

Vol. 46, No. 9 (Sep. 1, 1975)

Date : 7/17/26, 7:31 AM

<https://nla.gov.au:443/tarkine/nla.obj-334752952>

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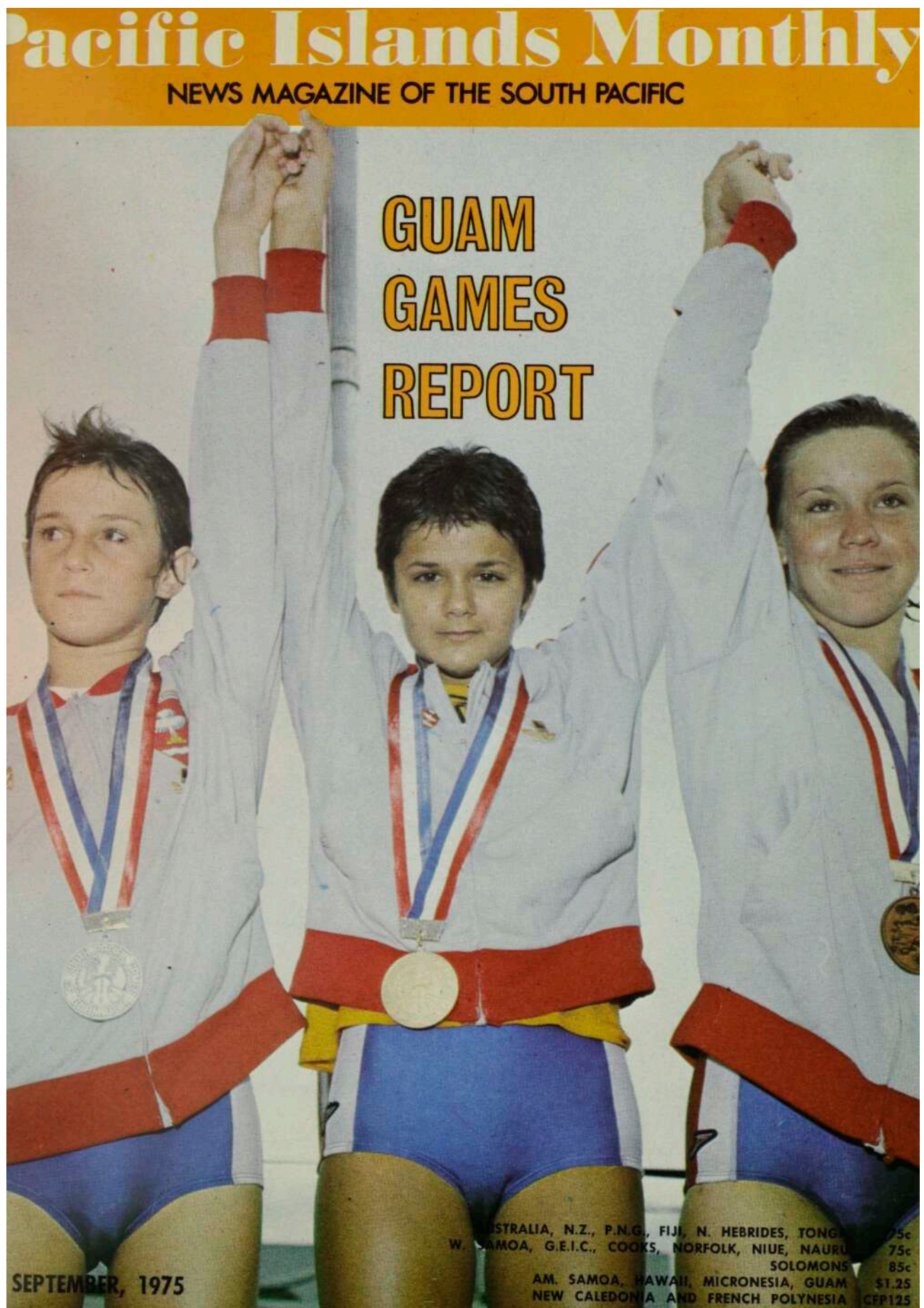
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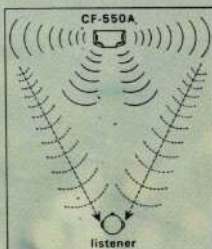
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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—SEPTEMBER, 1975



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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—SEPTEMBER, 1975



Up Front with the Editor

ON the eve of such stirring events as the Papua New Guinea independence celebrations and the establishment of the separate British territory of Tuvalu (Ellice Islands), comment in this column about the fifth South Pacific Games that has just finished in Guam, might seem inappropriate. But the shambles at Guam can have long-term consequences for all the South Pacific unless the lessons to be learned from are examined now, while the details are still fresh in everybody's minds, and time doesn't erode the resolve to avoid a recurrence.

If there were another Games like Guam, we can write finish to the deals of the South Pacific Games—whose concept was created in Rabaul, PNG, in 1959 on the assumption that peoples who play together, stay together. Since 1963, when the first games took place at Suva, they have been a resounding success in every way—until Guam. Each Games—Suva, Noumea, Port Moresby, Papeete—was better than the last. Until Guam. PIM staffers have covered every Games in detail, but John Carter's report about the Guam Games on the next page makes depressing reading.

The South Pacific Games Council wisely to have decided that Vila, New Hebrides, will not be confirmed site for the Sixth Games in 1978 until council members assure themselves in the next year that the New Hebrides can do the job. But it could take the opportunity to go further, and to survey the whole history of the Games so far.

After five Games, each in a different territory, what have we learned about just what it costs a host territory, in cash and in personnel, to stage such an event? How much money should be expected from metropolitan governments? How many paid officials are required, how many volunteers, how much transport is needed, what are the problems of food and accommodation, what is the maximum distance that can be tolerated between the various venues at any Games? In-

deed, should we cease to move the Games to different territories and select a permanent site, or at least two or three sites only?

It's time, too, for the sporting fixtures themselves to be appraised. PIM has complained twice in the past that the official records of results are inaccurate and incomplete in small ways and that this should be remedied. It hasn't been done. But we should also be asking ourselves whether we really need to stage such sports as, for example, golf, cycling, archery, or even yachting—dominated perhaps by small groups of expatriates who can afford them, or by national groups to the detriment of all others. If we decide to stick to archery why not also include competition with native bow and arrow; if we want yachting why not also canoe racing? Should we not also include, in athletics, a coconut palm climbing event or coconut husking?

We should be examining the Games in every particular, to see whether we can't make it more genuinely competitive, more fun, as well as being more efficient. The Guam debacle gives us that opportunity, and perhaps we should be thankful to have the warning before it is too late.—**Stuart Inder**

OUR COVER

New Caledonia's golden swimmers, from the left, Patricia LeGras (five golds), Yolaine Samanadin (six golds) and Danielle Maussion (four golds). This shot comes from a pistol-packing policewoman, Dianne Strong, who, when she isn't keeping law and order, shoots pictures.

There are more Games pictures on the following pages. These are by courtesy of the Pacific Daily News and by Dwayne Buffington, Ed Siguenza and Bill Powell.

PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

FOUNDED BY R. W. ROBSON IN 1930

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
PACIFIC PUBLICATIONS (AUST.) PTY. LTD.,
29 ALBERTA ST., SYDNEY, N.S.W., 2000.
Postal Address: G.P.O. BOX 3408, SYDNEY,
N.S.W., 2001.

Telegraphic Address: PACPUB, Sydney.
Telex 25168.

TELEPHONES: 61-9197, 61-7101, 61-4369.

Publisher: Stuart Inder.

Director of Advertising: Alan Batt.

Manager: Selwyn Hughes.

PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

Editor: Stuart Inder.

Assistant Editor: John Carter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

"Pacific Islands Monthly" is airfreighted to the majority of subscribers and agents in the Pacific Islands and the U.S.A.; copies to the Cook Islands, Nauru, Niue, Micronesia and Guam go by surface mail.

Australia (including Lord Howe and Thursday Islands), New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, New Hebrides, Tonga, Cook Islands, Western Samoa, Gilbert & Ellice Islands, Norfolk Island, Niue and Nauru: \$9.00 (local currency); Solomon Islands: \$10.00 Aust.; American Samoa, Micronesia and Guam: \$12.00 US; Hawaii and US Mainland: \$15.00 US; New Caledonia and French Polynesia: 1,500 CFP; United Kingdom: £6.50; Japan: 4,000 Yen. Elsewhere \$11.50 Aust.

REPRESENTATIVES

Fiji: Advertising and Distribution—Fiji Times & Herald Ltd., 20 Gordon St., Suva. Telephone: 25-601. Telex: FJ 2124.

Papua New Guinea: PORT MORESBY, PNG Printing Co. Pty. Ltd., P.O. Box 633; LAE, P.O. Box 227; RABAU, Mr. David Simpson, P.O. Box 164 (c/- Rabaul Photographic. Tel.: 2677).

French Polynesia. Distribution—Hachette Pacifique, 10 Ave Bruat, Papeete.

New Zealand: Pacific Publications, C.P.O. Box 2229, Auckland.

United Kingdom: The Herald & Weekly Times Limited (Mr J. Barker), Ludgate House, 107 Fleet Street, London, EC4A 2AJ.

Japan: Advertising—Universal Media Corporation, C.P.O. Box 46, Tokyo. Tel.: 656-3036.

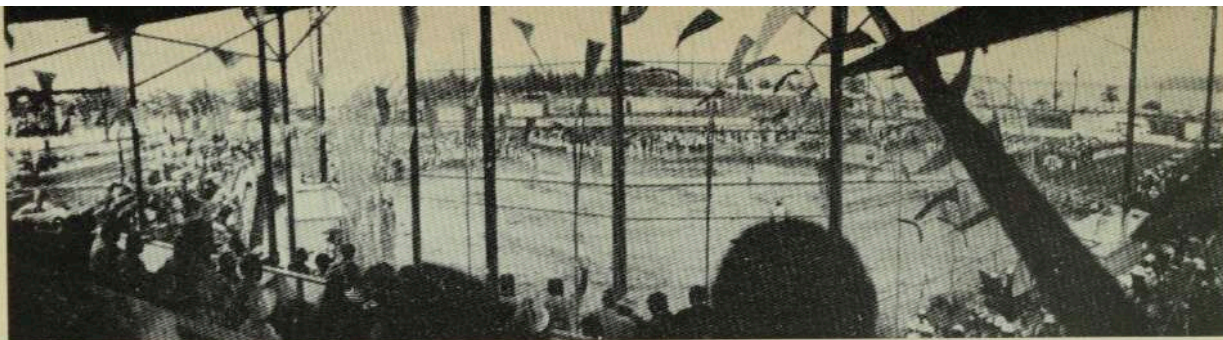
Victoria: Advertising—Pacific Publications (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Herald & Weekly Times Building, 2nd Floor, 61 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, 3000. Telephone: 652-1565.

Hawaii and U.S. Mainland only: N. Grogan, 3354 Hayden Street, Honolulu, 96815.
(Send change of address notices, Form 3579 and new subscriptions to P.O. Box 2193, Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A. 96805).
Second class postage paid at Honolulu, Hawaii.

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Vol. 46, No. 9
September, 1975



Not with the glory of past years . . . the depressing scene at the Games opening on a waterlogged, pocket-handkerchief of a baseball field.

THE GAMES—BIGGEST RAIN-SOAKED NEAR-DISASTER IN ISLAND HISTORY

By JOHN CARTER, who was in Guam for the Games

The Fifth South Pacific Games was the biggest near-disaster in the sporting history of the Islands. Thankfully, the ordeal is over, but the lesson learned by the South Pacific Games Council is that never again will it allow itself to put such an important inter-Island event in such jeopardy.

The council courted disaster when its members agreed four years ago to accept Guam's invitation to stage the Games. Rumours persisted all those four years that Guam couldn't do it; that this small, unincorporated territory of the United States hadn't the will, or the wherewithal, to do a good job.

But the council believed the small coterie of Guam officials that everything would be all right, and, in the face of advice from informed advisers who had been to Guam, seen the confusion and inertia existing there, and begged the Games council to take the Games elsewhere, decided to stick to their original decision to come to Guam.

The council members came a few days before the start in August, and they were appalled.

Hardly one of them then believed the Games would get off the ground! With only a few days to go, there were too many things wrong.

Hardly anything was ready. The main arena, the venue for athletics at the J. F. Kennedy High School field, was a shambles. It would still be a shambles now had not some of the Papua New Guinea officials weighed in with technical know-how and helped to complete the work only hours before the first event.

Then it rained—and rained. That wasn't Guam's fault. But, who agreed to the Games being staged in the middle of Guam's wet season? A record amount of rain fell on all 10 days of the Games. Only one day was almost fine.

The public relations effort on Games publicity was a failure.

Almost nobody on the island 30 miles by eight miles knew anything about the Games. They'd been told

almost nothing about them. A taxi driver knew nothing about them when I told him what I was doing on the island and Joe Murphy, editor of the island's morning newspaper, the *Pacific Daily News*, wore sack cloth and ashes when he confessed in his column that the Press hadn't given much publicity to them.

Not that it would have mattered much.

One Guamanian told me that locals were not interested in watching a sporting event unless a relative was in the team—and there weren't many Guamanians in the Games. Apart from that, the favourite sport on Guam is cockfighting—every Friday, Saturday and Sunday, when thousands of dollars change hands.

Perhaps that explained why the Guamanians stayed away in droves from the Games events. Only a handful attended the opening ceremony held in torrential rain on a baseball field—about 260 yards in circumference—when 1,200-plus competitors stepped on each other's toes in an impossible attempt to stage a Games march, that spectacular parade of teams which has become such a feature of all previous Games.

Despite the rain, the competitors were in high spirits, waving and dancing. But that's the Island way.

The Governor of Guam, Ricardo Bordallo, did his best at the opening. When he walked to the podium in a powder-blue suit he waved away the umbrella held over him and did his stuff in the pouring rain, signal-

'See Guam and die!'

The French Press in Noumea was severely critical of the Guam organisation.

The weekly Le Journal Calédonien declared, "See Guam and die—of shame, derision, discouragement and disgust. . . . Guam is Waterloo. Or in the words of the chief official mourner, Guam is the South Pacific Games annihilated."

The writer also describes the Guam Games as "an unpardonable crime" and as "the most dismal failure in the history of Pacific sport".

Another comment runs, "From camping beds to foul food, lost sheets and an unfinished, dangerous stadium . . . there could have been accidents."

The paper also deplores the "ineffective reaction" of Calédonian sports officials "who should have stopped Guam from holding the Games, instead of shedding crocodile tears over the unfinished sports ground, the dilapidated dormitories, empty plates, shameful ceremonies, events cancelled."

ling that he was one with the few hundred people, mainly Games officials and supporters, plus the Press, who had had to endure two hours of ceremonial exposed to the weather while the favoured few local VIPs (who for some reason included young children) had sheltered in the inadequate covered grandstand.

That was another fault connected with the organisation. Nowhere, apart from the venues for the usual indoor games like basketball played in the fine gymnasium at the George Washington High School, was there cover for the spectators. The result was that only the hardy souls, and Pressmen doing their job, watched the Games.

The only suitable facilities on Guam are those operating for the schools, which are well equipped for gymnastics, basketball, softball, volleyball and other games not requiring large fields. Agana, the capital (pronounced Aganya) has a swimming pool, which turned out to be a fine one, liked by all the swimmers. The swimming events were the best (and the only) organised of the sports.

As the schools are scattered over the island, so were the Games venues, which meant that they were many miles apart. No wonder, with everything scattered so far afield, the Games made an impact on the Guamanians like a snowflake hitting a hot tin roof.

Many venues—the soccer field was a case in point—were not even

fenced, so that it was hopeless to expect an income from spectators although competitors wanting to watch other sports had to pay for the privilege. That was rough, but so were most aspects of the whole affair, although I heard few complaints about the food, and, once the Guam people knew what all the strangers were doing on the island, they helped all they could. They could not have been more friendly and hospitable. The voluntary committees also did a good job.

There were frustrations galore. Most of the Games equipment was ordered at the last minute (it was last minute in everything!) and wasn't there when it was needed. The weightlifters hadn't any weights for pre-Games training. The poles for the pole vault are still in Japan. And most of the equipment and the uniforms that were in the hands of the local organisers were not handed out until the last minute.

There were bottlenecks created by disputes between politicians and commerce over the supply of equipment from Japan, and many people blamed most of the Games mess on interference by politicians, from the ex-Governor downwards. The ex-Governor, Carlos Camacho, was opposed to the Games from the start, because, I was told, he wasn't informed Guam was going to invite the Games to come there. He, in 1972, opposed spending any money on the Games.

(Camacho was beaten in the election for governor and he now faces, along with former Lieutenant-Governor Kurt S. Moylan and nine other ex-government officials, indictment on charges of felonies ranging from embezzlement and falsification of accounts to presenting false claims for government funds involving about \$US3.28 million).

But most people blame, not the politicians for the mess, but self-seeking Games officials, headed by Guam Games Council President Theodore Nelson. They accuse him of empire building, of self-glorification, of using the Games for political advancement and of being so dictatorial that many refused to work with him.

Mr Nelson was certainly blamed by some for the very embarrassing situation which arose at the start through the presence of a soccer team from Australia's northern Queensland, which clamoured for a place in the Games despite the fact that the Games Charter says that only Island government members of the South Pacific Commission, which fathered the Games, can be represented. The Queenslanders actually arrived on Guam at a cost to themselves of \$15,000 expecting to play in the official competition, only to be told they had no business there.

Their officials said Mr Nelson had told them they could come. Mr Nelson, in my presence, said he had learned in time that they wouldn't be welcomed and his last message to them a few days before their departure from Cairns was to stay at home. They denied receiving any message but two junior staff assured me they had seen the cable.

In cash and kind, it has been estimated that the Games will cost Guam around \$US1.0 million. But some officials think that costs spiralled in the last few weeks and that there will be some more bills presented, payment for which has not been authorised. As at the time of writing, there were fears that the Guam Government coffers won't contain enough to pay next month's wages, anyhow, the Guam Games won't leave a nice taste in the mouths of Guam or the rest of the Pacific.

In fact, so far as the Seiko people were concerned, it was a distinctly sour taste. Seiko, the watch manufacturers in Japan, had sent a full team of technicians to Guam to operate the sophisticated electronic timing equipment which, costing around \$30,000, they had loaned to the SPG.

But there's no money in the Games kitty, and Seiko may have to pay its own bills.

A fiery rocket for Guam

So dissatisfied was the Games Council at the showing in Guam that council members meeting in Guam agreed that although Vila is nominated as the site for the Sixth Games in 1978, it will not be confirmed until the council has satisfied itself in the next 12 months that planning in the New Hebrides is going ahead properly. The difficulty in Guam was that once the organising committee had been constituted for the Guam Games there was no easy machinery available to the council to have the Games site transferred elsewhere, despite its growing apprehension about Guam's planning efforts. The following resolution, and its preamble, drafted by the New Caledonians, was passed by the South Pacific Games Council in Guam after having been signed by leaders of all the visiting countries:

- The undersigned territories, considering:
- the deep concern among the delegations caused by the lack of organisation of the opening ceremony, which was so remote in spirit from those of the previous Games, the inclement weather conditions being insufficient to account for it;
 - their surprise at the attitude of Guam officials in the following points: Apart from the dignitaries present, hardly 200 people attended the opening ceremony. The insistence of Guam to organise these Games when other experienced former organisers of the Games were very doubtful about the outcome when they visited Guam in 1974 and 1975 and expressed their concern, after inspecting the existing facilities;
 - the complete disorganisation, both material and psychological, in both camps, the non-completion of most venues, the incompetence of Guam officials;
 - the importance of expenses incurred by all participating territories to be present at the Fifth South Pacific Games, the amount of work and time devoted to the preparation of athletes totally out of proportion with what Guam has to offer;
 - the blatant non-respect of the Charter in inviting a North Queensland soccer team to take part in these Games; and
 - considering many other various reasons for discontent which lead to the conclusion that Guam has not met with the strict requirements of such an organisation and has more than disappointed the particular territories;
- CONSEQUENTLY MOVE THAT: The South Pacific Games Council which is about to convene in Guam limits itself to nominate the next host territory for the Sixth South Pacific Games, and that a meeting of the next South Pacific Games Council be convened in the nominated territory next year so that Council can work in the peaceful and calm atmosphere which is necessary to set up a normal organisation of the South Pacific Games.



News in a Nutshell

The Micronesian Constitutional Convention, seeking to frame a constitution for the Trust Territory, opened on Saipan in July and, until its adjournment on August 22 with resumption on September 15, debated almost every phase of living including women's rights and the type of legislature. Many male speakers opposed the idea propounded by the women delegates that women were men's equal. There was no decision on a resolution by the women that there should be no sex discrimination in Micronesia. There was a division of opinion over the legislature, one section favouring equal representation by all districts and the other, representation according to population. The convention will study a compromise plan by Maketo Robert of Truk. He suggested that population should govern representation in the House of Representatives and seating in the Senate should be determined by the amount of revenue contributed by each district. This might meet the demands made in the past by the Marshalls with regard to Kwajalein.

The Australian Department of the Capital Territory has received more than 10 applications for the post of Administrator of Norfolk Island. The present Administrator is Mr T. E. Pickerd, who was to leave the island about the end of August. The job carries a tax-free salary of \$17,000 a year, plus several "perks". The new Administrator should be appointed by the end of September.

New Zealand will grant permanent residence to about 300 people from Fiji each year. In a new policy NZ has removed an element of discrimination by allowing unskilled people to take up permanent residence. The 300 a year will comprise a cross-section of skilled and unskilled people. New Zealand is about to introduce a new type of visa which will allow Pacific Islanders to work there

for six months. The NZ Minister for Immigration, Mr Fraser Colman, recently visited several South Pacific countries to discuss immigration matters. There will also be one-month visitor permits.

The Tongan rugby team had a fairly successful NZ tour, winning eight of the 12 matches. But they lost both "tests" to the Maoris, the second by 30 points. It was the first time the Maoris had beaten Tonga in a "test" series. The Tongans scored 268 against 231 by their opponents. Results (Tonga points first): Wairarapa-Bush, 13-12; West Coast, 21-17; North Otago, 18-30; Canterbury, 20-31; Mid-Canterbury, 22-19; Wanganui, 28-15; East Coast, 47-6; Maoris, 16-23; King Country, 18-13; Counties, 17-12; Thames Valley, 41-16; Maoris, 7-37.

Mid-August, the PNG police were investigating the theft of \$14,000 which had disappeared from the Mt Hagen Post Office. The money was in four packets, two of which were taken from the post office by a man posing as a bank employee. The other packets cannot be traced. This is the second large theft in the last six months. More than 60,000 new kina notes were stolen in transit when the new currency came into operation. About half has been recovered.

A work-rationing scheme has been devised to cater for 58 employees the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Development Authority wished to lay off in May as being redundant when a water supply and cable laying project at Bonriki, was finished. The union, BKATM, refused to accept the redundancies and called a strike. The union ignored a board of inquiry finding that the redundancies were justified. Under a compromise agreement the men will not be laid off. But every week, 58 of 360

employees will be stood down without pay. Although this will not constitute a break in service, the men will lose fringe benefits for that week. BKATM members will make voluntary payments of about \$2 a fortnight into a temporary provident fund, from which payments will be made to the workers losing a week's work.

An eight-year-old Palauan boy, Peter Gordon Watts, a non-swimmer, fell overboard from a boat while travelling with his mother from Koror to Babelthup on August 10. He was found 15 hours later, still alive. He had kept afloat by holding a coconut, which he found when he fell overboard. Doctors said he was in perfect condition after his ordeal. "A miracle," said the Palauans.

France plans another underground nuclear test at Fangataufa atoll in French Polynesia in October. This will be the last on that atoll. Succeeding tests will be at Mururoa where France operated a series of atmospheric tests over several years.

The Western Samoa Government, in an effort to raise more than \$200,000 in extra revenue has lifted import duties. All imports, except fish, are subject to the new duties. Beer went up by 3c a bottle; whisky will cost about \$1 more a bottle, petrol is up by at least 3c a gallon, and kerosene and diesel fuel by 8c a gallon.

The first elections for the New Hebrides' new-look Representative Assembly, designed to give the people a bigger share in government, will be held in the first two weeks of November. This was confirmed in Paris during talks between British and French representatives. With the British Resident Commissioner, Mr Roger du

Boulay, at the talks was Mr John S. Champion, head of the Gibraltar and General Department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who is taking over Mr du Boulay's job. Mr du Boulay will take a senior post in the British Diplomatic Service. Meanwhile, candidates supporting continued rule by Britain and France almost swept the board in the first municipal elections in August. UCNH and supporting candidates won 15 out of 16 seats in Santo and 18 out of 24 seats in Vila. The rest were won by the New Hebrides National Party.

Solomons Chief Minister Solomon Mamaloni reshuffled his cabinet late in July, changing every portfolio except that of Minister of Works and Public Utilities (Mr Philip Solodia) and his own, and creating two new ministries, Finance and Development (Mr Willie Betu) and Natural Resources (Mr Stephen Cheka). Colin Gauwane, a government back-bencher, takes over Agriculture and Lands; Bill Page, Health and Welfare; Dr Francis Kikolo, Home Affairs; David Kausimae, Foreign Trade, Industry and Labour, and Dr Gideon Zoloveke, Education and Cultural Affairs. Dr Kikolo and Mr Page are independents. Mr Mamaloni rejected a suggested coalition with the United Solomons Islands Party. Father Peter Thompson, who was Minister for Health and Welfare, resigned from the Legislative Assembly on health grounds.

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac is expected to visit Australia and New Zealand and France's overseas territories in the South Pacific in November. The date was given by the French Ambassador to Australia, Mr H. E. M. Treca, when he visited New Caledonia late July. Relations between France and Australia were excellent, Mr Treca said, and trade between the two countries had increased considerably.



Papua New Guinea's Governor-General elect, Sir John Guise (centre) receives congratulations from Chief Minister Michael Somare and Australian High Commissioner Tom Critchley at a private luncheon in his honour in Port Moresby.

Drama as Papua New Guinea independence nears

The last few weeks before PNG's Independence Day, scheduled for September 16, have been full of drama and decision-making. The drama has included such things as moves by Bougainville to secede, and a chronic shortage of government money.

The money shortage has resulted in some last-minute belt tightening only a month before PNG's first Independence Budget is to be brought down in late September. Prices of beer, liquor and cigarettes have been increased overnight by almost 50 per cent, and registration charges for private vehicles have gone up 50 per cent. The new charges will bring in an extra K5 million this financial year.

Chief Minister Michael Somare told the House that Papua New Guineans will have to adjust to lower living standards and fewer services because of a cut in Australia's aid grant this year.

"It is impossible for two nations to conduct their relations as if one were a department of the other", he said. "We have been treated very badly this year; to prevent random events in Australia doing this to us again it is essential we reach an agreed perspective with the Australian Government on our long-term aid relationship".

Mr Somare was referring to Australia's promise to provide PNG with \$500 million aid (a dollar is on a par with a Kina) over three years, one year of which has already run. Because of Australia's own economic

plight, the Australian grant this year is less than PNG expected.

This has caused havoc with PNG finances, because Mr Somare had already cut \$50 million out of PNG's budget estimates before submitting them to Australia in an honest effort to avoid asking for more than PNG needed. The PNG Budget framers thought they had acted very responsibly. The Independence Budget is shaped to support local development such as construction projects, copper investigations on the Ok Tedi River, etc, and expenditure on health and education will be cut.

When, in August, PNG realised just how much less it would get from Australia, requiring in turn very severe additional cuts to its own very tight Budget, Mr Somare flew urgently to Australia with his top ministers to appeal to Prime Minister Whitlam.

He got nothing. At the meeting, Mr Whitlam was, in fact, rude, telling his own Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Willesee, who attempted to put the PNG view at one point, to "shut up or get out of the room".

Mr Somare was incensed and humiliated at his reception. But since returning to Port Moresby he has

attempted to swallow his pride, and made public announcements to the effect that it is unnecessary for Papua New Guinea and Australia to fall out so close to Independence.

But underneath, he won't forget, and Mr Whitlam's attitude at that meeting has permanently damaged relationships between PNG and the Australian Labour Government.

The PNG National Constituent Assembly finally ended its deliberations on the country's new constitution, and agreed to it.

But one of the sections not agreed to was section seven, which establishes provincial governments. In a surprise move in the assembly, Mr Somare said PNG could not afford provincial government at this stage of its development, because its estimated cost of K15 million in the next five years was out of the government's reach, and he successfully moved that the section be omitted. The concept however, he said, was still valid.

This decision could have its repercussions with Bougainville's announcement that it would secede from PNG on September 1, and set up an independent government. By late August the PNG central government had still not resolved this threat (for background, see p 23), but the Bougainvilleans were less optimistic of success.

Secessionist leader and MHA Father John Momis flew from PNG to lobby at the UN for recognition of an independent Bougainville, and another, Mr Leo Hannett, headed for the neighbouring Solomons to put Bougainville's case for a closer relationship with the BSIP.

Bougainville secessionists said they planned on September 1 to destroy in a bonfire K5,000 worth of PNG independence souvenirs provided by the PNG Government—flags, badges, posters, booklets.

One of the more important sections of the constitution involved citizenship.

The assembly agreed that people who had two PNG grandparents and who did not hold foreign citizenship would automatically become PNG citizens on September 16. Others who have lived in PNG for more than eight years are eligible for naturalisation, but they must apply for it within two months of Independence Day or else lose all right to it except in special cases approved by the minister responsible.

The House of Assembly will not have to face new general elections until May or June 1977. Elections would normally be scheduled for 1976, but the National Constituent Assembly voted to extend the House's

PNG INDEPENDENCE ISSUE

Full details of the colour and events surrounding PNG's Independence Celebrations on September 16 will be found in PIM's big October issue. PIM will have its own men at the celebrations. This September issue of PIM, for technical reasons, is smaller than usual and many of the regular features have had to be dropped—but get the October issue for a big bumper PIM.

term for a year to give members some experience with independence. The move was unsuccessfully opposed by some government ministers, including Chief Minister Somare. Voting was 50 to 29; with other government ministers supporting the motion.

Sir John Guise, 61, was elected by secret ballot at the Constituent Assembly on July 29 as Papua New Guinea's first Governor-General. Sir John, born in Papua and currently Deputy Chief Minister and Minister for Agriculture, defeated two other members for the top post—leader of the opposition United Party, Mr Tei Abal, and the leader of the Country Party, Mr Sinake Giregire.

Sir John becomes Governor-General for a six-year term on Independence Day.

The by-election for Sir John's seat of Alotau Open will be held after Independence Day. Meanwhile Sir John, who was the first PNG Speaker of the House of Assembly, has said that he wants no protocol as Governor-General—and he doesn't mind being called simply "John", as always.

He said he wouldn't be "a stooge or rubber stamp" for government, and anything to which he put his signature would be carefully looked at.

The Governor-General's official vehicle will be a Mercedes 350 SEL; Prime Minister Michael Somare's will be a Daimler Sovereign. Mr Somare's title of Chief Minister changes on Independence Day.

The Queen has agreed to be Head of State of independent Papua New Guinea.

Prince Charles, Prince of Wales and heir to the British Throne, will be the Queen's representative at the Independence Day celebrations—leading a long list of VIPs from many parts of the world. Official Pacific Islands visitors will include Nauruan President Hammer DeRoburt, Fiji Governor-General Ratu Sir George Cakobau and Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, and Solomon

Islands Chief Minister Solomon Mamaloni.

Independence will be heralded with a 101-gun salute fired in Port Moresby. The salute, to begin at midnight on the night of September 15 to mark the start of Independence Day, will be fired by the PNG Defence Force which will also take part in a flag-raising ceremony later in the day.

Papua New Guinea's Head of State will hand the flag to a Defence Force marching contingent. Two chaplains will bless the flag and members of the Defence Force and the police will swear allegiance to the government of the day.

A ceremonial lowering of the Australian flag will be held on the afternoon of the previous day, September 15.

Other recent developments:

- Organiser and a driving force behind the Papuan secessionist movement of Papua Besena, Dr Eric Wright, in July won the distinction of being the first person ordered deported from PNG under new immigration laws which came into force only a week earlier. He left the country in late August. Dr Wright is a member of the Port Moresby City Council, a former private practitioner in Rabaul and former Assistant Director of Health. He has spent more than 20 years in PNG. Miss Abaijah described the decision "as a new and desperate attack" on the Papua separatist movement. No official reason was given for the deportation order, but privately officials said he had "promoted disunity".

Miss Abaijah described PNG Independence as "a gigantic propaganda stunt to fool foreigners".

- Mr Somare commented that one day a new, "more appropriate" name might have to be found for Papua New Guinea, but he asked that in the meantime the news media refer to the people as "Papua New Guineans", and not Papuan and New Guineans.

- Among the main festivities to celebrate independence is an Australia to Port Moresby International Air Race. It's organised by the South Pacific Aero Clubs of PNG, in two sections, and although the planning has all had to be done hurriedly because the actual Independence date was not known until recently, entries have been received from several parts of the world. The main race is over 1,500 miles from Brisbane via Gayndah, Charters Towers, Cooktown, Weipa, Daru, Malalau, and Fishermen's Island, Port Moresby, arriving on Independence Eve. Prizes are cash and a trophy.

Back to Mururoa for underground bangs

From AL PRINCE in Papeete

Considerable speculation built up here over whether the text for the new law reorganising French Polynesia's relationship with France as of January 1 had become blocked in Paris on the desk of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. This speculation was fed by the strange silence from Paris on "the project", as the new law is referred to in Tahiti, ever since the delegation of politicians from Tahiti returned home from very tense June meetings in the French capital with Olivier Stirn, the French Secretary of State for Overseas Departments and Territories.

Mr Stirn made some of his feelings known in early July about the new law, saying that "the project" would be handed over in the coming few days. Nothing has materialised since except some grand-standing by local politicians here.

On the nuclear testing front, there was a change of command in the military head of the nuclear testing centre with the new director, Gen Lucien Soula, announcing that the next and last underground nuclear explosion at the remote French Polynesia atoll of Fangataufa will be held in October. After that, he said, the underground tests will be held 50 km away at Mururoa, where France conducted its atmospheric nuclear tests for several years.

Gen Soula mentioned nothing about when the first underground test will be held at Mururoa. However, there are reliable reports circulating in Tahiti and Paris that France plans to conduct at least one test there before the end of this year. There are other reliable reports circulating that France preferred to conduct several underground blasts this year, but was forced to cut back in its programme due to a shortage of funds, something that Gen Soula only vaguely referred to.

And although France has no plans to conduct further underground tests at Fangataufa, Gen Soula said, it would be quite easy

to return there in the future. The new testing director also denied reports that France plans to return to its first nuclear testing site, the Sahara Desert in Africa. There have been several rumours over the past few months that France was negotiating with Algeria to re-occupy the testing facilities that it operated in the Sahara until Algeria became independent of France, forcing the transfer to French Polynesia.

And, although there have also been rumours that the subterranean structure of Fangataufa is not strong enough to withstand more than two or three underground tests, Gen Soula said the decision to return to Mururoa was based on "practical and economic reasons". France conducted its first underground test on June 5 at Fangataufa, which is 1,290 km southeast of Tahiti. And even though the French Government hailed that test as "a completely successful operation", it now appears that the second test due there in October will be the last for the near future.

In keeping with the French Government's more open attitude towards its testing programme following the June 5 blast, Gen Soula also announced that French journalists have been invited to visit the South Pacific Experimentation Centre in Tahiti and the test sites of Fangataufa and Mururoa in September. This will mark the first time in several years that the government has allowed any journalists to visit the test site. However, Gen Soula was careful to point out that there will be no test conducted during the journalists' visit.

As for France's nuclear device itself, Gen Soula said, "Because in order to have a credible nuclear armament it is necessary to unceasingly improve it and to do this it is necessary to conduct tests, there is no limit to the Pacific Experimentation Centre's existence and presence in French Polynesia".

Whither Island governments?

A change by the Islands from the current, Westminster, dual party, system of government to one-party government, and a Federation of the South Pacific were two seeds which Fiji's Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, let fall for germination when he gave the Dillingham Lecture at the East-West Center in Honolulu at July's end.

Sir Kamisese, who spoke on "Currents in the Pacific", made several comparisons between the traditional life-styles in the Islands and those of the Western colonisers, and instanced the confusion which came with Western civilisation when the Islanders followed the "two apparently incompatible creeds of materialism and Christianity, which, however, also taught the people how to adjust and compromise".

With the coming of independence Islanders were faced with a real dilemma. Should they go back to their first beginnings, or "press on relentlessly along the lines of industrialisation and endeavour?"

"Is the Western pattern of government necessarily the one best suited to us in the Pacific?" Sir Kamisese asked. "Or are those African countries right who have tried the Western democratic pattern only to find that the real answer to their problems, and the way to progress, was through one-party government?"

Quoting an African argument that "all would be better working for the common aim rather than engaging in the facade of two or more party government, much of which is sterile and unproductive", the Fiji Prime Minister said that a one-party government may be more effective from the people's point of view since a government might well give more heed to opposition from its own ranks.

After listing the organisations through which the Islands co-operated with one another, Sir Kamisese said it was good to see, not only the inter-Island regional co-operation, but, also, greater realisation of Pacific identity and Pacific responsibility by Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States.

Asked Sir Kamisese: "A federation of the South Pacific?" and added that he was asking questions rather than providing answers.

HOW THEY DID AT THE GAMES

Even the rain couldn't dilute the athletes' spirit!

Sixteen records were broken in 35 events which comprised the athletics, four less than at the Tahiti Games. Four less! The wonder is that any records were broken, considering the conditions encountered on what passed for a sports amphitheatre on Guam.

If anything at Guam reached disaster's brink it was the athletics. The heroes, and heroines, were the athletes and Papua New Guinea's officials. Three months ago, there wasn't a venue for athletics. A few days before the first starting pistol was fired, there wasn't a running track. A few hours before the start, there was a track of sorts, still incomplete.

There was no one to complete it until the PNG officials turned up. Some of them had engineering experience. They buckled to and had the track ready. Then it rained. The track, a combination of compacted coral and clay—or so it seemed—was inches under water on that first Saturday evening and the start was postponed until the Monday.

From then on, the athletics continued without another hitch but under extremely difficult conditions. The athletes were tremendous. So were the PNG officials, all experienced in running athletics. Without them—chaos!

The international juror, Sydney-based Mr Arthur Hodsdon, of the Oceania Council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, was bitter in his criticism, not of the Guam people, but of the United States Amateur Athletic Union.

"I admire the tremendous spirit of these people on Guam who didn't realise what they were undertaking with the Games", Mr Hodsdon said. "I don't propose to blast them when I return home and make my report. But I hope that, after I make my

The grimace of victory—That final burst brought a gold to Fiji's champion woman athlete Marion Kadavu Chambault (centre) in the 100 metres dash with New Hebridean Georgette Delplane (left) close behind. D. Lemen (PNG) (right) was fourth.

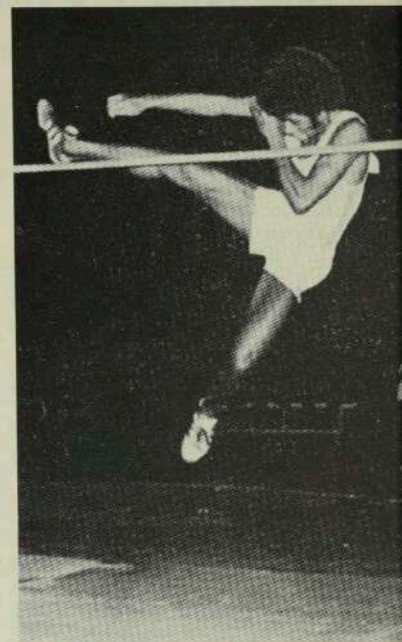
complaints to the federation and to the United States AAU, it will have such a repercussion that the Americans will take great care, if the Games go again to American territory, to play their part".

Despite the poor facilities, despite the continuous rain and the absence of real support from spectators, the athletes staged a great show. How they were able to perform as they did, hampered by the fact that there was no shelter from the rain when they were waiting their turn to compete, everyone wondered.

But the athletes didn't fail. They really saved the Fifth South Pacific Games. Rain couldn't dampen the sporting spirit, which was evident in all the teams although some of the Frenchmen, in the opinion of others, did too much grumbling.

Grousers or not, the Frenchmen, and French women, led the field, particularly the New Caledonians who took 12 gold medals. Fiji was only one gold medal behind, which restored some of the confidence which had drained from the Fijians as they viewed their lack of achievement in other sports.

From champion country at the First South Pacific Games in Fiji in 1963, Fiji dropped to second at Noumea in 1966, third at Port Moresby in 1969, and fourth at Tahiti in



1971. They stayed fourth at Guam.

Happily for them, they still have good support for athletics at home and had no reason to be ashamed of their performance at Guam. In fact, with just a little luck, they would have come out in front on the athletics field.

The country which can keep its head very high is Tonga. Its full team at the Games numbered three competitors, the brother Saniseti and Alipeti Latu and woman athlete





Athletics highlights . . . Left (on opposite page) Clement Poaniewa (New Caledonia) makes his magnificent high jump to clear a record 2.10 metres. Above, Usaia Sotutu of Fiji wins the 1,500 metres with the PNG pair, W. Hoffagao (15) and Mike Joyce (5) in close attendance. At right, Danielle Guyonnet, of French Polynesia, the women's pentathlon champion, in her record high jump of 1.78 metres.

Losaline Faka'ata, with team manager Siaosi Palelei.

They went home with two gold medals, a silver and a bronze, more medals per head than any other team. Winner of the two golds was Saniseti Latu, aged 22, who's now studying in Melbourne. He won the 110 metres hurdles and the decathlon—the hardest test for an athlete—and his brother, two years older, won a silver in the decathlon and a bronze in the pole vault.

There were several outstanding athletes—John Kokinai, of PNG, a long-distance runner who took three gold medals and a silver; A. Lazare, who won the marathon and took a silver and bronze in other long-distance events; hefty Arnljot Beer, of New Caledonia, first in the discus and shot put and second in the hammer and the Poaniewa brothers, of New Caledonia, who staged a thrilling display of high jumping and sportsmanship rarely equalled in the Games.

Clement Poaniewa, who is only 17, seven years younger than his brother, won the high jump with a record 2.10 metres (6 ft 11 in.) after a duel with his brother Paul, who finished with 2.08m. Pierre Leontieff, of French Polynesia, was third.

Paul was favourite to win. And wonder. He's high jump champion of France with 2.26 m, only .04 m under the Olympic record. But Paul, before the experts watching the duel, gave the contest to Clement. After clearing 2.08 m, Paul failed with the higher jump. The experts said that he "dragged his knee" while going over the bar and knocked it off each time he jumped. The brothers em-

braced at the close of the contest.

Next day Paul left for France to compete in the European championships.

Long-distance runner John Kokinai, who is 27, and a Bougainvillean, toppled Usaia Sotutu from his throne, which he has occupied as a long-distance champion since the 1969

Games. John did not enter for the 1,500 metres which was Usaia's only gold, but he took the golds in the 5,000, the 10,000 and the 3,000 metres steeplechase and was only 40 metres behind A. Lazare, of New Caledonia, in the marathon.

Papua New Guinea officials, after the marathon, considered protesting but decided against it. John, reluctantly, complained that Lazare's supporters along the route—the race started at 4am and the way was lit by car headlights—hampered him. A photographer continually operated a flash which, for seconds, left Kokinai almost blinded.

The women athletes also put on a splendid display. They were not behind the men in their successful and heroic battle with bad weather and poor facilities. It was the Fiji women, who really put the dominion in the sporting picture. Their share of Fiji's athletic medals was seven golds, nine silver and four bronze.

The outstanding feature of the women's events was the struggle between the French and the Fijians with the main personal rivals Danielle Guyonnet, of French Polynesia, and Marion Kadavu Chambault, of Fiji. Marion acquired her French surname from her husband whom she met at the Tahiti Games.

The two girls, grand all-rounders, as runners, hurdlers and jumpers, staged duel after duel.

Their biggest duel was the pentathlon, which was won by Danielle with 3,703 points, only 30 points in front of Marion. Danielle's medal count was four golds and a bronze; Marion's three golds, three silvers and a bronze.

VILA FOR NEXT GAMES—PERHAPS!

The Sixth South Pacific Games, barring accidents or a change of mind by the Games Council, will be staged at Vila in the New Hebrides in 1978.

The Games Council, meeting half-way through the Guam Games, considered three applications for the next Games—from the New Hebrides, from the Solomon Islands and from Fiji, but, according to some officials, not one application complied with the regulations in every respect.

Fiji invalidated its application by making a proviso that the invitation was for 1979—but article one says the Games shall be held every third year a period which can be varied only if there is a clash with the Olympic Games.

The Games Council, however, decided to overlook a discrepancy so far as the New Hebrides' application was concerned and "awarded" them the Sixth Games.



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Heave ho for the Western Samoans!

What makes a man go in for a sport like weightlifting? It's much harder work than most sports, but Mr Oscar State travelled all the way from London to oversee the weightlifting events as international juror. It can be a dangerous sport too. A weightlifter died only a few months ago when he slipped while lifting. The whole contraption fell on him and killed him.

There were no accidents, however, at Dededo Junior High School, in the middle of the island, venue for both weightlifting and judo. But contestants were far from happy with arrangements.

For some obscure reason, the officials refused to release Games equipment for several sports until the last minute, almost. This angered and inconvenienced the weightlifters particularly. They had no equipment to train with—and you don't fly with a couple of tonnes of iron.

They nearly lifted the roof in their annoyance and the Guam team refused to play. In fact, but for the Island temperament, compromising and taking things lightly, even in weightlifting, all the teams might have walked out. Some lifters complained that, without the weights to train with, they would soon be out of condition. One, PNG's Michael Mexico, had another complaint—the food.

"It's not the right stuff", he told PIM. "I've already lost a lot of weight". But, he didn't lose too much. He made it as a light-heavy and took the silver medal.

Conditions didn't bother the Western Samoans. Their team of 10 lifters went home with six golds, two silver and a bronze. Papua New Guinea was next best with three golds and a silver.

The judo men, Frenchmen almost to a man—there were also four American Samoans and two from PNG—got through their programme without a hitch, that's if you can call a team walkout something else. The Guam team, containing the Blas family champions, refused to compete. The Blas boys, who had caused a commotion at Papeete with complaints about confused arrangements, decided at Guam that blood's no thicker than anything else connected with the Games, and pulled out to



Western Samoa's Paul Wallwork wins the weightlifters' middle-heavyweight gold medal.

the great embarrassment of their countrymen.

They decided to quit because organisation was bad and the Guam officials wouldn't finance a trip to Japan to enable them to complete their training.

As the Frenchmen outnumbered the rest by five to one, it wasn't surprising that they took 21 of the 23 medals on offer.

New Caledonia captured five golds, three silver and three bronze, French Polynesia, a gold, two silver and seven bronze, and American Samoa had a silver and a bronze.

With this sort of setup, with domination by one or two countries of sports which are confined to those countries, it's little wonder that countries like New Caledonia can look so good in the medals table.

FRENCH WIN TENNIS EVEN WITHOUT N'GODRELLA

The pattern set at the Tahiti Games seems to have been repeated in almost every sport at Guam, and tennis was no exception. New Caledonia had most success—as was expected months before, because no one could beat the great Wanaro N'Godrella who, PIM reported at Papeete, “led, everybody followed”.

But N'Godrella didn't play at Guam. To every keen tennis fan thinking of the game rather than of its politics, it was a great disappointment, but no one was more disappointed than he was.

With nine gold medals from three previous Games, he was confident that he would take another three at Guam but several territories, including the New Hebrides, charged that he was a professional and, as such, barred from the Games. Ranked number five in France, he is a member of the French Davis Cup team and has played at a number of international tournaments including the US Open at Forest Hills, Wimbledon, the French Open and the Australian Open. And, he's taken money.

When his position was questioned at Guam, the SPG Council asked the International Tennis Federation office in Melbourne for a ruling. They said he was a professional. Mr N'Godrella appealed to the federation office in Paris. They said he was not a professional but a “player”.

The London office had the last word. “He's a professional”.

He was sad and disgusted, he said.

“I'm not an amateur, but I'm not a professional either”, he explained. “Today, there are only two categories of tennis players as established by the federation. Either you are a professional or you're a player, and I belong to the latter group.”

“A professional plays for the money and tennis is his full-time job. We play for the competition and the exposure and the money we get from the international circuit doesn't often cover our expenses”.

Mr N'Godrella, who is employed by a sporting goods company in Paris, expressed the hope that, in future, the people involved in Games tournaments would somehow realise that there are now no amateurs in international tennis, just professionals and players.

With him out of the running, competition was more open, at least so far as the players were concerned, but the French still dominated. French Polynesia and New Caledonia took two golds each. Papua New Guinea took the remaining gold.

Bad weather plagued the competition all the week and two bronzes were not decided.

As with lawn tennis, so it was with the table variety—almost a complete sweep by the French. French Polynesia had five golds, four silver and a bronze, Fiji two golds, New Caledonia a gold and silver and PNG one gold, silver and bronze.

The golfing breed of PNG

They seem to breed good golfers in Papua New Guinea. As in 1969 and 1971, her golfers cleared the board of gold medals, taking the two individual events and the two team events.

No doubt Papua New Guinea is thankful golf was introduced into the Games programme in 1969. With such golfing calibre, PNG can almost guarantee she will have several golds even before the Games start. J. Wilinson and Mrs J. M. Munden dominated the golf in 1969/71 but new names went into the gold list at Guam.

Playing under atrocious conditions, and rained off several times, John Keating, of Lae, brought off a surprise win. He had been trailing in fourth place but in the final round he shot a one over par 73 to win

from his team mates, Greg Fennell and Phil Frame. He had six strokes on Fennell and seven on Frame. Gus Gogue, of Guam, led for the first three rounds but faded away under pressure from the PNG golfers.

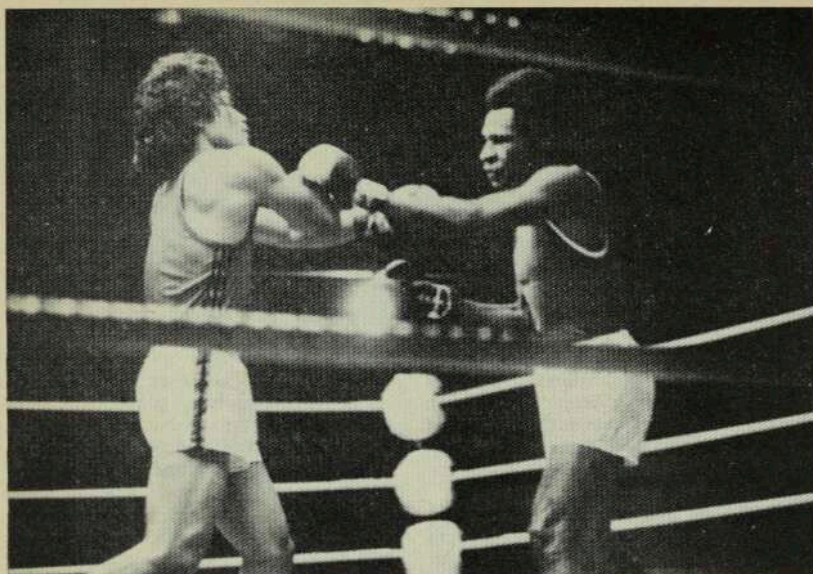
Guam's women champion, who rejoices in the name of Jake King, put up a good fight against PNG newcomer Ismay Trevena but Mrs Trevena took the gold with 357 strokes against Mrs King's 359.

PNG men's team, John Keating, Greg Fennell and Phil Frame took all three medals in the individual and, with James Wu making the fourth man in the team event, PNG men took the gold with Guam second and Fiji third.

Fiji's Rahmat Ali, the dominion's open champion, was fancied for a medal but he was well down the list.

A REVERENT GESTURE

Has anyone ever seen a bishop kissed by a pretty girl? Guests at a fiesta did, after the Games Pontifical High Mass in Agana Cathedral on the first Sunday after the opening. Bishop Felixberto Flores was in the queue for gifts handed out by Miss Tahiti (20-year-old Moea Amiot). Each recipient was kissed in that delightful French custom by Miss Tahiti. Came the bishop's turn. Would she, or wouldn't she? She did. From the expression on the ecclesiastical countenance, his Lordship was either thunderstruck, or delighted.



Milton Ie of French Polynesia (right) and Billy Forest (New Caledonia) trade punches in a bantamweight bout which Ie won on points.

Samoa's golden gloves

What's happened to Fiji's boxing hopes? In the early Games her boxers collected more than their share of gold medals, but at Guam they didn't get one gold, only three silvers.

Maybe, the fact that in the last few years there was bitterness between Suva's two amateur clubs, Charman's All Races and the Suva Youth Centre, has had something to do with Fiji's fade-out.

The Samoans took most golds, American Samoa and Western Samoa going home with three each. The remaining five were shared by Papua New Guinea and New Caledonia, two each, and the New Hebrides one. Fiji's three silver medalists were S. Vei (lightweight), S. Ratu (light-middleweight) and B. Timo (light-heavyweight).

Western Samoa got two silvers, American Samoa one, PNG two and New Caledonia and French Polynesia one each.

One of the heroes of the ring was PNG's Tumat Sogolik, a bantamweight, who boxed French Polynesian Milton Ie in the final. Despite a sprained left hand, Sogolik won the gold with his speciality, a left hook.

As was the case with several sports, host territory officials were criticised for their unpreparedness and ignorance of the sport.

The international juror for boxing, AIBA vice-president John Castle, of Sydney, was bitter because, he said,

Guam's officials and referees had very little knowledge of amateur boxing.

He complained that a seminar held before the start, revealed almost complete ignorance of the amateur boxing rules, and warned that future boxing fixtures at the South Pacific Games would not be sanctioned by the AIBA unless a hard core of international referees was present.

To keep events moving, Mr Castle said, he made many dispensations which did not comply with international rules.

"My back is sore from bending the rules", he said. "I have never made so many dispensations and experienced so many difficulties".

And he should know. He has been around for international Games, the Olympics, the Commonwealth, the European Amateur Boxing championships and others for years.

Guam Boxing Association's reply through its president, Mr R. Afflague, was that Guam's referees had licences for professional bouts only, and added: "Mr Castle didn't come early enough to give us a lecture in amateur boxing rules".

● In the cycling, the most remote of all events, New Caledonia took five of the six golds; Tahiti took the sixth. Individual gold medallists were L. Dubois, D. Cornaille and J. Testard, all of New Caledonia, and M. B. Du Pont, French Polynesia.

Tahiti's girls sweep the pool

Of all the sports in the Guam Games, swimming was the most successful. For one thing, the shocking weather had little effect on the swimmers and the rain didn't affect the course, although it made the going hard for the spectators, most of whom were colleagues and supporters of the overseas teams.

As with all outdoor facilities, with the exception of softball, there was no cover for spectators but the swimming was so good and so many records were tumbling one after another, that the watchers kept their enthusiasm to the end.

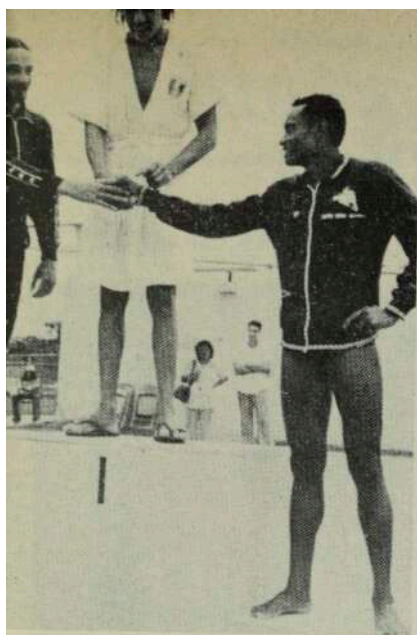
For once, Guam deserved congratulations for a sports facility. The pool, in Agana city itself, was as good as it could be. All the swimmers, especially the golden girls of the French territories who dominated the scene, praised the conditions. The water was clearer than at home, they said, and made for faster swimming.

There was no doubt about the faster swimming. All 10 records were broken by the women—women? Most were early teenagers. There were also two new events for both men and women with records set.

The men broke eight old records. Thousands of words have been written after past Games over the brilliant swimming of New Caledonian Marie-Jose Kersaudy, who, by the time she was 18—at the Tahiti Games in 1971—had won 21 gold medals. She said after Tahiti that she would retire in favour of a university course in France. She did and wasn't at Guam. It was thought that others, who had trailed behind Marie-Jose, would get their chance at future Games. But, no, New Caledonia has produced new champions, all around Marie-Jose's age when she started her gold prospecting.

None of them collected as many as Marie-Jose at a single Games but three came near. Petite Yolaine Saminadin, aged 15, took six golds (200 metres, 400 metres, 800 metres freestyle, and three team events); team-mate Patricia LeGras had five golds (two in breaststroke events), and another New Caledonian, Danielle Maussion, four.

The first gold in the Games was won by French Polynesian Maeva Lavigne, 19, who broke the first record, winning the 100 metres free-



The men's 100 metres breaststroke medalists shake hands; from the left, G. Burke of Guam (silver), F. Hunter of French Polynesia (gold) and O. Moi of Papua New Guinea (bronze).

style in one minute, 4.63 seconds, which was .8 of a second under the record established at Tahiti in 1971 by Marie-Jose Kersaudy. Maeva, 19, got a team silver at Tahiti and was one of the few girls in the Guam pool to have appeared at other Games. Her tally at Guam was two golds, three silvers and two bronzes.

Games swimming, it seems, is becoming the early teenagers' preserve, and, at 19, Maeva is almost an oldie.

French Polynesia, which gave indications at the Tahiti Games of becoming a force in the swimming world, maintained her improvement, especially in the men's events when her men took 16 golds, 12 of them in team events, three silver and four bronze.

As French Polynesia improved on her Tahiti Games performance, Papua New Guinea lost some ground though not a lot. Charlie Martin, now 19, the star at Papeete, was still the star when the Guam Games ended. He collected four golds—he had six gold and two silver at Tahiti—and four silver medals. Four of his golds were for individual swims.

His nearest rival was H. Noble, of French Polynesia, a newcomer to the Games, who had five golds, three of them in team events, a silver and a bronze.

Another newcomer, PNG's Mark Hutchings, aged 16, swam a great race to win the 1,500 metres freestyle, which left him exhausted.

Golden sail for Guam

Whatever happened to the Tahiti yachtsmen who swept the board at the Tahiti Games? There, they took all three places. At Guam, on beautiful Apra Harbour, there wasn't a French sail to be seen.

The 12 yachtsmen were from anywhere but the French territories, though one, Allan Holmes, was from the New Hebrides—the "English" sector.

The 14 ft Laser was used for the competition and proved popular with the entrants though the Guam crew had had little experience with them. That didn't matter, however. Guam's Phil Drips took the gold medal, losing only 19.7 points, comfortably ahead of Papua New Guinea's Kevin Read, 30.4, and Fiji's Bill Gardiner, 37.7.

Bill Gardiner had a good lead over the field after the first three races but the pressure was too much for him and he gradually slipped behind as his finishing position in subsequent races worsened. For Drips, the last three races were under the best possible conditions—heavy winds, just right for a heavy sailor. Earlier, winds had varied from moderate, to light, to calm.

Gardiner, at 21, was the second youngest competitor. The youngest was Fa'avave Foifua, an 18-year-old American Samoan girl, who competed against 11 men under the same conditions and wasn't last. She came 11th.

"I felt pretty good being the only girl", she said.

Allan Holmes, of New Hebrides, had a large-size chip on his shoulder.

He told PIM arrangements and food were "pretty lousy". Guam's Yacht Club, he said, was splendid but he and his yachting colleagues spent a fortune on taxi fares.

The international juror for yachting, Mike Tattersall, of Auckland, had more than an official interest in the competition. The Lasers came from his factory which makes them under franchise from a Canadian firm. They build about 15 a week and export 40 per cent all over the Pacific.

Off Merizo, near Guam's Umatac Bay, was a different kind of water sport—underwater spearfishing, the only sport with no human spectators, though some of the land-based sports had only a handful, so far removed from the Games scene were some of the events.

The French Polynesians, who go in for the sport in a big way, had things much their own way. They took the team gold with more than double the points—awarded for each fish caught and weight of catch—of the silver medallists, New Caledonia, with Wallis & Futuna, more Frenchmen, in third place. All three individual medals went to French Polynesia.

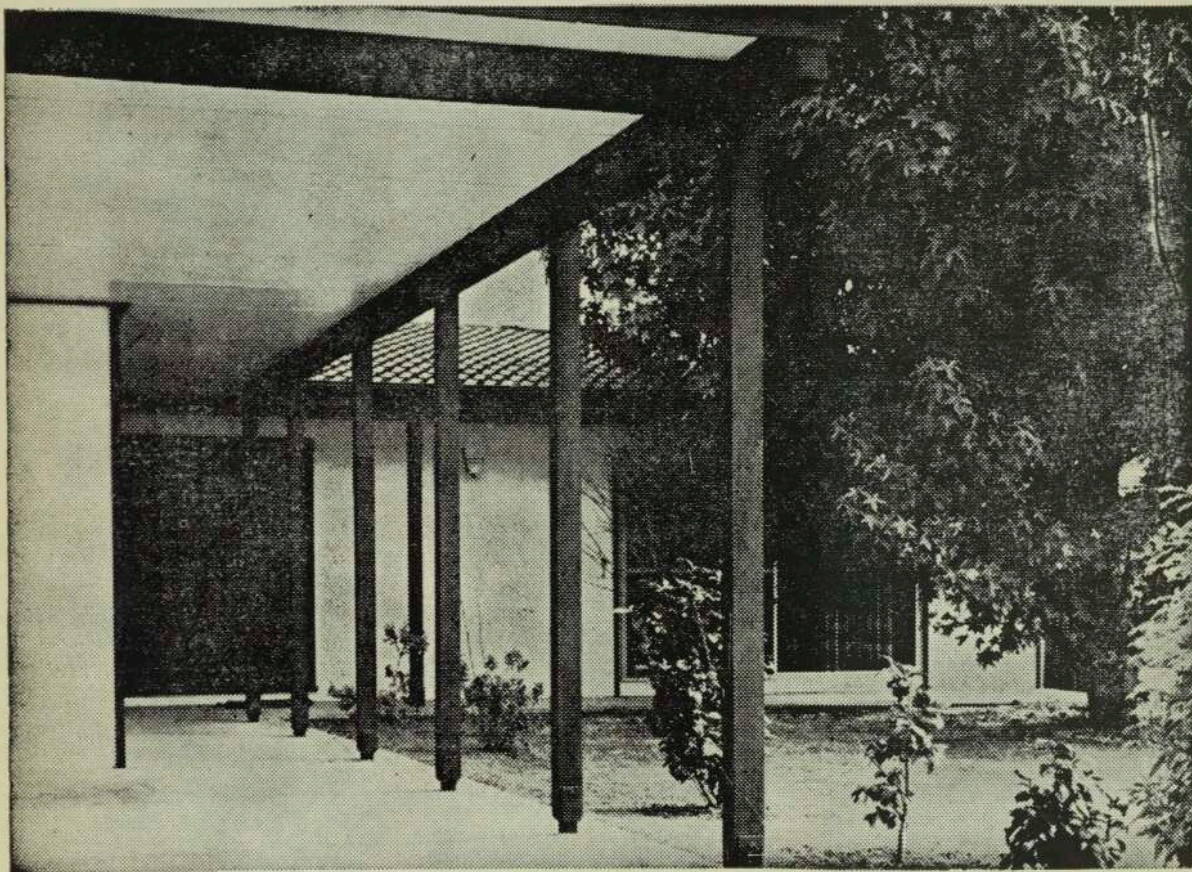
Soccer made little impact on the Games. It was exiled to the Washington High playing fields and never attracted more than 200 spectators at any time—and most of those were other competitors housed only yards away.

French Polynesia took the soccer gold with New Caledonia second and the Solomons (total medals six) the bronze.

Below, the Solomon Islands goalkeeper flies through the air for a save in the soccer match with Guam.



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RESULTS OF THE 1975 GAMES

Men's Athletics

100 Metres: 1—J. Marou (Sol) 11.05s. 2—J. Wejieme (NC) 11.06s. 3—K. Bourne (FrP) 11.10s. Record: J. Pothin (NC) 10.6s., Suva, 1963.

200 metres: 1—J. Wejieme (NC) 21.70s. 2—J. Bourne (FrP) 22.11s. 3—J. Marou (Sol) 22.18s. Record: J. Bourne (FrP) 21.60s. in semi-final, Tahiti, 1971.

400 Metres: 1—W. Kali (PNG) 48.91s. 2—V. Wale (Sol) 49.9s. 3—Y. Blanc (NC) 50.13s. Record: S. Yavala (Fiji) 47.8s. Tahiti, 1971.

800 Metres: 1—R. Kermode (Fiji) 1m. 7.33s. 2—W. Hoffagao (PNG) 1 m. 58.77s. 3—A. Julien (NC) 1m. 59.06s. Record: P. John (PNG) 1m. 54.1s. Tahiti, 1971.

1,500 Metres: 1—U. Sotutu (Fiji) 4m. 41s. (new Games record). 2—W. Hoffagao (PNG) 4 m. 4.74s. (also under old record). 3—T. Corke (PNG) 4m. 5.98s.

5,000 Metres: 1—J. Kokinai (PNG) 15m. 2s. (new Games record). 2—M. Joyce (PNG) 15m. 15.2s. 3—A. Lazare (NC) 15m. 6.2s.

10,000 Metres: 1—J. Kokinai (PNG) 32m. s. (new Games record). 2—A. Lazare (NC) 2m. 25s. 3—U. Sotutu (Fiji) 32m. 58s.

110 Metres Hurdles: 1—S. Latu (Tonga) 54.4s. 2—T. Tuva (Fiji) 15.55s. 3—I. Pamoia (PNG) 15.85s. Record: P. Tuipulotu (Tonga) 14.6s. Tahiti, 1971.

400 Metres Hurdles: 1—J. Rodan (Fiji) 47s. 2—H. Brilliant (FrP) 55.60s. 3—M. lamere (NC) 55.69s. Record: P. Tuipulotu (Tonga) 52.9s. Tahiti, 1971.

4 x 100 Metres Relay: 1—NC 42.09s. 2—ol 42.46s. 3—FrP 42.48s. Record: FrP 41.8s. Tahiti, 1971.

4 x 400 Metres Relay: 1—NC 3m. 23.63s. 3—Fiji. 3—Sol. Record: Fiji 3m. 18.5s. Tahiti, 1971.

3,000 Metres Steeplechase: 1—J. Kokinai (PNG) 9m. 29.4s. 2—U. Sotutu (Fiji) 9m. 44s. 3—M. Guepy (NC) 10m. 25.3s. Record: U. Sotutu (Fiji) 9m. 24s. Tahiti, 1971.

Discus: 1—A. Beer (NC) 48.30m. 2—M. one (NC) 46.88m. 3—J.-C. Duhaze (FrP) 47.0m. Record: A. Beer (NC) 50.22m. Port Moresby, 1969.

Hammer: 1—M. Bone (NC) 46.7m. 2—Beer (NC) 43.66m. 3—J.-C. Duhaze (FrP) 37.5m. Record: M. Bone (NC) 38m. Tahiti, 1971.

High Jump: 1—C. Poaniewa (NC) 2.10m. (new Games record). 2—P. Poaniewa (NC) 2.08m. (also over old record). 3—P. Leonieff (FrP) 1.98m.

Javelin: 1—L. Tuita (W&F) 73.2m (new Games record). 2—L. Tutul (W&F) 28m. 3—S. Vairaaroa (FrP) 65.20m.

Long Jump: 1—A. Moore jr (Fiji) 7.36m. (new Games record). 2—E. Belenquez (NC) 6m. 3—E. Iewago (PNG) 6.84m.

Pole Vault: 1—P. Larue (NC) 4m. 2—S. ollet (FrP) 3.80m. 3—O. D'almeida (NC) 40m. Record: S. Drollet (FrP) 4.40m. Tahiti, 1971.

Shot Put: 1—A. Beer (NC) 18.07m. (qualified his own record at Tahiti, 1971). 2—M. Bone (NC) 15.99m. 3—J.-C. Duhaze (FrP) 15.87m.

Triple Jump: 1—Y. Talon (NC) 15.42m. (new Games record). 2—C. Poaniewa (NC) 14.7m. 3—T. Bula (Fiji) 14.72m.

Decathlon: 1—S. Latu (Tonga) 6,169 pts. 2—A. Latu (Tonga) 3—B. Tora (Fiji). Record: C. Tetaria (FrP) 6,556 pts. Tahiti, 1971.

Marathon: 1—A. Lazare (NC) 2hr. 36m. (new Games record). 2—J. Kokinai (NC) 2hrs. 37m. 19s. 3—Y. Mogla (NC) 44m. 25s.

Women's Athletics

100 Metres: 1—M. Chambault (Fiji) 12.63s. (new Games record in heat of 12.3s.). 2—G. Delplane (NH) 12.68s. 3—B. Hardel (NC) 12.85s.

200 Metres: 1—M. Chambault (Fiji) 25.74s. 2—G. Delplane (NH) 25.74s. 3—B. Hardel (NC). Photo-finish decision for first place. Record: T. Varo (Fiji) 25.3s. Suva, 1963.

400 Metres: 1—B. Hardel (NC) 58.51s. 2—M. Liku (Fiji) 59.06s. 3—A. Tefana (FrP) 59.98s. Record: S. Pipit (PNG) 58.1s. Tahiti, 1971.

800 Metres: 1—M. Liku (Fiji) 2m. 20.85s. (new Games record). 2—R. Radinibega (Fiji) 2m. 21.37s. 3—M. Kaida (PNG) 2m. 37s. (photo-finish decision).

1,500 Metres: 1—R. Radinibega (Fiji) 4m. 56.96s. (new Games record). 2—M. Kaida (PNG). 3—M. Liku (Fiji).

100 Metres Hurdles: 1—D. Guyonnet (FrP) 14.96s. (new Games record). 2—M. Chambault (Fiji) 15.04s. 3—N. Taraingal (PNG) 16.13s.

4 x 100 Metres Relay: 1—FrP (L. Bernardino, A. Tefana, D. Guyonnet, T. Benette) 49.5s. (new Games record of 49.23s. set in first heat by FrP). 2—Fiji 49.82s. 3—New Hebrides 50s.

High Jump: 1—D. Guyonnet (FrP) 1.78m. (new Games record). 2—J. Tell-Riquet (NH) 1.51m. 3—M. Chambault (Fiji) 1.45m.

Long Jump: 1—M. Chambault (Fiji) 18.5m. (new Games record). 2—E. Ramoa (Fiji). 3—D. Guyonnet (FrP).

Discus: 1—L. Bola (Fiji) 34.02m. 2—M. C. Tchibaou (NC) 33.5m. 3—M. Vibose (Fiji) 32.48m. Record: K. Lax (Nauru) 42.32m. Noumea, 1966.

Javelin: 1—M. Vibose (Fiji) 44.32m. (new Games record). 2—G. Paouro (NC) 43.16m. (also over old record). 3—M. Poaniewa (NC) 41.38m.

Shot Put: 1—G. Paouro (NC) 35.6m. 2—M. Tchibaou (NC). 3—G. Delplane (NH). Record: M. C. Wetta (NC) 12.60m. Tahiti, 1971.

Pentathlon: 1—D. Guyonnet (FrP) 3,703 pts. 2—M. Chambault (Fiji) 3,673 pts. 3—E. Ramoa (Fiji) 2,733 pts. Record: K. Longi (Tonga) 3,801 pts. Port Moresby, 1969.

Men's Swimming

100 Metres Freestyle: 1—C. Martin (PNG) 56.71s. (new Games record). 2—R. Chapman (FrP) 57.19s. 3—C. Ceran (FrP) 57.77s.

200 Metres Freestyle: 1—Henry Noble (FrP) 2m. 4.38s. (new Games record). 2—

C. Martin (PNG) 2m. 4.71s. 3—R. Chapman (FrP) 2m. 5.94s.

400 Metres Freestyle: 1—H. Noble (FrP) 4m. 28.58s. (new Games record). 2—M. Hutchings (PNG) 4m. 34.89s. 3—E. Verlaquet (NC) 4m. 37.81s.

1,500 Metres Freestyle: 1—M. Hutchings (PNG) 18m. 16.10s. 2—E. Verlaquet (NC) 18m. 24.11s. 3—H. Noble (FrP) 18m. 42.31s. Record C. Martin (PNG) 18m. 12.9s. Tahiti 1971.

100 Metres Backstroke: 1—C. Martin (PNG) 1m. 3.12s. (new Games record). 2—H. Noble (FrP) 1m. 4.47s. 3—C. Ceran (FrP) 1m. 10.34s.

100 Metres Breaststroke (new event): 1—F. Hunter (FrP) 1m. 15.70s. 2—G. Burke (Guam) 1m. 16.06s. 3—O. Moi (PNG) 1m. 16.30s.

200 Metres Breaststroke: 1—F. Hunter (FrP) 2m. 48.12s. 2—Donald Martin (PNG) 2m. 48.20s. 3—G. Burke (Guam) 2m. 49.54s. Record: N. Cluer (PNG) 2 m. 41.5s. Tahiti 1971.

100 Metres Butterfly: 1—C. Martin (PNG) 1m. 0.33s. (new Games record). 2—A. Mouren (NC) 1m. 3.73s. 3—D. Martin (PNG) 1m. 4.84s.

200 Metres Individual Medley: 1—C. Martin (PNG) 2m. 21.29s. (new Games record). 2—R. Chapman (FrP) 2m. 23.64s. 3—M. Hutchings (PNG) 2m. 28.32s.

4 x 100 Metres Medley Relay: 1—FrP (H. Noble, A. Yvon, R. Chapman, C. Ceran) 4m. 24.82s. (new Games record). 2—PNG (C. Martin, D. Martin, M. Hutchings, O. Moi) 4. 27.44s. (also under old record). 3—NC (M. Abbott, J. Daly, P. LeGras, A. Mouren) 4m. 36.60s.

4 x 100 Metres Freestyle Relay: 1—FrP 3m. 48.59s. (new Games record). 2—PNG 3m. 53.68s. 3—NC 3m. 59.94s.

4 x 200 Metres Freestyle (new event): 1—FrP (R. Chapman, C. Ceran, K. Noble, H. Noble) 8m. 34.61s. 2—PNG (C. Martin, O. Moi, D. Martin, M. Hutchings) 8m. 44.94s. 3—NC (S. Bertinetti, A. Mouren, P. Legras, E. Verlaquet) 8m. 58.28s.

Women's Swimming

100 Metres Freestyle: 1—M. Lavigne (FrP) 1m. 4.63s. (new Games record). 2—D. Maussion (NC) 1m. 4.64s. (also under old record). 3—L. Fisher (Fiji) 1m. 5.89s.

200 Metres Freestyle: 1—Y. Saminadin (NC) 2m. 18.58s. (new Games record). 2—M. Lavigne (FrP) 2m. 20.23s. 3—C. Bernanos (NC) 2m. 21.19s.

400 Metres Freestyle: 1—Y. Saminadin (NC) 4m. 51.41s. (new Games record). 2—P. LeGras (NC) 4m. 53.69s. 3—D. Maussion (NC) 5m. 5.97s.

800 Metres Freestyle: 1—Y. Saminadin (NC) 9m. 48.20s. (new Games record). 2—P. LeGras (NC) 10m. 14.74s. 3—D. Maussion (NC) 10m. 29.04s.

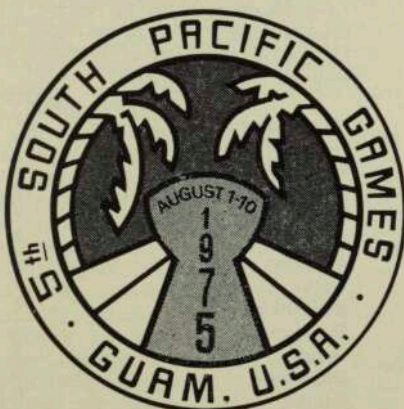
100 Metres Butterfly: 1—D. Maussion (NC) 1m. 13.14s. (new Games record). 2—L. Moyle (PNG) 1m. 14.91s. 3—M. Lavigne (FrP) 1m. 15.37s.

100 Metres Backstroke: 1—M. Lavigne (FrP) 1m. 14.16s. (new Games record). 2—V. Coppenrath (FrP) 1m. 14.98s. 3—Y. Saminadin (NC) 1m. 16.54s.

200 Metres Individual Medley: 1—L. Moyle (PNG) 2m. 39.58s. (new Games record). 2—D. Maussion (NC) 2m. 41.62s. 3—P. LeGras (NC) 2m. 43.87s.

200 Metres Breaststroke: 1—P. LeGras (NC) 3m. 0.66s. (new Games record). 2—L. Moyle (PNG) 3m. 9.55s. 3—J. Kohnke (PNG) 3m. 12.79s.

4 x 100 Metres Medley Relay: 1—NC (D. Maussion, P. LeGras, Y. Saminadin, C. Bernanos) 5m. 2s. (new Games record). 2—FrP (M. Lavigne, H. Teaha, N. Gulleminot, T. Tournoux) 5m. 5.96s. 3—PNG (K.



Antoine, J. Kohnke, L. Moyle, F. Mooney) 5m. 19.78s.

4 x 100 Metres Freestyle Relay: 1—NC 4m. 26.22s. (new Games record). 2—FrP 4m. 26.69s. (also under old record). 3—PNG 4m. 33.98s.

100 Metres Breaststroke (new event): 1—P. LeGras (NC) 1m. 24.01s. 2—L. Moyle (PNG) 1m. 26.66s. 3—H. Teaha (FrP) 1m. 29.75s.

4 x 200 Metres Freestyle Relay (new event): 1—NC (D. Maussion, C. Bernanos, P. LeGras, Y. Saminadin) 9m. 32.03s. 2—PNG (F. Mooney, J. Kohnke, L. Moyle, K. Antoine) 9 m. 57.29s. 3—FrP (M. Lavigne, V. Copenrath, M. Gulleminot, M. Froger) 10m. 8.75s.

Golf

Men's Individual: 1—J. Keating (PNG) 317 strokes. 2—G. Fennell (PNG) 323 strokes. 3—P. Frame (PNG) 324 strokes.

Women's Individual: 1—I. Trevena (PNG) 357 strokes. 2—J. King (Guam) 359 strokes. 3—T. Bres (FrP) 378 strokes.

Men's Teams: 1—PNG 964 strokes. 2—Guam 1007 strokes. 3—Fiji 1020 strokes.

Women's teams: 1—PNG 724 strokes. 2—Guam 776 strokes. 3—FrP 776 strokes, after play-off over 18 holes, Guam winning by 2 strokes.

Spearfishing

Teams: 1—FrP, 170,550 pts. 2—NC, 83,450 pts. 3—Wallis, 35,300 pts.

Individuals: 1—F. Nanai (FrP) 72,300 pts. 2—G. Ateo (FrP) 54,750 pts. 3—M. Ateo (FrP) 43,200 pts.

Fishermen are awarded points for each fish caught and for the weight of the catch.

Weightlifting

Flyweight: 1—E. Seeto (PNG) 170 kg. 2—S. Niautou (NC) 162.5 kg. R. Massin (FrP) 155 kg.

Bantamweight: 1—B. Leungwai (WS) 187.5 kg. 2—A. Fale (WS) 167.5 kg. 3—S. Gutuhau (NC) 167.5 kg.

Featherweight: 1—S. Oka (PNG) 187.5 kg. 2—A. Aguon (M) 175 kg. 3—A. Leungwai (WS) 170 kg.

Lightweight: 1—G. Hui (PNG) 222.5 kg. 2—V. Ulia (WS) 210 kg. 3—A. Goxe (NC) 192.5 kg.

Middleweight: 1—M. Tai'i (WS) 237.5 kg. 2—A. Cheung (FrP) 220 kg. 3—J. Bota (NC) 205 kg.

Light Heavyweight: 1—S. Petelo (WS) 252.5 kg. 2—M. Mexico (PNG) 215 kg. 3—F. Selegen (NC) 207.5 kg.

Heavyweight: 1—O. Ahsue (WS) 269 kg. 2—M. Bone (NC) 240 kg. 3—E. Teururai (FrP) 215 kg.

Super-Heavyweight: 1—V. Masoe (WS) 290 kg. 2—A. Beer (NC) 265 kg. 3—P. Tahai (FrP) 200 kg.

Middle-Heavyweight: 1—P. Wallwork (WS) 270 kg. 2—F. Romanu (Fiji) 240 kg. 3—A. Pihatarios (FrP) 237.5 kg.

As the press had been eliminated from the competition, all winners created new records.

Boxing

Light Flyweight: 1—C. Faafetai (WS). 2—Z. Yarawa (PNG). 3—T. Vila (FrP).

Flyweight: 1—P. Malo (WS). 2—J. Eki (PNG). 3—J. Veloria (Guam) and J. Wayuo (NC).

Bantamweight: 1—T. Sogolik (PNG). 2—M. Ie (FrP). 3—Kavaana (WS) and P. Taala (AS).

Featherweight: 1—J. Aba (PNG). 2—E. Smith (NC). 3—T. Samasoni (WS) and V. Tarika (Fiji).

Lightweight: 1—S. Leo (AS). 2—S. Vei (Fiji). 3—A. Tanji (Guam) and S. Leallifano (WS).

Light Welterweight: 1—V. Papau (WS). 2—V. Meredith (AS). 3—M. Apai (PNG) and Tufele (W&F).

Welterweight: 1—P. Ka/ng (NH). 2—S. Malo (WS). 3—P. Piatau (AS) and M. Tuataane (W&F).

Light Middleweight: 1—S. Tanoa (AS). 2—S. Ratu (Fiji). 3—M. Nako (NH) and Tuilapta (WS).

Middleweight: 1—R. Nebayes (NC). 2—V. Utufiu (WS). 3—S. Togafau (AS) and D. Larry (PNG).

Light Heavyweight: 1—N. Fetu (AS). 2—B. Timo (Fiji). 3—K. Henderson (NH).

Heavyweight: 1—V. Fafoa (NC). 2—S. Pelo (W&F). 3—M. Nena (FrP).

Archery

Individuals: 1—D. Smith (PNG) 2,102 pts. 2—E. Shan (FrP) 2,071 pts. 3—K. Winchcombe (PNG) 2,059 pts.

Team: 1—FrP 5,935 pts. 2—PNG 5,866 pts. 3—Guam 5,409 pts.

Judo

Lightweight: 1—J-F. Juan (FrP). 2—F. Alighieri (NC). 3—P. Francois (NC) and G. Liu (FrP).

Light Middleweight: 1—P. Lecomte (NC). 2—A. Vandange (NC). 3—P. Ng-Too (FrP) and R. Rota (FrP).

Middleweight: 1—P. Briand (NC). 2—A. Grieg (FrP). 3—P. Takakore (FrP) and J-P Sauray (NC).

Light Heavyweight: 1—J-L. Audiferer (NC). 2—D. Briand (NC). 3—B. Lopin (FrP) and F. Tapoto (FrP).

Heavyweight: 1—L. Jacquot (NC). 2—T. Letuligasenoa (AS). 3—T. Hoatua (FrP).

Open: 1—J-L. Audiferer (NC). 2—B. Lopin (FrP). 3—T. Letuligasenoa (AS) and L. Jacquot (NC).

Table Tennis

Men's team: 1—FrP. 2—NC. 3—PNG.

Women's team: 1—Fiji. 2—FrP. 3—NC.

Men's Singles: 1—V. Lau (FrP). 2—F. L. Kui (FrP). 3—H. Wo (NC).

Men's Doubles: 1—V. Lau-F. L. Kui (FrP). 2—R. Strelan-S. Zial (PNG). 3—C. Sue-P. Loussan (FrP).

Women's Singles: 1—A. Jacquet (FrP). 2—L. Trafton (FrP). 3—M. Ali (NC).

Women's Doubles: 1—L. Naivalulevu-A. Renner (Fiji). 2—L. Trafton-A. Jacquet (FrP). 3—M. Ali-S. Song (NC).

Mixed Doubles: 1—V. Lau-L. Trafton (FrP). 2—F. Wu-S. Song (NC). 3—F. L. Kui-A. Jacquet (FrP).

Cycling

120km. Road Race: 1—L. Dubois (NC) 3hr. 25m. 10s. 2—K. Boosie (FrP) 3hr.

29m. 51s. 3—E. Duffieux (NC) 3hr. 31m. 42s.

77km. Team Trial: 1—NC 1hr. 29m. 30s. 2—FrP 1hr. 30m. 12s. 3—Wallis & Futuna, 1hr. 36m. 50s.

Sprint Scratch Race: 1—M. B. Dupont (FrP). 2—V. Raoux (FrP). 3—J. Testard (NC).

1km. Time Trial: 1—J. Testard (NC) 1m. 10.9s. 2—V. Raoux (FrP) 1m. 12.4s. 3—A. Lutafu (W&F) 1m. 13.2s.

4km. Pursuit: 1—D. Cornaille (NC) 5m. 59s. 2—M. Hellemon (FrP) 6m. 10s. 3—S. Latuva (W&F) 7m. 29.2s.

4km. Team Olympic Pursuit: 1—NC 6m. 10.5s. 2—FrP 6m. 13.3s. 3—Wallis & Futuna 6m. 42.3s.

Tennis

Men's Singles: 1—G. Winter (NC). 2—P. Laharraque (FrP). 3—S. S. Heo (FrP).

Men's Doubles: 1—PNG. 2—AS.

Women's Singles: 1—V. Vanaa (FrP). 2—A-M. Morault (NC). 3—L. Branch (PNG).

Women's Doubles: 1—NC. 2—PNG. 3—FrP.

Mixed Doubles: 1—FrP. 2—NC.

The matches of opportunity men's and women's teams, and the play-off in the doubles for bronze between Fiji-FrP (men's doubles) and between Guam-PNG (mixed doubles) cancelled because of rain, but Guam and PNG were given bronzes.

Yachting

1—P. Drips (Guam) lost 19.7 pts. 2—K. Read (PNG) 30.4 pts. 3—B. Gardiner (Fiji) 37.7 pts. Decided on Olympic system of 0 points for a first, with best six out of seven races.

Women's Team Sports

Softball: 1—PNG. 2—Guam. 3—Nauru. **Basketball:** 1—FrP. 2—PNG. 3—NC. **Volleyball:** 1—NC. 2—FrP. 3—W&F.

Men's Team Sports

Soccer: 1—FrP. 2—NC. 3—SOL. **Baseball:** 1—Guam. 2—AS. 3—NC. **Volleyball:** 1—NC. 2—FrP. 3—AS. **Softball:** 1—Guam. 2—M. 3—PNG.

SCOREBOARD AT A GLANCE

Thirteen territories took part in the Fifth South Pacific Games, one less territory than at the Fourth Games in Tahiti in 1971. GEIC and the Cook Islands didn't appear this time but Micronesia were newcomers.

Two teams, GEIC and Nauru, failed to lift any medals in 1971, but no team went home from Guam without at least one medal. Almost at the last minute Nauru, which fielded its largest team ever, won a bronze, an event hailed with delight by everyone. The bronze was won by the women's softball team, the members of which were cheered as if they had taken a bunch of gold medals.

The medal count is given below. It is not an official listing (official communications dried up before the athletics ended in heavy rain on the Saturday night). The points score in the fourth column has been compiled by PIM on the basis of allocating three points for a gold, two for a silver and one for a bronze.

	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	POINTS
New Caledonia	37	31	34	207
French Polynesia	27	28	39	176
Papua New Guinea	22	25	18	134
Fiji	13	13	11	76
Western Samoa	9	4	5	40
Guam	3	5	5	24
American Samoa	3	4	5	22
Wallis & Futuna	1	2	8	15
New Hebrides	1	3	4	13
Solomon Islands	1	2	3	10
Tonga	2	1	1	9
Micronesia	0	2	0	4
Nauru	0	0	1	1

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- In the following article, Professor J. A. Ballard, Professor of Administrative Studies at the University of Papua New Guinea, focuses on the problems encountered in the Solomons in the task of decentralising government. He visited the Solomons late in June. The article is published at a time when Provincial Government in Papua New Guinea is under attack. The PNG Constituent Assembly in late July shelved immediate plans for its introduction, although the PNG Cabinet has since approved establishment of a Provincial Government Affairs Office to further look at Provincial Government in PNG, the concept of which still exists. See p 23 for Bougainville's problems.

Lessons from islands decentralisation?

The Solomon Islands, with a population smaller than that of some districts in Papua New Guinea, has been putting into effect a plan of decentralisation over the past 18 months. Implementation of the plan has proceeded far enough for councils to begin to recognise some of their new strengths and some of their restrictions, and new balances of power are being struck at both political and administrative levels between the islands and the central government.

Some new councils, particularly in the Western District and Malaita, inherit old council boundaries and district administrative structures and the transition to the new system has been relatively smooth. Progress has been slower in other districts, especially in the Central Islands and Eastern Islands Council areas, where small island councils have been amalgamated and district administration must be broken down to council level within the Central and Eastern Districts. Ulawa has refused to join with Makira, and so there are nine instead of the expected total of eight councils.

Within the councils, the formation of area committees at the level of electoral wards or groups of villages has proceeded furthest in Makira, Guadalcanal and Malaita, depending largely on the efforts of local council members, council clerks and district officers, but in very few areas are village committees operating as a regular and integral part of the local government system.

In Malaita, where area committees have been established in most of the 17 sub-districts, sub-committees have been formed in some areas to accommodate differences among groups of villages. The area committees and their sub-committees have been particularly active in mobilising community labour for self-help contributions to feeder road and water supply projects, and one sign of their popularity is the fact that land disputes are increasingly referred to

them rather than to local courts for negotiated settlement.

The Malaita Council executive committee and its full-time president are heavily occupied in meeting requests from area committees for advice on services and on land matters, and they play an important intermediary role between government services and local committees.

The political restructuring of councils has gone smoothly, but the decentralisation of government departments and transfer of their field activities to council control is a much more complex and difficult matter, since it involves breaking with well-established patterns of behaviour. District administration, with the exception of district commissioners and magistrates, was transferred to councils at the beginning of 1975. In Western, Malaita and Makira council areas, works and agricultural functions have also passed to councils, together with all staff below Level 5. Education and medical administration are due to be transferred to councils in 1976 and the whole process is scheduled for completion by 1977.

Although the transfers have been greatly facilitated by administrative decentralisation within most departments during recent years, the process of transfer has required very careful planning, staging and trial runs, and even so has raised unanticipated problems. The Department of Finance upset arrangements by a last-minute withdrawal from the transfer of sub-treasuries, and this has raised a whole nest of difficulties (farmers obtaining cattle fencing through the usual combination of a central-controlled loan and a council-controlled grant must now order separately through two agencies).

Apart from departmental hesitations, which have been eased by localisation and fresh postings, there is anxiety on the part of councils and their clerks about taking over potentially unpopular or financially

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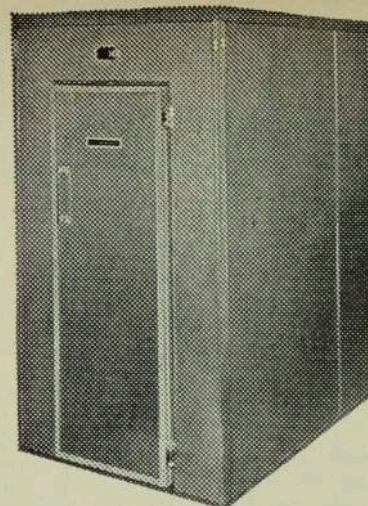
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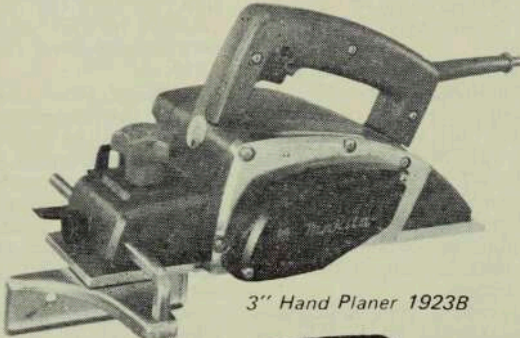
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Lessons from decentralisation

unsound projects and services. Agriculture has been so preoccupied with administration and training for cattle projects that it has fallen far behind on grant payments to farmers. And clerks would prefer to see the new district education boards prove their financial viability, especially in view of reduced government support, before councils take responsibility for meeting community expectations in this field.

The creation of new political institutions and the transfer of departmental functions to them places a great deal of pressure on council clerks. Although no political decision has, as yet, been taken to phase out district commissioners, the clerks are gradually taking over most of their functions and, in the face of staff shortages, DCs are acting as clerks at least two major councils. Most clerks, however, are recruited from among assistant administrative officers at level 5-7, who are normally young men with higher education but limited administrative experience.

The clerk, as chief adviser to his council, is likely to require considerable skill as an educator in making intelligible the mysteries of

finance and the exact delimitation of council powers and responsibilities. At the same time, he must negotiate for his council a viable relationship with services under the council's control, those yet outside the council and, most importantly, with the Department of Home Affairs and Ministers in Honiara. The frustrations of the job recently led the clerk of Makira Council, Francis Hilly, to resign from the public service after almost a year in the post.

At Honiara, the focus of pressure is the Ministry of Home Affairs, through which are funnelled all relationships between the councils and central governments. When it was the responsibility of Chief Minister Solomon Mamaloni and his Permanent Secretary, Tony Hughes, the Ministry of Home Affairs planned and pushed through arrangements for decentralisation, but the successors to this team cannot hope to have the same political clout.

They are accused by councils and clerks of paternalism, of not giving enough discretion in finance and staff arrangements, and yet are also blamed for not being tough enough to prevent Finance from renegeing on

the transfer of sub-treasuries. They are expected to pick up all the unanticipated loose ends, such as the provision of central purchasing facilities for councils now that government stores have been run down in favour of private enterprise. And they face the increasingly difficult tasks of negotiating compromise between councils and the central government during a period in which councils are beginning to flex their muscles.

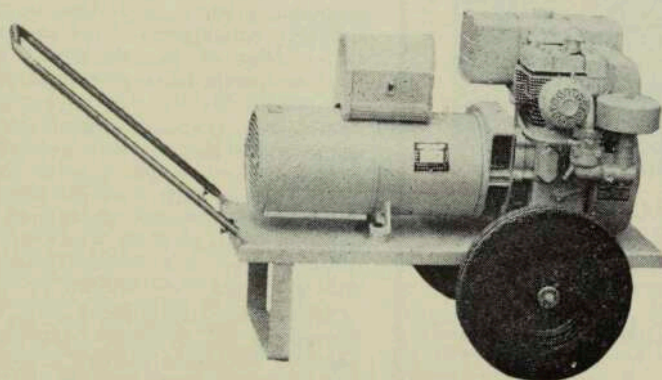
The scope for conflict between Honiara and the councils is wide, but finance and staffing are the central issues. Councils, rather than central departments, receive service grants directly for the services they now control but they find that the central government still vets their expenditure. This has raised problems particularly in Makira, one of three councils discovered to be bankrupt last year and helped by a government-guaranteed bank loan.

Despite energetic and effective tax collection early this year, Makira needed an extension of its loan and found the central government unwilling to oblige. At the same time Makira councillors voted themselves an increase in allowance from \$16 to \$24 per council sitting, and their president an increase in salary from

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Lessons from Decentralisation

\$20 to \$100 per month and managed, despite a visit from the Minister for Home Affairs, to sustain their position.

Makira and other councils find, generally, that they do not have the authority that they expected. One limitation on the central government's capacity to respond to this with further delegation is the British Treasury's insistence on central financial control of any projects receiving British aid.

Although a single public service remains intact, officers below Level 5 in transferred services are under council control and cannot be posted out of a council area without three months' notice. Councils have the right to ask for the removal of staff considered incompatible, and some clerks and works officers have been transferred as a result of council requests. For postings at Class 5 and above, councils appear to have received only limited consultation so far, but are likely to insist on more. Since the post of council clerk is as political as it is administrative some recent graduates, with support from council presidents, have made

it clear that they would be interested in the post of clerk in their home areas, but only if they could be appointed outside the public service. At the least, decentralisation is likely to break some of the more rigid of public service precedents.

It is too early to know what effects decentralisation will have on the character of national unity in the Solomons. The politics of allocating scarce resources raised problems well before the present plans for decentralisation were launched and would continue to do so in any event. The presence of councils with claims to substantial authority does, however, give the council areas a stronger voice in demands for funds and for the location of major projects and plant units.

The Western Council maintains that it has not received government expenditure commensurate with its contribution to national revenue. Although Western (population 38,000) and Malaita (57,000) receive the same service grants, Malaita's alert administration managed to obtain a large share of the unexpended funds for feeder roads at the end of last year. This had added fuel to Western feeling that Malaita has received an unfair allocation for highly-visible road infrastructure over recent years compared to the investment in Western communications.

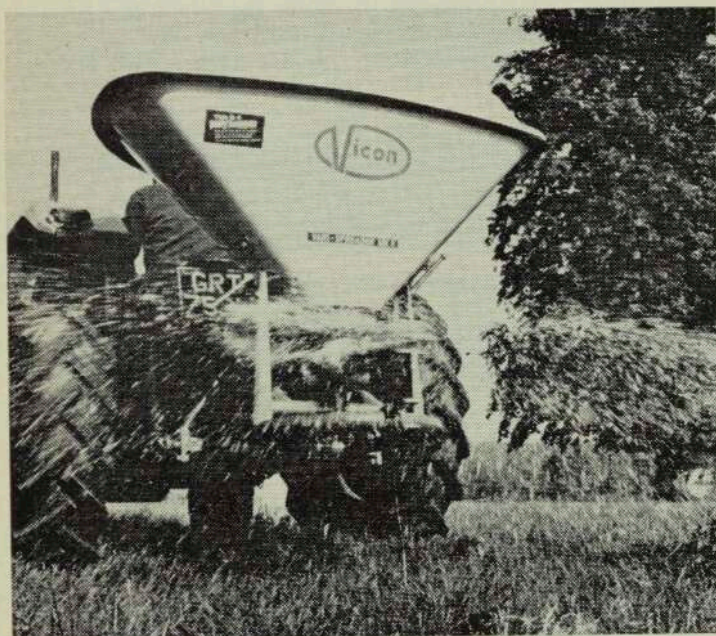
Western would like to take over a share of government tax on its own copra production and finds considerable interest in recent developments in neighbouring Bougainville. This means that the siting of the future copra crushing mill may have to be settled on political rather than economic grounds, and there is considerable unhappiness about the current location of the only three heavy road equipment units—two in Malaita and one in Makira.

To establish effective political consultation within a council area while consolidating council control over newly-decentralised services requires phenomenal resources of administrative and political skills which are in short supply, both in the Solomons and in Papua New Guinea.

The major lessons for Papua New Guinea in the Solomons' experience may be the need for very careful administrative planning and flexible implementation, together with a process of continuous political consultation to avoid breakdowns in communication.

The annual conference of council representatives and clerks, to be held at Honiara in October, will show whether planning and consultation have been effective so far.

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Papua New Guinea's Bougainville District Assembly announced in August that it planned to declare Bougainville independent from Papua New Guinea on September 1, or 15 days before PNG becomes an independent nation. The decision followed disagreement between some of the leaders of Bougainville and the central government, and came immediately after the breakdown of talks in late July between central government and Bougainville leaders. Since then there have been moves and counter moves in the dispute, including a declaration by some of the people of the Shortland Islands, which are in the Solomon Islands, to secede from the BSIP and join an independent Bougainville. The background to copper-rich Bougainville's breakaway announcement is given here by a PIM correspondent



FRUSTRATIONS OVER BOUGAINVILLE

By DAVID RANSOM, who was in Bougainville for the Arawa meeting on secession.

The small group of top Papua New Guinea public servants arrived back at the expensive Davara Hotel in Kieta angry and frustrated and bought a small carton of beer. In the haus wind near the swimming pool, they bit the bottle tops off with their teeth and made no secret of their disappointment.

The men—experts in such fields as labour relations, law and finance—were members of the government team sent to Bougainville to attempt settlement with the secessionists.

For weeks before they had neglected their regular duties to tackle what Chief Minister Michael Somare saw as a priority issue.

The reason for their frustration was clear. For the Arawa meeting had looked hopeful.

The government had sent a high powered team headed by the Minister for Foreign Relations and Trade, Sir Maori Kiki, and including the Minister for Finance, Mr Julius Chan, and the Minister for Justice and Minister responsible for provincial affairs, Mr Oblewale.

Mr Oblewale had left Bougainville a few weeks before confident that secession could be avoided.

"Secession can be overcome and will be," he said.

He claimed his feelings were based on discussions he had with village

elders and chiefs on a tour during which he attended 24 public meetings.

The presence of Sir Maori Kiki for the Arawa meeting heartened the secessionists. Bougainville District Planner Leo Hannett had described Sir Maori as one of the few government men who understood Bougainville's problem.

Both sides had drawn up lists of agenda items.

The government mentioned the transfer of financial and administrative powers. It did not mention secession.

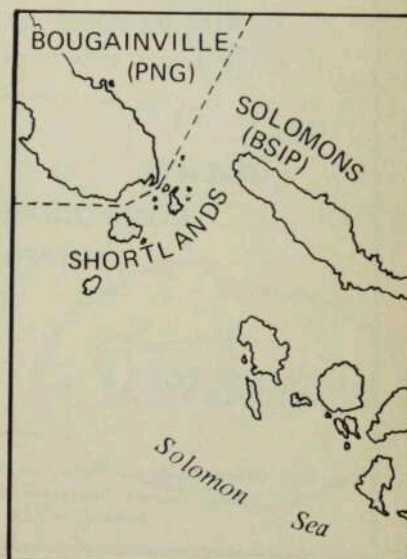
The Bougainvillians said secession remained a priority. But it appeared beforehand that they would settle for less. They would give no indication as to when they would break away or exactly how they saw secession being achieved.

The teams met at the Bougainville District Assembly's headquarters, commonly known as "the white house". They filed inside and sat at long tables on opposite sides of the room. The leaders, Sir Maori Kiki and Bougainville Provincial Assembly Interim Chairman, Mr Aloysius Noga, made speeches of appreciation and agreed that the press be told to leave.

Several times throughout the meeting the Bougainvillians left the room

to discuss in private a government offer which totalled 4.2 million kina for the current financial year—an increase of half a million kina on a previous offer. The kina is on a par with the Australian dollar.

The meeting continued through lunch with members eating sandwiches as they talked. But when the talks ended early in the afternoon



Bougainville

it appeared that a proper meal was about the only thing that either side would forgo. For no agreement had been reached; the talks had failed.

A joint statement afterwards described the talks as "frank and friendly".

But many of the government team were bitterly disappointed.

Said one government Minister: "They don't know what they want. We offer them more money and they want to talk about something else. We talk about something else and they say they want more money."

The government team left Bougain-

ville on the first available plane leaving open the possibility of further talks. Though next time, it appeared, the Bougainvillians would have to go to Port Moresby, because, as one of the government team put it, "We are certainly not coming back here".

Officially though, the government said it would adopt "a wait and see attitude".

The Bougainvillians were at their inscrutable best. Mr Hannett smiled and posed for photographs with Sir Maori Kiki. But neither Mr Hannett, the interim chairman, Aloysius Noga, nor the Bougainville Regional member, Father John Momis, would give any indication of his true feelings.

Two announcements made soon

after the Arawa conference—one by the government and the other by the Provincial Assembly—are most significant to the secession issue.

The first was the surprise announcement that the National Constituent Assembly had scrapped part seven of the Constitution dealing with provincial government.

The Chief Minister, Mr Somare, put the motion. Twenty minutes later Provincial Government was dropped on a vote of 40 to 19.

Mr Somare said that the cost of establishing Provincial Government in Papua New Guinea would be 15 million kina during the next five years and the central government could not afford it.

The government did not say how much the failure of the Arawa conference had influenced its move. But the government said that Provincial Government would create added problems in the early stages of independence. Mr Somare added: "We have experienced big problems with Bougainville".

The government did not make clear what it intends to do with the fledgling Bougainville Government. The impression gained is that the Government sees the Provincial Assembly as a child which would have been better stillborn.

But the vote to shelve Provincial Government generally did not cause the government to lose sight of the Bougainville problem. On the same day as the Constituent Assembly decision, Mr Somare gave the Bougainvillians only a few days to come forward with "any reasonable proposals it may have to bring to an end the present problem".

Then came the announcement from the Provincial Assembly that Bougainville would secede on September 1—a little more than a fortnight before Papua New Guinea's independence date.

This was hardly what Mr Somare had meant by reasonable.

The consequences of such a move had been spelt out earlier by the Minister for Finance, Mr Julius Chan. He threatened to cut off funds to the Provincial Assembly if the Bougainvillians did not drop their secession plans and return to the conference table. Otherwise, he said funds would be distributed through "organisations and groups the central government considered effective for development".

The results of such a move could be a gauge as to how determined Bougainvillians are to break away.

Bougainvillians have an obvious awareness of their own identity. But many people—Bougainvillians included—see the widespread vocal support for secession as having been



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INCREASING OUTPUT ON BOUGAINVILLE!

Multiple births made news in the first record of surviving triplets born on Bougainville, to Mrs James of Mongontoro village. The babies were all girls and brought the total to 11 children in the family.

A week later, Mrs Ena Gena of Saruwang village, Morobe district added one more with the birth of quadruplets thus increasing her family to five.

On Bougainville the Arawa Bulletin launched an appeal for clothes and funds and in Lae the Lutheran Church gave 100 kina and called for help from the community.

sparked or at least rekindled by political opportunists.

They ask whether villagers really understand the issues involved. And if they do, would they be so willing to secede if made aware of the economic sacrifices required.

Bougainvillians, like Papua New Guineans everywhere, are constantly calling on the central government to provide more development in the rural areas.

The central government's clever use of funds for roads and bridges on Bougainville could help persuade the people they are better off remaining Papua New Guineans.

Pitted against the central government is the member for Bougainville Regional, Father John Momis, who has been a constant critic of the coalition government, accusing it of moral bankruptcy from which only corruption, opportunism, dictatorship and even the use of force can come.

Father Momis—the former deputy chairman of the Constitutional Planning Committee—spends more time on Bougainville now after having seen many of the proposals he favoured for Papua New Guinea's Constitution rejected. He is a strong advocate of decentralisation and provincial government.

Now a secessionist with influence, he is seen to be pushing for Bougainville the same ideas he attempted to introduce for all Papua New Guinea.

Much of the Bougainville secession issue revolves around the question: How can Bougainville secede? Where will the money come from?

Without finance from Port Moresby the administration of Bougainville stops. Mr Leo Hannett earlier admitted that several companies contracted by the Provincial Assembly were becoming impatient as they had not been paid because of the hold up

with funds from the central government.

The Provincial Assembly has made an impossible request for 150 million kina from the central government to set up an independent state.

As the Bougainville MHA, the Minister for Mines and Energy, Sir Paul Lapun—an anti-secessionist—told me: "They believe Papua New Guinea has the same responsibility as Australia. Australia gives money to set up an independent Papua New Guinea. Therefore, they think Papua New Guinea should give money for an independent Bougainville."

The American anthropologist, Margaret Mead, said that people should not be surprised if Bougainville secedes from Papua New Guinea. After all, she claimed, the secession move was being financed and instigated by western business groups whose exploitation plans were hampered by tough Papua New Guinea government controls.

There is mixed feeling on Bougainville as to whether Margaret Mead has evidence to support her claims.

Multi-national companies may see certain advantages in an independent Bougainville. But it seems unlikely that any would risk blackening its name internationally by openly supporting the secessionists, particularly at the risk of backing the wrong political horse.

The Bougainville issue, unlike many others the central government has had to contend with, is difficult to resolve without having a winner on one side and a loser on the other.

In the past the coalition and Mr Somare in particular have held together a diverse Melanesian society by the successful use of consensus, concession and compromise.

But with Bougainville little such opportunity now exists.

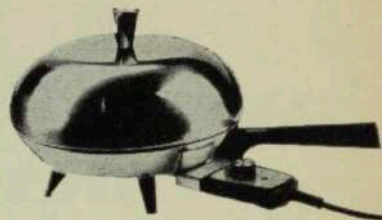
The Bougainville Provincial Assembly has stated—no matter how much of a bluff it might be—that secession is non-negotiable.

Mr Somare and his coalition are committed to a united country, both ideologically and economically. The copper agreement signed with Bougainville Copper Ltd last year was seen to represent a financial package of between 200 million and 500 million kina over the next 10 years. That money is vital for the development of the infant Papua New Guinea.

But no matter what the central government does, short of allowing Bougainville to secede, secessionist feelings will remain in some form. They are too deep-rooted; too ingrained.

In the long term, secession may be the answer. In the short term there is no way it will happen.

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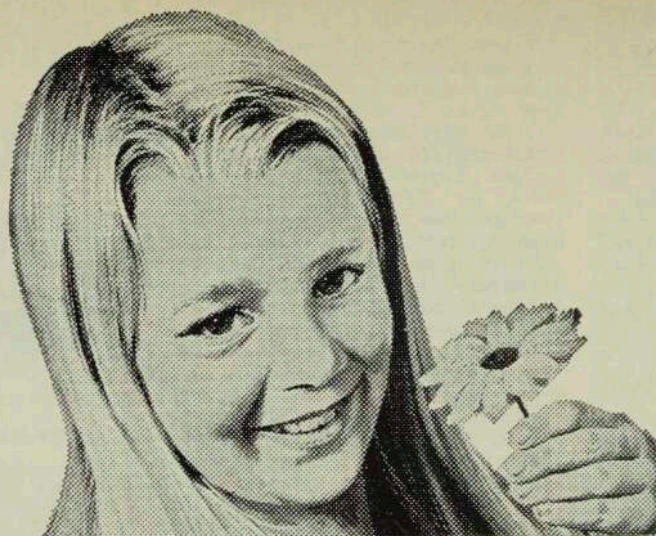
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Perhaps it was the sense of isolation among scattered expatriate communities. Perhaps it was sheer boredom. Whatever the reason, over the years Papua New Guinea has been a fertile breeding ground for a proliferation of tiny newspapers. Keith Jackson, who writes from Port Moresby, presided over one of them, the **Kundiawa News**. The **News** (printing 250 in a truly boom week) subsided in 1966 after three tumultuous years of part-time publication. "Weep not for us," Jackson eulogised to his readers at the time, "for we never wept for you."

PNG's struggling 'little' papers: Honour without profit

WHEN I rang, late on a Monday evening, Father Mihalic was in the throes of writing the editorial for issue number 121. July marked the fifth anniversary of the founding of *Wantok*, PNG's longest-surviving little newspaper.

"Little" is perhaps too harsh a word for a publication with a circulation of 10,000 (800 outside PNG) and which runs to three separate editions. What is minutive is revenue. Mihalic says *Wantok* "just about breaks even, depending on luck with advertising". The paper lost about \$2,000 last year, the tab being picked up by overseas donors.

Wantok (Pidgin for "friend") is owned by the Roman Catholic bishops of PNG. It has the distinction of being the only newspaper in PNG to appear wholly in Pidgin and to be a success with readers (if not with advertisers) while retaining a strong development orientation in its news pages.

"We aim at the little man who has made good, those of high-school age, drop-out people," says Father Mihalic. He denies that *Wantok* is a Roman Catholic newspaper: "We're ecumenical".

Editorial policy is cautious. *Wantok's* political coverage is straight and devoid of comment. "We've got a particular slant," Mihalic says, "we present a balanced view."

He'd like to see *Wantok* develop as more of a news magazine "like *Time* or *The Bulletin*". But first the paper must be popularised. Already separate editions are brought out for the Sepik and the Highlands. Mihalic considers that a development of this concept might create a breakthrough for *Wantok's* circulation.

"Papua New Guineans are very parochial," he says, "and local editions create interest." Separate editions are being planned for Rabaul, Port Moresby, Lae, Kundiawa and Wabag. The staff of 10 is also gearing up for weekly rather than fortnightly production.

Throughout PNG, *Wantok* has become an accepted and quoted standard for Pidgin English spelling. This is not really surprising as Mihalic himself is the acknowledged authority on the language. About half of PNG population speak Pidgin. It's easily the most widely-spoken language, with more than 800,000 speakers 10 years and over. *Wantok* is clearly in a growth market.

But two problems need to be solved. The first of these is distribution—in a country where communications, if they exist, are costly. The second, in the words of Father Mihalic, is that there is "no reading habit in Papua New Guinea".

THE genealogy of the *Lae Nius* is like that of some obscure European royal family. Somewhere in the murk of the past are a myriad of relatives. The grandpappy of 'em all was the *Times Courier*, which disappeared soon after the Melbourne Herald group moved into PNG publishing. There followed a swarm of minor publications—some titled evocatively (*Lae Trading Post*), some pompously (*Lae City News*).

Out of all this, in September last year, emerged the *Lae Nius*, the proprietors of which (PNG Printing) say is going to stick around. Connections are cagey about how the *Nius* is going financially, but it's reliably believed to be breaking even. Advertising has picked up in the last three months and in mid-July, for the first time, the paper hit 32 pages.

From its first anniversary issue, during PNG's Independence celebrations, the *Nius* will roll off the presses twice weekly. Managing editor, Paul Cox, and his small staff of five are finding a receptive market. Readership is unknown but circulation is 5,000 and growing.

Managing director of PNG Printing, Ray Thurecht, says that the first responsibility of the *Nius* is to be parochial. So parochial, indeed, that there's not even a rate for subscriptions! "We've no intention of going national," Thurecht says. Rather, the strategy appears to be to establish similar locally-orientated publications in other towns.

Thurecht claims that *Lae Nius* is interested in "penetration rather than circulation" and infers that he'd prefer a good little paper rather than a bad big one. The *Nius* is aiming for a middle of the road readership. Editorial policy, Thurecht says, is "conservative".

"We don't feel we're here to be vindictive. If the government does its best, we'll support it. But we have responsibilities." The *Nius* remains politically neutral but not uncritical.

The biggest problem in the paper's first year has been in building up advertising. Thurecht is convinced that many advertisers refused to commit themselves for half a year or more while they assessed the performance of the *Nius*. Now local advertisers are voting with their cheque books. Curiously perhaps, national advertisers remain reluctant.

Lae Nius is still a little newspaper, still battling. Ray Thurecht has an ideal though. "Someone has got a responsibility to produce a professional newspaper."



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NUCLEAR-FREE PACIFIC NEARER

From VANESSA GRIFFIN in Suva

The proposal for a Nuclear Free Pacific is not merely a trial balloon, but a serious attempt by people in the Pacific to protect themselves and their environment. The problem now is to win strong government support for the proposal and have it internationally presented and recognised.

The first step to this goal was an approach to the leaders at the Commonwealth Conference in Jamaica in early May. The Continuing Committee for the Conference for a Nuclear Free Pacific sent telegrams and information on the proposal to the delegates, and urged them to raise the issue at the Jamaica gathering.

Before leaving for the conference, the New Zealand Government expressed its support and said it would raise the subject at the meeting. Apparently, the Australian Government had expressed disapproval of this and tried to pressurise the New Zealand Government out of it. A direct conflict with ANZUS treaty obligations was apparently seen.

However, since the Commonwealth Conference, the Australian and Fiji governments have come out in support of the proposal. New Zealand intends taking the proposal to the UN General Assembly in September and according to a statement by Fiji Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, Australia and Fiji "will be strongly backing the UN proposal and hope that something will come out of it".

Meanwhile, the Conference for a Nuclear Free Pacific has sent a delegation to the UN Trusteeship Council and the Committee of 24 to present their proposal and what they see as the wider question—the continuing existence of colonialism and imperialism in the Pacific.

The delegation of Micronesians, an Australian aborigine and a New Caledonian, presented petitions expressing concern about the US plebiscite in the Marianas and the desire for self-determination by nationalist groups in New Caledonia. The plebiscite on commonwealth status, if agreed to, will enable the US to use the Marianas as its major base for nuclear and missile testing and military installations.

Indications are that those wanting a nuclear-free Pacific will get a favourable UN hearing.

Language beating Island migrants

From GEORGE ATKINS in
Wellington.

The subjects of language, laws, liquor and culture provide major problems for Islanders in New Zealand causing concern to government authorities.

Language is causing problems for Pacific Island students as well as immigrants. The latter are often frustrated especially in the pubs because they feel they are being belittled by *pakehas* (whites) when arguments arise. This is because they cannot express themselves with their adequate English.

Island immigrants in New Zealand come mainly from Samoa, Niue, Fiji, Tonga, Tokelau and the Cooks.

George Atkins is a Solomon Islands journalist at present studying at the Wellington (NZ) Polytechnic School of Journalism.

Other Islanders in New Zealand are students from New Hebrides, Solomon Islands and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

Some of the immigrants say they go to New Zealand for a change in life, and they think there are more chances to make money to send to their families at home.

Are they accepted by local people and what do the locals think about them?

Very many New Zealanders think of Islanders as "a mass of hooligans" who arrive from a so-called backward black world. Said one, "They are a group of uneducated persons who urinate in public after being to the pub and can't hold whitemen's beer because back home they only drink kava".

The New Zealand's Parliamentary Opposition Leader, Mr Robert Muldoon, has proposed a "Probation programme", which, he says, will get rid of immigrants who break the law. Though this includes immigrants from Australia, England, and other countries, the heavier emphasis was on Islanders.

Mr Muldoon said, when outlining his proposal, that if Islanders behaved like hooligans, they should be deported.

"This country has lots of its own problems already and it should not have any more from outsiders," he said. "My probation proposal will see that immigrants have a certain amount of time to adopt the New Zealand way of life, and if they cannot cope, they cannot remain in this country."

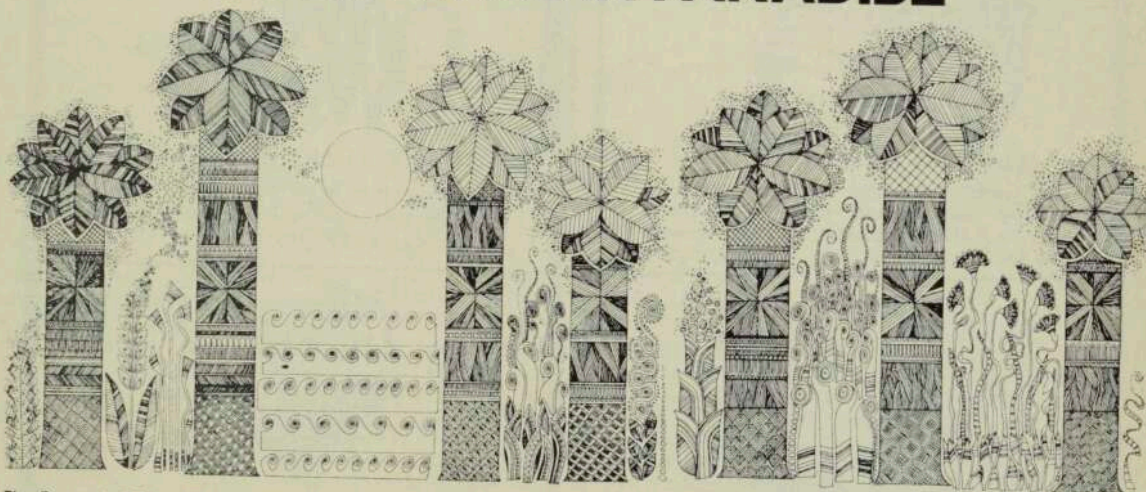
Educationists say language and Western culture are causing the major problems for Pacific students.

There are a great many Island children who arrive in New Zealand every year only to find that their English is inadequate and they are doomed to struggle with wordy textbooks and subjects about which they know next to nothing.

The Education Department is one of the many organisations in New Zealand concerned about the welfare of Island immigrants and students.

Many people are now working on this and views from Islanders inside and outside New Zealand could be of help.

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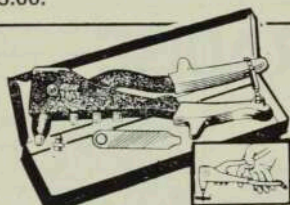
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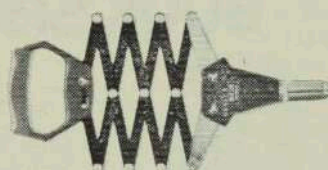
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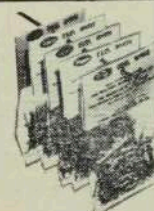
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Letters

BOUGAINVILLE'S SHAME

Your magazine is a source of news, interest and information to all in the islands. Please keep it that way, with or without your 'Port Moresby correspondent' whose article (PIM, June, 7) re the Panguna Disturbance—Bougainville's shame" has left your readers unfortunately misinformed.

Ask any resident of this area if there "has been only one previous strike—last December"? The answer—"You jest". As for the excellent record of industrial relations—"You must be joking"!!

The strike was by BCL employees alone—all "more than 1,000", and NOT by employees of "service industries and sub-contractors at the mine site". And maybe a cause of the strike was the dismissal by BCL of a union officer. The previous week three BCL employees were reinstated, having been suspended, for a similar offence—their having been at the Karoona Tavern. Contradiction!!—more so in the light of a managerial instruction that employee misdemeanours warrant immediate termination. More contradiction!!

This strike could have and should have been avoided.

The "shame" that is referred to must be borne by management for allowing such a shameful situation develop. Commonsense will postpone a repetition.

Damage to property will be long remembered by witnesses of our 'Rock Opera', a pity the judiciary did not pursue the matter with the intent of our mobile squads.

F. B. DONOVAN

eta

CIVILISATION

In 'Tropicalities' (PIM, July, p 27) you had an item on the excavations of an anthropologist, Mr Grahame Ward, on Pakea Island in the New Hebrides. It said that more recent history of Pakea has it that Fijians lived there and ate most of the population!

The chiefs of my ancestors occasionally ate the dead bodies of their additional enemies left behind after battle, as a ritual celebration of



● "As for the excellent record of industrial relations (at Bougainville Copper mine), you must be joking!" says a correspondent. Here, armed with batons, shields and gas masks police charge rioters during the disturbance at the mine site in May.

victory. These incidents were few and far between, because war parties in retreat always made sure they took with them, or hid, their dead to prevent them being violated by the enemy.

Such conflicts were usually conducted and resolved by customs which were admirable in their human decency and dignity; a far cry from the typical savagery with which 'civilised' men conduct their wars nowadays.

The exaggerated tales of Fijian cannibalism are mostly the fabrications of the first 'uncivilised' Anglo-Saxons who came into contact with my illustrious ancestors—those foreign savages who projected their own greedy and destructive motives on to the 'natives', whom they would have their own kind at home believe was not capable of any humanity.

That Fijians may have landed at Pakea is believable, but to say they ate over half the population is, I believe, a piece of fabricated nonsense. Your writer's reference to the "ancient Fijian habits" is a rather sick joke that has no place in a magazine which has been a great service to the Pacific countries.

JONE DAKUVULA.

Suva, Fiji.

MURDER FROM THE PAST

Perhaps you could help me in following up a story of a murder that happened many years ago in the vicinity of Sudest Island, Papua.

The murder was of a one-legged Australian man who owned a lugger being crewed with five Sudest Islanders employed in the fishing of *beche de mer*. The name of the lugger, I think, was the *Ithaca*. The murder, by drowning, was committed in 1912, but the five crew members involved were not brought before the court until 1918 when they received the death sentence. This sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment. The court was presided over by a Judge Herbert in Port Moresby.

The reason for my interest in this case is that my father, Michael Thomas Healy, was the gaoler in Moresby at the time. I was born in Moresby, and in childhood I came to know Erau, one of the convicted men, who was delegated as manservant to our household at the Koki gaol. Erau proved to be a faithful servant to the family for many years until my father's death, when of course the family had to leave the gaol residence.

It would be deeply appreciated if you could give me the full story, or any facts available.

M. HEALY.

Port Moresby,
Papua New Guinea.

● Anybody know the story?

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Magazine Section

STAMP STORIES

Two Islands neighbours, the Republic of Nauru and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony have just produced stamps of special interest.

The colourful and imaginative GEIC stamps depict island legends, but the real interest is that the stamps will probably be the last of the combined colony; as from October 1 the two groups separate, becoming the Gilberts and Tuvalu respectively.

The designs for the issue, of four denominations, are by Mr John E. Cooter.

Top left is the 4c Beru—The Bud. Nareau, thinking it would be a good idea to create a land of his own, where he could live in peace, picked the top bud of Te Uekera. Throwing it far across the water, he said: "I

throw you there to create my land, my own land which is to be called 'Beru'."

Onotoa—Six Giants, 10c (top right) is the legend of six huge brothers who built their own land with stones, calling it Aiaki. The name was later changed to Onotoa, meaning six giants.

Bottom left is Abaiang, 25c.

Abaiang, which is immediately north of Tarawa, means "land to the north".

The bottom right stamp, 35c, shows an island east of Abaiang which, from the top of a tree, is circular in shape, and which, from a distance seems to be floating above the ocean. It looked like a fish trap supported on posts, like the eaves of a native house. It is called Marakei, which means a fish trap floating on eaves.

Nauru's new stamps mark anniversaries connected with Nauru's life blood—phosphate. But the republic has asked for an investigation into numerous but small, constant flaws appearing on different stamps.

Most of these are small specks of colour caused by inadequate touching-out by the printers and won't be regarded by philatelists as having any great importance. But at least one flaw has a higher status. On row one, stamp one, of the 5c sheets, the date 1900 appears as 190Q. And there is a minute dot inside the first 0 of the date.

The artists' designs, by Sylvia and Michael Goaman, called for eight different, non-standard colours to be used on the stamps, but it seems that to cut the time necessary to print the stamps the London printers made strenuous attempts to reduce the colours to four.



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Stray thoughts on the island dog

From a Nukualofa correspondent

To anyone coming from the United Kingdom, the Tongan dog is a talking point equalled only by the English weather in terms of variety and behaviour. His reputation had already featured in the briefing exercise I had attended before departure, so that it was no surprise to me when I arrived at the Beach House, Nukualofa to savour not only the nocturnal excursions, but the territorial disputes which took place from time to time over and under the garden fence.

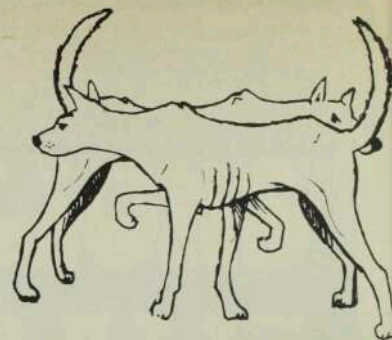
Since those early days, I have had time to take stock—not only from my own impressions, but from others perhaps less disposed to regard the dog as a noble creature and 'man's best friend'. One considered verdict which I recall clearly, if only because of the unemotional way in which it was made, was that the common spectacle of underfed and diseased dogs was a deliberate ploy on the part of the Tongan owner. This, it was said offered in return, a survival pattern which protected at all costs, not only the meagre food diet which was the dog's lot, but the goods and chattels of the owner.

Certainly, by comparison with the magnificent physique of most horses and foals, and the careless abandon with which the pig and chickens are reared on a free-range diet, the Tongan dog fares badly.

The agricultural expert will quickly explain that this is all due to a failure to understand the basic concepts of animal husbandry. The dog is a carnivore while the others are all herbiferous eating creatures and so long as there is a shortage of protein in the form of meat for Tongans, the dog can hope for scant consideration.

Those who advocate birth control as a weapon against poverty and hunger in the human situation, would no doubt sympathise with the idea that where meat is in short supply it is common sense to cull the Tongan dog until his numbers are consistent with the food available to keep those that survive in a healthy state.

It will be argued that the police do this business of killing with their shotguns readily and quickly. I have much sympathy for them in this often distasteful task, but the effect on the dog population is haphazard, for it takes no account of whether the



offending animal is male or female. Modern techniques of rendering a bitch infertile are simple and straightforward, but Tongans themselves must first accept the wisdom of such action and then see to it that the facilities are not merely introduced, but used.

Another means of control which may well be alien to the traditional carefree mode of life in Tonga is a licensing system. This could give protection to the well-looking-after dog in the shape of a distinctive coloured plastic collar with identification disc, and would permit the owner to possess a dog indefinitely for so long as the collar was wearable. This way, costs could be kept very low.

What would be the advantages of such a new deal? For a start, towns and villages would be able to go to sleep at nights.

Probably too, the dog is second only to the mosquito as a carrier of the infectious tick and lice as well as disease to people in Tonga. A healthier dog population would lessen this risk.

Do not think however that I am advocating the pampered pet life for the Tongan dog. Nothing could be more debasing than the sight of a European dog so reduced in size by inter-breeding that the progeny will conveniently domicile into a suburban 'semi', or a Morris Mini. The British are alleged to be a nation of dog lovers, but I sometimes feel the companionship of a dog at home is sought, more out of a desperate sense of loneliness than a genuine affection for the domesticated animal.

This, I am positive, will never happen in Tonga. A solution here probably lies somewhere in between these two very different life styles but in saying this it might be as well to conclude with a thought for the views of Albert Schweitzer, the doctor and Christian philosopher. He believed in a reverence of all forms of life—the Tongan dog must have missed out somewhere.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—SEPTEMBER, 1975

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From PIM, 20 years ago this month:

Mrs Amy Lumley, of the Trobriands, during a visit to Australia, was publicised as the champion of Mitakata, paramount chief of the Trobriands, whose establishment of 23 wives was said to have incurred mission disapproval. Mrs Lumley was quoted as saying that to reduce Mitakata to a single wife would be to lower his prestige among his own people to that of a commoner. What was wrong for Europeans was not necessarily wrong for islanders; there were also economic factors to consider.

Yesterday

Indonesian snipers' new open season for Netherlands New Guinea was, in effect, declared open by President Sukarno at Jakarta. Addressing the nation on the 10th anniversary of Indonesian independence, he said: "Let us mobilise all our fighting potential to gain control of West New Guinea. The United Nations is not the only front. We must free West New Guinea with the Indonesian nation's own strength".

Further promising gold indications were discovered on the Gold Ridge field of Guadalcanal in the BSIP, the senior geologist, Mr J. C. Grover, reported. It was the fourth ore body discovered in 1955 by the government geological survey team. The latest find was about 14 miles inland from Honiara.

New Guinea's Kokoda Trail, among the most famous of Pacific war scenes, was almost overgrown 20 years ago, 12 years after the war had moved on. Captain Lionel Oxlade, quartermaster of the Pacific Islands Regiment, crossed the trail from Popondetta to Port Moresby, and found it hard going most of the way. Some areas were clear, but much of the trail had disappeared under jungle growth. In four days' trek the only war relics he saw were the remains of Australian and Japanese boots, two tin hats and a rusty Bren gun.

Important developments in the New Guinea air network were advancing steadily. Canberra gave financial approval for the first stage of a big new airport construction job to start at Malahang, at Lae. This involved a 5,500 ft runway about two miles from the existing airport.



Sir Robert Stanley retired 20 years ago as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. This picture was taken about that time. Sir Robert, who is living in England, published his memoirs earlier this year under the title of *King George's Keys*.

Australia provided a record grant of \$17,500,000 for Papua New Guinea for 1955-56. Ten years earlier the grant was only \$515,480. PIM commented that with rising costs in every avenue of expenditure—salaries, materials, transport and so on—the grant was not abnormal if the intensive policy in PNG was to be maintained.

The Nelson spirit, or its Fijian equivalent, inspired three young boys of Moce Island, Lau, to sail a 12 ft outrigger canoe across 40 miles of stormy sea to Lakeba in the hope of enjoying a performance by the Fiji Regimental Band. The fact that a storm had just smashed the top-mast of the government schooner, *Adi Maopa*, and ripped the topsails from another vessel did not deter them. They had more than their share of adventure on the way; they lost a small case containing a bible and clothing, and were followed by sharks. But they made Lakeba and heard the band. When their story became known they were promised a new bible, and were allowed to beat the big drum.

Without debate or discussion, the Western Samoa Legislative Assembly rejected, by 15 votes to eight, a government proposal to set up a small local defence force and coast-watching service as part of a regional plan prepared by the New Zealand defence authorities, and agreed to by both Fiji and Tonga.

Built at a cost of three million francs, a new lighthouse at Niau Atoll, Tuamotu, collapsed half-an-hour before it was to be put into operation. The workmen were away from the building at the time. The lighthouse was urgently needed as a navigational aid. The French administration set up a commission to investigate the crash.

The NZ Minister of Island Territories, Mr Tom Macdonald, said that after a recent visit to the Cook Islands he was more convinced than ever before that an adequate shipping service was a basic essential to further progress in those islands. Inquiries had made it clear that private enterprise was not prepared to provide a ship for the trade, so the government had no option but to take a direct interest in the service. After repairs, the *Maui Pomare* should be able to carry on for another three years, and still have a marketable value. The *Viti*, 700-ton stand-in, which broke down in July, was not expected back on the Auckland-CI freight run before mid-September.

Allegations made by Captain W. H. Hughes that the "British way of life" was being forced on Gilbert and Ellice Islanders and that the indigenous people were still "living in the Stone Age", were emphatically denied by the Resident Commissioner, Mr M. L. Bernacchi. Mr Bernacchi said Captain Hughes' allegations caused the greatest resentment among the islanders, and he had received many requests for a denial. The Gilbert and Ellice Islanders were among the most loyal of the Queen's subjects.

When sentencing a Samoan to seven years' imprisonment for rape, Chief Judge Marsack commented on an alarming increase in the number of sexual offences in Western Samoa. He said heavy sentences would be imposed. Official figures showed that in the first seven months of 1955, eight persons were convicted in the High Court at Apia on charges of rape, and six on charges of indecent assault.

The New Hebrides people were not enjoying the isolation which settled on the group after Qantas discontinued its flying-boat service. The medical service was feeling the absence of air-freighted supplies. It was estimated that airstrips for DC6s would be ready by the end of September, but some local people were not optimistic. Their guess was late 1956.



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From the Islands Press

From the Atoll Pioneer, reporting a debate in the GEIC House of Assembly:

Mr Ieremia Tabai, had in the meantime stepped up his hackling technique and this forced the Minister of Natural Resources, the Hon Isa Paeniu, to shout from across the floor saying: "Hey, what's wrong with your mouth?"

From a court story in The Fiji Times involving the theft of \$4,000 from a betting shop safe by an employee:

... On Monday police interviewed Yangtash (the accused, gaoled for 18 months) in Suva and he admitted the offence. ASP Verma said that when searched, Yangtash had a magical powder in his pocket wrapped in a piece of paper. "It stated on the paper that he should keep it in his pocket whenever he went to a police station," he said. ...

From "English and the Faa Samoa" by Aleki-Tamaalelagi in The Viking Star, Faga'itua High School (American Samoa) students' newspaper:

... For us, Samoan is our first language and mother tongue. Our ancestors have been made to think that having English as the language of instruction, dropping the Samoan language, our mother tongue, to a subsidiary role in education, was for our benefit in this modern progress. Really, these so-called "benefits" have never equalled the damage the change has done to our dignity as humans, not alone the extent to which it has instilled in our forefathers the insulting feeling of subservience to things European ...

From a letter by Chriss John Saulo (Rigo) and I. R. Rema (Islibu) in the PNG Post-Courier commenting on Mr John Kaputin's pro-Bougainville secessionist views:

... The encouragement and promotion of secessionism is indeed nothing more or less than promoting hatred, disunity, fragmentation and destruction in the Papua New Guinean society and its newly born black government. This is the very thing that so-called nationalists are supposed to avoid. Their prime responsibility is to unite the people of their race. ...

From a letter by Bob Cress in the Micronesian Independent:

The following is addressed to the management of the L'Etao movie theatre: I would like to express my agrin at your dubious practice last June 16th of taking movie-goers' money, and then announcing before the max of the show that the final reel was missing. L'Etao,

you've certainly lived up to your name. I suggest you change it so that you can change your style of business.

From Town Talk column in the Arawa Bulletin:

Again the question of morality and the BCL housing people. There are enough people living and accepted in Arawa who are not legally married. Many are known, probably many more suspected. But, as many again are respected and accepted members of the community. It becomes a pretty bad show when one of them is allocated a house, then suspended, then loses his house for committing the sin of "living with a woman". Unless, of course, it is a question of colour? No company has any right to act as a lord over the morals (or lack of them) of any of its employees.

From a letter by Curious in the Samoa Times:

When people from Samoa travel overseas, NZ, Hawaii or the USA, they obey those countries' laws. Never do you see them throw paper, orange peel, empty bottles, etc, in the street. They do not spit or blow their noses on the pavement. They use the road crossing provided, and they also obey the driving laws. But when they return to Samoa they forget all this; have they no respect for their own country?

From an interview in the Solomons News Drum with ex-resident Mr Eric (E. V.) Lawson, on a visit to the Solomons:

He said the British colonial system in the Solomons was the "biggest racket ever known" with British aid channelled into luxurious housing and "junkets" for British public servants. ... "Britain has made all the mistakes in building up the economy here and when independence comes, she has got to be made to suffer another 20 years subsidising this place".

From an editorial in The Fiji Times castigating Suva city councillors for wanting "annual remuneration" for their services in addition to an existing allowance of \$10 for each meeting:

... The community recognises that the work of its local councillors is often demanding, complex and time-consuming ... but the community also believes that the rewards for this lie in the satisfaction that comes from a sense of service and commitment to the welfare of councillors' fellow citizens ... If they succeed in their move, they will have helped to destroy one of the finest examples of service and unselfishness in public life.

A Samoa Times report of the activities of an obvious women's libber:

A woman caught housebreaking last week by police has also been confirmed as a criminal record-breaker. Punaolealofoa Faamatala Aseta, 19, of Faleula, appeared in the Apia Supreme Court this week on a charge of burglary. It's her 16th appearance in court ... a record unequalled by any other female.

The PNG Post-Courier, in an editorial on the need for stricter control of the country's economy, declares:

... The great danger is in an outbreak of Parkinson's Law. The habit of empire building within departments to boost personal ego and achieve little else must be nipped in the bud before it really takes off as it has elsewhere. ...



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mana

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 and its editorial committee comprises writers from many islands. Material for publication must be sent direct to MANA's editor, Marjorie Crocombe, South Pacific Creative Arts Society, Box 5083, Suva.

There are some familiar names in this month's MANA—Gilbertese Francis Tekonnang, Tongan poet Konai Helu Thaman, Leonard Garae and Albert Leomala, both from the New Hebrides. Author of *The Waterhole*, Terepai Moetaua is from the Cooks and Kitty Foster, whose short story was highly commended in the short story competition held by the Fiji Association of English Teachers, is a student at St John's College, Cawaci on the Fiji Island of Ovalau.

THE WATERHOLE

By TEREPAI MOETAUA

KAATI had smelled that scene before. Perhaps a dozen times and he had tried to ignore it and he swore at the futility of the human senses. But his sixth sense convinced him of his suspicion.

Dawn was breaking and he had just returned from one of his weekly fishing expeditions. For the last few weeks he had had very little luck. Several times his fishing lines broke, and tonight his canoe had capsized in calm water.

The people of Mitiaro believed that bad luck could be brought upon a fisherman out at sea if his wife was unfaithful to him. The notion that his wife was sleeping with another man haunted Kaati and it was this feeling that had brought him back home earlier than usual.

He gave his immediate surrounding a quick scrutiny and carefully surveyed the entrance to his cave. The feeling that someone else had been in his cave made him shudder and his whole body trembled with fury. He tried to believe that it was not so and he hated and cursed the gods. He loved his woman and she knew it. Why did she have to do this? No! She loved him too she had told him. He believed her and he himself had a great love for her. But that now familiar smell could not leave his nostrils and he was determined to get rid of its owner.

He quietly entered his cave. There on his grass bed lay his wife, fast

asleep. She looked so lovely in that early misty dawn and she was as nakedly beautiful just as he had left her. Then he observed that once again that hair on her mount of venus was a heap of entangled mass, a condition not of his doing.

Kaati lay down his fishing gear, grabbed his spear and disappeared with lightning speed into the morning twilight.

The whole surrounding suddenly came to life with an outburst of frightening wonder and the air seemed to be filled with the smell of death. As Kaati traversed the rocky paths, the very trees that had known him since his childhood shuddered with fright at his approach.

MOKOTUA had lain awake all night, well satisfied with his success. He was a warrior of supernatural strength and the greatest lover of his time. He was at ease and had no reason to worry about the world and today he would celebrate another successful sexual foray into one of the domains of his enemies.

It was Mokotua's morning habit to wash himself at a nearby pond. He was enjoying his bath when Kaati appeared on the scene. Mokotua suddenly became aware of the dangerous plight he was in. He had of all days left his spear in his cave. He knew who Kaati was and the reason for his unexpected presence.

Kaati straightaway took advantage

of the situation and as a true warrior himself delivered his challenge:

Te Matangi e!
Tera mai te Manganui!
(Oh Mighty Wind!
Here comes thy reward!)

Mokotua duly replied:

Tiria!
(Let it come!)

Then Mokotua fell:

A!! Te pakau a te vare.
(Ah! I've been cheated)—The
gods have forsaken me.

Kaati wrenched Mokotua's penis from his dead body and returned with speed to his cave. The penis would be his wife's death warrant.

Meanwhile, Kaati's wife had awoken. She was taken aback when she saw her husband's fishing gear as it was unusual that he should be back early. But on perceiving the absence of her husband's spear she knew where he had gone and she also knew what would happen to her if he came back alive. She decided to leave the cave immediately.

Where would she go? She thought of the waterhole where she was born. If she was to die it would be there.

This waterhole was in a cave some 30 feet deep and the waterhole itself was about 15 feet in diameter. The depth of the water varied from 15 to 20 feet depending on the rise and fall of the tides. The water had a saline taste.

At the bottom of the waterhole was a small opening that led into a secret compartment, known only to Kaati's wife's tribe and was used as a hiding place in times of war. It was here that Kaati's wife went into hiding.

On arrival at his cave, Kaati found his wife missing. No doubt she had gone back to her own people. Kaati went straight there and produced Mokotua's penis before his wife's father, thus rendering him immune to any vengeance from his wife's people if he had to kill her.

For days and nights Kaati searched for his wife but in vain. Then one day he came to the waterhole. His wife had told him about it but had refrained from telling him of the

secret compartment, a taboo of her tribe.

Kaati climbed down to the water. He sat there for a long time while he admired the beauty of the crystal clear water. He tasted it and he thought of her. He could see her now clearly mirrored in the water. Those once bright lovely eyes had become weak and they seemed to beg for forgiveness. His heart sank and he was filled with sorrow. He knew that he wanted her now more than when he first met her. There was nothing to stop him loving her again. He had killed her and he would be an acclaimed hero. His tears fell into the water causing her image to ripple convulsively. But he knew she was there and she was begging him to come.

He slipped into the water and followed her. Then he suddenly became conscious of the fact that he was somewhere else. It was all dark around him but one tiny spot was darker than the rest. Was he dreaming? He groped his way towards it. He had found her. He pulled her towards him but she was too weak to move. She was thin and shivering with cold. He held her to him and embraced her.

A song from Ranga

Translated by ALBERT LEOMALA

KROS

Kros mi no wandem u
U kilim mi
U sakem aot ol
Wae blong mi

Mi no wandem u Kros
Forom u ting baot u nomo
Pe u no ting baot mi
Watem ol wae blong mi
U ting se
Mi mi no save samting
U ting se
Mi mi karanke iat
U ting se
Ol wae blong me
Oli no kut
U ting se u nomo
U kat het
Pe u no ting haot
Se mi tu
Mi kat het

Kros ron wae
Ron wae long mi
Mi no wandem u
Karem ol tingting blong u
Mo ol wae blong u
I ko bak long
Plas blong u

CROSS

Cross I hate you
You are killing me
You are destroying
My traditions

I hate you Cross
Because you're too proud of yourself
And never bother about me
And my traditions
You thought
I was ignorant
You thought
I was primitive
You thought
My traditions
Were disgusting
You thought
You were clever
But never thought
Of my
Cleverness

Cross run away
Run away from me
I hate you
Take your ideas
And your civilisation
And go back
To where you belong.

THE TICKET

By KITTY FOSTER

MELI had been out of work for months since he was sacked from his job at the mill for stealing. He was lazy and indolent and nearly everyone despised him. He wandered around aimlessly from office to office. No luck.

The depression had set in—many were unemployed. The crime rate rose and the police had a rough time. Meli and his family could not go back to their village because they had no relatives there. Secondly they could not afford the fare back. They could have gone to his wife's village but he had had several arguments with his mother-in-law and refused to go there again.

The single-roomed house in which they lived was crowded and dilapidated. His children often had running noses, unkempt hair and dirty, torn clothes. They were always squabbling over food.

To keep his large family going he began selling his possessions. The old chairs went, then the iron bed and then the small transistor radio, until he had nothing but a 20 cent sweepstake ticket. This he did not want to sell but one of his children fell dangerously ill and needed medicine. He sold the ticket to his next-door neighbour and bought the medicine.

The child died. The ticket he had sold won the sweepstake.

My neighbour

By KONAI HELU THAMAN

My neighbour is
A very generous man
He pays school fees
Of needy children
Every year
Provides feasts
For his church
And is a supporter
Of womens' rights—
Yet I can never understand
Why he frequently
Beats up his wife.

Too much to eat

By LEONARD GARAE

*Back home, there is just enough to eat;
At school, though we don't realise it,
There is too much to eat.
Though our tummies seem empty
Our mouths are full;
Though our heads seem empty,
Our brains are full.*

*Back home, we fill our mouths
With traditional food.
Though our mouths seem empty
Our tummies are full;
Though our brains seem empty,
Our heads are full.*

*At school we fill our mouths
With modern food.
It makes us nervous,
And feel dizzy.
It makes us mad,
And feel sick.
There is no room for more
But the supply is endless.*

*They couldn't care less
For our traditional food.
Modern food is best,
So they say.
They give me more.
I refuse.
They punish me
And force me to eat it.*

*I'll take my time.
Some day I will say,
'No thank you, I've had enough!
There is too much to eat!'*



A striking piece of pottery from the Small Industries Research and Development Centre at Wai-gani, Port Moresby. The centre is training young craftsmen and five potters have already started pottery studios in Papua New Guinea.

Milking the natives

By MOSES YMAL ULUDONG

*I never invited you
but you came to my island
and I welcomed you*

*You told me
I was a savage
and I believed you*

*You told me I was doomed to hell
and I was scared
you gave me your bible
and I prayed*

*You told me to till my island
I planted coconuts for your profits
you told me to dig holes and bunkers and
I defended you with my life and land
but you bombed my house and my land
and I ran into the woods*

*You told me
you freed me from your war
and I should be grateful
to you as my liberator*

*You established your government
on my island
without my permission*

*You sent me to your school
and I learned your way
and I worked for you as an office boy
you gave me your dollars
and I bought your things*

*Now you tell me
I cannot live without
your money
your way
your things
and I believe you*

*But I can only get them
if I give you my island and freedom
Never!!!*

FRIENDS

By KONAI HELU THAMAN

*My friends tell me
I ought to have a housegirl
To help ease
The unemployment problem
She herself has four—
One cooks, one does the laundry
One cleans the house
And one sleeps with her husband
How generous can a friend be!*

SEA AND SHORE

By FRANCIS TEKONNANG

*The tide swiftly creeps
Like thick lucid jelly fish with
Rounded zigzag edges
Meandering silently as tentacles
Of a giant jelly fish
Crawling on its chest ashore.*

*Soon there will be no more
White patches of sand
Among thorny rocks,
Nor scattered pools with
Starfish black and white
To scare your steps.*

*Yet, see those rocks!
Skulls half submerged
Diving into the waves,
While the beach naked
Lies on her back, her heels
Kissed by thick watery lips.
The pregnant beach sighs: Eeee
Eeee, as gentle waves
Lick her up and down.*

*Hear crabs snore,
And blue waves, stretches of
Long racing furrows, menacingly
Laugh as they come,
Flapping and smacking,
Pounding and slapping
The beach, like spittle slaps
Of tongue;
Recoil into muttering claws
Scratching, preparing to grab again.
And when the tide goes down
The waves retreat
Smoothing their way
Into another defeat.*

Those half-witted university students

By JOSEPH VERAMO

*I am always dazed by their freshness
Yet very amazed by their actions.
I see them often besieging the big fishes,
Offering themselves to double-minded lecturers.
Torn between a bottomless desire.*

*I see them there silly as ever
Inviting nuisance and scandal
For the sake of a bloody awful degree.*



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Books, Reviews, Writers

ANCIENT TAHITI, WITHOUT BENEFIT OF A LOST CARAVEL

A Very Personal Review, by ROBERT LANGDON

Some seven years ago, when I was still in my first year as executive officer of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, Australian National University, I had a visit from Professor Douglas Oliver, professor of anthropology at Harvard University. I don't remember why the professor came to see me. But I vividly recall a conversation we had on a pet subject of his, ancient Tahiti.

The professor, I gathered, had been writing a book on that subject for some years—a book that would attempt to describe what Tahitian, ie Society Islands, society was like when Captain Wallis of HMS Dolphin discovered those islands in 1767.

During our conversation, I asked Oliver if he had read an article by me in PIM for January, 1968, entitled 'Were Europeans living in the Eastern Pacific in the 16th century?' When he confessed that he hadn't, I explained that the article concerned the discovery at Amanu Atoll, Tuamotu Archipelago, in 1929 of four ancient iron cannon, and that it was my belief that these were relics of a 16th century Spanish shipwreck; that possibly the Spanish crew had survived and intermarried with Islands women; and that over the years they and their descendants had spread to the islands to the westward, including Tahiti.

I added that evidence pointing towards this conclusion was to be found in the accounts of some of the early European visitors to Tahiti and surrounding islands—accounts of islanders with light skins, European features and sometimes red hair and blue eyes.

The professor expressed considerable interest in all this, and remarked that if there really had been European castaways in the Eastern Pacific in the 16th century, "that would make all the difference". Afterwards, I gave him a photocopy of my PIM article, which I presume he read and carried back to Harvard.

Not long after this, I was invited

to a conference in Salt Lake City where I gave a paper on 'European Castaways in the Pacific before Captain Cook'. The additional research that this paper called for, as well as subsequent research, convinced me that there was a great deal of evidence to support my theory and that the only way to deal with it was to write a book.

As the book progressed, I sometimes wondered whether I hadn't been a bit reckless in telling Oliver about my PIM article, for it seemed to me that once someone with his knowledge of Society Islands literature was alerted to the notion of 16th century Spanish castaways, he could scarcely fail to see the same clues to their existence and influence as I did.

Well, Oliver's book, *Ancient Tahitian Society*, and my book, *The Lost Caravel*, have now been published in Australia within a short time of each other. But whereas mine is all about castaways and their influence, that of the professor doesn't mention a word about them.

The two books therefore provide an unusual example of how two authors can examine a vast body of largely identical material contemporaneously and see in it quite different things.

Oliver's book is in three attractively-produced volumes totalling 1,419 pages. It is a formidable performance—a monument of enormous industry, dedication and patience extending over some 20 years.

The first volume, entitled 'Ethnography', has an introductory chapter plus 12 others which are devoted to: geography and population; cosmology; the daily cycle; primary tools and crafts; grooming; building; boats and travel; food; diversions; sexuality; warfare; and the individual from conception to afterlife.

In the second volume, 'Social Relations', there are chapters on such matters as sex and age; consanguinity; consanguineal rules; class; friendship; cults; and such like.

The last volume, rather slimmer than the others, examines the fortunes of Tahiti's 'royal' Pomare family from 1767 to the establishment of the French protectorate over Tahiti three-quarters of a century later. In this, the author tries to determine why the Pomares rose and fell.

Oliver's book is undoubtedly the most exhaustive study of ancient Society Islands society ever attempted. Nothing of its kind is ever likely to be attempted again, for on many topics the author has undoubtedly presented almost every significant scrap of information that can be found.

All the information is neatly compartmentalised by topic so that it is easy to refer to. The book will be an invaluable research tool for Pacific scholars.

Yet despite its great value, the book fails, in my opinion, to achieve one of its principal aims. This is to enable scholars interested in comparative studies to understand why, "in customs that were once alike", the Society Islands came to differ from other Polynesian communities.

As I see it, the reason for the book's failure is explained in Oliver's very statement of aim. This implies that in the author's view, all Polynesian islands of pre-Dolphin times were, in fact, inhabited only by Polynesians of the same cultural, and, presumably, the same ethnic stock. But were they?

Apart from the evidence that I have brought forward in favour of an incursion of 16th-century Spaniards, there is data suggesting the arrival of at least two other non-Polynesian groups in the Society Islands before 1767.

One group seems to have come from Rotuma, an isolated island to the north of Fiji, where the ancient culture, including language, was a mixture of several elements, of which one, admittedly, was Polynesian. The other group apparently came from South America.

Teuira Henry's book, *Ancient Tahiti*, records a tradition about a "prince of Rotuma" who landed at Bora Bora and established himself; and this is substantiated by the fact that Rotuma was among the islands known to the Raiatean sage Tupaia, who accompanied Cook on his voyage across the Pacific in 1769.

As for the South American influence, a great deal of evidence has been presented by Thor Heyerdahl and others in support of this notion. Some of it has certainly been discredited; but much still remains unassailed. The sweet potato, for example, has never been explained away.

I, myself, have presented evidence in my book that tends to substantiate Heyerdahl's views. This is in the form of an appendix entitled 'Evidence of a non-Polynesian language in eastern Polynesia'. The appendix draws together a surprisingly large number of scattered references to many linguistic anomalies in the eastern Pacific, particularly the Tuamotus.

Oliver, of course, could not have known about my foray into linguistics when he went to press. However, Heyerdahl's ideas have been with us for nearly three decades, and Teuira Henry's book has been around for nearly five.

It therefore seems to me that Oliver should at least have referred to the American Indians hypothesis and to the probable Rotuman connection somewhere in his 1,419 pages. More importantly, he should have presented his material in a way that would have allowed for immigrants from virtually anywhere, for a truly genuine ethnographic description should have no built-in assumptions.

As Oliver begins with the assumption that all the Society Islanders were much the same to start with—although he doesn't believe that all came in together—he inevitably reaches the conclusion that such cultural differences as existed between one group of islands and another came about through spontaneous development.

He also manages to convince himself that the three-level class system that existed in the Society Islands in Captain Cook's day was due to the stronger islanders overcoming their weaker compatriots over the centuries and establishing themselves in separate castes, with elaborate titles and ceremonies, etc.

"The most widely espoused explanation for the three-level class system," the professor says, "has been the 'conquest' theory, best epitomized by [the American scholar] Handy. According to this writer, a

'maritime dynasty', possessing a markedly different and in many respects 'superior' culture, descended upon these islands from the west and established a beachhead settlement at Opoa, Raiatea, from which their descendants eventually spread out and overcame the Islands' original inhabitants. Needless to say, I reject this type of explanation as being overly simplistic, undocumented and quite unnecessary," Oliver adds.

Well, I, myself, reject Oliver's rejection of Handy's ideas. On the other hand, I disagree with Handy's notion that all the various waves of immigrants to the Society Islands in pre-Dolphin times came from the west.

The first wave, in my estimation, emanated from South America, probably as many as 1,500 years ago. Then came invaders from the Tonga/Samoa area who overcame the first inhabitants and imposed much of their own Polynesian culture on the area. The Rotumans probably came next. Finally, in the early 16th century, a party of shipwrecked Spaniards came from the east and established the 'maritime dynasty' that Handy wrote of.

I believe Professor Oliver would not have rejected Handy's 'conquest' theory so emphatically if he had taken a greater interest in what early European visitors said the Society Islanders looked like.

But physical anthropology is not the professor's line—human behaviour is. So it is not surprising that he devoted only 2½ of his 1,419 pages to the islanders' physical characteristics.

"Captain Cook's matter-of-fact description . . . is as good as any," he says purblindly in his first statement on this subject. He thereupon quotes a description that Cook wrote in 1769; passes immediately to one by an officer of the Duff in 1797; and then gives two descriptions by scientists who accompanied Cook on his second and third voyages. That done, he turns to a couple of accounts of albinos and dwarfs—and called it quits.

This is most unsatisfactory, for none of the accounts quoted mentions the red hair, blue eyes and Caucasian features that many of the early European visitors described. Nor do they indicate that the people of Raiatea and Huahine were almost invariably described as being lighter-skinned than the generality of Tahitians. Nor is there a clue to Cook's observations (made on his third voyage) that the women of Moorea, Tahiti's sister island, were "short, dark and generally of forbidding features" as well as strikingly different from those of Tahiti.

On the other hand, the five accounts that Professor Oliver does quote make it quite plain that the Society Islanders were "of various colours"; that the chiefs were fairer and bigger than the commoners; and that there was a "remarkable contrast" between the "robust make and dark colour" of the Tongans and a "sort of delicacy and whiteness" common among the Tahitians.

If the professor had really had his critical wits about him when he culled these quotations, he would surely have realised that something more than behavioural factors was needed

The Journal of Pacific History

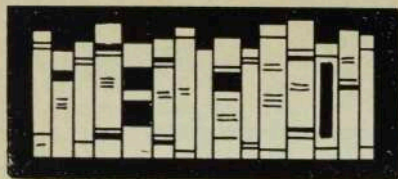
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to explain all the striking physical differences.

Such a discovery might then have led him to examine every other description of the islanders with the utmost care, and this, in turn, could have resulted in his reaching more or less the same conclusion as I have.

If my conclusions are correct, then Professor Oliver has clearly put in an enormous amount of time and effort to no great purpose, for his book will *not* enable scholars to understand why variations in culture occurred. Indeed, the book will not even enable them to discover *where* variations occurred within the Society Islands in most cases, for Oliver has jumbled up most of his descriptions of cultural traits on Tahiti, Raiatea, Bora Bora, etc., as if they were all equally applicable to every island. They were not.

I regret very much having to write all these adverse comments on a book on which a fellow-investigator has spent a large part of his life.

But I can, at least, plead that the author was forewarned about my views long ago.

And, of course, if he can show, after all, that I'm only talking through my hat, then he can always say so in a review of my book!

(ANCIENT TAHITIAN SOCIETY. By Douglas L. Oliver. Three volumes in slip case. Originally published by The University Press of Hawaii. Our copy from the Australian National University Press, Canberra. \$45.)

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Wit, adventure, errors in the Trobriands

Gordon Saville, an Englishman then in his early thirties, arrived at Port Moresby in the spring of 1942 as a sergeant in a Docks Operations Company of the Australian Army and not long afterwards was transferred to the Australian New Guinea Administrative Unit (ANGAU) in which he served as a patrol officer. He left Papua during the war and has not been back since.

In his book, Saville recounts his experiences in the Trobriand Islands and on Fergusson Island during 1943. In addition to operational duties, ANGAU was entrusted with many of the functions of the suspended civil administration, and a patrol officer's daily tasks included the maintenance of law and order, dispensing of justice, public health measures, and indeed, just about everything done by a colonial government to bring the 'blessings' of western civilisation to its subjects.

White missionaries and traders having been evacuated, Saville found himself the only foreigner in a well-regulated chiefly society, the only one of its kind among the many differently organised, egalitarian societies of Papua New Guinea.

Although few outsiders had visited the Trobriand Islands before World War II, the extensive writings of Bronislaw Malinowski, 'father of modern anthropology', who had done 2½ years' field work there between 1915 and 1918, had made academics throughout the world aware of the highly-structured and disciplined way of life of the people. Although government officers, missionaries and traders had caused some changes, the villagers encouraged by Saville in 1943 still lived much like their grandparents had done when the whites first arrived.

The author came to admire the islanders and, except for deplorable attempts to usurp the authority of Mitakata, the paramount chief, he seems to have done his best to lessen the impact of the foreigners' war.

He recalls giving medical help (in competition with sorcerers), adjudicating domestic disputes, exercising magisterial functions, and even doing his military bit by capturing several Japanese. And when Saville fell seriously ill, what Harley Street specialists would, no doubt, have

termed psychosomatic was attributable to environmental factors: Trobriands society had 'moved in' on him.

Recent socio-economic upheavals with political undertones, eg the Kabisawali Movement in opposition to the Local Government Council, are better understood after reading Saville's account of the material and sexual debauching caused by Allied servicemen three decades ago. The very least that Australians who ruled the islands for 90 years must do is to be sympathetic to and patient with the efforts of men like Charles Lepani and John Kasapwalova who are seeking to redress the situation.

Written with good humour and as much understanding as a brief visit allows, this book would have been a very good one had not the 30-odd years since his sojourn played havoc with Saville's memory.

Regrettably, there are so many inaccuracies that 'King' of Kiriwina is no more than an enjoyable adventure story.

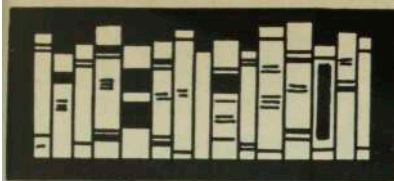
To give but a few examples: There is no record of an ANGAU officer having been parachuted, and the district officer then in charge of the Milne Bay District was not notified of any capture of Japanese in the Trobriands. There are no wallabies on the island, nor are there sago palms on Kiriwina.

James Chalmers, of the London Missionary Society, was killed on Goaribari Island, about 800 km west of the Trobriands, and he never visited them. There was a launch named Tamate, but it was stationed at Aird Hills in the then Delta Division, and not at Losuia.

The canoes of the Trobriand Islanders have always been single-hulled; double-hulled canoes, with crab-claw sails, have only been used by the Mailu and Motu peoples.

And those megalithic remains are not near Sinaketa but north-east of Losuia, near Omarakana, and were known before Saville's time: L. Austin, an assistant resident magistrate, wrote about them in *Oceania*, Vol X, No 1 (1939).—Harry Jackman.

('KING' OF KIRIWINA. By Gordon Saville. Published by Leo Cooper, London. \$8.40.)



Looking at PNG's future

Eight Australian academics have each contributed a chapter to Australia's New Guinea Question which is under the aegis of the Australian Institute of International Affairs.

Papua New Guinea's internal and external politics, economic situation, and defence, and relevant aspects of Australia's relationship with Papua New Guinea, are considered, with some backward glances and quite a few prognostications.

Although some of the material has already been made public and the contributions were written two or three years ago, this book deserves attention because, unlike many others, it looks at Papua New Guinea from the Australian interest-viewpoint.

Comparing Australian colonialism with the British and French models, Dr Healy gives it poor marks and sees some parallels with the Belgians' efforts. Anyone agreeing with him must be apprehensive about Papua New Guinea's immediate future. Many readers will, however, argue that Port Moresby and Canberra are geographically much closer than Leopoldville and Brussels, and that their historical nexus is quite different, too.

Writing about Papua New Guinea's external politics in a regional context, Peter Hastings makes the point that the relations between Indonesia and Australia are, and will continue to be, the major factor. This is also the crux of the scenario for Dr Mediansky's chapter on defence, whilst Professor Harries includes SSR interests in the Indian Ocean and the US presence in South-east Asia in a provoking chapter with the same title as the book. It is interesting that none of the contributors has considered the possibility of military resurgence in Japan.

Fisk and Tait put the question at will soon be asked by Australian taxpayers or, at least, by their parliamentary representatives: "What's in for Australia?" The shibboleths in defence of Australia's largesse, eg entry of aid will 'improve' Papua New Guinea; make a reliable, sturdy military ally; create a flourishing

democracy, are now being challenged. By 1973-74, Australian post-war development assistance had amounted to \$2,651 million, almost \$1,705 million, or 64.3 per cent, of it to Papua New Guinea. This year's assistance will run to \$337 million, or 0.59 per cent of Australia's gross national product, with Papua New Guinea again receiving the lion's share.

Fisk and Tait suggest that continuing aid to Papua New Guinea at the present level may be contrary to the best interests of both countries. It would further encourage the protracted and painful struggle towards an economy based on private motor car, jumbo jet and bulldozer when a society and economy based bicycle, bus and shovel would not only be much easier to attain but, above all, give Papua New Guineans self-sufficiency and meaningful participation—two of the eight aims of their government's Improvement Plan.

Dr Hudson stresses that membership of the UN will be of value in such matters as technical and educational assistance, eg FAO, UNESCO, but that a mini-state cannot expect to cut a wide swathe in the General Assembly.

His main point (and most Australians will agree with him) is that Australia needs to show great sensitivity in direct as well as indirect, eg through the UN, dealings with its nearest neighbour.

In all, this is a worthwhile book which helps to understand a highly volatile situation.—*Harry Jackman.*

(AUSTRALIA'S NEW GUINEA QUESTION. Edited by W. J. Hudson. Published by Thomas Nelson (Australia) Ltd., Melbourne, \$9.95.)

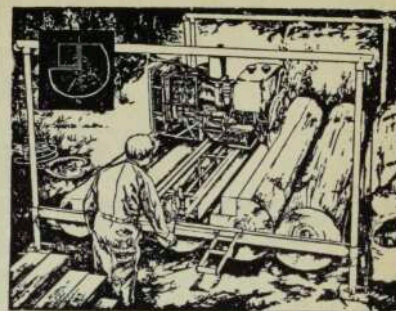
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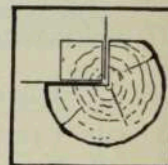
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AIR NIUGINI GOES POOL WITH QANTAS FOR AUSTRALIAN SERVICES

Air services between Australia and Port Moresby after Papua New Guinea becomes independent on September 16 will be provided by Qantas and Air Niugini under a pool arrangement.

Qantas will have four passenger/freight flights a week from Sydney, using Boeing 707s. Two of these flights will call at Brisbane; the other two are direct. Air Niugini will operate five Boeing 727 flights a week between Brisbane and Port Moresby, and four a week between Cairns and Port Moresby, using Fokker Friendships. These will also be passenger/freight services.

Air Niugini will use aircraft chartered from Ansett and TAA.

The Qantas Sydney-Port Moresby flights will be on Mondays and Thursdays via Brisbane, leaving Sydney at 8 am, arriving Brisbane 9.15 am, and leaving at 10 am. The time of arrival in Port Moresby is 12.45 pm.

On Fridays and Sundays the aircraft will fly direct, leaving Sydney at 8 am, and arriving at Port Moresby at 11.45 am.

Two return flights, via Brisbane, will leave Port Moresby on Mondays and Thursdays at 2 pm, and arrive at Brisbane at 4.50 pm. They will leave Brisbane at 5.45 am, and are scheduled to arrive at Sydney at 7.5 pm. On Saturdays and Sundays, the aircraft will leave Port Moresby at 1 pm, fly direct to Sydney arriving at 4.35 pm.

The Air Niugini services from Brisbane to Port Moresby will be on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, leaving at 10 am, and arriving in Port Moresby at 12.40 pm. The return flights, on the same days, will leave Port Moresby at 1.30 pm and arrive at Brisbane at 4.5 pm.

Passengers from other parts of Australia who are travelling to Papua New Guinea will have to travel to Sydney to join the Qantas flights on Mondays and Thursdays, and to Brisbane on the other days to join Air Niugini flights. Sydney people, of course, will have to fly to Brisbane in interstate aircraft on the days there are no flights from Sydney to join Port Moresby-bound aircraft.

The first schedule under the Qantas-Air Niugini pool arrangement will operate from September 18.

Air Niugini has appointed Qantas its general sales agent in Australia. Qantas will control all reservations for both airlines, which is a tidy arrangement for passengers and shippers.

An important point in these new arrangements is that Qantas will be taking cargo to Port Moresby. In the past, Qantas, which flies regularly through Port Moresby to South-East Asia, has not had freight rights to PNG, these being reserved for Ansett and TAA through Brisbane, even though at times there have been big backlogs of Australian freight sitting at TAA and Ansett Sydney and Brisbane depots.

Similarly, Qantas has been able to take passengers to Port Moresby only if they have a through ticket to the North.

Air Niugini, using chartered aircraft, will make its first international flight, other than to Australia, on September 19, flying from Port Moresby to Manila and Hong Kong. Qantas will charter it a Boeing 707, which will have an Air Niugini flight number.

Air Niugini will have to rely on chartered aircraft for some time yet. It may lease a jet fleet, plus crews, from Tempair, a British charter com-

pany. Tempair was one of four companies which tendered to supply aircraft for PNG international services. The others were Qantas, TAA and Ansett. Tempair's tender was the lowest, but the PNG National Airline Commission still has to satisfy itself on Tempair's operational capability.

Ansett and TAA, which have been flying into Papua New Guinea for many years, will charter aircraft to Air Niugini for the Australian flights, at least till after the busy Christmas period. This will give Air Niugini about four months to work out some permanent charter or purchase arrangement.

There will be a lot of negotiations before firm decisions are made about additional international flights for Air Niugini. If Air Niugini has any particular targets, the PNG Government will have to negotiate landing rights, which will mean granting reciprocal rights for other carriers to fly into PNG.

Japan, which has a growing trade in PNG, is one country which is likely to seek rights there, either unilaterally, or in return for granting Air Niugini rights in Japan. Air New Zealand, with a growing fleet, is likely to be looking closely at possible NZ-PNG services. Airlines in the Far East are others expected to seek rights in PNG.

Air Niugini will soon need a new

Tonga's shipping line in trouble

A recent debate in the Tonga Legislative Assembly showed how parlous were the finances of Tonga's Pacific Navigation Co Ltd. There was a loss of \$800,000 at the end of April, according to the Acting Minister of Finance, Dr Sione Tapa. Mr 'Uliti Uata, Haapai people's representative, said the loss at the end of July would be \$1.5 to \$1.7 million.

The assembly passed a motion, moved by Mr Uata, asking that the line be reduced proportionately to Tonga's requirements, and stated that the loss it suffered "was too great, as to be detrimental to the Tonga economy". The motion also asked that the shipping line be returned to the control of the government.

Mr Uata asked Dr Tapa who would be responsible for paying the deficit as it increased. Dr Tapa said it was the responsibility of the shareholders, who included the Tonga Government and the Commodities Board.

The debate also revealed that there were no funds available to replace the Kao, the Aoni'u or the Fangailifuka. Mr Uata said the monetary loss would be bearable if the line had fulfilled its services to the country.

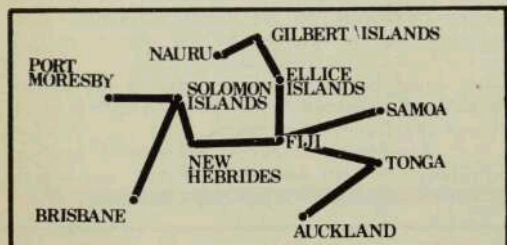
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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—SEPTEMBER, 1975

general manager, who will be at the helm during a crucial period in the young airline's history. The present general manager, Mr Ralph Conley, who has built up Air Niugini in its formative period, will leave in January. His successor has not yet been chosen. The chairman of the PNG National Airline Commission, Mr Paul Pora, said a number of people would be considered for the post.

NOUMEA PREPARING FOR JUMBO JETS

New Caledonian airport authorities have announced plans to prepare the Tontouta runway to receive 747 jumbo jets by about April 1976.

The necessary modifications to Noumea's international airport at Tontouta include widening the whole length of the present runway as well as adjacent access areas. The cost is estimated at about \$A1 million, of which \$90,000 would be granted by the Department of Civil Aviation, while almost \$1 million would be borrowed from the French Reserve Bank.

Mr Jean Cheval, president of the New Caledonian Chamber of Commerce, which manages the Tontouta airport, said it was hoped construction work could begin by early October. The project is expected to take up to six months to complete.

Since the huge new passenger terminal was opened at the Tontouta airport in November, 1972, the Caledonians have been seeking the funds to provide for jumbos, looking forward to the day when these planes would be able to land their hundreds of passengers on the island. In 1974, 320 flights passed through Tontouta airport.

Meanwhile, two Fokker Fairchildes reached New Caledonia from their US manufacturer late July to begin service August 4 between Tontouta and Vila, New Hebrides. They replace the Caravelle previously used by UTA on this route. The new aircraft are smaller and slower than the Caravelle, and will take 40 passengers and make 14 return trips weekly, compared to the previous six. Traveling time is 1½ hours.

At the same time, UTA was negotiating with Air Melanesiae over the possibility of using the Fairchildes on the internal route between Vila and Santo.

WAGE LIFT FOR GAS CARRIER CREW

Fiji seamen benefit, handsomely, thanks to the Australian Seamen's Union, but Islands residents who use liquefied petroleum gas from Australia, are finding the cost becoming

more expensive. The gas is shipped to half a dozen Pacific Islands by the Gas Supply Co Ltd, a subsidiary of the big Australian company, Boral, in the carriers Island Gas, Pacific Gas and Fiji Gas.

Liquefied Gas Carriers (Fiji) Ltd, which operates Fiji Gas, recently had to bow to a demand by the Australian Seamen's Union to pay 14 Fiji seamen in the ship \$1,250 each, plus an extra \$49.25 a day in wages for each day the ship operates in the Australian coastal trade.

The ship operates in Australian waters for four to six months of the year. The basic rates of pay for the seamen is \$144 a month. But add to that the \$49.25 a day they receive above the basic pay, and their minimum for four months is very close to \$6,500, which would easily make them the elite of Islands workers. It is not hard to guess who ultimately pays.

The Fiji Gas needs a special single-voyage permit to operate along the Australian coast, and gets this only when no similar specialised Australian ship is available. Permits are not hard to come by.

Early in June, the Australian Seamen's Union declared the Fiji Gas would not be allowed to sail unless the crew received Australian pay rates while on single-voyage permits. Conditions for lifting the ban were a lump sum of \$1,250 for each seaman, paid into a bank account, plus \$49.25 over and above normal pay when the ship is in Australian waters.

The Fiji Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, at the South Pacific Forum in July, expressed some reservations about a regional shipping line, because of the attitude by maritime unions in Australia and New Zealand. He mentioned the Fiji Gas incident. This led to his difference of opinion with Australia's Foreign Affairs Minister, Senator Don Willesee, about whether his remarks should be set out in the communiqué.

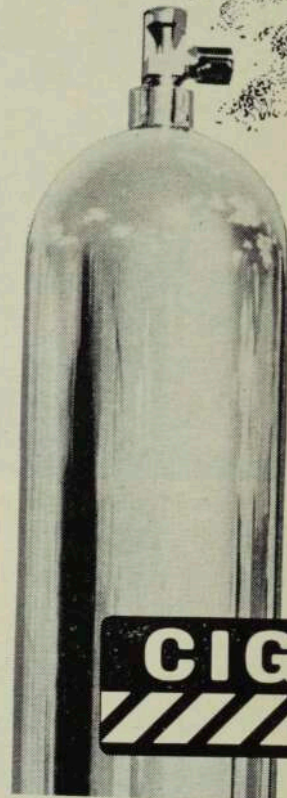
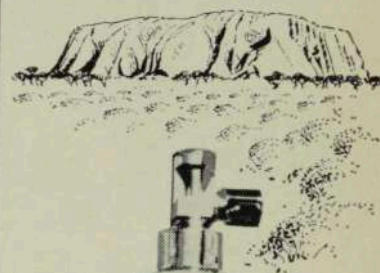
Senator Willesee said the matter had been settled, but did not mention the facts of the settlement.

Gas Supply Co Ltd ships bulk liquefied petroleum gas from Australia to Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, the New Hebrides, Fiji, Tonga and the Cook Islands. In many areas "bottled" gas has come in at a time of social change, helping in better living.

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Cruising Yachts

● **KARLOO**, 30 ft Australian sloop, left Rotuma, Fiji, about the end of April, sailed north to visit Rotuma, and then went on to Port Vila, New Hebrides, arriving in May. Owners Geoffrey and Ruth Goodman will be cruising New Hebrides waters until September.

● **S.E.A. QUEST**, 40 ft ketch registered in Long Beach, California, arrived at Rarotonga on July 19 from Papeete with owner-captain Richard Johnson, his wife, Janet, and crew Tom Wone and Erica Wone. Mr Johnson had spent 2½ years in Tahiti carrying out an active study of shark behaviour. He hopes to return to Tahiti to continue his research on sharks and other sea animals. The S.E.A. part of his yacht's name means "Scientific Enterprises Associates".

● **AOTEA**, 31 ft sloop, arrived at Rarotonga from Papeete and Bora Bora on July 20 with captain Richard Charles Palmer, a New Zealander, and his wife, Ann. Tonga is their next port of call.

● **AYEISHA**, 45 ft motor sailer, founded on a reef north of Nairai Island in the Lomaiviti group of Fiji on July 24. The owner, William Sibly and his wife, Angela, of NZ, and crew Jennifer Braun, Melbourne, took to a life raft. John Margaret McKenzie, nearby in the **ATROS**, fired distress flares. The **ATROS** was diverted to the scene and picked up the three people. They were taken to Levuka.

● **AQUARIUS**, 36 ft Cheoy Lee sloop from Honolulu, arrived in Tahiti on July 10 on its second visit. George Bodley, and his sister Paula Myers, planned to cruise the Societies, Tuamotus and Marquesas before returning to Hawaii.

● **ERIK THE RED**, a junk-like 30 ft boat built of old floorboards by lone owner Donald Ridler, 33, of Dorset, England, arrived in Tahiti early in June and left mid-July for Rarotonga. Donald left **Erik the Red** from England to the Pacific and back five years ago. He left England in 1974 for a circumnavigation. He has published a book, *Erik the Red*.

● **FRABJOUS JOY**, 32 ft strip plank over design sloop from Marina Del Rey, California, arrived in Tahiti early in

June for a second visit. Owners Richard and Susan Guilford were in Tahiti from July, 1973, to April, 1974.

● **HONEYMEAD**, 45 ft ketch from Brisbane, built by owners Chester and Norma Lemon, arrived in Tahiti mid-June after visiting the New Hebrides, Noumea, New Zealand and the Australs. They left late July for the Tuamotus, Marquesas and Hawaii.

● **HORIZON**, Out Island 41 ft ketch, owned by Earl and Betty Hinz, of Los Angeles, arrived in Tahiti early in July. They planned to sail for New Zealand in August, with crew member Claes Olsson of San Francisco. Norman O'Brien, 50, of Los Angeles, joined the boat in Tahiti for a three-week vacation. He died while swimming in Cook's Bay in Moorea.

● **KANAVICK**, 36 ft ketch owned by a French doctor in Tahiti, went on the reef in Moorea on July 19. The doctor, his wife and child were rescued by Tahitians. The boat, which he bought only two days before, was damaged beyond repair.

● **KATHI II**, Islander 44 ft sloop from Los Angeles, arrived Tahiti on July 13 and was to leave at the end of July to cruise the Societies, Cooks, Tonga and head to New Zealand for Christmas. Aboard were Jim Kling, 33, and Christine Gray, 21. **Kathi II** was built by Jim. He carved the cockpit and the cabin doors in beautiful designs.

● **LARKI**, 44 ft Spencer ketch from Seattle, arrived in Tahiti mid-June, where owners Louis Tercier, wife Elke and daughter Nichole, 10, planned to remain for several weeks before cruising the Societies, Marquesas and Tuamotus.

● **MARA**, 47 ft Vagabond ketch from Los Angeles, arrived in Tahiti on July 8 with owner Dr Art Saltzer, wife Jo, three children and crew member Bob Black, of Hawaii, aboard. They visited the Marquesas and Tuamotus and planned to cruise the Societies for two months before heading for Suvarrow.

● **MESSIAH**, 46 ft Cross trimaran from San Diego, arrived in Tahiti on July 10, to cruise the Societies for a few months before sailing to Micronesia. Aboard were owners Stan and Kathy Gollaher and Tom Armour and Karen Crie.

● **PAUROA**, 43 ft double outrigger designed by Hunt Johnson in Hawaii, has been in Tahiti since June, 1974. Owners Jan Newhouse and wife Keaho spent most of the time in the district of Teahupo, where Jan, who is a marine biologist on leave from the University of

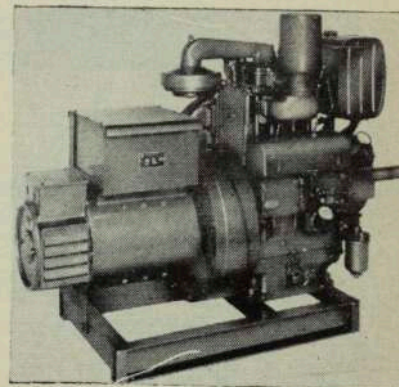
Hawaii, has been working for CNEXO, a French Oceanographic facility. They planned to fly to Hawaii in August and return to Tahiti in another year.

● **PALEDIN**, modified H-28 Herreshoff 30 ft ketch registered in Whangarei, arrived in Tahiti early June with lone sailor Frederick Smith of Burnham-on-Crouch, England. Fred bought **Paledin** four years ago and has sailed to Fiji, the New Hebrides, the Solomons, and the Barrier Reef to Sydney, across the Tasman to Lord Howe where he was put on the beam end. From Lord Howe he sailed to New Zealand, the Australs and Tahiti. He cruised the Societies and planned to visit the Tuamotus and Marquesas before going on to Hawaii.

● **PEGASUS**, 43 ft Atkins gaff-rigged ketch from Detroit, arrived in Tahiti in May and left on June 15 for Suvarrow. Jerry and Helen Fitch and their four sons sailed from Florida to the Caribbean, through the Panama Canal to the Galapagos, Easter Island, Pitcairn, the Gambiers, Marquesas and Tuamotus, before arriving in Tahiti. They planned to visit Tonga and New Zealand also.

● **RASCAL**, 28 ft Wollacott Truant sloop from Wellington, with owner Rex McDowell, 34, and Nance Lowe, 26, of Maryland, aboard, arrived in Tahiti early in June and planned to leave late in July for the Tuamotus, Marquesas and Hawaii. They have been cruising since 1973 and

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The 42 ft ketch, *Honnalee*, carrying Canadians Roy and Rika Gingell, photographed in New Guinea waters before sailing west for Irian Jaya and Singapore.

have visited New Zealand, Fiji, New Hebrides, the Banks, Loyalties, Australs and Societies.

● **RIGADOON**, a William Atkins 38 ft diesel powered ketch from Miami arrived in Tahiti July 8 with owners Carl and Jeanne Moesly. They made a circumnavi-

gation between 1970-1973 and are re-visiting many of the islands they saw before. They planned to remain in the Societies for one or two months and sail to Tonga and New Zealand for Christmas.

● **SO LONG II**, 38 ft motor sailer sloop from Auckland, arrived in Tahiti on July 25 after a hard sail from Rarotonga. Aboard were owner Mervyn Hilsey, 35, his father, Fred Hilsey, and guests Mr and Mrs Graham Hodgson. They planned to cruise the Societies before visiting Tonga and Fiji on the way home.

● **SWEET THING**, 54 ft Morgan sloop from Bristol, Tennessee, arrived in Tahiti in early July. Aboard were owner Jim Wilson, 54, Captain Rene Concord of Denmark, his wife Linda and guest Pete Litton of Virginia. Jim's son and two friends joined the boat in Tahiti to cruise the Societies for a month before continuing their circumnavigation.

● **TABAITHA**, Alden design 45 ft ketch built in Maine in 1960 and registered in New York, arrived in Tahiti on July 7, carrying owners Jim and Carol Moore of Connecticut. They are circumnavigating with no time limit and have visited the Virgin Islands and all the islands in the Caribbean, plus Venezuela, The San Blas Islands, Panama, Perlas Island, Marquesas

and Tuamotus. They planned to fly home for a month while two daughters got married, then return to Tahiti and sail to Tonga, Fiji and New Zealand.

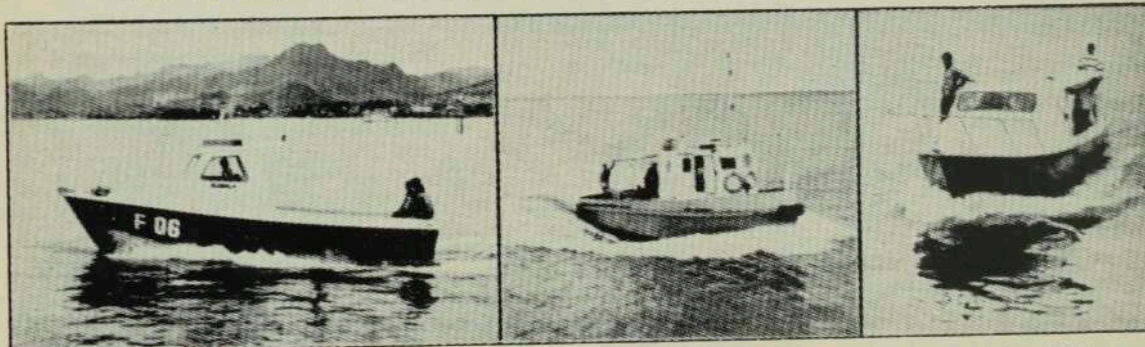
● **TANGERINE**, 42 ft sloop owned by Dirk Heiss, Gary McKay and Geoff Cragg, all of Vancouver, was bought in New Zealand two years ago where Geoff was in medical practice. Dirk and Gary joined him in New Zealand and they sailed to Tonga, Fiji and Samoa, where Geoff left to return to Vancouver. From Samoa *Tangerine* sailed to Niue, Rarotonga, and arrived in Tahiti in January. From Tahiti they planned to sail in August or September for the Marquesas and Tuamotus and on to Hawaii.

● **TU SOLO TU**, 65 ft ketch-rigged steel motor sailer from San Francisco, arrived in Tahiti on June 26, carrying owner Jim House, 36, Nancy Battaion, 32, and crew Mark Jantz, 25, of Honolulu. They planned to stay three or four months in French Polynesia before sailing to Hawaii and chartering the boat.

● **WINDJOB**, 40 ft ketch from Portland with owner Dirk Winters, 68, aboard, arrived in Tahiti early June. Dirk's crew left in the Marquesas and he single handed sailed to five atolls in the Tuamotus, arriving in Tahiti with a staph infection that kept him in the hospital for

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four days. Garland "Webb" Webster of Detroit, who sailed to Tahiti on **PEGASUS**, joined **Windjob** and they planned to leave early August for Rarotonga, Tonga, Fiji and New Zealand.

● **WISHBONE**, 35 ft double-ended gaff cutter from Vancouver, arrived in Tahiti on March 1 and planned to leave at the end of July for Fiji and New Zealand. Owners John and Ned Hutton, their 6½-year-old daughter and John Amos, an Englishman living in New Zealand were aboard. **Wishbone** was built by the Huttons, who are also professional sail-makers.

● July 14, the French Bastille Day celebration, brought numerous yachts to Tahiti to enjoy the festivities. A count on July 15 showed 56 visiting yachts on Papeete's waterfront. In addition to those reported in this month's issue, some of these yachts were: **AEGIR** of Los Angeles; **ALISIO**, Long Beach, Calif; **AMAZING GRACE**, Vancouver; **ANY SEA**; **ATAUNTO**, San Francisco; **CANDIDE**, El Dorado, Calif; **CHANSON**, Los Angeles; **CUDLOUX**, Switzerland; **DELIRIUS**, Panama; **DULCINEA**, Vancouver; **GAVIOTA II**, Vancouver; **HAVORN**, San Francisco; **HEURTEBISE**, France; **JOSHUA**, France; **LE CHICON**, Belgium; **LE MARIPIER II**, Switzerland; **MARIPOSA**, Peru; **MARITA SHAN**, Victoria, BC; **MERIDIAN**, Auckland; **PATIENCE**, San Francisco; **PATRICIA**, Los Angeles; **PEREGRINE**, San Diego; two boats named **PETIT PRINCE** from France; **PRINCESS**, Santa Barbara; **PUHUA**; **RABBIT**, Palm Beach, Fla; **RESOLVE**, Akron, Ohio; **SALGARI**; **SEA STAR**, Charlotte Amalie; **SHAULA**, Seattle; **WITCHITIT** and **WILLY WILLY**, Paris.

● **CHEIRON**, 25 ft sloop, arrived at Rarotonga on July 9 from Papeete carrying Americans Rex Reno and his wife Catherine. They started their cruise in Baja, California and sailed off the coast of Mexico before striking south-west to the Marquesas. They visited some of the Society Islands before sailing to Rarotonga. After 10 days in Rarotonga they intended to sail to Suvarrow and American Samoa.

● **NEW WORLD**, 69 ft schooner, skippered by Art Merserau, returned to Guam from a trip to Palau, and left soon after on her third voyage to the northern Marianas. She is sailing all the way, as the engine was left at Guam for repairs. The **New World** has made several trips out of Guam since she arrived there several months ago.

● **GALAXIE**, 40 ft steel ketch, was a recent visitor to Samarai while on the way from Port Moresby to Rabaul. On board were owner Oliver Twist, Reg Stevenson (skipper, well known in yachting circles) and Cane Bennett.

People in transport

● Mr Roderick Wilson, 44, manager of British Airways in the South-West Pacific, and based in Sydney, has been appointed British Airways manager in the United States. He will take up his new post early in 1976, and will be stationed in New York. Mr Wilson will be the youngest manager to hold the most senior appointment in the overseas division of the airline. He is a director of Air Pacific and an alternate director of Air Melanesia. He will be succeeded in the South-West Pacific by Mr Frank Waters, who is at present manager for the airline in Spain and the Mediterranean area.

● Mr Peter Kingsford-Smith, a senior member of the staff of Inter-ocean Swire Pty Ltd in Sydney, and a nephew of the great Smithy, retired on July 4 after 43 years in the shipping industry, during which he became well known in some Pacific Islands. He started work with Burns Philp in 1932, and visited Papua New Guinea for the first time in 1935 as assistant purser in the *Macdhui*. In 1948 he joined American Trading and Shipping Co when that company was operating the *Admiral Chase* and the *Lautoka* to PNG. In 1952 he transferred to G. S. Yuill, and since then has been closely linked with the Australia-PNG trade. In his time he saw G. S. Yuill and Co successfully become Swire and Yuill, Swire and Gilchrist and Inter-ocean Swire. In World War II, Mr Kingsford-Smith served with the RAAF and the RAF, and was awarded the DFC.

● Mr John F. Jeffries, a Wellington barrister and solicitor, has been appointed chairman of Air New Zealand, succeeding Sir Geoffrey Roberts, who retired on June 30 after a 44-years' association with aviation. Sir Geoffrey, after service with the RAF and RNZAF, became the first general manager of **TEAL**, as Air New Zealand was then known, in 1946. He retired from that post in 1958, and joined the board the same year.

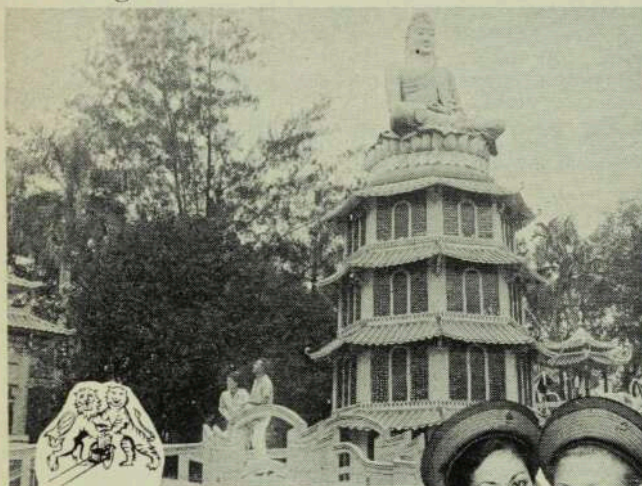
● Sir Lenox Hewitt has been appointed chairman of Qantas, to succeed Sir Donald Anderson, who is retiring because of ill-health. Sir Lenox was Secretary of the Australian Department of Mines and Energy.

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Business and Development

LIKE A 'SINLESS SHEEP SLAIN'—SAMOA'S FINANCE MINISTER SAILI SACKED

Western Samoa Prime Minister Tupua Tamasese Lealofi has sacked his Finance Minister Sam Saili. The sacking, and that of the Agriculture Minister, Muagututia Pinati, came after the Public Accounts Committee had accused both men of improprieties connected with unpaid duties, and fees, import control and, in the case of Mr Pinati, the disappearance of \$1.3 million from the Copra Rehabilitation Fund.

The committee, which had also accused Mr Saili of illegal distribution of planting materials from a diseased plantation and failure to settle a debt to him to the Produce Marketing Commission, asked the Fono to pass a vote of no-confidence in Saili and Pinati.

Mr Saili, who, outwardly at least, didn't get hot under the collar over his dismissal (technically, he and Mr Pinati resigned) later said he was the victim of a "political manoeuvre".

The chairman of the Public Accounts Committee is Vaai Kolone, who has been severely critical of Mr Saili, and told the Fono he was innocent of all the allegations made against him. He was being victimised because of jealousy and vindictiveness of one particular committee member.

He added that he "was like a sheep in without a sin".

The Minister of Works, Aumua Amata, succeeds Mr Saili as Finance Minister, with Vaovasamanaia Filipo as Agriculture Minister.

Meanwhile, all is not well with Western Samoa's finances, according to the Legislative Assembly Public Accounts Committee. The committee made stringent comments on the state of the economy when it tabled a report on the first supplementary estimates for 1975.

It said evidence suggested that the economy would be in a far worse position than that forecast by Saili.

The actual deficit for the year would be much higher than the \$277 given by Mr Saili because revenue would be so much lower. The committee said there would be falling returns from copra,

bananas and "invisible" earnings.

In June, revenue from import duties fell by \$105,355, compared with the April figure, and \$157,905 compared with May. There would be a continuing downward trend in import duties, unless there was a sharp rise in the price of main exports.

The chances of a rise must be very dim, as the copra price has dropped from \$US740 a ton to \$US220 a ton. This has reduced incentives to growers. During the peak price period production was 450-500 tons a week. Early in June production was down to 230 tons a week. The copra reserve fund which was in the black to the tune of \$1.3 million in the middle of 1974, was overdrawn by \$335,546 by the end of June, 1975. Copra and cocoa earnings for the current year are expected to fall by about \$3 million.

Bananas are even worse. Not even the low revised estimate of 50,000 cases for export, compared with 150,000 cases in 1974, is likely to be reached. By the end of June, banana exports were only about 10,000 cases. The committee concluded from a survey that it was unlikely 20,000 cases would be shipped.

Invisible earnings were expected to drop by about \$500,000, the committee reported. The committee recommended that merchants and importers should be required to reduce imports even further. The government should cut back spending to a level the economic position could afford.

Gloomily, the committee reported that until the prices of main exports

and remittances from overseas recovered, the country was in for a bad time. It recommended that the supplementary estimates should be cut by another \$67,000.

Just as the committee made its report, Western Samoa concluded an agreement with New Zealand for a \$1 million loan. Mr Saili said the terms included a three per cent interest rate over 25 years. There would be no repayments over the first five years. The money will be used to finance development projects up to 1979.

France to join AMAX in nickel

The French Government has decided to help provide the necessary capital to launch the long-awaited new nickel treatment factory planned for northern New Caledonia.

The government would take a major share in the project, possibly 51 per cent, leaving the remaining 49 per cent for US mining group AMAX and others. This was announced in Paris in July after inter-ministerial talks between President Giscard d'Estaing, the Prime Minister, Overseas Territories Minister Olivier Stirn and Minister for Industry Michel d'Ornano.

The French ministers indicated that France had decided to become the majority shareholder so as to hasten the realisation of this long-discussed project. The French Government is already a partner in the only existing nickel factory on the island, since the state-controlled oil company SNPA (Aquitaine)

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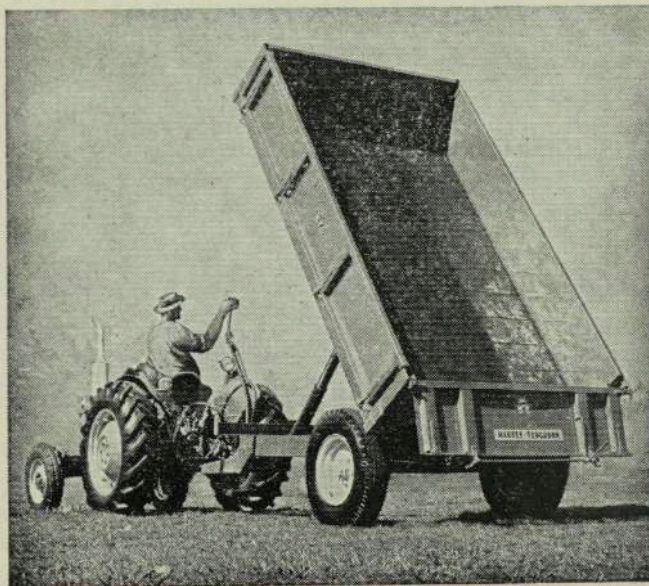
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joined with the SLN in a project to expand activities.

The project around Poum and Koumac, has been hampered for many years through lack of funds and acceptable French participation. MAX, which had earlier been interested in working in the south, recently became a candidate for the north, but couldn't find a partner.

Mr Stirn didn't say when the factory might be constructed, but it is likely to take at least four years to become operational.

It was also announced that as far as lateritic nickel developments in southern New Caledonia were concerned, around Goro and Port Boise, Mr d'Ornano was shortly to hold further talks with the Canadian company INCO.

Meanwhile in Noumea, the Territorial Assembly has approved French government changes in fiscal laws intended to tax nickel companies on their profits rather than simply on the volume of exported nickel.

Concerning the Paris proposals to grant greater "decentralisation" of political power, the Assembly was in

hurry to debate the issue, apparently waiting to see what more radical propositions Paris might like to the more demanding Tahiti-ans.

Tahitian swine dine fine

Dairy farmers in Tahiti are demanding action since their locally-produced fresh milk is being sold off to pig farmers for lack of sufficient sales outlets in local shops, which are accustomed to specialising in imported powdered and condensed milk.

While the pigs are only too happy to lap up the troughs full of fresh milk, the local authorities are seeking a way out to satisfy local producers and distributors. Simplest action would be to place extra taxes or quotas upon the importation of milk, although the authorities would prefer to reduce imports by means of gentle persuasion over the importers. A longer-range suggestion has been that the fresh milk could be used for producing local cheese and yoghurt.

Certainly, it is urged, in view of local teeth deficiencies a way must be found for the fresh milk to reach Tahitian children rather than pigs.

Meanwhile, reports from Paris indicate that besides milk, other local resources should receive greater encouragement in future. These include

fisheries and that potential wealth of the sea bed—nodules.

The government marine research centre in Tahiti—CNEXO—is to step up development of aquaculture, including the production of shrimps and other delicacies. At the same time, CNEXO sea-going scientists will continue research into the location of possible oilfields and other mineral deposits at sea.

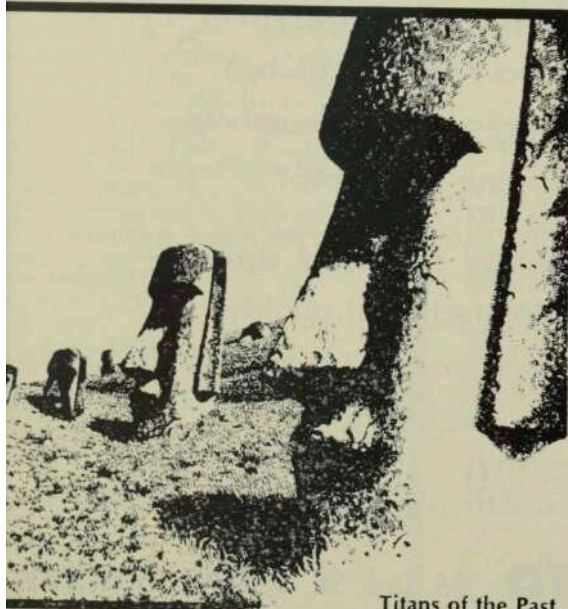
As far as French Polynesian capital works are concerned, two major projects now receiving attention are the construction of a large dam to provide hydro-electricity as well as a study into the possibility of erecting a nuclear power station in the islands.

Landed with death duty

The estate of former Caledonian millionaire Edouard Pentecost has posed special problems over the 260 million CFP probate to be paid to the territory.

Mr Pentecost, nickel tycoon, died in 1971. The original probate was estimated at 230 million CFP with charges for staggered payment raising the total amount to 260 million

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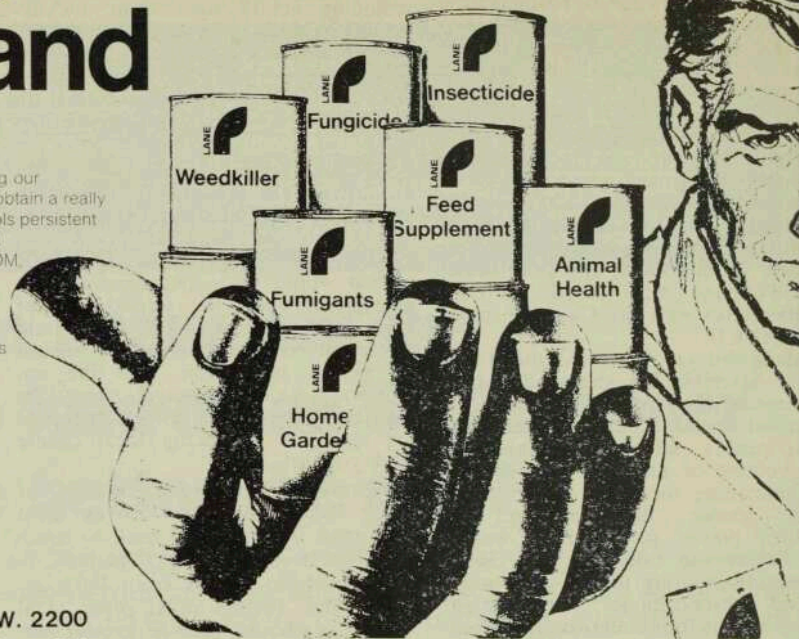
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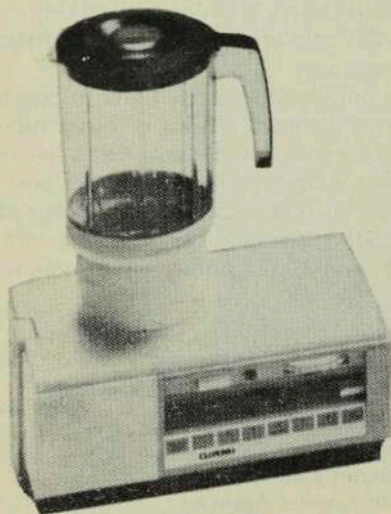
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frances (\$A2.5 million approx). Edouard Pentecost is survived by his wife and two sons in Noumea as well as a married daughter in Brussels.

The territory was still awaiting a payment of 150 million CFP when the estate executor suggested land as a form of payment. This was in view of the current economic climate and in order to avoid winding up existing companies, with people thus losing jobs. A property of some 60 hectares (150 acres approx) has been proposed. Situated near the Baie de St Marie in Noumea, it is valued at approx \$A1.2 million.

The proposition has raised the problem of whether New Caledonia should allow other families to settle death duty by paying in land rather than cash.

Fiji land scheme may cut import bill

An intensive livestock and crop cultivation scheme covering 100,000 acres in Ra, Fiji, will help the country to cut an import bill for food, a bill which increases steadily each year. It will be a Fijian venture, by 117 mataqali (land-owning units). The scheme will be operated by Uluisaivou Corporation.

The scheme is a new approach to co-operative land use in Fiji. While there will be a number of farming projects, the accent will be on cattle raising. There will be financial and technical backing from New Zealand. The board of the corporation will comprise a chairman appointed by the Land Development Authority, mataqali delegates and members nominated by the Ministry for Fijian Affairs, Agriculture Department, Native Land Trust Board, Co-operatives Department and Fiji Development Bank.

The scheme will be the most ambitious single land project, apart from forestry, ever launched by the Fiji Government.

Australians out of Noumea hotel

Australian investors have pulled out of a large Noumea hotel with the sale by Lanray Industries of their 50 per cent share in the Nouvata hotel on Anse Vata beach. Lanray sold its interest in July for \$450,000, after making the initial investment of \$319,382 in 1963.

The Nouvata was the first of the multi-storied tourist hotels to be built

in Noumea, with Lanray chairman, L. F. (Fred) McInnes of Sydney taking a leading part in the personal supervision of Nouvata affairs. However annual dividend was only \$5,440 and the company thus sold its shareholding to Caledonian partners in the venture. The resultant funds were re-invested in Australia where short-term interest rates are currently far more attractive.

Meanwhile, tourist figures in New Caledonia are on the up-turn this year. In 1974 a total of 24,008 tourists visited the island (excluding cruise passengers) but already for the first six months of 1975 there have been 14,930 visitors, compared with 10,654 for the first half of 1974.

The recent opening of new air links with Nadi and Brisbane (Air Pacific) is seen as a positive move, although the Tokyo-Noumea link opened late last year stays under a cloud: only 761 Japanese tourists

visited the territory in the first half of this year.

In the hope of gaining more US and even Japanese visitors, Caledonian tourist promoters are dreaming of some day creating a type of World War II museum that could exhibit relics of those days and attract former servicemen and their wives back to their old battle stations around New Caledonia.

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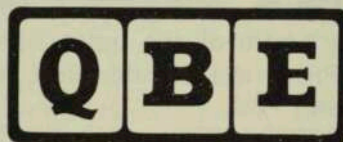
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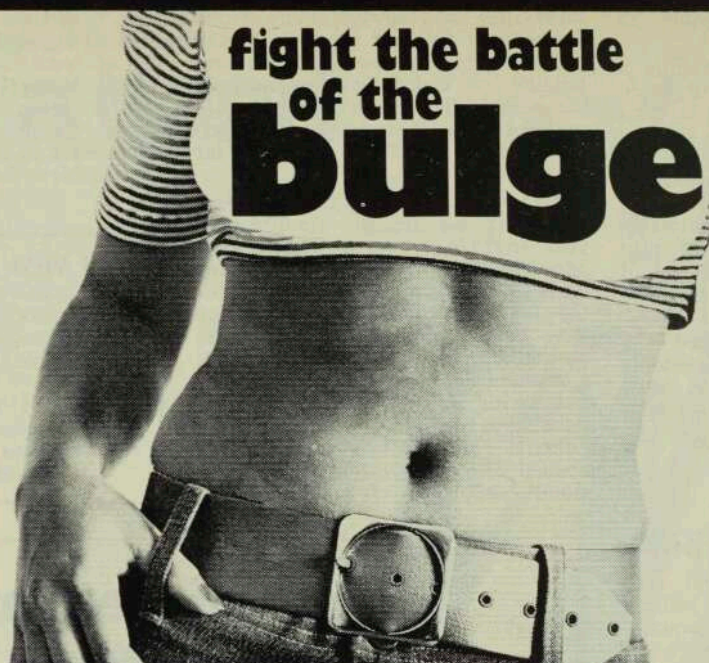
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FEEL BETTER, LOOK YOUNGER

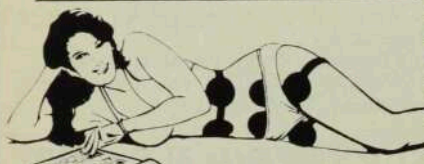
Every day you use your Slendermatic is a day nearer the trim figure you deserve. As a Special Bonus Slendermatic has a facial beauty exerciser designed to stimulate tired facial muscles. It works on the sagginess and wrinkles that play around your eyes and jawline.

WILL IT WORK FOR ME?

If you use your Slendermatic properly — of course it will.

Slendermatic has everything you need and comes to you beautifully cased. For just \$395.00 F.O.B. Sydney you can have a figure clinic in your own home. Fill in the coupon below and enclose your cheque, bank draft or letter of credit for \$395.00. A small price to pay for year round figure control.

Slendermatic is fully portable and battery powered. It uses its own energy not yours. It is as light and attractive as a vanity case. Remember you get a facial exerciser too.



DEALER AGENTS REQUIRED IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Interested parties should write for further information on this superior selling line.

PM1953/74

PIMFP

Slendermatic

A figure clinic in your own home.



Mail this coupon today to:

SLNDERMATIC AUSTRALASIA PTY. LTD.

23 McCauley Street, Alexandria, Sydney, N.S.W. 2015. Australia.

Please ship my order for Slendermatic unit as quickly as possible.

My cheque/bank draft/ letter of credit for \$395.00 is enclosed.

Name

Address

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Postcode Phone

I want to look and feel better. I would like to know more about Slendermatic. Please send me a free booklet.

Produce Prices

Unless otherwise stated, quotations are in Australian currency. Australian dollar (August 15) equals—New Zealand, (\$1.2023 (buying), \$1.979 (selling); Fiji, \$1.0931 (buying), \$1.0691 (selling); Western Samoa, tala (not quoted); Tonga, pa'anga, 0.8826 (buying), 0.8650 (selling); US, \$1.2825 (buying), \$1.2775 (selling); JK, £0.6097 (buying), £0.6043 (selling); French Pacific, CFP, 102.71 (buying), 101.18 (selling).

COPRA

Copra Industries are controlled through copra boards in PNG, the Solomons, the GEIC, both Americas, Fiji, Tonga, the Cooks and the US Trust Territory. New Hebrides, French Polynesia and New Caledonia do not 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.

Prices are: Per tonne, delivered main ports, not air dried, k145; FMS, k142; smoke-dried, 140.

Fiji:—The board fixes prices on Philippines copra, taking into account freight, taxes, selling costs, shrinkage, etc. The price is subsidised. Prices on July 16 were: Fiji 1, \$190; Fiji 2, 171; CAS, \$70.

NEW HEBRIDES:—Copra sold direct by planters to France and Japan. Burns Philp buying on wharf, Vila or Santo, August 4, 150 NHF, August 8 107 met francs 100 kg.

US TRUST TERRITORY:—1st grade, \$140. 2nd grade, \$130, 3rd grade, \$120. Outer islands, \$115, \$105 and \$95 ton for the three grades, serviced by government ships and \$105, \$95 and \$85 if serviced by private ships.

COOK ISLANDS:—All production is sold to Pels Ltd, Auckland. Prices are based on average world prices for the prior three or six months, and remain in force for three months.

GILBERT ISLANDS:—\$179.20 a ton, or 8c a pound.

WESTERN SAMOA:—1st grade, \$WS102; 2nd grade, \$WS89.50.

OTHER PRODUCE

COCOA:—Islands rates are based on Ghana prices. Ghana price on August 18 was spot 19756 ton, c.i.f., UK, Continent.

August 18, in store, Rabaul, export quality, 140 per tonne; delivered ex wharf Sydney 175 per tonne.

Solomons:—Delivered to Agriculture Dept. offices in Honiara and Aukl. Recent price was 1c per lb dried beans first grade, 20c second grade.

COFFEE:—PNG, August 18: Good quality. A grade, 68c per lb; B grade, 65c; C grade, 60c; Y grade, 64c (ex-store Sydney).

W. Samoa:—Recently, WSTEC ground and led beans, 60 sene per lb wholesale.

PEANUTS:—PNG: Sydney agents reported recently f.o.b., Lae: Kernels—white Spanish c lb.

RICE (Aust):—PNG: Dried brown, 25 kilo bags, \$298.94 per tonne. Vitamin enriched white, 25 kilo bags, \$303.94 per tonne, all f.w. Sydney/Melbourne. **Pacific Islands:**—Tonga med. grain, white, 25 kilo bags, \$310 per tonne. Kulu long grain white, 25 kilo bags, \$355 per tonne. All prices c.&f. Sydney/Melbourne.

RUBBER:—Singapore, August 13: 36c a kilo.

VANILLA BEANS:—Prices recently were: white and yellow label processed standard packs, \$7.50; green label \$7.40, c.i.f., Sydney. Tonga.—\$T4.20, f.o.b., Nukualofa; \$T4.50, Melbourne.

EXCHANGE RATES

FIJI:—August 18: Through Bank of NSW, ANZ Bank, Bank of NZ, Bank of Baroda, First National City Bank, Aust \$ on Fiji buying \$F1.0972 = \$A1.

COOK IS., NIUE:—New Zealand currency is used.

NEW HEBRIDES:—Through Bank of NSW, ANZ Bank, Bank of NZ, Bank of Baroda, First National City Bank, Aust \$ on Fiji buying \$F1.0972 = \$A1.

WESTERN SAMOA:—Through Bank of Western Samoa, controlled from NZ, \$WS. Tala 1 = \$A0.8041 (buying), \$A0.7931 (selling).

TONGA:—Tongan dollar (pa'anga) = \$A0.8826 (buying), \$A0.8650 (selling).

NORFOLK IS., SOLOMON IS., GEIC, NAURU:—Australian currency used; no exchange payable in transactions with Australia.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA:—PNG and Australian currency used; no exchange payable in transactions with Australia.

FRENCH PACIFIC COLONIES:—Pacific francs (CFP) are used in New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna Is., and Fr Polynesia. French Bank, Sydney, on August 18, quoted: \$A1 = 104.00 CFP (buying), 101.80 (selling). Paris-London, August 18: £1 = 9.2200 francs (buying), 9.2100 francs (selling). Pacific franc—London, Aug 18: £1 = 167.5909 CFP (buying), 167.4090 CFP (selling). CFP to 1 metropolitan franc 18.43 (buying), 17.94 (selling).

Banks should be approached for daily rates.

● S. E. Tatham and Co Pty Ltd, well known islands trading company, have moved their Melbourne-based parent office. The new and larger offices will be situated in the Beehive Building, 94 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne. Mr A. Duldig, managing director, said the move will bring all operations together and enable the company to continue to offer the same efficient service as they have for over 50 years.

MORTGAGEES AUCTION

UNIQUE FIJI ISLAND

Thursday 9th October 1975 at 3 pm
AT CONFERENCE ROOM TANOA
HOTEL, NADI

"NADI ISLAND FIJI"

Approximately 114 acres of Freehold Land with large Beach Frontage adjacent to Nadi International Airport with bridge access to Mainland.

Suitable for residential and commercial subdivision.

Vacant possession.

Terms 20% Deposit Balance Cash 90 days. Tenders prior to Auction invited.

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George Barry

1/16 Fordholm Road
HAWTHORN MELB. VIC. AUST. 3122
Telephone: 81-7298—Mr. Barry Arnold.

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ELECTRONIC EXPORTS A'ASIA PTY. LTD.,
G.P.O. Box 1365, Brisbane, Q., 4101.
Telegraphic: SZEKELY, Brisbane.

● Santo is looking to a good year as a tourist area. The town is now a port of call for tourist ships, the first of which, for 1975, the Fairstar, called recently.

PN

**Papua new guinea
printing co. pty. ltd.**

Serving the Country from Aitape to Alotau,
Manus to Moresby

Leaders in Commercial Offset and Letterpress
Printing.

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Everything For The Office.

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P.O. Box 759, Lae

P.O. Box 1239, Rabaul

There's an International Truck for every application. Yours too

Whatever you carry on or off the highway, we're certain we've got just the truck you need. Thirty-five basic models include petrol and diesel power, single axle and tandem drive, 4 x 2, 6 x 4 and 8 x 4, automatic and manual transmission, conventional cab and cab over.

Two series of truck designs which together comprise these 35 options, make up the International truck range.

ACCO-A Series (cab over)

Twenty-three basic models feature a 'human engineered' all-steel cab for outstanding driver comfort and safety. It tilts for easy access to the engine, cutting servicing and maintenance delays. Models cater for a wide range of applications — tippers, trays, vans, cement agitators, tankers and semi-trailers. A total of 7 petrol and diesel engines power the range.

D-Line (conventional cab)

Twelve basic models including four-wheel-drive vehicles for off-highway use. Suited to tray, tippers, vans and as prime movers for semi-trailers.

There's an International truck to suit almost every practical application. And they're all backed by reliable after-sales service and parts supply.

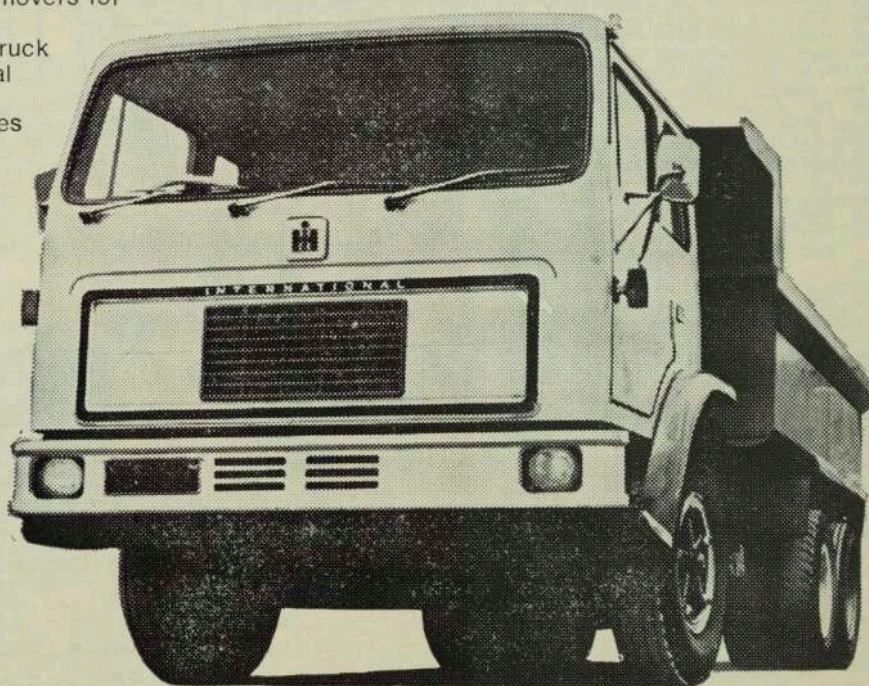
For further information contact our authorised distributors—

NGG Trading Co.,
PO Box 459, Lae, PNG.
Solomon Motors Ltd.,
PO Box C16,
Honiara, Guadalcanal, BSIP.
S.I.F.R.A. BP 806,
Noumea, New Caledonia.
Niranjans Autoport Limited,
GPO Box 450, Suva, Fiji.
Kerr Bros Pty. Ltd.,
PO Box 3838,
Sydney, NSW, 2001
Tahiti Produits Shelltex,
Boite Postale 350,
Papeete, Tahiti.

Pacific Products Inc.,
PO Box 698, Pago Pago,
American Samoa 96920



**International Harvester
Australia Limited**



International

IH29R

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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—SEPTEMBER, 19

Shipping & Airways Information

SHIPPING

SYDNEY - NZ - FIJI/TAHITI - UK
Chandris Lines maintains a twice-monthly passenger service from Sydney via NZ, Suva and Papeete.
Details from Chandris Lines, 135 King Street, Sydney (28-2451).

SYDNEY - LORD HOWE IS - AUCKLAND - NORFOLK IS - NEW CALEDONIA
Immaculata operates 25-day service from Sydney to Lord Howe and Norfolk Is.
Details from Karlander (Aust) Pty Ltd, 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301).
Compagnie des Chargeurs Caledoniens operates four-weekly cargo service Sydney-Lord Howe Island-Auckland-Norfolk Island-Noumea.
Details: Hetherington Kingsbury Pty Ltd, 19 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671).

SYDNEY - NZ - FIJI - HAWAII - CANADA - US
P & O liners call at Auckland, Suva and Honolulu on eastbound and westbound voyages between Sydney and the US.
Details from P & O Australia Ltd, 55 Hunter St, Sydney (230-0177).

SYDNEY - NZ - FIJI - TONGA - VILA - NOUMEA - SAMOAS - TAHITI
Mar Cruises operates a South Pacific programme to include most of the above series plus the Solomons.
Details from Sitar Line (Australia) Pty Ltd, 22-30 Bridge Street, Sydney (27-4521).
Royal Viking Line, with luxury cruise ships Viking Sea, Star and Sky, cruises the Pacific from Sydney, calling at most of the countries.
Details from Wilh. Wilhelmsen Agency Pty Ltd, 13-15 Bridge Street, Sydney (2-0517).
P & O liners call at Suva, Honiara, Pago Pago, Auckland, Vila, Noumea, Honolulu, Alofa, Vavau, Savusavu, Jakarta and Bali early on cruises from Australia.
Details from P & O Australia Ltd, 55 Hunter St, Sydney (230-0177).

AUSTRALIA - NEW CALEDONIA - NEW HEBRIDES
Compagnie des Chargeurs Caledoniens operates weekly cargo service from Sydney to Noumea, Port Vila, Santo.
Details: Hetherington Kingsbury Pty Ltd, 37 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671).
Sofrana-Unilines' ships call regularly at Sydney and Noumea. Vila/Santo cargo transited at Noumea.
Details from Sofrana-Unilines, 37 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2031), Burns Philp and Co Ltd, Collins Street, Melbourne (67-8941) and Swire and Sons, Brisbane (46-1155).
South Pacific United Lines with Polynesie Lines cargo-passenger sailings—Sydney, Noumea, Vila and Santo.
Details from Omni Traders & Brokers Pty Ltd, 261 George Street, Sydney (241-2872/6).

AUSTRALIA - FIJI
Sofrana-Unilines operates Melbourne-Sydney every 28 days.
Details from Sofrana-Unilines, 37 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2031); Burns Philp and Co Ltd, 340 Collins Street, Melbourne (67-8941).
Nauru Pacific Line operates cargo/passenger service to Fiji and South Pacific ports.
Details from Nauru Pacific Line, 227 Collins St, Melbourne (654-4977); InterOcean Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522); Dalgety Shipping, 461 Bourke St, Melbourne (60-0731).
Karlander (Aust) Pty Ltd operates three

weekly cargo services from Sydney to Suva and Lautoka.

Details from Karlander (Aust) Pty Ltd, 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301); Dalgety Shipping, 461 Bourke St, Melbourne (60-0731); Burns Philp (SS) Co Ltd, Suva and Lautoka.

AUSTRALIA - TAHITI - MEXICO - US
South Pacific United Line maintain a six weekly service from Sydney to Papeete, Mexico and US.

Details from Omni Traders & Brokers Pty Ltd, 261 George Street, Sydney (241-2872/6).

AUSTRALIA - PNG
Containers Pacific Express (Burns Philp and AWP Line) operates four-weekly cargo service from Melbourne (direct) with Milos & Samos and Sydney and Brisbane to Lae and Port Moresby with Nimos.

Details from Burns Philp & Co Ltd, 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (241-3816).

Pacific Far East Line operates a service every 18 days from Tasmania, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane to Lae, Rabaul and Kieta.

Details from PFEL, 50 Young Street, Sydney (27-4272), 454 Collins Street, Melbourne (67-7237), Burns Philp (NG) Ltd, Rabaul and Kieta, Robert Laurie-Carpenter (NG) Pty Ltd, Lae.

New Guinea Express Lines with two ships operates three-weekly Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul.

Details from New Guinea Express Lines, PO Box R73, Royal Exchange PO, Sydney (241-1396) and 72 Eagle St, Brisbane (21-9333), Westralian Farmers Transport Pty Ltd, 459 Collins St, Melbourne (67-8291), Breckwoldt's Shipping Agencies in Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul, Niugini Pty Ltd, Rabaul.

Karlander New Guinea Line's cargo vessels call at Melbourne, Sydney, Lae, Madang, Wewak, Manus, Kimbe.

Details from Karlander (Aust) Pty Ltd, 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301); Dalgety Shipping, 461 Bourke St, Melbourne (60-0731).

AUSTRALIA - PNG - BSIP
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 InterOcean Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522).

AUSTRALIA - NG - MICRONESIA - GUAM

Nauru Pacific Line operates monthly conventional/container service Melbourne/Sydney to New Guinea, Guam and Micronesia.

Details from Nauru Pacific Line, 227 Collins Street, Melbourne (654-4977); InterOcean Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522).

AUSTRALIA - PNG - FAR EAST

E. and A. Line passenger ships make regular round voyages from Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane calling at Port Moresby, Singapore and African ports, Ambon, Manila, Hong Kong, Keelung, Kobe, Yokohama (Tokyo), and Rabaul.
Details from P & O Australia Ltd, 55 Hunter Street, Sydney (230-0177).

US - PNG

Pacific Far East Line operates regular services from all US west coast ports to Lae, Rabaul, Kieta.

Details from PFEL, 50 Young Street, Sydney (27-4272), One Embarcadero Centre, San Francisco, Burns Philp (NG) Ltd, Rabaul and Kieta, Robert Laurie-Carpenter (PNG) Pty Ltd, Lae.

PNG - US - CANADA

Pacific Far East Line operates regular services from Lae, Rabaul and Kieta to US west coast ports and Vancouver.

Details from Burns Philp (NG) Ltd, Rabaul and Kieta, Robert Laurie-Carpenter (PNG) Pty Ltd, Lae, PFEL, One Embarcadero Centre, San Francisco and 50 Young Street, Sydney (27-4272).

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 InterOcean Swire, 8 Spring

PACIFIC ISLANDS TRANSPORT LINE

Owners: Thor Dahls Hvalfangerselskap A/S—Sandefjord, Norway.

MOTOR VESSEL "THORSISLE"

Regular Freight and Passenger Services between Pacific Coast Ports of U.S.A. and Canada

and

TAHITI and SAMOA

GENERAL STEAMSHIP CORPORATION LTD.

General Agents

400 California Street, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

APIA—Burns Philp (South Sea) Company, Ltd.

PAPEETE—Agence Maritime Internationale Tahiti.

PAGO PAGO—Polynesia Shipping Services, Inc.

NOUMEA—Etablissements Ballande.

SYDNEY—Trans-Austral Shipping Pty. Ltd.

SUVA—Burns Philp (South Sea) Company, Ltd.

LAKE/RABAU—Burns Philp (New Guinea) Ltd.

PORT VILA—Comptoirs Francais de Nouvelles Hebrides.

Street, Sydney (20-522).

Royal Intercean Lines operates monthly passenger/cargo service with three ships from Surabaya, Bangkok, Port Kelang and Singapore to Suva and NZ ports.

Details from Intercean Australia Services, 261 George Street, Sydney (2-0573), Burns Philp (SS) Co Ltd, Suva and Lautoka.

Ben Shipping Pty Ltd, with Liverpool Clipper, operates monthly cargo service between Singapore and Suva.

Details from Seatrans (Fiji) Ltd.

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 Intercean Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522).

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 (290-2966).

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.

TONGA - SAMOA - FIJI - AUSTRALIA

Pacific Navigation Co Ltd operates a monthly cargo service between Nukualofa, Apia, Suva

and Lautoka to Sydney.

Details from Karlander (Aust) Pty Ltd, 19-31 Pitt St, Sydney (27-6301); Burns Philp (SS) Co Ltd.

NZ - FIJI - TONGA - SAMOAS - TAHITI

Union Steam Ship Co of New Zealand operates a fully containerised service Auckland, Suva, Pago Pago, Apia and Nukualofa every 14 days.

A unitised service is operated Auckland, Lautoka, Suva, Apia, Auckland monthly.

A 28-day service is operated from Auckland to Papeete.

Details from any office of the Union Steam Ship Co, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Auckland.

NZ - NORFOLK IS

USS Co vessels operate 40-day cargo service Auckland, Norfolk Is., Papeete.

Details from Union Steam Ship Co of NZ Ltd, PO Box 12, Auckland.

Compagnie des Chargeurs Caledoniens operate four-weekly cargo service from Auckland to Norfolk Island.

Details from Maritime Services Ltd, 14-18 Customs Street E, Auckland (75-509).

NZ - N CALEDONIA - N HEBRIDES - 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. Telex: NZ 2313.

NZ - N CALEDONIA

Compagnie des Chargeurs Caledoniens operates four-weekly cargo service from Auckland to Noumea.

Details from Maritime Services Ltd, 14-18 Customs Street E, Auckland (75-509).

NZ - PNG

Pacific Far East Line operates regular service every 18 days from Auckland to Lae, Rai Kietla.

Details from PFEL, 109 Queen Street, Auckland (31022) Burns Philp (NG) Ltd, Rai Kietla, Robert Laurie-Carpenter (PNG) Ltd, Lae.

NZ - FIJI - NORTH AMERICA (W

Crusader cargo ships call at Suva, Levuka, Honolulu on NZ-US west coast trips and Suva and/or Lautoka on US-NZ return trip.

Details from Blue Star Port Lines (Management) Ltd, P.O. Box 192 Wellington (70 Burns Philp (SS) Co Ltd.

NZ - FIJI

La Bonita operates a regular 18 day service from Auckland to Suva and Lautoka.

Details from Reef Shipping Agencies, P.O. Box 13-315, Onehunga, NZ. (Phone 918, 663-928).

NZ - TONGA

Pacific Navigation Co Ltd operates two Auckland-Lyttelton-Nukualofa-Vavau-Haapai, a 14-21-day schedule, and other port inducement.

Details from the Northern Steam Ship Co, 22-24 Quay Street, Auckland (362-730).

NZ - FIJI - SAMOA

Pacific Line with one ship operates monthly cargo service, New Zealand, Lautoka, Apia.

Details: Sofrana-Unilines, 42 Customs Street, Auckland (73-279) PO Box 3614, Telex 2313.

UK - PANAMA - SAMOA - FIJI

The Fiji Direct Service, cargo only, is maintained by Conference vessels, sailing at monthly intervals out of London, via Pa for Apia, Suva and Lautoka.

Details from Burns Philp (SS) Co Ltd.



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REGULAR SAILINGS BY FAST, MODERN CARGO VESSELS

from **EUROPE** via **PANAMA** to:
**PAPEETE, NOUMEA,
APIA, SUVA, LAUTOKA,
NEW ZEALAND.**

from **NEW ZEALAND** via **PANAMA** to:
**EUROPE
(MEDITERRANEAN & NORTH CONTINENT
and from AUSTRALIA to:
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heavy-lift facilities—refrigerated space—cargo deep tanks

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Ets. Donald Tahiti
Papeete.

Agence Maritime Aérienne Caledonienne
S.A. A.M.A.C., Noumea.

O. F. Nelson & Co. Ltd.
Apia.

Carpenters Shipping
Suva, Lautoka.

Intercean Australia Services Pty. Ltd.
Sydney.

Joint Shipping Management Ltd.
P.O. Box 890, Wellington, N.Z.

**- PNG - BSIP - GEIC - N HEBRIDES -
N CALEDONIA**

Bank Line operates a monthly direct cargo service from Europe, via the Panama Canal to Papeete, Noumea, Vila, major PNG ports and Suva, occasionally to Tarawa, Santo, Kieta, Pura and Yandina and return.
Mails from Bank Line (A/asia) Pty Ltd, 100 St, Sydney (27-2041); Burns Philp (SS) Ltd, Suva.

**EUROPE - TAHITI - W SAMOA - FIJI -
N CALEDONIA**

Dalloyd offers regular cargo services from Western Europe and UK to Papeete, Apia, Fiji New Caledonia.
Mails: InterOcean Aust. Services Pty Ltd, 261 George Street, Sydney (2-0573).

S - A. SAMOA - NZ - AUSTRALIA

Pacific Far East Line LASH ships operate weekly from US to Australia, via Pago Pago, Auckland, returning via PNG ports.
Mails from PFEL, 50 Young Street, Sydney (272), 454 Collins Street, Melbourne (237), One Embarcadero Centre, San Francisco (576-4000), 109 Queen Street, Auckland (31-022), Kneubuhl Maritime Services, Pago (633-5121).

US - SYDNEY - GEIC - HONOLULU

Columbus Line operates a three weekly liner cargo sailing from West Coast, US to Asia, returning via Tarawa, GEIC and Honolulu to Nth America.
Mails from Columbus Overseas Services Pty Ltd, 133 George Street, Sydney (290-2966).

US - FIJI/TAHITI - AUSTRALIA

Bank Line Ltd operate regular cargo service from US Gulf ports to Australia and NZ at Suva, Lautoka and Papeete on demand.
Mails from Bank Line (A/asia) Pty Ltd, 100 St, Sydney (27-2041).

Pacific Far East Line cruise ships operate weekly from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Honolulu, Moorea, Papeete, Rarotonga, Auckland, Opua, Sydney, and return via Suva, Pago Pago and Honolulu to San Francisco.

Light is carried on these passenger liners.
Pacific Far East Line cellular container ships operate regularly from North American coast ports to Australia, via Papeete, returning via Auckland and Pago Pago.
Mails from PFEL, 50 Young Street, Sydney (272).

US - TAHITI - SAMOA

Pacific Islands Transport operates a six weekly cargo service from North American west coast ports to Papeete, Pago Pago, Apia.

Mails from Trans-Austral Shipping Pty Ltd, 100 St, Sydney (27-2441).

Indonesia Line operates cargo service from West coast ports to Papeete and Pago Pago.

Mails from Funness Inter Ocean Corp, 465 California Street, San Francisco (398-2000).

AIRWAYS

FROM AUSTRALIA

Qantas (707s, 747s, DC4)—PNG, Norfolk Is, New Caledonia, Fiji, Tahiti, US, Canada.

(707s and 747s)—Fiji, American Samoa, US.

Air (DC8)—Fiji, Hawaii, Canada.

(DC8s and DC10s)—New Caledonia, Fiji, New Zealand, Tahiti, US.

(DC10s)—New Zealand, Fiji, Hawaii, NZ.

Nauru (F28)—New Caledonia, Solomon Is, Tarawa, Majuro.

Qantas and TAA (727s)—PNG.

Qantas Aviation (from Sydney), North Coast Is (from Coffs Harbour) and Oxley Air (from Port Macquarie)—Lord Howe Is.



DIRECT REGULAR SERVICE

JAPAN-SOUTH PACIFIC

TARAWA-PAPEETE-PAGO PAGO-APIA

SUVA-LAUTOKA-NOUMEA-VILA

SANTO-HONIARA

JAPAN-TAIWAN-GUAM

JAPAN-KEELUNG-GUAM BY

EXCELLENT CAR/CONTAINER-CARRIER

JAPAN-WEST IRIAN-DILI

HONG KONG-TAIWAN-WEST IRIAN-DILI

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: PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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.

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Deaths of Islands People

Mr C. L. Evans

Mr Charles Leopold Evans, of Norfolk Island, died in hospital in Sydney on July 22. Mr Evans leaves a widow and five sons and three daughters.

Mr F. Muller

Mr Frank Muller, a works supervisor in the GEIC, died recently at Butaritari. He was 50. He was a great-great-grandson of a German-born trader who settled in the GEIC many years ago, and became a trader. He leaves a widow and several children.

Mrs Christian Chatterton

The death occurred in Port Moresby on August 13 of Mrs "Chrissie" Chatterton, wife of the Rev Percy Chatterton, after long illness. She went to Papua with her husband from England in 1924 and was closely involved with their mission work until recent years. (A detailed account of her work will appear in October PIM).

Mrs W. Simmonds

Mrs Win Simmonds, who lived on Norfolk Island for many years, died in Auckland on August 3. She and her husband went to the island from New Zealand for their honeymoon about 40 years ago, and decided they would like to live there. But they were unable to realise their dream about 23 years ago. For part of the time she managed the Leaside Shopping Centre. Mrs Simmonds is survived by a daughter, Mrs D. Mager of Norfolk Island.

Mr N. Takiala, MBE

Mr Nason Takiala, MBE, who died on August 4 at Rabaul, aged 63, spent most of his life serving the Melai people. After World War II he became a paramount chief, and was the first president of the first local government council in the Toma area of the Gazelle.

Mrs Kirsty Powell

Mrs M. C. (Kirsty) Powell, of Port Moresby, author of several articles which have appeared in PIM, was killed in August when her car was in collision with a police car in Port Moresby.

Aged 39, she was the wife of Keith Powell, a former physician at Port Moresby General Hospital. She left recently to take another posi-



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PM808/72

tion in Melbourne and Mrs Powell was planning to join him in a few weeks. She took a great interest in the preservation of Papua New Guinea's culture and traditions, usually basing her articles on kindred themes. Her last contribution to PIM, a report of the activities of a co-operative movement in the Trobriands, appeared in August.

Dr B. Eyres

Dr Brian Eyres, the principal medical officer in the Solomon Islands, died recently in Britain, aged 47. He went to the Solomons in 1964, and in the next 11 years held a number of senior medical posts in the government service.

Inspector U. Taupaki

Inspector Uikilifi Taupaki, officer in charge of the security branch of the Tonga Police Department, died suddenly on July 9 at the Police Training School. He was in the department for 27 years. His promotion to inspector coincided with the introduction of the security branch, of which he was the first head.

Mr Len Christian

Mr Len Christian, formerly of Norfolk Island, died in Auckland on July 21. He was the son of Len and the late Anna Christian, of Norfolk Island. He left a widow and three children.

Ratu Inoke Mara

Ratu Inoke Mara, a high chief of Tailevu, Fiji, died in July. He was the Roko Tui Namata. Ratu Inoke is survived by his wife and 11 children.

Dr W. H. McDonald

Dr William Hector McDonald, wellknown South Pacific medical officer, died in his native New Zealand on August 2, aged 63.

He joined the British Colonial Service in 1946, and after a period in the Solomons, he went to Fiji as medical superintendent of the Makogai Leprosy Hospital, where he did some fine work. Dr McDonald rose to become Deputy Director of Medical Services in Fiji, and occasionally acted as DMS there, and as Inspector-General, South Pacific Health Services.

He retired to NZ in 1961, and while a member of the Auckland Hospital Board staff he was seconded to Niue Island as Director of Health. He later returned to Fiji as external examiner in preventive medicine at the Medical School. He had only recently spent six months in Western Samoa as Director of Health. Dr McDonald leaves a widow and a son.

People

● Sir Michael Gass, former High Commissioner for the Western Pacific is expected to marry soon. His engagement to Miss Elizabeth Acland Hood, a diplomatic corps worker in London, was announced recently.

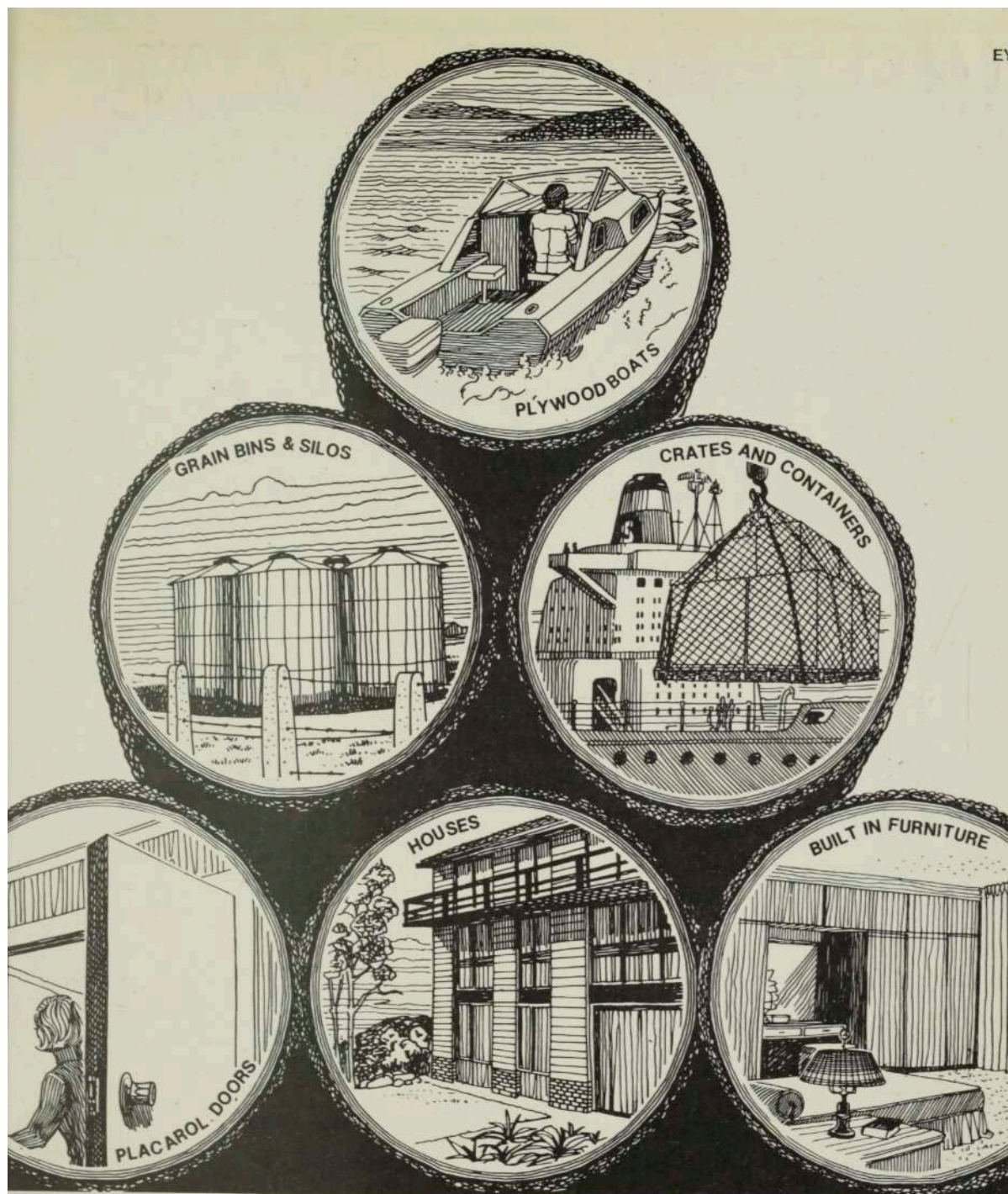
● Mr Lilomaiaava Niko, 50, has been appointed Chief Justice of Western Samoa, succeeding Mr Justice Donne who is now Chief Judge of the High Court in the Cook Islands. Mr Niko represented the territorial constituency of Faasaleleaga No. 1 in the Western Samoa Parliament.

● Mr L. W. Robertson, who left Invercargill, New Zealand's most southerly city, for Tonga, in 1948 to escape a winter, retired recently from the Tonga civil service. He was Accountant-General when he retired, a post he held for 23 years. He and his wife (nee Jean Riechelmann) played a full part in sport in Tonga. Mr Robertson was prominent in rugby and athletics administration while his wife represented Tonga in the 1963 South Pacific Games in tennis and table tennis. For a long time she was popular "mine hostess" at Beach House, Nukualofa. They will live in Auckland.

● Mr M. Edward Rowlands, previously UK Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Wales, has been appointed Minister of State, responsible for New Hebrides affairs. He took over this responsibility from Miss Joan Lester, who has left the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to become Parliamentary Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Education. Miss Lester visited the New Hebrides earlier this year with her French counterpart, Mr Olivier Stirn.

● Dr Aiono Fanaafi Larkin has again been appointed director of education in Western Samoa—this time for the Congregational Christian Church of Samoa. She was recently dismissed from her post as Director of Education for the Western Samoa Government, for an alleged "adulterous association". She has appealed to the Supreme Court against this dismissal.

The education committee of the CCCS asked her to take up her new post. Included in the committee's invitation was a request that in 1977 she become principal of Malaufu High School.



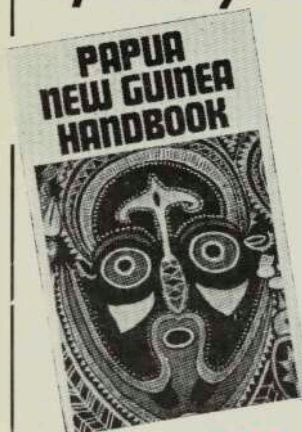
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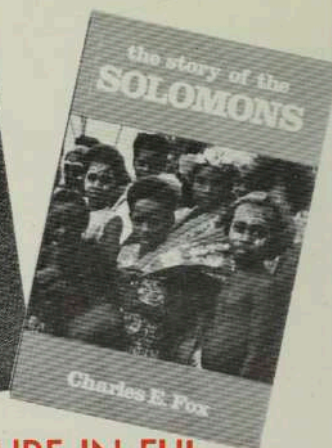
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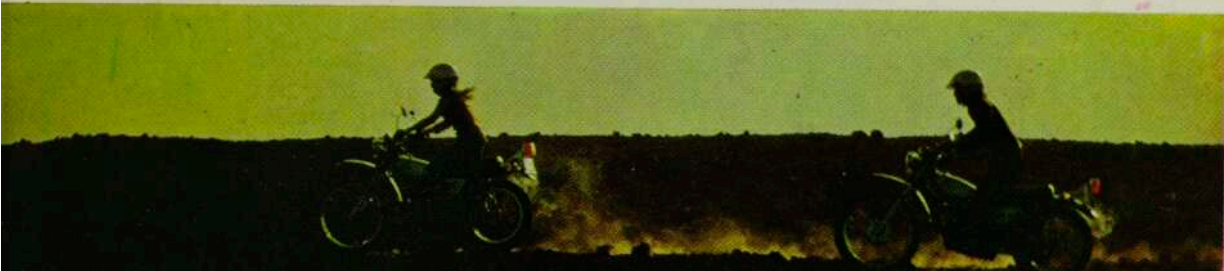
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