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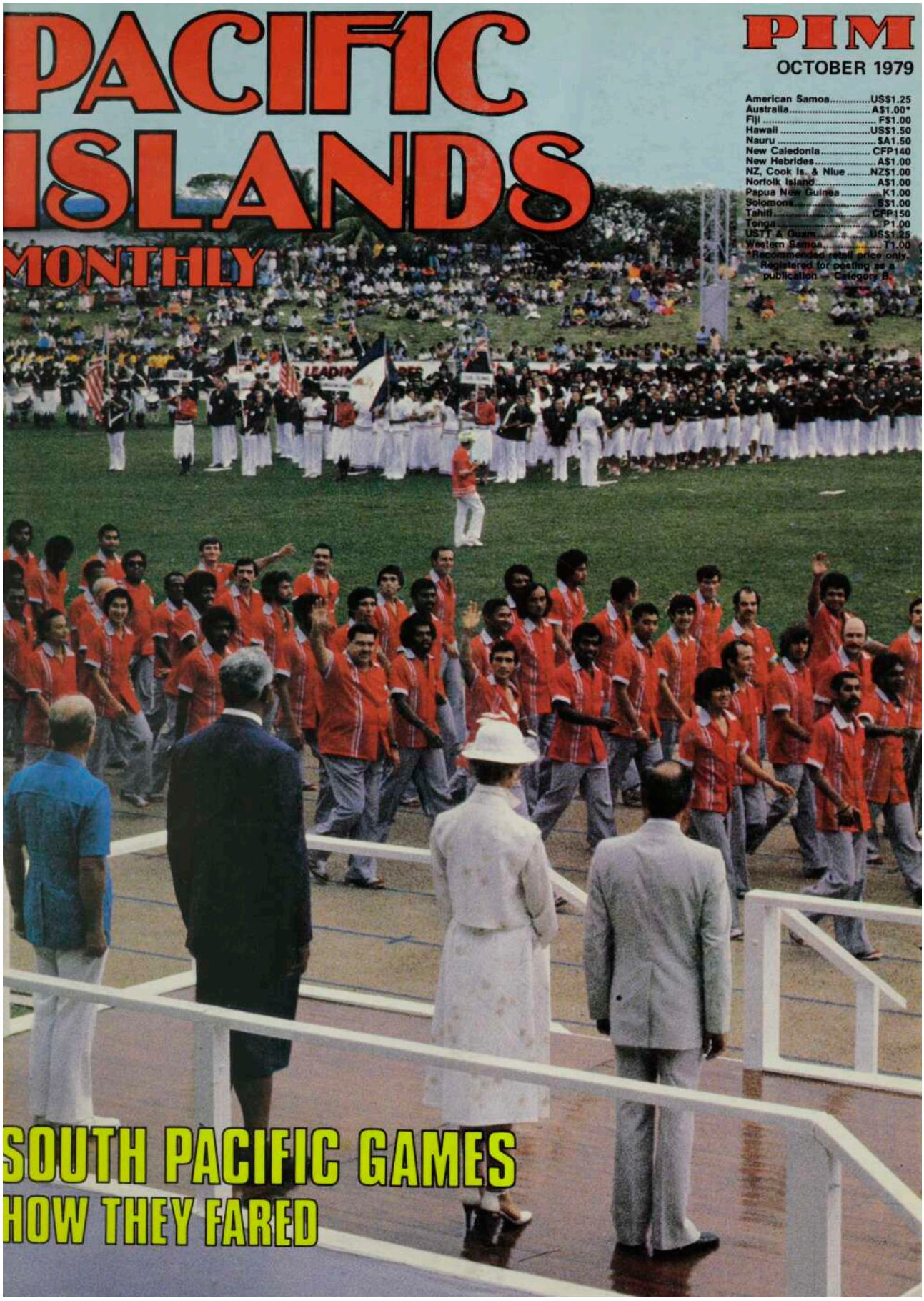



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# PIM
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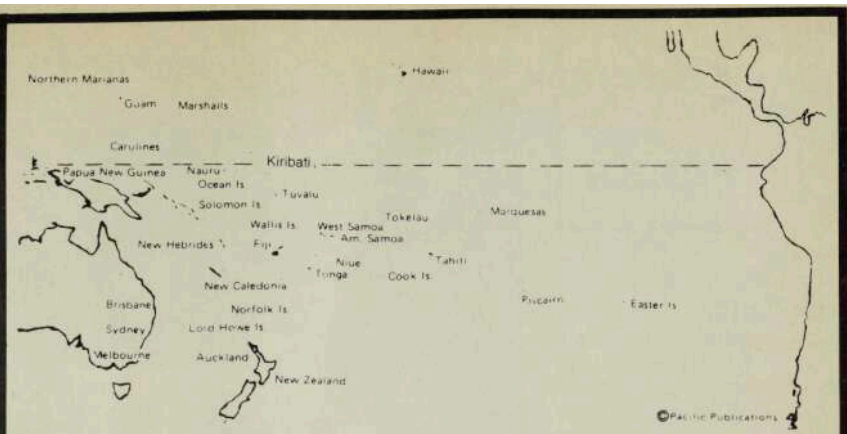


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*Cover: Princess Alexandra opens the sixth South Pacific Games in Fiji's National Stadium. Photo: Anne Livingston*


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# LETTERS

## Questions for Air Niugini

After reading with interest your, to me rather uncritical, survey of aviation in the Pacific region (PIM July), perhaps you will permit me to point to the other side of the coin – at least as far as one of the carriers is concerned – and tell your readers about Air Niugini, the airline that is never on time.

Being one of its constant victims, I am not out to slight this airline, its management or its staff. I would also resent suggestions that I pick on one particular airline in the region, being fully aware that here in PNG with our 'Melanesian ways', efficiency in the complex operations business of modern air travel is not easily achieved.

But in the case of Air Niugini the old adage of 'Enough is Enough' must surely apply. Only by spreading criticism and making a wider public aware of this inefficiency can one hope for any improvement. Smooth and glossy pulicity alone does not make an airline efficient, nor do profits. As air travel has become every man's mode of travel, it is essential that time tables are kept, or that at least every effort is made to keep them. In Air Niugini's case it appears as if nobody cares, at least not the airline itself. Most times lateness of services are not even announced – I guess because it means loss of face – leaving the waiting travellers to sweat it out.

Naturally, every airline has inevitable emergencies and breakdowns (sometimes it's the weather) which are beyond control and best intentions. But here in PNG we have a national airline which prides itself to be *primus inter pares* with the international airline fraternity, which runs schedules where being on time is the exception, not the other way round. And this is no exaggeration, as any air traveller in this country will vouch for.

**Air Niugini aircraft on the job at Jackson's, Port Moresby. A reader suggests announcement of aircraft movements to be made in the bars of the nearby Gateway Hotel.**

Unfortunately, most of us have learned to treat it as a bad joke and a fact of life here. Business people have become cynical and resigned to it, although it upsets one's routines and stomachs, given the lack of facilities at nearly all of our airports. That's another saga as well. In Port Moresby at least one is lucky. The aptly named good old Gateway Hotel is close enough to amble across to for sustenance or a spot or two to drown one's sorrows. If only Air Niugini would be smart or interested enough to put a TV monitor or a PA system there!

But it is the general flying and paying public that suffers, women and children in particular. And it is about time that a concerned criticism was levelled at Air Niugini in this respect, as it is not fulfilling its duties and obligations as a transport operator.

One asks oneself whether it is really necessary for this airline to run before it can walk. Why must it try to play in the big league, with tremendous and rushed growth, and remaining 'thin on the ground'? The problem with the airline is that it has too small a fleet to service the nation efficiently. Not to mention its efforts on the international scene. In its hungry effort to dominate aviation in this country, the management and its policy are driving other carriers out of the air, but cannot fill the vacuum. Apart from other reasons, many times the whole day's schedule is late because of problems with one aircraft. Or a pilot has reached his legal flying hours limit because of delays and there is no replacement. Is that good for business or image, even for a monopoly? And getting away with it unscathed only because of an uncritical public?

Monopoly, high fares and profits alone are not enough. Nor is a good safety record.

So, through your publication I should like to ask Air Niugini, its management and political masters, to have a good look at itself and at where it is going. Would it not be better to admit to teething problems, and operational ones as well? Run less services, but provide the basic requirement of any transport operator – *be on time*. PNG can't afford and doesn't need an airline that appears large and flies lots of fancy aircraft with glossy liveries, etc. It needs an airline that provides an efficient and reliable service. Then we can be proud of it, no matter what its size.

PO Box 636
Lae
Papua New Guinea

F. G. ISEKE

## Students: A word from Julius Nyerere

Editor Bob Hawkins' comment on 'Students?' PIM, July, was wise and timely, not only for Papua New Guinea, but also for other countries.

Students everywhere would do well to read the following message from the President of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, which is displayed at the University of Dar es Salaam: 'Those who receive this privilege (of education) therefore have a duty to repay the sacrifice which others have made. They are like the man who has been given all the food available in a starving village in order that he might have strength to bring back supplies from a distant place. If he takes his food and does not bring help to his brothers, he is a traitor. Similarly, if any of the young men and women who are given an education by the republic adopt attitudes of superiority or fail to use their knowledge to help the development of this country, then they are betraying our Union.'

(REV) SYDNEY JACKA
Region President (Australia, NZ, PNG),
Reorganised Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

## Protest from an Aussie Fijian

As a *Bilong befor* in Salamaua/Wau/Bulolo 1934/37, you will know I have been a PIM reader for a long time. I continued readership later in Fiji 1938/1961, and knew Mr Robson and met Judy Tudor in the old days in the Solomons and elsewhere, so I have an instinctive feeling about the credibility of PIM reporting. However I, as an Ocker, must confess to feelings of nausea *(bel bilong me hot tomus)* at such blatant blah emanating from your Mr Keith-Reid's pro-Kiwi, anti-Aussie garbage in June issue entitled 'Fiji – Just like Home'.

I served in the Fiji Army 1939-53 and was close to Fijians and part-Europeans all 23 years I lived in and loved Fiji, playing rugby, cricket, boxing, fishing and being one of them, so although it might be pardonable for you not to notice the *de ni bulumakau* in




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Keith-Reid's article, it sticks out a mile to me, and any other Aussie-Fijian.

As far as Fijians or part-Fijians going to NZ and feeling 'just like going home' is concerned, it was practically impossible for them to obtain an entry permit to 'Godzone', and the locals, far from considering Kiwiland as 'an extension of home territory', quite definitely resented the 'barrier attitude' emanating from NZ Immigration officialdom. Past records going back 30 years will prove that barrier was very real and very effective in frustrating any Fijian ideas of immigration, and this is still the case today.

I wonder if Mr Keith-Reid has ever heard the Fijian word *macawa*. It was a commonly used nickname for Kiwis particularly in Suva, where most Kiwis lived. It was both derisive and quite derogatory as the rough translation means 'no account', so the reported brotherly love, etc, in his article is a little far-fetched, as Fijian people are conservatively minded, and I cannot credit they could have changed all that much. I, for one, read Mr Keith-Reid's 'Song of Praise' of NZ efforts with a wry but unbelieving smile – unless Mr Keith-Reid is a Kiwi (is he?). If he is, everything falls into place.

E. MAYO-GASKELL
Auckland 9
New Zealand

*Robert Keith-Reid is English-born. Now in his late thirties, he has lived in Fiji since boyhood. – Ed, PIM.*

## Be more specific, please!

I am a Pacific Islander and I am very concerned about what some New Zealand newspapers publish on Pacific Islanders working in New Zealand. Most of the time these articles give a very bad image of the Pacific Islands as a whole.

Often you read in New Zealand newspapers that Pacific Islanders took part in a fight or did this and that. This is really degrading. Why can't the papers be more specific? Which Islanders did all that? Which country did they come from?

I am not a racist but I would like to point out that only Tonga, Samoa, Niue, Tokelau, Cook Islands and Fiji have many of their people working in New Zealand. Other countries like Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, New Hebrides, Tuvalu, Kiribati and others hardly have any of their people working in New Zealand. Why is it that they have to suffer under the name Pacific Islander when it is someone from another country who causes trouble in Auckland?

New Zealand newspapers and their reporters to other papers must be more specific when dealing with Pacific Islanders in New Zealand. Please don't just class all Islanders as troublemakers because that is just not true. There are only a few Pacific Island countries who have citizens in New Zealand, not all Pacific Island countries.

CLARENCE MARAE
University of PNG
Port Moresby

## In quest of Goss china

Some of your readers may have vases, cups and saucers, models and other ornaments on their shelves with the mark of *W. H. Goss* on the base, and have possibly wondered where they originally came from.

They were made by the Staffordshire firm of William Henry Goss in Stoke-on-Trent, England, between 1870 and 1930. These little parian ware white glazed ornaments were all adorned with a coat-of-arms, according to where they were intended to be sold. They were exported all over the world but so far as I can trace, only two consignments were delivered to the Pacific Islands. One was in 1918 when an order was delivered to Morris Hedstroms of Nukualofa, Tonga, which contained cups and saucers bearing the Tongan coat-of-arms as well as an unusual looking model of the *Haamonga Amaai* (see photograph) which stands some 7 cm high.

The second delivery arrived at Morris Hedstroms in Levuka, Fiji, in the early 1920s and all pieces bore the crest of

'Municipality of Levuka, Ovalau, Fiji'.

Many other crests of places in Australia and New Zealand were produced for sale in those countries, but very little appears to have come to light from the Islands.

NICHOLAS J. PINE
95 Seafront
Hayling Island
Hants
England

## Money — a powerful master

I wish to reply to Ngutu T. Awira's letter in PIM (July). As I was part of the Banaban uprising in February this year (1979) I can say that we never wished to harm people on the Island, but only to show deep sympathy, strongly about our homeland – Banaba. We all knew what we were doing, and that we may have ended up gaoled (or dead) as we had discussed in debate beforehand ... to suggest we were *'brainwashed'* is untrue. But *frustrated* ... yes, brainwashed ... no!

Money is a powerful master ... because of it, our people have been pushed around since the turn of the century. Now that the phosphate is gone it seems that this will not change. It is not good to talk too much of the Banaban and also of his culture, tradition, etc. But it's clever of you to thank them – your Kiribati Government has received from the Banaban phosphate $A65 000 000 reserve cash which has helped and will help to redevelop your country in the future.

Further in your article you talk of Banaban linguistic, cultural and traditional ties to the Gilbertese. Your claims are not correct. To the best of my knowledge: Banaban linguistic and cultural traditions are far different from yours (Gilbertese); Banaba in reality was not an integral part of the Gilberts.

On behalf of all Banabans I would like to say: you were lucky that Great Britain included Banaba in the protectorate for if it had not you could never have become a new nation in the world, as you are now known.

KANENEI T. TAKATO
Banaban Prisoners
Her Majesty's Prison
Betio
Tarawa
Gilbert Islands

## In honour of Tevita Fifita

Reading the June PIM I came across the article 'Tevita Fifita ... Hero'. As I read on I was very sad to hear of his death. I would like to send my sympathy to the family of Tevita Fifita and God's blessings upon them. Although you will miss him, be proud that you are his family.

You may not know me, although we have the same surname. My grandfather is Metuisela Fifita from Fiji. I am proud to be called a Fijian even though I haven't been to Fiji myself. The news of Tevita Fifita also reminded me to send my sincere greetings to every family of Fifitas both in Tonga and Fiji. Best wishes to you all from,

OLIVE VAKALOLOMA FIFITA
Box 244
Kainantu
Eastern Highlands, PNG




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# Pacific Report

## PNG JUSTICE MINISTER GAOLED

In a move likely to have far-reaching repercussions on relations between government and judiciary in Papua New Guinea, the country's Justice Minister, Mrs Nahau Rooney, was sentenced to eight months imprisonment in September by four Supreme Court judges. She faced three charges of contempt of court. As PIM went to press, it was announced that the Somare Cabinet, which throughout was united in support of Mrs Rooney, had freed her after one day in gaol.

## CURTAIN RUNG DOWN ON COOKS TRIAL

The curtain was finally rung down on the Cook Islands' long-running conspiracy trial drama on August 20. Licking their wounds — along with some lesser fry — are the Cooks former premier of 13 years, Sir Albert Henry, and New York millionaire Finbar Kenny. While there was speculation in New Zealand that, following his conviction, Sir Albert might lose his knighthood, he showed he has not lost his fighting spirit by announcing his intention to appeal against a three-year ban on his political activity handed down by the trial judge, Mr Justice Beattie. (Full report, p 20.)

## TUPUOLA EFI SURVIVES

Western Samoa's Prime Minister Tupuola Efi has survived in office by winning three of the four seats contested in vital August by-elections. Results in the seats in February's general elections had been declared void following charges of corrupt practices. (Political Currents.)

## SOMARE BEATS 'NO-CONFIDENCE' BID

Papua New Guinea's Prime Minister Michael Somare in September easily survived the third opposition attempt in 13 months to overthrow him. His government won a parliamentary vote on a motion of no-confidence by 63 votes to 34. (Political Currents.)

## A REPUBLIC IN NEW HEBRIDES

It is expected that the constitution of the future republic in the New Hebrides will be finally established at a conference to be held in Vila at an early date. It is also hoped that election arrangements will be sufficiently advanced to meet the tentative election date of October 17 set by the Government of National Unity.

## PALMYRA OWNERS WON'T SELL

The Fullard-Leo family of Honolulu, owners of Palmyra Atoll which has been studied by US government authorities as a possible site for a spent nuclear fuel dump, have flatly turned down reported US Government offers to buy the atoll for an alleged price of $US18 million. Their refusal was based on environmental grounds. (Political Currents.)

## THE RISE OF DONALD F. McHENRY

The man who wrote *Micronesia: A Trust Betrayed,* a highly critical study of American administration in Micronesia, was appointed by President Carter in September as the new US ambassador to the United Nations, following the resignation of Andrew Young. The new ambassador, Donald F. McHenry, had been Mr Young's deputy since 1976.

## AUSTRALIA'S AID TO PACIFIC UP AGAIN

The Australian Government is committing $84 million in aid funds to the countries of the South Pacific over the next three years, a rise of $21 million over the previous three years. Bulk of the new expenditure commitment would go towards projects in Fiji, Tonga, Western Samoa, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, Cook Islands and Niue. (See Australia in the Pacific.)

## EUROPE'S $2.9 MILLION FOR FIJI

The Commission of the European Communities decided in August to grant an additional $F800 000 to help repair damage caused by hurricane Meli. The amount brought the commission's total commitment to Fiji, following hurricanes Fay and Meli, to $2.9 million. The funds go primarily to rebuilding schools and houses, a job which is already well under way under the Prime Minister's Hurricane Relief Committee.

## NOUMEA SYMPOSIUM ON MARINE RICHES

A symposium on the exploitation of marine resources in the French Pacific territories was held in Noumea on September 16-20. Describing the possibility of exploiting these resources as 'a blessing for the economies' of the territories, an official release said that representatives of the French Government's inter-ministerial mission of the sea, scientific organisations active in the territories, senior officials in charge of territorial economic activities and private businessmen took part. The symposium was presided over by Paul Dijoud, secretary of state for overseas departments and territories.

## PAN AM TO PULL OUT OF SOUTH PACIFIC

Pan American, the first international airline to operate commercial flights to American Samoa (beginning 1959), plans to quit the South Pacific routes from October 29. Pan Am recently filed an application with the US Civil Aeronautics Board to allow them to discontinue the Honolulu to American Samoa and Los Angeles-Tahiti routes. No reasons were given for the airline's decision.

## DEVELOPMENT PARLEY IN CANBERRA

Representatives of South Pacific island countries and small islands in the Indian Ocean met in Canberra in September for a conference sponsored by the Australian National University's Development Studies Centre. The main resolution urged further studies into problems of mobilisation of finance, diversification of source of earning foreign exchange, and the overall problem of the viability of the economies of small island states.

## SIDNEY GROSS: CHEQUE IN HAND TO TUVALU

California businessman Sidney Gross has visited Tuvalu to make personal delivery of a cheque for more than $30 000 as the first interest payment on Tuvalu's $500 000-plus investment with his company Blue Chip Realty Investment (PIM May, September)

## NON-VISITORS ONLY PERMITTED

The lawyer for six Tahitians imprisoned at Fresnes, France, for a bomb attack on Papeete's telephone exchange and the murder of a French businessman (PIM April) has demanded that they be allowed visitors other than members of their family — who are in Tahiti and unable to travel to France.

## FASI CALLS FOR A BOYCOTT

Mayor Frank Fasi of Honolulu called in September for a boycott of the sixth Pacific-Asia Congress of Municipalities in Adelaide, Australia. Mr Fasi, founder and first life-member of PACOM, made the call in protest at the Australian Government's attitude to the delegation from Taiwan. The government had announced that they would not be admitted to Australia unless they signed a declaration that they were not representing the Taiwanese government.

## *TULAGI* MAKES A CATCH

Solomon Islands' police patrol boat *Tulagi,* a gift from Australia, has apprehended a Japanese long-line trawler fishing 10 nautical miles off the Santa Ysabel coast. Captain Nubuyoshi Sakae was fined a total of $15 000 in Honiara court in August for offences under the Fisheries Act. The High Court also ordered the confiscation of 45 tonnes of fish found on board the ship, *Hokai Maru No 11.*

## CONTROLS FOR FIJI'S PRESS?

Fiji's Acting Prime Minister Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau said in August that the country's newspapers may have to be controlled if they continued to 'distort' government statements by not publishing them in full. The Minister of State for Information Ratu William Tonganivalu said Singapore's tough press control laws were appropriate for Third World countries like Fiji.

## SUVA GAOL'S OVER-THE-WALL EXPERTS

Suva Gaol had a rash of prisoner escapes in August, beginning with a mass breakout by 20 prisoners. Most were recaptured within 48 hours, but four made a second escape from Suva Central Police Station where they were being held before transfer




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## PACIFIC REPORT

back to the gaol. Seven more prisoners escaped from the gaol a few days after the mass break-out. The appearance of seven escapers at Suva court was postponed when warders refused to enter the main cell block at the gaol to bring out the men because about 100 inmates had gone on a rampage. Controller of Prisons Wally Smith, recalled from holiday in Australia, blamed the escapes and gaol disorders on a shortage of prison staff.

### GREEK AMBASSADOR TO PNG

The first ambassador of Greece to Papua New Guinea, Nicolas Diamantopolous, has presented his credentials to Acting Governor-General Kingsford Dibela.

### MISSILE LAUNCHER FOR PAPEETE

A French navy missile-launching patrol craft, *La Combattante*, is to join the armed forces establishment in French Polynesia. It is expected in Papeete on November 5.

### SAIPAN HOTEL SUES MOBIL

The Saipan Beach Intercontinental Inn has filed a $US3 million suit against Mobil Petroleum Co Inc over a series of propane gas explosions which rocked the hotel in July, injuring 10 hotel employees.

### HOW OFFICIAL IS TAHITIAN?

A November 1978 decision that Tahitian is the second official language of French Polynesian after French has been reaffirmed by Francis Sanford, vice-president of the government council. His action followed complaints by local associations that they were having difficulties getting approval for their statutes drawn up in Tahitian. The high commissioner's office announced that there was no objection to Tahitian-language statutes, provided they were accompanied by a version in French.

### UPTON HELPS LELEAN MEMORIAL

Gordon Upton, Australian high commissioner to Fiji, has launched a $50 000 fund-raising appeal to help the Lelean Memorial School in Suva maintain and expand school buildings. He said it was 'a most appropriate way of contributing to the well-being of children in the International Year of the Child'. The school, which has a policy of racial and inter-community integration and is co-educational, is associated with the Methodist church.

### A PEACE PARK FOR BETIO?

Naotudu Fujihira, a cook with the Japanese navy in World War II, wants to set up a peace park on Betio islet, Kiribati, to commemorate the Japanese and American servicemen who died in the fierce battle fought there in 1943. Mr Fujihira was stationed on Betio in 1943, and was transferred to Makin on September 25 — just two months before the US attack on Betio, in which 4500 Japanese and 3500 Americans died. Only 17 Japanese survived the attack.

### NADZAB AIRPORT 'A GREAT PITY'

In a statement in Papua New Guinea in August, Australian Defence Minister Jim Killen described the redevelopment of Nadzab airport as 'a great pity'. The redevelopment, which cost $18 million of Australian public money, has left the airport unable to handle jumbo jets or even Boeing 707s, with a runway 30 metres narrower than the internationally accepted standard, and handling only seven flights a day by small planes. Nadzab is 50 km from Lae, which already has the busiest airport in PNG.

### THUMBS DOWN ON TORRES TURTLES

Australia's multi-million dollar turtle farming project in the Torres Strait is to be closed after eight years' operation. Minister for Aboriginal Affairs Senator Chaney said six years of research had shown that turtle farming could not become a viable business. The minister said his department would be transferring funds from the turtle project to an emu farming project at Wiluna, Western Australia, and a crocodile farming scheme at Edward River, Queensland.

### REGULAR DEFENCE PARLEYS FOR OZ, PNG

Papua New Guinea and Australia are to have regular annual ministerial discussions on questions of defence. The decision was reported in a communique issued following talks in PNG between Australian Defence Minister Jim Killen and his PNG counterpart Gai Duwabane.

### A FRANCO-AUSTRALIAN ADVENTURE COMEDY

The Australian Film Commission and France's *Centre National de la Cinématographie* are considering co-production of a film set in the New Hebrides. The film is to be directed by French-born Henri Saffran, who lives in Sydney, and directed the internationally successful Australian film *Storm Boy*. The proposed film is an adventure comedy based on the true story of the creation of an airline.

### FIJI THINKING BIG ON CASSAVA

A $20 million scheme to turn cassava into engine fuel could be cutting Fiji's petrol needs by nearly 20% by late 1981. At least five overseas companies, including a big multi-national fuel firm, are interested in intense cassava cultivation on about 4000 ha of land in Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. Australia has meanwhile banned imports of cassava, 'unless there is need for new genetic material'. Minister for Health Ralph Hunt said the ban had been imposed so that development of cassava as a fuel or source of food would not be jeopardised by disease brought in from elsewhere.

### JAPANESE MAKE FILM ON SIR MAORI

Four members of Nippon Hoso Kykai (NHK), the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation, are in Papua New Guinea to film a colour documentary on the life of Sir Maori Kiki, former deputy prime minister of PNG.

### AMELIA AND A SILVER CONTAINER

Aviatrix Amelia Earhart buried a silver container after she crash-landed on a Pacific atoll, a witness has told Vincent Loomis, former US air force pilot who is searching in the Marshall Islands for the remains of Earhart's plane (PIM September). Loomis hopes the witness may be able to lead him to the spot where the container is buried, and that it may shed light on the fate of Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan.

### USP IN KIRIBATI, COOKS, NOW

The Kiribati Centre of the University of the South Pacific was officially opened as part of the Kiribati independence celebrations in July. A few days later another new USP centre was opened in the Cook Islands. A similar centre was opened in Solomon Islands in November 1977.

### MICRONESIA: JOBS FOR THE ELDERLY

The US Trust Territory of the Pacific Office on Ageing has received $US449 000 from the US Department of Labor for employment of elderly Micronesians.

### TAIWAN-FSM FISHERIES ACCORD

An agreement permitting Taiwanese boats to fish in waters controlled by the Federated States of Micronesia has been approved by a committee of the FSM Congress.

### 'COUNTRY OUTCASTS' IN PNG

Australia's top Aboriginal country music group, Country Outcasts, toured Papua New Guinea in August. The tour was arranged by the Australian Arts Council as part of the lead-up to the South Pacific Festival of Arts to be held in PNG in June 1980.

### PNG DANCERS IN COVER-UP

Bare-breasted performers from Papua New Guinea's Rabao Dancers group were forced to cover up before they were allowed to give a lunchtime performance in the streets of Melbourne, Australia. The order, reluctantly imposed by Melbourne City Council's arts officer, applied to men as well as women. The dancers told the press that the official had told them he could lose his job if there was a public outcry against their appearing topless.

### PEARLS AUCTIONED IN TUAMOTUS

Four thousand cultured pearls produced by local co-operatives were up for sale at an auction at Takapoto, in the Tuamotus, French Polynesia. Tahiti jewel merchants were joined at the August auction by Japanese and American buyers.




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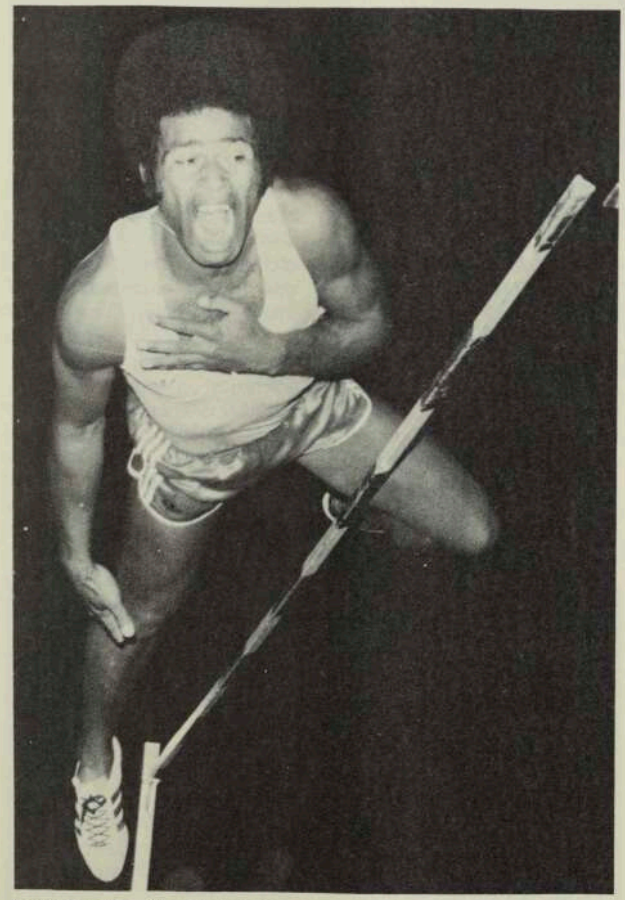
*Fiji's Samuela Yavala, flying in 1971 shoes, does the unforgivable . . . and gets away with it in the 100 metres.* Photo: Anne Livingston

# LAST OF THE SUPER GAMES

Two-and-a-half-thousand players and officials in Suva for the Sixth South Pacific Games were too many by far – even though Stan Brown and his army of organisers coped magnificently with this five loaves and two small fishes predicament, writes Bob Hawkins. The lesson has been learned – but perhaps not well enough in time for the 1983 seventh games in Western Samoa. With a competitor/official target of 1500 in mind, it seems a total of this magnitude could loom larger to tiny Apia than did 2500 to Suva. But first, back to this year's sporting extravaganza.

Naturally, in 12 days of games, from the August 28 opening to September 8 closing ceremonies, there were whinges and groans, moments of bitterness and defiance, and the odd flash of pure chauvinism. But, most important, when the lonely late reveller had sung his last hurrah, not a word of serious justified dissent was to be heard. Even the French Polynesians – whose uniforms were clearly labelled Tahiti – had stopped complaining about the food and accommodation.

Perhaps the supreme accolade came from a *Parisien* who followed the games with a zealously critical eye. What did he think after it was all over? 'Zee Games? Not bad, eh?' he conceded. That, in the context of an ex-British colony's efforts under French scrutiny, was not faint praise.



*Paul Poaniewa, New Caledonia's decathlon champion watches the bar go with him, but later he bounced back to clear 2.20 metres, a height which athletics statistics wizard Tony Isaacs thought might be the 'best ever in a decathlon event'. Sounds a tough one to check but Isaacs said he would work on it when he got home to England.* Photo: Anne Livingston

We mustn't overdo the congratulations. There was the odd negative in overall performance – to which organisers would freely admit. Perhaps most obvious was the impetus (or lack of it) of track and field events in the magnificently upgraded National Stadium at Buckhurst Park. Without going into the hows of it, serious thought should be given over the next four years about concertina-ing stadium events to keep spectators involved. It might even mean integrating rugby and soccer with track events. The benefits would be twofold – happier, occupied spectators; possibly a shorter, more dynamic, cheaper games.

The desirability of a tighter schedule came up time and again with competitors and officials. Obviously it needs a great deal of thought. And there are major problems to consider – like how often a boxer can front up to have his brain jolted around in a time span shorter than the Suva games' duration. Stan Brown, who also is retiring president of the Fiji Amateur Boxing Association, has a few ideas on

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that one (see Boxing, page 17).

Accommodation standards was another area in which it would have been pleasing to have seen an improvement. But, honestly, what could have been done? Find 2500 spare beds? They didn't exist in Fiji before the games. They don't exist now. And they would have cost a mint to make.

The only egalitarian option facing the organising committee was to provide a floor space for one and all. After all, this was the Pacific – a place where money does not flow exactly freely – not Montreal, where the long-term comfort of private householders was a prime consideration in the building of the Olympic Village in 1976.

Food? Two-thousand-five-hundred food boxes, three times a day, for a minimum of 12 days, adds up to a mountain of victuals and a fortune in cost. Each meal was prepared on scientific advice to meet the extra needs of the human body called upon to perform way above normal requirements. When complaints began to roll in about the diet, the fruit content was increased. Compared to some Island diets, those boxes must have resembled a feast. But one would still sympathise with the Tahitian who put it this way:

'We don't mind sleeping on the floor. It's our way, like many Islanders. But food? We eat more when we aren't in training than we are getting here – and here we are expected to give our everything.' But, not to worry about the French Polynesians. Word has it that almost every available hire car in Suva was snapped up by these affluent colony dwellers. And when the official diet proved unacceptable they all delved into their franc-laden pockets and arranged a pick-up and delivery service with a Suva Chinese restaurant – relying mainly on snap-cooked vegetables to provide them with the sustenance they felt they were lacking.

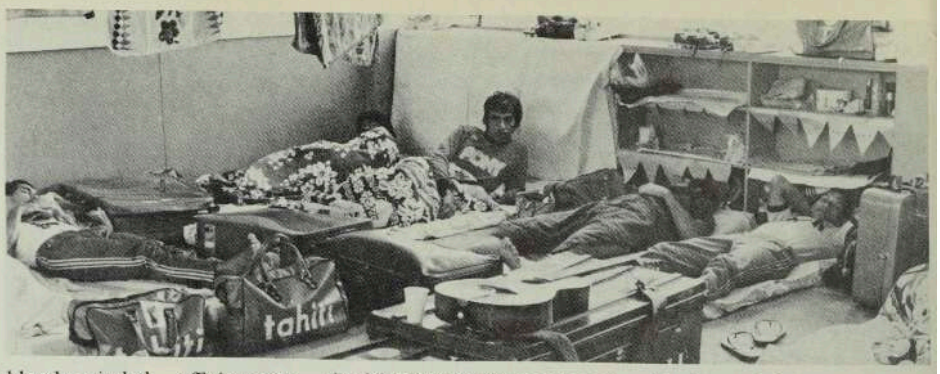
Perhaps the most niggling games issue – but one which aggravated only a few teams and individuals – was the question of eligibility. It was perhaps a measure of the bloody-minded officiousness which tends to characterise sports officials (especially of amateur bodies) worldwide, that an Islander could actually be prevented from competing in his own games.

Outstanding Tongan athlete Senitisi Latu, who had spent most of the previous year living in Melbourne, Australia, was barred on residential grounds from performing by the sheer cussedness of 16 of the 30 who voted at a Suva meeting of the games council. They fell back on rule 19 of the council's charter which, over the years, as a consequence of amendments, has become pure gobbledygook. I have read it. I have not understood it. I don't think it can be understood because I don't think it actually means anything intelligible. Before 1983 it must be wiped from the charter entirely and replaced by a ruling which:

- allows Island-born people, if they still hold any kind of Island nation or territory citizenship even if they are not resident in the Pacific, to compete in the games if selected for their national team; and
- allows expatriate residents of the Islands (that is people not born in the Islands) to compete as long as they satisfy a stated residential time requirement.

It should be as simple as that. And, for that matter, the Miriama Chambaults of the Pacific should be allowed to compete for the team of their nationality, if they wish, not the team of the nation in which, by force of circumstances, they find themselves living.

There really isn't much more to complain about. But from a journalist's viewpoint, most frustrating was the problem with competitors' names. I would have been able to tell you much more about what went on at the games if I had been able to spend less time identifying not just correct spelling of names, but which was a given name and which was a surname. Once again there was a lack of consistency. This matter needs serious consideration in organising committee deliberations before 1983. Athletics and swimming results returns to the media centre were not bad at all. But from most other sports there was a general disregard of the fact that in many Island nations, in terms of identification, the given name is more important than the family name, particularly in Melanesia. An initial for a given name is not good enough.




*French Polynesian soccer players . . . unimpressed by accommodation at a primary school in Suva's Samabula suburb.* Photo: Fiji Times

Robin Yarrow and visiting English athletics statistician Tony Isaacs, I am sure, would agree. Not only is it important that Island athletes improve their performances; it is important to know, accurately, who they are.

As for costs, before the games were under way the frightening figure of $F300 000 was being bandied about as the outstanding games debt. Things looked grim with early spectator numbers, including those at the opening ceremony, disappointing. But then, as events moved to a climax, the crowds began to roll in. On the day after the games closed, Stan Brown was able to report that while there would be 'no profit' it looked as if a 'break-even' point had been reached.

It's not cheap running games of any magnitude. Western Samoa's organisers would do well to bear this in mind – and utilise every day of the four years or so which they have before their big day.

## WHERE THE MEDALS WENT

| | G | S | B | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Caledonia | 33 | 43 | 26 | 102 |
| French Polynesia | 31 | 19 | 29 | 79 |
| Fiji | 22 | 16 | 24 | 62 |
| Papua New Guinea | 16 | 19 | 21 | 56 |
| Guam | 11 | 7 | 9 | 27 |
| Western Samoa | 10 | 11 | 6 | 27 |
| American Samoa | 4 | 1 | 7 | 12 |
| Cook Islands | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Tonga | 1 | 5 | 3 | 9 |
| New Hebrides | – | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Norfolk Island | – | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Wallis and Futuna | – | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Solomon Islands | – | – | 5 | 5 |
| | | | | 400 |

Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Tokelau and Tuvalu did not gain a medal.

## ATHLETICS

Fiji's magnificent new National Stadium, developed from the modest arena in which the South Pacific Games' first athletics events were staged in 1963, was given the respect it deserved. Games records fell all over the place but it would have been more

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*Five-gold-Alain Lazare – from 1500 metres to marathon – congratulates New Caledonia team mate Christele Barthelemy after her shock but brilliantly-deserved 1500 metre victory over Fiji favourite Rucila Radinibega.* Photo Ann Livingston

*They called her the 'flying housegirl'... New Caledonia's multi-medallist, Brigitte Hardel.* Photo: Anne Livingston

*Guam's Betty Boppart met enough red tape to make her gnash her teeth ... particularly when officials wouldn't let her compete in the men's marathon event. But they did relent to the extent of letting her start, in the dark, 80 minutes before the men on the last day of the games. And 26 miles 380 yards (for some reason the marathon remains imperial) and two hours 58 minutes 43 seconds later, fresh as a daisy, Betty had comfortably got inside the qualifying time for next year's big Boston marathon event in the United States.* Photo: Anne Livingston

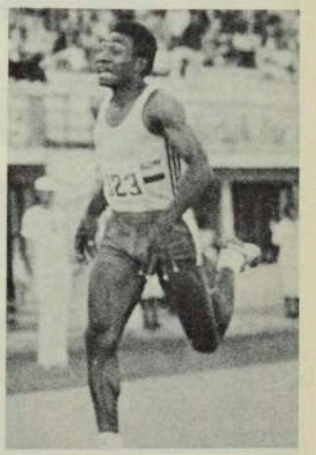
atisfying if there had been a greater spread of gold. However, the French domination of rack and field, in the long run, an do nothing but good for sland competition. Even in his games, the challenge from he super-fit, luxuriously-rained athletes of the French erritories spurred competitors rom elsewhere to give their verything to prove that, like lack, poor but independent is eautiful.

When time for reminiscing omes along, which will be the ames that will come to mind mong those who gave their all t the 25 000 capacity stadium n September 1979?

You really couldn't go past lain Lazare – not just the Marathon Man who romped ome in record time, seven inutes ahead of his nearest rival, but the man from New Caledonia who cleaned up four other gold medals from 1500 to 10 000 metres including the 3000 metres steeplechase and a silver in the 800 metres. A remarkable performance in any class.

- Or his team mate Brigitte Hardel who seemed to be in everything – golds for the 100, 200 and 400 metres and silvers in the 100 metre hurdles, long jump and the 4 x 400 metres relay.
- And then there was Jean-Claude Duhaze of French Polynesia who triple-golded with the shot put, discus and hammer.
- And New Caledonia's Yannick Talon for his long and triple jump firsts; and Paul Poaniewa who jumped high enough for the gold and did everything right for the pentathlon number one placing; and Miriama Chambault, the Fijian who hated winning her two golds – 100 metres and long jump – for the territory in which she now lives, New Caledonia; and Marie-Christine Sealeu of New Caledonia shot put and discus; and the indomitable, irrepressible Daniele Guyonnet of French Polynesia who romped home in the decathlon and soared up and away from everyone in the high jump.

These are just a few of the names we will remember from track and field 1979. Then there's Guam's Betty Boppart who set a games record in the 3000 metres but got the headlines for her pre-5am run over the marathon course which she completed inside the time to qualify for the Boston marathon in the US next April. They wouldn't let her run against the men. Veteran 1971 400-metres winner Samuela Yavala of Fiji donned his Papeete golden running shoes and raced to the 100 metres gold this time. If



*Papua New Guinea's Paiwa Bogela home free in the 400 metres hurdles... then he sprinted for a second gold over the same distance without the jumps.* Photo: Anne Livingston

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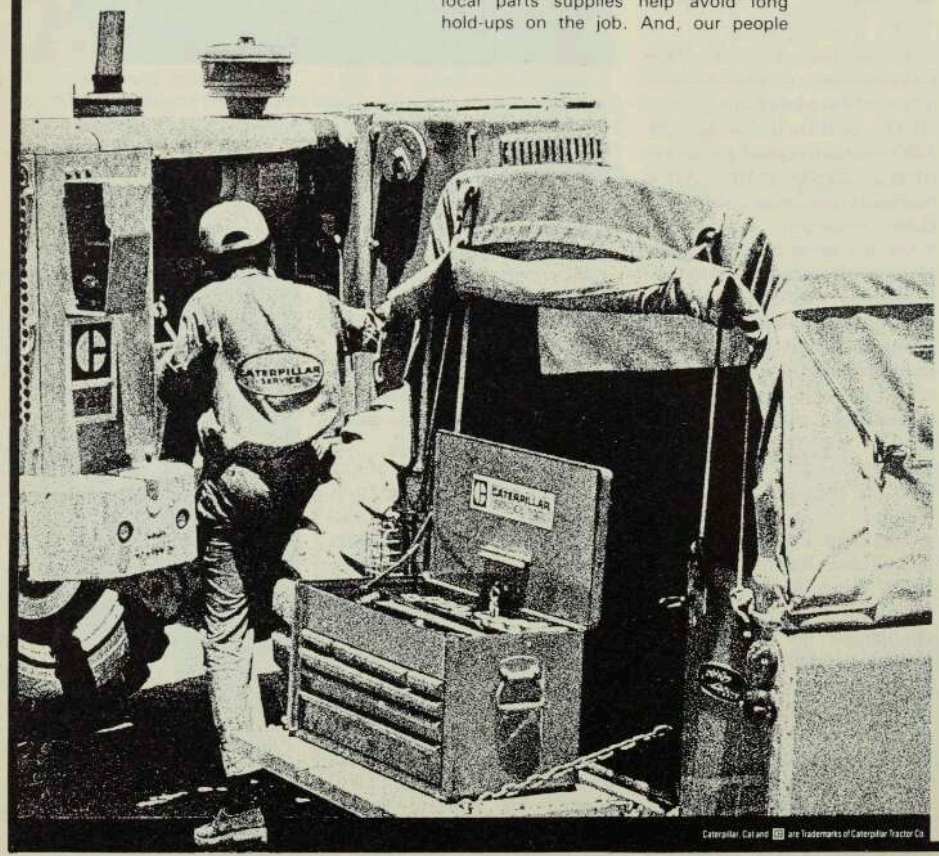


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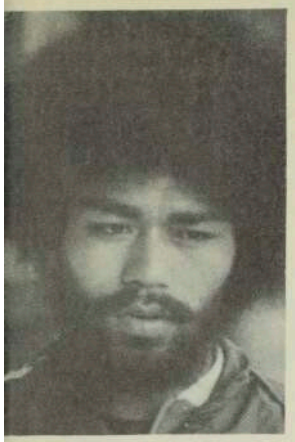

*Tonga's Sanitesi Latu . . . ruled out by a law which many say argues against itself if, in fact, it makes any sense at all. Rule 19 on eligibility needs wiping completely and replacing with something simpler, specific and sympathetic. For Sanitesi and spectators, officialdom's decision was a disaster.* Photo: Anne Livingston

He'd spent less time looking over his shoulder at New Caledonia's Joseph Wejieme he probably would have won in faster time than his 10.86 seconds.

Papua New Guinea's Paiwa Bogela nearly didn't make the games team – and then became the only athlete from the South Pacific's biggest nation to strike gold (twice) in track or field, taking out the 400 metres and hurdles over the same distance.

From a team viewpoint, athletics statistics make depressing reading for non-French competitors. Of the 22 men's individual and team events, 15 golds went to French-territories competitors, 10 to New Caledonia alone, the balance to French Polynesia. In the 15 women's events, nine golds went to New Caledonia and two to French Polynesia. Of all others only Fiji (3) and Guam enjoyed gold success in the women's events.

It doesn't matter which way you look at it, there seems to be little chance that French domination of track and field will continue for some years to come, even if multiple medallists like Lazare, Hardel and Duhaze call it a day.

Where does the difference lie? Probably not in dedication to training in the immediate run-up to the games. More likely a wide conbination of factors: diet (how those French Polynesians complained about the scientifically-selected food boxes handed out to all competitors); much longer preparation; quality training facilities; coaching techniques; and the almost fanatic Paris desire to convince Pacific neighbours that French is best.

Games successes can be bragged about just like the French territories' living standards statistics which we hear so much about. More power to France. France's stars can do nothing but good for sport in the Pacific. As pacemakers to improved performance, French colony performers are maintaining an impetus in Pacific athletics which could so easily be lost without them.

## SQUASH

It might have been a tighter competition if two of Fiji's top squash stars had been eligible to compete but residential qualifications prevented them. The result? A procession by PNG players to both team and individual golds with Phil Gertzel coming out on top of the pile. PNG's Peter Ealding, early favourite for the individual gold, was never at his best and ended up presenting only token opposition in the bronze play-off to Fiji's Winston Thomson.

Squash is not a cheap game and facilities Pacific-wide – apart from PNG where strong Australian influence has helped establish the game as a major sport for all races in several centres – do not suggest much of a change in the present state of play. This was the first time squash has been a games sport. Players from PNG, Fiji, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Guam, Norfolk Island and Western Samoa took part.

*Daniele Guyonnet of Tahiti didn't let this pentathlon slip worry her. She went on to repeat her 1975 gold medal performance.* Photo: Anne Livingston

## WEIGHTLIFTING

Western Samoa continued their domination taking six of 10 golds, with one each going to French Polynesia, PNG, New Caledonia and Fiji. Performances in the lighter weights showed some improvement on the 1975 Guam figures but in the heavier divisions lifts were down.

## JUDO

Only in the under 86 kg, over 95 kg and Open events was the French grip on Judo golds broken. Between them, New Caledonia and French Polynesia took out six of the nine events (eight individual and one team), the Polynesians

*The action and agony of Fiji's Miriama Chambault, performing on behalf of New Caledonia, her new home since the 1975 games. The damage wasn't permanent. Miriama went on to add the 100 metres, in record time, to her record-breaking long jump.* Photos: Anne Livingston

## GAMES GUIDE

An invaluable little book was available in Suva during the August-September South Pacific Games. It was produced by Robin Yarrow of Fiji in association with UK athletics facts and figures man Tony Isaacs as a 'complete record of South Pacific Games 1963-1975'. It was a job very well done.

With advertising helping to pay for it, Messrs Yarrow and Isaacs were hoping that, at $F1.50 a copy, it would sell briskly, proceeds going to the games fund. Unhappily, games followers seemed more interested in the present than the past and by the final two days of the games only about 1500 had been sold. It went on 'special' for the last day but many copies remain unsold.

It's a book well worth having not just for the statistically-minded but for anyone with a genuine interest in, and the wellbeing of, Island sports.

It's neatly presented, very easy to refer to, and literally stuffed with much more than just games historical data.

Sport is lucky to have a couple of enthusiasts like Yarrow and Isaacs around. It would be a shame if these two – who put in so many hours and coped so manfully with the 19 000 km which separated them during compilation – lost heart.

Among other outlets the handbook is available from Desai, Suva, and, soon, it will be obtainable from PIM's Sydney bookshop.




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playing second fiddle to New Caledonia which landed five gold, seven silver and three bronze.

French Polynesia's tally was one gold, one silver and eight bronze. Guam's Ricardo Blas in the over 95 kg and Open and Fiji's Viliame Takayawa in the under 86 kg events broke the monotony.

*Water babies Justine Macaskill of Fiji and Trudy Chang of Papua New Guinea . . . two golds apiece.* Photo: Fiji Times

## SWIMMING

Better than ever before was the verdict of technical head John Gledding. What else could he say? In every event the games record was broken. More important, said Gledding, was that when news got out about what was going on down at Suva's Olympic pool, swimming became a spectator sport too.

Men's team honours went French Polynesia's way with seven out of 11 golds. Henri Noble, three individual golds, got the nod as the best men's performer, but Guam's Hollis Kimbrough, also three golds, can look back with immense pleasure on the day he slashed eight whole seconds off the 400 metres freestyle record.

In the women's (?) events it was a much different story. Without a superb all-round performance by New Caledonia's Patricia Legras (three firsts) the French wouldn't have had a look-in on the individual gold market. But the question mark is provoked by water-babies Judy Macaskill of Fiji and Trudy Chang of PNG. Both 12, they took out two golds a piece. With Henri Noble, an 'old man' of 18, the swimming might as well be relabelled 'boys' and 'girls' with the 'men' and 'women' competing at their peril.

## VOLLEYBALL

With a blend of strict discipline, power play and individual brilliance, American Samoa methodically wrested control of men's volleyball, a sport which has been dominated in every games since 1963 by French teams. In 1963 and 1966 French Polynesia were volleyball kings; in 1969, 1971 and 1975 honours went to New Caledonia.

Only in their first game, coincidentally against the team they were to thrash in the final, New Caledonia, did the Samoans drop a set. After that it was 3-0 right through to the gold medal. But the fighting spirit – which, as usual, marked French territories' performances in all sports – was there to the end in the men's final. Trailing 15-6, 15-4, New Caledonia fought every inch of the way to a 15-11 third set defeat. French Polynesia had little trouble disposing of Guam 3-0 for the bronze.

In women's volleyball, French Polynesia returned to the throne, having been edged out in the 1975 games by New Caledonia after taking the gold in 1966, 1969 and 1971. (Women's volleyball was not played in the 1963 games.) New Caledonia were victims – 3-1.

In an unbeaten run, French Polynesia's women dropped only two sets.

American Samoa met much sterner opposition from Fiji in the play-off for the bronze before getting up 3-2.

Visiting volleyball official from New Zealand, Joseph Ang, described the men's standard as 'quite pleasing' and, in comparison with the women's showings, of a higher standard. He felt that the pool system – often criticised for forcing a likely silver winner into a bronze situation – had not worked against the teams on this occasion in either men's or women's competition. American Samoa, New Caledonia and French Polynesia stood out clearly from the rest in the men's competition, he said, while in the women's competition New Caledonia and French Polynesia were clearly the tops with American Samoa some distance back in third place.

Ang paid special tribute, in the women's competition, to Guam's 'small girls who played so well' and Tuvalu's girls for their courage in facing up to teams of much higher standards. He gave full marks for organisation.

## HOCKEY

When Fiji romped home 4-1 against Papua New Guinea in the play-off for semi-final places it seemed the final would be a formality. The only question unanswered was who would miss out on a medal in this four-cornered contest – Western Samoa or Solomon Islands – such was the chasm between the standards of the top and bottom two.

As it turned out, Western Samoa proved too good against Solomons for the bronze and Fiji horrified their supporters before scrambling to a 2-1 golden victory over PNG after trailing 1-0 at half time.

It's up to hockey to establish itself Pacific-wide or miss out on future Island and South Pacific Games. Pacific hockey associations would be better to look to staging their own periodic competitions. It seems they intend to.

## NETBALL

Netball is to women's basketball what rugby union is to rugby league. Statements like that are likely to invite a punch in the face but it is a fact that league and women's basketball have benefited enormously over the years by recruiting from union and netball respectively. In the Islands, union is barely affected by league – apart from those players who have been enticed away by Britain and Australia – but netball will always see a drain to women's basketball. But the stars keep coming and Fiji, after behind-the-scenes drama, looked to schoolgirl Lusiana Delana for the big effort in overcoming Cook Islands in the match which decided the gold.

The decider was much more clear-cut than the thriller between the two teams almost a week earlier which led to a Cooks protest. At full time in that match Fiji were leading 41-39 but Cooks claimed that the end had come 90 seconds early – and won their point with competition officials. They needn't have bothered. The re-match saw Fiji rub in their superiority with a comfortable 45-35 margin to take the gold. Papua New Guinea took the bronze.

A visiting umpire said she had seen some 'very good netball but it doesn't last'. Fiji and Cooks were clearly the best teams followed some way behind by PNG – but there were 'no others'.

This was the first competition since 1966 in Noumea when Cooks topped the competition. In 1969 in Port Moresby PNG fielded a side and, there being no competition, was awarded the gold.

*This time the good little 'uns beat the good big 'uns . . . Fiji's Mea Waqairawai tries to put the lid on PNG star Martha Tahija but it was PNG who struck gold.* Photo: Fiji Times

## BASKETBALL

Pacific Island basketball is grouped along with New Zealand and Australia in the Oceania zone for Olympic competition but, according to visiting technical officials, it will be some years before any Island national team can expect to give either Australasian side a run for its money in the competition for an Olympic place. But Australasia is doing its bit to push standards across the Pacific. As well as getting coaches into the region it is also working on ways to get foreign teams – particularly from the United States – which undertake tours in Australia and New Zealand to drop in for games with top Island basketballers.

A technical official from




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New Zealand, Pat Neville, who assisted in coaching the Solomon Islands women's team, gave this assessment of the state of basketball play in the Pacific: a top-rank of five teams (Guam, Tahiti, American Samoa, PNG and, with reservations, Fiji), with New Caledonia having 'dropped back a bit' in relation to the top teams, and then a long gap to Solomon Islands, Nauru, Northern Marianas and Western Samoa.

There could be no complaints by either men or women in the final distribution of medals. Guam confirmed their ranking as top Island group but were kept on their toes by a talented French Polynesian combination before taking out the final 113-106 while American Samoa edged out Papua New Guinea for the bronze.

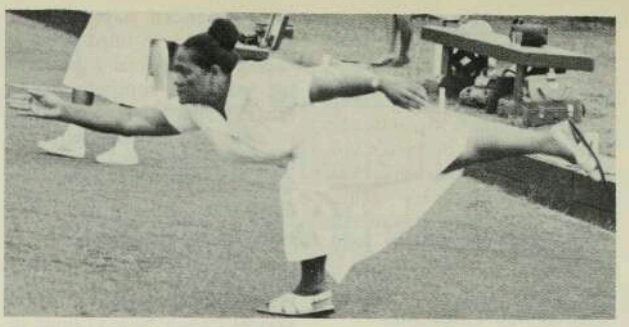
The women, as usual, played a purer if less dynamic basketball than the men. There was no doubting the rights of PNG and Fiji to battle out the final. However this proved something of a disappointment after a stirring earlier encounter between these teams which went into extra time before PNG made a winning break.

The final saw the shorter PNG players cleverly outwit the comparative Amazons of Fiji. When Tina Hazelman was conned into fouling herself off five minutes from time Fiji might as well have thrown in the towel. Piling on the pressure and penalty points, PNG were well clear at the end, 78-65.

But watch out for Fiji's girls in 1983. There's a wealth of teenage talent in the side, with Hazelman, if she can resist the urge to mix it with the opposition, and Julie Apted, the pick of the bunch. PNG's was a fine team effort with Cecilia Mondumi, Kaia Kapa and Martha Tahija the spearheads.

## LAWN BOWLS

The 'British' game, played for the first time, attracted five starters – Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Western Samoa, Cook Islands and Norfolk Island – but there are hopes that Solomon Islands will become interested. There's even talk of a French connection in the not-too-distant future.



*It's bowls – not ballet. But style like this, by Laufili Faraimo of Western Samoa who played in the winning triples combination, makes a mockery of those who say bowls is for the oldies.* Photo: Fiji MinFor

This year honours were well spread, all competitors taking home at least three medals, Fiji with four golds in their tally of six and PNG with two golds in a total of seven. Men's singles top honours went to PNG's Tom Menton, but general acclaim judged Fiji's Maraia Lum On as the overall star with an impressive singles victory and a pairs gold shared with Willow Fong.

## CRICKET

Tonga probably are still wondering how they came to topple mighty Papua New Guinea in a game which had an amazing 10 LBW decisions. Set only 91 to win PNG crumbled before Vakavelo Kolotau's medium pacers to a 17-run defeat.

And Tonga are still wondering how they came to be demolished in the semi-final by New Hebrides after an unbeaten run. But that's limited-over cricket. One wonders if it is necessary for cricket to be on the South Pacific Games agenda. It is a spectacle in itself and would attract much bigger crowds if staged outside of the games.

Fortunately for PNG the Tonga match was the first of the competition and it had time to rally itself to a semi-final placing against Fiji, the only serious opposition. In the semi PNG's players had to hold their breath as Fiji battled gamely to within 20 runs of the target 198.

The final, against New Hebrides, was a formality with PNG overhauling the underdogs' total of 53 with the loss of only one wicket.

The play-off for the bronze found Fiji struggling again, this time against Tonga who had hit up a formidable 183 for the loss of six wickets. At one stage Fiji were seven down for 160 but tail-enders saved the day, the host side earning the bronze with eight wickets down.

Western Samoa, Tuvalu and New Caledonia have a long way to go before they will be able to dent the medallists' armour. Perhaps, by 1983, if cricket sneaks onto the Apia games list – which it shouldn't – New Caledonia's cricketing girls will have taught their men a googly or two.

*Fiji's women took most of the honours in table tennis but not top gold . . . singles winner Luana Trafton of French Polynesia gives the ball a bit of stick in an early round.* Photo: Fiji Times

## TABLE TENNIS

French domination in the men's events continued with New Caledonia playing second fiddle to French Polynesia, everyone else being also-rans. However, Fiji's all-round depth in the women's matches enabled them to retain superiority in the teams event, an honour it has enjoyed since 1971. There was also gold for veteran Fiji campaigners Akisi Renner (a competitor since 1963) and Laisa Naivalulevu in the women's doubles, an event they won at Guam in 1975.

Tahiti's Victor Lau was in everything, systematically disposing of New Caledonia's Roger Lao Yan in the singles, and teaming with Felix Lieou Kui in the doubles and women's singles champion Luana Trafton in the mixed doubles to take out those golds.

## TENNIS

A double turn-up highlighted the French-dominated tennis competitions at Suva's magnificent five new all-weather Victoria Park hardcourts. When New Caledonia's 1975 singles gold medallist Gérard Winter went down to French Polynesia's Philippe Rauzy in a three-hour thriller in the final of the teams event, their singles re-encounter was awaited with intense interest. And, for a moment, it seemed Winter was to regain his crown when he romped to a 6-2 first set win. But Rauzy then cleaned him up in the next two sets. Tennis is still markedly a French preserve but its capital has moved from Noumea to Papeete.

Of the tennis golds only one did not go back to Papeete – the men's doubles title which, predictably, went to Noumea.

## YACHTING

Yachting golds in the previous games always went to the host country – PNG in 1969, French Polynesia in 1971, Guam in 1975. But this year hosts Fiji were not in the hunt. 'World class' was one experienced sailor's description of the performance of French Polynesia's crewmen in the seven Hobie Cat 16 races.

Gold winners, French Polynesia I (J. and N. Salmon), won four of the seven races and placed second in the other three. Silver winners, French Polynesia III (D. Arnould and G. Sachet) won two races, placed second twice, third once and fifth twice. New Caledonia I (A. Mazoyer and N. Cale) took the bronze for consistency, placing second twice, third three times and fourth twice. Papua New Guinea, overall fourth, came on strong toward the end of the racing, winning Race 7 and placing third in Race 1, which was



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re-run as the final event after being abandoned earlier because no crew completed the course within the allowed elapsed time.

## SOCCER

French criticism of the pool draws for soccer before the games started seemed, by the time the semi-finals were reached, to have some justification. In a first semi-final thriller French Polynesia and New Caledonia matched each other move for move. The Tahitians, rather fortunately, won 3-2 and it looked as if New Caledonia had been unjustly relegated to bronze status. The performances of Fiji and Solomon Islands in the second semi-final did nothing to change this thinking. In an exciting but scrappy game Fiji got up 2-0 in extra time. Goals count but one got the feeling Solomon Islands would have provided better final opposition for French Polynesia.

As it turned out, New Caledonia did nothing in their play-off with Solomons to suggest their superb performance against French Polynesia was anything more than a flash in the pan. Apart from a precise execution of the offside trap – which for some reason the Solomons' forwards never countered – New Caledonia forfeited all claims to any kind of medal, submitting meekly to a 3-1 pounding.

In the final which followed, before a crowd estimated at around 20 000, there was little doubt as to which team was superior, even though Fiji held the Tahitians to a draw until 10 minutes into the second half. It was a case of French discipline and method against a hopeful, physical, driving team of Fiji individuals. That 55-minute goal which set French Polynesia on the path to deserved victory was the first Fiji had conceded in the whole tournament, an indication of how much was owed to a dour, brickwall defence for the host country's place in the final.

## GOLF

For a while it looked like a clean Papua New Guinea sweep of the team events but a bright start by PNG's women was not maintained and individual gold medallist Kim Young spearheaded American Samoa's gold-winning team effort. PNG's men never looked back and were still going away from the field in the final round.

In the men's individual event it was a case of the master outmastered when teenager Kundi Umba tied with the man he used to caddy for, Phil Frame, and then went on to beat him at the fourth hole in a play-off.

## BOXING

The finals line-up had Western Samoans jumping – eight in with a golden chance. But, in the words of boxing director Hector Hatch, the 'Western Samoans fought their hearts out in the semis while the others reserved themselves'. Of those eight Western Samoans only three struck out successfully for gold.

Stan Brown, chairman of the games organising committee and retiring president of the Fiji Amateur Boxing Association, summed it up this way: 'Like all finals, the boxers performed less well in the finals ... At the end of 10 days of competition they are tired, they hurt, they're bruised. You always get inferior boxing in the finals ...'

Boxing at this games, according to Hatch, was much more rugged, a little less scientific. Observing that even in the Olympics it is the aggressive boxer who usually comes out on top, Hatch said he thought some coaches, with little time to bring their men along, had concentrated on making the most of their natural abilities as fighters.

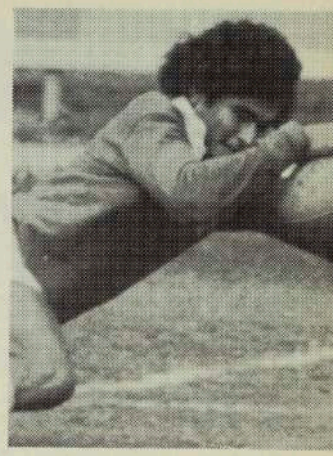
Hatch's pick of the bunch were Western Samoa's Tanalai Folasi (welterweight) for his combination of technical skill and aggression, and Fiji's Joe Nitiva (light welterweight) who 'picked his punches beautifully and is a devastating hitter'. Nitiva needed only one punch in each of his first two fights, and then bided his time in the final against Western Samoa's Tuasiui Poto, not wasting a blow.

Hatch reckons the best boxer of the whole bunch, Anthony Naidu of Fiji, did himself out of the gold against American Samoa's Douglas Westbrook by forgetting his skills and fighting too aggressive a bout.

While a track man might thrive on daily competition, a boxer needs time to recuperate and this factor vindicates a growing feeling that the games are too long, both from financial and spectator interest viewpoints. Stan Brown believes the way around this would be for the number of boxers allowed to compete in, say, an eight-day games, to be limited, resulting in fewer bouts in the run to the final.

The final gold count in the boxing showed a fairly even distribution of medals over the 11 divisions – Western Samoa three, Fiji, PNG and New Caledonia two each and American Samoa and French Polynesia one each.

*The writing was on Fiji's Josefa Nivita – and on the wall for Tuasiui Poto of Western Samoa – in the final of the light-welterweight event.* Photo: Fiji Times



*Tonga's Fakahau Valu presses home the leather to seal his country's only gold.* Photo Fiji Times

## RUGBY

Fiji's players will want to forget the 1979 final. But it will be much harder for them than the 20 000-plus crowd who politely sat through a thoroughly forgettable game. Bravely, next day, the Fiji press talked of how much possession Fiji enjoyed, particularly in the second half, and how it should have won handsomely if statistics were a guide. No one mentioned that it was a turgid, messy final, completely out of character with the brand of football the world has come to expect from Fiji and Tonga. The result was right – 6-3 to Tonga (converted try against a penalty goal, both in the second half). The only redeeming feature? Tonga's dedicated defensive work, made easier by Fiji's ineffective penetrative tactics.

Much more interesting was New Caledonia's performance in the play-off for the bronze. Word was before the comp that New Caledonians had come only to learn the game. Suddenly they were in the semis and, after a thrashing from Tonga, it was a game with Western Samoa for third. At full time they found themselves 9-8 in front of a Samoan side which had, three days earlier, missed out on a final place when Fiji scored a try after normal time had elapsed but the ball had been kept alive. New Caledonia's bronze should prove a great boost for the game back in Noumea.

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## SOUTH PACIFIC GAMES

*PNG's Nettie Elisha (15) in practice*

# THE MEDAL WINNERS

American Samoa.....(AS)
Cook Islands.....(C)
Fiji.....(Fij)
French Polynesia.....(FP)
Guam.....(G)
New Caledonia.....(NC)
New Hebrides.....(NH)
Norfolk Island.....(Nor)
Papua New Guinea.....(PNG)
Solomon Islands.....(S)
Tonga.....(Ton)
Wallis and Futuna.....(WF)
Western Samoa.....(WS)
Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Northern Marianas, Tokelau and Tuvalu competed but did not gain medals.
GR = Games record.

## ATHLETICS

### MEN

**100 metres**
1. Samuela Yavala (Fiji) 10.86 sec
2. Joseph Wejieme (NC) 10.86
3. Joe Leota (WS) 11.02
Record: J. Pothin (NC) 10.6 sec Suva 1963.

**200 metres**
1. Joseph Wejieme (NC) 22.12 sec
2. Patrice Manuel (FP) 22.47
3. Inoke Bainimoli (Fij) and and Joe Leota (WS) 22.52
Record: J. Bourne (FP) 21.6 sec semi-final Tahiti 1971.

**400 metres**
1. Paiwa Bogela (PNG) 48.73 sec
2. Herve Lestrade (FP) 49.33
3. Taniela Racule (Fij) 49.73
Record: S. Yavala (Fij) 47.8 sec Tahiti 1971.

**800 metres**
1. Ilimo Daku (Fij) 1 min 54.12 sec
2. Alain Lazare (NC) 1:55.62
3. Charlie Oliver (S) 1:56.00
Record: P. John (PNG) 1:54.1 Tahiti 1971.

**1500 metres**
1. Alain Lazare (NC) 3 min 54.38 sec (GR)
2. Usaia Sotutu (Fij) 3:59.97
3. Ian MacKenzie (PNG) 4.01.29

**5000 metres**
1. Alain Lazare (NC) 14 min 47.30 sec (GR)
2. Jean-Michel Boulanger (NC) 15:26.30
3. Tau John Tokwepota (PNG) 15:28.80

**10 000 metres**
1. Alain Lazere (NC) 32 min 00.90 sec (GR)
2. Shiri Chand (Fij) 32.21.8
3. Denis Alcade (NC) 32:30.10

**Marathon**
1. Alain Lazare (NC) 2 hr 30 min 57 sec (GR)
2. Batum Makon (PNG) 2:37:48
3. Tau John Tokwepota (PNG) 2:40:42

**3000 metres steeplechase**
1. Alain Lazare (NC) 9 min 22.3 sec (GR)
2. Usaia Sotutu (Fij) 9:28.1
3. Ian MacKenzie (PNG) 9:36.9

**110 metres hurdles**
1. Sakaraia Tuva (Fij) 15.26 sec
2. Samuela Konataci (NH) 15.28
3. Lucien Brillant (FP) 15.41
Record: P. Tuipolutu (Ton) 14.6 Tahiti 1971.

**400 metres hurdles**
1. Paiwa Bogela (PNG) 53.19 sec
2. Joe Roden (Fij) 54.18
3. Saimoni Jioji (Fij) 55.12
Record: P. Tuipolutu (Ton) Tahiti 1971.

**High jump**
1. Paul Poaniewa (NC) 2.21 metres (GR)
2. Clement Poaniewa (NC) 2.11
3. Pierre Leontieff (FP) 1.94

**Pole vault**
1. Stanley Drollet (FP) 4.20 metres
2. Alipeti Latu (Ton) 3.70
3. Niulolo Prescott (Ton) 3.70
Record: S. Drollet (FP) 4.40 Tahiti 1971.

**Long jump**
1. Yannick Talon (NC) 7.02 metres
2. Armand Welepa (NC) 7.00
3. Paul Pirigau (S) 6.98
Record: A. Moore (Fij) 7.66 Guam 1975

**Triple Jump**
1. Yannick Talon (NC) 15.39metres
2. Peiwa Waea (PNG) 14.70
3. Nowell Mamau (S) 14.70
Record: Y. Talon (NC) 15.42 Guam 1975

**Shotput**
1. Jean-Claude Duhaze (FP) 17.08 metres
2. Henry Smith (WS) 15.94
3. Martial Bone (NC) 14.50
Record: A. Beer (NC) 18.07 Guam 1975.

**Discus**
1. Jean-Claude Duhaze (FP) 50.30 metres (GR)
2. Martial Bone (NC) 48.16
3. Henry Smith (WS) 48.14

**Hammer**
1. Jean-Claude Duhaze (FP) 53.70 metres (GR)
2. Frederic Cassier (NC) 46.38
3. Martial Bone (NC) 45.84

**Javelin**
1. Jean-Paul Lakafia (NC) 64.44 metres
2. Polotine Mulliloto (WF) 63.46
3. Sosefo Tini (NC) 62.25
Record: Lolesio Tuita (WF) 73.2 Guam 1975

**Decathlon**
1. Paul Poaniewa (NC) 6584 points (GR)
2. Alipeti Latu (Ton) 6191
3. Lucien Brillant (FP) 5778

**4x100 metres relay**
1. Fiji (Penasio Cerecere, Joe Roden, Samuela Yavala, Inoke Bainimoli) 41.86 sec
2. French Polynesia (Yvon Allain, Errol Ferriol, Herve Lestrade, Patrice Manuel) 42.30
3. Western Samoa (William Fong, Simaun Simi, Joseph Keil, Joe Leota) 42.83
Record: French Polynesia 41.8 Tahiti 1971.

**4x400 metres relay**
1. Fiji (Taniela Racule, Mosese Waqanabete, Joe Logavatu, Ilimo Daku) 3 min 16.94 sec (GR)
2. PNG (Wavala Kali, Tony Aiam, Janos Suagotsu, Paiwa Bogela) 3:18.36
3. Solomon Islands (Geoffrey Dimanima, Aaron Hitu, Frank Hana, John Waokahi) 3:19.35

### WOMEN

**100 metres**
1. Brigitte Hardel (NC) 12.01 sec (GR)
2. Miriama Chambault (NC) 12.37
3. Naomi Polum (PNG) 12.40

**200 metres**
1. Brigitte Hardel (NC) 24.68 (GR)
2. Naomi Polum (PNG) 25.07
3. Miriama Chambault (NC) 25.39

**400 metres**
1. Brigitte Hardel (NC) 57.02 (GR)
2. Alena Waqasiwa (Fij) 58.51
3. Liku Galala (Fij) 59.37

**800 metres**
1. Make Liku (Fij) 2min 22.15sec
2. Janice Jiroru (PNG) 2:22.74
3. Gisung Ngalau (PNG) 2:22.85
Record: M. Liku (Fij) 2:20.85 Guam 1975.

**1500 metres**
1. Christelle Barthelemy (NC) 4min 49.04sec (GR)
2. Rusila Radinibeqa (Fij) 4:51.39
3. Janice Jiroru (PNG) 4:53.54

**3000 metres**
1. Betty Boppart (G) 10min 27.8sec (GR)
2. Christele Barthelemy (NC) 10:48.1
3. Akakoromaki Matepi (C) 11:06.00

**100 m hurdles**
1. Miriama Chambault (NC) 14.8sec (GR)
2. Brigitte Hardel (NC) 14.91
3. Leitaou Essaou (NH) 15.68

**High Jump**
1. Daniele Guyonnet (FP) 1.75 metres
2. Loain Pierrez (NH) 1.58
3. Denise Kacirek (NC) 1.58
Record: D. Guyonnet (FP) 1.78 Guam 1975.

**Long Jump**
1. Miriama Chambault (NC) 5.7 metres (GR)
2. Brigitte Hardel (NC) 5.60
3. Laurence Napoleon (NC) 5.29

**Shot put**
1. Marie-Christine Sealeu (NC) 13.08 metres (GR)
2. Nagali Teahiu (FP) 12.03
3. Daniele Guyonnet (FP) 11.90

**Discus**
1. Marie-Christine Sealeu (NC) 45.78 metres (GR)
2. Sandra Bordes (PNG) 39.46
3. Vinaina Drauniniu (Fij) 38.92

**Javelin**
1. Mereoni Vibose (Fij) 46.94 metres (GR)
2. Georgette Paouro (NC) 45.48
3. Moniha Fiafialoto (WF) 43.96

**Pentathlon**
1. Daniele Guyonnet (FP) 3625 points (GR)
2. Miriama Chambault (NC) 3323
3. Jeanne Liliord (NH) 3022

**4x100 metres relay**
1. New Caledonia (Odile Mevin, Brigitte Hardel, Kathy Farrugia, Laurence Napoleon) 48.19 sec (GR)
2. Fiji (Anaseini Uate, Gusuivalu Reapi, Sainiana Tukana, Emmaline Bennion) 49.35
3. New Hebrides (Leitaou Essaou, Anna Lemas, Nesbeth Meta, Maya Leeman) 49.43

**4x400 metres relay**
1. Fiji (Anaseini Uate, Make Liku, Liku Galala, Alena Waqasiwa) 3 min 57.97 sec (GR — new event)
2. New Caledonia (Brigitte Hardel, Odile Mevin, Grazielle Moutry, Karen Parage) 4:01.67
3. PNG (Gisung Ngalau, Linda Marere, Naomi Polum, Janice Jiroru) 4:03.01

## SWIMMING

(Games records were set in all events — men and women.)

### MEN

**100 metres backstroke**
1. Henri Noble (FP) 1 min 02.62 sec
2. David Zimmerman (G) 1:06.25
3. Gordon Petersen (Fij) 1:08.16

**100 metres butterfly**
1. Henri Noble (FP) 1 min 03.20 sec
2. Daniel Berdichewsky (FP) 1:03.97
3. Eri Anderson (G) 1:04.58

**100 metres breaststroke**
1. Ronald Bonnet (FP) 1 min 12.53 sec
2. Jean Christophe Mouren (NC) 1:15.34
3. Geoff Burke (G) 1:16.00

**100 metres freestyle**
1. Hollis Kimbrough (G) 56.88 sec
2. Henri Noble (FP) 57.07
3. Gil Verlaguet (NC) 58.47

**200 metres freestyle**
1. Hollis Kimbrough (G) 2 min 01.43 sec
2. Henri Noble (FP) 2:01.45
3. Gil Verlaguet (NC) 2:04.19

**200 metres breaststroke**
1. Ronald Bonnet (FP) 2 min 41.83 sec
2. Jean-Christophe Mouren (NC) 2:45.69
3. David Murphy (PNG) 2:45.79

**200 metres individual medley**
1. Henri Noble (FP) 2 min 19.98 sec
2. David Zimmerman (G) 2:24.82
3. Jean-Christophe Mouren (NC) 2:25.74

**400 metres freestyle**
1. Hollis Kimbrough (G) 4 min 20.25 sec
2. Gil Verlaguet (NC) 4:20.50
3. Henri Noble (FP) 4:22.70

**1500 metres freestyle**
1. Gil Verlaguet (NC) 17 min 06.91 sec
2. Hollis Kimbrough (G) 17:45.39
3. Henri Noble (FP) 17:56.62

**4x100m freestyle relay**
1. French Polynesia 3 min 53.88 sec
2. Guam 3:56.20
3. New Caledonia 3:58.71

**4x100m medley relay**
1. French Polynesia 4 min 17.35 sec
2. Guam 4:25.88
3. Fiji 4:42.08

### WOMEN

**100 metres backstroke**
1. Carolyn Dalby (PNG) 1 min 11.10 sec
2. Trudy Chang (PNG) 1:14.33
3. Dawn Edwards (PNG) 1:14.34

**100 metres freestyle**
1. Lydia Lambert (G) 1 min 04.27 sec
2. Patricia Legras (NC) 1:04.46
3. Heather Hagadron (G) 1:05.39

**100 metres butterfly**
1. Trudy Chang (PNG) 1 min 11.16 sec
2. Carolyn Dalby (PNG) 1:11.88
3. Elizabeth Ysrael (G) 1:12.71

**100 metres breaststroke**
1. Justine Macaskill (Fij) 1 min 22.75 sec
2. Mini Eria (FP) 1:24.08
3. Patricia Legras (NC) 1:24.19

**200 metres breaststroke**
1. Justine Macaskill (Fij) 2 min 58.91 sec
2. Patricia Legras (NC) 2:59.72
3. Cathy Ysrael (G) 3:00.16

**200 metres freestyle**
1. Patricia Legras (NC) 2 min 16.19 sec
2. Yolaine Saminadin (NC) 2:18.12
3. Elizabeth Zenone (FP) 2:20.40

**200 metres individual medley**
1. Trudy Chang (PNG) 2 min 36.78 sec
2. Patricia Legras (NC) 2:39.66
3. Vaoa Verave (PNG) 2:40.09

**4x100m medley relay**
1. New Caledonia 5 min 16.90 sec
2. PNG 5:02.65
3. Guam 5:03.12

**400 metres freestyle**
1. Patricia Legras (NC) 4 min 41.23 sec
2. Yolaine Saminadin (NC) 4:41.74
3. Cathy Zenone (FP) 4:52.04

**4x100m medley relay**
1. New Caledonia 5 min 02.34 sec
2. PNG 5:02.65
3. Guam 5:03.12

**800 metres freestyle relay**
1. Patricia Legras (NC) 9 min 38.58 sec
2. Yolaine Saminadin (NC) 9:47.77
3. Cathy Zenone (FP) 10:04.41

**4x100m freestyle**
1. Guam 4 min 20.60 sec
2. PNG 4:23.98
3. French Polynesia 4:26.49

**4x200m freestyle relay**
1. Guam 9 min 29.36 sec
2. French Polynesia 9:31.98
3. New Caledonia 9:32.76

## BOXING

**Light-flyweight**
1. Zopha Yarawi (PNG) pts
2. Feomaia Liu (WS)
3. Roger Tongnira (FP)
(Only three competitors.)




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**Flyweight**
1. Jean Wayuo (NC) pts
2. Moleli Neti (WS)
3. Asesela Wanaisi (Fij) and Bernard Ipautsi (PNG)

**Bantamweight**
1. Hubert Apeang (FP) pts
2. Romeo Ape (WS)
3. Pita Cama (Fij) and Jean-Claude Outyout (NC)

**Featherweight**
1. Douglas Westbrook (AS) pts
2. Anthony Naidu (Fij)
3. Moses Ririan (PNG) and Edmond Smith (NC)

**Lightweight**
1. Pelema Aukuso (WS) pts
2. Exley Rawor (NH)
3. James Hasop (PNG) and Sowane Raicebe (Fij)

**Light-welterweight**
1. Josefa Nitiva (Fij) pts
2. Tuasiui Poto (WS)
3. Titi Christian (PNG) and Eric Apeang (FP)

**Welterweight**
1. Taualai Folasi (WS) pts
2. Taniela Fifita (Ton)
3. Sefo Laupapa (AS) and Sitiveni Kirisimasi (Fij)

**Light-middleweight**
1. Samu Uipo (WS)
2. Velese Paupau (AS)
3. Lorima Niumataiwalu (Fij) and Michel Manafenuaroa (FP)

**Middleweight**
1. Michael Rau (PNG) pts
2. Ngaiohni Ape (NC)
3. Charles Maitere (FP) and Livai Vakaloloma (Fij)

**Light-heavyweight**
1. Kamisese Vaubula (Fij) pts
2. Fini Sani (Ton)
3. Kevin Henderson (NH) and Lemi Mareko (AS)

**Heavyweight**
1. Tomasi Watemoa Rehe (NC) pts
2. Taumaloto Loi (WS)
3. Nena Maco (FP) and Alphonse Wakore (PNG)

## WEIGHTLIFTING
**MEN**

**52 kg**
1. A. Massin (FP) (snatch 70, jerk 87.5) 157.5 kg
2. Niautous (NC) (65, 90) 155

**56 kg**
1. B. Leungwai (WS) (82.5, 110) 192.5
2. S. Gutuhau (NC) (75, 100) 175

**60 kg**
1. A. Leungwai (WS) (87.5, 107.5) 195
2. Regly Tokana (PNG) (82.5, 107.5) 190

**67.5 kg**
1. A. Faletutulu (WS) (95, 135) 230
2. S. Limu (NC) (100, 130) 230
3. M. Eneli (WS) (90, 120) 210

**75 kg**
1. T. Kimala (PNG) (105, 135) 240
2. V. Uria (WS) (100, 132.5) 232.5
3. K. Yakopo (PNG) (90, 125) 215

**82.5 kg**
1. Cheung (FP) (105, 150) 245
2. Kuki Alo (WS) (105, 137.5) 242.5
3. Lemo Selenino (NC) (100, 132.5) 232.5

**90 kg**
1. P. Wallwork (WS) (122.5, 142.5) 265
2. M. Mexico (PNG) (105, 135) 240
3. Selefen (NC) (100, 125) 225

**100 kg**
1. Huch Emu (WS) (115, 155) 270
2. T. Pimatarioa (FP) (100, 140) 240

**110 kg**
1. Q. Raddock (Fij) (105, 155) 260
2. E. Terurai (FP) (85, 110) 195

**Over 110 kg**
1. V. Masoe (WS) (117, 142.5) 260
2. Tahai (FP) (100, 120) 220
3. K. Sako (WF) (90, 105) 195

## JUDO
**Under 60 kg**
1. S. Pouillen (NC)
2. P. Croute (FP)
3. G. Yau (FP) and C. Pascua (NC)

**Under 65 kg**
1. A. Vandange (NC)
2. F. Aichieri (NC)
3. W. Lucas and P. Lucas (FP)

**Under 71 kg**
1. D. Reiatua (FP)
2. M. Oper (NC)
3. P. Lecomte (NC) and J. Ravatudai (Fij)

**Under 78 kg**
1. R. Chantreux (NC)
2. E. Armien (NC)
3. J. Kircher (FP) and B. Lopin (FP)

**Under 86 kg**
1. Viliame Takayawa (Fij)
2. P. Briand (NC)
3. M. John (FP) and J. Wainiqolo (Fij)

**Under 95 kg**
1. J. Audiffren (NC)
2. L. Jacquot (NC)
3. A. Norel (FP)

**Over 95 kg**
1. R. Blas (G)
2. D. Briand (NC)
3. P. Briand and O. Vaurasi (Fij)

**Open**
1. R. Blas (G)
2. J. Audiffren (NC)
3. J. Siguenza (G) and Viliame Takayawa (Fij)

**Team**
1. New Caledonia
2. Guam
3. French Polynesia

## GOLF
**MEN**

**Team**
1. PNG (913)
2. Fiji (927)
3. American Samoa (947)

**Individual**
1. Kundi Umba (PNG) 306
2. Phil Frame (PNG) 306
3. Frank Lefiti (AS) 310

(Umba won on fourth hole in play-off)

**WOMEN**

**Team**
1. American Samoa (666)
2. PNG (682)
3. Fiji (687)

**Individual**
1. Kim Young (AS) 324
2. Anna Dunn (Fij) 339
3. Custidio Vai

## YACHTING
1. FP I (J. and N. Salmon)
2. FP III (D. Arnould and G. Sachet)
3. NC I (A. Mazoyer and N. Cale)

## VOLLEYBALL
**MEN**

**Semi-finals**
American Samoa 3, Guam 0
New Caledonia 3, French Polynesia 0

**Final**
American Samoa 3, New Caledonia 0

**Third**
French Polynesia 3, Guam 0

**WOMEN**

**Semi-finals**
New Caledonia 3, Fiji 0
French Polynesia 3, American Samoa 1

**Final**
French Polynesia 3, New Caledonia 1

**Third**
American Samoa 3, Fiji 2

## BASKETBALL
**MEN**

**Final**
Guam 106, French Polynesia 103

**Third**
American Samoa 103, PNG 101

**WOMEN**

**Final**
PNG 78, Fiji 65

**Third**
French Polynesia 80, New Caledonia 47

## SOCCER
**Semi-finals**
New Caledonia 2, French Polynesia 3
Fiji 2, Solomon Islands 0 (after extra time)

**Final**
French Polynesia 3, Fiji 0

**Third**
Solomon Islands 3, New Caledonia

## RUGBY UNION
**Semi-finals**
New Caledonia 3, Tonga 58
Fiji 16, Western Samoa 13

**Final**
Tonga 6, Fiji 3

**Third**
New Caledonia 9, Western Samoa 8

## CRICKET
**Semi-finals**
PNG (198 for 9) beat Fiji (178)
NH (101) beat Tonga (64)

**Final**
PNG (56 for 1) beat NH (53)

**Third**
Fiji (186 for 9) beat Tonga (182 for 6)

## SQUASH
**MEN**

**Team**
1. PNG
2. Fiji
3. NC

**Individual**

**Final**
Phil Gertzel (PNG) beat Harvey Morton (PNG) 9-4, 10-8, 9-6

**Third**
Winston Thompson (Fij) beat Peter Ealding (PNG) 9-0, 9-3, 9-0

## HOCKEY
**Semi-finals**
PNG 6, Solomon Islands 0
Fiji 6, Western Samoa 1

**Final**
Fiji 2, PNG 1

**Third**
Western Samoa 3, Solomon Islands 1

## NETBALL
**WOMEN**
Gold: Fiji
Silver: Cook Islands
Bronze: Tonga

## TABLE TENNIS
**Men's singles**

**Final**
Victor Lau (FP) beat Roger Lao Yan (NC) 21-12, 21-18, 21-16.

**Third**
Henri Wo (NC) beat James Lau (FP) 21-13, 21-14, 21-14

**Men's doubles**

**Final**
Victor Lau and Felix Lieou Kui (FP) beat Roger Lao Yan and Henri Wo (NC) 17-21, 21-16, 21-16, 21-17.

**Third**
Philippe Uti and James Lau (FP) beat Nigel Yee Joy and Stephen Sang (Fij) 21-16, 21-16, 21-17

**Mixed doubles**

**Final**
Victor Lau and Luana Trafton (FP) beat Henri Wo and Uarlina Wo (NC) 17-21, 21-13, 21-8, 21-14

**Third**
Roger Lao Yan and Anna Rabenjoro (NC) beat Felix Lieou Kui and Eleen Tetahio (FP) 22-20, 19-21, 21-19, 21-13

**Women's singles**

**Final**
Luana Trafton (FP) beat Akisi Renner (Fij) 21-11, 21-17, 21-18

**Third**
Laisa Naivalulevu (Fij) beat Marlina Ali (NC) 22-20, 18-21, 21-13, 18-21, 21-19

**Women's doubles**

**Final**
Akisi Renner and Laisa Naivalulevu (Fij) beat Luana Trafton and Chantal Koleon (FP) 22-20, 14-21, 21-17, 21-15

**Third**
Marlina Ali and Annick Turi (NC) beat Vui Kila and Gena Kivalahu (PNG) 18-21, 21-9, 21-12, 21-16.

## TENNIS
**Men's singles**

**Final**
P. Rauzy (FP) beat G. Winter (FP) 2-6, 6-3, 6-4

**Third**
C. Chonvant (FP) beat C. Benson (Fij) 6-2, 6-2

**Men's doubles**

**Final**
G. Winter and M. Ledru (NC) beat F. Tuione and P. Tuitupou (Ton) 6-3, 6-2

**Third**
Rick Johnson and Peter Grindley (PNG) beat L. Grundler and A. Dabuae (N) 4-6, 7-5, 6-2

**Women's singles**

**Final**
V. Luta (FP) beat J. Vongy (FP) 6-3, 1-6, 6-2

**Third**
V. Vanna (FP) beat G. Davey (Fij) 6-1, 6-3

**Women's doubles**

**Final**
V. Vanna and J. Vongy (FP) beat R. Cao and P. Fickett (G) 6-4, 6-1

**Third**
A. Onno and L. Godden (PNG) beat G. Davey and R. Fong (Fij) 2-6, 6-3, 6-2

**Mixed doubles**

**Final**
J. Vongy and Mottet (FP) beat G. Davey and F. Williams (Fij) 6-2, 6-3

**Third**
R. Cao and J. Cepeda (G) beat E. Winter and W. Wamo (NC) 4-6, 6-3, 8-6

**Men's team**

**Final**
French Polynesia 2, New Caledonia 1

**Third**
Tonga beat PNG

**Women's team**

**Final**
French Polynesia 3, Western Samoa 0

**Third**
Guam 2, PNG 1

## LAWN BOWLS
**MEN**

**Singles**
1. PNG (Tom Menton)
2. Western Samoa (Feta Kirisome)
3. Norfolk Island (Keith Turton)

**Pairs**
1. Cook Islands (Teanua Kamana, Tupui Henry)
2. Western Samoa (Feta Kirisome, Falevi Petana)
3. Norfolk Island (Lyle Hutchinson, Keith Turton)

**Triples**
1. Fiji (Peter Fong, Ram Harakh, Sean Patton)
2. PNG (Fred Daniels, Esekia Takaru, Tau Nancie)
3. Norfolk Island (Bill Adams, Norm Lecren, Dan Yager)

**Fours**
1. Fiji (Peter Fong, Kevin Perry, Ram Harakh, Sean Patton)
2. Norfolk Island (Bill Adams, Lyle Hutchinson, Norm Lecren, Dan Yager)
3. PNG (Albert Barakeina, Esekia Takarn, Alfred Daniels, Tau Nancie)

**WOMEN**

**Singles**
1. Fiji (Maraia Lum On)
2. PNG (Margaret Mitchell)
3. Cook Islands (Ramona Ash)

**Pairs**
1. Fiji (Maraia Lum On, Willow Fong)
2. PNG (Piri Kennedy, Margaret Mitchell)
3. Cook Islands (Tungane Pokoati, Ramona Ash)

**Triples**
1. Western Samoa (Lemafoe Porter, Josephine Hunt, Lufilli Faraimo)
2. PNG (Maggie Worri, Rose Kambul, Betty Glassey)
3. Fiji (Chandra Singh, Theresa Hughes, Filo O'Meagher)

**Fours**
1. PNG (Piri Kennedy, Maggie Worri, Rose Kambul, Betty Glassey)
2. Cook Islands (Tungane Pokoati, Makiru Hole, Tepaeru Short, Lou Graham)
3. Fiji (Chandra Singh, Willow Fong, Theresa Hughes, Filo O'Meagher)




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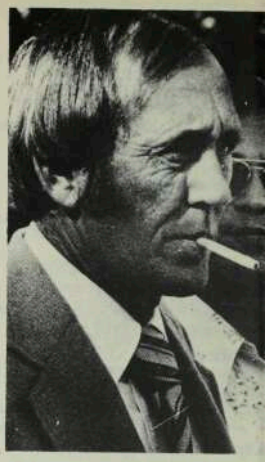

# At last: The wash-up of the Cooks' conspiracy trial

*The Cook Islands' long-drawn conspiracy trial drama is over – bar some final shouting from Sir Albert Henry, convicted at the trial, who is appealing against a three-year ban on any political activity on his part imposed by trial judge Mr Justice Beattie. The complex tale is pulled together by PIM staff correspondents, and by Margie McIlroy and Karen Garner-Williams writing from Rarotonga.*

The celebrated Cook Islands conspiracy trial ended on August 20 with a fizzle and not the anticipated big bang. It didn't take months, as people had predicted, but just three days of court sittings to come to a decision. And Sir Albert Henry, Cook Islands premier for 13 years until last year, didn't go to gaol.

Sir Albert, with New York businessman Finbar Kenny, and Kenny's agent in the Cook Islands, James W. Little, pleaded guilty to charges of having conspired in a scheme to defraud the state of nearly $350 000 early last year.

'You have placed yourself above the democratic process and let down your people,' Mr Justice Beattie, told Sir Henry in fining him $200 on each of two counts of conspiracy.

For a breach of the Public Monies Act, Sir Albert was fined $1000 and order to pay $2000 towards the high costs of the prosecution (at least $120 000).

Mr Justice Beattie also asked him to give a written assurance that he would not stand as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly or offer himself for any other political office in the Cook Islands for three years.

Finbar Kenny was fined $200 for his part in the conspiracy and ordered to pay $60 000 towards court costs.

Jim Little, manager of the Philatelic Bureau, was fined $150 on the conspiracy charge and ordered to pay $750 towards court costs. Little was also ordered to sign a political non-involvement assurance.

Geoffrey Henry, Leader of the Opposition, and Max Turner, former advocate-general, were discharged on charges of conspiracy, but Henry was fined $500 for a breach of the Public Monies Act, and Turner was ordered to pay $300 costs on that charge, but was not convicted.

Mr Apenera Pera Short, former deputy premier, had his case – a charge of breaching the Public Monies Act – dismissed, and the court did not proceed with a charge of conspiracy.

Sir Albert won't be giving the assurance to the court about non-involvement in politics. He has been granted an appeal to the Supreme Court against this condition, which is expected to be heard in Auckland in October. It would appear that despite his age, 73, the unofficial leader of the Cook Islands Party still has political aspirations for a return to power.

Defence lawyers, in their submissions, said that Mr Kenny had probably committed the most expensive error of judgment in living memory – his mistake having cost him nearly half a million dollars in fines and restitution, not to mention his personal legal fees and travel expenses. Most of these costs were imposed by the US Government (see later).

Jim Little was portrayed as a man who was simply absorbed into an inevitable stream of events without the strength of purpose to resist.

In discharging Messrs Henry and Turner on the conspiracy charges, Mr Justice Beattie said there was no evidence which showed conclusively that either had dishonest criminal intent, or that they knew for sure that the money which was used to finance the fly-in voter aircraft had come from the Philatelic Bureau.

He said although the two defendants were fully involved with the arrangements for the fly-in voters, he accepted that they both believed that the money was coming from Finbar Kenny personally, not from public funds.

The extraordinary events that led up to this final trial began early in 1978 when Sir Albert, then the premier, called a snap general election. Plans were discussed in cabinet to obtain planes to fly in Cook Islands voters from New Zealand so that the government would retain power.

Finbar Kenny, who as long ago as 1965 had entered into a contract with the government to organise the sale of Cook Islands postage stamps, the government to receive 50% of the profits, offered his support for this undertaking.

Support was in the form of $337 000, eventually used to pay Ansett Airlines of Australia for charter flights to bring in Cook Islands voters. The voters brought Sir Albert Henry's Cook Islands Party back to power early last year. But the Leader of the Opposition, then Dr Tom Davis, challenged the electoral results in court with the result that the fly-in votes were discarded and the government removed from office.

It was alleged that the money used was in fact government money – the property of the Philatelic Bureau – and this resulted in the various charges which have now been dealt with.

The trial was adjourned four times since it was first called in December 1978. One of the adjournments was for the prosecution to prepare evidence for extradition proceedings against Finbar Kenny. While the extradition order went ahead, the United States Justice Department got into the act, and Kenny International Corporation, based in New York, was

**The personalities photographed at court. Left, Charles Turner, former Advocate-General, Geoffrey Henry, former Finance Minister, Hugh Henry (son of Sir Albert and not involved in the proceedings) and former Premier Sir Albert Henry. Centre, Finbar Kenny. Right, Jim Little, Kenny's agent in the Cooks. Photos, Bob Wallace and Barry Baqule.**

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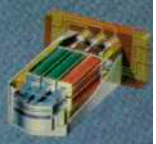

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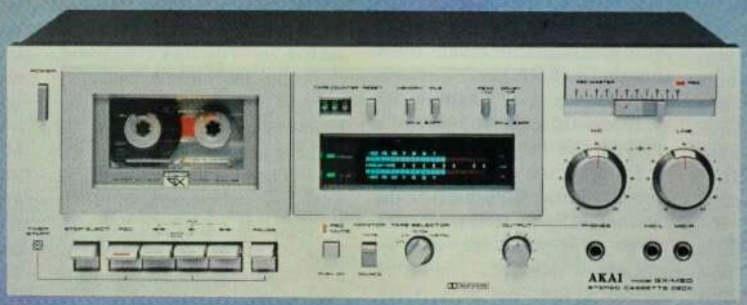

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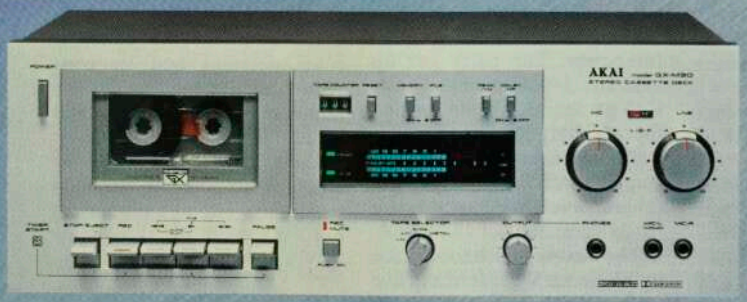

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charged, in July this year, with a criminal violation of the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, 1977. Judge John Penn fined the corporation $US50 000.

As part of a plea-bargaining agreement with the US Justice Department, Finbar Kenny agreed to appear voluntarily in Rarotonga and also to make restitution of the $337 000 to the Cook Islands Government, on condition that the Justice Department bring no further charges against Kenny.

Now that the dramatic events of the last 18 months are almost over, Cook Islanders still seem reluctant to put aside what has been their main topic of conversation.

Reactions to the court decision have been predictable: the CIP is jubilant at the discharge of Messrs Short and Henry, and many Democrats appear outraged at Mr Justice Beattie's decisions. Government ministers were conspicuously absent from a cocktail party hosted by the judge at his Rarotonga residence shortly after the trial ended.

The government has announced it will re-examine its contracts with the Cook Islands Philatelic and Numismatic Bureau. The Premier, Dr Davis, has said he has been critical of the existing contracts over a considerable period and believes they were drawn up in a highly secret manner. This seems to contradict his earlier statements that his government emphatically wished to retain the stamp contracts with Finbar Kenny.

Some of the questions that are being asked publicly are, if Geoffrey Henry and his colleague Apenera Short hadn't been able to deduce what was going on, by what right were they in office?

And why did Finbar Kenny get involved in a conspiracy with so little to gain and so much to lose? And was Sir Albert Henry really the villain, or is there another story to come out?

And the biggest question of all is, what is the government going to do with the $337 000 it has been reimbursed? Maybe, it's thought, the potholes in the road will be mended at last.

## AS YOU WERE IN W SAMOA?

Western Samoa's Prime Minister Tupuola Efi appears to have survived the biggest crisis of his relatively brief but impressive political career after four crucial by-elections on August 18, writes James Tully from Auckland. Tupuola supporters had to win three of the four seats if he was to secure a majority in the legislative assembly and so remain prime minister. The situation won't be settled until the assembly next sits, but he can probably do no worse than 24 of the 47 votes.

Tupuola will be hoping that the by-elections have ended an unexpectedly difficult six months which have seen him hanging on grimly to power.

As the February election approached he anticipated no serious threat to his position. After almost three years as prime minister he had established himself as a forceful, energetic young leader with considerable *mana* in the South Pacific region. Tupuola was confident of retaining his seat and then the support of a majority of his fellow MPs.

But February brought some shocks. More than half of the former MPs were thrown out. Then, opponents in the assembly formed Western Samoa's first political party, the United Human Rights Protection Party, to make a play for power. The party put up veteran politician Va'ai Kolone against Tupuola when the assembly met to choose a prime minister in late March. Tupuola won the battle but not the war when he scraped home by 24 votes to 23.

The next skirmish took place in the electoral court where five unsuccessful candidates sought to have the results in their constituencies overturned. Bribery and treating were alleged in all but one case. Chief Justice Nicholson, a New Zealander, caused a stir in early May when he upheld the allegations in four cases and declared void the results in the appropriate seats. By-elections were ordered. Tupuola supporters had held three of the seats.

In what has been called an 'historic' decision he attempted to draw a dividing line between *fa'a Samoa* and bribery. He ruled there was proven evidence of corrupt practices involving four of the successful candidates and three of those who had filed petitions. Several criminal cases for electoral bribery followed. On the basis of the chief justice's decision others could be prosecuted too.

Tupuola was left with 21 supporters, including the Speaker, and Va'ai Kolone 22, with the by-elections pending.

Tupuola avoided a no-confidence motion by not convening the assembly for the normal June session to debate the supplementary estimates. He took no risks by staying in Apia to keep on top of the situation rather than attending the South Pacific Forum in Honiara in early July.

The opposition responded with a petition to the Head of State Malietoa Tanumafili II asking for Tupuola's removal, claiming he lacked majority support in the assembly. The head of state said he would not make a decision until after the by-elections. During this crisis, Tupuola had remarkably little to say. But he broke his self-imposed silence on July 20 with a 30-minute radio broadcast to the people.

He discussed the electoral court decision and its consequences. He said he felt the number of criminal charges should be restricted, or a new election held. That was the scene when the by-elections took place. Tupuola supporters needed to hold the three seats they had won in February.

The one opposition seat went to the government when Mapuilesua Pelenato polled 93 votes to Leota Pita's 82. The government held two other seats, but lost the Safata seat when Muliagatele Vena could only muster 133 votes to Pule Lameko's 244. Muliagatele was one of those convicted on criminal charges for electoral bribery. He was fined a total of $WS1550.

## SOMARE WINS — AGAIN

For the third time in 13 months, the Papua New Guinea Prime Minister, Mr Michael Somare, survived a no-confidence vote in parliament in September, writes Angus Smales in Port Moresby.

He won by 63 votes to 34 — a better margin than in either of the earlier challenges. The opposition mounted the no-confidence move against Mr Somare, nominating its leader, Mr Iambakey Okuk, as the new prime minister. Under the PNG constitution any motion of no-confidence in a prime minister must nominate his successor.

The mover of the motion, Deputy Opposition Leader Galeva Kwarara, told parliament that there was mounting distrust of the entire Somare government over its management, attitudes and ability. He accused the government of being unable to create a climate for full employment, and of failing to carry out resolutions passed by parliament. He alleged that the government had failed to come to grips with a mounting rate of crime and lawlessness, and he accused it of mismanagement of public funds.

Most observers had not seen Mr Somare in any danger before the vote. But because of the fluid nature of the party system in PNG, and the often emotional reaction to immediate situations, no-confidence motions remain something of a lottery. The result of the vote suggests that Mr Somare continues to have a fairly strong personal backing, although his government as a whole is going through a period of bitter criticism.

Under the PNG system, parliament itself holds a direct vote to elect (or depose) a prime minister. This makes the personal standing of a prime minister in parliament as important as party numbers, because bloc alignments frequently occur across party lines.






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## ACCIDENTS ON MORUROA

*Marie-Thérèse and Bengt Danielsson, in Papeete, summarise reports in the Paris daily* Le Matin *about recent nuclear events in French Polynesia. Meanwhile, PIM reports on the reactions of the owners of the Palmyra Atoll, south of Hawaii, to a US Government offer to buy the atoll so it can store nuclear waste on it.*

The most sensational revelation made by *Le Matin* is that Moruroa has for some time been used not only for underground nuclear tests, but also for detonation experiments carried out in concrete bunkers *on the atoll's surface.* These experiments release unknown quantities of the most lethal of all radio-active substances, plutonium, which has a half-life of 24 000 years.

Previously, the bunkers had been sealed and abandoned at the end of each experiment. But, 'for economy reasons', it was decided early in July to decontaminate and re-use the latest chamber built on the coral rim. The inside walls were plastered with paper drenched in acetone, which supposedly would dissolve the plutonium released by the detonation device. Special filters were installed in all openings in the walls, to 'capture' the plutonium before it escaped into the air.

The deadly experiment took place, according to schedule, on July 6. What happened next must be attributed largely to faulty instructions and human error. Six 'decontaminators' entered the bunker soon after the experiment. One of them decided, or had orders, to enlarge a hole in a metal plate. The boring machine he used for this purpose caused a spark which ignited the gas still filling the chamber. The first man in the team was killed instantly by the intense heat (1500 to 1800°C). Another had his chest crushed by a door thrown off its hinges by the blast and died soon afterwards. The remaining four were all badly burnt. Both dead and injured were immediately flown to Paris. At the same time another 40 'decontaminators' arrived from Paris. They had to undertake the hopeless task of cleaning up the whole atoll which, by now, had received an unknown amount of radio-active fall-out from the plutonium cloud emerging from the death chamber.

Most of the above information was obtained by *Le Matin* reporters Jean Darriulat and Jean-Charles Rosier in a Paris hospital from the injured 'decontaminators' who, knowing themselves to be near death, broke the secrecy rule imposed by the French army. Not so the official army spokesmen who, despite the clamour from the French press and the vehement protests of the elected representatives of the Polynesian people, have refused to furnish any information on the accident, except to claim that it was 'chemical' and not 'nuclear', obviously hoping by this means to allay the fears aroused by that word in these post-Harrisburg days.

The second accident on Moruroa two weeks later was, like the Harrisburg events, exactly of the sort that the technicians have sworn could never happen. As it was being lowered down the shaft drilled on the rim of the atoll a nuclear bomb got stuck before it reached the bottom. Unable to dislodge it for further descent, technicians decided to explode it anyway on July 25. As a result of this blast at an 'abnormal' depth underground, a tidal wave developed which washed over the atoll, overturned vehicles and injured half a dozen workmen and service personnel. As it spread through the Tuamotu group, the wave caused considerable damage to buildings on nearby Marutea, where the French owner, multi-millionaire Jean-Claude Brouillet, runs a pearl farm.

Responding to these disastrous events, the Territorial Assembly of French Polynesia on August 17 carried a resolution demanding: 1) the immediate establishment of a local committee of inquiry, whose main task would be the securing of affidavits from Polynesian workmen, and investigation of the circumstances surrounding the accidents of July 6 and 25; 2) the despatch to Tahiti of a team of civilian, impartial, French and foreign radio-biologists which would visit all islands in French Polynesia in order to carry out all necessary technical and medical examinations, and take all samples they deem necessary; the assembly also requested the establishment of a permanent radiation laboratory in French Polynesia, likewise staffed by impartial and competent professional men.

Its resolution concluded: 'If no satisfactory answer to these requests, and/or to those made by such a committee of inquiry have been received within a month, we, the elected representatives of the territory, reserve the right to take appropriate actions.'

**Palmyra from the air. It's not for sale. Sydney Morning Herald photo.**

## REFUSAL ON PALMYRA

The *Sydney Morning Herald* of August 21 banner-headlined a report on its front page: '"Paradise" is not for sale'. The story below quoted a Mr Dudley Fullard-Leo of Honolulu saying on behalf of his family, owners of the atoll:

'Palymra is totally unsuited to the disposal or storage of nuclear material. We are opposed to the proposal because of the environmental risks it would pose to the Pacific area.

'It is an extremely high rainfall area with heat, humidity and corrosive salt-laden winds – we have trouble storing anything there. Palmyra's waters feed three equatorial currents, two of which are known to flow west and the other flows east. They are rich in tuna and every other type of edible fish.'

Speaking not only for himself but for the joint owners, his brothers Leslie and Ainslie, Mr Fullard-Leo replied to the reporter's question, 'Was an offer of $18 million that easy to refuse?' with the words: 'Oh, very easy. We would not permit such a thing to happen. We could not, for environmental reasons do such a thing. Let me make it clear. Palmyra is not and has not been for sale.'

The father of the Fullard-Leo brothers, Mr Leslie Fullard-Leo, was born in Sydney in 1864, and settled in Hawaii in 1915 after pursuing his fortune in South Africa and Canada. He and his wife, South African-born Ellen, bought Palmyra in 1922 from Judge Henry E. Cooper, who had acquired it in 1911 on the strength of rumours of buried Inca treasures. The Fullard-Leos tried to develop Palmyra for copra, but the early plantations failed. The Fullard-Leo brothers point out that despite earlier claims that the atoll was uninhabited, there are in fact about 25 residents on it now, once again trying to develop a copra plantation.

*See* Travel *section, p 27.*




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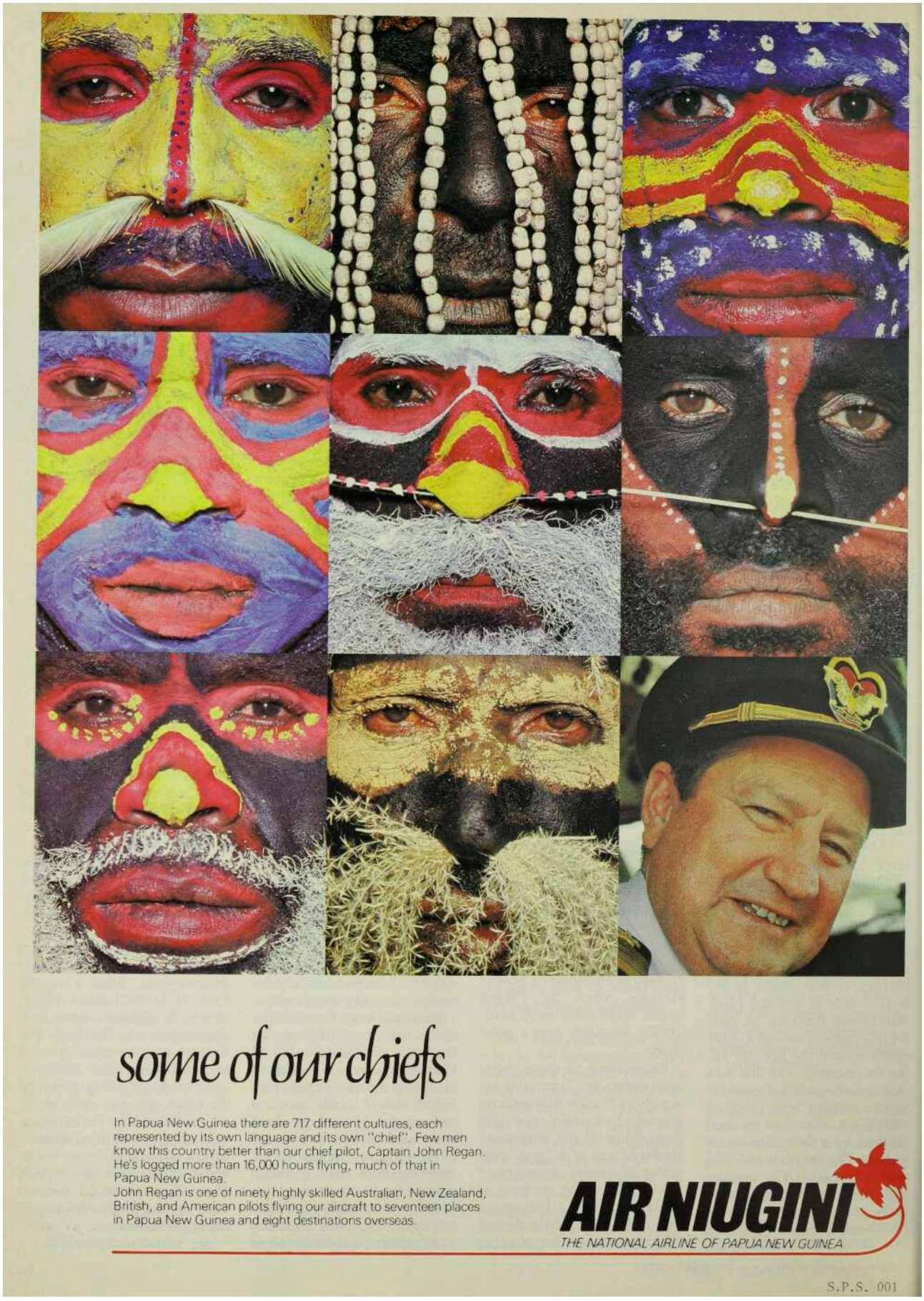
some of our chiefs
In Papua New Guinea there are 717 different cultures, each represented by its own language and its own "chief". Few men know this country better than our chief pilot, Captain John Regan. He's logged more than 16,000 hours flying, much of that in Papua New Guinea.
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TRAVEL

*When I first went to Suva, at the end of World War II, the place to stay was certainly the Grand Pacific Hotel, the most prestigious hotel in the South Pacific Islands, supposedly built after the style of the equally exalted Galle Face Hotel in Colombo, writes Judy Tudor.*

# FIJI HOTELS: OH, FOR ROAST BEEF & 2 VEG.

It was owned by the Union Steam Ship Co and usually run by one of its ex-pursers or chief stewards, ensuring that transfer from ship to shore was painless. Tariff was 17/6 a day, equivalent in terms if not in value to $1.75 today, and included all meals and morning tea delivered shortly after dawn by a bare-footed Indian servant. At those daily rates it was just one shilling (or 10c) less than the cost of a glass of house wine, red, white or rosé, at the Steak House of today's most prestigious Fiji hostelry, the Regent, near Nadi.

Time has, indeed, marched on.

In those far-off days, when one travelled out of Suva around Viti Levu, one stayed at a Ragg hotel – at Sigatoka, Nadi, Lautoka, Tavua, Ba or Rakiraki – and these cost considerably less than the GPH, provided substantial breakfasts and lunches and exotica like roast beef and two veg, caramel custard or steamed pud for dinner.

At night, in GPH or elsewhere, you slept shrouded in mosquito net, without benefit of fans or air-conditioning, lulled or irritated as the case might be by the natural noises of the night, frogs, crickets, or the snores of the guest next door.

No hotel had a band or swimming pool; the place where you ate was called a dining room and not a restaurant and was lit as brilliantly as the local power supply or the pub's own generator could contrive so that you actually could see what you were eating. The waiters were Indian, in white pants and long white coats, with coloured sashes and little round white hats.

Then Sir Hugh Ragg built his first *bures* at Korolevu, the beginning of resort hotels for Fiji; the 1952 hurricane blew down the old Club Hotel in Suva and a new Club rose to take its place at the corner of Victoria Parade and Gordon Street, with innovations like air-conditioners in the bedrooms and a ballroom on the roof, while Barry Philp resuscitated the Mocambo, the old thatch and bamboo US army club on Nadi airport.

It was some years before he moved the name away from the airport and built the first stage of the current model on the hill, and by this time Fiji tourism was on its way, government-encouraged and looking north to the mighty US dollar, then rejoicing in the name of 'hard currency', instead of south to Australian and New Zealand £s, still hitched to the restrictive Sterling bloc.

Hotels thereafter began to spring up like tropical mushrooms. Navita Investments built the motel-type Outrigger beyond Suva's GPH; Colin Philp produced Tradewinds at the other end of the city limits; the USS Co sold the GPH to Singapore interests who gave the Old Girl a pink bedroom block, 'modern' as opposed to 'colonial', and a swimming pool, while Australian Travelodge, Burns Philp and UK Trust Motels went one better next door with Suva Travelodge. Pan American pilots bought Mocambo from Barry Philp, who had already built the original Reef Lodge at Korotogo.

Castaway Island became the first of the get-away-from-it-all resorts on the islands off Nadi/Lautoka. Fijian-owned Yanuca Island, 13 km from Sigatoka was joined to the

**Right, Suva's Grand Pacific in days of Union Steam Ship ownership, was probably the best known hostelry in the South Pacific. It's long since had a variety of competition. Below, the first bures at Sir Hugh Ragg's Korolevu Hotel, beginning of Fiji's resort hotels. These were later destroyed by arsonists.**

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mainland by a causeway and on it The Fijian set a pattern for future Fiji resorts. Meantime, Mocambo was joined on neighbouring Nadi hilltops, first by Tanoa then by Travelodge, with Gateway at the airport gates and a whole string of lesser establishments along the road to Nadi Town.

In the wet zone of Viti Levu, Toberua resort came into being on an offshore island and a consortium of big names in the international travel business started to plough up acres of swamp at Deuba to create Pacific Harbour with, eventually, its beachside Beachcomber Hotel on the site of a ramshackle predecessor of the same name built in the fifties for the crew making the film *His Majesty O'Keefe*, and lingering on as a weekend retreat for Suva-ites.

Among the more socially important, each hotel in its turn became the place to go, only to be eclipsed in its turn by something newer, if not always better. In Fiji the hotel business rarely remains static for long, so mid-1979 finds Suva minus its Club Hotel, closed some time ago, with the building to be turned into a bank; no Ragg now operates a hotel; the parts of the famous chain were sold off or leased individually, a fact that probably keeps the late Sir Hugh turning in his grave.

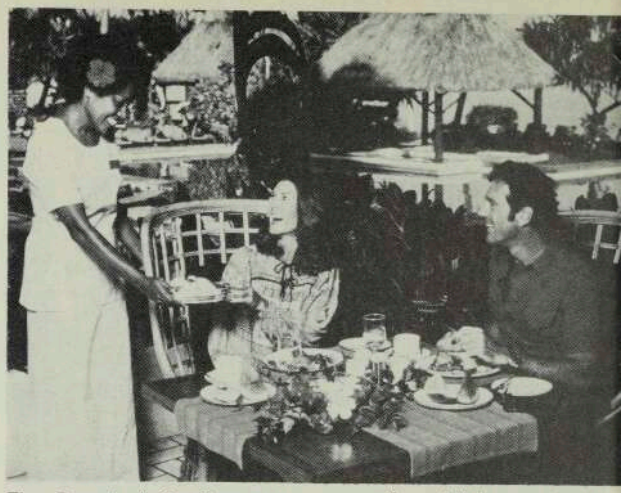
Castaway Island resort in the Mamanucas has been joined by others on the islands of Nadi and Lautoka, with more a-building for what seem like Fiji's best satisfied customers.

At The Fijian guests keep circulating through Qantas package tours, ferried there and back four times weekly on their so-called Funjets, but Naviti Investments finds itself in financial strife through its resort on the coast between Korotoga and Korolevu; and current top of the heap, Fiji hotel-wise, is the four-year-old Regent at Denarau Beach, a couple of kilometres from Nadi town. It was built by an organisation that had imagination as well as finance – 10 years ago most locals who thought they knew the area would probably have dismissed this flat sand-and-silt island, now joined to the mainland by a short bridge, as a useless piece of real estate consisting largely of mud, mangroves and mosquitoes.

Landscaping, water and climate have now turned it into a tropical garden which half hides the scattered bedroom blocks, duplex bungalows and the huge reception, dining and entertainment area with its arcade of shops.

Attached on the outskirts is a John Newcombe tennis ranch which currently can't be adding much to that pro's income. It is, after all, a long way to go from any direction for a game of tennis, and probably lacks a solid backstop of tennis-playing locals to provide basic income. Overseas hopefuls who want to settle in for intensive coaching by the resident pro (not Newk) would need to be fairly well-heeled as accommodation at the Regent is not cheap. However, hope springs eternal, and plans are in hand for additional all-weather courts.

The hotel is attractive and, as its publicity blurb says, even luxurious although below the level of the plush joints, American-frequented, in the West Indies. It has atmosphere,



**The Regent, "attractive, even luxurious, with food served in three shades of stygian gloom".**

food, served in three shades of stygian gloom: subdued electricity in the snack bar, shaded candles in the main restaurant and small hurricane lanterns in the Steak House which purports to be (I think) something salvaged from a mythical shipwreck.

It has lavish pool facilities, several resident groups of guitar-playing Fijians, two *mekes* a week and firewalking on Wednesdays. Nadi climate provides the sunshine, most of the time. In short, in Fiji terms, several jumps ahead of being f.a.q.

Nonetheless, a new establishment from the Hyatt stable being built beyond Korolevu has already thrown down the gauntlet to the Regent and promises to do its best to steal some of its thunder.

To the outsider viewing the Fiji hotel resort scene, the economics of the business remain largely a mystery. Capital cost of establishment is now high, maintenance worse, and staff wages several times more than they were a decade ago. Customers, moreover, still come largely from Australia and New Zealand, the great flood of Americans never yet having eventuated. Fiji's periods of tourist glut and famine therefore conform generally to traditional holiday periods in her nearer and bigger neighbours, and are based on child-power – the three-a-year school vacations in May, August-September and December-January.

As there is currently agitation in several Australian states for four terms a year, and consequently four holiday periods, Fiji may gain another glut period or at least have occupancy spread more evenly. Generally, Fiji hotels have low occupancy rates by international standards, although figures were up last year, the best since 1973, but cheap excursion fares to the USA and Europe which came into effect this year may make considerable inroads into that upward

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trend, as Australasians try to prove that it is cheaper to travel to the other side of the world than to stay at home.

Fiji hotels, like everything else, have become more expensive, and for Australians, New Zealanders and Americans this isn't helped by the fact that the dollars of all three countries are worth less in Fiji than at home — or, respectively, on the Barrier Reef resorts, Rarotonga, or Hawaii. An Australian can expect to lose from 11% to 8%, depending on where in Fiji he cashes his travellers' cheques. New Zealanders and Americans are even worse off. Nonetheless, in Fiji as elsewhere, the traveller gets what he pays for. He can get accommodation for $10 a night or, in a different establishment, pay $50. It's up to him to decide whether the second is worth five times more than the first, and he generally decides that it is.

In spite of the fact that Prime Minister Sir Kamisese Mara seems to be having second thoughts about tourism (PIM July), Fiji now depends on the industry for part of its bread and butter, and if it declines there is nothing in sight to take its place. The problem for those in the business is how to juggle rising costs, competition from other overseas destinations, concession air fares and a fair return on capital, and still come up with something that doesn't price the traditional customer out of the market.

They deserve our sympathy. There were far fewer headaches in the Fiji hotel business in the days of mosquito nets, roast beef and two veg. and no tourist nonsense, all now, alas, ancient history.

# THE BIRDS AND THE FISHES OF PALMYRA

*American journalist Robin Pierson visited Palmyra Atoll in 1978, long before the world ever heard of the tentative US plans to use it as a dump for nuclear wastes. She ends her description of the atoll with a plea that now has a prophetic ring — a plea against 'tampering with the path of an island returning back to nature'.*

Sailing towards Palmyra, propelled without choice by awesomely large swells, searching for the small dredged channel surrounded by dangerously high coral heads, a newcomer does not know what to expect from this tiny atoll. Scattered with overgrown remnants of a past waiting to be untangled before the lush growth shrouds its secrets forever, Palmyra reveals traces of a large well-fortified US World War II military base that was later inhabited by families seeking the romantic, idyllic existence thought to be found on uninhabited tropical islands. Occasionally yachts also pass through the island, and since the passengers on one ill-fated vessel were never seen after their arrival in Palmyra, an uneasy feeling permeates the great solitude that envelops the atoll.

Passing through the one and only entrance into the otherwise land-locked lagoons, it appears as if the dense, tropical flora is covered with large white flowers. But as one moves farther down the channel, it becomes apparent that what look like bushes laden with flowers, are in reality bushes laden with birds. Fairy terns, frigates and boobies all thrive on Palmyra, and in such abundance that Alfred Hitchcock's movie *The Birds* looks like a ramp in a very small aviary.

Wandering through the ruins of the once busy and alive military complex, one begins to speculate on what all those men did on Palmyra during the war years. After struggling just a short distance through the dense undergrowth, you can

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# Sony's portable with the fresh sound.


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**An immature booby bravely takes a stand against intruders. Right, the "Palmyra Yacht Club", a scavenger's delight.**

get a tiny inkling of what an immense job it must have been to establish a base on Palmyra. Two-storey barracks, garages filled with launches, trucks and tractors and even an airstrip all remain as testament to the effort that went into making Palmyra a powerful defence outpost. Water-bound pillboxes and barbed wire fences line the seaward coasts, backed by gun turrets and rusting bombs, rockets and thousands of M40 shells.

Residents and visitors to Palmyra have made good use of the military's abandoned structures. One of the garages overlooking the lagoon is now the 'Palmyra Yacht Club', complete with a small library, magazines and many other odds and ends for a scavenging yachtie or junk collector to feast upon. The barracks has been converted into the 'Palmyra Hilton' and walking along the long, slanting hallway of the Hilton, you can step into a dozen different rooms, each filled with hints of the characters of the former occupants. And to complete the Hilton's amenities, a large water tank has been converted into 'The Public Bath', complete with an old-fashioned bath tub, with fresh running water, and an almost full-length mirror.

Palmyra is now privately owned by the Leslie Fullard-Leo family and though efforts have been made by private parties to buy the island in order to settle there permanently, the negotiations have failed.

The fairy terns have chosen the airstrip for their nesting grounds and they lay their eggs under the small bushes rather than trouble with building a nest. Throughout the day and night, they protect their young and unborn from the grotesque looking, but delicious eating, coconut crabs by keeping up a thunderous chatter.

The boobie birds have selected the small strips of land scattered throughout the lagoons for their nesting grounds: the red-footed, pink and blue faced boobies roost in the trees, while the plainer brown-faced boobies have taken to the ground for their nest building. An immature boobie, still covered with snowy-white down, is truly a delightful sight. Unable to fly or even to walk with much ease, the little fellows must be content to stand upright and face intruders alone, for their cowardly elders have long since taken to the sky.

Just as the skies abound with birds, the reefs surrounding Palmyra are just as glutted with fish. A mere glance under the sea's surface reveals a world teeming with creatures large and small, living amidst colors and seascapes that make the world above water look drab in comparison. Skipjack tuna, parrot fish and grouper all grow awesomely large, over a 100 pounds with ease. Gold-tinted, black tip reef sharks are never far away, but are fortunately rather subdued for they must live amongst numerous creatures capable of making an easy meal out of them.

In years to come the remnants of man's presence on Palmyra will continue to waste away. Even now, those wartime implements of destruction are rotting and useless. The island has been left to return to its natural state, and it abounds in life, in the sea and sky and on the land. Hopefully, those fortunate enough to visit this island will respect this evolutionary course and not tamper with the path of an island returning back to nature.

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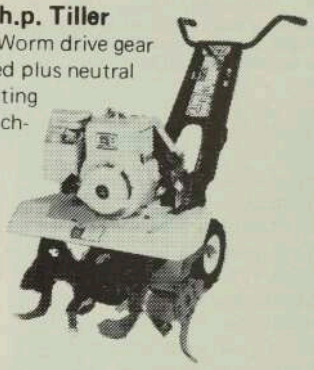

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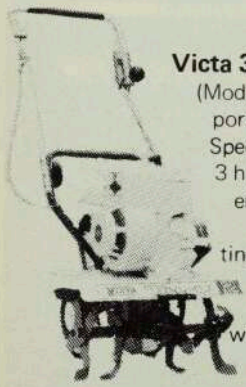

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*Ron Hegerhorst, who holds the brand-new job of Trade Commissioner for the South Pacific (PIM September), writes about the problems and perspectives he faces in seeking to foster Pacific countries' trade with the Australian and New Zealand markets, and economic development within the Pacific Island countries themselves. He says: 'The time of the Pacific as an entity rich in resources and capable of diversified development has arrived.'*

# The Pacific in Australia

The opening of a Trade Commission for the South Pacific in Sydney is a timely and appropriate opportunity to take a closer look at the prospects for increased exports from the Pacific Island countries to Australia as well as at the problems confronting the new office and the exporters trying to achieve that goal.

In recent years much has been said at all levels – political, official, business and academic – about the need for and desirability of increased trade between the Pacific nations and Australia and New Zealand. Of necessity and possibly even wisely, the debate has until recently been conducted at the general level, focusing on principles rather than detailed specifics.

As a result, there is, I believe, a broad measure of agreement that the expansion of trade and business opportunities, the finding of new markets, the creation or safeguarding of full or relatively unhindered access to such markets, and the development of new and expansion of existing industries are today an absolute necessity if the relatively small and extremely dispersed Pacific community is to realise its quite real and legitimate desires for development.

There has also been general acceptance at most levels participating in the debate that little can or will be achieved by a blinkered discussion on the development of trade purely in the context of the present nature and make-up of the economies of the southwest Pacific countries.

Thus it has become quite clear that if the development aims and desires are to be realised, debate and action must encompass the whole gamut of economic activity: trade, investment and industrial development. Herein lie both the basis for success and the possible cause for temporary disappointment.

Let me be quite clear on two points. Firstly, I firmly believe in the prospects of trade development to the benefit of all in and on the rim of the Pacific, not only because I feel there is wide acceptance of the principles involved but also because, very significantly, there is developing a strong feeling of unity and unanimity among Pacific Island countries as to where their real interests in the long run lie: together they prosper, divided they do not.

Secondly, I equally firmly believe that to expect instant success in respect of each and every attempt is to ignore the fact that the transition from agreement on general principles to significantly expanded exports by individual countries and industries is a time-taking process which begins with getting people interested in looking at an area, project or opportunity, which proceeds through stages of detailed study, negotiation and market

**Ron Hegerhorst (centre), the new South Pacific Trade Commissioner, chats with Mr S. Raghavan (left), secretary of Tonga's ministry for labour, commerce and industries, and Francis Hong-Tiy, secretary and commercial manager of the Pacific Forum Line, Apia.**




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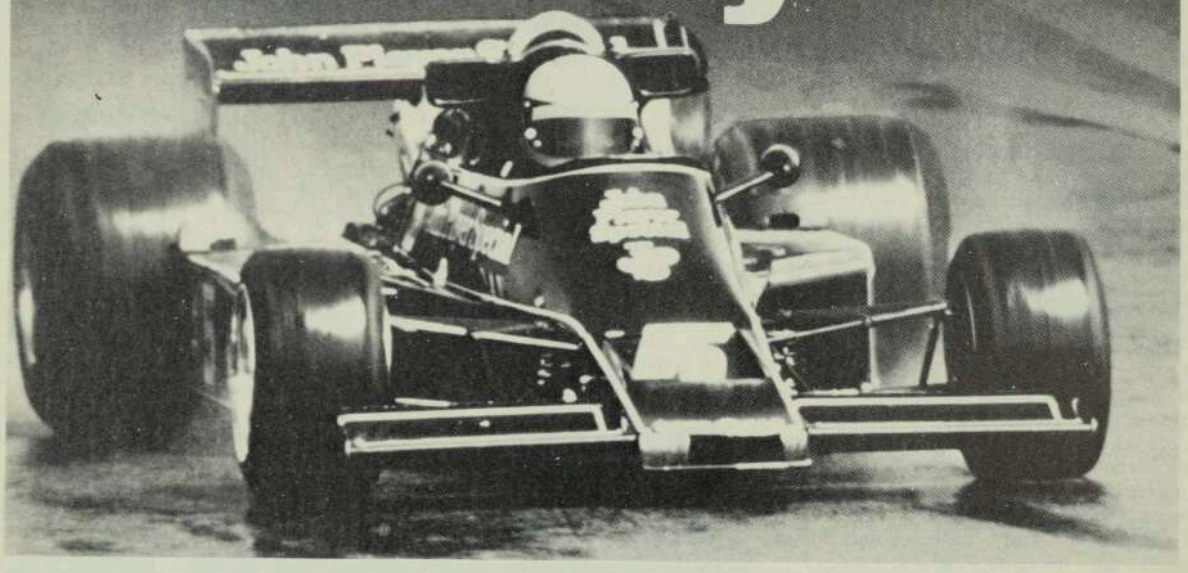

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exploration, and ends when the button is finally pushed and the output is being loaded on to the vessels which carry it overseas.

The Pacific people and their leaders have lived with the alleged disadvantages of the Pacific for many years. For a long time it has been argued that industrial development is not a way of life for the Pacific, that the Pacific has no resources to develop, that it is not suited to adapt to the ways of the developed world which nevertheless influenced it. Often, perhaps, this negative attitude on the part of policy-makers was simply the result of narrow thinking or a wish to keep the Pacific 'unspoiled'. At times this attitude was adopted because it suited those who used it. Rarely did one hear mention of the obvious truth that a rich customer is a bigger and better customer.

Now the alleged disadvantages are no longer accepted as inevitable. Today they are more of a challenge: ways must be actively found to turn the disadvantages of the past into prospects for development.

There is evidence that industrial development can be beneficial and successful if pursued with good sense and a coordinated approach. The time of the Pacific as an economic entity rich in resources and capable of diversified development has arrived.

Economic development and the expansion of trade interact: the latter both leads to and results from the former. To bring to full fruition the possibilities for trade expansion it will be necessary to examine the subject in the widest possible context. Geographically, the development of industries and exports will be influenced by:

- the scope for expanded intra-regional trade;
- the extent to which markets can be found in Australia and New Zealand; and
- penetration of markets further afield.

Each one of these is important. It is clear that:

- expanded intra-regional trade provides evidence of the Pacific's desire to achieve a measure of self-reliance;
- expanded trade with Australasia acknowledges historic links, proximity and economic interdependence; and
- expanded trade with distant markets indicates proof that there is awareness of the need to avoid the all-eggs-in-one-basket problem. It would also be a clear indication that the Pacific approached its development process sensibly without undue reliance on the Australian market and with due regard to efficient Australian industry.

Conceptually, too, the development of industries and trade must be examined in the widest possible context: primary products, mineral commodities, processed products and manufactures. In doing so, the Pacific Island countries would recognise the need for diversification of their economies, their export destinations and the sources of their imports.

The general scenario has thus been set on the basis of which businessmen and investors can test not only their own ideas and plans but also those with which Pacific governments and business people will confront them. The question may therefore be asked: What has the Pacific region to offer the Australian investor, industrialist, businessman?

Firstly, the region contains important resources the development of which is encouraged, desired and feasible. Secondly, the expansion of agricultural, marine and extraction industries and increased local processing of their outputs is in line with the priorities declared by most Pacific governments and offers good long-term prospects for investor and host country alike. Thirdly, Pacific Island countries actively encourage, as a matter of general policy, investment in competitive import replacement industries, and offer various forms of support to those who clearly need assistance to overcome initial problems or disadvantages.

If one looks at the existing

# 'Working for closer ties'

*'With the benefits of geographic proximity and common aspirations for social development, Australia and other countries of the Pacific region have traditionally enjoyed a continuing mutually beneficial relationship.' said Australia's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Resources Doug Anthony in a statement welcoming PIM's treatment in this issue of the theme Australia in the Pacific.*

*Mr Anthony added that the shape of this relationship had inevitably changed, and would continue to change, in response to the economic and political developments in the region, particularly with the emergence of newly developing nations.*

*But such changes had not resulted in a lessening of interest by Australia in her near neighbours.*

*'Indeed,' Mr Anthony went on, 'the changes are drawing the relationship closer. Trade has always been an important part of this relationship, and as the evolution of change in the Pacific region unfolds, I expect Australia's role as a trading partner will grow. The Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement signed with Papua New Guinea in 1976, and the proposals now being developed for closer economic co-operation with the Forum Island countries, are examples of Australia's interest in strengthening her relationship with her Island neighbours.'*

*Mr Anthony noted that Australia provides a ready market for many of the basic export products of the Pacific Island countries, and that it was pleasing to be able to say that more than 80% of Australia's imports from these sources are entered duty free.*

*Australia was continuously mindful of the crucial role of trade in the development of the region and was fully committed to assisting the economic development of the region as a whole and the individual economies of the countries within it.*

*Mr Anthony said: 'This commitment is not taken lightly. Through a comprehensive and continuing aid programme, by encouraging investment and with assistance in the establishment or expansion of local industries, Australia's undertaking has been expressed in solid practical terms.*

*'Australia has also been pleased to provide funds for the establishment of a Trade Commissioner for the Pacific Island countries, based in Sydney, whose sole task will be to promote the trade and investment interests of Island countries with Australia. This post has been established and should now be able to provide detailed guidance to Island exporters interested in the Australian market.'*

*On the view from Australia, Mr Anthony said that the economic changes occurring in the region also provide a challenge to Australian exporters.*




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industry scene in the Pacific region it becomes apparent that those industries which have acknowledged and adjusted to the prevailing local circumstances, are in the longer term the most steadily successful. They have not come in on the basis of unduly high short-term expectations, but looked at their markets for their development potential rather than immediate return. They too will be the beneficiaries of export development, having first secured a sound home-base.

Where then, do we go from here? What must be done to achieve the twin objectives of increased trade and diversified industrial development? The action is twofold: create awareness and a suitable climate.

To create a suitable climate to enable Pacific Island countries to build on their present rather small and narrow economic bases is a task they cannot perform alone. Assistance is needed in the form of joint government action to open up markets away from their small domestic outlets. It is gratifying to be able to note that action has already begun to establish a framework to provide opportunities for Pacific products in the Australian (and New Zealand) markets, the aim being to achieve over as wide a range as possible progressively duty-free and unrestricted access.

The other, very essential, task is to create in the business community of Australia a high level of awareness of and confidence in the Pacific region as a supplier of resources, a sound haven for investment and a suitable location for industrial development activity. This is a task for which the Pacific, its governments and representatives carry primary responsibility themselves. It is good to note that on this front also action has begun.

The region is moving in the right direction. Now the momentum must be maintained. This can be best done by a realistic and positive approach to both objectives and problems, together with co-operative and co-ordinated action. Do it our way: the friendly Pacific way.

## Seminar got down to tin tacks

Business and government delegations from the Cook Islands, Fiji, Tonga and Western Samoa took part in an August trade and investment drive directed at the Australian market.

Their activity was part of the South Pacific Business Development Seminar – the first event of its kind – conducted by the Asia Pacific Research Unit at a Sydney hotel.

About 50 Australian business men and women paid to attend the seminar. Australian companies were found, with a few exceptions, to have a general lack of knowledge about the SPEC nations.

Australian companies responded with most interest to Island proposals for business projects in food processing, fish canning, cut flowers, coconut timber utilisation, coconut oil supply and resource-based industries.

Negotiations were started into a fruit and vegetable cannery, roof shingle and furniture production, dried banana supply to Sydney health food shops, Australian supply of coconut oil processing equipment, and cassava flour supply to a snack food company.

The seminar also identified products which would not find a ready market in Australia. These included lower quality handicrafts, recorded music cassettes with Island music 'strange' to Australian ears, and ballet shoes.

Island representatives were urged to make direct contact with the Sydney market, and take a first-hand look at what Australians want to buy before undertaking a costly sales drive.

Said APRU director for Australia, Bob Thompson: 'There are four million people in Sydney. That is seven times the entire population of Fiji, and one of the largest markets anywhere in the world. Goods that find a ready market in Sydney will be saleable anywhere in the world, subject to price considerations.'




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# Australia-Pacific trade: An official overview

*The Australian Government's Department of Trade and Resources has prepared the following overview of Australia/Pacific trade as part of PIM's treatment of the theme Australia in the Pacific.*

In terms of close geographic proximity, good shipping and communications, Australia has a traditional relationship with the Pacific Island countries which is of mutual advantage.

The advances in economic development of individual countries in the region, and the number of countries reaching the status of independent nations means that for Australia, traditional outlets for manufactured and food products will call for care and understanding to ensure that the established relations continue to develop. Greater agricultural output, for example, may allow smaller developing nations to place less reliance on Australia as a supplier of foodstuffs.

For Australia, the problem of marketing in competition with other suppliers is not a new experience and there is no doubt that if the nation's traditional share of the Pacific market is to be maintained, then a continued strong servicing of the area by exporters will have to be maintained much as it is in other parts of the world.

Pacific Island countries, however, can find in Australian industry, technology and capital markets most of the resources that can assist their economic development programmes, and Australia is committed in a variety of ways to assisting this development through investment, including aid and trade. In particular, the smaller scale of Australian industry and technology is well suited to the requirements of the Island countries.

Australia is not only a logical source of supply for many of the import requirements of the Pacific Island countries but offers an expanding market for most of the major export products available from Island countries.

In the area of investment, the Australian Government sponsored a mission to Papua New Guinea in February this year to investigate specific business opportunities and has been actively following up the results with potential Australian investors since then.

The question of access to the Australian market for Pacific products is at present being examined. Australia is sympathetic to the needs of developing countries of the region and has already indicated that despite the fact that the great majority of products from Island countries already have duty-free access to its domestic market, it is prepared to enter into a regional trade agreement with the South Pacific Island countries.

This undertaking was announced by the Australian Minister for Special Trade Representations, Mr R. V. Garland, at the conclusion of a




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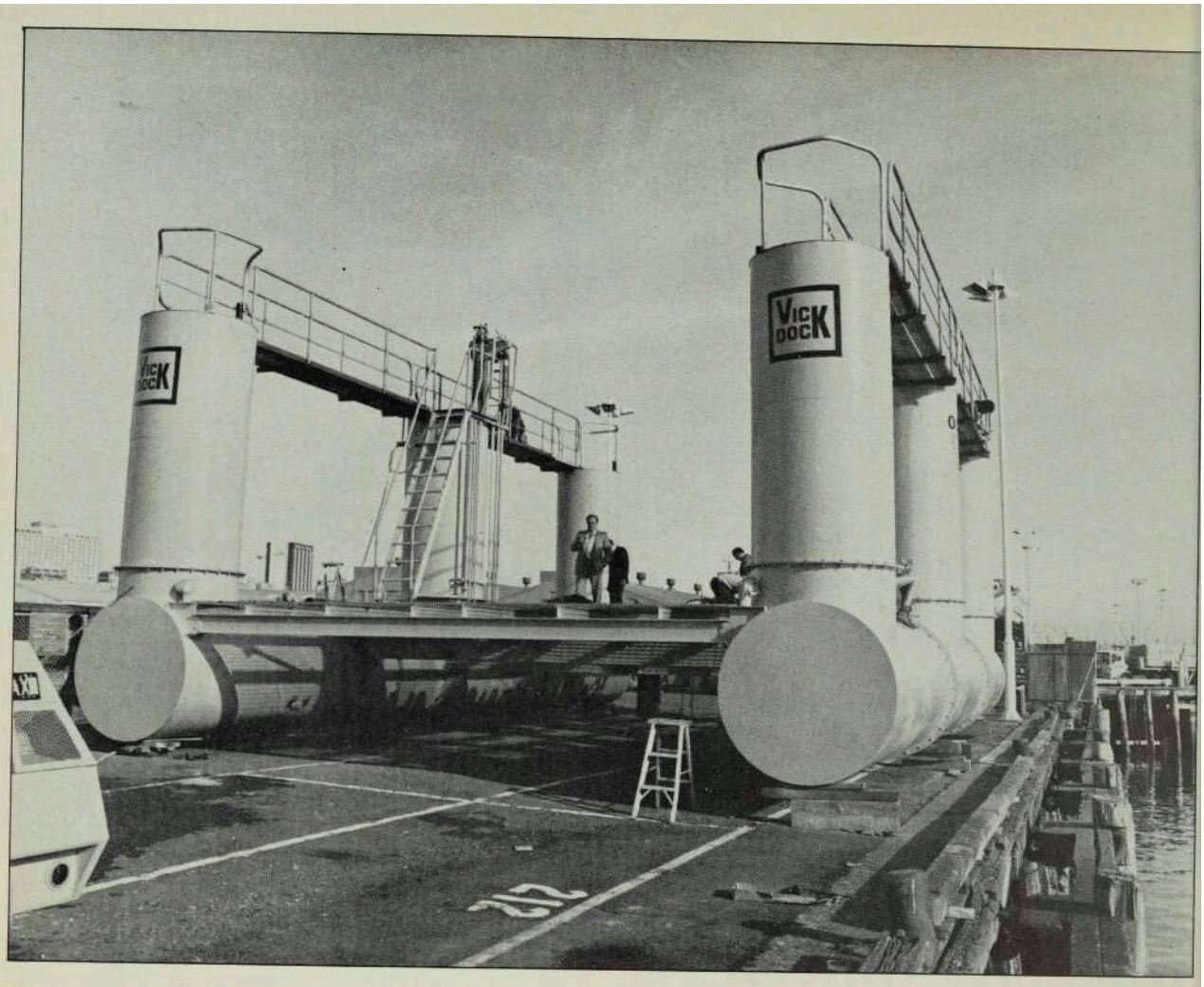


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## AUSTRALIA IN THE PACIFIC

meeting of trade ministers from the countries of the South Pacific Forum in June this year. It followed a decision by ministers to enter into negotiations to establish a comprehensive, non-reciprocal trade agreement in favour of Island member countries with the object of achieving, progressively, duty-free and unrestricted access to the markets of Australia and New Zealand over as wide a range of products as possible.

That an answer to this question, and the question of the future shape of the region's trade relations, be found and found quickly is essential. The region is too vast and varied to be considered in single economic units, and it is to the advantage of all that greater interaction between the individual economies of the region should become more than just an aim or ideal – it must become fact.

Generally, the area could be considered in three geographic entities – Papua New Guinea, the Pacific Islands (principally those nations with membership of the South Pacific Forum), and Hawaii. The well-being of each area is important to the future prosperity and stability of the total region.

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA:** Australia and Papua New Guinea, formerly its trust territory, have a special relationship. This has not changed in essence since independence was granted in 1975. Australia's trading interest with the new nation is more than just two-way in the usual sense. While Australia is concerned to make the most of the country's export potential, it is also actively involved in giving assistance and investment funds to local industries in PNG, and offers an export market for the goods produced.

PNG is Australia's 13th largest market, and its fourth largest for manufactures, with a total value in 1977/78 of $237 million. Major exports in 1977/78 were rice ($17m), canned meat ($16m), prefabricated buildings ($7.9m), excavating and levelling equipment ($6.3m), iron and steel bars, pipes, sheets, etc. ($6.2m), petroleum and petroleum products ($7.1m) and sugar ($6.6m).

PNG and Australia signed a Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement in 1976, and an important part of this agreement is the wide duty-free access to the Australian market given to PNG exports and provision for encouraging direct Australian investment in the social and economic development of PNG. (Since 1977, direct Australian investment in PNG has totalled $279 million.)

In welcoming the formal agreement, Sir Maori Kiki forecast a growing market for PNG's goods in Australia, in addition to its traditional market there for coffee, rubber, timber, plywood and peanuts.

In February this year, an Australian trade and development mission visited PNG and looked specifically at the question of promoting Australian investment by private companies. As a consequence, the Australian Government is sponsoring an Australia/Papua New Guinea Investment Promotion Conference in Melbourne this month. The object is to provide an opportunity for PNG to inform the Australian business community of the general economic and investment climate in PNG, and to bring PNG officials and businessmen together with their Australian counterparts to discuss specific investment and technology transfer opportunities.

Australia's concern for its own position as an exporter to PNG, and its interest in helping its neighbour develop its own industries and markets, are combined in its trade promotion work in PNG. The Australian Trade Commissioner's office in Port Moresby provides assistance to Australian exporters and holds regular trade displays at the showroom attached to the office, and, at the same time, gives assistance to PNG firms wishing to launch into the Australian market.

As PNG develops, the mar-

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ket for Australian exports and the nature of Australian imports will necessarily change. Increasing domestic food production, greater industrialisation and development of PNG's natural resources are already leading to a growing percentage of raw and semi-processed goods and capital equipment being imported.

Population changes are also affecting the market. Since 1971, the number of Australians in the country has dropped by half (from 30 000 to 15 000), which inevitably affects the preference for Australian goods. However, increasing numbers of Papua New Guineans are becoming part of the cash economy, with a resulting increase in the purchasing power of the population. While this will provide a growing export market, it will not necessarily be for Australian products. The major growth sector of the market for consumer goods will be the growing middle classes in the urban centres.

PNG will provide a growing export market in the future for exporters keen to understand and provide for its changing needs.

**THE PACIFIC ISLANDS:** While the islands of the Pacific are usually grouped together for trade considerations, it is important to remember that the region is made up of very diverse nations. There are wide-ranging differences in size, population, affluence and natural resources. Australia's main interest is in those islands which constitute the South Pacific Forum: the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati (formerly the Gilbert Islands), Nauru, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Western Samoa. New Caledonia is also an important trading partner.

Tourism, of course, plays a large part in the economies of many of the Island nations and because of the predominance of Australians visiting the area, it looms large as a major component of the relationship between these countries and Australia.

Because of its importance, the effects of tourism must be taken into account when looking at the question of economic relations and the total balance of trade between Australia and other individual nations. In this regard, it is difficult to include the value of this industry with other cold financial facts normally included on a balance sheet. However, its effect is considerable and, in many cases, offsets what would normally be regarded as an imbalance in trade.

Fiji, for example, had in excess of 85 000 Australian tourists for the calendar year 1978. In that same year, 21 000 Australians visited New Caledonia, 10 000 went to the New Hebrides and 9000 arrived in Tahiti.

Australia's principal market among the Island nations is Fiji, where its total exports were worth $77.7 million in 1977/78. The major export was petroleum (26.9m), with machines and machinery (8.3), wheat (4.7), iron and steel (3.0) and rice (2.1) following behind. Australia imported $10.4m worth of goods from Fiji, principally gold (5.5) and coconut oil (3.1). Fiji was the 13th largest market for Australian manufactures in 1977/78, valued at $50.7m.

New Caledonia is Australia's second largest Island market, worth $23.6m in 1977/78. Food, drink, tobacco, petroleum, rice and sugar were the principal goods exported.

Australia exports machinery and fresh meat to Nauru (imports natural phosphate); rice, beer, machinery, chemicals and sugar to the New Hebrides (importing wood and coffee); rice, machinery, petroleum and beer to Solomon Islands (importing timber and tuna); and flour, machinery, prefabricated buildings and rice to Western Samoa (importing timber and cocoa beans).

Smaller markets are Kiribati and Tuvalu, to which we export rice, flour, canned meats and machinery, French Polynesia (rice, dairy produce, meat), Tonga (flour, electric machin-




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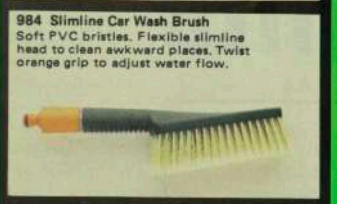

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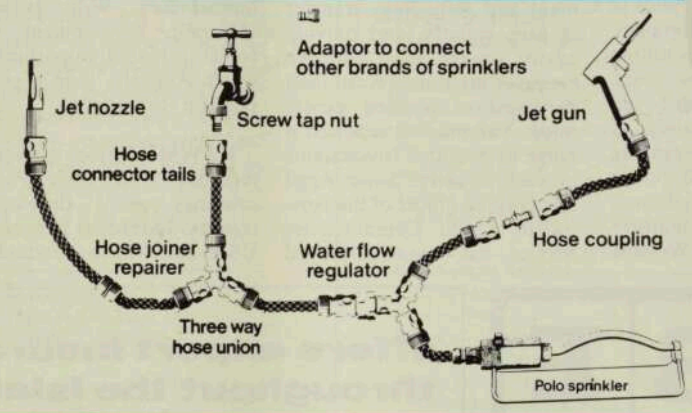


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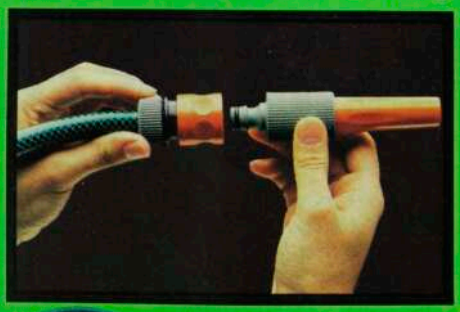

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ery and meat) and American Samoa (rice).

A new impetus to trade in the region may emerge following development of the proposed regional trade agreement between Australia and the countries of the South Pacific Forum. The agreement, which may be concluded later this year or early next year, may provide for improved trading arrangements in favour of the Island member countries on the basis of access to the Australian market for a wide range of products.

But such an agreement should be looked at in the light of the fact that already over 80% of Island products arriving in Australia enter on a duty-free basis.

An agreement of this nature will complement Australia's direct assistance to the Islands in their economic development. Based on a $60 million rolling programme over three years, Australia has provided aid covering a wide variety of industries and projects ranging from a hydro-electric power generation plant in Solomon Islands to cocoa industry rehabilitation in Western Samoa to fisheries development in Tonga. The range of aid provided for includes training, provision of experts, joint venture schemes, feasibility studies and development bank grants.

Australia is also helping the Islands develop their export markets so essential for these developing industries. A Market Advisory Service has been established to help with all aspects of marketing products in Australia. This assistance takes the form of trade fairs and exhibitions, Island selling missions and the facilitating of contact between exporters and Australian importers.

Last year, Australia sent a trade and development mission to Fiji, Tonga, Western Samoa, Nauru and Solomon Islands to identify the needs for investment and technology transfer in each country, and provide advice on the most effective means of promoting Australian participation in their export trade. The mission reported a range of potential investments in each country. Since April this year, an officer of the Australian Trade Commissioner Service has been employed full-time, drawing the attention of appropriate Australian firms to these investment opportunities, and some 32 companies have indicated positive interest.

Meanwhile, as with PNG, Australian exporters need to be aware of the growth of industries in the Islands, particularly the import substitution industries. Partly because of their growth, the Australian share of the South Pacific market has been declining in recent years.

There is also need for Australia to look at the various Islands separately, some of which are very small markets but give wide scope for expansion. French Polynesia particularly offers excellent potential, but is often overlooked by Australian businessmen. With growing economic development will come increased opportunities which Australia is in a prime position to satisfy.

**HAWAII:** Hawaii cannot be regarded with other Pacific countries as a developing country. Indeed, as part of the USA, and with a standard of living substantially higher than elsewhere in the Pacific, it offers a good potential market for Australian goods. At present, Australia has only a small role in the market, with $14.9m worth of sales in a market valued at $1 061 million in 1978. A high percentage of Australia's exports to Hawaii are manufactured goods, particularly machinery, metal products and textiles. This is a significant growth area, as Hawaii imports virtually all its manufactured requirements. Hawaii's vast tourist industry also has potential for Australia, with its demand for sporting goods, apparel and foodstuffs.

Australia is well placed geographically to compete with mainland United States suppliers for the Hawaiian market, and Hawaii provides Australian exporters with a testing ground for product acceptance before launching export drives in the United States mainland.

But one fact remains constant – with a greater interflow between each nation, the greater will be the benefits to the total region.

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## WHAT AUSTRALIA'S DOING

# A close-up view of Australian aid to Oceania

*Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock, answering an MP's question on aid to Oceania, had the following list of Australian aid projects in the region inserted in the House of Representatives' Hansard for May 22, 1979.*

*Explaining the table, Mr Peacock said: 'Australia is undertaking about 160 projects in Oceania in 1978-79, and the anticipated expenditure for each is based on current estimates. Individual projects and expenditure in 1978-79 are listed in the table as is the number of Australian nationals employed. The total allocation for Oceania (excluding Papua New Guinea) for 1978-79 is $22.9 million. For each project the approximate maximum number of Australian nationals employed or expected to be employed at any time during the year is shown. These personnel are employed either: as aid experts or advisers appointed and paid directly by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau; by managing agents and consultants; by host governments with some funding provided by the Australian Government.'*

*The table is reproduced below:*

| Project | Cost 1978-79 | Terminates (financial year) | Aust. nationals |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $A | | |
| **Cook Islands** | | | |
| Bridge construction | 150 000 | 1978-79 | 2 |
| Conservation adviser | 15 000 | 1978-79 | 1 |
| Staffing assistance | 50 000 | Ongoing | 4 |
| Northern Islands Development | 50 000 | 1980-81 | 1 |
| **Fiji** | | | |
| Rice schemes | 12 000 | 1979-80 | – |
| Co-operatives advisers | 2 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Land Survey Project | 270 000 | 1982-83 | 13 |
| Pine Scheme Fire Adviser and Project Awards | 8 000 | 1978-79 | 1 |
| Land Evaluation Adviser | 2 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Rice Seed Handling Plant | 15 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Water legislation adviser | 1 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Road Sealing Project | 7 000 | 1979-80 | – |
| Navua Central Irrigation | 4 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Suva Water Supply Study | 45 000 | 1978-79 | 2 |
| 140 Foot Barge | 18 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Aerial Survey | 150 000 | 1979-80 | 3 |
| Salt Development | 13 000 | 1980-81 | 1 |
| Weighbridges | 60 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Pilot Food Processing Study | 2 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Outer Island Airfields | 91 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Yalavou Beef Project | 910 000 | 1988-89 | 8 |
| Waterpipes – rural supply | 129 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Rural electrification | 150 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Bitumen sprayers for P.W.D. | 60 000 | 1979-80 | – |
| Hydro-electric implementation | 1 500 000 | 1981-82 | 30 |
| Air services and airfields study | 8 000 | 1978-79 | 2 |
| Rural telecommunications equipment | 32 000 | 1979-80 | – |
| Ginger processing study | 5 000 | 1978-79 | 2 |
| Fiji Institute of Technology technical books | 2 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Fiji Post Graduate Certificate in Teacher Training | 35 000 | 1980-81 | 5 |
| Handicapped children's adviser | 56 000 | 1980-81 | 1 |
| Sheep industry study | 42 000 | 1978-79 | 4 |
| Fijian Affairs and Rural Development | 200 000 | 1979-80 | – |
| Plant quarantine | 2 000 | 1979-80 | 1 |
| Small project programme | 150 000 | 1980-81 | – |
| Suva sewerage studies | 13 000 | 1978-79 | 6 |
| Fiji pine scheme-sawmill adviser | 2 000 | 1978-79 | 1 |
| Staffing assistance scheme | 550 000 | Ongoing | 40 |
| Fire fighting equipment for Fiji Pine Commission | 14 000 | 1979-80 | – |
| Suva Sewerage Construction | 420 000 | 1980-81 | 4 |
| Steel for Government shipyard | 300 000 | 1979-80 | – |
| Native Land Development Corporation agricultural operations officer | 48 000 | 1980-81 | 1 |
| **Gilbert Islands (now Kiribati)** | | | |
| Tarawa sewerage scheme | 920 000 | 1980-81 | 3 |
| Tractors and trailers | 19 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Airfield construction grant | 240 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Hangar for airport | 40 000 | 1978-79 | 1 |
| Construction plant and equipment | 930 000 | 1979-80 | – |
| Community high school | 3 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Independence film | 34 000 | 1979-80 | 4 |
| Refrigerators – vaccine storage | 9 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Civil service review | 13 000 | 1978-79 | 1 |
| Staffing assistance | 25 000 | Ongoing | – |
| Tarawa Teachers College – teacher education program | 33 000 | 1978-79 | 5 |
| **New Hebrides** | | | |
| Heavy works unit and equipment | 350 000 | 1978-79 | 2 |
| Pilot launch | 180 000 | 1979-80 | 2 |
| Housing – agricultural field assistants – grant | 48 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Air navigation: approach warning system – grant | 8 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Agricultural transport | 55 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Pineapple study | 1 000 | 1978-79 | 1 |
| Bush clearing unit | 50 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Statistical equipment | 10 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Ports and harbour study | 17 000 | 1978-79 | 2 |
| PWD management study | 28 000 | 1978-79 | 3 |
| Cocoa study | 5 000 | 1978-79 | 1 |
| Civil aviation transceivers | 35 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Airfield construction grant | 40 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Radio Vila – construction | 250 000 | 1980-81 | 4 |
| Air navigation aids | 50 000 | 1979-80 | – |
| Rural water supply | 315 000 | 1979-80 | – |
| Phytosanitary services | 80 000 | 1980-81 | 1 |
| Santo youth hostel | 16 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| **Niue** | | | |
| Motor vehicles | 65 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Hydrology survey | 37 000 | 1978-79 | 4 |
| **Solomon Islands** | | | |
| Co-operatives adviser | 14 000 | 1978-79 | 1 |
| Meat marketing expert | 3 000 | 1978-79 | 1 |
| Road construction adviser | 43 000 | 1978-79 | 1 |
| Metrication expert | 33 000 | 1979-80 | 1 |
| Agricultural stores grant | 30 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Beef cattle development | 120 000 | 1981-82 | 5 |
| Bridge design study | 120 000 | 1978-79 | 6 |
| Chainsaws and attachments | 38 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Pasture grazing trial | 36 000 | 1979-80 | 2 |
| Independence film | 23 000 | 1978-79 | 6 |
| Telecommunications study | 8 000 | 1978-79 | 6 |
| Broadcasting study | 8 000 | 1978-79 | 6 |
| Animal production research assistant | 6 000 | 1979-80 | 1 |




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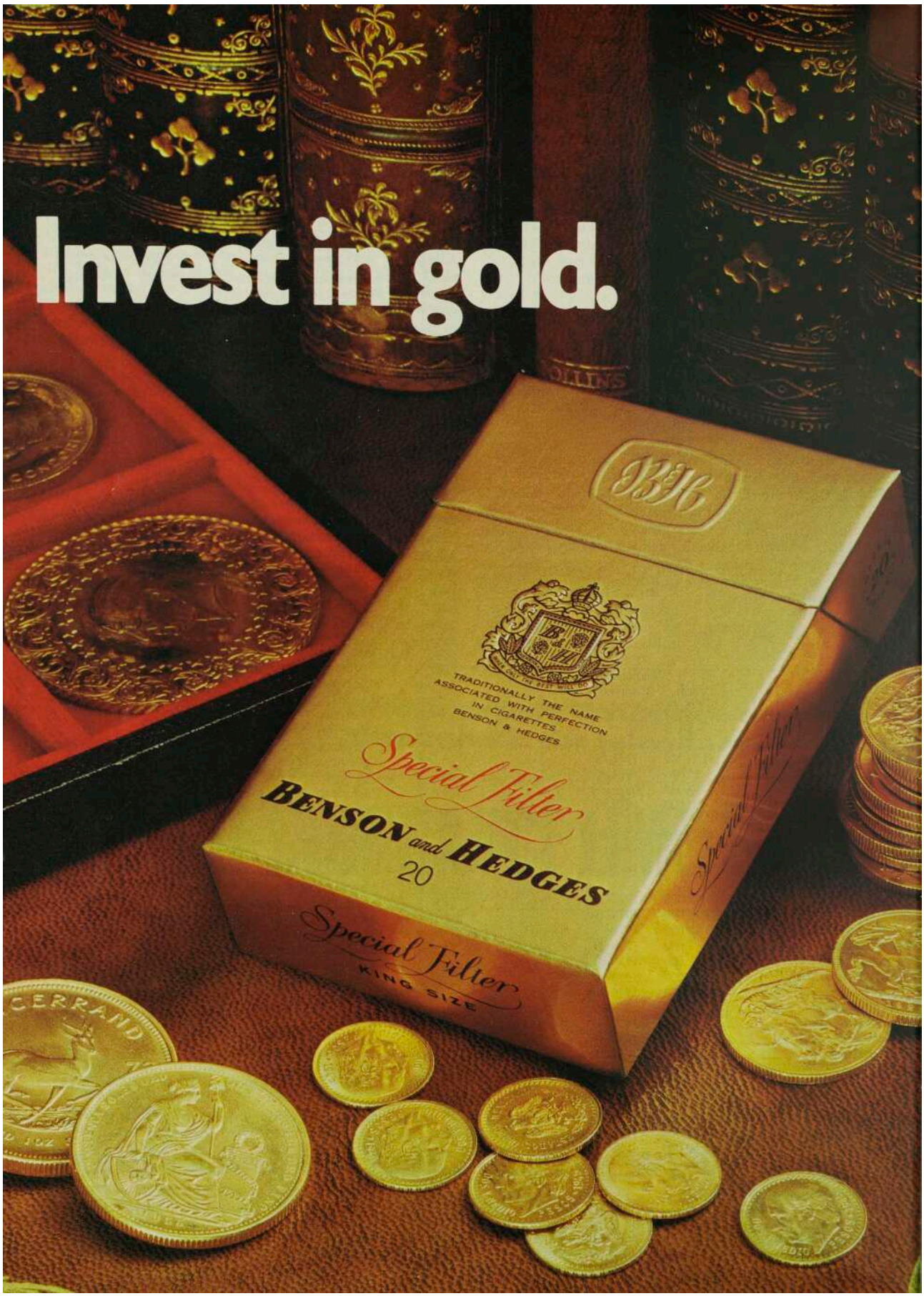



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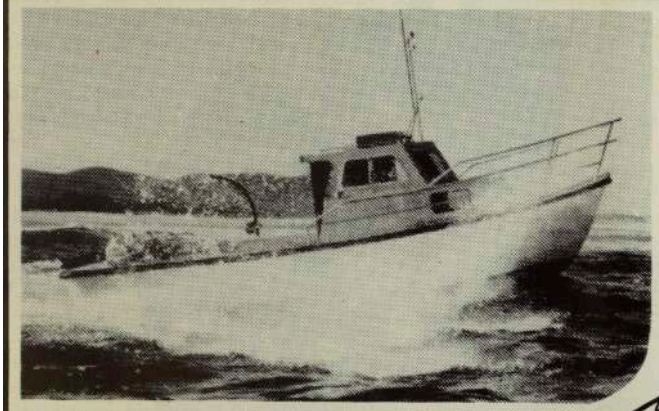
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation broadcasting transmitters | 266 000 | 1978-79 | 9 |
| Economists – central planning office | 32 000 | 1979-80 | 2 |
| Lungga hydro-electric design study | 777 000 | 1978-79 | 10 |
| Ports and shipping study | 20 000 | 1978-79 | 5 |
| Pasture research and development | 109 000 | 1978-79 | 3 |
| Eye surgery team | 38 000 | 1978-79 | 7 |
| Advisers special committee on provincial government | 26 000 | 1978-79 | 2 |
| Staffing assistance | 210 000 | Ongoing | 12 |
| Maintenance – White River Flats | 12 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Cattle under trees | 79 000 | 1978-79 | 2 |
| Land records and legislation | 47 000 | 1978-79 | 1 |
| Rural water supplies and sewerage | 120 000 | 1979-80 | – |
| Broadcasting phase II | 300 000 | 1980-81 | 12 |
| Lungga access road | 200 000 | 1979-80 | 2 |
| Housing pool | 150 000 | 1979-80 | – |
| Reef investigations | 5 000 | 1978-79 | 3 |
| Butchery equipment | 45 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Henderson airfield reseal | 200 000 | 1979-80 | 6 |
| Agricultural stores grant | 38 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Education curriculum development | 5 000 | 1978-79 | 5 |
| Development Bank of The Solomon Islands – loans officers | 5 000 | 1980-81 | 4 |
| **Tonga** | | | |
| Accountant – commodity board | 6 000 | 1978-79 | 1 |
| Vava'u fisheries development | 8 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Agricultural machinery pool | 260 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| NGU hospital upgrading | 705 000 | 1978-79 | 1 |
| Telephones – phase I | 280 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Government housing grant | 18 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Metrication adviser | 30 000 | 1978-79 | 1 |
| Earthquake reconstruction supervisor | 9 000 | 1978-79 | 1 |
| Importation of livestock | 15 000 | 1979-80 | – |
| Garbage trucks | 70 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Handicrafts booklet | 20 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Telecommunications identification study | 14 000 | 1978-79 | 3 |
| Water schemes | 85 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Earthquake rehabilitation grant | 13 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Agricultural fencing materials | 15 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Telecommunications equipment | 11 000 | 1979-80 | – |
| Staffing assistance grant | 90 000 | Ongoing | 4 |
| Plant quarantine facilities | 1 000 | 1978-79 | 1 |
| Tonga High School extension grant | 105 000 | 1979-80 | – |
| Ancillary telephone exchanges grant | 40 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Vava'u bulk fuel storage | 20 000 | 1980-81 | 1 |
| Nuku'alofa fire service | 60 000 | 1979-80 | 1 |
| Development bank grant | 150 000 | 1978-79 | – |
| Electric power schemes– Ha'apai and Eua | 250 000 | 1979-80 | – |
| Desiccated coconut factory | 100 000 | 1980-81 | 2 |
| **Tuvalu** | | | |
| Deep water wharf Funafuti | 405 000 | 1980-81 | 5 |
| Marine training school | 275 000 | 1979-80 | 1 |
| **Western Samoa** | | | |
| Vehicular ferry | 30 000 | 1978-79 | 1 |

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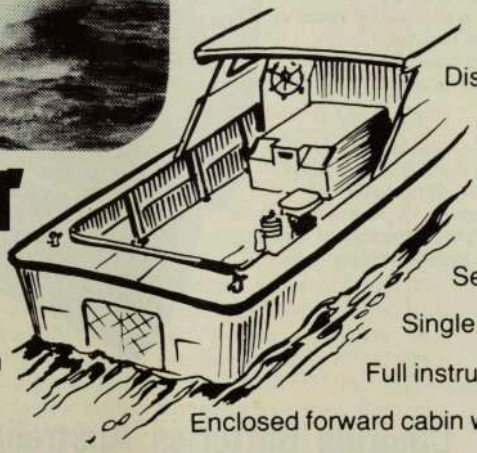

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FIJI

# Resentments linger, but they're losing their sting

*Australian businessmen have had a profound impact on the story of Fiji for more than a century, writes Robert Keith-Reid in Suva.*

**In Fiji discussing the merits of Australian beef from F. J. Walker Ltd are (from left) Ciem Whitelaw, Victor Harm Nam (Wahleys Butchery Ltd), Bob Phillips, and Julie Lee of Morris Hedstrom Ltd. Australian Department of Trade and Resources photo.**

Their sugar-mill, mining, general trading and plantation companies were the biggest single influence in putting the Fiji economy where it is today. Now Australian airlines and Australian tourists are making different contributions, though in a fashion that is making the country more self-reliant rather than less so.

The importance of the Australian presence in Fiji can be gauged most easily from figures. Fiji's imports are running at $F300 million a year, and a third of them are of Australian origin. It was a market worth $89 583 000 to Australia in 1978, and the Australian trade commission in Suva aims to make it one worth more than $100 million by the end of next year.

Of 200 000 tourists a year about 40% are Australians – about 70 000 in 1978 – and that proportion is a rapidly accelerating one.

Australia's W. R. Carpenter and Burns Philp trading groups have been the 'big two' in Fiji for 50 years and they still are.

Emperor Mines of Melbourne is also still a vital part of the economy, although its 45-year-old gold mine at Vatukoula is struggling to stay open.

Two relative newcomers, Perth's Westralian Timbers and Queensland's Robb and Brown group, are investing in one of the country's most promising industries – production of veneer from tropical timbers.

There's considerable Australian-backed mineral prospecting underway, and Australia's Conzinc Rio Tinto recently bought a 25% stake in a consortium that is likely to launch a $600 million copper mining venture in the early 1980s.

Scores of other Australian companies are active throughout the whole Fiji spectrum, with growing emphasis on land and tourist-related projects. Hookers is a household name in Fiji and Qantas, apart from its jumbo jet terminator services to Nadi, has large financial interests in Fiji hotel and cruiseboat companies.

Australian tourist traffic is snowballing at a rate which is attracting yet more Australian investment.

Unfortunately for Australia, its economic interests in Fiji have been so large that local resentment and political criticism have been aroused. The criticism has some hoary origins but is still significant in affecting local attitudes. Perhaps the chief cause of it disappeared in 1973 when Colonial Sugar Refineries Ltd sold its sugar mills to the Fiji Government and withdrew from the country after having controlled the sugar industry for 60 years. The remaining 'big two', Carpenters and Burns Philp, have made massive efforts to attune themselves to the changing political conditions since Fiji got independence from Britain in 1970. They've localised branch management and aligned local investment and business policies closely to criteria laid down by the new government.

Much local resentment of 'Australian domination' is fading. But, there's still a fair amount of discomfort about the trade gap between the two countries.

In return for selling $90 million worth of every product imaginable to Fiji last year, the Australians took Fiji products worth only $9 985 000, of which $4 952 000 was gold bullion from the Emperor mine.

Next on the list was coconut oil worth $1 724 000, timber worth about $600 000 and fruit and vegetable juice worth about $350 000.

While the huge trade gap in Australia's favour is useful political ammunition for those who want to use it, a more pragmatic attitude is gaining ground in Fiji. This holds that the reason for the flood of Australian goods is that Australia is simply the cheapest and best source of them, as far as Fiji is concerned, while the reason for the small flow of return trade is simply that Fiji, at this stage, hasn't much to offer.

Unhappiness about the trade position is further mollified by the earnings derived from free-spending Australian tourists and by an Australian programme of economic aid which is now probably the biggest coming Fiji's way from any single country. This programme was worth about $9 million between 1973 and 1976. It has leapt to $21 million for the 1976-1979 period, and is expected to jump substantially again in the next one.

Trade and aid relations with Fiji are of a scale that have built up the Australian High Commission in Suva into one of the country's largest overseas posts.

Political relations are no less significant. While Fiji maintains a reciprocal mission in Canberra and a consular office in Sydney, the two countries still think it desirable to hold an annual meeting of senior officials – one year in Canberra and the next in Suva – to iron out any difficulties that crop up in dealings between the two governments.

Exposure to Australian goods, bosses, teachers, tourists, sportsmen, and to the ideas presented to them in Australian films and books, newspapers and magazines on sale at local bookshops makes a significant impact on most Fiji Islanders.

The vision of wealth, excitement and variety conveyed to them makes Australia a Mecca for many of them.

Migration runs at a high rate, and the trend of it is an unfortunate one for Fiji. Attracted by the prospect of big pay packets, and able to get a migrant's visa more easily than an unskilled applicant, most Fiji migrants are skilled, locally-trained tradesmen and technicians who represent a form of export that Fiji simply can't afford.




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|---|---|
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| | |
|---|---|
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| Signal-to-noise ratio | More than 60dB (Dolby on w/chrome tape) |

**KP-77G Cassette Deck**

| | |
|---|---|
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| Frequency response | 30~15,000Hz (±3dB) |
| Signal-to-noise ratio | More than 52dB |

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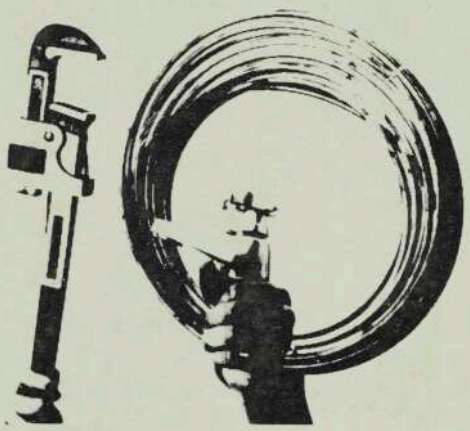

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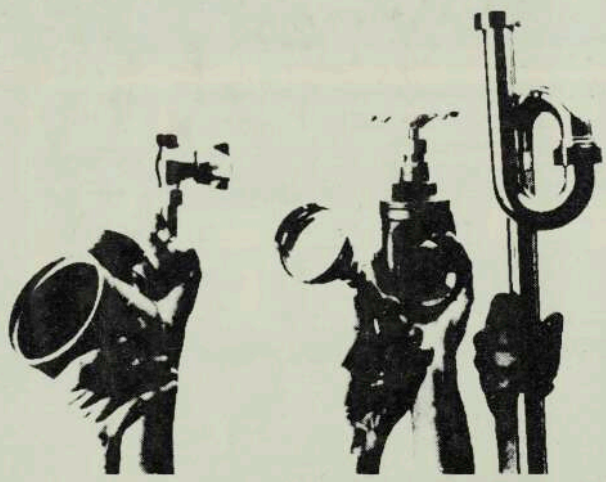

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## SOLOMON ISLANDS

# A pervasive, but nowhere dominant, presence

*Australia's modern official links with Solomon Islands predate those between New Zealand and the archipelago by only three and a half years, writes Irene Hawkins in Honiara. Very much like its smaller neighbour, Australia's interest in the South Pacific was until the early seventies largely confined to countries with which it had some special relationship — in effect, mainly Papua New Guinea.*

**Solomon Islands–Australian Trade, $SI'000**

| | 1977 | 1978 |
|---|---|---|
| **Total Exports to Australia** | **564** | **961** |
| Of that | | |
| sawn timber | 162 | 279 |
| tobacco (twist) | 111 | 94 |
| gold | 56 | 89 |
| cocoa beans | — | 56 |
| re-exports | 196 | 431 |
| Total Imports from Australia | 8196 | 10 307 |
| Of that | | |
| rice | 980 | 1231 |
| canned meat | 427 | 640 |
| flour | 351 | 510 |
| refined sugar | 321 | 267 |
| non-alcoholic beverages | 230 | 328 |
| beer | 372 | 376 |
| lubricating oils | 297 | 331 |

As well as a wide range of other products, each of them amounting to less than $SI¼ million.

But just as in the case of New Zealand, a combination of factors has caused Australians to take more note of the wider South Pacific in recent years — the emergence of independent nations, the increasing commercial presence of Japan, the region's new strategic importance in the face of a build-up of Russian and Chinese interest in it, and, last not least, the growing hunger for Australian imports in some of the larger territories.

Australia's High Commission in Honiara opened in January 1975. Under the two High Commissioners since then — the present being John Melhuish — relations between the two countries have further deepened, and the official aid programme has got well under way, running at an annual $SI 2 million.

There is an increasing flow of politicians and civil servants in both directions. Both the prime minister and deputy prime minister have been guests of the Australian Government, while Australia's deputy prime minister attended the recent South Pacific Forum meeting in Honiara. A delegation of Queensland parliamentarians came to SI recently, and a group of SI MPs will visit Australia later this year.

Besides these fairly recent official links, there are many other strong ties between the two countries. Some of them go back a century and more, and certainly one of them did not start off on an exactly happy basis — the recruiting of a large number of Solomon Islanders for work on Queensland's sugar plantations in the second half of the nineteenth century. But this was the first time a large number of Solomon Islanders had travelled to Australia, and gained overseas experience. It was among these immigrants in Queensland that the South Seas Evangelical Church (formerly the Queensland Kanaka Mission), which is now the third strongest church movement in SI, originally developed.

During the twentieth century a motley lot of planters, missionaries and some businessmen found their way to SI. By the 1920s a number of Australian commercial firms had established themselves on South Pacific islands, among them SI.

Before the last war well-known Pacific traders like Burns Philp were very strong in SI, where quite a few plantations had fallen into their hands as a result of defaulting creditors. Australia's involvement in the war in Solomon Islands was fairly limited. But its close association with the famous 'coastwatchers' has gone down in history; so has the loss of the *Canberra*, one of Australia's biggest cruisers, in the Battle of Saro in 1942.

Some of the first major private businesses in Honiara in construction, motor mechanics and trading were built up in the fifties, when an enterprising German emigre to Australia (who was later to be followed by more Germans) settled in Honiara. During the early fifties too an Australian company moved into sawmilling in SI; in 1973 this company was taken over by Foxwood, at present the largest Australian investor in the country.

For a long time now, some Solomon Islanders have been going off to Australia for further education, although it has been New Zealand and the United Kingdom that took the bulk of such overseas SI students.

Nowadays there continues to be considerable regular everyday contact between the two countries through the 400 or so Australians living in SI, plus some 2500-3000 Australian tourists who come every year, not all of them the best ambassadors for their country! In addition several thousand Australian cruise ships passengers call briefly at the port of Honiara. Air and sea links with Australia are well developed, but there are no major direct Australian stakes in this field. Generally speaking, Australians are well liked for their friendliness and casual manners. But it is probably true to say that quite a few Solomon Islanders tend to feel a closer affinity with New Zealanders or Britons.

Trade links with Australia have been long-standing and were once considerably closer than they are now, after SI's substantial export diversification both in terms of products and markets. While still in 1955, 28% of SI exports — then virtually all in the form of copra — went to Australia, Australia's share had dropped to under 19% 10 years later and by 1978 had declined to a mere 3% — or under $SI 1 million. Imports from Australia have also dropped from well over 50% in the mid-fifties to 33% in 1978. But even so Australia continues to remain by a long way SI's single most important source of foreign products.

Apart from substantial annual re-exports (in the form of cars, empty beer barrels and the like), sawn timber from the local subsidiary of the Australian Foxwood company dominates SI export sales to Australia nowadays. Quantities of twist tobacco and gold are also sold in Australia.

At present the scope for exports to Australia is very limited. Australia produces a similar range of tropical fruit and vegetables to SI, and of higher quality. There is however some scope for SI spices like turmeric and for chillies. Sawn timber exports would undoubtedly gain somewhat if the Australians reduced the import tariff rather than putting it up, as they may well do.

But shipping and handling charges in Australian ports (50-60% higher than on timber exports to Europe) are at least equally serious obstacles. Thus, if Australia really means to




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help boost the region's exports, it must tackle both the transport and tariff problems. It is encouraging that the Australian Government appears to be taking a more serious interest in the much-discussed proposal for a South Pacific Free Trade Area which would allow South Pacific products into Australia duty-free, without the obligation of giving reciprocal rights for Australian exports.

Imports from Australia run at more than 10 times the level of SI exports to Australia. They ran at $SI 10.3 million last year. They cover a very wide range of products from foodstuffs to manufactures of all sorts. The single most important item is rice, worth $SI 1.2 million last year. Despite a by now substantial local rice output, Australian sticky rice continues to be preferred by many Solomon Islanders.

In sharp contrast to the trade field, Australians have been rather hesitant to put any sizeable direct *investment* into SI. The key reasons must lie with Australia's own richness in natural resources, and the fact that its attention has been focused on PNG.

Among the 30-40 businesses that are subsidiaries of Australian companies or backed by Australian money the two timber companies – Foxwood and Allardyce – are probably most important. Foxwood, which has invested around $SI 2 million, is the country's major sawmiller (with an output of 10 000 cubic metres of processed timber in 1978). The company employs about 250 people, and logs on Guadalcanal. It is planning to expand its production substantially this year, possibly go into pre-cut furniture components, and diversify exports by selling also to the UK.

Allardyce, which has been in SI since 1963, and logged on both Isabel and St Cruz, is in the process of setting up a new logging operation in Shortlands, where it is planning to put $SI 200 000 into a new sawmill and equipment.

The subsidiaries of two Australian banks have played a major role in the development of the local banking system.

The Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia and Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, which has the only sizeable nation-wide network of savings agencies, has been in SI since 1951, while the Australian and New Zealand Bank (ANZ) arrived in 1966. In fact financial links between the two countries have been very close, especially up to October 1978 when SI replaced the $A with its own national currency. Up to the 5% revaluation of the $SI in May this year the currencies were at parity.

Both bakeries in Honiara are partly backed by Australian money, while one of the big builders' suppliers is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lend Lease Corporation of Australia. It is also interesting to note that the national airline, Solair, was originally built up by an Australian businessman.

Apart from this there are a number of importing retailing firms, a small insurance firm and quite a few mailbox companies, largely in the mining sector. Among them CRA Exploration expressed an interest in gold mining recently.

buy out a suitable well-established business.

But further progress can be expected in the field of official, bilateral *aid* from Australia. In its first three-year aid programme from July 1976-June 1979 Australia committed SI 6.5 million – one-tenth of its total aid allocations to the South Pacific for this period – to Solomon Islands. By the middle of this year at least $SI 6 million of this had been spent, and aid for the next financial year is already overcommitted. Allocations for 1979-82 are not expected to drop in real terms, and may well increase.

There are about 60 official aid projects, largely in the communications and transport

## COOK ISLANDS

# Nine bridges for starters

Most Australians would be hard put to place the small islands of the Cooks group on the map, with the consequence that Australian tourist traffic is very small, write Margaret McIlroy and Karen Williams from Rarotonga. This is probably due largely to the lack of direct flights between Australia and Rarotonga, with distance and cost also being a major barrier.

Tourist promotion could however be on the increase, after the recent visit of two Australian television stars, Rowena Wallace and George Mallaby, who have been commissioned by the Rarotongan Hotel and Air New Zealand to do a feature article promoting the Cook Islands for an Australian TV magazine.

Inter-government relations are very warm and cordial, emphasised by the increasing aid given to the Cooks by the Australian Government. The majority of Australians who come to the Cooks are volunteers on an aid scheme, and they have made a favourable impression on the local people despite their predilection to gather in groups.

Australian investment in the Cook Islands is very limited, probably due to the physical distance. Mobil Oil (Australia) Ltd, is the only Australian company registered in the Cook Islands. Some individuals have come to live in the Cooks over the years and invested money in such profitable ventures as the natural pearl industry.

Trade is minimal and definitely one-sided. The last time the Cook Islands exported any goods to Australia was $6600 worth of wood carvings in 1975. Trade figures show that only about 3.8% of the Cooks' total imports come from Australia, but this represents about $666 000.

The Cooks imports about 20% of its petroleum products and natural gas needs from Australia. But in other areas the percentages are very small. They range from .01% of food, 2% of beverages, .06% of raw materials, 2.9% of chemicals, 2.6% of basic manufactured goods, 5.4% of machines and transport, and 2.5% of miscellaneous manufactured goods.

Although Australian aid is small compared to that pumped in by New Zealand, the recently completed Rarotonga bridge project may be an indication of the aid they are prepared to advance to the Cook Islands in the future. The bridge project got underway in 1975 with materials, local labour and Australian expertise all financed by the Australian Government. Earlier this year the ninth bridge was completed in the most ambitious Australian aid project to date in the Cooks.

Before this project, aid had been more or less limited to two experimental-type houses built in 1977, and provision of telecommunications equipment (secondhand from Papua New Guinea) which was installed on Rarotonga and Aitutaki.

For the future, aid has been committed for the improvement of banana production in Aitutaki, and the Australian Government has shown interest in proposed development of the isolated islands of the northern group of the Cooks. This extensive project involves improvement in water supply, power and electricity, airstrips and communications.

Since 1963 the Cook Islands has received manpower assistance in the form of Australian Volunteers Abroad, and at present they form the largest group of volunteer aid workers in the country. There are 15 AVAs, and three other Australian aid workers.






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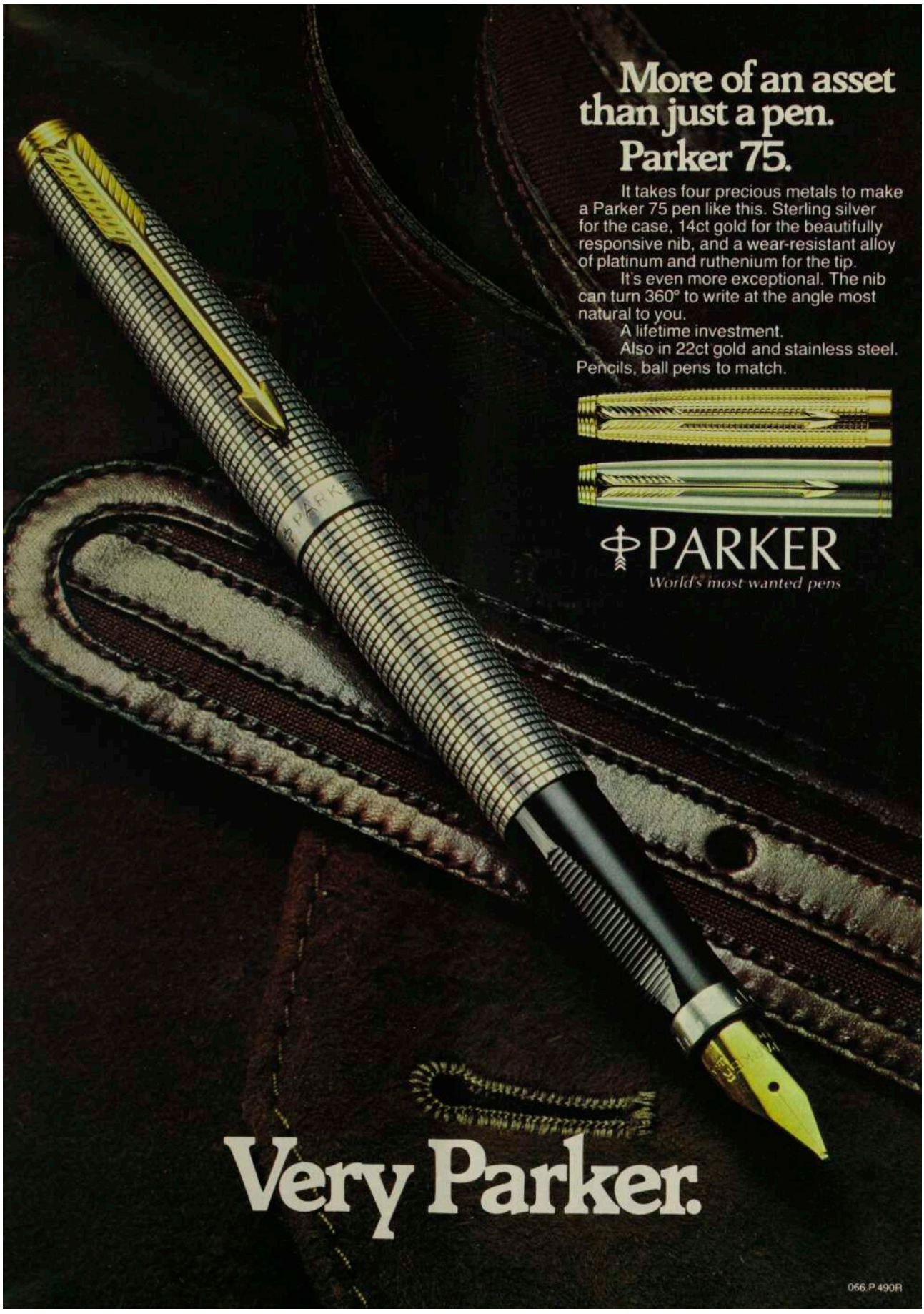
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fields, plus a small training programme and the provision of emergency relief. The single biggest chunk of Australia's money – $SI 1.6 million over three years – is going into the upgrading and expansion of the local radio station, mainly by building new studios, installing new equipment in both Honiara and some district centres, and training local personnel. Australia is also financing the access road to the planned hydropower station on the Lungga River east of Honiara as well as the urgent repair of Henderson Airstrip outside Honiara.

Outside the communications/transport fields Australian aid is going into three projects to help cattle development, and the provision of butchery equipment and coolrooms.

Australia is also giving a certain amount of technical assistance largely under its Australian Staffing Assistance Scheme (ASAS).

In education, Australia is assisting the curriculum development for secondary schools through the University of New England and is also funding three-month international training courses in anything from cattle management to industrial relations, which are attended by a dozen or more Solomon Islanders on average per year. With the emergence of local secondary schools and regional universities Australia has preferred to concentrate on helping with higher level training and masters' degrees.

Australia's procedures for administering its aid are often rather bureaucratic in the eyes of local civil servants, and its policy of handling consultants leaves much to be desired. Its degree of tying its aid is not more or less than that of most other donors. But Australia's aid programme deserves credit marks on several scores. Its ASAS scheme is much better than most other staffing assistance schemes. The provisions on financing local costs are fairly generous. It is using a local lending institution – the Development Bank of SI – to channel some of its funds to the provinces. It is generally keen to push more money into the rural areas and is talking about a rural development fund. Also, its system of cash grants is an effective, 'short-cut' way of supporting smallish projects with clearly defined costs. Altogether $SI 750 000 has been given as accountable cash grants over the three-year period.

In addition to this official, bilateral support, there are all sorts of other, sometimes small ways, in which Australian money and expertise are supporting SI. A periodic visit from a team of eye specialists fills a vital gap in medical services.

Soon the independence film, made by Film Australia with $SI 75 000 of aid funds, will be released in SI.

Australia's defence forces have helped in such varied tasks as earthquake relief, searching for a missing plane, surveying an outlying atoll, clearing away old unexploded ammunition and coral-blasting to make room for a harbour.

Thus, generally speaking, Australia's influence in SI is pervasive, but nowhere dominant, except in the import sector. This is in fact very much in accordance with the role that Australia wants to play in the region. It is keen not to be suspected of wanting to assume a neo-colonial role and lays great stress on assisting the South Pacific in maintaining or achieving political stability, national unity and regional co-operation.


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**TEST 1** A five second spray with KEEN COCKROACH KILLER on to insects confined in a glass container of floor area 1000cm².

**RESULT** All insects were knocked down within one minute and all appeared dead within 30 minutes and there was no recovery within 24 hours.

**TEST 2** A one second burst with KEEN COCKROACH KILLER under the same conditions as test 1.

**RESULT** 100% kill as in test 1.

**TEST 3** The insects were exposed for one minute to a surface of corrugated cardboard that had received a five second burst with KEEN COCKROACH KILLER from 30cm then allowed to dry in air for 1 hour. The area of cardboard to which they were exposed was 200cm². This test was to simulate the use of the spray on absorptive surfaces such as wood plaster and cardboard as would be found under normal use of the spray.

**RESULT** Complete knockdown after 1 hour. Killed within 10 hours.

**TEST 4** Repeat of the test 3 but using glass instead of cardboard in order to simulate the laminate and metallic, non absorptive surfaces that would be found in normal use.

**RESULT** Complete knockdown within 2 minutes. Killed within 1 hour.

**Conclusions** This KEEN COCKROACH KILLER killed with great efficiency under a variety of conditions. The speed of knockdown was remarkable, often taking less than one minute. Throughout these tests the KEEN COCKROACH KILLER could scarcely have performed better.

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## TONGA

# 'A readiness to muck in and do'

The Australian presence in Tonga is limited numerically but effective in impact, writes Penny Hodgkinson in Nukualofa. There are five subsidised civil servants, and a handful each of: aid advisors and services instructors, Australian Volunteers Abroad, teachers and tradesmen, personnel active in the private sector and church administration.

They are popular mainly because of their readiness to muck-in-and-do rather than stand-back-and-order, their easy friendliness, and a genuine interest in the place and people. Australians are also embraced in a strong Commonwealth loyalty which has been boosted by the projected state visit to Australia by Tonga's King and Queen in October, and Australian remittance dollars from relatives on work permits which are often crucial to local families.

Two 'unofficial Australian ambassadors' who have been widely praised are orthopedic surgeon Ian Stratton for his 'miracle' operations on club-footed children, and construction supervisor Leo Foley of the Vavau hospital project, who has made many friends and taught new standards to Tongan workmen.

Here is a brief description of major aspects of the relationship between the two countries:

**Trade:** Australian companies are said to outperform, outprice and outpack New Zealand companies. But the latter score with more frequent trips and goodwill arising from more generous reverse market access. The figures in the accompanying table tell the story.

It is hoped that Oil Mills of Tonga, now processing coconut oil solely for the Australian market, will do much to redress the balance this year. The managing director predicts sales could reach $6 million in 1980.

**Investment:** Warner Pacific (regional and inter-island shipping, concrete tanks, agricultural sidelines) is the most significant investor. The rest is general small stuff such as an opal polisher, a cold store, a leather goods enterprise, a saddlemaker, a near-moribund hotel in Vavau, a stake in Pacific Navigation of Tonga, and a bottle-gas supplier.

Australian government involvement in the Tonga Development Bank is important for the establishment of local enterprises. The Bank of New South Wales is a one-third partner in the Bank of Tonga (with the Bank of Hawaii and the Tongan Government). Excellent opportunities exist for Australian business investment or joint ventures. There are various government incentives including a tax-holiday for the first five years, plus a stable workforce at low wage levels. Sample possibilities could be value-added coconut products, garment manufacture and food-processing. But encouragement from Tonga is useless without market access at the Australian end. Such ventures are urgently needed in Tonga to help solve the high and apparently hopeless unemployment situation.

**Aid:** In 1975/76 Australian aid to Tonga was A$405 918. But it rose in succeeding years as follows: 1976/77 $1 068 233, 1977/78 $2 102 603, 1978/79 $2.3 million (estimate). Aid levelled last year with New Zealand (former number one donor), and took first place this year.

Current on-going and approved projects include completion of Vavau hospital ($2 million), start on a new $1.5 million desiccated coconut factory, a $0.3 million agricultural machinery pool, water supply equipment, garbage trucks, a fire station with equipment and staff training (Nukualofa), power extentions in Haapai and Eua, small airfields at Niuatoputapu and Niuafou, bulk fuel store in Vavau, major extensions to Tonga High School and 'phone system expansion (through ADB).

**Tourism:** Australia provides 14% of Tonga's air visitors, and 60% of its one-day cruise visitors. Visitors by air average a four-day stay. Some choose Tonga as part of a Pacific round-trip package, some come to visit relatives of Tongan friends back home. Cruise ships average 50 a year, and passengers are mainly elderly couples and groups in the teens and twenties. The young often offend the conservative element in this intensely cover-up country with tactless displays of bare male torsos and female boobs and buttocks. The majority rate Australian visitors from all sources as No. 1 – not only the biggest spenders on all handcrafts (baskets, mats, tapa), but most genuinely interested in local arts, crafts, customs and people.

**Official Government-to-Government Attitude:** Is bland, vague and seemingly roses, love and kisses all the way. Individual senior officials in Tonga are franker but on a 'don't-quote-my name' basis. Some quotes:

On aid – 'Australian projects are often longer on goodwill than efficiency.' 'Some Australian consultant teams chew up aid dollars then produce fat reports of thin value.' 'Projects often get stuck for long periods in the Canberra bureaucratic pipelines.'

On immigration – 'Admission of students on aid scholarships is great but a broader, more humane visa approach would be better still, for example, for private students in search of academic, nursing, technical and trade qualifications unavailable in Tonga, for patients needing specialist medical treatment, and for families of married scholarship students who can prove ability to support them.'

**Miscellany:** Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser is widely admired as the instigator of the increased aid programme, as an able regional leader and as a strong man on inflation control. Tongans are keenly conscious of inflation, which is inevitably imported by import-dependent countries. They are concerned about their present dependence level on inflation-plagued New Zealand. Currency parity creates a strong feeling of loyalty and identification. Religious links with Australia date back 150 years (Wesleyan).

**Import/Export Figures in Millions 1975-1978 (Tongan Dollars)**

| | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Australia | 3.3 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 5.4 |
| To Australia | 0.11 | 0.069 | 0.123 | 0.3 |
| From NZ | 4.5 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 7.4 |
| To NZ | 0.88 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 |

1978 figures still unrevised

**Tonga's King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV (centre) inspects the Oil Mills of Tonga plant with (left) Dr Charles Kerry, management consultant, and (right) Mr W. Stewart, consulting engineer ... high hopes for oil exports to Australia.**




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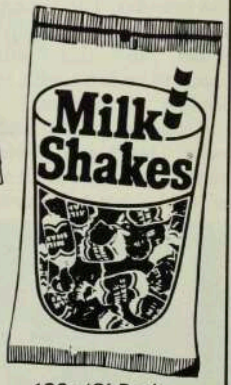

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## NEW HEBRIDES

# An Aussie finger in many a pie

Britain and France aside, Australia enjoys a physical, business and diplomatic presence in the New Hebrides which is unequalled, writes Greg Nosworthy, who recently returned to Australia from a two-year stay there. According to the latest available figures, a total of 60 000 Australians arrived in 1977 on cruise ships or by air, compared with 2700 Japanese, their nearest rivals.

An Australian consular office was established in 1977, headed by Bill Fisher. It remains the only foreign diplomatic establishment in the British/French condominium.

Since 1970 it has been largely Australian banks, trust companies, law and accountancy firms that have capitalised on the New Hebrides' tax haven status. All Australian private national trading banks are or have been represented, along with French, British, Hong Kong and Swiss banks.

Cruise ships berth either in Vila or Santo on an average almost once a week. It is from these that most visitors arrive. Carrying up to 2000 passengers, they usually stay less than 24 hours. The balance of Australians, who arrive by air, are generally on airfare and accommodation package holidays, with the heaviest numbers arriving at Australian school holiday time, especially August.

Accurate figures on the number of Australians resident in the New Hebrides are not available, although it is known that they are second in numbers to the French. It is possible that after independence, with the departure of many of the British and French public servants now working there, the numbers of Australians and New Zealanders will go up still further.

The attitude to Australians of the average New Hebridean is friendly and co-operative. The tourism and finance industries provide valuable jobs in Vila, where the unemployment rate is more than 80%. Some Islanders have come to regard Australia as some kind of paradise when they hear stories of high wages, 95% employment, and people actually getting paid by the government when they're out of work.

It is to be hoped that in the coming years financial and physical assistance from Australia will increase, in order to foster the development of this vital new nation.

## NEW CALEDONIA

# Welcome . . . *Poken!*

If Australia has not spoilt her image in New Caledonia, the reason is probably because the island is a French territory, writes André Chaville from Noumea. Absurd as this may seem, because the soil is French, Australians tread lightly.

There is the occasional exchange of lighthearted abuse, the most popular topics being nuclear explosions and Aboriginal massacres. Both subjects only seem to interest the political extremists. And if its current political problems seem to create important issues within the territory, Australia is keeping her nose exceptionally clean.

For Australia, New Caledonia has many favourable aspects. Ranking very high as an Australian market in the Pacific, it requires no aid and is in fact a base for a friendly Western power, even if the military forces present are hardly significant. While France and Australia accuse one another of trade protectionism, Australia sells well to New Caledonia, and the French seem to accept with calm this traditional invasion of Australian products.

For the French, the Aus-




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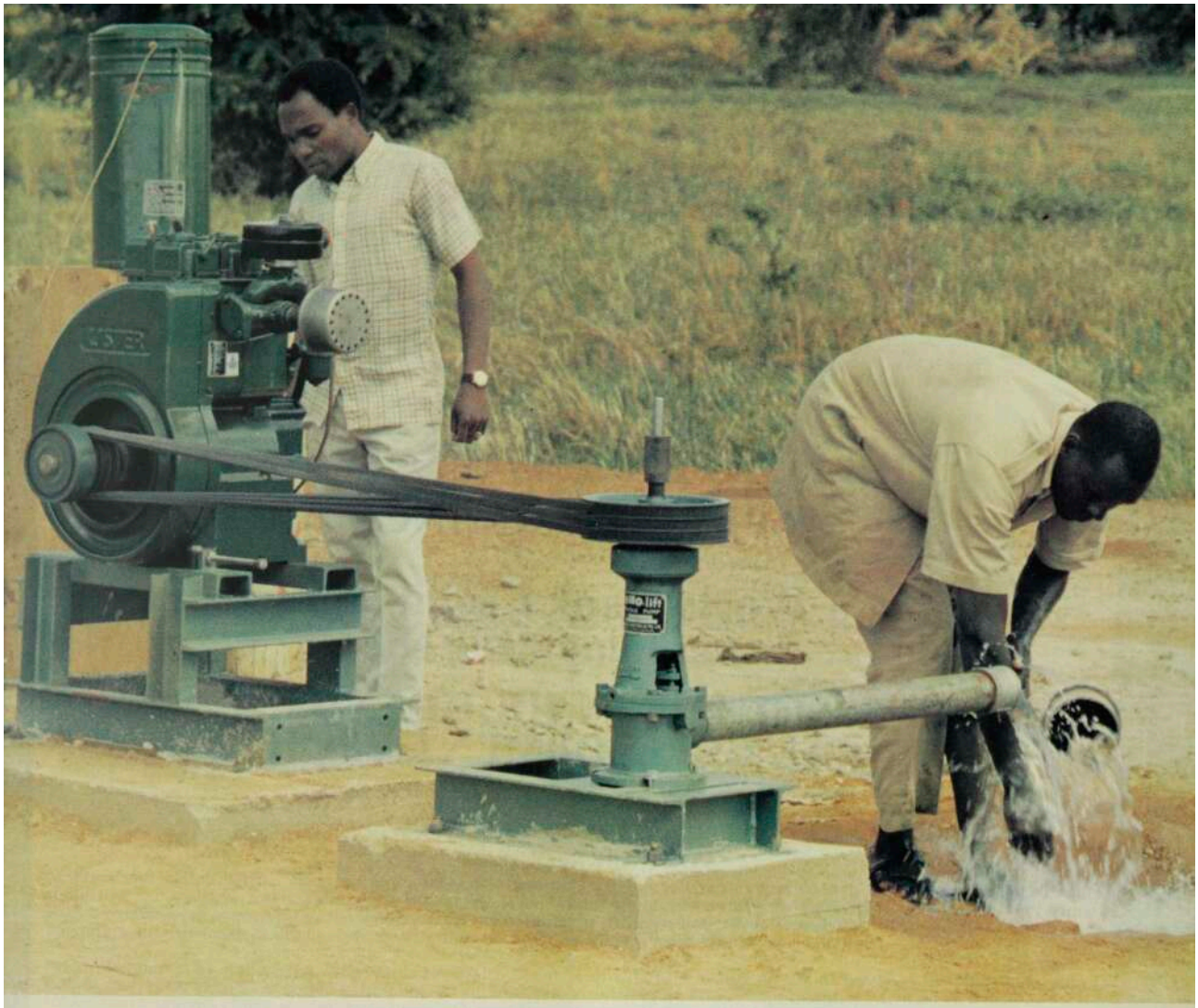

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## "SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT"

### STAFF ARE REQUIRED

Specialist staff are required by the Government of Papua New Guinea for the above project to be carried out in the Southern Highlands Province. The Southern Highlands forms part of the central range of Papua New Guinea and the population of 240,000 is concentrated into valleys 1200-1800 metres above sea level. This population has had modern contact for twenty-five years, over 90% are involved wholly in the subsistence sector and the Province suffers few of the problems usually associated with prolonged "urbanization".

Most specialist staff will be based in the Provincial Headquarters Mendi, a town of some 3,000 population, (300 non-nationals). Mendi is connected by highway standard road to other highlands centres and the coastal port of Lae. It has a daily air service to Port Moresby and thence international routes and an international telephone system. Other facilities include a fully equipped four doctor hospital, pre-school, an international school to primary level (Australian curriculum), two banks, comfortable hotel and social clubs. Recreation available includes golf, tennis, squash, a swimming pool, trout fishing, caving and bush walking.

The specialist team will be known as the **Agricultural and Field Trials, Studies, Extension and Monitoring Unit,** (A.F.T.S.E.M.U.) and will:—

* Study the subsistence farming systems of the Province and assemble basic knowledge to address the existing malnutrition problems so as to be able to make future decisions regarding the extent to which cash cropping can be introduced without degrading the subsistence reserves.
* Study the health patterns of the Province, with particular regard to malmutrition, in order to design effective intervention programmes for health improvement.
* Ensure that data collected during the project is processed, analysed and presented expeditiously in a form readily usable by provincial planners and policy makers. Design an on-going system of data collection for valid social monitoring indicators within the limitations of staff resources and available skills.
* Strengthen the capacity of the Province to implement in-service training programmes to improve the effectiveness of field extension delivery services.

SPECIFICALLY, the people required for A.F.T.S.E.M.U. are:

**THE TEAM LEADER,** would probably be an agriculturist but more importantly, someone with the depth of knowledge and experience to manage an interdisciplinary team, to understand the significance of research results in a variety of fields and to supervise field work and training activities. He would assist in the project establishment and organise work programmes for other technical personnel. He will remain through to the end of the project period in order to supervise preparation of the draft and final report by project end.

His specific tasks would be to review existing data and studies relevant to subsistence agriculture. At end of year 1 prepare a position paper summarising the state of agriculture in the Southern Highlands Province under specific headings which would indicate the most promising lines of approach to be included in the teams work programme for project years 2 to 5. To submit an annual report of activities to the Southern Highlands Research Committee including an agreed annual work programme for the following year.


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**FOOD CROPS AGRONOMISTS** (2 Positions)
The Agronomists will have previous experience in developing countries, preferably in subsistence farming in humid highlands conditions. They would examine the agronmic base of agricultural systems in selected ecological zones and assess their adequacy re: increasing population density, particularly with respect to nutrition. It would be desirable for each agronomist to concentrate on different aspects of existing studies in the area.

— Examination of land use systems studies of soils and the effects on soils of various gardening practices, associated land tenure systems, interpretation of aerial photography to produce land-use maps.
— Examination of the actual crops grown by the establishment of a representative network of field trials on sites available at existing institutions. Developing of higher yielding crops and the trial of new good crops would be undertaken.

**HEALTH TRAINER**
The Health Trainer would be a Physician with experience in training health workers of all levels in developing countries. A professional health educator with extensive experience in in-service training of health workers might be acceptable. Specific areas of responsibility would include responsibility for the administration of the health in-service training facilities to be provided as part of the Health Training Complex in the Province. Also to design and implement in-service training course for Aid Post Orderlies, Nurse Aids, Nurses and Health Extension Officers. On-the-job training at aid posts and health centres should form an important part of his work and he would be expected to train a counterpart in 3-4 years and develop techniques to evaluate the effectiveness of in-service training.

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION OFFICER** (M.E.O.)
The M.E.O. would be responsible for the operation and management of a Digital 11/34 computer which will be utilised in support of medical and agricultural research programmes. He would initially assist in the establishment of base line date concerning the Province, its people and economy. He would be expected to develop appropriate software in support of the above research programmes, liaise with the manufacturer over hardware maintenance and repair and give statistical advice where and when required. He would need to combine a strong interest in the economics of broad based rural development with an interest and knowledge in the interpretation of numerical data concerning demographic, health and nutritional aspect of the population. Qualifications and experience consistent with the above duties would be essential.

**COFFEE EXTENSION SPECIALIST**
The specialist will be a person with agricultural qualifications. Experience in extension work amongst smallholders in a developing country is essential. Some background in coffee would be desirable but not essential.The concept of the coffee component is that the 15 coffee blocks of 50 ha. each, dispersed through the Province and established by the Management Authority, will generate confidence in the crop and lead to individual smallholder interest and participation. It is anticipated that a further 530 ha. of smallholder coffee on up at 2500 holdings will be established during the life of the Project. The Coffee Extension Specialist would work closely with Department of Primary Industry staff to develop extension programmes specifically aimed at coffee smallholder expansion. He would participate in integrated training programmes in liaison with the Extension Training Officer.

**ADULT EDUCATION CO-ORDINATOR** (A.E.O.)
An Adult Education Officer will be appointed to co-ordinate all adult and non-formal education activities in the Province. The person should have skill and knowledge related primarily to adult and non-formal education with an illiterate rural population of a developing country, but should also have experience with formal educational institutions. He would have the task of ensuring that non-formal education activities related closely to other extension and training activities taking place within the Province.
The A.E.O.'s duties will include co-ordination of the Adult Education work force and liaison with Missions and non-governmental agencies who participate in non-formal education.
Controlling and allocating expenditure under this component and the organisation of supplies, transport and other resources. Close liaison with Provincial level organisations involved in Research activities. Conducting on-the-job training of A.E.O.'s and working with A.E.O. staff on **practical** field extension.

**EXTENSION TRAINING OFFICER**
The Extension Training Officer probably would be an agricultural graduate or diplomate with an additional qualification in rural extension/communications; he should have a strong background in methods of training for extension work amongst a largely illiterate rural population. He would initially train and assist existing training staff who have had little experience in rural extension, both through training courses and attachment to the A.F.T.S.E.M.U. team. He would ensure that the Team's research results pass quickly to the field extension staff and that appropriate information is disseminated to the rural population in all fields (agric., health, education), through an integrated extension approach.

**CASH CROPS AGRONOMIST**
The agronomist would establish suitable trials to identify improved husbandry methods for tea, cardamon and coffee crops under both block development and smallholder conditions.
Diversification of cash crops is desirable and the identification, introduction and testing of new cash crops would be given special attention.
The agronomist would need to be a self starter in this field.

Key staff are required for a term of four years but two year contracts would be considered in some cases and under special circumstances.
Conditions of employment would include the provision of leave fares, housing and generous education allowances for children (including overseas fares and boarding allowances for secondary students). Interested applicants should apply to the address given in writing giving full details, an indication of remuneration expected in American dollars, a telephone contact number, telex or telegraphic contact number or address and enclosing curriculum vitae. Closing date for applications is 13th October, 1979.

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tralians, or 'Pokens' as they are familiarly called, are also useful neighbours. The weekly Qantas flight brings its generous load of tourists and fresh fruit and vegetables, and takes back to Sydney New Caledonian flat-hunters, punters and those in need of urgent medical treatment.

Australians are still the biggest group of overseas visitors, close to 50% of the total number of tourists visiting New Caledonia. They spend more than New Zealanders, but much less than Japanese. The numbers of Australian visitors will increase still further when the new *'Club Med'* installations are opened. Promoters estimate that 85% of their clients will be from Sydney and Melbourne.

Like the other islands of the Pacific, New Caledonia also receives regular shiploads of cruise passengers. They are the 'poor' tourists, the 'penniless whingers' who buy most of their duty-free goods on the ship or in Fiji. They represent the ugliest of the 'ugly Australians', and, if a shipload should arrive on a public holiday or a Sunday, most storekeepers don't even bother to raise their shutters.

New Caledonia also has its share of Australian expatriates. They are generally well accepted in the local community, speak French with that 'delightful' accent, and really enjoy life in the French way.

New Caledonia and Australia exchange hundreds of students every year. The children of Noumea visit Australia during their holidays, the Australian students return the visit during their own vacations. Often long-standing ties of friendship are created. Nearly 100 students visit Sydney every January to follow the six-week English language course, and students from Queensland University spend six or seven weeks every year in Noumea to soak up the atmosphere of French culture. The French cultural attaché in Canberra is an enthusiastic promoter of the French Civilisation courses which attract dozens of teachers of French from Australian schools to Noumea during the summer holidays.

Although most New Caledonian students go to university in France, there is still a small trickle who choose Australia, if their English is good enough. Twenty years ago it was quite fashionable for the sons and daughters of wealthy families to go to a private college or high school in Sydney, but this habit has now disappeared.

The Sydney-Noumea yacht race, courtesy visits by the two navies, and numerous sports events all contribute to maintain a certain image of Australia in the French territory. Australians are always present in the annual round-the-island bicycle race, and generally perform well. Most New Caledonian sports clubs visit Australia regularly, or receive visiting teams from Sydney, Melbourne or Brisbane, the most popular events being car and motor bike rallies, soccer, tennis, boxing and swimming. Australian sportsmen and women are among their country's best ambassadors, and the 'yachties' participating in the traditional Sydney-Noumea race have made close friends in the local sailing community.

Perhaps the most curious aspect of the relationship is the role that Australia plays in the life of the *Caldoches*, descendants of the original white settlers. Australia is often their standard for commercial or agricultural enterprise, and Australian words such as 'stockwhip', 'stockyard', 'paddock' and 'creek' are part of the local vernacular. The first overseas holiday for families of modest means is inevitably in Sydney, where wealthier families have their flats in Randwick, Coogee, Kings Cross or Elizabeth Bay.

The impression of admiration and nostalgia, bordering often on feelings of jealousy of Australia's economic growth, is sometimes countered by sudden spurts of 'French' patriotism. This is typical of the New Caledonian community, influenced as it is by two civilisations: where else would such a high proportion of Frenchmen drink tea or eat cornflakes? Instinctively, the diehard *Caldoche* plays the middle of the field, accepting and enjoying the favourable aspects of both civilisations. And if the more recent immigrants from France resent the influence of the neighbouring continent, after a few years of residence they inevitably make a short trip to Sydney.

Total annual imports into New Caledonia represent roughly $A280 million, of which $130 millions' worth are from France and $33 million from Australia, these two countries being the major suppliers. Australia's exports are mainly foodstuffs.

**New Caledonia, like French Polynesia, imports large quantities of Australian foodstuffs. This display of Australian foods was seen at an 'amateurish' Australian trade fair staged in Papeete recently.**

## FRENCH POLYNESIA

# From pork to corned beef

The high mark in trade relations between Australia and Tahiti was reached a surprisingly long time ago – as early as the beginning of the last century, write Marie-Thérèse and Bengt Danielsson from Papeete. Now as then, the main article exchanged was meat, but there was a still more surprising difference: Australia was not the exporter but the importer. It should also be noted that the meat imported to feed the new convict settlement was not beef but pork, supposedly fit for transport and consumption simply after having been 'pressed and salted' in Tahiti by the natives, under the guidance of the small band of British Protestant missionaries who had been there since 1797.

While waiting for the pork to be cured by the Tahitian vendors, the captains of these early Australian trading vessels often made a quick trip to the Tuamotu Islands to purchase pearls and mother-of-pearl shells. Other goods which could be had in all the Society Islands were coconut oil and arrowroot. In exchange, the islanders received liquor, firearms and fabrics. Enterprising traders also put forward several schemes aimed at the acquisition in the islands of a commodity which was in even shorter supply in New South Wales than pork – women, but nothing ever came of these projects.

Professor Harry Maude of the Australian National University, who has published a most interesting study on the subject, estimates that the total amount of pork imported from Tahiti between 1801 and 1826 exceeded three million pounds. The same authority also makes the following pertinent remark: 'The real importance of the Tahitian pork trade to Aus-






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tralian history lies in the fact that it was the country's first experiment in foreign commerce; the enterprise in which her first ships and her first crews were tested, and through which an enormous store of expertise on the Pacific Islands and their peoples came to be built up. The long and arduous run of over 7000 miles from Port Jackson to Matavai Bay and back in the little brigs and schooners of the early 19th century provided a practical lesson in seamanship which enabled Australia to acquire at the start a supremacy in the Pacific Islands trade, and an interest, by no means merely economic, in the area, which she has never lost.'

By the middle of the century, Australia was at long last able to feed its own population and was even beginning to produce an exportable surplus. In the now French protectorate of Tahiti, on the other hand, the native population had dwindled to fewer than 10 000 (due to the widespread abuses of liquor and firearms, and the numerous diseases introduced by the trading and whaling ships), and the little trade that still persisted found thenceforth its best outlets in the new White settlements in New Zealand and California. Simultaneously, first Valparaiso and then San Francisco and Panama replaced Sydney as the regular transit port for the trade between Tahiti and Europe.

Not until the 1920s had Australia laboriously regained a fair share of the Tahitian market. By 1934, she rated fourth among the colony's suppliers of foreign products, after the United States, France and New Zealand. The value of her exports was not less than 2.1 million francs. Australian imports from Tahiti comprised copra, vanilla and mother-of-pearl shells to the value of 1.3 million francs. Then, after Pearl Harbour, the bottom fell out of this market, and in the postwar years, Australian export trade was very slow to regain its former markets. There was also a determined effort on the part of the French Government to monopolise the trade with her Pacific possessions. By 1958, for instance, France had replaced Australia as the sole supplier of both sugar and wheat.

To tell the truth, the Tahitian market was in those days hardly worth fighting for, since the Islanders still clung to their traditional subsistence economy and the number of free-spending European residents was limited to a few hundred. The Chinese importers who ruled supreme also had a preference for doing business with the Chinese-American firms established in San Francisco. The situation did not change drastically until well into the 1960s when de Gaulle's decision to use Moruroa as a testing ground for nuclear weapons made the economy mushroom as fast and high as the atomic blasts. For every year that passed since then, the imports have increased by about a billion Pacific francs, reaching finally, in 1978, the quite impressive figure of 33 billion. Exports have not increased at the same rate, far from it. Their value last year was only 3 billion. The trade gap is, however, in reality much smaller than it appears, since such invisible exports as income derived from tourism is not included in the latter figure. Much of the imported goods are moreover consumed by the government and army segments of the population.

There is, however, not only a difference in volume but also in the overall trade pattern. Because of the lower customs duties on goods imported from France and the other Common Market countries the latter have quite naturally little by little increased their share of the imports. France thus supplied us last year with 50% of our total needs, while another 12% of the imports came from other Common Market countries. Of the Pacific rim countries, only the US has managed to resist this trend, for its share is still a respectable 17%, corresponding to an annual figure of 5500 million Pacific francs.

| Product | Australia tons | Australia mill. Pac. francs | New Zealand tons | New Zealand mill. Pac. francs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh meat | 1 609 | 218 | 2 883 | 635 |
| Canned meat | 73 | 22 | 100 | 28 |
| Dairy products | 1 446 | 116 | 1 248 | 174 |
| Cereals | 3 258 | 136 | 37 | 1.9 |
| Vegetables and fruits | 599 | 32 | 24 | 2.8 |
| Paper | 919 | 26 | 491 | 36 |
| Iron and steel | 122 | 13 | 595 | 71 |

Japan was before the war number one importer, taking most of the phosphate from Makatea. Today she is an exporter of cars and electronic gear.

The great losers are New Zealand and Australia which have to compete not only with France but also with such food-producing Common Market countries as Denmark and Holland. Total value of their exports to French Polynesia in 1978 were: Australia 947 million Pacific francs and New Zealand 1281 million.

Considering that the type and quality of the products which New Zealand and Australia sell to French Polynesia are similar, a comparison between the sales record in 1978 of the main categories of goods produced by these two Pacific countries is quite interesting. How it looks is shown in the accompanying table.

The most spectacular increase in the Australian share is in fresh meat exports, which in 1977 were only 173 tonnes to the value of 27.5 million francs. They rose to almost 10 times this figure in 1978. Paradoxically enough, this excellent result can chiefly be attributed to the New Zealand Hellaby company which at the beginning of 1978 went into partnership (35%) with several Tahitian businessmen, mostly Chinese, to produce this famous brand of corned beef locally. To do so, increased quantities of fresh meat must be imported, and it so happens that present prices are considerably lower in Australia than in New Zealand. The production figure of this new company, called COPA, is running at 125 000 cans a month.

Suddenly aware of the new potential of the local market, Australian diplomats responsible for the French Pacific territories recently took the initiative to stage a small and very amateurish trade fair, held of course, in the only local Aussie hotel, the Beachcomber (ex-Travelodge). Additional promotion will certainly push the Australian export figure even higher – not necessarily to the detriment of New Zealand exports. On the contrary, it is definitely in the common interest of these two Pacific neighbours to organise future joint promotional ventures. At any rate, the ones who have most to learn are the Aussies, who have so far completely neglected to develop – as the Kiwis have done – comprehensive cultural, educational and sporting exchanges with Tahiti.

The surprising thing is that the annual number of Australian tourists visiting French Polynesia is three times higher than the New Zealand figure – 9000 against 3000. In stark contrast to the Kiwis, however, they practically all herd together in the happy-go-lucky *Club Med* tourist ghetto on Moorea, which evidently cuts them off from all beneficial contacts with the locals.

## The 'Special Case'

Papua New Guinea represents a 'special case' in Australia's relations with the Pacific. PIM next month will carry an in-depth survey of the state of Australia-PNG relations by Port Moresby correspondent Angus Smales.






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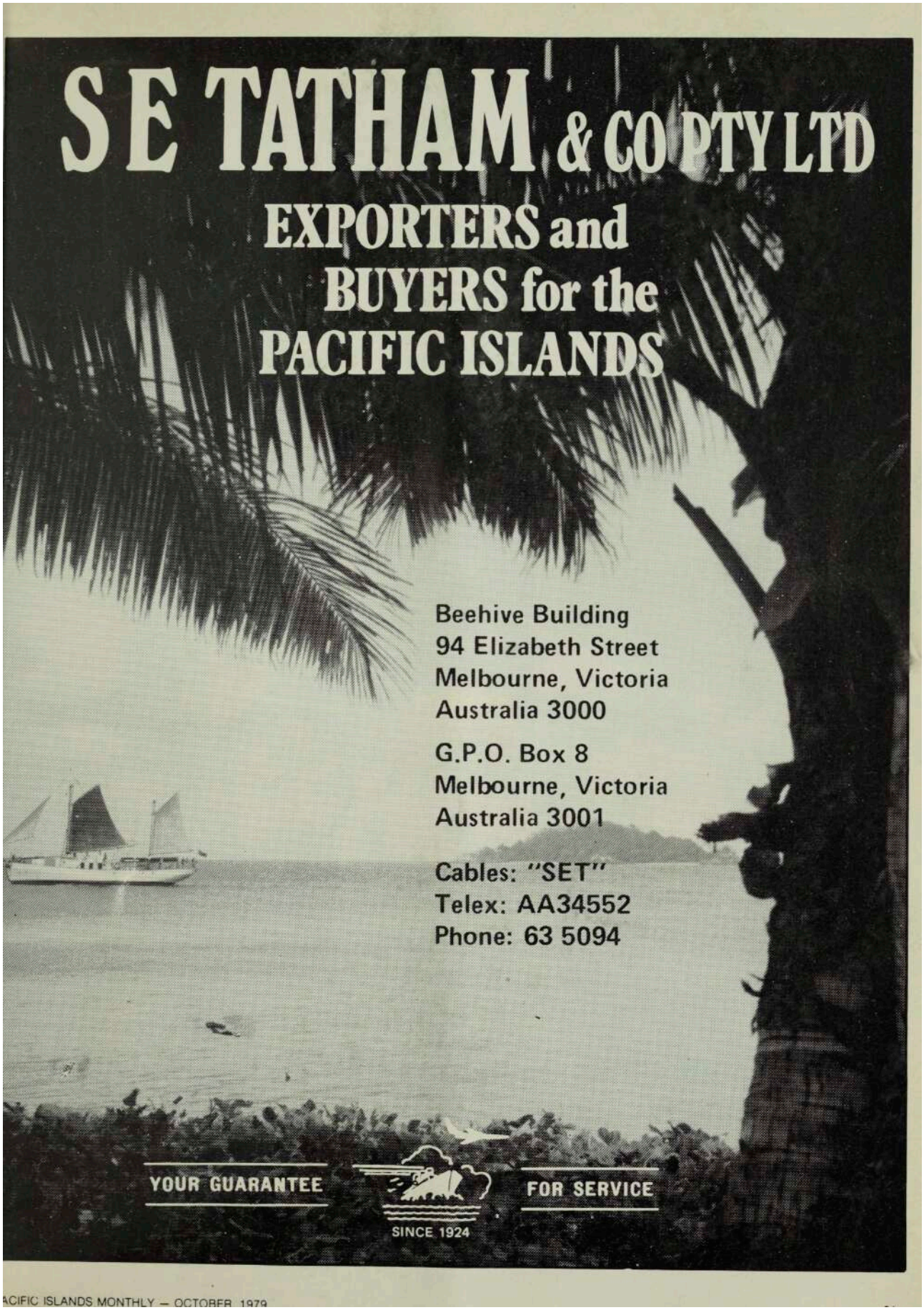





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# Solomons: cradle of string figure in Oceania?

*Solomon Islands String Figures, by Honor Maude, published by the Homa Press. Distributed by ANU Press, Canberra, ACT. $A6.*

One of the curious side effects of the introduction of tea to Europe in the seventeenth century was that Europeans acquired a pastime that had long been known in China, the home of tea, and other countries in the Far East. This was the art of making figures with a length of string, which became known in England as 'cat's cradles'.

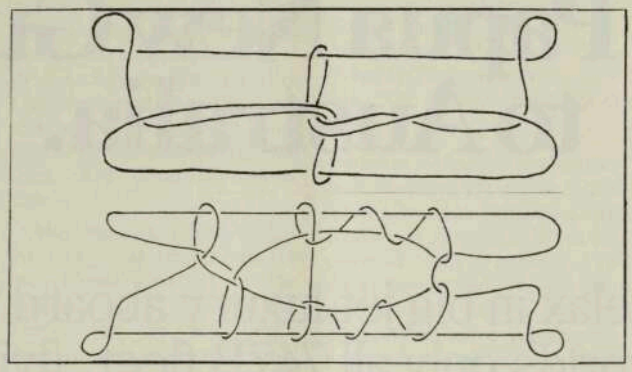
It must still have been fairly new to England when Captain Cook left on his first voyage to the Pacific in 1768, for the earliest description of cat's cradles in the Oxford English Dictionary was written in that same year.

To make a cat's cradle, the 1768 account says, 'one ties the two ends of a packthread together and then winds it about his fingers, another with both hands takes it off, perhaps in the shape of a gridiron, the first takes it from him again in another form, and so on, alternatively changing the packthread into a multitude of figures . . .'

It was probably because the art of the cat's cradle was still little known in England in 1768, or because it was looked on as only a simple amusement for children, that Cook and his companions recorded nothing about the making of string figures during their extensive voyages.

It is hard to imagine that they never saw any of the islanders playing at cat's cradles, for anthropologists now know that the islanders are among the world's most dextrous practitioners of the art.

Indeed, cat's cradles have apparently been made in the Pacific Islands for so long that they constitute valuable clues to the Islanders' prehistoric past. This is because all cat's cradles fall into several well-defined categories which are determined by the type of opening and the following move. As the patterns tend to be passed down from generation to generation and from island to island, it is thus possible to plot migration trails by means of them.



**Caterpillar string figure, set up by Eric Nora, Fenuaola. String figure— a pack of dogs.**

Since the noted anthropologist A. C. Haddon interested himself in the string figures of the Torres Strait islanders at the turn of the present century, the ingenuity of the Pacific Islands' artists in string has been reasonably well recorded.

Undoubtedly the most enthusiastic recorder of Pacific Islands string figures in recent years has been Honor Maude, wife of Professor Harry Maude of Canberra, a former Pacific administrator. Mrs Maude became interested in the subject when she accompanied her husband to his first administrative post — in the Gilbert Islands — half a century ago. She has since collaborated in the publication of more than half a dozen monographs on string figures.

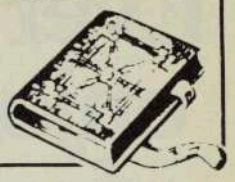
Her latest work is based on collections made in the Solomon Islands by the noted anthropologist Sir Raymond Firth, in 1928-29, and by Christa de Coppett in 1963-65.

The book, which is offset from typescript, describes 112 distinct figures plus three tricks, and gives details on how they are made with the help of line illustrations.

'It now seems clear,' she says, 'that the Oceanic region, from New Guinea eastwards to Easter Island and the Carolines southwards to New Zealand, represents a separate and relatively homogeneous technique unit, which includes the Torres Strait islands and most, if not all, of Australia. Whether Indonesia has affinities to Oceania, as one would suspect on other grounds, must await the publication of detailed local studies; but now that we have adequate data from Japan it is clear that Japanese figures are not, taken as a whole, Oceanic in type.

'With this Oceanic region the Solomon Islands appear to constitute a convergent area where one finds 45 figures previously recorded in one or more localities in New Guinea, the Torres Strait and Australia, 41 on one or more islands of Polynesia, 32 parts of Micronesia and 25 on other Melanesian islands (including Fiji) . . . about 10% of the figures recorded in the Solomon Islands are basic Oceanic patterns known throughout the region: these were presumably part of the ancestral culture of the Oceanic peoples at a time prior to the eastward dispersal of the present Polynesians.' —

## BOOKS



# Will the real Trukese stand up?

*Faanakkar. Cultural Values in a Micronesian Society by John L. Caughey. Published by Department of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, 1977.*

Can a small population of 18,000 people living on a few islands in the middle of the Pacific ocean possibly demonstrate differences amongst themselves that might be termed cultural? That is, that they exhibit differences in behaviour and belief that do not stem from individual psychology? This is the question John Caughey sets for himself in his study, *Fáánakkar. Cultural values in a Micronesian society.*

Anthropologists conventionally study a few dozen to a few hundred people, though the tribes they describe often consist of many thousands (or, even, tens of thousands). The justification is that in 'small scale' societies (we don't say 'primitive' any more) intra-cultural variation is slight, if at all.

We secretly subscribe to the belief that the people we study somehow all think and act in a manner so similar that if we found it in our own European society we would scream 'Brainwashing'. Such a belief in cultural homogeneity, it should be said, is also convenient for the poor anthropologist, who is often a loner, working for only a year or so in an attempt to acquire the cultural expertise that would require a lifetime for the member of that same culture.

Typical to the approach to small scale societies is the work of half a dozen prestigious ethnographers who have worked

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on Truk since the first Yale University Expedition in 1947. The psychological dimension has been an important one for studies of Truk since World War II. Typically, these men have concerned themselves with how their informants and other Trukese think, classify, or feel about their world and themselves.

But, John Caughey tells us, they have not really studied Truk at all – only a small part of it – for they have all done their real fieldwork only on Ronónum. Dr Caughey sets out to show us just how the people of Fáánakkar (a pseudonym) differ from those others who for three decades have been 'the Trukese' to the world of anthropology.

Instead of mild, gentle, even passive Trukese, we find the people of Fáánakkar to be proud, assertive, aggressive who at the smallest slight, will take up a machete or cast a devastating spell. If shamed too greatly, they commit suicide.

Like some sort of oceanic Jekyll and Hyde, the people of Ronónum and Fáánakkar, respectively, are personality opposites.

Ronónum co-operate, it seems, while, even in intercourse, the Fáánakkar compete, man against woman to not achieve the orgasm first. And, in this matrimonial society, women are kept in line by a strong belief in love magic which can force them to pursue, 'like a man,' a spiteful traitor.

The question I kept asking myself throughout this short 180 page monograph was why the Fáánakkar should be so belligerent? One could equally ask, I suppose, why the Ronónum so fail to continue this characteristic attitude, Caughey tells us, of nineteenth century Truk society in general?

The author does not provide us with an answer, but he does tell us a lot about how the people of Fáánakkar believe their society operates. Most of Caughey's evidence for his assertions comes from the statements of his informants, not from their observed behaviour.

Also, somewhat disturbing is the lack of consideration for the colonial context of the people of Fáánakkar. Throughout the monograph there are accasional references to a Trukese reality that is not all thatched huts and canoes on the lagoon. The sky is compared to blue plastic; a malevolent spirit appears on the half-sunken hulk of a Japanese warship; strength (and endurance) is tested by sitting on a hot steam pipe; Japanese and German work gangs are mentioned.

Land can be sold, probably through the American administration of Truk, and there are high school dormitories. But, where do the modern people of Truk obtain their modern desirable goods, such as the corrugated iron houses, motor boats? Do they have cars, transistor radios, factory made clothing? In short, do they have access to those manufactured goods which feature in the advertisements?

And, if they do have these things, how do they relate to the apparently traditional system of prestige so well displayed by Caughey? Chiefs

Micronesian Senator Lazarus Salii has written about the vexatious American trusteeship over his islands, while Micronesian poet Moses Ymal Uludong published a poem called *Milking the natives*. Where do these perspectives fit into Caughey's diagrammes of valuable knowledge?

Will the real Trukese please stand up and tell us why they are as they are? – *Grant McCall.*

# Not quite the place for it

*Paradise Postponed: essays on research and development in the South Pacific. Edited by A. Mamak and G. McCall. Published by Pergamon Press, Sydney, 1978. $A16.00 (hard), $9.95 (soft).*

*Paradise Postponed* is a collection of essays presented at the Young Nations Conference in Sydney in August 1976 'to re-examine the concept of development and research into development, with a view to adopting a more responsible approach to the communities being researched'.

Chaired by Esiteri Kamikamica and Filimone Jitoko (Fiji), Ata Ma'ai'i (Western Samoa), Epeli Hau'ofa (Tonga) and Stuart Kingan (Cook Islands) and involving others from their nations as well as New Caledonians, New Hebrideans, Papua New Guineans and representatives of international agencies, universities and transnational corporations, the sessions had a go at questions of research into and/or for social planning, communication, village government, motivation, women's role, and more. Even cargo cultism received attention.

The discussions – and the essays in this book – varied from academic jargon-laden arguments about 'value-free' anthropology and semantic acrobatics ('What is meant by development?') to down-to-earth issues such as making it possible and easy for villagers to take part in planning.

Appropriate technology and agricultural extension were among the issues that came to the fore during syndicate discussions which, in my opinion, were of greater value to most of the participants than the reading of esoteric essays by European academics.

Two Tongans, Bishop Patelisio P. Finau in his opening address, and Professor Sione Latukefu in his concluding remarks, made some telling points. The bishop asked whether Sydney is the most suitable venue for this kind of conference (and I don't believe it is) and he claimed that any development programme must be judged by the extent to which it increases the islanders' power of decision-making.

Professor Latukefu said that Islanders must have freedom 'to choose whatever new ideas, technology or values they feel are relevant to their ever-changing needs and aspirations, irrespective of their source, whether from capitalist or socialist systems, and add to them what is good and relevant in their own cultures, in order to improve the lot of their people, not only with pride and confidence, but also with humility and compassion'.

Home-grown politicans are now the captains of the Pacific young nations' destinies and depend upon advice from home-grown planners. The Young Nations Conference of 1976, reflected in the essays in this book, enabled some of the planners to meet their counterparts from elsewhere in the Pacific. – *Harry Jackman*

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## AFTERTHOUGHTS with Percy Chatterton in Port Moresby.

# Law and order: A big lesson to be learned in PNG — and learned fast

No one can complain that life in Papua New Guinea is dull. In recent weeks we have witnessed the declaration of a state of emergency in the Highlands provinces, and the summoning of the minister for justice to answer a charge of contempt of court! The second of these two events is still *sub judice* and my comments on it must be postponed. The state of emergency has been ratified by parliament.

The law and order situation in the Highlands has been steadily deteriorating for some time. It has now reached a state in which inter-group fighting has become endemic and normal living has been totally disrupted. Schools and aid posts have been closed, casualties in the fighting, a number fatal, have been increasing in numbers, and damage to and destruction of property – houses, stores, livestock, coffee trees – has reached massive proportions. Banditry on the Highlands Highway has reached a point at which trucking companies and their drivers have threatened to suspend business altogether – a step which, if taken, would bring the Highlands economy grinding to a halt.

The provisions in PNG's constitution for the declaration of a state of emergency have been well devised. Parliament must not only give its approval, but must also renew that approval, if necessary, at intervals of 60 days. The exercise of the special powers given to the authorities, and in particular to the police, is watched over by a committee made up of rank-and-file members of parliament drawn from both government and opposition benches, and this committee is also charged with the responsibility of advising parliament at the end of each 60-day period whether the state of emergency should be extended or not. The committee of nine currently appointed includes veteran Sir John Guise, and a former secretary for law and now opposition MP, Mr Joseph Aoae.

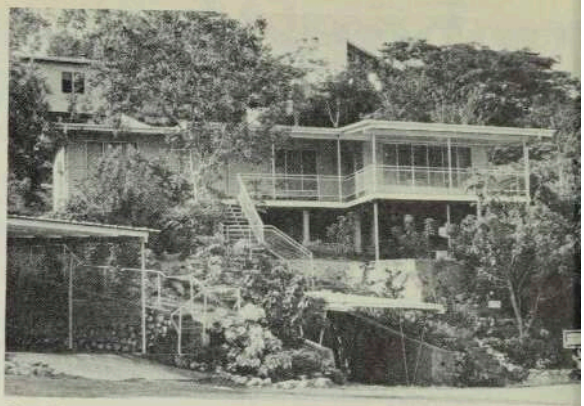
On paper it's all excellent. In practice its success depends, of course, on how those responsible, and particularly the police, carry out its day-to-day administration. There have already been some complaints of inconveniences suffered, of the disruption of lifestyle and livelihood, and of police excesses in the uses to which they have put their extended powers.

One of the most spectacular of the immediate results has been the putting off the road of large numbers of unroadworthy vehicles and unlicensed drivers, a step which one would have thought could have been taken without the declaration of a state of emergency. Whatever inconvenience it may have caused, surely no one in their right senses could complain that this blitz was harsh or oppressive.

On the whole, public reaction to the declaration of the state of emergency has been favourable, especially among the women, some of whom recently organised a meeting at which no men were allowed to speak – so much for the myth that PNG's women are downtrodden drudges!

There are differences of opinion as to the reasons for the current lawlessness in the Highlands, and as a dweller on the coast I will not stick my neck out by trying to analyse them. But whatever the causes, the time for a showdown has clearly arrived.

There has also been a massive upsurge of lawlessness in the urban areas, particularly in Port Moresby. The reasons are no doubt quite different from those which have operated in the Highlands, but the end result is the same, and clearly here too the time for a showdown has come.



**Port Moresby homes like this one are rapidly losing their charm as the 'law and order' crisis forces the erection of unsightly fences and wire grilles around them.**

Here in Port Moresby more and more homes, those of affluent and highly placed nationals no less than those of expatriates, are being enclosed within six foot high security fences, while security wiring on windows makes the place look more and more like an old-fashioned zoo.

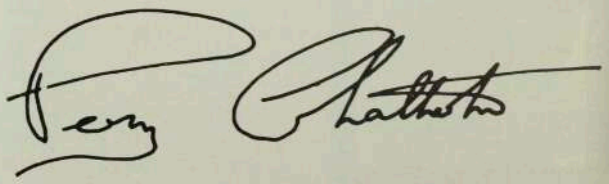
Even so, break-ins are of nightly occurrence all over the city, motor vehicles are stolen and left stripped or wrecked, and a recent pay-back killing carried out just across the road from our central police station underlines the extent to which things have got out of hand.

The extension of the state of emergency to Port Moresby has already been mooted, and demands for tough action will undoubtedly increase. There will, of course, be protests against the diminution of human rights. No one who knows my record will accuse me of being insensitive on the issue of human rights. But I think that the people of Papua New Guinea need to learn, and perhaps will have to learn the hard way, that rights and responsibilities are opposite sides of the same coin, and you can't have one without the other.

If it is a denial of human rights to allow the police to be tough with law-breakers, it is still more a denial of human rights to tolerate a situation in which peaceful and law-abiding citizens are afraid to walk around by night, or for that matter even by day, for fear of being beaten up, robbed or raped. It is a denial of human rights when the owner of a car or truck cowers behind his security-wired windows, watching car thieves pushing or driving his vehicle away, because he knows that if he goes out to try to protect his property he will be stoned.

Talking about stoning, my house was stoned last night by some toughs whose parents have been my friends for years, and I hope are still my friends. These kids fear neither God nor man, and least of all their parents.

Papua New Guineans have got to learn that the price of their rights is respect for the rights of others. They've got to learn it fast, or there'll soon be no rights left in PNG for anyone.



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# PEOPLE

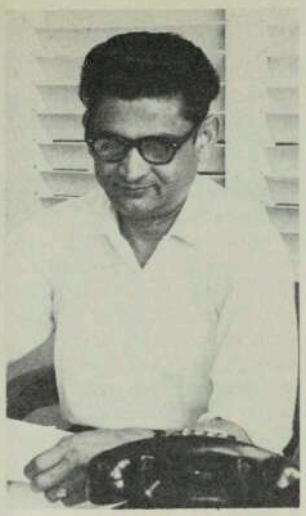
mong the most honoured of ıe honoured guests at the ıdependence celebrations of ıribati in July was Professor **arry Maude,** 73, who for the ccasion returned to the ountry for the first time in out 30 years. Professor laude was first in the Gilbert ıd Ellice Islands in 1929, as a ıdet in the British colonial rvice. He remained there for out a decade in various ıpacities, and returned as resi- ent commissioner in 1946-48. e told the weekly *Atoll Pion- r* that his first impression of ıange was the greenness of arawa, which he attributed to e casuarina trees introduced the US Marines. He also ticed that there were fewer ditional houses, and a lot ore used drink cans about the ace. However, the cleanliness the villages and the increase the number of motorbikes so caught his eye. As the man ho started the first co-op at ukantewa, Beru, in 1931, he as pleased to note that the -ops were flourishing con- rns on many of the islands. rofessor Maude made a pres- ıtation to the Kiribati ar- ives of his old savings bank ok, bearing the number 1. As e man who got the savings nk system started in the col- y, he was asked to open the st account as a sign of his ıst in the system. But perhaps is best remembered for his ork in reorganising the untry's constitution, legal de and governmental system. the process he was successful having almost 140 repressive ws repealed. Professor aude and his wife showed w they felt about the visit hen they told the *Atoll Pion- r* how happy they were to be ome'.

A big surprise of the visit for rofessor Maude was when on ıe first day of independence e was awarded the Kiribati ıdependence Medal, 'in rec- gnition of your dedicated and ıeritorious service to our ountry'.

**Jean-Baptiste Conri** of New Caledonia has received the first award of the Australian Bravery Medal for an act of bravery outside Australia. Mr Conri, of Hienghene, was awarded the medal for helping to rescue Australian school pupils from a bus which ran off a road in darkness and heavy rain and plunged into a river in the early morning of May 11 1978 (PIM July 1978). Twenty-three pupils and adults, most of them from Bomaderry High School on the New South Wales south coast, were on the bus. Two of the pupils and a woman from New Caledonia were killed.

After 24 years continuous service with the South Pacific Commission, the last 17 as manager of the publication bureau, Sydney, **Charles Birchmeier** retired in June. He is succeeded by **Kevin Earl,** who has worked in the graphic arts and publishing field for 25 years, the last five of them as printing and publications officer at the Alexander Mackie College of Advanced Education, Sydney.

American Samoa's 'Golden Boy' **George Tanoa**, the new light middleweight king of the South Seas, has put his country back into the sports spotlight by stopping **William White** of Western Samoa in the 14th round of their title fight in Apia. According to White's camp he will be challenging George to a return bout in December.



**Left: Prof H. E. Maude, casual as usual. Above: Veteran editor G. D. Sharma. Right: Lieut-Col J. F. B. Lytus, of the Papua New Guinea Defence Force, with an inscribed plaque presented to him by Australia's Chief of Defence Staff in Canberra to mark the fact that he is the 6000th serviceman to train in Australia under the Defence Force Programme between Australia and other countries. Countries taking part also include Fiji, Solomon Islands and Tonga.**

Papua New Guinea's secretary for foreign affairs and trade, **Tony Siaguru**, has just completed a course at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. He was sponsored by the US Government under its educational exchange programme. The course dealt with basic mathematical and statistical theory, and aimed to give participants an understanding of quantitative analysis.

**Gurudayal Sharma,** founder and editor of Suva's Hindi-language paper *Shanti Dut* has retired. Mr Sharma joined the staff of the Fiji Times and Herald Ltd in 1934, and brought out the first edition of *Shanti Dut* in 1935. Mr Sharma is respected not only as a journalist and editor, but as a community worker concerned with helping the poor and the aged. He plans to retire to enjoy his family, which includes nine grandchildren. His son **Vimal** has followed in father's footsteps and now works with an Australian newspaper.

**Francisco Uludong,** Saipan reporter for Guam's *Pacific Daily News,* has been awarded a Dag Hammarskjold Fellowship to cover for the United Nations the September-December 1979 session of the UN General Assembly in New York. Mr Uludong, one of four journalists from throughout the world granted the fellowship this year, is the first Micronesian to be so honoured.

**Tevita Fa,** 32, has been appointed secretary and chief investigator in the office of Fiji's Ombudsman, Judge **Moti Tikaram**. Formerly senior legal officer at the office of the director of public prosecutions, Mr Fa in his new job will be mainly concerned with receiving and investigating complaints against government departments.

Papua New Guinea Defence Force pilot Lieut **David Inau** is teaching Royal Australian Air Force trainee pilots to fly at the RAAF base at Point Cook near Melbourne. Lieut Inau believes he is the first PNG national to become a military

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## PEOPLE

In Australia for a public relations course sponsored by the Australian Government, Miss Marie Hebel, from the PNG Office of Information, and Isileli Kioa, of the Tonga Visitors Bureau.

flying instructor. He was the first PNG national to fly a military aircraft solo. Married with two young children, he is from the village of Dagua, 48 km west of Wewak.

Equipment developed by **Chandra Nair**, of Nadi, to cool overheated brakes on Boeing 747 aircraft is being introduced at Qantas bases in many parts of the world. Mr Nair is an aircraft maintenance engineer at the Qantas Nadi base. The equipment developed by him more efficiently cools brakes which have become heated to high temperatures during rejected take-offs by distributing chilled air across the brake discs from a mobile air conditioner. The brakes must be cool before the aircraft can take off. He has been awarded the maximum $A1000 in the Qantas staff suggestion scheme, a record. His cooling plant has also been placed on the Boeing company's register of approved equipment.

An Australian woman, **Dilys Condell,** has been appointed by the International Labour Organisation as a design expert in Fiji and the Pacific Islands. Her duties will be to provide guidance and run workshops in basketry, weaving and other crafts with the aim of fostering the revival and heightening the technical quality of the indigenous culture in each Island country. One of the main points she will be stressing is that each object must have appeal both for internal and export marketing. Ms Condell has embroidered a *History of Melbourne* incorporating Aboriginal designs and twining techniques, and held an exhibition of her soft-rugged sculpture.

**This is Ms Condell with one of her 'soft rugged' sculptures — an unusual giant emu's leg that dwarfed its originator at a recent exhibition in Sydney. Her next objective is to assist Islands crafts.**


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TROPICALITIES

## A new island for Tonga

Captain R. Jones, a New Zealander who is a pilot with Tonga's domestic airline Tonga Air, can claim to have witnessed the birth of a new island which has added itself to the approximately 170 islands already in the group.

He watched its gradual birth over a period of three days late in June. 'It was tremendously spectacular each time I flew back over. A fantastic experience I will never forget,' he told the *New Zealand Herald*.

The first signs of activity were large volumes of smoke rising from the sea midway between the volcanoes of Kao and Late, in the centre of the Tongan group.

Captain Jones said that at first there was no sign of land anywhere around, although near the centre of the smoke he saw the green outline of a subterranean peak in the midst of the blue ocean.

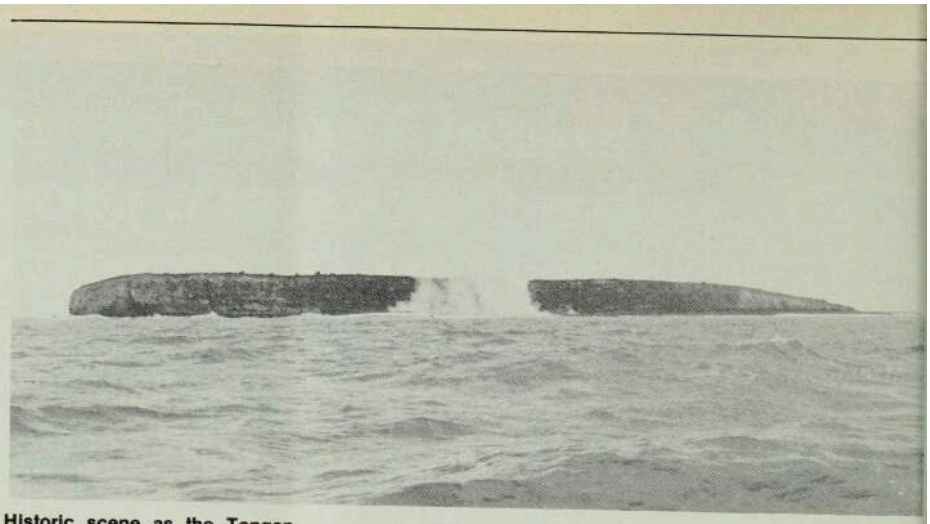
'The green area was about two miles in diameter on Thursday, and by the next day it was about five miles. On Saturday it had grown to about seven miles in diameter,' he said.

By Friday, the island had appeared. Captain Jones described it as a huge boiling mass of volcanic activity throwing up rocks as high as 500 feet. There appeared to be no crater, and emissions occurred spasmodically from different parts of the island.

The island was named personally by King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV as Lateiki, a name indicating its proximity to the Tongan island of Late. Similar islands appear and disappear in Tongan waters from time to time, the best known being Falcon Island first sighted as early as 1781.

At the same time as Captain Jones was witnessing the violent birth of the island, the New Zealand research ship *Tui* was experiencing an alarming cruise over several active underwater volcanoes near the Tonga group. In particular, the crew was shaken by a series of powerful thumps as the ship passed over the Orion cone south of Tonga.

A New Zealand Navy spokesman said that a whole series of old and new volcanoes had been rumbling away on the Louisville Ridge which runs several thousand miles from New Zealand's East Cape up past Tonga.



**Historic scene as the Tongan flag was raised on the country's 171st — and newest — island, Lateiki, on July 8, 1979. The flag was raised by Police Inspector George Blake while 29 of the landing party sang the national anthem. Fifth from right is His Majesty's youngest son, Prince 'Ahoeitu, who represented King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV at the ceremony. The island emerged from the sea as a result of volcanic activity, and geologists think it is most likely to have a short life. Tonga Chronicle photos.**

## Pacific People wows Auckland

Pacific People, a nightly radio programme aimed at the 100 000 Maoris and Pacific Islanders who live in Greater Auckland, has given Polynesians a new trust in the media, according to the programme's host James Waerea. The programme is now their media voice in Auckland, he claims.

'When it all started, most phone-in callers were obviously non-Polynesians,' he says. 'As the weeks have passed the number of Polynesian callers has climbed. Now there's a sense of trust. They can talk to us in English or their own language without fear of being misrepresented. They are speaking for themselves.'

Monday night on Pacific People is Maori night (co-hosted by brilliant scholar and linguist Pat Hohepah); Tuesday is for Tongans (co-host Semisi Finaulagi); Wednesday is Samoa night, and is shared among co-hosts Sue McCarthy, Alfred Hunkin and Pepe Aiolupotea; on Thursdays Cook Islanders take charge, with co-hosts Paul Tangata, Dorice Reid and Norman George; Friday is Niue's night, with John Osikai and Marion McQuoid.

In a report on the programme, the monthly journal *Radio Pacific* records that one caller to 'Pacific People' ran two blocks to a public telephone box and hung on for 40 minutes until his turn came on air, keeping at bay three people who also wanted to use the phone. *Radio Pacific* said: 'The caller claimed he wasn't prepared to "leave his post" until he had got through to the show.'

## Softly, softly on TV in Fiji

The Fiji Government is treading softly in its approach to the mounting pressures upon it to approve the introduction of television into the country.

According to *Los Angeles Times* reporter Barry Siegel who was recently in Suva, the pressures are coming mainly from Suva's business and tourist interests — one government source mentioned specifically to Siegel the Junior Chamber of Commerce. There are also less formal influences at work

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– from native Fijians and ex-
atriates from Britain, New
Zealand and Australia – some
f whom already buy pro-
rammes on cassettes to play
n their videotape players
ooked into television sets.

But the government is wary.
Vrites Siegel: 'They look to
merican Samoa and to Tahiti,
lew Caledonia and parts of
Micronesia, the only Pacific
sland areas that now have TV
. They are tracking the ap-
roach of television across the
acific as they might plot the
ath of a tornado.'

One of the documents on the
roblem most frequently con-
ulted by Fijian leaders was
repared by a team of Can-
dian anthropologists from the
niversity of Winnipeg on the
Tects of the arrival of tele-
sion on the northern Mani-
ba Cree Indian community
the settlement of Norway
ouse in late 1973. The scien-
sts were not content just to
udy the immediate effects,
ut continued their work as the
Tects of the new medium sank
to the community. In May
is year they published a
3-page 'preliminary report'
their findings.

Fijian officials – especially
e Minister for Information
atu William Toganivalu –
e paying extremely close
tention to the undoubted
uses, and the equally
ndoubted minuses, revealed
the Canadian report.

Bowing to the pressures, the
ji Government earlier this
ar commissioned a feasibility
udy into the implications of
e advent of television to Fiji.
he cost of the study – at least
00,000, and perhaps twice
at – is to be sought as aid
om the Commonwealth
und for Technical Co-oper-
ion. Said Ratu Toganivalu:
Ve could do without tele-
sion for the time being, but
levision is bound to come be-
use people will demand it.
olitics can't ignore this. So
it is to come, we want it to
the proper type.'

In contrast to Fijian officials'
oubts and fears is the charac-
ristically non-conformist
ew of Pacific television taken
Samoan novelist Albert
endt, who admits to prefer-
ng 'junk' to 'highbrow' shows.

Warning against over-romanticising the idea of cultural preservation, he says: 'It's the people actually living in the culture who want a better, more modern life, and I understand that. It's the outsiders who already have televisions and big cars and nice homes who want to preserve the native cultures. I don't blame people for wanting to move from the plantations to the cities. The fact is, hacking away on a plantation is hard work.'

## What's that, Sir Roden?

Lord Howe Island, 675 km off the east Australian coast, remembered in August the 50th anniversary of the start of its first radio link with the outside world. And the man who tapped out that first message on the Morse key – it was an expression of loyalty addressed to NSW Governor Sir Dudley de Chair – was happily still on hand to press the key that automatically despatched a similar message to NSW Governor Sir Roden Cutler.

Back in 1929 Sir Dudley, following a visit to the island, had been instrumental in getting a wireless station erected there. Before that, their only connection with Australia was by ship. World War I was three weeks old before Lord Howe Islanders heard about its outbreak.

Local resident Stan Fenton, an experienced ship's radio officer, got the job of Postmaster and Wireless Officer for Lord Howe – and remained in charge of the radio until his retirement in 1968.

The Morse operation which Stan started on August 19, 1929, gave way to telex only on August 8, 1975 – it being the last public communication Morse circuit to be made redundant by the Australian post office.

At the packed public dinner to mark the occasion (superb local fish and calorie-laden island desserts) Stan was so moved as to be almost speechless. The nostalgia was underlined by a display in the hall of much of the early manual wireless equipment so long used by Stan Fenton, now, thanks to the foresight of island resident Jim Dorman, owned by the recently established Island Museum.

**A visitor to Lord Howe Island confronts one of several dumps of empty oil drums beneath the palms.**

The Island Member for the Lord Howe Island Board, Bruce McFadyen, publicly read out the message that Stan that day had sent off to Sir Roden Cutler, in which the islanders 'hoped that Lord Howe will continue to benefit from further radical changes in communication without destroying the peace and tranquillity of this relatively isolated community'.

What the governor's reply was, the dinner guests never heard, for as Bruce McFadyen explained, the governor's carefully composed return message had got caught up somewhere in the computer technology of a half-century later, and the technicians at the Sydney end were still trying to extricate it!

## Problem drums of Lord Howe

Rusting away in various sites beneath the coconut and kentia palms of otherwise beautiful Lord Howe Island are dumps totalling 9000 empty 44-gallon oil drums with more being added every few weeks. Once only an economic problem, they are now becoming an environmental one.

Lord Howe, off Australia's east coast, has no bulk fuel installations and no overseas wharf, so fuel supplies come by ship in 44-gallon drums for easy handling. The trouble is that the high cost of freight to the island makes it uneconomic to return the empty drums to Sydney – $23 freight per drum is more than a new drum is worth.

The last big consignment of empty drums left the island in 1977, for Noumea. Comparatively few have left since, by special back-loading arrangements.

Island Committee member Clive Wilson says there will be a clean-up soon when badly deteriorated drums are dumped at sea. In the longer term there are tentative plans for erection of diesel fuel storage tanks (put underground so as not to ruin the environment) connected by a pipeline to the jetty. Meanwhile, he agrees ruefully, the island will have to make a concerted attack on the problem of repatriating its unwanted drum population before the drums take over the island.

## Suicide – misfits' way out in TT

The Saipan newspaper *Marianas Variety News & Views* has carried a two-part series on the growing problems of suicide in Micronesia (PIM May).

The writer, Teresa Sullivan, notes: 'In the Trust Territory, the overall rate for suicides per 100 000 population in 1977 was






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3.6, only slightly higher than he 12.6 US rate. However, hen these suicides are con-idered on an age and sex pecific rate, the figure soars to 11 suicides per 100 000 popu-ation.'

She cites a study of suicides n the Marshall Islands which evealed: all suicides were nale; all were between the ges of 16 and 25; all were ntoxicated – usually with beer - just before their suicide; all ere having adjustment prob-ems and were relatively unsuc-essful in their Marshallese ommunity; all were unem-loyed school dropouts depen-ent on parents with no articular place in the com-unity; all experienced dis-ord with their families and ften the suicide occurred soon fter the parents refused the oy money with which to buy eer; most suicides occurred in ne district centre (where the ash economy' is at its stron-est and the traditional ways ost disrupted); most suicides ere people whose education ad not gone very far and who had never been outside the Islands.

Dr Paul Dale, chief of the mental health division in the Trust Territory, disputes a widely held view that the absence of job openings for qualified youth returning home from overseas training was a cause of the prevalence of suicide. He maintains the reverse, pointing out that the suicide candidates are overwhelmingly people who had had limited educational success. He adds: 'The notion that having no job is such an overwhelming defeat that death is preferred is strictly "an American work ethic" notion. For Micronesians, work continues to be an intermittent phenomenon and not something they're apt to kill themselves over.'

Dr Dale says: 'The problem in self-destructive acts has its basis in difficulties within the family or clan.'

One senior public health authority, after spending three years in Truk, sees two types of suicide as occurring in that district. He explained that suicide was traditionally an honourable act, a 'socially stabilising factor', in Truk – in years past, when there was nowhere else to go, it was the only alternative for those who were unable to conform to the norms of the clan. He related the story of a young couple on the island of Tol in Truk who bound themselves together and jumped from a cliff to their deaths. It seemed that the two had become lovers, but being of the same clan they found themselves ostracised as a result. Suicide thus became their only way out.

According to Father Francis Hezel, director of Xavier High School in Truk, these 'classic suicides are not what's happening these days, at least in most cases'. To help curb the increase in suicides, he recommends a 'slowing up of social change' – in concrete terms, a reduction in the cash inflow into Micronesia.

Hezel also sees the need for a programme to educate parents in more consistent forms of child-raising. Adolescent males 'are in a pigeon hole where they are not listened to', he says. Responsibility is not asked of them, but at the same time they are trying to find a place in society.

Hezel sees a third area of action in the efforts to meet the problem – 'restoring the integrity of the community'. He says: 'It's difficult to see young people growing up healthy in a community that isn't healthy.'

'My feeling,' says Hezel, 'is that a lot of communities are sitting down and playing dead, abdicating responsibility to the government.' With the proliferation of social services, people are no longer challenging their government, since so much is done for them.

While advocating an in-depth study for the problem over the 10-year period 1968-78, Hezel is not wildly optimistic. 'All we can do is present the problem and probe,' he says.

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# From the ISLANDS PRESS

**icronesian News Service**

ore than 2000 people from the Mortlock Islands in the Truk ter islands packed the Truk High School gymnasium on Sunday igust 19 to welcome the first president of the Federated States Micronesia, Tosiwo Nakayama . . . Misauo Petrus, Truk vernor's representative to the Mortlocks, acted as master of remonies . . . He presented three gifts to the president . . . a pair devil masks, a pair of lovesticks, and a turtle. The devil mask presents protection. It will protect the FSM from outside gression. 'Our people are peaceful, and we want peace,' Petrus d. The lovisticks represent love and affection. In the past, vesticks were used between men and women for their love airs. The man used the stick to get a woman from her use . . . 'We want the FSM to remember the people of the ortlocks,' explained the Mortlockese spokesman. 'The turtle gift nds for the courage and strength we have in leading the derated States of Micronesia,' he said.

**ews Drum, Solomon Islands (reader's letter)**

m often sad to see letters in the *Drum* from people who think at anything 'foreign' must be no good. But now I see something reign that I too think is no good, an idea that I hope will not come popular in the Solomons. That is the idea (in the *Drum* May 18) that babies should be breast-fed for only a month. hink your custom of feeding them for about a year is much tter.

**abanga, New Hebrides**

e fete run by the parish of Port-Vila at the scout grounds on igust 5 was a great success. From 9 am a large crowd gathered d proceedings were wound up at 6 pm with Tahitian dances d the drawing of the lottery . . .

**icronesian News Service**

e people of Palau will be paid for giving birth to live children the Palau Hospital if a Palau legislature bill . . . becomes v . . . Legislator Polycarp Basilius, author of the bill, says: 'The ople are the roots, the source of energy and power from which nation will grow.' Legislator Basilius says any children born e to parents both of whom are Palauans, or one of whom is Palauan citizen, shall receive $100 provided that the child is rn at the Palau Hospital.

**eview of the Local Press, French Polynesia**

cording to *Les Nouvelles* of July 25 Polynesia, which annually nsumes 300 000 tonnes of hydrocarbons, must cut back nsumption to 285 000 tonnes. Economies must be affected at ce, a 'war on waste' is an absolute necessity, and an increase the price of petrol is to be expected.

**onga Chronicle**

e brigantine, *Eye of the Wind*, which is retracing the 0-year-old path of Sir Francis Drake, was forced by adverse ather not to call at Tonga recently and continued on to ji . . . The brigantine's two-year circumnavigation following ake's path is called 'Operation Drake'. The operation is in nine ases, and 24 'young explorers,' as they are called, participate each leg of the journey under the watchful eye of an perienced crew.

**ews Drum, Solomon Islands**

e Western Province Assembly has now agreed to accept a sum $9000 as a fair and reasonable compromise for the poem *West ind* . . . The *West Wind* poem, published in the *News Drum* last year, had resulted in the author being imprisoned for six months, and the Western Province Assembly demanding compensation damage from the Central Government.

**The Fiji Times**

The Colonial War Memorial Hospital's blood donors are now properly screened and tested for syphilis and hepatitis, the Red Cross director, Mrs Susan Douglas, said yesterday. Many of the blood transfusion service faults found by the health inquiry 10 months ago had now been corrected, she said. The inquiry's report said that about 10% of the CWM's blood supplies were positive for syphilis or hepatitis, and that the hospital's blood bank was in a 'critical' shape.

**Marianas Variety News & Views (article by Erwin D. Canham)**

For us in the Northern Marianas last week's anniversary of the Enola Gay's mission from Tinian, carrying the atom bomb to Hiroshima, was particularly vivid. Most of us have visited our neighbouring island, driven down those disused and rather ghostly runways with the tangantangan pushing up through every crack in the paving. And we have come upon the old bomb pit where the Enola Gay was loaded with its lethal cargo which marked a turning point in the history of mankind. The fact that only a simple tablet marks the bomb pit and that it is far from human habitation, and not too frequently visited, certainly not celebrated, is somehow appropriate. The American view of the use of the atomic bomb remains at best ambivalent. It is therefore fitting that the Enola Gay itself should be gathering dust, dismantled, in a Smithsonian Museum warehouse in Maryland.

**Cook Islands News (letter from E. Vuki, Fijian studying at the University of the South Pacific)**

Society is one big machine. Every day parts of the machine fall into depletion. Every day their places are filled in by new parts fresh from the innocent springs of youth . . . For society is gutless – empty of personality and human feeling. It is only a machine. A blatant conspiracy schemed by little goblins of men after their own exuberance. I choose to create my own niche and I promise myself that whenever this monster tries to waggle its tail into my affairs, if need be, with the entirety of my being, even if I demise in the process, I will give it a good painful kick in that vulnerable spot . . .

**The Norfolk Islander (in article reproduced from the International Herald Tribune)**

For the millennium celebration (of the Isle of Man in July), perhaps the greatest day in the history of this fertile little island, which lies at a point approximately equidistant from Scotland, England and Ireland, visitors have come from all over the world – representatives of other parliaments (than the Isle of Man's Tynwald), as well as descendants of Manx emigrants. Among them was Charlotte Gertrude Christian from Norfolk Island in the South Pacific, a direct descendant of Fletcher Christian, the Manx sailor who led the mutiny on the Bounty. Descendants of the mutineers live on Norfolk and Pitcairn Islands.

**The Fiji Times (editorial)**

An Australian shopper's accusation that a duty free dealer propositioned her has raised something of a storm in the trade. Far more, in fact, than other recent complaints about over-charging and sales of broken equipment . . . Such proposals probably are irritating to visitors, particular coming from 'pot-bellied' men smelling strongly of after-shave. But most young women travellers of this day and age are self-possessed enough to be in control of such situations, particularly when they occur on public streets and in stores.

**Cook Islands News (letter from 'Round Ball')**

So New Zealand's minister of Maori affairs wants to build bridges with rugby (CIN, May 30) . . . The trouble with rugby as a bridge-building material is that in the whole wide world only New Zealanders made it their national sport . . . The minister had better choose some truly international sport, such as football (soccer), basketball or volleyball.




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# Growing food at home has its problems for PNG

*Papua New Guinea's Food and Nutrition Policy has as its aims reduction in dependence on food imports and an improvement in the nutritional status of the people. Geoff Harris of the Agricultural Economics Research Unit at Lincoln College, New Zealand, suggests that self-reliance is a laudable aim but has its costs.*

Food imports make up about 5% of Papua New Guinea's total imports and provide about the same proportion of total food supplies. The problem is particularly marked in Port Moresby where about 70% of food requirements are imported. The estimated proportion of children under five years of age suffering from malnutrition in early 1978 was 40% against 43% in 1975.

The government's Food and Nutrition Policy, adopted last year, has three specific targets:

- To increase overall food intake from an estimated 80% of recommended nutritional requirements to at least 90%.
- To increase commercial food production so that there is no further increase in the volume of food imports.
- To maintain subsistence production at current levels per head of rural population.

These targets will require a massive 166% increase in marketed domestic production between 1976 and 1986, principally to feed a much larger urban population, and a 24% increase in subsistence production to feed an increased village population at the higher intake level. Major emphasis is to be given to Port Moresby.

The policy assumes a 125% increase in the urban Papua New Guinean population between 1976 and 1986, a growth rate of about 8.5% per annum. This appears to be a substantial over-estimate for two reasons. First, the experience of the period from the 1971 census until 1977, when further estimates were made by the bureau of statistics, indicates a growth rate of 5.6%, ranging from 4.2% for Madang and Rabaul to 8.2% a year for Port Moresby.

Second, there is evidence which suggests that the rate of growth of urban populations is likely to slow down. This evidence is based on work carried out by the Australian National University and the University of Papua New Guinea which showed that migration to urban areas (the major source of growth) is related to the availability of employment opportunities. Employment opportunities have been growing less rapidly since the mid-1970s, principally because of the reduction in the rate of growth of government expenditure, and it is to be expected that the rate of migration into towns will be correspondingly reduced. Thus the target increase of 166% in marketed domestic production is an overestimate and 100% would be a more realistic target. Conversely, subsistence agriculture will have to support more people (those who would otherwise have migrated from rural areas and probably some returnees from urban areas).

The second area for consideration is exactly how a substantial increase in marketed domestic production is to be achieved. The policy does not go into this in any detail and suggests that government departments put forward schemes for funding under the extra-budgetary national public expenditure plan. Clearly, however, the policy envisages large-scale commercial production and, significantly, comments that this should not be achieved by encouraging a surplus from village subsistence producers using traditional methods.

One obvious reason is that the present prices of village-produced staples are considerably higher than those of imported alternatives, especially in Port Moresby. Another reason is the likelihood of an imbalance being created between available land and the number of people being fed from it and, perhaps, lowering of village nutrition if priority is given to market food production. Any increase in food supplies from village producers, states the policy, should utilise more appropriate farming systems. On this topic, Professor Bill Clarke of Monash University has recently written a paper on 'environmentally sustainable modifications' to traditional agricultural systems.

Large-scale commercial production then may be undertaken by village groups, using mechanised cultivation or by non-Papua New Guineans with the aim of nationals being phased in as soon as possible. The investment guidelines of the National Investment and Development Authority (NIDA) have been adjusted to allow naturalised and non-citizens to participate in commercial growing of traditional staples near urban centres. Commercial market gardening of European vegetables was carried out on a large-scale near Port Moresby by Australian and American army personnel during the Pacific War. The experience of this activity and subsequent research by the Department of Primary Industry indicate several important points:

- Production of European vegetables is possible but financially marginal, given the need for mechanised cultivation, irrigation, weed and disease control and fertiliser.
- After several years cultivation, insect, weed and disease problems require the relocation of gardens.

Many of the required inputs would have to be imported.

As a source of food to replace imports, traditional staples are more valuable than

TRADE WINDS

# SOLOMONS MOVES ON FORUM LINE

Solomon Islands will not give any more money to keep the ailing Pacific Forum Line afloat unless something is done to improve the running of the Line to member countries, according to Minister of Transport and Communications John Tepaika. He made his threat in a statement to Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation after attending the August meeting of the South Pacific Regional Shipping Council at Mount Hagen, Papua New Guinea.

He said New Zealand had promised to give up to $US1.25 million, Australia $564 000 and Western Samoa $220 000. Other member countries had pledged amounts up to about $11 000.

Solomon Islands had indicated it would give $10 000 towards the line only if something was done to improve the services.

Points raised by Solomon Islands include: the Line to become useful and meet the trading needs of the islands; restructuring of management; and the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC) to subsidise uneconomic routes.

Mr Tepaika added that if the line's headquarters were removed from the Western Samoa capital of Apia, then it should be established in one of the island countries and not in any metropolitan country.

At the Mount Hagen meeting, the 10 participating countries agreed to a total commitment of $2 254 000. The conference decided on a number of steps designed to improve the line's efficiency, although the question of switching the headquarters from Apia was deferred until the October meeting.




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European vegetables. A number of village groups and institutions in the Port Moresby area are growing traditional staples commercially and the Kapogere agricultural station near Kwikila is promoting this activity. Ilimo Farm near Port Moresby, now government-owned, may well be used for large-scale staple production.

However, whilst present efforts are proving commercially viable, there is a market problem. The production is sold to Port Moresby (educational institutions, hospitals, defence force) and the institutional population of Port Moresby is about 20% of the total population. Of these, perhaps half are 'captive consumers' in the sense that the institution provides their food. The potential for import replacement from this activity may not therefore be great. The market sites set up by the city council throughout Port Moresby cater for individual village producers who sell to individual urban householders and supply about a quarter of the city's food needs. Unless this system is changed, and there are good reasons for retaining it, large-scale producers may not be able to market their production.

A note on rice is relevant since it can be grown in Papua New Guinea and is the biggest single food import ($A29 million in 1977-78). Rice has been grown in the Mekeo region since 1906 and despite compulsion in the inter-war years, and the introduction of mechanised production during the war, it has never really succeeded, partly because of the climatic requirements of rice but mainly because of the low returns to growers. A recent analysis by the national rice co-ordinator, Peter Hale, indicates that mechanised production on five-hectare blocks in the Mekeo is a financially marginal proposition.

A third area on which the policy is silent is exactly how food imports will be prevented from increasing above present levels. The production of more marketable food within the country will not be enough on its own since price differentials favour the consumption of imported staples. This is particularly true in Port Moresby. Common economic measures such as tariffs on food imports, quantitative import restrictions and devaluation are not likely to be used because of the government's determination to limit price increases (and hence minimum wage increases) to urban wage earners. Alternatively, it may be hoped to increase local production to the extent that prices of local staples will fall so as to become competitive with imported staples. This would require a very large increase in domestic production.

Early in 1979, an annual rice import quota of 65 000 tonnes was introduced, compared with a level of 82 000 tonnes for 1978. This quota is to be achieved by a series of quarterly reductions in imports over a year, in order to minimise shortages and disruptions in supply. The cuts have been arranged so as to leave Port Moresby's supply untouched, to reduce supplies to Lae, Rabaul, and most other island centres by 20%, and to cut supplies to the Highlands by 36%.

There are other ways of increasing local food supplies — expanding road networks, encouraging urban gardening and encouraging village production by higher prices. Each of these has its problems. Roads may allow village producers to sell their output at Port Moresby markets, but the proceeds of these sales are largely spent on food imports. Urban blocks are of insufficient size to support more than a few thousand persons even if all of Port Moresby's potential urban gardens were fully utilised. Price support for growers implies a marketing organisation of such a size and complexity that it is most unlikely to be established.

Self-reliance is a laudable aim but it has its costs and these should not be under-estimated. An assessment of the import replacement costs has not been carried out. It may prove that rice from Australia and tinned mackerel from Japan are the cheapest sources of food supplies for Papua New Guinea's towns.




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DEWINDS INTELLIGENCE...TRADEWINDS INTELLIGENCE...TRADEWINDS INTELLIGEN

EBB Tonga Inc, the US company prospecting for oil in Tonga, spending $US600 000 on a seismic survey in the area between ongatapu and Eua. The survey is expected to take about six eeks.

HE COOK Islands had both South Korea and the Soviet Union suitors in August-September, with the two countries seeking e right to fish the Cook Islands' 200-mile economic zone. Cooks emier Dr Tom Davis said his country might have to consider ocating exclusive fishing rights to one country alone because the problems it would have in policing its zone.

HE MARSHALL Islands is considering adopting a Niuean tech- que of drying copra by installing racks at the back end of the al power house so that copra is dried by expelled hot air which herwise goes to waste. An article in the *Micronesian Independent* s praised Niue's 'imaginative' Public Works Department for veloping the idea.

HE WESTERN Samoa government has decided to discourage ports of some goods that are manufactured in the country, not ly to promote local industry but most importantly to control ending in foreign exchange. The WS dollar *(tala)* was recently valued by 15% because of pressure from the International onetary Fund, and this has resulted in the sudden increase of ported goods in the country. The 18 items listed by government der the new regulations include such luxuries as vehicles, beer, arettes, fruit juices, etc.

JI'S Namosi copper project has about 5000 million tonnes of which could earn $12 million a year – about as much as all i's other exports earn now. But its development depends on the world price of copper and the cost of power for the mining, according to Minister of Land and Minerals Bill Clark. He said the consortium of four companies – Amax, Anglo-American, Conzinc Riotinto and West Germany's Preussag – involved in the project had estimated the mine would take about $500 million to develop. The mine could be opened in three years with 5000 people employed. The Namosi deposits were about half the size of those in Papua New Guinea's huge Bougainville mine and the grade of copper was not quite as good, Mr Clark said.

NEW ZEALAND'S Pacific Islands Industrial Development Scheme (PIIDS) has so far created about 630 jobs: 118 in Fiji, 175 in Western Samoa, 160 in Tonga, 13 in the Cook Islands, 25 in Niue and many others on projects still to be set up. The figures were given by NZ Minister for Trade and Industry Lance Adams-Schneider in reply to a parliamentary question.

THE CHINESE Government is building a multi-million *tala* sports stadium for the Western Samoa Government. The project was agreed in a pact signed between the two countries last year.

THE AVIAN Mining Company's minerals survey on Niue, begun last September, is expected to be completed by the end of this year. If the survey reveals mineralisation of any form on Niue, in particular whether there is uranium, it will be up to the government to decide whether to allow a further stage of exploration or abandon the project altogether.

THE COOK Islands' fishing boat *Ravakai* is being fitted with radar, echo sonar, auto pilot, anchor winch and line hauler. It is also having a tonne of permanent internal ballast fitted for greater stability.

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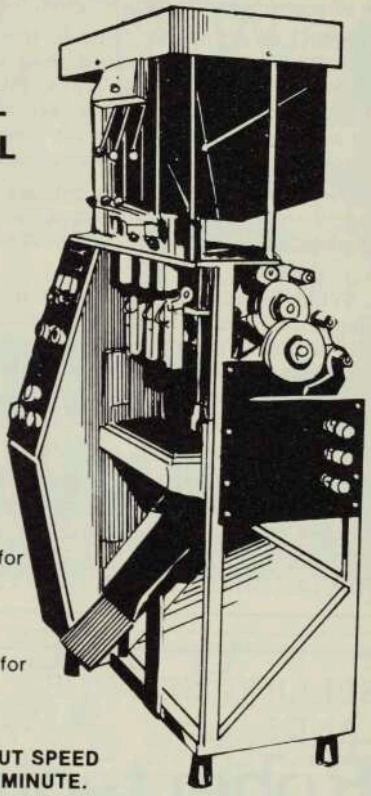

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## RADEWINDS INTELLIGENCE...TRADEWIND

*CHIAO Yeng* No 22, a 75-tonne wooden Taiwanese fishing boa (PIM September) finally left Funafuti on August 21, after payin a fine of $20 000 for illegally fishing in Tuvalu's economic zone The 14 days given by the magistrate in which to pay the fin were exceeded, but eventually they paid up.

WESTERN Samoa is asking the European Economic Communit for a long-term loan to finance the supply and installation of $WS2.5 million earth satellite station and micro-wave syster linking it with the country's new automatic telephon exchange.

TUVALU'S one and only ship, *Nivanga*, the sole means of trans port to the outer islands, has departed Funafuti for Suva wher she will go on the slips for an annual overhaul. As a result, ther would be no internal shipping for six to eight weeks.

ABOUT $US224 million will be spent on the construction of air fields, docks, roads and utilities in Kosrae, Marshalls, Palau Ponape, Truk and Yap districts of the Trust Territory o Micronesia. The projects, paid for by the US Department of th Interior through the office of the TT High Commissioner, wil be concerned primarily with the construction of airfields.

CORAL Surf Resort Ltd, developers of the 250-room Hyatt Re gency Hotel near Korolevu, Fiji, has granted land-owner Mr Kelera Tuinivanua a $70 000 share holding in the company, ar annual income of $11 200 a year in rent and a new three-bedroom concrete block house under a lease agreement on an 8 ha block of land near the hotel site. Mrs Tuinivanua's husband, Ratu Josefa, and their eight children will receive first preference for employment by the company.

POLYNESIAN Airlines, Western Samoa, has recently increased all fares except the *meaalofa* fare to New Zealand. Other fares to New Zealand have gone up 17%, and the airlines' rates to other countries have increased by 24%. In announcing the increase gen eral manager Terence Betham said the company has faced in creased operational costs since the devaluation of the Western Samoa currency.

AUSTRALIAN cinema advertising contractor, David Koffel Australia, has launched a monthly sports magazine in Fiji. Named *Sports Digest*, it is a 'first' for Fiji. With an initial print run of 10 000, *Sports Digest* will be produced by Fijian staff and printed in Suva.

BURNS Philp (New Guinea), which is about 25% owned by the Investment Corporation of Papua New Guinea, has bought the PNG motor dealer Tutt Bryant Pacific for a sum of $A3 million. Tutt Bryant is the franchise holder for General Motors-Holden, Suzuki and Subaru, and owner of a finance company. In Fiji, Burns Philp South Seas Ltd plans to expand its manufacturing capacity in the Pacific with the purchase for $1 800 000 of the assets of the Fiji subsidiary of a British company, Cope Allman (South Pacific) Ltd. The company processes copra into coconut oil, and makes soap, biscuits, plastic containers and packaging. Its cracker biscuits are distributed widely in the South Pacific.

TONGA's trade deficit for the first six months of 1979 rose to $T10 824 100, more than $2 200 000 up on last year's figure for the same period.

GOLD price rises, soaring to over $305 an ounce, have brought bright new hopes to Fiji's Emperor Gold Co Ltd. 'We hope it will remain at this level or continue to rise,' said Mr Phil Schmidt, assistant group general manager.

CONTINENTAL Airlines conceded in September that it had lost $US10 million on its Australian run this year. But a company spokesman, Mr Jack Gregory, said: "We're in the Australian market for keeps.' The 40-day hiatus in the Australian service due to the grounding of Continental's DC-10 aircraft in June-July accounted for only about half the total loss.

## INTELLIGENCE...TRADEWINDS INTELLIGE




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# YACHTS

**Top left, Ian Keith and Claire Jones aboard Nunki. Left, Mike Hunsberger, Ron Russell and Dave Harding on Dayspring II (Photos D. Travers).**
**Above, Larry Potter and Cynthia Hathaway of Spaciety (J. Connell photo).**

**DAYSPRING II** a 16.8m, gle-masted, ferro-cement torsailer registered in New aland, otherwise known as 'Bible Boat' arrived in buai in June, writes Don vers from the Austral nds. Aboard were ner/skipper Ron Russell of , his wife Aggie from Fiji, ir young daughter June n, and crew of Dave Hard- (USA) and Mike Huns- ger (Canada). Dayspring II n the service of the Pacific le Society distributing les and religious books oughout the South Pacific nds through local urches and community ups. They arrived in Tahiti m New Zealand in May 78 and are now finishing up r a year of missionary ivity in French Polynesia. y have called at many of Tuamotu Islands, and visi- the Marquesas and So- y Islands. They arrived at buai from Raivavae and left Rurutu and Rimatara. They continue Bible Society ser- e in the Cook Islands before urning to Fiji and New aland.

**NIMBUS,** a 10.7m cutter lt in New Zealand arrived in buai in June from Raivavae n owner/builder William lers (USA) and Christine l and Barbara Robinson th NZ). They had an 18-day ssage from New Zealand to vavae. They left Tubuai for rutu and Tahiti. Future ns uncertain.

**MACUSHLAH II** arrived in buai in June from New aland bound for Tahiti with ptain David Malseed and w Gregory Baker (both A) and Dennis Rutherford anada).

**NUNKI,** an 11.6m ferro- ment sloop, arrived from w Zealand in July with Ian th (USA) and Claire Jones K). It was their fourth visit to buai over a period of six ars. The previous two visits re on yacht delivery jobs from New Zealand to California (**SUZY Q** — August 1978 PIM). Ian and Claire are now on an ambitious voyage to the Mediterranean. From Tubuai they plan to call at Raivavae, Mangareva, Pitcairn, Easter Island, Juan Fernandez and Chile before passing through the Straits of Magellan and cruising the east coast of South America and across the Atlantic.

• **PETEA,** a 10.7m fibreglass, Fuji ketch, built in Japan, arrived from Tahiti with single-handed Charlie Hawks of San Francisco. Petea arrived in the Marquesas in October from San Francisco via Hawaii. Charlie Hawks has cruised the Society Islands. He left Tubuai in late July for Raivavae and will return to Tahiti before heading west to the Cook Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Fiji and New Zealand.

• **FELIX,** a 12.3m steel ketch in the Ophélie class registered in Paimpol, Britanny, passed through Wallis on a circumnavigation that has already taken three years, writes Jimmy Cornell from Wallis and Futuna. Alain, Betty and Yann Bloch (now five) left their home port at the end of 1976, spending the first year cruising in Africa from Senegal to the Cape Verde Islands. The next season was spent in the Caribbean before crossing through Panama and entering the Pacific in May 1978. On her westward course Felix called at the Galapagos, Marquesas and Society Islands, also at Suwarrow and Western Samoa. After Wallis plans include calls in the New Hebrides and Papua New Guinea before crossing the Indian Ocean to Reunion, where Alain hopes to spend a year working in order to be able to continue the voyage home.

• **ALKINOOS** is another French yacht that passed through Wallis on her way west. Retired doctor Jean-Francois Delvaux and wife Jeannette left their home in La Rochelle in their Nicholson 48 ketch in July 1976, sailing first to Madeira and the Canaries. While in Senegal they met Felix and the two yachts have been crossing wakes ever since. After crossing the Atlantic to Martinique, the Delvaux visited the ABC Islands (Aruba, Bonair and Curacao) off Venezuela and transited the Panama Canal early in 1978. Ecuador and the Galapagos Islands were visited first before cruising among the islands of French Polynesia. En route to Wallis, Alkinoos also called at Suwarrow and ports in Western Samoa. During the second half of 1979, the Delvaux plan to sail to Fiji, New Hebrides, PNG, Indonesia and the Maldives, hoping to arrive back in Europe early in 1980. Third crew member is Titus, a very large Alsatian dog.

## AN INVITATION TO YACHTIES

My wife and I are both keen sailors, and we would like to invite any cruising yachtsmen calling at Seeadler Harbour, Manus Island, Papua New Guinea, to make contact with us so that we can share the hospitality of our home with them.

The Sydney ketch **HEBSAL** called on us recently bound for charter work in the Philippines, as did the American yacht **ANAH,** a 14 m Taiwanese-built boat. Anah and crew were with us for 10 days. On both occasions our home became the centre of entertainment.

We find meeting cruising yachtsmen a most interesting pastime.

GEOFF MARCHANT

PO Box 358
Lorengau
Manus Island
Papua New Guinea




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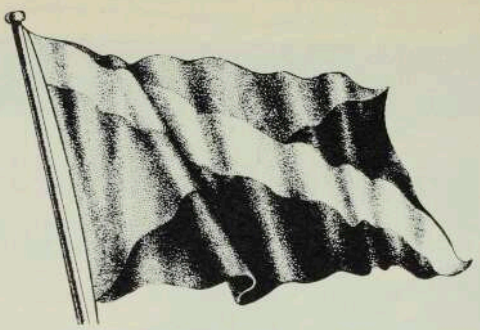

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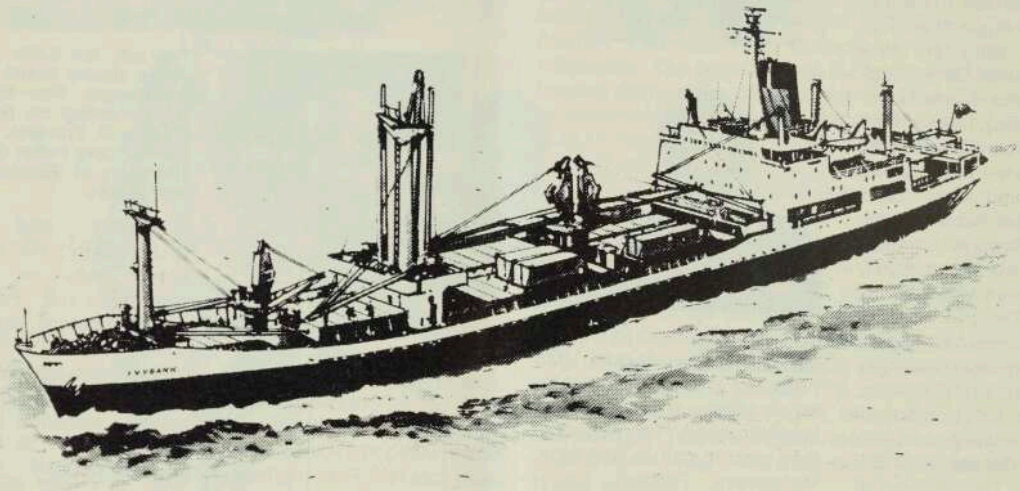

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## ACHTS

**SPACIETY,** Kantola 32 naran from San Diego, lifornia, with Larry Potter d Cynthia Hathaway on ard. This is Larry's second cific voyage on Spaciety. e previous one also started m California, but included y Hawaii and French ynesia. On the present voy-e, Spaciety left San Diego in ne 1977 bound for the rquesas and Tuamotus. ring the passage to the rquesas the yacht was sur-nded one day by a group 30-50 false killer whales. ssibly by accident, one of whales rammed the hull d put a 35cm hole through plywood skin. The yacht s going fast at that time, ng 8-10 knots, but being pported by the side floats didn't sink, and Larry naged to patch up the naged area. The whales g around the yacht for two rs after the collision, visibly ncerned, every now and in one of them coming up wly to the hole and looking the hull at Larry working the other side. The trimaran s properly repaired later d spent nine months cruis-in French Polynesia before rying on to Suwarrow, the Samoas and Tonga. Plans 1979 include cruising the an islands with nothing firm r that.

**TARA II,** a Vancouver 27 ed by George and Susan tley, called at Funafuti from awa in Kiribati on passage Suva, Fiji, writes Peter Quarrie from Funafuti, alu. George is a pro-sional boatbuilder from ncouver, and Tara II is his n work.

**JONATHAN,** sailed by gle-handed 'Yanick', a ng Frenchwoman, arrived Funafuti after a 10-day trip n Suwarrow Atoll. Is ded for Kiribati, Micronesia d Japan. Yacht: Nicholson

**AD ASTRA,** 14m Piver naran, sailed into Jayapura, st Irian, Indonesia, with vid and Connie Wells, ether with their small ghter, Tami Sam, reports derica Laymon from apura, West Irian. The lls started their voyage from Sydney in 1964, with the intention of circumnavigating Australia aboard their first trimaran, **SCHEHEREZADE,** a 10m Piver. They sailed instead through the Great Barrier Reef, spent some time in Papua New Guinea. Ad Astra was purchased in Port Moresby.

- **OCARINA,** Westsail 42, arrived in Jayapura, West Irian with Ken and Rica Laymon, and Bob Blaesi. Ocarina, homeported in Pago Pago, American Samoa, spent some time recently visiting Rabaul, PNG, and is presently en route to Bali and Singapore.

August was a busy month for yachts in Tuvalu. The island usually has only four or five yachts call in a year. But in August there were five yachts in port together. Several called on their way south after attending the independence celebrations in Kiribati. At one point there were in port a steel yacht, a concrete yacht, a wooden yacht and two fibreglass.

- **JELLICLE,** an 8 m conventionally built wooden boat, probably the smallest cruising boat ever to visit Tuvalu, called during August. Skipper, retired Commander Mike Bailes, and Tongan crewman, Peter, sailed to Funafuti from Wallis Island and departed for Vila in the New Hebrides. Mike Bailes has been cruising the Pacific in Jellicle for 23 years.
- **OYSTER COVE.** Peter and Chris Cole from Sydney arrived at Funafuti in their 10 m ferro-cement yacht from Suva and departed for Vila.
- **TARA II.** George and Susan Hartley from Vancouver arrived in their Vancouver 25 and departed for Suva. After bad weather they returned to Funafuti and, after resting up, departed once again for Suva.
- **TARAWARA,** a 12 m steel boat arrived from the Kiribati independence celebrations and departed for Lautoka.
- **AVENTURA,** with roving PIM correspondent Jimmy Cornell and family on board, called at Funafuti on their way from the Kiribati independence events to Suva.


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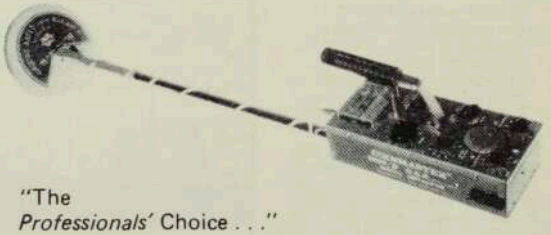

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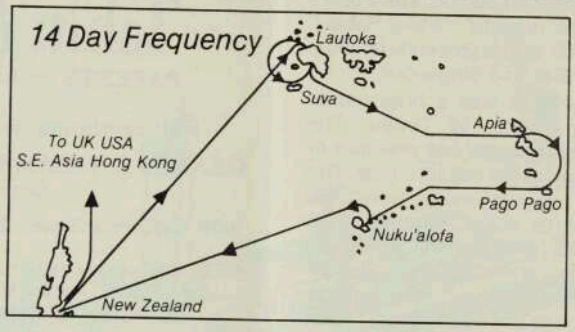


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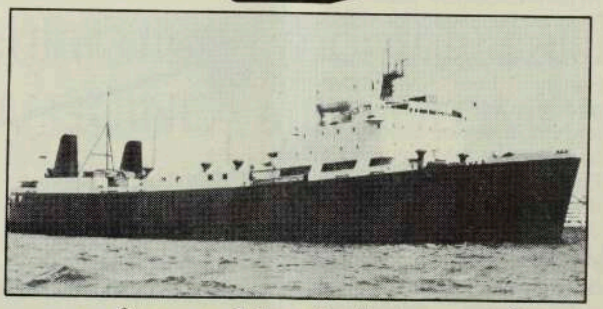

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# DEATHS
## f Islands People

### T ROBERTS

the Mater Hospital, North ney, Australia, aged 78. n on Norfolk Island, Kit vinia Christine) was one of children of Charles Chase and Agnes (nee Allen) bbs. First wed in Sydney to rles Donkin some years be- World War II, Kit went business with him in the erina, New South Wales, 'came home' to Norfolk before the war began. e her marriage to William lie Thomas Roberts at Nor- 's Chapel in December 6, Kit (always known as of the Nobbs girls') yed a great companionship Bill. She was always very h involved in church work.

### RKONG K. PEDRO

rmer member of the Con- s of Micronesia, at Guam's norial Hospital, aged 47. was among Palau Political us Commission members elling to New York for the UN Trusteeship Council rings on the Trust Territory n he became ill on Guam. rces said he died of internal ding after an operation for mach ulcer.

### AN SIMONSEN, LOUIS UYERE, WILLIAM ARPENTIER

French/Bislama weekly *anga* of August 11 reports passing, in the space of e weeks, of all three of e veterans of the develop- t of the island of Santo, Hebrides. The paper com- ts: 'This generation of neers is disappearing. These worked in hard con- ns, without health care, out facilities, with small ns and in spite of the rav- of nature which constantly ght to reclaim its own. All explains why large crowds each of the three cases ed to pay their tribute by mpanying the deceased to last resting place.'

**The late Fred Archibald displaying the certificate which so often annoyed his fellow members of Fiji's former Legislative Council.**

### FRED ARCHIBALD

Savusavu planter and past member of the former Fiji Legislative Council, in the Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Suva, after a long illness. Mr Archibald came from an old Vanua Levu copra plantation family. He was an elected member of the legislature and attended a constitutional conference in London in the mid-1960s. Mr Archibald made no secret of the fact that, following a breakdown, he had spent some time in a mental hospital and, when cured, was given a certificate attesting to the fact. Frequently, as a member of the legislative council, he would challenge other members to prove that they were sane, and would produce his certificate with the proud claim that he was the only member who could do so.

### ARTHUR KRAFFT

At Surfers Paradise, Queensland, at 70. 'Artie' was well known in the New Hebrides where he lived for many years as the only European on the southernmost island of the archipelago, Aneityum. He left there in March, 1976, owing to ill health. He ran, single-handed, a kauri logging concern, and had warm relations will all Islanders who worked for him. He taught the men his skills, and did much to help the villagers, such as installing running water. He also built the local airstrip. His hospitality was renowned and many ships and yachts made a point of calling to see him. He was always a genial and generous host.

# SHIPPING SERVICES

These listings do not necessarily cover all services to Island ports. Should any shipping company wish to have its services — cargo and passenger — included in these listings they should contact PIM.

### SYDNEY - LORD HOWE IS - NOROLK IS

Compagnie des Chargeurs Caledoniens operates four-weekly cargo service Sydney - Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island.

Details Hetherington Kingsbury Pty Ltd, 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671).

### SYDNEY - NZ - FIJI - HAWAII - CANADA - US

P & O liners call at Auckland, Suva, Honolulu and Vancouver on eastbound and westbound voyages between Sydney and the US.

Details from P & O Booking Centre, World Travel Headquarters Pty Ltd, 33 Bligh Street, Sydney (231-6655).

### AUSTRALIA - NZ - FIJI - TONGA - N. HEBRIDES - NOUMEA - PNG - SOLOMONS - SAMOAS

Sitmar Cruises operates a year-round cruise programme to include most of the above countries.

Details from Sitmar Cruises, 47 Elizabeth Street, Sydney (232-7511).

P & O liners call at Auckland, Bay of Islands, Honiara, Lautoka, Noumea, Nuku'alofa, Pago Pago, Papeete, Port Moresby, Santo, Savusavu, Suva, Vavau and Vila on cruises from Australia.

Details from P & O Booking Centre, World Travel Headquarters Pty Ltd, 33 Bligh Street, Sydney (231-6655).

### AUSTRALIA - FIJI - SAMOAS - NEW HEBRIDES - TONGA - NORFOLK ISLAND

Pacific Navigation of Tonga operates a five-weekly refrigerated general cargo/container service from Sydney and Brisbane to Vila, Santo, Suva, Lautoka, Apia, Pago Pago, Nuku'alofa and Norfolk Island.

Details from Beaufort Shipping Agency Co, 2 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (239-1022).

### AUSTRALIA - NEW CALEDONIA (AND/OR) NEW HEBRIDES

Karlander operates a monthly service from Sydney to Noumea.

Details: Karlander (Aust) Pty Ltd, 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301).

Sofrana-Unilines ships serve Noumea every three weeks from the main ports along the east Australian coast.

Details from Sofrana-Unilines, 37 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2031), Trans-Austral Shipping Pty Ltd, 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne (67-9162), ACTA Pty Ltd, Brisbane (221-3116), Elders-ANL Pty Ltd, Port Adelaide (47-5688), ANL, Newcastle (049-24364), Clements & Marshall, Burnie, Tasmania (31-1833).

Compagnie des Chargeurs Caledoniens operates a three-weekly containerised cargo service from Sydney to Noumea.

Details Hetherington Kingsbury Pty Ltd, 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671).

Compagnie Generale Maritime operates a monthly service from Sydney to Noumea, Port Vila and Santo, using a self-sustained fully containerised vessel.

Details Compagnie Generale Maritime, 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (231-3700).

### AUSTRALIA - FIJI

Karlander (Aust) Pty Ltd operates monthly 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 Street, Melbourne (60-0731), Burns Philp (SS) Co Ltd, Suva and Lautoka.

Sofrana-Unilines (Fiji Express Line) operates to Suva and Lautoka every three weeks from the main ports on the east coast of Australia and monthly to Lautoka from Melbourne and Sydney.

Details from Sofrana-Unilines, 37 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2031), Trans-Austral Shipping Pty Ltd, 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne (67-9162), ACTA Pty Ltd, Brisbane (221-3116), Elder-ANL Pty Ltd, Port Adelaide (47-5688), ANL, Newcastle (049-24364), Clements & Marshall, Burnie, Tasmania (31-1833).

### AUSTRALIA - W. SAMOA

Compagnie Generale Maritime operates a monthly service from Sydney to Apia, using a self-sustained fully containerised vessel.

Details Compagnie Generale Maritime, 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (231-3700).

### AUSTRALIA - FIJI - TUVALU - SAMOAS - TONGA

Pacific Forum Line operates a container, unitised/palletised and reefer cargo service from Melbourne and Sydney to Lautoka, Suva, Funafuti, Pago Pago, Apia and Nuku'alofa. Other ports are included on inducement.

Details from ANL Melbourne and Brisbane, Union Bulkships, Sydney, Hobart, Port Adelaide and Fremantle, Burns Philp (SS) Company Ltd, GPO Box 355, Suva, Fiji (311-777); Polynesia Shipping Services, Pago Pago; Union Steam Ship Co of NZ Ltd, Nuku'alofa; PWD, Funafuti; or Pacific Forum Line, PO Box 655, Apia, W. Samoa.

### AUSTRALIA - NORTHERN MARIANAS - MICRONESIA

Nauru Pacific Line operates a regular container service from Melbourne to Saipan, Truk, Ponape and Kosrai.

Details Nauru Pacific Line, Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne, (653-5709), Nedlloyd Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (2-0522).

### AUSTRALIA - TONGA - SAMOAS - TAHITI

Karlander operates a monthly cargo service from Melbourne and Sydney to Nuku'alofa, Apia, Pago Pago, Papeete, US west coast.

Details: Karlander (Aust) Pty Ltd, 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301).

### AUSTRALIA - TAHITI

Daiwa Line offers a four-weekly service from Australia to Papeete.

Details: Meridian Shipping & Transport Agencies Pty Ltd, Box 3410 GPO, Sydney 2001 (29-4987), Tlx: AA25970.

Compagnie Generale Maritime operates a monthly service from Sydney to Papeete using a self-sustained fully containerised vessel.

Details Compagnie Generale Maritime, 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (231-3700).

### AUSTRALIA - PNG

New Guinea Express Lines operates three-weekly conventional and container services Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul, Alotau.

Details from New Guinea Express Lines, PO Box R73, Royal Exchange PO, Sydney (241-3991) MacArthur Shipping Agency Co, 82-92 Eagle Street, Brisbane (229-3777), New Guinea Express Lines, 327 Collins Street, Melbourne (61-3053), Niugini




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Gilbert Islands Shipping Corp. P.O. Box 495, Tarawa.
FIJI:
Burns Philp South Sea Co. Ltd. GPO Box 355, Suva.
NEW CALEDONIA:
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NEW HEBRIDES:
Burns Philp New Hebrides Limited, Vila.
NEW ZEALAND:
The Shipping Corp. of N.Z. Ltd. P.O. Box 3344, Wellington.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA:
Steamships Trading Co. Ltd. P.O. Box 1, Port Moresby.
SOLOMON ISLANDS:
Sullivans S.I. Ltd. GPO Box 3, Honiara.
TONGA:
Union Steam Ship Co. P.O. Box 4, Nuku'alofa.


Express Lines in Port Moresby (21-2466), Lae (42-1536), Rabtrad Niugini Pty Ltd, Rabaul (92-2911), Alotau Stevedoring & T'sport (61-1318).

Karlander New Guinea Line's cargo vessels call at Melbourne, Sydney, Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Wewak, Manus, Kimbe, Rabaul, Popondetta.

Details from Karlander (Aust) Pty Ltd, 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301), Dalgetty Shipping, 461 Bourke Street, Melbourne (60-0731).

**AUSTRALIA-PNG-SOLOMONS**

A consortium of Conpac, NGAL/PNGL have three container vessels operating on a 28 day turn-around from Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane to Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul, Kavieng, Wewak Madang, Kieta and Honiara supplemented by Daiwa vessels, Pacific Princess and Fiji Maru extending from Sydney to Lae on a monthly basis.

Details from Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd. 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (2-0547) and Interocean Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney. (2-0522).

**AUSTRALIA-SOLOMONS-NORTHERN MARIANAS-TAIWAN-JAPAN**

Daiwa Line offers a four-weekly service Sydney-Honiara-Guam-Taiwan-Japan with transhipment at Guam for Saipan.

Details Meridian Shipping & Transport Agencies Pty Ltd, Box 3410 GPO, Sydney 2001 (29-4987). Tlx. AA25970.

**AUSTRALIA - SOLOMONS - GILBERT IS - MICRONESIA**

Daiwa Line operates a container service every 30 days from Sydney to Honiara, Kieta, Tarawa and Guam. Gizo cargoes transhipped at Honiara, Saipan, cargoes transhipped at Guam.

Details Meridian Shipping & Transport Agencies Pty Ltd, Box 3410 G Sydney 2001 (29-4987). AA25970.

**AUSTRALIA - NAURU - MAJURO**

Nauru Pacific Line operates regu cargo/passenger service from M bourne to Nauru and Majuro.

Details: Nauru Pacific Line, Nau House, 80 Collins Street, Melbour (653-5709), Nedlloyd Swire, 8 Spri Street, Sydney (2-0522).

**PNG - UK/CONTINENT**

Bank Line operates regular car service from Kieta, Rabaul, Kim Madang and Lae to Cardiff, Hambu Rotterdam and Antwerp.

Details from Bank Line (A'asia) Ltd, 1 York Street, Sydney (27-204 Burns Philp (PNG) Ltd, ports.

**PNG - US**

Bank Line operates regular car service from Kieta, Rabaul, Kimb Madang and Lae direct to New Orlea calls at other US and Gulf and E Coast ports on inducement.

Details from Bank Line (A'asia) Ltd, 1 York Street, Sydney (27-204 Burns Philp (PNG) Ltd, PNG ports.

**SOLOMONS - USA - UK/CONTINENT**

Bank Line operates regular car service from Honiara to New Orlea Cardiff, Hamburg, Rotterdam and A werp.

Details from Bank Line (A'asia) Ltd, 1 York Street, Sydney (27-204 Trading Co, Honiara (389).

**FAR EAST - FIJI - NEW ZEALAND**

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a and thence to NZ.
etails from Carpenters Shipping, (312-244), Burns Philp, Suva -777), P & O S.N. Co, Wellington -477) or Nedlloyd Swire Pty Ltd, ney (20-522).
edlloyd operates bi-weekly cargo ice with four ships from Sourabaya, rta, Bangkok, Port Kelang and apore to Suva and NZ ports.
etails from Nedlloyd (Aust) Pty Ltd, ring St, Sydney (27 3801), Burns (SS) Co Ltd, Suva and Lautoka.

**APAN - FIJI - NEW ZEALAND**

hina Navigation, operates a thly service from main ports Japan Suva and Lautoka and thence mea and NZ.
etails from Carpenters Shipping, (312-244).

**JAPAN - PNG**

tsui O.S.K. Lines operates a thly service from main ports Japan Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae, ang, Kieta and Kimbe.
etails from J. C. Waller, Port sby (21-1755).

**AR EAST - MID-S. PACIFIC**

w Guinea Pacific Line (NGPL) op- s a regular cargo service from Kong, Taiwan, Manila, Port ng and Singapore to Wewak, ang, Kimbe, Rabaul, Kieta, Lae, Moresby, Honiara, Santo, Vila, nea, Papeete, Pago Pago, Apia, wa and Nauru.
tails from Steamships Trading Co., Moresby (21-2000).
owa Shipping Ltd, operates hly services from Hong Kong, an, S. Korea and Japan, to Guam, n, Solomons, New Caledonia, Fiji, ern and American Samoa, Tahiti, Is., Tonga and New Hebrides.
tails: Hetherington Kingsbury Pty 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney 671).
iwa Line operates 30-day service Moji, Kobe, Nagoya and hama to Papeete, Pago Pago, Suva, Lautoka, Noumea, Sydney, ara, Kieta, Tarawa, Guam and an.
tails: Meridian Shipping & Trans- Agencies Pty Ltd, Box 3410 GPO ey 2001 (29-4987) Tlx 970.

**NORTH EUROPE - TAHITI - NEW CALEDONIA**

mburg-Sued operates monthly services from Hamburg, Dunkirk e Havre to Papeete, Noumea, via ma.
tails from Columbus Overseas es Pty Ltd, 333 George Street, ey (290-2966), Columbus Mari- Services, 17 Albert Street, land (77-3460).

**UROPE - PACIFIC ISLANDS**

mpagnie Generale Maritime oper- services from Europe and Mediter- n ports to Papeete and Noumea three Ro-Ro and one multi- se vessel thus ensuring a bi- hly sailing to and from.
tails Compagnie Generale Mari- 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney 3700).

**ROPE - TAHITI - W. SAMOA - FIJI - N. CALEDONIA**

dlloyd offers regular cargo ser- from Northern Europe and UK to ete, Apia, Fiji and New onia.
tails Nedlloyd (Aust) Pty Ltd, 8 g Street, Sydney (27-3801).

**PAN - GUAM - FIJI - TAHITI - SAMOA - N. CALEDONIA - SOLOMONS - GILBERTS**

wa Lines runs a monthly cargo e from Japan via Guam to Lau- Suva, Papeete, Pago Pago, Apia, ey, Noumea, Honiara, Tarawa, .
tails from Burns Philp (SS) Co Ltd.

**NOUMEA - FIJI - WEST COAST NORTH AMERICA**

PAD Line operates an approx 3-weekly RO-RO service from Noumea and Suva to Honolulu and West Coast USA and Canadian ports.

Details from Sofrana-Unilines SA, BP 1602, Noumea (27-51-91), Tlx NM048; W R Carpenter, 100 Thomson St, Suva (31-11-22), Tlx FJ2199; Trans-Austral Shipping, Box R232 PO, Royal Exchange, NSW (27-2441), Tlx AA1204.

**WEST COAST NORTH AMERICA - NOUMEA - FIJI**

PAD Line operates an approx 3-weekly RO-RO service from West Coast USA and Canada to Noumea and Suva.

Details from Sofrana-Unilines SA, BP 1602, Noumea (27-51-91), Tlx NM048; W R Carpenter, 100 Thomson St, Suva (31-11-22), Tlx FJ2199; Trans Austral Shipping, Box R232 PO, Royal Exchange, NSW (27-2441), Tlx AA21204.

**NZ - NEW CALEDONIA - FIJI**

Pacific Forum Line operates a unitized/palletized and reefer cargo service from Lyttelton and Auckland to Napier, Noumea, Lautoka and Suva. Other ports are included on inducement.

Details from Shipping Corporation of NZ Ltd, Auckland, Christchurch, Wellington, Burns Philp (SS) Company Ltd, GPO Box 355, Suva, Fiji (311-777); Polynesia Shipping Services, Pago Pago; Union Steam Ship Co of NZ Ltd, Nuku'alofa or Pacific Forum Line, PO Box 655, Apia, W. Samoa.

**NZ-N. CALEDONIA-N. HEBRIDES-PNG-SOLOMONS**

Sofrana Unilines with three ships operates to Vila and Santo, to Honiara and Papua New Guinea and to Noumea.

Details from Sofrana Unilines, 18 Customs Street, Auckland (773-279), PO Box 3614, Telex NZ2313.

**NZ - NEW CALEDONIA - SOLOMONS - GILBERTS - MICRONESIA**

Union Co/Daiwa Line operates a container service from New Zealand through Sydney to Guam.

Details Union Steam Ship Co of NZ Ltd, PO Box 12, Auckland.

**NZ - FIJI - NORTH AMERICA (WC)**

Blue Star Line Ltd Pacific Coast container services. Only direct service to and from New Zealand. Blue Star vessels call at Suva and Honolulu on NZ-US-West Coast voyages.

Details from Blueport ACT (NZ) Ltd, PO Box 192, Wellington (739-029), Burns Philp (SS) Co Ltd, GPO Box 355, Suva, Fiji (311-777).

**NZ - FIJI**

Reef operates a regular 18-day service from Auckland to Suva and Lautoka.

Details from Reef Shipping Agencies, PO Box 3382, Auckland, NZ (77-1221-3).

Pacific Line with one ship operates fortnightly roro cargo service New Zealand, Lautoka, Suva.

Details: Sofrana Unilines, 18 Customs Street, Auckland (773-279) PO Box 3614, Telex: NZ2313.

**NZ - FIJI - GILBERTS - SOLOMONS - PNG**

Pacific Forum Line operates a container, unitised/palletised and reefer cargo service from Lyttelton and Auckland to Suva, Port Moresby, Lae Honiara, Tarawa, Madang, Lae and Port Moresby. Other ports are included on inducement.

Details from Shipping Corporation of NZ Ltd, Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington. Burns Philp (SS) Company Ltd, GPO Box 355, Suva, Fiji (311-777) Sullivans, Honiara; Gilbert Islands Shipping Corporation, Tarawa; Steamships Trading in Port Moresby, Lae and Madang or Pacific Forum Line, PO Box 655, Apia, W. Samoa.

Union Steam Ship Co of NZ operates a roll-on, roll-of, container/unitised service from Auckland to Lautoka-Suva-Pago Pago-Apia-Nuku-alofa on a 14 day frequency.

Details from Union Steam Ship Co of NZ Ltd, PO Box 12, Auckland or from Branch offices/agents in Fiji, Tonga and the Samoas.

**NZ - TONGA - SAMOA**

Pacific Navigation of Tonga operates a four-weekly cargo service, Auckland - Nuku'alofa - Pago Pago - Apia - Auckland.

Details from McKay Shipping Ltd, Downtown House, Queen Street, Auckland (30-229).

Warner Pacific Line services Auckland - Nuku'alofa/Vavau/Apia fortnightly carrying general and freezer cargoes. Also Timaru - Nuku'alofa/Vavau/Apia every 21 days carrying freezer cargo.

Details from Air Marine Services (NZ) Ltd, PO Box 2505, Auckland (796-841), Telex NZ21555.

**NZ - COOK IS - NIUE - TAHITI**

Shipping Corporation of NZ Ltd operates cargo services based on pallets and similar units from Auckland to Niue, Cook Islands and Tahiti.

Details from the Shipping Corp of NZ Ltd, PO Box 3420, Auckland (797-210); Waterfront Commission, PO Box 61, Rarotonga, Lighterage and Stevedoring Co, Aitutaki, Niue Govt Offices, Niue Island Compagnie Maritime Polynesienne, B'P' 368, Papeete, Tahiti.

**UK - N CONTINENT - FIJI**

The Bank Line operates a direct, fast monthly service from Hull, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam to Suva and Lautoka.

Details from the Bank Line (Australasia) Pty Ltd, 1 York St, Sydney (27-2041); Burns Philp (South Sea) Co Ltd, Suva and Lautoka.

**UK/N. CONTINENT - TAHITI - N. CALEDONIA - N. HEBRIDES**

Bank Line operates regular cargo service from Hull, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam to Papeete and Noumea.

Details from Bank Line (A'asia) Pty Ltd, 1 York Street, Sydney (27-2041); Ets A M Fare UTE, Papeete; Ets Ballande, Noumea.

**UK/N. CONTINENT - PNG - SOLOMONS**

Bank Line operates regular cargo service from Hull, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam to Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Kimbe, Rabaul, Kieta and Honiara and on inducement to Yandina.

Details from Bank Line (A'asia) Pty Ltd, 1 York Street, Sydney (27-2041); Burns Philp (PNG) Ltd, PNG ports; Trading Co Honiara.

**HONOLULU - SAMOAS - TONGA**

Warner Pacific Line operates unitized/palletized and reefer cargo service every 45 days Honolulu/Pago Pago-Apia-Nuku'alofa. Line Islands and Suva by inducement.

Details from Hawaii-Pacific Maritime Inc, Honolulu, Hi 96801. Tel. (808) (531-4841) Tlx (RCA): 723-8330 ITT 743-0040. Cables 'Oral'

**SAN FRANCISCO - HONOLULU - NAURU - MICRONESIA**

Nauru Pacific Line operates regular conventional/container service from San Francisco and Honolulu to Majuro, Ponape, Truk and Saipan. Cargo is accepted for Nauru and Kosrai with transhipment at Majuro and Ponape.

Details from Nauru Pacific Line, Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne (653-5709); North American Maritime Agencies, 100 California Street, San Francisco, California 9411 (981-0343).

**US - FIJI - TAHITI - NZ - AUSTRALIA**

Bank and Savill Line Ltd, operates regular cargo services from US Gulf ports to Australia and NZ. Calls at Suva, Lautoka and Papeete on demand.

Details from Bank Line (A'asia) Pty Ltd, 1 York Street, Sydney (27-2041) or Howard Smith Industries Pty Ltd, 1 York Street, Sydney (27-5611).

**US - TAHITI - SAMOA**

Pacific Islands Transport operates a five weekly cargo service from North America west coast ports to Papeete, Pago Pago, Apia.

Details from Polynesia Shipping Services Inc, PO Box 1478 Pago Pago (9-6799).

Polynesia Line operates container and general cargo service from US west coast ports to Papeete and Pago Pago.

Details from Polynesia Shipping Services Inc., PO Box 1478, Pago Pago (9-6799).

**US - TAHITI - SAMOA - NZ - AUST**

Farrell Lines Inc, operate a fast regular lash/container cargo service from west coast ports Canada/USA to Papeete and Pago Pago thence to NZ and Australia.

Details Wilh Wilhelmson Agency, Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane, Tlx AA20136, Cable FARSHIPS Sydney; Dalgety (NZ) Ltd, Auckland and Wellington, Tlx NZ2445, Cable DALSHIP Auckland; Compagnie Maritime Polynesienne, Immeuble Franco Oceanienne, PO Box 368, Papeete, Tahiti, Tel 26393, Tlx 258 FP ANSB Taporo, Cable OCEAN Papeete; Kneubuhl Maritime Service, PO Box 39, Pago Pago, Telephone 633-5121, Tlx 782505.

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