up a National Energy Conservation Task Force to ensure there was minimum disruption to the national economy.

Motorists were asked to limit themselves to \$1 a time for refills in urban areas and \$2 a time in the country.

There was something of a panic buying by motorists in American Samoa, even though retailers were receiving about 95 per cent of normal supplies. The government asked the US Government for a complete exemption from an order limiting allocations for some fuels to 95 per cent of the November, 1972, usage. It feared the fishing industry would be in jeopardy if fishing ships were unable to refuel in Pago Pago.

Nauru, which relies on steady supplies of light marine diesel oil to run its electricity power station, also felt the pinch. Calls went to householders to economise. Two suggestions for saving on electricity were, to turn off all office air-conditioners outside office hours and not to use strings of coloured lights for outside parties. Another suggestion—which could only apply to the richest island in the Pacific—turn off all unessential home air-conditioners.

Micronesia's fuel cut was about 12 per cent, and the Trust Territory administration, after receiving advice from Mobil Oil Micronesia, appealed for a voluntary reduction in fuel consumption.

The New Caledonia Government Advisory Council brought in special restrictions early in December prohibiting the sale of petrol from 3 pm on Fridays till 6 am on Mondays. US and British suppliers have cut supplies by 20 per cent for diesel oil and 15 per cent for petrol.

## Produce Prices

(Unless otherwise stated, quotations are in Australian currency. Australian dollar (December 12) equals New Zealand, \$1.0384 (buying), \$1.0341 (selling); Fiji, \$1.2148 (buying), \$1.0341 (selling); Western Samoa, T.O.9093 (buying); US, \$1.4900, \$1.4850; UK, 64.1231 np, 63.6334 np; French Pacific 123.59 (buying), 121.83 (selling) FP francs; Tonga unavailable.

### COPRA

Copra industries are controlled through copra boards in PNG, the Solomons, the GEIC, both Samoas, Fiji, Tonga, the Cooks and the US Trust Territory. New Hebrides, French Polynesia and New Caledonia don't have boards and copra is either sold individually by growers to overseas buyers or used locally.

**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 per metric tonne, delivered main ports, were: hot-air dried, \$200; FMS, \$197; smoke-dried, \$195.

**FIJI:**—The board fixes prices on Philippines copra, taking into account freight, taxes, selling costs, shrinkage, etc. Prices recently were: 1st grade, \$285.50; 2nd grade, \$275.50; sub-standard (ss), \$80.

**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 per ton for: 1st quality, \$158.60; 2nd quality, \$144.80.

**TONGA:**—All copra is sold to the board which sends it to Europe and the open market. Recent prices to growers were T\$195.10 1st grade, and T\$183.10 2nd grade, per ton. Per coconut 3 senti.

**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: hot-air-dried, \$200; smoke-dried, \$186 per ton at BSIP ports (Honiara, Yandina and Gizo).

**GILBERT AND ELLICE:**—3c per lb (1st grade); 2c per lb (2nd grade).

**NEW HEBRIDES:**—Copra sold direct by planters to France and Japan. Official market price on December 5 was \$150. Marseilles 230 French francs (per 100 kilos) November 30.

**COOK IS.**—Copra goes to Abels, Ltd., of Auckland, who operate NZ's copra crushing mill. Prices for October-December, packed shipping weights f.o.b. were fixed at NZ\$251.22 1st grade, hot-air dried, NZ\$249.37 1st grade, sun-dried, and NZ\$247.99 standard grade.

**NIUE:**—All copra is sold to the Niue Development Board which sends it to Abels Ltd., of Auckland. Prices for July to December 1973 f.o.b. per ton were NZ\$153.91, 1st grade, hot air-dried; NZ\$152.03, 1st grade, sun-dried; and NZ\$150.64, standard grade.

**US TRUST TERRITORY:** Price per short ton \$US 182.50 (grade 1), \$US 172.50 (grade 2), \$US 162.50 (grade 3), delivered district centres; \$170.00 (grade 1), \$160.00 (grade 2), \$150.00 (grade 3), picked up outer islands.

### OTHER PRODUCE

**BECHE-DE-MER:** Chang Sing Loong Co., Suva, quote 60c Fijian per lb. (4 in. to 10 in.). Honiara.—Best price paid is \$1 per lb dried, for 1st grade; 70 cents per lb for 2nd grade.

**CHILLIES:**—Solomons, Honiara, long red dried 12 cents per lb., Tabasco 22 cents per lb. first grade.

'Bird's eye' (under 3 in.) sun-dried, FAQ Grade Raba Raba, up to 30 cents per lb (Eastern Papua). Other grades are Long and U/FAQ 15-19 cents per lb.

**COCOA:**—Islands rates are based on Ghana prices. Ghana price on December 12 was spot Estg 564 ton, c.i.f.; UK, Continent.

December 12. In store Rabaul, export quality, \$750 per ton delivered ex wharf Sydney \$850.

**Solomons:**—Delivered to Agriculture Dept.: offices in Honiara and Auki 25 cents per lb dried beans first grade, 20 cents second grade.

**COFFEE:**—PNG: Good quality, A grade, 47c per lb; B grade, 44c, C grade, 42c, Y grades 43c (ex-store Sydney).

**W. Samoa:**—Recently, WSTEC ground and dried beans, 60 sene per lb wholesale.

**CROCODILE SKINS:**—Honiara: \$1.89 to \$2.25 per inch.

**GREEN SNAIL SHELL:**—13-14 cents per lb.

**PAPUAN GUM DUMAR:**—Steamships Trading Co Ltd, Samarai, quotes \$A200 per long ton FOB Samarai.

**PEANUTS:**—PNG: Sydney agents reported recently f.o.b., Lae; Kernels—white Spanish 19c lb.

**PEARL SHELL:**—Torres Strait Pearlshellers Assn. has no recent quotes. Solomons.—Honiara, mother of pearl blacklip 15c 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, Fiji.—35c per lb.

**PYRETHRUM:**—NG growers 17c lb, flowers.

**RICE (Aust.):**—PNG: Dried brown, 25 kilo bags, \$128.00 per metric tonne. Vitami enriched white, 25 kilo bags, \$141.50 per metric tonne, all f.o.w. Sydney/Melbourne. Pacific Islands: Calrose med. grain, white, 56 lb bags, \$170 a metric tonne, Kulu long grain white, 56 lb bags, \$185 a metric tonne. All prices f.o.w. Sydney/Melbourne.

**RUBBER:**—PNG prices are based on Singapore rates which on December 12 were: No. 1 RS (Malayan cents a kilo f.o.b.), January, 209.00 190.25; February, 209.50-191.00; March 210.00-191.50.

**SANDALWOOD:**—New Hebrides, landed on the beach, Vila and Santo, \$180 per ton "on consignment".

**SHARKS FINS:**—Chang Sing Loong Co. Suva, offers 75c per lb for 1st quality, 45c for mixed quality.

**TROCHUS:**—BSIP 7-10 cents per lb. Fiji 8-cents per lb.

**TURTLE SHELL:**—BSI: No market at present.

**VANILLA BEANS:**—Prices recently were White and yellow label processed standard packs, \$7.50; green label \$7.40, c.i.f., Sydney. Tonga.—\$4.20, f.o.b., Nukualofa; \$4.50, Melbourne.

### UK, US QUOTES

**COPRA:**—LONDON, November 23, Philippine in bulk, \$US451.87 per long ton, c.i.f.

### EXCHANGE RATES

**FIJI:**—Through Bank of NSW, ANZ Bank, Bank of NZ, Bank of Baroda, First National City Bank, Aust. \$ on Fiji \$ buying \$A0.816 = \$F1, selling \$A0.8337 = \$F1.

**WESTERN SAMOA:**—Through Bank of Western Samoa, controlled from NZ, SWS. Tala 1 = \$A1.0997 (buying), \$A1.1170 (selling).

**NORFOLK IS., PAPUA NEW GUINEA:**—Australian currency used; no exchange payable in transactions with Australia.

**FRENCH PACIFIC COLONIES:**—Pacific franc (CFP) are used in New Caledonia, New Hebrides (Jointly with Australian dollars), Wallis and Futuna Is., and Fr. Polynesia. French Bank Sydney, on December 12, quoted: Selling Noumea and Papeete, Pac francs to the \$Aust 124.07 (commercial—export and import transactions), 128.37 (financial)—nearly all other transactions. Paris-London: Buying 10.54 francs to the £ (commercial); 10.90 francs to the £ (financial). Also buying £ = 191.62 (commercial), 198.28 (financial) Pac. francs; 5.2 CFP to 1 metropolitan franc.

Banks should be approached for daily quote



# Shipping & Airways Information

## SHIPPING

### AUST. - WEST IRIAN

Karlander New Guinea Line operates cargo service every nine weeks from Sydney to Javapura.

Details: Karlander (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301).

### SYDNEY - NZ - FIJI/TAHITI - UK

Chandris Lines maintains a twice-monthly passenger service from Sydney via NZ, Suva or Papeete.

Details from Chandris Lines, 135 King Street, Sydney (28-2451).

Sitmar Line operates a passenger service from Sydney, Melbourne or Brisbane to Southampton, UK, via NZ, Papeete, Panama and Lisbon and alternatively via South Africa.

Details from Sitmar Line (Australia) Pty. Ltd., 22-30 Bridge Street, Sydney (27-4521).

### SYDNEY - LORD HOWE IS. - NORFOLK IS. - NEW CALEDONIA - NEW HEBRIDES

Karlander operates 19-day service from Sydney to the above ports. Passenger accommodation available.

Details from Karlander (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301).

Chargeurs Caledoniens operates two-weekly cargo service Sydney-Noumea.

Details: Hetherington Kingsbury Pty. Ltd., 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671).

### 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, Tonga, Papeete, Yokohama, Vila, Hong Kong, Honiara.

Details from P & O Australia Ltd., 55 Hunter Street, Sydney (2-0317).

### SYDNEY - NZ - FIJI - TONGA - VILA - NOUMEA - SAMOAS - TAHITI

Shaw Savill liners cruise in the Pacific sailing from Australia and New Zealand calling at Suva, Lautoka, Tonga, Vila, Noumea, Pago Pago, Tahiti, Apia, Vavau.

Details: Shaw Savill Line, 8a Castlereagh St., Sydney (28-1481).

Sitmar Cruises operates a South Pacific cruise programme to include the above ports plus the Solomons.

Details from Sitmar Line (Australia) Pty. Ltd., 22-30 Bridge Street, Sydney (27-4521).

### AUSTRALIA - NEW CALEDONIA

Sofrana-Unilines operates a fortnightly service from Sydney to Noumea.

Details from Sofrana-Unilines, 37 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2031).

### AUSTRALIA - NEW CALEDONIA - NEW HEBRIDES

Sofrana-Unilines' ships call regularly at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Noumea, Vila and Santo.

Details from Sofrana-Unilines, 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2031).

Polynésie maintains three-weekly passenger sailings—Sydney, Noumea, Vila and Santo.

Details from France Australia, 261 George Street, Sydney (241-2872/6)

### AUSTRALIA - FIJI

Sofrana-Unilines operates Sydney-Fiji fortnightly.

Details from Sofrana-Unilines, 37 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2031).

Nauru Pacific Line operates cargo/passenger service to Fiji and South Pacific ports.

Details from Nauru Pacific Line, 227 Collins Street, Melbourne (654-4977); Intercocean Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522).

United Steamships Ltd. operates a monthly service Sydney/Suva and Lautoka.

Details: Hetherington Kingsbury Pty. Ltd., 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671).

### AUSTRALIA - FIJI - TAHITI - MEXICO

Karlander (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. operates three weekly cargo services from Melbourne and Sydney for Suva, Lautoka, Papeete and Mexico.

Details from Karlander (Aust.) Pty. 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 - FIJI - TAHITI

South Pacific United Lines maintain a monthly service from Sydney to Suva, Lautoka and Papeete.

Details from France-Australia Holdings, 261 George Street, Sydney (241-2872/6).

### AUSTRALIA - PNG - BSIP

Conpac Pacific Express (Burns Philp and AWP Line) operates three-weekly passenger-cargo service from Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane to Port Moresby and Lae.

Details from Burns Philp and Co. Ltd., 7 Bridge Street, Sydney (20-547).

New Guinea Australia Line's vessels operate from Sydney and Brisbane to Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul, Kavieng, Honiara, Kieta, Gizo, Madang and Samarai.

Details from Intercocean Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522).

New Guinea Express Lines with two ships operates three-weekly Melbourne Sydney, Brisbane, Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul.

Details from New Guinea Express Lines, 37 Pitt St., Sydney (241-1396) and 72 Eagle St., Brisbane (21-9333); Westralian Farmers Transport Pty. Ltd., 459 Collins St., Melbourne (35-4366); Breckwoldt's Shipping Agencies in Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul.

Karlander New Guinea Line's two cargo vessels call at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Lae, Madang, Wewak, Manus, Kimbe.

Details from Karlander (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301).

### AUSTRALIA - NAURU - MARSHALL ISLANDS - GEIC - GUAM

Nauru Pacific Line operates regular six weekly cargo/passenger liner service from Melbourne and Sydney to Nauru, Majuro, Tarawa and Guam.

Details from Nauru Pacific Line, 227 Collins Street, Melbourne (654-4977); Intercocean Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522).

### AUSTRALIA - PNG - FAR EAST

E. and A. Line passenger ships make monthly round voyages from Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane calling at Port Moresby, Manila, Hong Kong, Keelung, Kobe, Yokohama (Tokyo), and Rabaul.

Details from P & O Australia Ltd., 55 Hunter Street, Sydney (2-0317).

### FAR EAST - FIJI - NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Unit Express (CNC, MOL, RIL) operates a three-weekly cargo service from Hong Kong to Lautoka, Suva, NZ ports, Manila, Kaoshiung, Keelung, Hong Kong.

Details from Intercocean Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522).

Royal Intercocean lines operates monthly passenger/cargo service with three ships from NZ to Bangkok, Pt Kelang, Singapore, Jakarta to Fiji (alt. months) 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 - NEW HEBRIDES - NOUMEA - TAHITI - SAMOA

China Navigation Co's vessels operate a regular cargo service from Hong Kong to Rabaul, Wewak, Madang, Lae, Port Moresby, Honiara, New Hebrides, Noumea, Papeete and Samoa.

Details from Intercocean Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522).

### EUROPE - TAHITI - W. SAMOA - FIJI - N. CALEDONIA - BSIP - PNG - NZ

Nedlloyd Lines offers regular sailings by fast, modern cargo vessels from Europe via Panama to Papeete, Apia, Suva, Lautoka, Noumea, Honiara, Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae, Madang and New Zealand.

Regular sailings by carcarrier from Europe to Papeete, Noumea and Australia.

Details from Intercocean Australia Services, 261 George Street, Sydney (2-0573).

### NORTH EUROPE - NEW CALEDONIA

Hamburg/Sued operates monthly cargo services from Dunkirk and Le Havre to Noumea, via Panama.

Details from Columbus Overseas Services Pty. Ltd., 333 George Street, Sydney (29-2101).

Messageries Maritimes operates five cargo services a month from north and Mediterranean European ports to Papeete and 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.

### NEW ZEALAND - COOK IS.

Lorena, owned by Cook Islands Shipping Co. Ltd., operates three-weekly freight service between Auckland and Rarotonga with occasional calls at Aitutaki and Lyttleton.

Details: Siik and Boyd, Box 131, Rarotonga, or CIS Co., Box 448, Auckland.



## INTEROCEAN-NEW ZEALAND LTD.

STEAMSHIP OPERATORS • AGENTS • BROKERS

TELEX. NZ3791 • ANS. BACK; PLYZETIM • TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: ZEAMARINER WELLINGTON • TELEPHONE: 71-976 • P.O. BOX 3637, WELLINGTON, N.Z.  
LEVEL M. WILLIAMS PARKING CENTRE • BOULCOTT STREET, WELLINGTON



#### NZ - FIJI - HAWAII - US

Air-NZ, with DC10's, operates weekly from Auckland to Los Angeles, via Fiji and Hawaii and returns same day.

#### FIJI - AM. SAMOA - HAWAII

American Airlines, with 707s, operates out of Nadi to Honolulu five times weekly (one flight via Pago Pago), and from Honolulu to Nadi four times weekly (one flight via Pago Pago).

#### NZ - FIJI - TONGA - SAMOAS - NUIE IS. - TAHITI

Union Steam Ship Co of New Zealand operates a fully containerised service Auckland, Suva, Pago Pago, Apia and Nukualofa every 14 days.

A service is operated Auckland, Tauranga, Lautoka, Suva, Apia, Nukualofa, Auckland approximately every four weeks.

Papeete, Niue, Pago Pago, Apia, Nukualofa, Auckland are serviced at 26 day intervals.

A weekly service is operated from Onehunga to Suva and Lautoka.

Details from any office of the Union Steam Ship Co., Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Auckland.

#### NZ - NORFOLK - N. CALEDONIA - AUST.

USS Co. vessels operate 26-day cargo service Onehunga, Suva, Norfolk Is., Bundaberg, Onehunga.

Details from Union Steam Ship Co. of NZ Ltd., PO Box 12, Auckland.

#### NZ - N. CALEDONIA - N. HEBRIDES - FIJI - WALLIS IS. - NG - BSIP

Sofrana Unilines with four ships operates to Vila and Santo; to Honiara and New Guinea; and to Noumea.

Details from Sofrana-Unilines, 42 Customs Street, Auckland (73-279), P.O. Box 3614.

#### NZ - FIJI - US

Crusader cargo ships call at Levuka and Honolulu on NZ-US west coast trips.

Details from Blue Star Port Lines (Management) Ltd., P.O. Box 192, Wellington (7-0179).

#### NZ - FIJI

Fijian Swift operates a regular 18 day service from Auckland to Suva and Lautoka.

Details from Reef Shipping Agencies Ltd., P.O. Box 13-315, Onehunga, NZ. (Phone 663-918, 663-928).

#### NZ - TAHITI

USS Co. operates a 26-day service from Auckland to Papeete.

Details from Union Steam Ship Co. of NZ Ltd., PO Box 12, Auckland.

#### 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 the Panama Canal to Papeete, Noumea, major PNG ports and Honiara, occasionally to Tarawa, Vila, Santo, Kieta, Jayapura and Yandina.

Details from Bank Line (A/asia) Pty. Ltd., 269 George St., Sydney (27-2041).

#### US/JAPAN - MICRONESIA

TransPacific Lines Inc., with several inter-island cargo ships, and in connection with Pacific Far East Line, Inc., operates regular cargo services from the US West Coast/Honolulu/Japan and major Far Eastern ports and Guam to all major Micronesian ports, including Saipan, Yap, Koror, Ponape, Truk, Kusaie, Ebeje and Majuro.

Details from TransPacific Lines, Inc., PO Box 468, Saipan, Mariana Islands. 96950.

#### US - HAWAII/SAMOA - AUSTRALIA

Pacific Far East Line operators a 3-4-weekly freighter service from Pacific coast ports to Papeete, Pago Pago, Sydney, Melbourne, Tasmania and Brisbane, returning via Auckland, Pago Pago, Honolulu to Los Angeles, Vancouver and Pacific northwest ports. (No passengers carried).

Details from PFEL, 50 Young Street, Sydney (27-4272).

#### US - SYDNEY - GEIC - HONOLULU

Columbus Lines operates a three weekly cargo sailing 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).

#### 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 cruise ships operate regularly from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Honolulu, Moorea, Papeete, Rarotonga, Auckland, Sydney, and return via Suva, Niuafoou, Pago Pago and Honolulu to San Francisco. Freight is carried on these passenger liners.

Details from PFEL, 50 Young Street, Sydney (27-4272).

#### US - TAHITI - SAMOA

Pacific Islands Transport operates a monthly cargo service from North American west coast ports to Papeete, Pago Pago, Apia.

Details from Trans-Austral Shipping Pty. Ltd., 19 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2441).

#### COOK IS. - TAHITI

Silk and Boyd Ltd. operates cargo/passenger service from Rarotonga to Tahiti.

Details: Silk and Boyd, Rarotonga, Ets Donald, Papeete.

## AIRWAYS

### TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICES

#### SYDNEY - FIJI - TAHITI - MEXICO

Qantas, with 707s, operates twice weekly out of Sydney to Mexico City via Nadi, Papeete and Acapulco.

#### SYDNEY - FIJI - TAHITI - CANADA

Qantas, with 707s, operates weekly service out of Sydney.

#### SYDNEY - FIJI - HAWAII - CANADA

CP Air, with DCB, operates twice weekly services out of Sydney.

#### SYDNEY - NZ - HAWAII - US

Air-NZ, with DC10's and DC8's operates from Sydney to Los Angeles, via Auckland and Honolulu three times weekly.

#### SYDNEY - NZ - TAHITI - US

Air-NZ, with DC8s, operates from Sydney to Los Angeles, via Auckland and Tahiti twice weekly.

#### SYDNEY - FIJI - HAWAII - US

Qantas operates four times weekly and returns between Sydney and San Francisco via Fiji and Honolulu with 747Bs; 707s operate three times weekly and return to San Francisco via Honolulu. Additional 707 services Sydney/Nadi Tues. and Sat. and return.

British Airways-BOAC, with VC10s, operates from Melbourne and Sydney to Los Angeles and return five times a week.

#### SYDNEY - FIJI - HAWAII

American Airlines, with 707s, operates three daylight flights from Sydney to Nadi and Honolulu and return, and one direct flight to Honolulu.

#### SYDNEY - US (via NOUMEA, FIJI, NZ or TAHITI)

UTA operates out of Sydney three times weekly, and return.

#### SYDNEY - US (via N. CAL., FIJI, HAWAII)

PanAm, with 747s, arrives Sydney from Los Angeles, via Honolulu and Nadi three times weekly and leaves on return flight the same days.

PanAm, with 707s operates four days week return trans-Pacific service out of Sydney to Los Angeles, via Noumea and Honolulu Mon., Wed., Fri. flights to Australia go to Melbourne and return to Sydney the same day.

#### BRISBANE - FIJI

Qantas operates a 707 direct from Brisbane to Fiji on Sat. and Fiji to Brisbane on Sun.

#### MELBOURNE - FIJI - US

Qantas with 707s and 747s operates Melbourne/San Francisco via Fiji and Honolulu three times weekly; weekly 707 service to Sun. to San Francisco via Honolulu.

#### MELBOURNE - NZ - HAWAII - US

Air-NZ, with DC8s, operates weekly from Melbourne to Los Angeles via Auckland and Honolulu and return.

#### NZ - AM. SAMOA - TAHITI or HAWAII - US

PanAm, with 707s operates out of Auckland via Tahiti three times weekly, and twice via American Samoa. Out of American Samoa PanAm operates to the States three times weekly and out of Tahiti to the States four times weekly.

#### AUCKLAND - FIJI - AM. SAMOA - HAWAII

American Airlines, with 707s, operates out of Auckland to Honolulu, via Nadi and return two times weekly. Two flights per week via Pago Pago.



**SOFRANA/UNILINES**  
THE SOUTH PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY  
WHICH SERVES THE SOUTH PACIFIC



## AUSTRALIA-FAR EAST

### SYDNEY - PNG - FAR EAST

Qantas operates a weekly 707 service from Brisbane to Hong Kong and return, and a weekly service from Hong Kong to Port Moresby and return.

## PACIFIC-FAR EAST

### NAURU - MICRONESIA - JAPAN

Air Nauru operates a weekly service Nauru-Ponape-Guam-Okinawa-Kagoshima and return, with a Fokker F28 jet.

Details: Air Nauru, Nauru Government Office, 227 Collins St., Melbourne.

### JAPAN - TAHITI - PERU

Air-France, with 707s, operates twice weekly Tokyo-Lima via Papeete, and return.

## AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC ISLANDS

(For other schedules touching these islands see also trans-Pacific services).

### MELBOURNE - NOUMEA - HONIARA - NAURU - TARAWA AND MAJURO

Air Nauru operates a twice-weekly service, Melbourne-Brisbane-Noumea-Honiara-Nauru and return, using a Fokker F28 jet. Extra services are operated twice weekly to Majuro and fortnightly to Tarawa and return.

Details: Air Nauru, Nauru Government Office, 227 Collins St., Melbourne.

### SYDNEY - FIJI

Air-India, with 707s, operates weekly Sydney to Nadi and return.

### BRISBANE - HONIARA

Air Pacific, with BAC1-11 operates weekly Honiara to Brisbane and early morning return.

### SYDNEY - LORD HOWE IS.

Airlines of NSW, with flying-boats, operates five times weekly return services from Rose Bay, Sydney, to Lord Howe.

### SYDNEY - NEW CALEDONIA

Qantas and UTA operate Sydney to Noumea four times weekly and return.

### AUSTRALIA - NEW ZEALAND

British Airways-BOAC, with VC10s, operates weekly Sydney to Auckland and return, and a weekly service Melbourne to Auckland and return.

### SYDNEY - NORFOLK IS.

Qantas, with DC4s, operates three times weekly. More in holiday periods.

### AUSTRALIA - PNG

TAA and Ansett, with 727s each operate 7 times a week from Brisbane, Sydney or Melbourne to Pt. Moresby.

On Tues, Thurs, Fri, TAA Fokkers fly Townsville, Cairns, Port Moresby and return same day to Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

Ansett, with Fokker, operates Cairns, Port Moresby, Cairns, Townsville, Sun, Wed and Thurs.

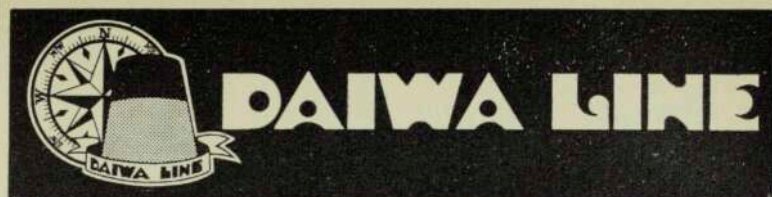
## NEW ZEALAND-PACIFIC IS.

(See also trans-Pacific services).

### NZ - AM. SAMOA

PanAm, with 707s, operates from Auckland to Pago Pago and return twice weekly.

Air-NZ operates a weekly flight to Pago Pago.



## DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE

## JAPAN - GUAM - SOUTH PACIFIC

GUAM-TARAWA-SUVA-NUKUALOFA-LAUTOKA  
PAPEETE - PAGO PAGO-APIA-NOUMEA-SANTO-VILA

## JAPAN - WEST IRIAN - DILI

HONGKONG-DJAJAPURA-BIAK-MANOKWARI  
SORONG-DILI

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| "ELLICE MARU" 9,935T   | "RYUKAI MARU" 3,787T   |
| "SAMOA MARU" 9,519T    | "TAHITI MARU" 9,058T   |
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### AGENTS:

GUAM: Atkins, Kroll (Guam) Ltd.  
TARAWA: G. & E. I. Development Authority.  
APIA: Burns Philp (South Sea) Co., Ltd.  
PAGO PAGO: Kneubuhl Maritime Services Corp.  
NUKUALOFA: Tonga Shipping Agency.  
SUVA: Burns Philp (South Sea) Co., Ltd.  
LAUTOKA: Burns Philp (South Sea) Co., Ltd.  
NOUMEA: Agence Maritime et Aerienne Caledonienne.  
SANTO: Burns Philp (New Hebrides) Ltd.  
VILA: Burns Philp (New Hebrides) Ltd.  
HONIARA: British Solomons Trading Company Ltd.  
PAPEETE: Etablissements Baldwin.  
HONG KONG: Ike Maritime Co., Ltd.  
SINGAPORE: The Borneo Company (Singapore) Ltd.  
DJAJAPURA: P. N. Pelajaran Nasional Indonesia.  
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CHIYODAKU, TOKYO.  
TEL. TOKYO (292) 2441-5.



#### NZ - FIJI

Air-NZ operates a daily service to Nadi and return.

#### NZ - FIJI - AM. SAMOA

Air-NZ, with DCBs, operates a weekly flight to Pago Pago via Nadi.

#### NZ - FIJI - AM. SAMOA - COOK IS. - TAHITI

Air-NZ DCB leaves Auckland Tuesdays for Nadi, Pago Pago, Rarotonga, Papeete, returning over same route, arriving Auckland Wednesday.

#### NZ - TAHITI

UTA, with DC-8-62, operates from Auckland and return twice weekly.

Air-NZ, with DCBs, operates twice weekly from Auckland and return.

#### NZ - NEW CALEDONIA

UTA operates weekly from Noumea on Sat. and return on Sun.

Air-NZ, with DCBs, operates from Auckland-Noumea on Thursday and returns the same day.

#### NEW ZEALAND - COOK IS.

Air-NZ DCB leaves Auckland Sundays for Rarotonga, arriving Saturday. Return flight leaves Rarotonga Saturday arrives Auckland Sunday.

#### NZ - NORFOLK IS.

Air-NZ, with chartered DC4 operates to Norfolk Is. every Sunday and Thursday. A Qantas service returns every Saturday and Wednesday.

#### AUCKLAND - SYDNEY - SINGAPORE

Air-NZ DC10 leaves Auckland via Sydney for Singapore twice weekly and returns same days.

#### AUCKLAND - SYDNEY - HONG KONG

Air-NZ operates to Hong Kong from Auckland via Sydney twice weekly. Return service operates same day via Brisbane.

#### NADI - RAROTONGA

Air-NZ operates from Nadi to Rarotonga every Tuesday, and returns same day.

## INTER - TERRITORY SERVICES

#### TAHITI - EASTER IS. - CHILE

LAN-Chile, with 707s, operates from Santiago to Papeete and return. Stopover Easter Is. each way.

#### FIJI - GEIC

Air Pacific, with 748s, operates from Suva to Tarawa via Nadi and Funafuti on Wednesdays and alternate Sundays and returns to Suva via Funafuti and Nadi on Thursdays and alternate Mondays.

#### GEIC - NAURU

Air Pacific and Air Nauru each operate fortnightly between Nauru and Tarawa.

#### NAURU - MARSHALL IS.

Air Nauru makes a twice-weekly flight Nauru-Majuro and return with a Fokker F28 jet. Details: Air Nauru, 227 Collins St., Melbourne.

#### FIJI - WESTERN SAMOA

Air Pacific, with BAC 1-11s, operates one service a week from Suva to Apia, returning the same day. This flight crosses the international dateline.

Polynesian Airlines, with 748s, operates three daylight services a week.

#### PAPUA NEW GUINEA - SINGAPORE

Qantas, using 707s, operates weekly from Port Moresby to Singapore via Darwin and return.

#### WESTERN SAMOA - TONGA

Polynesian Airlines, with 748s, operates three services weekly from Apia to Tonga.

#### FIJI - N. HEBRIDES - BSIP -

#### P. MORESBY - BRISBANE

Air Pacific, with BAC 1-11s, operates from Suva on Sun., Wed. and Fri., via Nadi to Vila and Honiara, the Sunday service extending to

Port Moresby, returning Mon., and the Friday service extending to Brisbane, with return Saturday. Flights depart Honiara on Mon., Wed. and Sat. for Suva.

#### FIJI - TONGA

Air Pacific with BAC 1-11s and 748s operates from Suva to Nukualofa four times a week. Saturday service operates via Nadi.

#### FIJI - WALLIS/FUTUNA

Fiji Air Services operates charter services to Wallis and Futuna Is.

Details: Fiji Air Services, P.O. Box 1259; Suva (22-666).

#### HAWAII - AM. SAMOA - TAHITI

PanAm, with 707s, operates from Honolulu to Pago Pago three times weekly; to Tahiti direct twice weekly. PanAm, with 707s operates to San Francisco from Papeete via Honolulu twice weekly; to San Francisco via Pago Pago and Honolulu weekly. Papeete flights operate from San Francisco via Honolulu and Pago Pago weekly and to Papeete from San Francisco via Los Angeles four times weekly.

#### HAWAII - MICRONESIA - OKINAWA

Continental-Air Micronesia with 727s operate from Honolulu three times weekly via Midway (fuel stop only), Kwajalein, Majuro, Ponape, Truk, Guam and Saipan; weekly to Okinawa from Guam and Saipan.

#### NEW CALEDONIA - FIJI

UTA operates out of Noumea to Nadi and return twice weekly.

#### NEW CALEDONIA - NEW HEBRIDES

UTA, with Caravelles, operates five return services a week, out of Noumea to Vila.

#### NEW CAL. - WALLIS IS. - NEW CAL.

UTA, with Caravelles, operates on the first second and fourth Tues. of each month from Noumea.

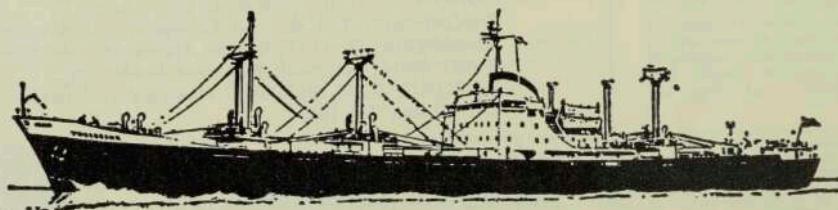
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#### NEW GUINEA - IRIAN/JAYA

Air Niugini operates DC3s Madang to Jayapura and return alt. Tues.

Merpati DC3 Jayapura-Lae alternate Tuesdays, returning Lae-Jayapura Wednesdays.

#### PNG - SOLOMONS

Air Pacific, with BAC 1-11, operates Sundays Honiara to Port Moresby and Mondays Port Moresby to Honiara.

Air Niugini operates Port Moresby to Honiara and return several times weekly.

#### TAHITI - US

UTA, with DC10 and DC8 operates from Papeete four times weekly.

PanAm with 707s, operates regular return services to San Francisco, via Los Angeles; to San Francisco, via Honolulu; and to San Francisco, via Pago Pago and Honolulu.

#### W. SAMOA - AM. SAMOA

Polynesian Airlines, with 748s, operates between Apia and Pago Pago 22 times weekly.

#### TONGA - NIUE - W. SAMOA

Polynesian Airlines, with 748s, operates weekly service from Tonga to Apia via Niue.

#### TAHITI - COOK IS.

Air Tahiti with Piper Aztec, operates charter service from Papeete to Rarotonga.

Details from Air Polynesie, P.O. Box 314, Quai Bir Hakeim, Papeete, and UTA offices.

### INTERNAL SERVICES

#### FIJI

Air Pacific, with HS748s, BAC 1-11s and Herons operates regular services to Labasa, Taveuni, Nadi, Suva and Savusavu.

Fiji Air Services, with Britten-Norman Islander and Beechcraft Baron aircraft, operates services to Castaway and Plantation village resorts, The Fijian hotel, Korolevu Beach hotel, Flagship Beachcomber hotel, Levuka, Lakeba, Vatukola. Charter flights operate to anywhere in the Pacific.

Details: Fiji Air Services, P.O. Box 1259, Suva (telephone 22-666).

#### FRENCH POLYNESIA

Air Polynesie, with Fokker F27 Friendship, Twin Otters and Islanders, operates to Bora Bora, Huahine, Moorea, Rangiroa, Raiatea, Manihi, Marquesas, Maupiti and Tubuai, Austral islands.

Details from Air Polynesie, 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.

#### GUAM - US TRUST TERRITORY

Continental-Air Micronesia with 727s and DC6s operates regular service connecting Honolulu, Okinawa and Guam with Saipan, Rota, Ap, Palau, Truk, Ponape, Kwajalein and Majuro.

Details from Air Micronesia, Saipan.

Air Pacific Inc. (not connected with the Fiji-based Air Pacific) with Piper Navajo and deHavilland Heron, operates regular services linking Guam, Saipan, Tinian, and Rota, and charter services are available to other Trust Territory islands.

Details, Air Pacific Inc., P.O. Box 7689, Aiea, Hawaii, 96911, U.S.A.

Lagoon Aviation Inc. with Grumman Widewings, operates charter services for the Marshalls district, based on Majuro.

#### GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

Air Pacific, with Herons, operates regular services between Tarawa, Butaritari, North Abeteua and Abemama.

#### PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Air Niugini operates throughout Papua New Guinea.

Aerial Tours operates in Central, Western, Gulf and Sepik districts. Aircraft are based at: Port Moresby, Kerema, Daru, Kiunga, Vanimo, Wewak.

T.A.L. (GV)—Territory Airlines Pty Limited—operates scheduled services and charter flights from Goroka, Kundiawa, Madang, Wewak, Vanimo, Mt. Hagen, Mendi to Highlands, Sepik and Coastal areas. Talco Territory Travel Service of Papua New Guinea—Twin Otter Tourist flights throughout Papua New Guinea.

Further details from T.A.L., P.O. Box 108, Goroka, Papua New Guinea.

Macair throughout Papua New Guinea.

Crowley Airways Pty. Ltd. operates throughout Papua New Guinea. Details: P.O. Box 34, Lae. Offices also in Rabaul, Kieta, Kavieng, Hoskins, Port Moresby.

Bougainville Air Services operates daily throughout Bougainville. There are six regular services Kieta-Buin. Details: Arawa, Phone 956-159; Buka, Phone 16. Box 298, PO, Kieta.

#### NEW CALEDONIA

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, Tiga.

Details from Air Caledonie, Noumea.

#### NEW HEBRIDES

Air Melanesiae with Britten-Norman Islanders and Trislander operates to Santo, Malekula, Norsup and Lamap, Aoba (Walaha and Longana), Pentecost (Lonorore), Erromanga, Tongoa, Aneityum, Tanna, Epi, Sola and Vila. Direct connections are available to and from Santo for all international flights arriving in Vila.

Details from Air Melanesiae, P.O. Box 72.

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#### SOLOMON ISLANDS

Solair, with Beech Barons and Islanders operates to Auki, Avu Avu, Babanakira, Barakoma, Bellona Is., Fera Is., Gizo, Honiara, Kira Kira, Marau, Munda, Parasi, Sege, Yandina, Santa Cruz, Mono, Rennell Is., Choiseul Bay, Ballalae and Ringi Cove.

Details from Solomon Islands Airways Ltd., Box 23, Honiara, BSIP.

#### TONGA

Tonga Tourist and Development Co, with Britten-Norman Islander and Aztec aircraft, operates between Fua'amotu, (airport for Nukualofa) and Vava'u Monday to Saturday. Service soon between Fua'amotu and Eua. Aircraft available for sightseeing and regional charters.

Details from Tonga Tourist and Development Co, PO Box 91, Nuku'alofa, Tonga.

#### COOK ISLANDS

Cook Islands Airways Ltd, with a Britten Norman Islander, operates seven flights a week between Rarotonga and Aitutaki. Service will be extended to Atiu, Mangaia and Mitiaro when airstrips are built.

• From the beginning of the year to the end of October 20,000 tourists have visited Vila from cruise ships. Nine more ships are expected before the end of the year, which should boost the total to 26,000. Assuming each person, including the crews, spend 1,000 FNH, the total income generated by cruise ship tourists will be about 30 million FNH.

## Deaths of Islands People

### Mr Paulus Arek

Few public figures who have died have had such an honest and candid epitaph than that applied to Papua New Guinea's Minister for Information Mr Paulus Arek, who died in Port Moresby General Hospital on November 22 after a long illness.

His own department, in the person of Gail Boyd, wrote it for the PNG Post-Courier and there's little doubt that Mr Arek would have passed it for publication had he been able.

"It would be hypocritical to describe Paulus Arek, who died yesterday, in the euphemistic terms the dead usually suffer," wrote Mrs Boyd.

"A pillar of rectitude he was not, and some of the more lofty virtues attributed to people in high places also eluded him at times. But he could be forgiven much of his individuality. The rest could be cancelled out by his genuine belief in Papua New Guinea nationalism—

even before it became a popular catchcry—his efforts to get workers a better deal and his pride in his family.

"Paulus had panache and a splendid sense of theatre. This was finely cultivated during the long weeks of travelling and meetings during the second House of Assembly's Select Committee on Constitutional Development.

"At times one wondered whether the performance wasn't more important than the fine sentiments expressed. But 'off-stage' it was quite obvious that he meant what he said.

"And in spite of the carefully worded 'terms of reference' of the committee, how he would harangue the crowds at any suggestion of separatism—often in his distinctive pidgin.

"The biography that he talked about may never be written, but a chairman of the Select Committee that recommended the country's course to self-government, and as the minister responsible for the establishment of a national broadcasting commission, we won't forget him.

"Twenty-four hours in the day were not enough for the man—for working and living."

Mr Arek, 44, was born at Wanigela, northern Papua; educated at the Anglican mission at Wanigela and at Sogeri Secondary School. He was a teacher for 17 years, a trade union worker and MHA for Ijivitari Open since 1968 becoming the Minister for Information in the Somare government in 1972. In the last House of Assembly he was chairman of the Select Committee for Constitutional Development. He leaves a widow and eight children.

### Mr John Stokie

Leslie John Stokie, who died in NSW as a result of a motor accident in November, a month before his 72nd birthday, won the Military Cross for his wartime exploits with the Coastwatchers in New Britain. He had been in the Islands since 1927, but when Rabaul fell to the Japanese in January, 1942, he too to the bush and lived undisturbed by the Japanese for the next 15 months.

John Stokie, with the rank of lieutenant, officially served in New Britain as a Coastwatcher from September, 1943, to June, 1944, and for a second period between September, October, 1944. In one series of brushes at Open Bay, New Britain, in 1944—at a time when the Coas-

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**KARLANDER KANGAROO LINE:** Serving; Los Angeles, San Francisco, Auckland, Melbourne, Suva, Lautoka.

**AUSTRALIAN TERRITORY LINER SERVICES:** Serving; Melbourne, Sydney, Newcastle, Brisbane, Weipa, Gove, Thursday Is.

#### Managing Agents

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Pt. Moresby: Carpenter Shipping Agencies.  
Samarai: Burns Philp (N.G.) Ltd.  
San Francisco: Transpacific Transportation Co.  
Los Angeles: Transpacific Transportation Co.  
Madang: B. J. Back Pty. Ltd.  
Yandina: Levers Pacific Plantations Co. Ltd.  
Santo: Burns Philp (N.H.) Ltd.  
Lord Howe Is.: R. Wilson Leanda Lei.  
Thursday Is.: Torres Industries Ltd.

Manus Is.: Edgell & Whiteley Ltd.  
Rabaul: Rabaul Trading Co. Ltd.  
Honiara: E. V. Lawson Pty. Ltd.  
Kieta: Breckwoldt & Co. Pty. Ltd.  
Lae: N.G.G. Trading Company.  
Wewak: Burns Philp (N.G.) Ltd.  
Fiji: Burns Philp (S.S.) Ltd.  
Gizo: British Solomon Trading Co.  
Vila: Burns Philp (N.H.) Ltd.  
Norfolk Is.: Burns Philp (S.S.) Ltd.





ABOVE: Sixteen dancers daubed with mourning black escorted the body of Paulus Arek into St John's Anglican Church in Port Moresby for the funeral service. Pictured are two warriors armed with spears and standing guard over the coffin as Bishop George Ambo preached the sermon. RIGHT: The late John Stokie, as a lieutenant with the Coastwatchers.



watchers had changed their tactics from being mere observers to aggressors—Stokie led a party of scouts who accounted for 69 Japanese killed. The Coastwatchers were Allied personnel with local knowledge whose job it was to work behind the lines to keep the home bases informed of enemy movements.

Born in Colac, Victoria, John Stokie left school at 14 to work in a cheese factory, but the promise of adventure lured him to New Guinea in 1927, first as a member of the old New Guinean Constabulary, in Rabaul, and later to the Solomons, with the Malaita Shipping Company, and with Levers. It was in the Solomons in 1932 that Stokie first met the late Paul Mason, who became another famous Coastwatcher in New Guinea, and a life-long friend. Stokie in 1941 married Paul Mason's sister, Helen, following the death of his first wife, Dorothy, in a level-crossing accident in Melbourne.

John Stokie built up a fine reputation as a planter in New Britain in the Baining area, after the war, especially in re-establishing Notre Mal plantation in partnership with Mrs Una Adams. He leased Neinduk plantation from Carpenter's, branched into saw-milling and became manager of the North Baining Shipping Company. As a planter he brought the first mules to New Guinea plantations and found them invaluable. He was a big man, physically and at heart, with a warm and breezy personality.

Failing health forced him to leave New Guinea in 1955, when he settled at Coff's Harbour, NSW, buying three dairy properties in which he specialised in Jersey stud cattle and became interested in breeding race horses. He had many racing successes and was again a prominent local citizen in what was a second career.

For the last three years John and Helen Stokie had been living in Lane Cove, Sydney, and it was while re-

turning to Sydney from a visit to Coff's Harbour in November that the fatal accident occurred. His wife was also injured, but not seriously.

He was buried at Coff's Harbour, where the eulogy was given by an old friend from New Guinea, Brother Irwin, a former Marist Brother in Rabaul.

#### Mr Harold Reeve

Mr Harold Reeve, former Treasurer and Assistant Administrator in Papua New Guinea, died in Sydney on November 15. He went to PNG as Treasurer in 1950 from Nauru, where he was Acting Administrator. He served as a member of the Legislative Council from 1951 and later the House of Assembly till his retirement in 1966. He was appointed Assistant Administrator (Finance) in 1961, and held the post until his retirement to Sydney. He was 65 when he died. Harold Reeve was a conscientious, hard-working public servant who was a competent Treasurer during a vital developmental period. He leaves a wife Kathleen and two sons.

#### Lady Ragg

Lady Rene (Adrienne Josephine) Ragg died in Suva, Fiji, on December 5, aged 78. Her husband, Sir Hugh Ragg, died in May, 1963.

She was associated with many charitable activities and community projects. Lady Ragg also helped to establish Northern Hotels, the Ragg family business, which grew to a chain of nine hotels at various points round Viti Levu.

Lady Ragg was Sir Hugh's second wife. They were married in 1920.

#### Mr Solomon Toma

Mr Solomon Toma, a school-teacher at Aoba, New Hebrides, died suddenly recently at Walaha, aged 31. He trained as a teacher at Kawenu College and then attended a

short course in the UK. On his return to the New Hebrides he became headmaster of Kawenu Demonstration School. He was later posted from Kawenu to Walaha.

#### Bishop Doyle, MSC

Bishop Francis John Doyle, MSC, former Bishop of Sideia, died early in November at De Boismenu College, Bomana, near Port Moresby, where he had been living in retirement since 1970. He was 76. He went to Papua in 1930 and was consecrated Bishop of Sideia in 1957.

#### Mr R. H. Jennings

Mr Ross H. Jennings, who was an accountant in Rabaul for many years, died recently in Sydney. He worked for Mandated Airlines and Coconut Products Ltd before setting up on his own account in 1957. He sold his practice in 1972 because of ill-health. He leaves a widow, a son and three daughters.

Day by day, many people repeat the words of the Lord's Prayer: *"Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven."*

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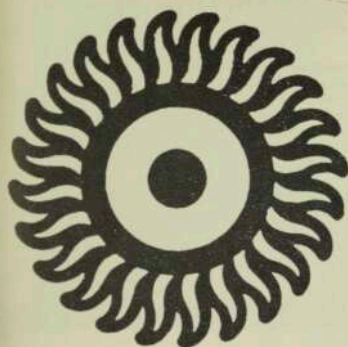
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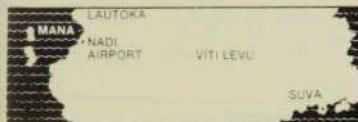
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**International Standard Restaurant:** Fijian and Continental cuisine. Terrace dancing to Fijian Band. Beach Bars — Feast Nights.

**Facilities:** Island shop, travel agent, hair-dresser, child minding and first aid.

**Tariff:** Single occupancy: \$F18.00  
Double occupancy: \$F22.00  
Triple occupancy: \$F26.00  
Children under 12: Half Rate



Babies in cot: Free  
Duplex Bure from: \$F42.00  
Rates subject to change.  
Pre-paid tours through agents.

**Transport:** Bus or taxi Nadi to Lautoka (Bus fare 80c). \$F8.00 return by fast 90' cruiser Lautoka to Mana Island.

**Schedule:** Dep. Lautoka 9.30 a.m. Arr. Mana 11.20 a.m. Dep. Mana 3.30 p.m. Arr. Lautoka 5.20 p.m. Water Taxi — subject to reservations; \$F6.00 per person one way, a minimum \$F45.00 per trip.

**CHECK OUT TIME** — 11.00 a.m.  
**CANCELLATION NOTICE** — 48 hours.  
**DEPOSITS** — Groups and ITX Prepaid. Individual bookings, one night deposit required.

**Bookings:** Aust. & N.Z.: C.J. Henry & Associates.

**Offices:** Mana Island Resort (FIJI) Limited  
P.O. Box M94, Sydney Mail Exchange 2012  
69.5061 or

P.O. Box 610, Lautoka, FIJI  
61.210; 61.455

**Telegrams and Telex:**  
Mana Island, Lautoka, FIJI



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QT2958/73A

## Shipboard romances seldom last.

...mind you we've had some good things going for a while. But I've been thinking a lot about us—and my export business—lately. You're not the reliable girl I thought you were. Twice last month you were late—and I can't afford to have all that capital tied up in you. Now, don't go blowing your stacks—you'd be the first to admit that you cost me plenty for warehousing, multiple handling, cartage and insurance.

While you were weighing anchor someplace you shouldn't have been; I've been weighing the facts. I know I didn't dig planes before—but things have changed. While you've been charging me more and more each year, that beautifully groomed air cargo service has remained stable. You know the one I mean—Qantas. You always were a little jealous of her.

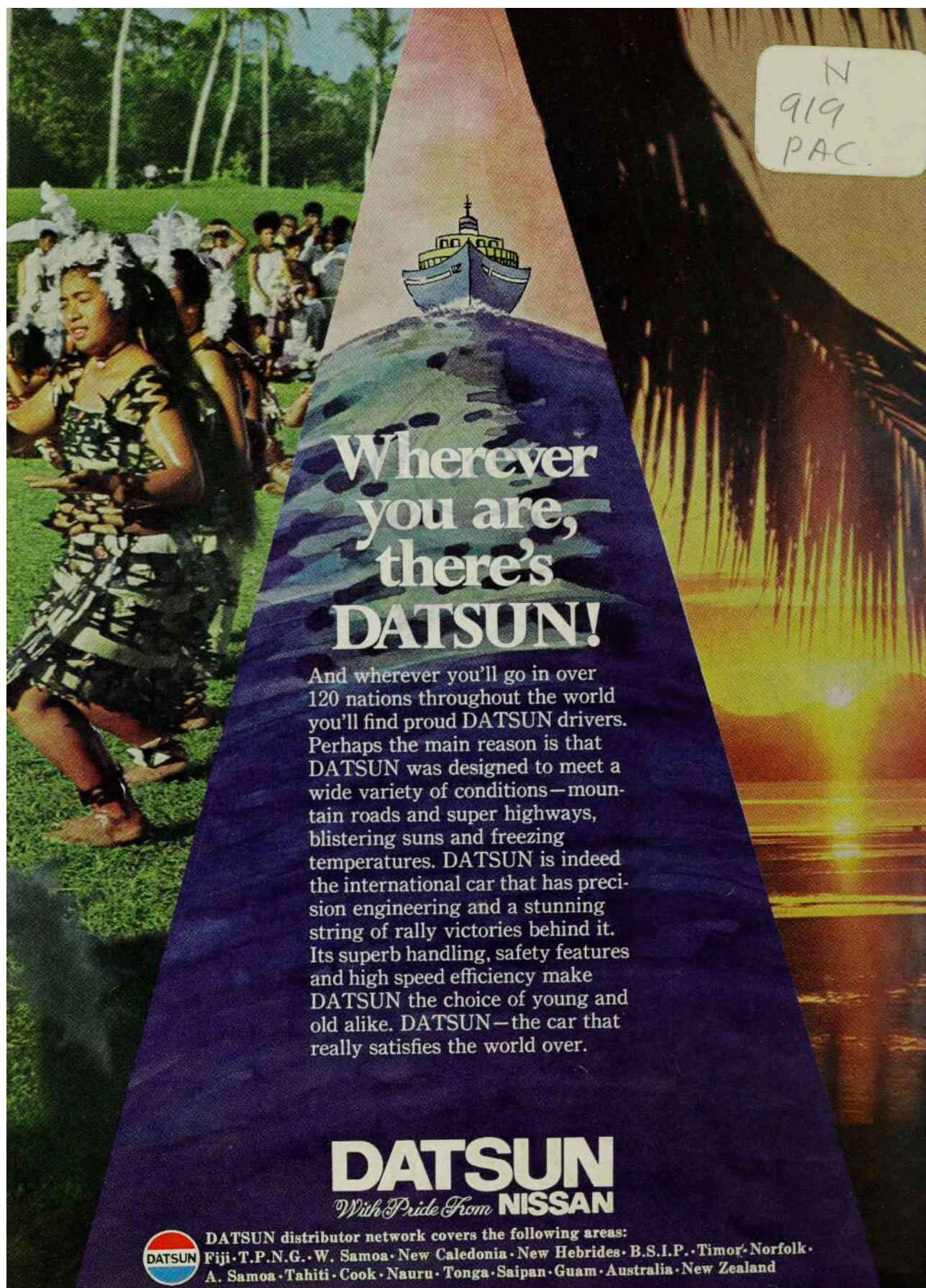
Let's not part bad friends—maybe we can take a nice sea holiday together again sometime. But business is business...Must be off now. Got to call my freight forwarder. He's a real matchmaker for me and Qantas.

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CARGO**

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