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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

AUGUST, 1982

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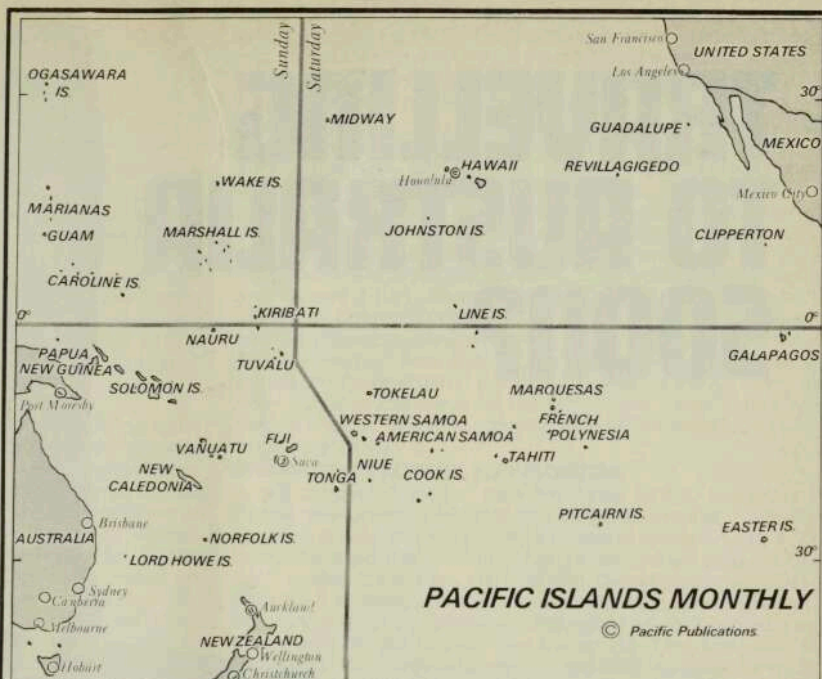
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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

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THE MONTH

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Cover picture: A young Gilbertese dancer spreads her talents around at a performance in Tarawa, capital of her homeland Kiribati. — Jimmy Cornell picture.

PIM SEPTEMBER

Readers are advised that as from our September issue the typesetting and printing of PIM will be transferred from Sydney to Melbourne. The editorial office will remain in Sydney. The change is dictated by purely economic considerations, and will have no effect on the policies and content of the magazine.

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Ask the Australian Trade Commissioner

Pacific Report

ELECTIONS IN PNG, FIJI

July 10-17 was polling week in Fiji's fourth general election since the country became independent in 1970. A total of 136 candidates were contesting the 51 seats for the House of Representatives. (One member of the 52-seat House was already elected unopposed.) A Radio Australia correspondent in Fiji said that most contests were straight two-way affairs between the ruling Alliance Party and the National Federation Party-Western United Front coalition. A total of almost 300 000 voters were registered. Observers generally agreed that the result of the election would be close. PIM editor Angus Smales reports in detail on Papua New Guinea's June election (p11).

REAGAN ACTS ON KWAJALEIN DISPUTE

US President Ronald Reagan in July despatched his personal representative Fred Zeder to the Marshall Islands to try to settle a dispute involving the Kwajalein Atoll missile testing range. More than 800 Marshallese landowners had set up tent camps on the base. Protest leaders said they intended to prevent operation of the base, which is the only facility in the Pacific for testing intercontinental ballistic missiles, if their demands for higher rental payments and other changes were not met. Leases on Kwajalein land for US military use expired on September 30, 1981. Pending the conclusion of leases the base had been operated under an interim agreement with the Marshall Islands Government, with the landowners receiving about \$US8 million a year in cash and services. The demonstrators had settled in on the main island at the heart of the base, and on several other smaller islands in an area that the US Army considered hazardous when the missiles pass overhead and plunge into the shallow lagoon. Meanwhile, the Marshall Islands Government had announced in June that it would go ahead with an August 17 plebiscite on the proposed Compact of Free Association (PIM Jul p5) with the USA, despite American requests for a postponement. The Marshalls Foreign Secretary Tony deBrum questioned US suggestions that the August date did not allow enough time for public education about the proposal. Mr deBrum referred to persistent rumours of 'under-cover American activity' aimed at influencing the outcome of the plebiscite. He said the US appeared to want to change the wording on the ballot paper so that American trusteeship would continue if the Compact were defeated. Mr deBrum said the US Defence Department was fearful of losing the Kwajalein missile testing range if the Marshalls became independent.

US WILL NOT SIGN L.O.S. CONVENTION

The US decision not to sign the Law of the Sea convention was described as 'disappointing' by Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Tony Street in a July statement. 'It is a setback to those many countries that had worked so hard to try to ensure that the new Law of the Sea was supported by global consensus,' he said. According to an Australian press report, Mr Street's statement 'reflected the damage the Reagan Administration had done to years of painstaking work'. The report added: 'The decision means that the country that would have been most significant in the development of the seabed is excluding itself from its obligations under the convention... The position of the US Government has now radically undermined the relevance of the agreement and has led other countries, like the Soviet Union and Britain, to abstain.'

PEACE CORPS MAN IN SOUTH PACIFIC

Deputy Director of the US Peace Corps Everett Alvarez has been visiting South Pacific Island countries where the corps is active. In Tonga he met King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV, and was guest at a dinner hosted by Crown Prince Tupouto'a.

W.SAMOA GOVERNMENT LOSES ITS MAJORITY

A Supreme Court ruling in Western Samoa in late June deprived the government of Prime Minister Vaai Kolone of its parliamentary majority. The court decision stripped Education Minister Fuataga of his seat after he had been found guilty of electoral malpractice by making gifts of food and fruit to voters on polling day in February. After supplying the Speaker, the government was left with 22 seats to the opposition's 23. Parliament was in recess at the time of the court ruling, and it was unclear what the next move

would be. More than 20 petitions have been filed against other MPs elected in February. Complicating matters still further is the fact that parts of the country's Electoral Act have been declared unconstitutional by Chief Justice St John (PIM Jun p20).

VANUAAKU PARTY IN CONGRESS

The 12th annual congress of Vanuatu's ruling Vanuaaku Party late in June requested the government to declare Vanuatu a nuclear-free state, and accused 'outside' interests of sponsoring motions of no-confidence in Prime Minister Fr Walter Lini in parliament as a means of toppling the government (PIM Jun p5). The congress said certain power-hungry politicians were being manipulated and used as 'tools of foreign interests'. It also urged the government to reconsider some of the political compromises and favours it had offered to opposition political groups in the interest of promoting national unity and stability. Fr Lini was re-elected president. Meanwhile the two dismissed VP ministers, Thomas Reuben Seru and George Worek, have announced the formation of a new party, the Vanuatu Alliance Party. They have been joined in the move by the MP for the Santo Urban seat, Kalmar Voccor. The new grouping held its first meeting in Santo from June 28-July 3.

SHARP PNG PROTEST TO INDONESIA

A stiff diplomatic protest note has been sent to Indonesia by Papua New Guinea's Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Noel Levi over a June 26 incursion by an armed Indonesian patrol. The minister alleged that the patrol had taken 19 Irian Jaya refugees back across the border. He said that the refugees had been in PNG for five years, and that the crossing was a contradiction of assurances given by Indonesia's Foreign Minister Dr Mochtar that his country would respect the border. Mr Levi predicted 'an almost certain degeneration' of relations between the two countries if the incursions did not stop. Shortly before the incursion PNG had returned 18 Indonesians held hostage by Irian Jaya rebels on its territory. They were believed to be the last of the group of 57 people seized by Irian Jaya rebels last October from a sawmill near Jayapura.

NEW N-TEST AT MORUROA

France exploded a nuclear device at Moruroa in July, the second this year. New Zealand scientists reported from their monitoring centre in the Cook Islands that the blast was in the 20-kilotonne range. The earlier test, detected in March, was of a 15-kilotonne bomb.

RATU MARA BLASTS AUSTRALIAN TV CREW

Fiji Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara in June protested to the Australian Government over the conduct of an Australian Broadcasting Commission television crew in Fiji. Ratu Mara accused the crew of active interference in the campaign for Fiji's July election, of having supplied information to Opposition Leader Jai Ram Reddy about a confidential report prepared for his Alliance Party, and of offensive behaviour during an interview he had accorded them. Ratu Mara said he had walked out of the interview in protest. He said the Fiji Government regarded the affair as 'a blatant act of political sabotage against a sovereign nation'. Acknowledging the protest had been received, Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs said that the ABC was an independent body, and that it was up to it to decide what to do about the protest.

NAURU BACKS TAKEOVER BID FOR OZ AIRLINE

The Australian Treasurer John Howard said in July that the efforts of a company to take over East-West Airlines, Australia's third biggest domestic airline, using funds from Nauru, did not come within the scope of Australia's Foreign Takeovers Act. The takeover bid is being made by a newly formed Australian company, East-West Developments Ltd. The company is financed by an \$A8.5 million loan from the Nauru Phosphate Royalties Trust. Mr Howard said the government would act only if the Nauruan trust sought to take up its option in case of a default on the loan. East-West Developments was formed by Duke Minks, a former executive of Citicorp Australia, and Bryan Grey, a former executive of Air Niugini and Australia's Ansett Airlines.

MICRONESIA: INVESTIGATORS POUR IN

A delegation from the World Council of Churches in June began an extensive visit to the US Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. A spokesman for the WCC said that among other things, the mission was expected to raise issues related to proposals for a nuclear-free Pacific, and to examine the role the US has played as trustee of the Micronesian islands since World War II. The

Carter Administration had planned to wind up the trusteeship by 1981, but the incoming Reagan Administration announced that the programme would be delayed for further review of the terms of association of the Micronesian people with the US. A mission from the United Nations Trusteeship Council, headed by incumbent council president Paul Poudade of France, also visited Micronesia from July 4-31.

'ECONOMIC OUTLOOK GRIM' — SIWATIBAU

The General Manager of Fiji's Central Monetary Authority, Mr Siwatibau, has warned of poor export markets, low commodity prices, and rising unemployment for South Pacific Island countries over the next two years. Speaking at a June meeting in Suva of Pacific development planners, he said that all South Pacific countries were facing rising deficits in their current account. Some countries had gone to the European money markets, incurring greater external debts. Others, he said, had sought the help of the International Monetary Fund. Mr Siwatibau urged planners to keep a close eye on external cash flow into their countries.

SPC'S 'P&E' COMMITTEE MEETS

The Planning and Evaluation Committee of the South Pacific Commission, meeting in Noumea in June, assessed the commission's work over the past year, and set plans for a work programme for the coming three years. Among items listed for discussion were the establishment of a Pacific Islands agricultural stabilisation scheme, and a regional development fund.

AUSTRALIA OFFERED AS N-TEST MONITOR SITE

Australia has been offered as the site of one of a chain of United Nations data centres which would be used to monitor whether nuclear tests were being conducted in the region. The offer was made to the United Nations General Assembly special session on disarmament in June by Australian Foreign Minister Tony Street. He said that his government attached the highest importance to conclusion of a comprehensive and fully verifiable nuclear test ban treaty. He strongly criticised nuclear testing and warned of the spread of nuclear technology. Mr Street condemned the dumping of nuclear waste in the Pacific, criticised countries that are working towards a nuclear capability, and also countries that are providing them with the technology to do so. The US newsagency Associated Press noted that Mr Street's criticism of nuclear testing clearly applied to France, but that his remarks about the storing or dumping of nuclear materials applied also to the USA (which stores nuclear wastes at Runit in the Marshall Islands), and Japan (which has plans to dump nuclear wastes in the Pacific). Representatives of Fiji and Papua New Guinea, in their addresses to the session, both called for a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

'NEW CHAPTER' IN MALAYSIA-PACIFIC TIES

Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahathir has described his recent visit to a number of South Pacific countries (PIM Jul p6) as 'opening a new chapter' in his country's relations with the region. He said that Malaysia's new-found interest in the South Pacific reflected its new foreign policy directions, which stressed bilateral co-operation with developing countries. Dr Mahathir visited Fiji, Tonga and Western Samoa, and made brief stop-overs in Port Moresby and Honiara. During his talks with South Pacific leaders Dr Mahathir offered to help in their countries' development by opening training facilities in broadcasting, defence, administration, and land development to people from the region. Malaysia would also encourage private companies to explore agricultural opportunities in the South Pacific.

MORE OZ AID TO COUNTER SOVIET MOVES

Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs Tony Street has said Australia's aid programmes in the Pacific will be stepped up to counter growing Soviet activity in the region. Speaking on Singapore television, Mr Street said Soviet attempts to gain influence among small, isolated and vulnerable Pacific countries would increase. Australia was concerned about Soviet offers of aid in the region — such as hydrographic surveys or fisheries research. Mr Street described them as 'a new development'.

SOVIETS AND MR SUZUKI'S 'PACIFIC AGE'

The Soviet Union can participate in the new 'Pacific Age' — but only if it makes concrete contributions to peace and economic stability, according to Japan's Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. Speaking in Hawaii in June, Mr Suzuki unveiled a new plan for peace and economic co-operation in the Pacific. He said the linchpins of the plan were an easing of military tensions, and the free flow of people and goods between nations. He said it was a

matter of serious concern that the Soviet Union had continued to build up its military forces in Asia and the Far East in what he called the 'Pacific Age'. Mr Suzuki called for economic co-operation, warning against what he called 'vindictive' trade practices. Protectionist tendencies were emerging in the region — but free trade was necessary if the vitality of the Pacific Basin was to be strengthened. He also urged the further development of regional organisations, citing the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as an example of the spirit of self-help.

COOKS CAN SIGN L.O.S. CONVENTION

The Cooks Islands will be able to sign the Law of the Sea convention when it is ratified. There had been doubts held on this score in the Cooks because of the country's 'special relationship' status with New Zealand. This has been clarified in the draft convention adopted at the United Nations. The Cooks see the LOS Convention as strengthening its hold on an exclusive economic zone covering almost 200 000 square kilometres.

OIL, GAS AND MINERALS SURVEY COMPLETED

The joint Australian/New Zealand/US survey of offshore oil, gas and mineral prospects in the southwest Pacific was completed in June. It involved more than 50 scientists working on two vessels over a period of two months. Scientific personnel from Tonga, Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea took part in the project, which tested petroleum prospects around Tonga, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands, and mineral deposits off Fiji and Solomon Islands. An Australian scientist with the project, Dr Neville Exon, said the tests confirmed that some parts of the area have the geological potential of oil, gas and valuable minerals, but that it was too early to say there were any economically viable deposits. He said the data collected would take about 18 months to collate. The three countries concerned undertook the project after the Soviet Union had responded favourably to an appeal from a United Nations agency for a UN member country to carry it out (PIM Aug '81 p5). The tripartite offer was welcomed by the Island governments concerned.

MORUROA: SCIENTISTS URGE FURTHER STUDY

A French Defence Ministry team investigating the problems created by nuclear testing at Moruroa, French Polynesia, has recommended that a longer, independent study should be carried out. Headed by volcanologist Harouf Tazieff, the team reported in July that the tests are being carried out with satisfactory safety measures and concern for the environment. Mr Tazieff emphasised that initial investigations had shown no special risks justifying new emergency measures. But, he added, further study was needed of possible geological changes in the atoll caused by the tests, of the possible disturbance of fall-out from earlier atmospheric tests, and the development of an improved alarm system. For these reasons, he would be recommending the longer study.

FIJI DENIES 'COLLABORATION' IN LEBANON

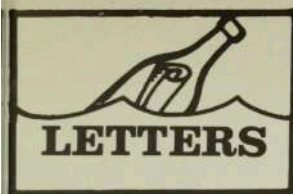
Fiji's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sharply rejected reports that its troops in the Lebanon peace-keeping force had 'collaborated' with Israeli forces during their June invasion of Lebanon. The same charge had been levelled at the Dutch component of the force. The ministry said its lightly armed forces could not have been expected to stop the advance into Lebanon of the heavily armoured Israeli forces. It added that Fiji's forces will be withdrawn if Israeli aggression continues.

DEATH SENTENCE ON THREE IN TONGA

Three Tongan men, Haloti Sole, his brother Livingi Sole, and Fili 'Esau, all of Lapaha village, were sentenced to death by Mr Justice H. Hill in the Tonga Supreme Court in June for the murder of a youth last March. The three accused, who were travelling in a van with others, became involved in a fight with three youths after stones were thrown at the van. The court was told that the three accused, said to be under the influence of alcohol, had attacked the youth, Haloti with an axe, Livingi a cane knife, and Fili a weeding hoe. The death sentence is subject to confirmation by the king in Privy Council. The last person to die by hanging in Tonga was 'Otenili Fasilau, 31, on December 27, 1977.

LIVELY OLD BOMBS CLOSE RABAU AIRPORT

Rabaul airport on the Papua New Guinea island of New Britain was closed in June after World War II bombs exploded on the outskirts of the airfield. The airfield had been closed on two occasions in May when bombs exploded beneath the aircraft flightpath. Rabaul and its airfield suffered heavy Japanese and Allied bombardment during campaigns in 1942-43 for control of New Britain. It is understood that at the end of the war bombs were collected and left on a rubbish dump.



The Torres Strait pearl conspiracy

I find it strange that in all their discussion of Torres Strait Islands affairs Messrs Singe and Jones, and Ms Sharp (PIM Jun, Sep, and Dec '81) did not see fit to elaborate a little on the key circumstance which has caused the massive unemployment, and the social and economic problems, faced by Torres Strait Islanders over the past 25 years. This circumstance was the sharp downturn in 1958 of their pearling industry — their traditional and only means of support.

Just at the moment the pearling industry suddenly collapsed great hopes were abroad for the future of the industry: pearl cultivation on a 50/50 joint-venture basis with the Japanese in association with US, English, Chinese and Australian investors — ventures approved by the Japanese Government, but excluding the participation of the Torres Strait Islanders who, nevertheless, possessed traditional rights as producers of the pearlshell.

The big question is: Were the inroads made by the cultivated pearl designed as a means of counteracting the sharp downturn in pearling, or on the contrary, was the sharp downturn *deliberately created* to pave the way for the inroads of the cultivated pearl?

To push along the new prospect of economic recovery in the pearling industry, representations were made to influence the then reluctant Australian Government to help the establishment of these new joint ventures. As part of their lobbying, the joint-venture promoters gave the Australian Government undertakings that they would train Torres Strait

Islanders in the techniques and methods of pearl cultivation — so that they would become as well established in this method as they had been in the production of their own pearls.

But, now that 25 years have passed, it is quite obvious that this new pearl development has totally failed to deliver the promised goods, and to help the economic recovery of the Torres Strait people. None has been trained in the techniques of cultivated pearl production, or become established in the production of his own pearls.

True, some labouring jobs were given to the Islanders, and two or three pearling boats — survivors of the Islanders' 18-boat pearling fleet — continued for a while to dispose of their shells to the pearl companies.

But, in general, these benefits meant precious little in view of the large number of unemployed divers and crews — and, more particularly, in view of the millions of dollars being made from their traditional pearlshell resource. Nor should we forget the infrastructure and services provided by the Australian taxpayer, the Islanders' cheap labour, the stable Australian political-economic conditions, and the ideal ecological conditions of the Torres Strait for pearl cultivation.

In fact, after all is said and done, the waters and natural resources of the Torres Strait have become a major extension of the Japanese pearl farms, managed and controlled by Japanese for their own benefit and under the rules and regulations of a Japanese law. They are taking out annually pearls valued conservatively at \$A500 million. This is the correct evaluation, and not the one given in export declarations.

According to many 'authoritative' explanations of the 1960s, the downturn in the pearling industry was caused by a whim of fashion — a growing public preference for the cheap plastic button. This case has never, absolutely never, been proven.

In September 1960, I informed the Queensland Government that the Australian pearling industry had been the victim of a grand manipulation, and that the downturn in the pearling industry was purposely created and executed according

The new divers of the deep in the Torres Strait Islands — wet suits and scuba gear, but what future exists for them? Much of the live shell they recover today is raw material for the cultured pearl farms — Picture from Roderick Hulsbergin's *The Last Paradise*, published by Eyes and Hands.



to a master plan aimed at the elimination of Australians as possible competitors in the production of cultivated pearls. The plan has worked.

It must be said that the Torres Strait Islanders have themselves been partly to blame, for they were — and still are — placid and indifferent to the cause of their plight. But this is understandable as they were under the guidance of 'protectors' and a government who themselves could not see the real motivations of the Japanese and other international operators, and themselves fell victim to their conspiracy of intrigue, secrecy and silence.

I was forced to leave Thursday Island in 1964, but have always kept myself informed of developments in the Torres Strait.

So far, despite the many efforts to establish some kind of alternative industry, and the \$6 500 000 spent by the Australian Government on experimental turtle and crocodile farming, the past, present and future of the Torres Strait Islanders always was and always will be their fabulous resource of mother-of-pearl shell: the Great Australian Pearl Oyster.

It is now time they gave practical consideration to a return to pearling and becoming part of the pearling industry themselves, by adopting a constructive and positive approach.

All the essentials are there except one. That is the determination to do it, the will to work for it — and not keep depending on the dope. It is their country and the future of their children and their children's children.

In the past the Islanders have demonstrated the desire to stand on their own feet, and their demand for recognition. They had one bright and glorious moment when in August, 1971, they kicked the Japanese pearlers out of the Kuri Bay pearl farm, fed to the back teeth with being treated as inferiors. This, in the circumstances, was an act of heroism and of great significance in the history of the pearl. It must never be forgotten — despite the fact that at the time it was treated as a riotous act, and the culprits were duly punished under Australian law.

There is still time for these

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National
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The RX-F80 comes in Pearl Silver (shown) or Metallic Silver

wrongs to be righted, but there must be a will.

C. DENIS GEORGE
Onslow WA
Australia

Commemorating 'Bossy'

Reference was made in Pacific Report (PIM May p6) to the wartime occupation of the then New Hebrides by US and Allied military forces.

In this paragraph mention was made of 'Bossy', a cow, who was the only casualty of Japanese air raids on Santo. It was stated that 'Bossy' is 'commemorated to this day by a memorial plaque'.

Visitors to Vanuatu will be interested to know that the original plaque at present has its home at a popular restaurant/bar in Santo town called Pinocchio, where it may be viewed and photographed.

PATRICK BWI BWI

Santo
Vanuatu

Polynesian dancers of Sydney

Congratulations to you and to photographer Roger Marchant for the June cover picture on PIM. The girl in the picture, Lupi Richter, is a true Polynesian representative. She came to Sydney from Haapai in Tonga, her ancestry is Tongan, Samoan, Fijian and German, and she is a member of the Dance Group of the Polynesian Association of Sydney.

The aim of our dance group is to encourage young and old members of the Islands community in Sydney to maintain the culture of their respective home Islands. It is designed to nurture the interest of younger members in their Island heritage, particularly the interest of members who perhaps were born in Australia and know little of the heritage of their parents. In this way they will be encouraged to present the songs, dances and music of Polynesia to our multi-cultural community.

We have performed for various charities in Sydney, and have also recently completed our seventh year performing at

the Sydney Opera House in the annual Shell Folkloric Festival. Some of the causes and organisations we have supported are Red Cross, Autistic Children's Fund, Multiple Sclerosis Society, the Far West Children's Home in Manly, the Tonga Hurricane Relief Appeal, and the Premier's Fund. We have also performed in Martin Place Plaza in the heart of Sydney. We hope this information about our activities is of interest to you and your readers.

RON MOYLAN

Secretary, Dance Group of the
Polynesian Association of
Sydney

Sydney NSW
Australia

Of the Widgeon and the Goose

I noticed in PIM (May p9) a plea from Mr Parrish of Washington for more information regarding air transport in the South Pacific region.

He and your other readers may be interested to learn of some recent developments in amphibious air services to some of the smaller territories in the region. In May 1980 the government of Tuvalu instituted an internal air service using a Grumman Widgeon providing a weekly service to all the Tuvalu islands except Nanumaga, Niutao and Niulakita. In September 1981 the Widgeon was replaced by a 12-seater turbo-prop Grumman Goose. This aircraft is equipped with the latest navigational and safety equipment, including Omega and all-weather radar. It has a range of 1300 nautical miles and can fly to most destinations in the South Pacific. Being an amphibious aircraft it can land on lagoons as well as on conventional airfields.

As well as continuing to provide a much appreciated service to the outlying islands of Tuvalu, the Goose is also available to undertake charter work.

Inquiries regarding fares, schedules and charters should be addressed to the Secretary, Works and Communications in Funafuti, or to the High Commissioner of Tuvalu in Suva.

Your readers might also be

interested to know that the Goose also operates a regular monthly service, via Apia, Nukunonu and Fakaofu in the Tokelau group. Passengers and freight are carried between Funafuti, Western Samoa and the Tokelau Islands. Reservations and inquiries should be addressed to the Office for Tokelau Affairs in Apia, or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Wellington

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Recalling a remark of Oscar Wilde's ...

That 'the young are forever ready to give to their elders the benefits of their inexperience' was a phenomenon noted by Oscar Wilde many years ago.

He may well have made that remark, as I have, upon reading Second Officer Kevin Judkins' comments (PIM Dec '81 p9 and Jun p10) in which Judkins criticises the Forum Line, Sir Julius Chan, and other persons and institutions.

I have sailed with Judkins on several occasions on the *Pacific Voyager*, with three different Masters, none of whom, in the second officer's opinion, was competent to command, despite the fact that this ship has provided magnificent service in some difficult conditions over the last 13 years on the Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands run, mostly due to the competence and experience of her Masters.

Mr Judkins has also, on several occasions, criticised and belittled other staff of the company for which he works, and staff of the company by which the *Pacific Voyager* is chartered. In fact he seems to feel that he is competent to judge and issue verdicts in all sorts of areas for which his training and experience certainly don't qualify him.

I feel that his garrulous cheek, and his letters to your excellent magazine, should be ignored.

BRUCE R. MURRAY

Honiara
Solomon Islands

LETTERS

Congratulations, Samoa!

Through your columns may I congratulate the people and leaders of Samoa on this, the 20th year since the regaining of their independence.

My wonderful 16 years in their country — as a teacher, writer, and 'radio entertainer' — are an imperishable memory. Most expatriates feel similarly.

It's a memory of joyous occasions, wonderful celebrations, and of the most friendly folk in the world.

Thoughts at random recall Samoa to me:

- The first Pacific nation to again become self-governing.
- The land of the finest storytellers especially *fagogo*.
- One of the very few 'young' nations to come to the newer forms of government without bloodshed.

- The nation, envied by all others, for its magnificent women, and its enterprising men, and

- A people renowned for their deeply Christian commitment lived in the extended family, and shown in the concern for all persons.

'Reach beyond your grasp', Samoa. Let the current troubles be but a springboard to a greater future. Your people are your riches. Your land is your treasury. Your ocean is your wealth. Treat them well and wisely.

Soifua ma Ia Manuia.
BILL SHARPE-DUNN (PILI
MA'AI)

Westgate NSW
Australia

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Low Cost House Withstands 205 MPH Cyclone



There has never been such a wind in the Pacific, but, should there be, this tough little timber house will still be standing.

Dubbed the "Hurricane House" the 16' x 16' prototype underwent destruction tests devised to simulate the worst possible extremes of wind and earthquake forces.

This test specifically on wall structures, which is the latest in a comprehensive evaluation programme designed by consulting engineer Brian Marino, was conducted and supervised by the New Zealand government's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) in consultation with BRANZ (Building Research Association of New Zealand).

Cyclone "DSIR" simulates 205 mph (335 kph)

Using a 23 ton bulldozer, a hydraulic jack and steel bars reaching right through the structure to a massive laminated beam, DSIR scientists and engineers subjected the house to repeated and prolonged loading increasing by the ton until the pull exceeded nine tons.

At this stage, when the theoretical cyclone was blowing 205 miles an hour, the concrete floor and foundation (which is an integral part of the design) began to lift . . . and with it, the building itself, all intact. Remarkably there was no damage or outward sign of stress.

It's interesting to note that where 9

tons equals 205 mph of wind velocity . . . 2 tons equals the biggest recorded earthquake.

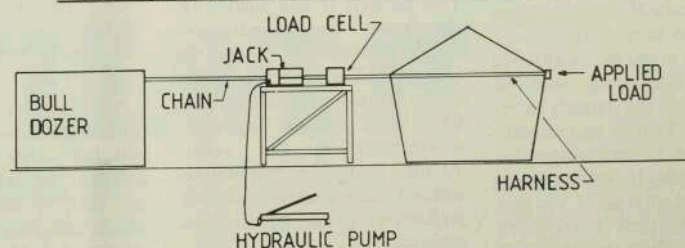
Simple design . . . no special materials or fastenings.

The concept for the "Hurricane House" was developed during investigations into ways of building cheaper homes and there are many interesting side benefits. For a start the radiata pine plywood and timbers are all standard grades and the fastenings are ordinary galvanised nails. Nothing

will also prove a major benefit for an unskilled labour force in remote areas to which the "Hurricane House" package can be easily transported.

The "Hurricane House", designed simply to withstand high winds and earthquakes, is the breakthrough that brings permanent, cyclone-proof dwellings within the reach of many more communities.

TEST OF PROPOSED HURRICANE PROOF HOUSE



special and no excessive bracing. In fact it's a house with a lot less timber than usual. Its ability to withstand high loads relies on even distribution through a lot of little fixings rather than a few big ones.

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PNG GENERAL ELECTION

Somare's Pangu Party heads for top again

The newly-elected Papua New Guinea parliament will meet for the first time on August 3 with Michael Somare confident his Pangu Party will form the government. Somare — prime minister at independence in 1975 and in opposition since 1980 — had a numbers victory in the general election just ended. But because of fluid political affiliations and because parliament itself elects the prime minister, the shape of government depends heavily on the lobbying which follows the elections. ANGUS SMALES describes here how July became a month of intense political activity with the parties jockeying for position as they prepared for the first sitting of the new parliament.

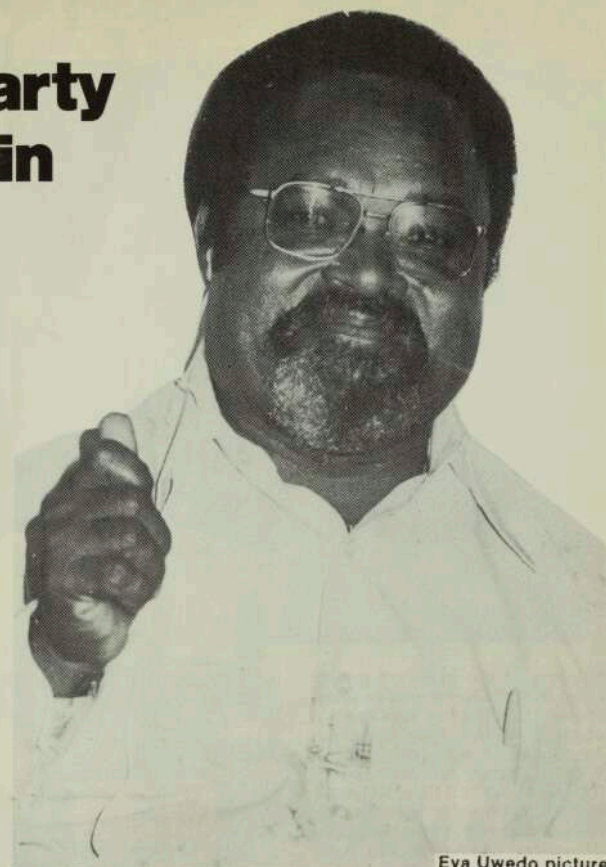
With good communications between tally rooms across the country and with a first-past-the-post voting system, Papua New Guinea was not long in doubt about the personal fortunes of its politicians and aspiring politicians once counting night came round late in June in the 1982 general election. But setting up the new government was another story altogether, and nearly a month after counting night the games of power were still being played out in preparation for the inauguration of parliament on August 3.

There were four months of obvious campaigning and four

Jubilant Pangu members hold a meeting in Goroka following their good showing in the election. Leader Michael Somare (with sunglasses) is in the middle of the group towards the left. — Picture by Noel Pascoe.

weeks of voting, but it took a mere four hours of counting to substantially establish the positions of 1122 candidates who stood for 108 seats in the PNG National Parliament. (There are actually 109 seats, but one has yet to be decided in a by-election because of the death of one of the candidates.)

Despite the quickly-known results from the electorates, the formation of a government was delayed during a period of intense political lobbying. Leaders lobbied and members traded personal opportunities on the road to forming PNG's third government since independence in 1975. This was not unexpected, and is a facet of PNG national politics. Although party affiliations are often declared before election, many members leave their options open or even change their affiliation if they can see im-



Eva Uwedo picture.

proved personal opportunities. Except for hard-core leaders this attitude is widespread and adds to the uncertainty of political party strengths. The situation is encouraged by the practice under the PNG constitution in which parliament itself elects its prime minister. This leaves an element of uncertainty about party strengths right up to the time parliament sits, and brings a high degree of post-election negotiation into the process of selecting a prime

minister and establishing a government.

Towards the end of July the man in the strongest position appeared to be Michael Somare, the independence Prime Minister who has been in opposition since 1980. He was being hard-pushed by the negotiations of the Chan coalition government, which broke up for the election but came together again for the pre-parliament lobby campaigns.

Seven major groups went into



ELECTIONS



Leaders of the coalition group meet in Port Moresby soon after the election to plan the support strategy which they believed could give them government. From left they are Roy Evara, United Party; Ted Diro, National Party and Diro Independents; Galeva Kwarara, Papua Besena; Sir Julius Chan, Peoples Progress Party and prime minister at the time of the election; Father John Momis, Melanesian Alliance. — Eva Uwedo picture.

the elections. Five of them had made up the Chan coalition government. They were the Peoples Progress Party, led by Sir Julius Chan, 21 seats; the National Party, Deputy Prime Minister Iambakey Okuk, 19; United Party, Roy Evara, 16; Papua Besena, Galeva Kwarara, 9; Melanesian Alliance, Father John Momis, 7. Mr Somare's Pangu Party with 33 seats was the biggest single faction to face the voters. The

remaining faction was a group of linked independents led by Mr Ted Diro, who as a Brigadier-General had been Commander of the Papua New Guinea Defence Force until retiring last year.

Within a few days of counting night, here are the main developments in the election:

- Mr Somare's confirmed candidates easily won the election, but they needed a small measure of extra support to obtain the numbers necessary to form government.

- The flamboyant and controversial Iambakey Okuk, Deputy Prime Minister and leader of the National Party, was out of parliament. He had set his heart on being Prime Minister and had not hesitated to say so. 'Things won't be the same without me around,' he said when he conceded defeat.

- Ebia Olewale, a Pangu Party founder and strong man, a former Deputy Prime Minister, and always a part of Michael Somare's strength, lost his seat despite the success of the party.

- Twelve ministers — nearly half the cabinet — lost their seats, and more than a third of the total membership of parliament went the same way. The Speaker, Mr Sevese Morea, was one of the defeated candidates.

- Ted Diro himself and his carefully-selected team of independents achieved outstanding

success and made an early entry into the power lobbying with the intention of seeing Diro as Prime Minister despite his lack of parliamentary experience.

Based on known or likely affiliations, and before the period of intense power-broking began, the electorate results were:

Pangu Party	41
National Party	14
Diro Independents	11
Peoples Progress Party	10
Melanesian Alliance	8
United Party	6
Independent/uncommitted	5
Papua Besena	3
Deferred election	1
Total membership	109

A series of swift developments followed the counting. The first major one was when the defeated National Party leader, Iambakey Okuk, handed over leadership to Ted Diro. There was initial criticism of what was seen as a high-handed action, but party officials later claimed there had been consultation, and the result was that Diro, before even being sworn into parliament, found himself at the head of a significant faction of 25 members — his own supporters and the National Party.

Somare, who could see government just in his grasp — particularly if he exercised his persuasive 'compromise' strategies — made an attempt to call an early meeting of parliament.

He hoped to tie the whole thing up while enthusiasm continued high and before there was too much regrouping and analysis. He could well have succeeded, but the constitution prevented an early sitting of parliament.

Diro meanwhile was surprising many people with the strength in which he pursued the goal of becoming Prime Minister, relying heavily on the previous coalition government factions. Many observers felt he would have been better situated if he had refused the National Party affiliation and had offered his numbers to Somare in exchange for the possible position of Deputy Prime Minister.

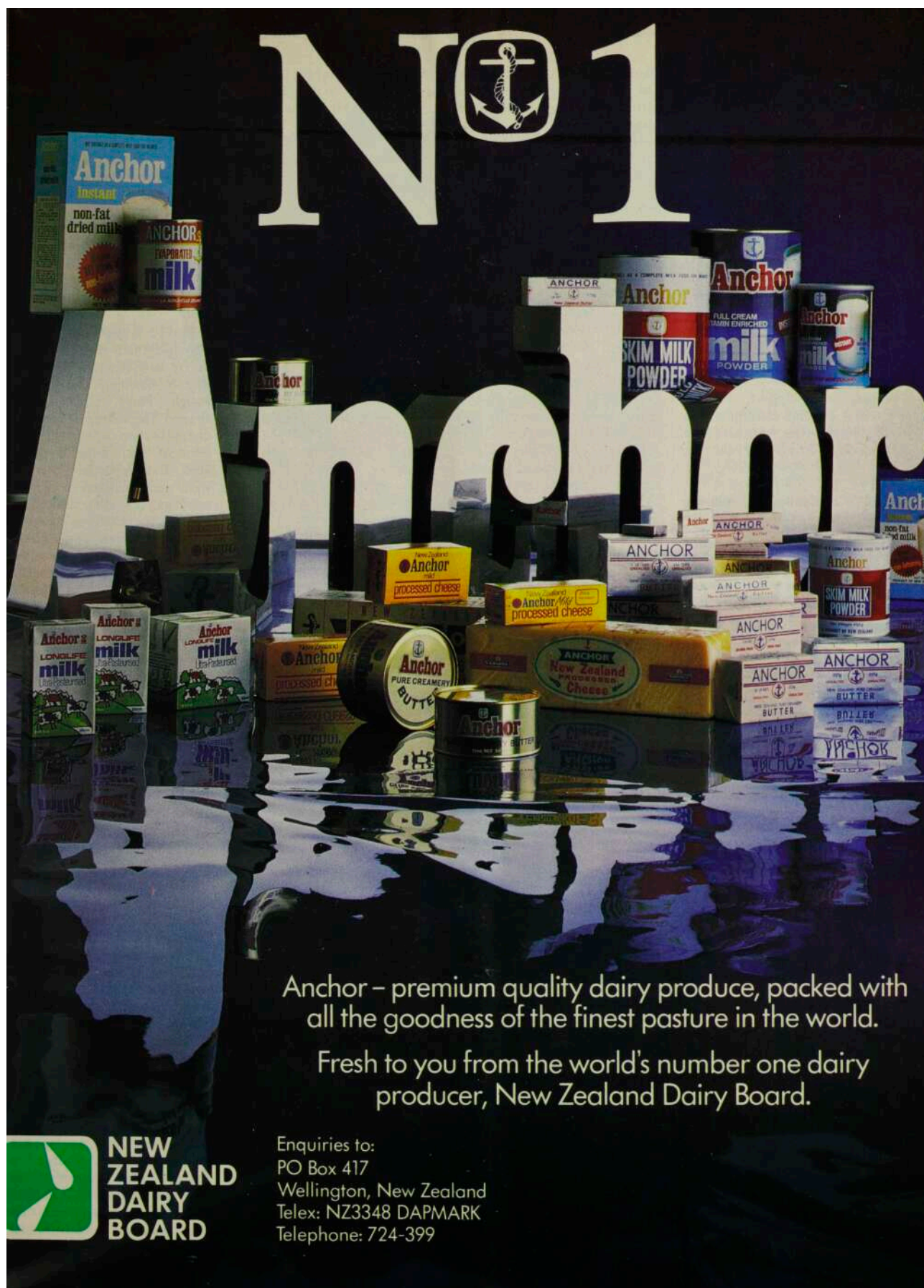
Throughout the lobbying Prime Minister Sir Julius Chan kept up a low key image, never conceding defeat and claiming that ultimately he would have the support for government. Eventually his coalition came together again as the nucleus of a new bid for government, and strengthened by the Diro independents. The sensitive issue of whether Diro or Chan would lead the group was unresolved at the time the alliance was announced.

As the first sitting of parliament approached the members were polarising into two camps — one supporting Somare and one supporting Chan and Diro. Somare claimed that his return to government was merely a formality and that he had been

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ELECTIONS

able to muster 60 confirmed supporters. He issued a list of the 60 names to support his claim. The coalition group responded with a claim that some names on the Somare list were not committed. They claimed to have '55 or more supporters', sufficient to form the new government.

There was an outbreak of rioting in parts of the PNG Highlands after the election ended. Some of it was blamed on the lifting of alcohol restrictions which had applied during the election. Several groups however said they were protesting at the defeat of Iambakey Okuk, a Highlander they regarded as their champion. No Highlander has yet held the position of Prime Minister. Mr

Okuk commented drily 'If they had wanted me to stay in parliament, they should have voted for me'.

The heavy turnover of candidates is partly due to the notorious fickleness of PNG politics, but there is also some concern that first-past-the-post voting is distorting the results. In some electorates, with large numbers of candidates, as little as seven percent of the total vote has been sufficient to return a candidate.

The election also gave rise to claims of electoral malpractice in 30 electorates, and complaints have been made formally to the Court of Disputed Returns. Normally one judge would be responsible for conducting the Court of Disputed Returns, but the large number of applications has exceeded the capacity of the legal system. The Chief Justice, Sir Buri Kidu, is investigating the possibility of referring the applications to circuit courts. In the 1977 election in PNG nine results were challenged in court, and five by-elections were ordered.

Confident in his belief that he has the support to form the new government, Mr Somare told journalists that he saw his first task as 'pulling the economy back into gear'. He accused the Chan government of having allowed the economy to slip and of wasting government funds. He believed it would take him 18 months to re-establish sound policies.

Mr Somare said he planned to sell the Grumman Gulfstream aircraft which the previous government had bought for VIP transport. He said he would get rid of other wasteful spending which had developed in Cabinet and at the top levels of administration. He conceded that the low current value of commodity crops produced by PNG, particularly cocoa and coffee, was a major ingredient in the country's present financial trouble. He believed however that better financial management by the government and greater emphasis on rural stabilisation schemes would minimise the problems.

Commenting on the events

which led to his losing office early in 1980, Mr Somare said he realised now that he had isolated himself excessively from people who should have been his partners in decision-making. The degree of consultation he had extended had not been as great as it should have been. He said his realisation of this situation should now make him a more efficient national leader. 'There will be plenty of consultation from now on' he said.

The 12 members of Cabinet who lost their seats made up nearly half the total membership of Cabinet. The jubilant Pangu Party claimed this showed the extreme depth of dissatisfaction which the government coalition had generated. But impartial observers were more inclined to see the result as yet another demonstration of the extreme electoral fickleness which has marked PNG national politics since their inception. The fickleness is seen as a symptom of political immaturity which is fast disappearing, but which is still a significant factor. A member of parliament who becomes prominently involved in national management, particularly as a Cabinet minister, runs a real risk of alienating his own electorate on the grounds that he is not totally involved in local issues. Despite the increasing sophistication of political practice in PNG there is still a widespread belief among voters in remote rural areas that parliament automatically implements electorate requests submitted by members. This means that if an electorate doesn't get what it wants from parliament, there is an assumption that the local member isn't doing his job.

Another factor in the defeat of many members was the first-past-the-post voting system which has replaced PNG's earlier system of 'optional preferential'.

The biggest Cabinet name to fall this time was that of Iambakey Okuk. In addition to his leadership of the National Party and his position as Deputy Prime Minister, he also held the portfolio of Transport and Civil Aviation. The National Party's deputy leader, Thomas Kavali, was also a

The contentious alliance: Iambakey Okuk (right), who was National Party leader and deputy prime minister, hands over the party leadership to Ted Diro after losing his seat. Okuk was accused of a high-handed personal action but party factions said later the handover had approval. — Eka Keapu picture.



ELECTIONS

Cabinet casualty. He had been Lands Minister. The ten other ministers who were not returned by their electorates were Silas Atopare (Goroka), Works and Supply; Yano Belo (Erave-Kagua), Environment and Conservation; Angmai Bilas (Madang Province), Public Utilities; Goasa Damena (Jimi), Urban Development; Wesani Iwoksini (Telefomin), Youth and Recreation; Wiwa Korowi (Southern Highlands), Minerals and Energy; Akepa Miakwe (Unggai-Bena), Corrective Institutions and Liquor Licensing; Gerega Pepena (Abau), Defence; Clement Poye (Sinasina), Media; Zibang Zurenuoc (Finschhafen), Home Affairs.

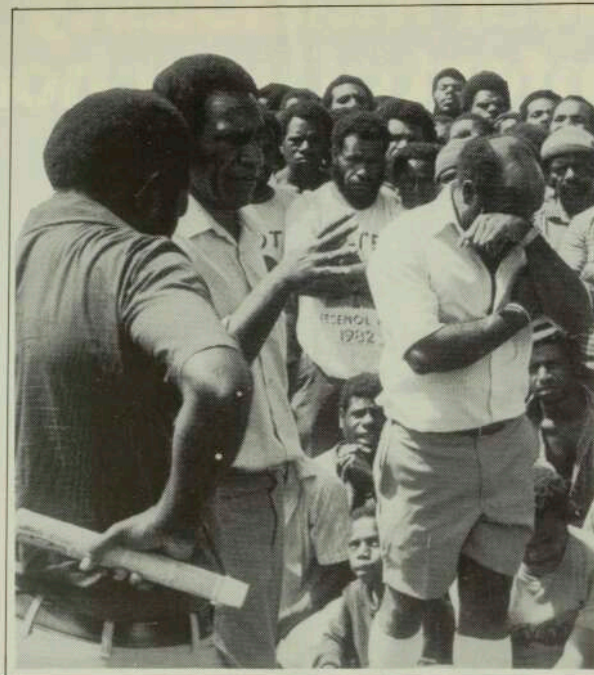
The defeated Cabinet ministers were from the National Party, the PPP and Papua Besena.

More than ever before in a PNG election the members who are entering parliament for the first time include men who have already made names for themselves in fields outside politics. The obvious man in this category is Ted Diro, the newly-named parliamentary leader of the National Party who was Commander of the PNG Defence Force until last year. Others include:

Tony Siaguru (Moresby Northeast), a Pangu man who is a close associate of Michael Somare and who became one of the most influential of the younger PNG public servants during the first Somare government. He is 35, educated in Australia and USA and was Secretary for Foreign Affairs for six years during which time he represented PNG on many overseas missions.

Phillip Bouraga (National Capital), another Pangu man who had a prominent and important career in the public service, but who resigned as Police Commissioner earlier this year after a controversy involving the Police Minister, Warren Dutton of the PPP. Before that Bouraga had been a district commissioner and Secretary of the Department of the Prime Minister.

John Nilkare (Chimbu Province) is the man who unseated Deputy Prime Minister Okuk. Nilkare, Pangu, has been oper-



Double tragedy: James Yanepa wipes tears from his eyes at Goroka Airport. His own attempt to enter parliament as a National Party candidate failed, and lambahey Okuk (behind him), leader of the party, lost his seat. — Picture by Noel Pascoe.

ating a business advisory service in Port Moresby and has associations with investment interests. Earlier he was a public servant who had been a magistrate and who became the PNG Liquor Licensing Commissioner.

Tony Ferapo (Gulf), a Diro Independent who served for three years as PNG Ambassador to Japan before entering private enterprise as a real estate developer.

Rabbie Namaliu (Kokopo) Pangu, is a former private secretary to Michael Somare. He held the position during the important formative period immediately before independence. He was a lecturer at the University of PNG and later became the Public Services Commission Chairman.

Jack Genia (Abau), a Diro Independent who was formerly PNG Secretary for Lands.

There are six whites in the new parliament — two more than in the outgoing parliament. Their backgrounds are

Australian, English and North American, but all six are naturalised PNG citizens as required under the constitution. They include the veteran politician Barry Holloway who served a term as Speaker and who was one of the Pangu strong men associated with the early moves towards home rule in PNG. He had an overwhelming victory for Pangu against 13 other candidates in the Eastern Highlands electorate. Three of the other whites voted into the parliament are also Pangu supporters: Karl Stack (West Sepik), a former Mines Minister under Michael Somare; English-born Dennis Young (Milne Bay), making a comeback; and Harry Humphreys (Talisea), also making a comeback. Humphreys was also born in England, but came to PNG 30 years ago on the delivery voyage of a coastal ship and has lived since then on the island of New Britain.

The two other naturalised citizens who won seats are Warren Dutton (North Fly) who has long been a central figure in the PPP and was Police Minister in the Chan Government, and Neville Bourne (Menyamyia) who is a National Party backbencher.

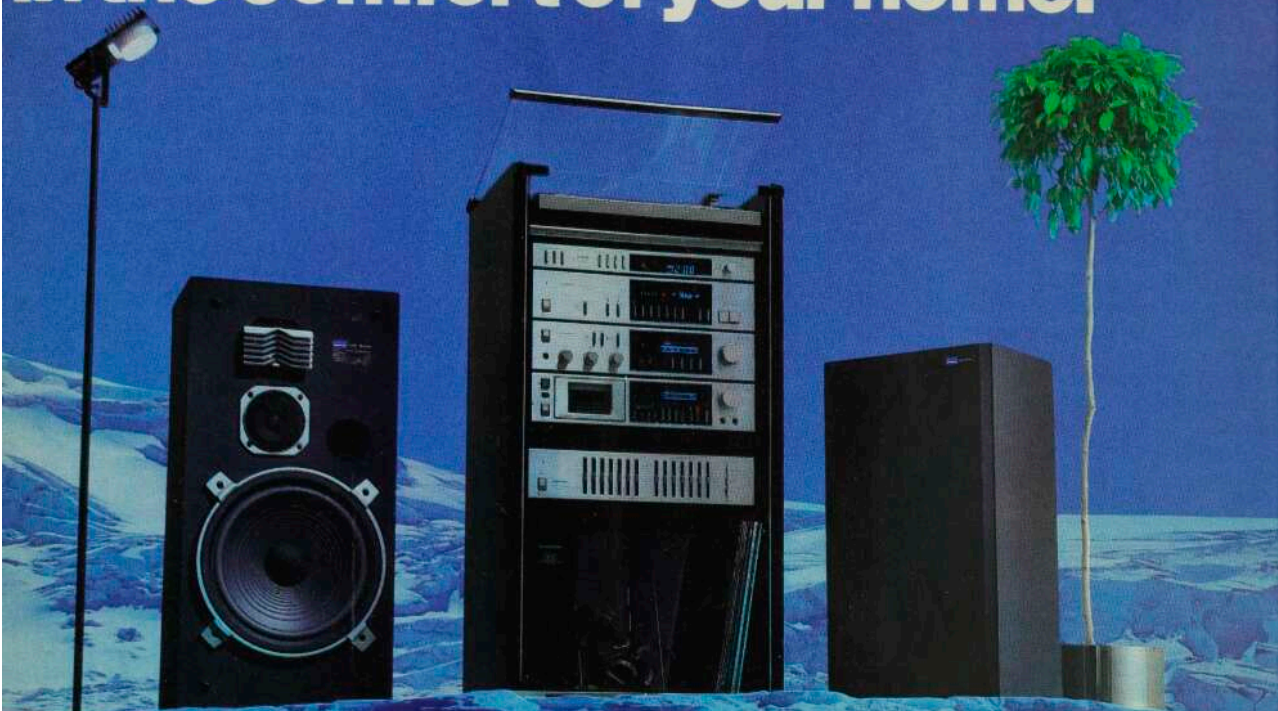
Seventeen women stood for election, but all were defeated.

For the first time since independence — and earlier — there are now no women in the PNG parliament. Three of the defeated women were sitting members, and they included the Papua separatist leader Josephine Abaijah, founder of the Papua Besena party. Miss Abaijah had been in parliament for 10 years and was a highly controversial politician during the move to independence. She created wide interest in 1975 when she held a dawn ceremony outside Port Moresby in which she purported to declare the independence of Papua from Australia and from New Guinea. A few days later formal independence came to a unified Papua New Guinea, against the wishes of Papua Besena. The two other women who lost their seats were Mrs Nahau Rooney (Manus) and Mrs Walyato Clowes (Middle Fly). In 1979 Mrs Rooney, then Justice Minister in the Somare government, was gaoled for allegedly interfering with the impartiality of the courts. Somare released her from gaol, triggering a controversy which became one of the ingredients in his 1980 fall from office in a parliamentary no-confidence vote.

One of the women who contested the election was an Australian who became naturalised in PNG after many years of residence. She is Mrs Laura Martin of Wewak who was making her second attempt to enter parliament but finished third from among ten candidates.

Sir John Guise, who in 1977 stepped down from the position of Governor-General to re-enter politics, will not be a member of the new parliament — but it's by his own choice. Sir John, now the longest-serving politician in PNG, decided not to recontest his Milne Bay electorate. Another veteran member, Sir Tei Abal, lost the seat of Wabang which he had held since well before independence. He was once the leader of the old United Party when it was the biggest party in parliament, but was the victim of increasing dissent in the party and in his electorate. A total of 22 candidates stood for the seat, and Albert Kipilan won it for the PPP.

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New Caledonia's season of drama and change

New Caledonia moved into a new phase of its history on June 18 with the formation of a government council with a majority of members belonging to the Front Indépendantiste (FI). Despite repeated calls from Rightwing groups for a show of force against the new government, this dramatic change has largely been accepted.

With a charge of 'resistance to evolution and progress in New Caledonia', the Centrist Fédération pour une Nouvelle Société Calédonienne (FNSC) teamed up with the independentists to censure the Ralliement Pour la Calédonie dans la République (RPCR) government of Dick Ukeiwe.

Three days later, on June 18, the new 'government of reform and development' led by independentist Jean-Marie Tjibaou was quietly voted in. With the exception of hard-liner Justin Guillemard, who voted against, the RPCR boycotted the vote in the Territorial Assembly, saying that the coalition between the FI and the FNSC did not represent the wishes of the majority, and was thus undemocratic.

Following the election, the FI reaffirmed its commitment to Kanak Socialist Independence. The contract for the new government, signed by all parties, only restricts the FI from using the government council as a vehicle for pushing the independence issue. Political figures are still free to campaign with their parties for independence.

RPCR then issued a call for



Stanley Camerlynck

the dissolution of the Territorial Assembly and for new elections. They argued that in coalition with the FNSC they received an overwhelming majority in the 1979 elections, and that the FNSC's defection to the independentists had no popular support.

In a desperate move, Jacques Lafleur, the RPCR president, then resigned his seat as a deputy in France's National Assembly so as to create an election in New Caledonia, and 'find out whether majority opinion has changed'. Mr Lafleur will re-contest his seat. He also said that if the by-election, which he would regard as a referendum on independence, 'gave proof that things have changed, I'll accept that'. At time of writing the FI has yet to discuss possible candidates for the by-election.

June 26 saw 6000 people, mostly Europeans, march on the High Commissioner's residence to deliver a motion calling for new elections. The demonstration was organised by the newly formed Committee for the Defence of Institutions, and was made up of members of the RPCR, of Rurale (a farmers' organisation), the Dominique Canon Support Committee (Canon is being held in custody in connection with the assassination last September of Pierre Declercq, a leader of the pro-independence Union Calédonienne party), and the organisation known as Fraternity. The demonstrators were protesting against the new govern-

ment, and also the French Government reforms which were due to be debated in the Territorial Assembly in the following week.

When the demonstrators reached the High Commission they encountered a cordon of about 100 riot police. Scuffles broke out and six tear gas canisters were fired as the demonstrators tried to break the police cordon. High Commissioner Christian Nucci then received a delegation of RPCR politicians, and promised to send the election demand to President Mitterrand.

In comparison with last November's 'Peace March', in which 17 000 participated, the June 26 demonstration was small, and certainly drew fewer participants than the organisers had expected. Whether this can be interpreted as acceptance by the majority of Caledonians of a change of direction it is too early to tell. But the overtly political character of the demonstration is believed to have deterred many.

One of the first dignitaries to be received by the new government councillors was Chiang

Cheng Tsung, first secretary of the Chinese Embassy in Fiji. Mr Chiang had been in Noumea for the South Pacific Commission's Planning and Evaluation Committee meeting, and stayed on to complete arrangements for the Noumea visit of the Hunan Acrobatic Troupe. The troupe, which is on a goodwill visit through the Pacific — Western Samoa, Tahiti, Fiji, Solomons, Nauru, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, and New Caledonia, was due to visit Noumea from July 12-21.

New Caledonia is to host the second congress of the Pacific Trade Union Forum. More than 80 delegates from Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, Japan, Fiji, Kiribati, Belau, PNG, Solomons, Vanuatu, Guam and New Caledonia will attend the Noumea meeting from September 26-28.

The French administration in Noumea has agreed to provide the conference facilities of ORSTOM (the French overseas scientific and technical organisation) for the venue. Observers from New Caledonia's FI parties will also attend, and for the first time there will be delegates from the STKE (Union of Exploited Kanak Workers).

The conference themes will be regional solidarity, a nuclear-free Pacific, and independence for French territories. — *Helen Fraser in Noumea.*

Who's who in the new government council

Following are particulars of the seven members of New Caledonia's government council elected on June 18:

Vice-president, Mr **Jean-Marie Tjibaou** (elected unanimously), vice-president of the Union Calédonienne party. Born Hienghène, New Caledonia, 1936. Elected to Territorial Assembly 1977. Portfolios: Planning, Finance, Budget, Public Services, Mines and Energy.

Mr **Henri Bailly**, Libération Kanake Socialiste (LKS) party. Born Noumea, 1954. Former public servant. Portfolios: Economy, Industrial Development, Fisheries.

Mr **André Gopea**, Union Progressiste Mélanésienne (UPM) party. Born New Caledonia, 1945. Elected to Territorial Assembly 1972. Portfolios: Education, Cultural Affairs, Sport, Environment, Media.

Ms **Yvonne Hnada**, Parti Socialiste Calédonien (PSC) party. Born New Caledonia, 1948. Former nurse. Portfolio: Social Affairs.

Mr **Henri Wetta**, no party affiliation. Born Ponerihouen, New Caledonia, 1946. Former air traffic controller. Portfolios: Health, Prison Administration.

Mr **Stanley Camerlynck**, FNSC party. Born Hanoi, Vietnam, 1937. Former English teacher. Elected to Territorial Assembly 1977. Elected to Ukeiwe government council 1979. Resigned June 8, 1982. Portfolios: Tourism, Transport, Public Works.

Mr **Gaston Morlet**, FNSC party. Born Thio, New Caledonia, 1924. Elected to Territorial Assembly, 1972. Elected to Ukeiwe government council 1981. Resigned June 8, 1982. Portfolios: Rural Sector, Land Reform, Commerce. — *Helen Fraser.*



Jean-Marie Tjibaou

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AIR VANUATU 



From the ISLANDS PRESS

From the Samoa Times, Apia

Mr Hadley (general manager of the Pacific Commercial Bank) explained that the bank has a lot of money to lend but needs to lend to people who could pay the loans back.

From the Arawa Bulletin, Papua New Guinea

No Labour Day for Bougainville. The Provincial Executive Council yesterday resolved not to have Labour Day as a public holiday this year. The legal advice received by the council was that the proclamation of Labour Day as a Public Holiday in the province is illegal.

From Tuvalu News Sheet, on the problem of freight levies between the islands

He (Mr Sione) suggested that there should be one flat rate for all bags of coconuts from the outer-islands. He sees the present system as discriminatory although he said he is aware of the distance between the islands. Even in spite of this fact, Mr Sione repeatedly argued that a bag of coconuts 'does not eat like a normal passenger'.

From a letter in the Tonga Chronicle

I have many honey bees at my place and many times I have sprayed and put smoke to remove or destroy them. But I have never succeeded. So, I am making a request to the authority concerned or the public in general who may be interested in honey or bee-keeping. Please come at any time to remove or destroy them.

From The Times of Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby

One of the policemen said that people in the Chimbu Province seemed to prefer fighting to talking. For them the elections in Papua New Guinea were merely the continuation of tribal warfare by other means.

From a letter by 'Not Hungry' in the Norfolk Islander

The Chamber of Commerce is to be commended on organising activities surrounding Anniversary Day but, surely, someone with a little more feeling could have arranged something else except a 'Pie Eating and Soft Drinks' competition. In these days of starvation, poverty and need, the sight of children(?) stuffing their mouth with unneeded food and drink surely comes under the heading of 'gluttony'.

From the Fiji Times, Suva, commenting on a report that Fiji has one of the world's highest rates of death by drowning

About 230 adults have learned to swim under the Red Cross scheme. Most of them have been Indian. The Fijians? You hardly ever see them. Can they all swim? That's a myth. The statistics show that the Fijians drown the most. They're not afraid. They fool around. They just jump in, thinking they can swim. They can't and they don't come and learn how.

From the Cook Islands News

... the citrus growers on Aitutaki are very annoyed in the fact that people are just going into the orchards and picking fruit at will without any thought whatsoever on the poor grower who has to face up to the bank at the end of each year to pay off the money he borrowed for his fertiliser and chemicals.

From Uni Tavar, magazine of the University of Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby

The university mess was able to change its menu last week with a deer for dinner ... the catering manager said it was good that something different was added to the menu for students. 'If

anybody wants to bring a deer, I will buy it off them. I can even take crocodiles or turtles', he said.

From a parliamentary report in the Tuvalu News Sheet, Funafuti

The member for Nanumea, Mr Maheu Naniseni, moved the second motion which requested the Government that deck passengers travelling on *Nivaga* (the government-owned ship) within Tuvalu should not travel together with pigs or benzine and that separate trips be made for the people of Tuvalu alone and separate ones for pigs and benzine.

From an article in the Fiji Times, Suva, warning joggers running at night to beware of traffic

The same message should go for people who like sitting on sealed roads after dark.

From Coconut Gossip in the Cook Islands News

\$5000 for a bride? You're kidding! Apparently, in some Pacific countries like the Cook Islands bride price is a way of life. The price is given in the form of materials useful for the couple's married life. Such things as pigs, cows, goats, fowls, mats, cooking pots etc are common bride price commodities. Recently money has entered the bride circle. In this respect, it is the tourists who come 'buying' women with their 'useful' money. Ironically, the bride can't cook in a two dollar note nor have coffee in a hundred dollar note. Still, some tourists are persistent in buying 'brides'. Such people are known to frequent 'pick-me-up' spots on the island.

From a report in The Observer, Apia, on the long-boat race during the Western Samoa independence celebrations

Nervousness was the lot of many people who had obviously put money in the race. Clearly, most Western Samoans, who bet did so on Western Samoan boats while visiting American Samoans staked their money on the two boats from American Samoa, the 'Aeto' and the 'Faasaulala'. And the outcome of the race proved a staggering blow to Western Samoans who were said to have gambled up to ten grand plus sections of land on the race.

A caption to a picture of a cow in The Fiji Times, Suva

Strange but true. Mrs Brijpati, of Nacilau Point, Teidam, milks Kamadhenu, the family super cow. Kamadhenu looks ordinary enough but she has been supplying the family, located halfway between Lautoka and Ba, with milk daily for 16 years. She has never given birth. The farming family regard Kamadhenu as something sacred and many people have braved even bad weather to get a glimpse of her.

From The Observer, Apia, Western Samoa

Shoes and at least one empty bottle were thrown on the stage where the Miss Universe contest was held Wednesday night last week when the contest's winner was announced. It is believed that the shoes and bottle were thrown by sponsors and others who did not agree with the judges' decision.

From a letter in Our News, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

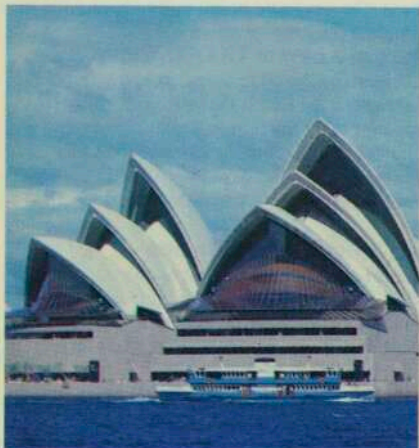
I would like to complain about prostitutes in PNG especially from the Highlands regions. I think they are the cause of so many tribal fights in the Highlands. Men get killed because the women's relatives do not agree with them going around with them. This leads to payback killing when compensation demands are not met.

From the Fiji Times, Suva

Sending Fiji troops to Lebanon had served the twin purposes of helping many unemployed people get jobs and enhancing the reputation of Fiji soldiers. The Minister of State for Lands, Mr Sakiasi Waqanivalagi, told the meeting the arrangement allowed 600 youths to leave for peacekeeping duties every six months.

From a Radio Vanuatu news bulletin

The National Council of Chiefs meeting at Epau on North Efate has agreed to impose a three-month term during which people in the islands could go and live in the towns with friends or relatives. The chiefs are discussing this subject following increases in problems related to urban-drift. The chiefs have agreed that people who come to towns and can't find work in three months have to return to their islands.



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***la Mana Te Nunaa*, a new political force in French Polynesia**

Three members of the *la Mana Te Nunaa* party were elected to the Territorial Assembly of French Polynesia at the elections on May 23 (PIM July p22). It was the first time the party had achieved representation at this level. In the following interview two of the party's leaders outline its often original and innovative ideas.

At a press conference in the Territorial Assembly building, Papeete, on November 17, 1975, a group of young Tahitians announced the setting-up of a new political party, the *la Mana Te Nunaa*, or 'Power to the People'.

After working in the various Tahitian political parties, the group of teachers and students involved, most of whom had studied in metropolitan France, decided to chart a new course for Tahiti, one which distanced them from the traditional oligarchic pressures on political organisations in the territory.

The following interview was conducted in Papeete by MICHEL BONGIOVANNI with JACQUI DROLLET, the party's secretary-general, and JEAN-PAUL BARRAL, director of the party's publication, *Bulletin la Mana*.

• • •

M.B. Could you explain just what *la Mana Te Nunaa* is?

J.D. It is a party advocating self-managed socialism, which works actively for Polynesia's independence. The fight for independence has been in the party's constitution since 1978. We believe that this country belongs to the Maohi people, that this people exists, that it has a culture of its own, and that it therefore has a fundamental right to control its own fate.

We consider the French presence to be an accident of history and Polynesian independence as something that will inevitably, in its own time, come to pass. Our party struggles to ensure that this country may one day rediscover its dignity in independence.

J-P.B. What distinguishes us from the other parties is our determination to base our political activity on education. It is in this sense that we speak of self-management. There can be no possibility of political develop-

ment without education. We don't believe in spontaneous revolution: we believe in permanent revolution. This means a transformation with education as the starting point. We're the only Polynesian party to approach things in this way, and we've been doing so ever since March 1977, with the publication of our first *Bulletin*.

Certainly, our paper reports the facts of political and social life in the territory as they occur. But it also plays an educational role, discussing the ways in which the municipalities and the territory are organised, the rights of the parents of schoolgoers, the problems of school canteens, and so on. In this way we are giving real training to our activists. It is thanks to this approach that the party has grown and become firmly anchored among the people.

J.D. Unlike communism, our socialism is self-managed. For us the process of decision-making is as important as the decision itself. In communism you have a situation of democratic centralism, with the base following decisions made at the top, whereas my job as secretary is to transmit and apply decisions made by the members

of the party as a whole. This is what we call Polynesian socialist self-management.

M.B. What are your relations with François Mitterrand's Socialist Party?

J-P.B. We have no special relations with the French Socialist Party, we have relations with the French Left as a whole. We didn't want to become part of the structure of the Socialist Party because we were pro-autonomy, then pro-independence, which tended to make us shy away from joining in the French body politic. At an ideological level we feel close to the Socialist Party, and more particularly the trends within its ranks known as the Ceres and Rocard tendencies.

M.B. What are your economic policies?

J.D.: In economic matters we favour a turning-back, a complete change of direction.

In 1960 there was a balance between the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. But following the advent of the Centre d'Expérimentation du Pacifique (CEP) and the nuclear testing, the primary sector — on which all our resources could be based — collapsed, while the others grew enormously.

In 1982 the tertiary sector is

absorbing 80 percent of the labour force, while the primary sector accounts for barely five percent.

In order to achieve independence we must change direction, pull the tertiary sector back to a reasonable level, and concentrate our activity on reviving the primary sector, developing agriculture in order to achieve self-sufficiency, developing fisheries in collaboration with certain other countries to earn foreign exchange, developing tourism — not capitalistic tourism, but a tourist industry turned towards the people, one in which the people are directly involved — and developing renewable energy sources to achieve independence in matters of energy.

These are a few of the lines of action envisaged by our party in the short term. In the very long term it will be necessary to look at the problems of education, language and culture.

Now we have members elected to the Territorial Assembly I can assure you they will be speaking in Tahitian on all issues, and others will have to get used to that: if the High Commissioner finds he's not understanding a word of what is



Jacqui Drollet, the bearded secretary-general of the *la mana te nunaa* party (in the foreground) with his party colleagues.

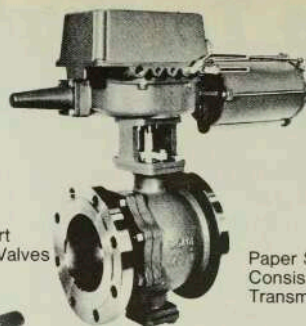
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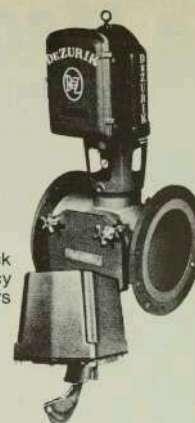
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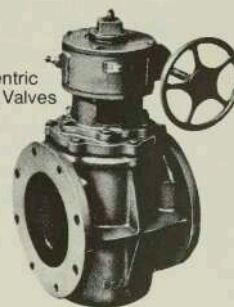
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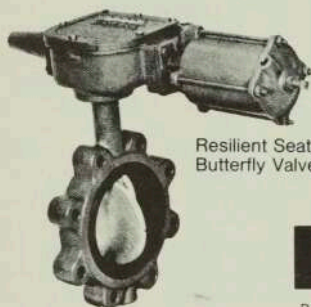
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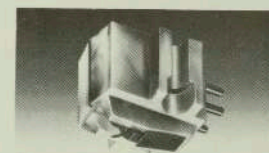
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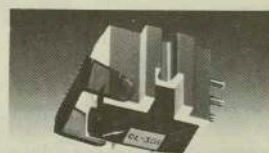
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being said, he'll have to get himself an interpreter.

J-P.B. The problem of the CEP is encumbering the whole future of the territory. We've written to President Mitterrand asking for an end to CEP activities. It's our hope that by the time we are able to start implementing our programme, when we have achieved a majority, we will already have achieved a good deal in the economic sphere and will be able to get along without the CEP. If it pulled out now it would be catastrophic from the economic point of view. We have no option but to prepare for the gradual withdrawal of the CEP.

M.B. What is the connection between the presence of the CEP and the problems of independence?

J.D. The moment there is a situation of conflict between the French Government and the Polynesian people, the only exit door in relation to a halt to nuclear testing is Polynesian independence. If we are independent, we are a sovereign people. For our party, the anti-nuclear fight is necessarily connected with the fight for the independence of this country.

The anti-nuclear fight has two aspects. It can be waged on ecological grounds, on an international scale, as in France, the USA and the USSR. But our anti-nuclear fight is a political one. When this country comes to accept independence we will tell the French Government to go and carry out their tests elsewhere.

M.B. How do you assess the present attitude of the Mitterrand government? It seems to accept the idea of eventual independence, but without abandoning the nuclear policy in Polynesia.

J.D. Before deciding to support Mitterrand in the last presidential elections we wrote him several letters seeking his viewpoint on this matter. He replied that the moment a majority of Polynesians pronounced themselves in favour of independence and an end to nuclear testing, his government's job would be to carry out that majority decision.

At present we represent only 15 percent of the electorate, and so we do not have a majority. The Mitterrand gov-



Drollet spoke in Tahitian when, as pictured, he addressed the Territorial Assembly, where *la mana te nunaa* now holds three seats.

ernment at present allows the nuclear tests because it claims they are necessary for France, but also and above all because the majority here continues to vote for the Right.

This is a very important consideration in our work. We reject violence. Our battle is a democratic one. It is our job to meet the people, to explain to them that independence and a non-nuclear future are a necessity. We look to the electoral process, and to the day when the people give their verdict through the ballot box.

M.B. Do you think that an independent Polynesia would require French financial sponsorship?

J.D. Definitely not. For us there can be no question of independence along with the CEP. We are in a deplorable situation because of the CEP, and if we want to put this country back on a sound footing the removal of the CEP is the prime condition. For us there can be no independence so long as the CEP is there. Independence must be based on the development of our natural resources, on our prospering on the things that we have, living at a level more worthy of us, and of the Polynesian reality, than exists at present.

M.B. How do you envisage your relations with France after independence?

J.D. The same as with New Zealand, Australia, China, or the USA — relations of equality.

M.B. Do you see the future of independent Polynesia as part of a federation of Pacific countries?

J.D. Certainly. For us Polynesia's future is a Pacific future. When one studies the

origins of the Polynesian people, one learns that this people came from the west, passed through Samoa, Tonga, Wallis, the Cooks, Hawaii. We consider this Polynesian entity as something quite unique. It possesses a common linguistic heritage, and we think that Polynesia — which we call *Fenua Maohi* has a Pacific vocation by virtue of its cultural roots.

Each country will seek its own economic way, but it is clear that with such strong cultural props behind us all, economic aspects will tend to merge in with each other as well.

M.B. It would seem, however, that French Polynesia, more than many other Pacific nations, has lost a certain number of its original characteristics.

J.D. It's true. Religion has played a very important part. In Samoa, for example, religion has never prevailed over politics, which has meant that it's been possible to preserve the traditional culture almost intact. Here on the other hand religion has taken precedence over politics — it was the spearhead for the arrival of the colonial power. Perhaps you shouldn't publish this, but it's also thanks to religion that the language has survived ... It is because the Bible was translated into Maohi Polynesian that our language has been preserved.

It's true that Papeete has lost many of its traditional cultural characteristics, but it's a different story in the islands of the Marquesas, the Leewards, and the Australs. In those places the traditional cultural base has not disappeared — this continues to give us hope.

M.B. It's interesting to note

that your activities and methods are highly pragmatic — Cartesian, the French would say. They don't seem in any way to be part of Polynesian culture ...

J-P.B. This is an important question, and a very tricky one at that.

Tahitian culture is no longer just a matter of putting a *pareo* round your waist and dancing the *tamure*. Culture is something determined by a given moment it is not just a mirror of the past, I'm saying, for example, that the present culture of the Polynesian people is no longer what it was 150 years, or even 50 years, ago.

There's no use entertaining the illusion that culture is something fixed, to be displayed in a glass cabinet with a label on it. Culture is something that is lived every day. The conditions of work of today's Tahitian flow from the political and economic history of the territory, and are part and parcel of contemporary Polynesian culture.

We mustn't forget this. Otherwise our politics will be based on a void, on nothingness.

Today's Polynesian tucks into rice at every meal. This is a cultural fact. We might deplore it, but it's part of our cultural reality.

M.B. When will independence come?

J.D. I'm often asked this question, and I always reply: When the Polynesian people have understood — and the people's understanding depends on the militant activity of our comrades.

The stronger our activity, the more we will move towards independence.

I cannot give you an exact date — everything depends on our work here on the spot.

Post-election hangovers in French Polynesia

Marie-Thérèse & Bengt Danielsson

POSTMARK PAPEETE



After a month-long orgy of intoxicating campaign speeches, everybody in French Polynesia is suffering from a severe post-electoral hangover. The worst afflicted is no doubt the former majority leader, Francis Sanford, just turned 70, who is the only re-elected member of his *Ea api* party. He has not appeared in public since the poll, and was far away in the Tuamotu islands during the inaugural session of the new assembly. But he is a born fighter and will certainly soon come out swinging again.

Not even the number one winner, Gaston Flosse, has escaped persistent headaches — which are not all due to the numerous champagne parties celebrating his victory.

To begin with, his new majority is a little bit too thin: his own party, *Tahoeraa Huiraatira*, holds only 13 seats out of 30, and the coalition he has formed with Emile Vernaudeau's *Aia api* party gives him only three more, or a majority of one.

Vernaudeau, nicknamed 'the Sheriff' by the grateful inhabitants of the small township of Mahina, of which he is mayor, because of the strongarm methods he uses in dealing with criminals and juvenile delinquents, is moreover disturbingly ebullient and temperamental. To reward him with the post of speaker of the house, as Flosse had to do to secure his support, is therefore as appropriate as inviting the proverbial bull into the china shop.

During the first sessions of the new assembly, however, Flosse was gratified to see that three of the non-committed assemblymen, representing minor parties or just themselves, also voted with him. But if they are not constantly and richly rewarded in future, their support will probably soon evaporate.

In the meantime, the new majority in the assembly enthusiastically elected Flosse to the post he coveted most, that of vice-president of the executive Government Council which

makes him a sort of prime minister for local affairs, second in the local hierarchy to the French High Commissioner, who acts only on orders from Paris. Five of the six other councillors elected at the same time as Flosse (they are more or less seriously described as 'ministers') are fine young technocrats who will stand by Flosse through thick and thin.

The most noteworthy of them are the university-trained Leontieff brothers, Alexandre, 33, and Boris, 27. Their grandfather was a general in the tsarist army in pre-revolutionary Russia.

Incidentally, when the new 'ministers' arrived to take over their offices they found that some of their predecessors had carted off all official files, presumably in order to conceal or destroy incriminating material.

As for the new opposition, it is made up of the six re-elected assemblymen of Teariki's party *Here aia* (The Patriots), and the three newly elected members of the socialist, pro-independence, anti-nuclear party *Ia mana te nūnaa* (Power to the People), aged 35, 36 and 38.

True to their popular image as 'naughty boys', the latter immediately created uproar by insisting on addressing the assembly in their mother tongue, Polynesian. They were quickly joined by the six *Here aia* assemblymen, and since there is no Frenchman left in the Territorial Assembly since Frantz Vanizette lost his seat last May, everybody eventually agreed that it was perhaps time to switch over to the language that they all understood best.

Well, practically everybody, for loud objections continued to be heard for some time from a new *Aia api* assemblyman whose name is Napoleon Spitz. He therefore felt it incumbent upon him to defend French honour. But he, too, in the end met his Waterloo.

Even after this triumph of the pro-Polynesian forces, there remained the embarrassing technical problem that many of the assembly secretaries speak only French and are therefore unable to record the debates.

The journalists working for the local French-language dailies found themselves in the same awkward situation, and several of them were so infuriated that they threatened to stay away from the assembly altogether until a simultaneous translation system was installed. The incorrigible *Ia mana* boys gleefully suggested a cheaper and more efficient solution: that the newspapers hire Polynesian-speaking journalists...

As we explained last month, Francis Sanford lost the May 23 election mainly because he had become too complacent, and had left it to others to carry on the anti-colonial and anti-nuclear struggle of which he had been the foremost champion during the fateful years of 1967-77, when he was deputy for French Polynesia. Those who picked up the fallen torch were above all the *Ia mana te nūnaa* leaders.

But from 1980 onwards similar 'revolutionary' demands also began to be heard from the most unexpected quarter, namely Gaston Flosse's *Tahoeraa Huiraatira* party, which is affiliated with the RPR Gaullist party of Jacques Chirac, who is an ardent



Opposition leader Gaston Flosse (centre) introduces his proposed new constitution at a Papeete press conference in early 1980. Having won power in the May 1982 elections, Mr Flosse now understands that it is much easier to draft a new constitution than to put it into effect.

defender of the nuclear strike force, and considers French Polynesia to be an 'integral part' of France.

In December 1981, Flosse himself went so far as to push through legislation in the Territorial Assembly setting up a committee of inquiry into the radiation problem. The committee was to be made up of impartial French and foreign radiobiologists. (PIM Feb p14). Teariki and other *Here Aia* assemblymen repeatedly accused Flosse of having stolen their programme in an opportunistic effort to attract Polynesian votes to his party during the forthcoming elections.

Flosse swore that he was in good faith in asking for full internal self-government and an end to the nuclear tests, at least until a thorough investigation of the radiation problem had been made.

To prove his sincerity, the first thing he did after taking over the reins of government was to fly off to Paris, taking with him not only the speaker of the house and his most trusted collaborators, but also the majestic Napoleon. As could be easily foreseen, they immediately ran smack into the same brick wall on which all Polynesian leaders have beaten their heads bloody in the past.

The reason why all ministers in Paris are still fending off Polynesian attempts to win more freedom and to get rid of the abominable bomb is the same today as in the 1960s and 1970s: the sad fact is that Mitterrand has taken over lock, stock and barrel the policy of nuclear *grandeur* of his predecessors de Gaulle, Pompidou and Giscard d'Estaing. This means that the islands where nuclear tests are carried out must remain under French control indefinitely. On the other hand, in New



Happier times. Francis Sanford (right) with his aide Maco Tevane. Mr Sanford was his party's sole survivor in the May 1982 elections to the Territorial Assembly. Mr Tevane lost his seat.

Caledonia, which today is of very little value to France, the aspirations of the Melanesian people to win independence are taken seriously into account by Mitterrand's ministers.

If there was a difference this time, it was one of degree only. For instance, the new minister for defence, Charles Hernu, displayed very little of the diplomatic finesse and capacity for charming double talk possessed in such large measure by all his Gaullist predecessors. He made it brutally clear to Flosse, Napoleon, Vernaudeau and Leontieff that they had better busy themselves with something more useful than protesting against the nuclear tests.

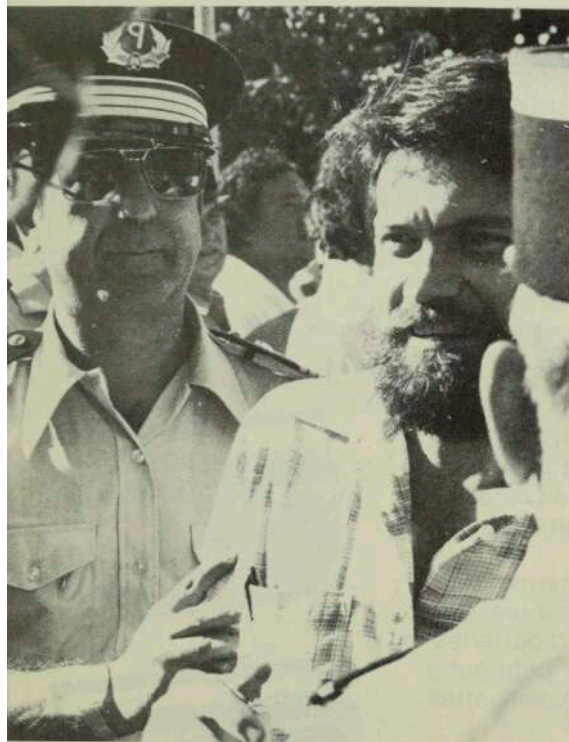
Convinced (like all his predecessors) that every man has his price, he nevertheless promised them — if they behaved — 'some compensation for the socio-economic nuisance suffered by the Polynesian people' since the military bases were established in 1964.

As for the health hazards, Hernu poooh-pooohed the idea that there might be any at all, and offered his 'personal guarantee that the nuclear tests are harmless, a fact which has moreover been confirmed by New Zealand scientists'. To set up an independent committee of inquiry, as the Territorial Assembly had decided just before Christmas 1981, could therefore serve no purpose whatsoever.

The secretary of state for French overseas territories, Henri Emmanuelli, and his boss, Minister of the Interior Gaston Defferre, were slightly more cordial. Emmanuelli even promised to come to Tahiti at the end of July to discuss with the elected representatives of the Polynesian people 'the possibility of making constitutional adjustments at the local level'.

As an example of one possible reform, he mentioned the promotion of the vice-president of the Government Council to full president. At the same time, the other councillors might be styled ministers — provided that their services continue to be run by expatriate Frenchmen! The only hitch to the implementation of this grandiose reform seems to be that it must be approved by the French parliament which, unfortunately, is so overloaded with new bills that this one may not pass until the end of the year ...

Guess who cried 'foul' loudest when Flosse, on his return to Tahiti, tried, with a wonderfully straight face, to make his trip to Paris sound like the beginning of a new era? Yes, correct, it was the *la mana te nuna'a* assemblymen. The very fact that the local socialists constantly criticise the Polynesian majority party, which in turn works hand in hand with the Gaullist opposition in France, which is now ruled by Mitterrand's socialists is, in our opinion, the best possible argument for scrapping the present absurd system of government. — Marie-Thérèse and Bengt Danielsson.



Jacques Drollet (centre) is hauled off by gendarmes after he and fellow members of the *la Mana te Nuna'a* party had unfurled an anti-nuclear protest banner during the visit to Papeete of former French President Giscard d'Estaing in July, 1979. Drollet, along with two other members of his party, was elected in May to French Polynesia's Territorial Assembly. — Bengt Danielsson photo.

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FRENCH POLICY IN NEW HEBRIDES

The frustrations of trying to 'guide' the unguidable

In the second of a series of three articles HOWARD VAN TREASE discusses French policy in the then New Hebrides in the '60s and '70s as revealed in monthly reports to Paris by Resident Commissioners of the period. Their prime concerns emerge as the enhancement of French political influence — and perpetuation of the French presence — through the formation of Francophone political organisations, manipulation of Jimmy Stevens' Nagriamel movement, and the hoped-for advantages for France from the activity in the New Hebrides of the Americans Peacock and Oliver. The documents were discovered in a carport at the former French Residency in Port-Vila following the declaration of Vanuatu's independence on July 30, 1980.

In the urban areas the French Residency could depend on its own nationals to carry the responsibility for establishing political parties. As noted earlier, it was anticipated that educated ni-Vanuatu French speakers would be absorbed into these parties, which would allow the 'evolution of their behaviour to be guided'.

The UCNH was the most important Francophone party to emerge, although there were others, most with a rural or regional base. This multitude of parties must have been seen as encouraging, since it appeared to bring into the political arena a wide variety of regional and Melanesian groups who apparently identified with the French cause.

What most French officials did not fully understand was that the Anglophone/Francophone rivalry which they

sought to foster was not the real substance of the political awakening which was occurring during the 1970s. They found that early alliances fell apart or were difficult to maintain as traditional rivalries, which were often the real basis for the formation of new political groups in the first place, came to the surface.

As political activities intensified during the 1970s, the French Residency found it more and more difficult to control the various parties which they supported and assumed to be under their influence.

Jimmy Stevens presented the most difficult problem for the French. In the early 1970s he

American Michael Oliver had grandiose plans based on Vanuatu land, and French officials underestimated his influence.

appeared to be moving closer to their side. The French Resident Commissioner noted in January 1973:

The Nagriamel pursues its flirtation with the French Administration. On January 17 a large meeting brought together nearly 300 people in Fanafo. The leader of the movement, Jimmy Stevens, spoke at length ... He urged families to unite and extend the influence of the Nagriamel to new islands, more particularly in the Banks 'where the fight will be close, because the Anglican priest, Rawcliffes, dislikes us and cannot bear to see us go hand in hand with the French.' ... He also made a great propaganda effort for the French school which is to be opened in Fanafo. (Langlois, January 1973.)

However, as the French had earlier suspected, Stevens proved an unreliable ally. He never appeared to weaken in his opposition to a National (later Vanuakaku) Party victory in the race for independence. But at the same time the French learned that he was not in favour of their continued control either. In 1975, following the elections for the first Representative Assembly, Stevens presented an ultimatum to the Joint Administration demanding the withdrawal of both governments — this hardly fitted the French plan to stay in Vanuatu forever.

The factor which the French Residency had underestimated was the Americans — in particular Michael Oliver and Andrew Peacock — whose influence by the mid-1970s had become far more important to Jimmy Stevens than that of the French.

Although the French had realised the risk of allowing American influence to increase in Vanuatu, in the late 1960s they were willing to see American plans for land purchases and sub-divisions go ahead.

It is in a favourable context that the American phenomenon appears ... Briefly, if these investments extricate SFNH from the ownership of their 70 000 hectares which are a burden ... it would be a good thing. But evidently this new pressure might become a risk through the substantial means at the Americans' disposal. We might have to take second place and the archipelago might become another Bahamas or Hawaii. God forbid! It would be, however, useless to offset a movement whose advantages are certain, while the risks remain hypothetical. (Mouradian, October 1969.)

In addition to giving French settlers a chance to unburden themselves of their properties,



the American presence also appeared to French officials as a way to take some of the political pressure off themselves.

It appeared to be an opportunity on the one hand for allowing those French settlers who no longer have the wherewithal to develop their estates to sell them advantageously, and on the other hand for having others, not only Frenchmen, confronted by the natives, should they insist on using the land ownership question politically. (Mouradian, September 1969.)

Although the French Government later sought to limit American influence in Vanuatu, it was never willing to force their permanent expulsion. Likewise, the French were not opposed to Jimmy Stevens' involvement with such New Caledonian businessmen as André Le Conte, who proposed large projects involving Nagriamel-controlled land.

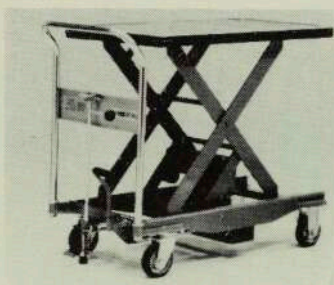
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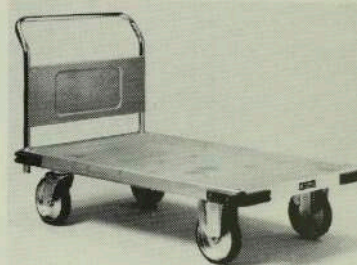
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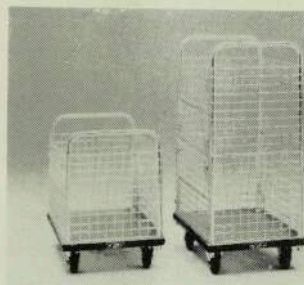


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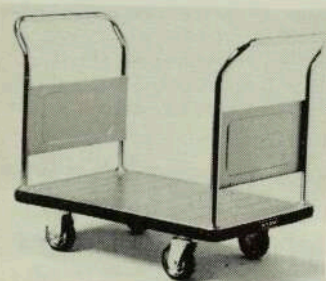
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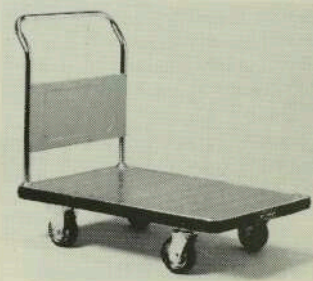
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POLITICAL CURRENTS

allowing the development of a complex state of affairs on Santo. Nothing could be more damaging to our influence than to look on the district as a kind of arena where little French settlers and rural natives confront each other under the complaisant eye of the British. That is why I am not at all against seeing Jimmy Stevens throw himself into the arms of the New Caledonian millionaire Le Conte ... In other words, without ignoring the possible inconvenience of this state of affairs, it is preferable to complicate the problem of Santo to our advantage. (Mouradian, April 1969.)

The French, therefore, were willing to allow the already tense situation in Santo to deteriorate further to achieve their own policy objectives. They thus demonstrated complete lack of regard for the future stability of the group by allowing unscrupulous Americans into that part of Vanuatu where the history of cargo cult movements was greatest. Given the cult-like nature of the Nagriamel movement itself, and the impact made by the American military forces in the Santo area during World War II, French officials should have anticipated the results. However, political expediency appeared most important to the French Residency, and they were willing to take the risk of allowing the situation to get out of hand, despite warnings from the British.

French officials never really trusted or respected Jimmy Stevens, but they felt that he and his movement could be used in the short run to their advantage.

Stevens' behaviour, his costly journeys, his mistresses (who are honoured in the movement's calendar as 'ladies who gave themselves to the cause') are giving the slow-thinking Melanesians doubts as to his integrity and the sincerity of his concern for the interests of his half-brothers by race. As for me, I am not in a hurry to see him disappear from the scene, as there is the danger of his being replaced by tougher, more sincere leaders who will not have the same weaknesses of greed, venality and knavery, which make him, in the end, a valuable party to deals for investors who are not excessively worried by moral scruples. Stevens may be only a passing phenomenon in the conflict between a disorgan-



Hog Harbour near Champagne Beach — part of a coastal tract of Vanuatu land which Eugene Peacock attempted to develop.

ised and retrogressive Melanesian society and a renewed and ambitious colonisation. Experience shows that his actions turn the wave of native demands away from the political goals which he could attain and leave the door open for European enterprise, provided that it is comprehensive. In that sense he could unwittingly help us to get through the few years necessary for fixing new frontiers of colonisation and for establishing it in a context of co-operation with the natives. (Langlois, June 1970.)

In other words, the French were willing to tolerate Jimmy Stevens, since his activities at least initially did not appear to have the political overtones which could threaten their long-term plans of implantation, i.e., 'fixing new frontiers of colonisation' in Vanuatu. His willingness to establish links with foreign investors — especially Frenchmen from New Caledonia — was in fact one of the ways in which the French Government hoped to be able to ensure their continued influence and control.

Within a short time, however, French officials recognised their mistake in allowing the situation on Santo to deteriorate so far, and, in 1971, joined with the British in blocking the registration of sub-divided land. By 1976, with his demands for the withdrawal of both Britain and France and for independence, it was clear that Jimmy Stevens had been seduced by his new American friends and had all but deserted his French allies.

It seems to be clear that in this affair, from now on, the MANH

and other European allies of the Nagriamel have been outflanked by the action of the Americans, Oliver and Peacock ... The interference from American nationals is quite unwarranted and that is why we have asked our respective Governments to make Oliver and Peacock go through the procedure for visa application. (Gauger, January 1976.)

Neither Oliver nor Peacock was discouraged by this action, and continued to maintain contact with Jimmy Stevens. The relationship ultimately led Jimmy Stevens to open rebellion against the government prior to independence.

Although the French were willing to co-operate to exclude Oliver and Peacock from the group, they were not willing to support harsher measures, such as closing down Stevens' illegal radio, which had been supplied to him by Oliver. The French Resident Commissioner explained the reason behind this policy:

If we manage to cut off Jimmy Stevens from his American protection, his enterprise can rapidly be jeopardised and, no doubt, it will be easier to bring him back to reason. There is, however, a snag that has to be avoided — namely, that, disappointed in his expectation, his sympathy may turn towards the National Party, considered as a possible substitute for his desire for change. That is why I think the French Residency's attitude must remain supple towards a still recoverable and numerically important Nagriamel, even if we must remain close to the British attitude in order to re-establish law without confrontation. Social, economic and technical aid from France to the Northern District can

be used, once the lost sheep have come home, in order to prevent the temptation of another escapade towards those who preach our total and rapid eviction. (Gauger, January 1976.)

In the late 1960s the French Resident Commissioner had been eager to see the situation on Santo become more complex. By the mid-1970s, however, French officials had begun to realise that they were on the verge of losing control of the political forces they had encouraged. To try to save the situation, French officials became more blatant in their policy of manipulation and attempted control of political developments.

This is most clearly seen in the period preceding the election of the first Representative Assembly in November 1975.

Having analysed the results of the municipal elections in August, the French Resident Commissioner came to the conclusion that the 'moderate' parties were going to have an extremely difficult time in the Representative Assembly election to follow. With this in mind, the French Resident Commissioner took upon himself an active role in developing a political strategy for the so-called 'moderate' parties, and in organising their campaign.

Next month: Dipping into the pork barrel, the watershed case of Vincent Boulekone — and the problem of independent Vanuatu.

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POLITICAL CURRENTS

The two reports below offer contrasting viewpoints on aspects of the negotiations between the United States and Micronesian governments on the proposed Compacts of Free Association between the US on the one hand and the governments on the other. The first document is the final statement on the negotiations to the June meeting of the United Nations Trusteeship Council by the US Ambassador to the council, WILLIAM SHERMAN. The second is a report by ROSS STEVENS on reactions of various Marshallese groups to the signing the compact of May 30 by President Amata Kabua (PIM July p5), and the possible consequences of the signing. Ross Stevens is a freelance journalist specialising in North-South issues at the United Nations, and edits a monthly newsletter on the North-South dialogue. From 1975 to 1981 he taught journalism at the University of Papua New Guinea.

MICRONESIA NEGOTIATIONS (1)

Trusteeship Council hears it from the USA



The United States has sought to 'negotiate a political status' for the Pacific Islands under its trusteeship which would 'meet the aims of the people of Micronesia and lead towards termination of the trusteeship,' a high-ranking US official told the United Nations in June.

US Ambassador William Sherman, the American representative to the UN Trusteeship Council, told the council just before its adjournment after a month-long session that 'the peoples of Micronesia and the people of the United States both ardently desire' this termination.

In remarks to the council, without direct reference to the Soviet Union whose representative had charged that the US is trying to 'fragment' the Islands, Sherman declared that 'just the opposite is true'. The Island governments, he added, are being established in accordance with the wishes of the Island people.

Before the 49th session of the council adjourned, it adopted a report to the Security Council on the conditions in the territory and its decision, suggested by the US, to send a mission to the area in July.

The Compact of Free Association, being entered into between the US and the Island governments, provides for self-government by Palau, the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia.

It recognises their authority in internal and foreign affairs, accords defence and security responsibility to the US, and provides for US economic assistance. The compact can be ended by any government at

any time, but the US defence responsibility and economic assistance would continue for at least 15 years.

Micronesia is classified in the United Nations Charter as a 'strategic area', and for this reason the Trusteeship Council reports to the Security Council on conditions there. Micronesia is the only remaining trust territory since the accession to independence of Papua New Guinea in September 1975. The other 10 territories, which at one time came under the international trusteeship system, have since achieved independence or self-government either as separate states or as parts of states.

Following is the text of Ambassador Sherman's statement refuting charges made against the US during the session: 'President: ... Throughout our deliberations we have heard views expressed by the Micronesian special representatives and advisers on conditions in their respective jurisdictions within the Trust Territory. They have explained the extent to which they govern their affairs and are assuming greater responsibility for the functions of their own governments. They are the authentic voices of the people of Micronesia, who have in past elections chosen the special representatives and their colleagues to play essential roles in assisting this council in its work. We owe a great debt of gratitude to them for their dedication and contributions to this council.

'We have also heard during our days of deliberations many unfounded, sometimes wild, charges levied against my gov-

ernment for alleged violations of the UN Charter and Trusteeship agreement, and a host of other purported sins.

'We have been charged with fragmenting Micronesia, when just the opposite is true. My government resisted appeals by the people of the Northern Marianas for separate status for many years until it became apparent that we would otherwise be denying them their right to self-determination if we failed to heed their request for Commonwealth status. Similarly, the peoples of Micronesia were given every opportunity to remain a unified entity in the 1978 referendum on the constitution, establishing the Federated States of Micronesia. The peoples of Palau and the Marshalls chose otherwise, in a referendum observed by a visiting mission of the Trusteeship Council. Those who claim that the administering authority is "fragmenting" the region in essence deny the right of every Micronesian to decide his own political future. My government has heeded the clearly stated wishes of the various Micronesian peoples as enunciated in free, open and fair referenda. The fundamental premise of self-determination is free choice and the choice of the various Micronesian entities has been obviously free and certified by this council.

'We have been charged with forcing the Micronesian governments to accept free association. Perhaps those who make this charge have been attending different meetings of the Trusteeship Council in the past month, but I can recall hearing, and seeing in the record, absol-

utely clear statements by representatives of the governments of Micronesia that their governments believe free association to be the political status which best meets their needs, and that they have embraced free association of their own volition.

'We have been charged with denying independence to the peoples of Micronesia. Nothing could be further from the truth. My predecessors in this council and I have stated that, should the peoples of Micronesia reject free association as negotiated, the US would be prepared to begin negotiations with the Micronesians consistent with the political status of independence if they so desire. My Soviet colleague is wrong in asserting that independence is the only acceptable political status option that should be made available to the peoples of Micronesia. If we are to respect the concept of self-determination, which we do and some governments profess to do, then we must leave it to the people of the region themselves to decide.

'We have been charged with attempting to secure military and defence rights in Micronesia that would extend beyond the trusteeship period, and with having failed to promote international peace and security in the Trust Territory as called for in the trusteeship agreement. These are specious arguments. The region of the Trust Territory has been free from external threat during the period of the trusteeship because my government has maintained a strong defensive posture. The peoples of Micronesia have made important contributions to their own defence. With their co-operation we have promoted



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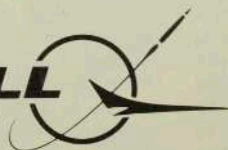
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MICRONESIA NEGOTIATIONS (2)

Marshalls: A roundabout road to independence?

international peace and security in the region that has made the waters surrounding Micronesia truly a sea of tranquillity. As to military and defence rights that go beyond the terms of the trusteeship agreement, no such provisions can be included in any future political status arrangement unless it enjoys the agreement of the Micronesian governments and peoples. It is fully within the rights of the Micronesian governments to provide for their own future security and to enter into any such agreements with the US if they so choose.

'We have been charged with attempting to place conditions on this council with regard to the process of examining the annual report of the administering authority, and with providing unsatisfactory answers to questions posed by some delegations. If anyone objects to procedures that promote fairness, honesty and integrity, then we are guilty as charged. If anyone seeks to gain political advantage out of the proceedings of this council, then I am afraid that we will never be able to provide him with satisfactory responses.

'We categorically reject those allegations and positions which seem designed to provoke rather than to assist the work of the council.

'As for their substance, we would simply point to past records of this council, which has taken decision after decision commending and supporting our efforts to facilitate greater self-government for the peoples of Micronesia, the comprehensive reports of the visiting missions despatched to Micronesia to observe the numerous plebiscites and referenda that have paved the way for the establishment of constitutional governments, and the statements of the Micronesian special representatives that have supported the US Government's aim to negotiate a political status that would meet the aims of the people of Micronesia and lead towards termination of the trusteeship, which the peoples of Micronesia and the people of the United States both ardently desire.' — *US International Communication Agency.*

It is said in the Pacific that when the going gets rough in a Micronesian canoe there is only one boss. No consultations, no appeals, no 'Pacific way' once the skipper has set a sail or a course. This may explain why the political skipper of the Marshall Islands, President Amata Kabua, did a complete about-face and signed a pact with the United States he had been expected to reject. In doing so, he turned a potential David and Goliath story of an island nation of 34 000 people holding a vital US missile base hostage, in return for independence, into a win for Goliath.

The Compact of Free Association signed between the US and the Marshall Islands in Honolulu on Sunday May 30 will give the Marshalls people internal self-government, and control over their foreign affairs, but only limited sovereignty over the sum of their affairs. President Kabua signed over to the US military use of the islands for 50 years, including the use of the Kwajalein Missile Range, and the right in perpetuity to deny access to any other military power wanting to set up bases on the islands. Kabua had been expected to go before the United Nations in New York and renounce the compact, first initialled under the Carter administration in 1980. Instead, he stunned his countrymen, and his advisers in the US, by signing a deal later described as the 'worst possible' for the islands.

Certainly the scene had been set in New York for a rejection of the compact under negotiation in Washington. The UN Trusteeship Council had convened on May 17 to consider the US administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, better known as Micronesia, which they had held since winning them from Japan in the Pacific War. The owners of Kwajalein Atoll, the land now occupied by a US missile test

base, had come to the council having announced earlier their intention to poll Kwajalein landowners on whether they want to allow the US to continue using their land and their lagoon as a test missile target. The Marshalls Government had given the US a deadline of October 1 to terminate the trusteeship, the same day the agreement between the US and the Marshalls Government on the use of the missile range expires. It looked as if the Marshalls people were using access to the range as a stick to force the US to terminate the trusteeship, and that, so many in the UN lobbies thought, as a first step to full independence from Uncle Sam.

The US, for its part, according to Marshalls Foreign Secretary Tony deBrum, had insisted there could be no termination without a plebiscite, and that there could be no plebiscite without a signed compact. He called this 'taking the umbrella of the trusteeship and beating us over the head with it'.

The clearest evidence that an independence movement is brewing in the Marshalls, with the possible backing of the government of President Kabua, came with testimony to the council by Imada Kabua, who is president and chief executive officer of the 5500-member Kwajalein Atoll Corporation, and a relative of President Amata Kabua. He told the council on May 21: 'Kwajalein is privately owned land, and we believe the evidence is overwhelmingly clear that there is presently no enforceable agreement by which landowners are obligated to provide it for use by the United States.'

Ataji L. Balos, the chairman of the KAC board and minister of internal security in the Marshalls Government, said: 'The United States must understand that its facility cannot be secure until it has met the just

needs of our people.' He referred to the referendum the KAC will hold on US military use of the atoll and asked: 'Will we accept our lot for another 30 years without our full due? The



President Amata Kabua of the Marshall Islands: David took on Goliath, but this time Goliath was the winner.

answer is no. And I must put the United States and all others on full notice that no agreement extracted from our government without my people's consent can change that simple human reality.'

Clearly the Kwajalein people (now perhaps more properly called the Ebeye people, since they aren't permitted to live on Kwajalein) have had enough. But they know their land and their lagoon is of vital strategic importance to the US. They have sent several signals to Washington expressing their dissatisfaction. In 1978 and 1979 Marshallese with land rights on the outer atolls of Kwajalein conducted a series of 'sail-ins' to protest the lack of compensation for the loss of their land. Last year Kwajalein landowners declined to ratify

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POLITICAL CURRENTS

the 1981 Interim Use Agreement signed last October between the US and the Marshalls Government. Thus the Marshalls Government does not have documentation from the private citizens who own the land allowing them to sign it away to the US. As Kwajalein Atoll Corporation attorney George Allen said in the *Marshall Islands Journal* of April 30: 'To make it simple, they, meaning Defence, are sitting up there with a capital investment of about \$1 billion, give or take a little, with no documentation on the land underneath it. Replacement costs would be about \$2 to \$3 billion if they were to build it somewhere else ...' Then, on April 19 this year, KAC president Imada Kabua announced the corporation's referendum 'on whether to permit continued development of US nuclear weapons testing using the lands, waters and air space of Kwajalein.'

Important testimony in the first week of Trusteeship Council hearings also came from Tony deBrum. He said the Marshalls Government insists that the US trusteeship be terminated by October 1, the same day the Interim Use Agreement between the US and the Marshalls expires.

The connection is clear. No termination, no base. He said a plebiscite had been scheduled for August 17 where the Marshalls people will decide whether to accept or reject any signed compact with the US. 'A repudiation of the compact in the plebiscite will constitute a positive vote for independence, and the Trusteeship Council and the US should immediately recognise, protect and abide by that decision without preconditions.'

But on May 24 President Amata Kabua was in Washington. He called a meeting of attorneys representing the Kwajalein landowners, Bikini petitioners, representatives of the Marshall Islands Atomic Testing Litigation Project, Tony deBrum, and other Marshallese in the US for the council hearing.

Kabua stunned the group by telling them he intended to sign the compact. He did so on the

following Sunday (May 30) in Honolulu. Attorneys representing the Marshallese were plainly shocked by the announcement.

In the days that followed the compact was condemned by those aware of its contents as the worst possible deal for the Marshalls people. Tony deBrum, just three days before the signing, had called the compact Reagan negotiators had been demanding 'colonialism at its worst'. He said the US not only wanted guarantees on future military rights, 'but they also want the Marshalls people to forgive all radiological damage past, present and future, and to be able to wash their hands and walk away'. (Atmospheric nuclear weapons testing in the Marshall Islands ended in 1958 when President Eisenhower declared a moratorium on atmospheric testing. There had been 23 tests at Bikini and 43 at Eniwetok. The compact just signed provides for \$150 million to be paid by the US government to those who have suffered ill health from fallout.) Mr deBrum called the US insistence that there can be no termination without a plebiscite 'Machiavellian'.

deBrum also talked about being 'caught between two elephants' — the US and the Soviet Union — in the Trusteeship Council. He glanced across the lobby to where the Security Council was deliberating on a cease-fire in the Falklands, and said his people could one day be in the same situation as the tiny population on the Falklands. 'The US is determined to maintain its security interest in the Marshalls, but the last thing the Soviet Union wants is a string of US-controlled islands — like a string of unsinkable aircraft carriers — stretching across the Pacific, and they've made it as hard as possible for the US in the council proceedings.'

But Tony deBrum says his people do not really want to get rid of Uncle Sam. He says the Marshalls people want a continuing relationship with the US. He says that in return for economic assistance the Marshalls people are willing to bear the burden of the missile

range, but he says the people insist that relationship be one 'between equal partners'.

By the end of May President Kabua, the man who took the helm when the going got rough, was in Honolulu for the signing. He would not take calls to explain his thinking. But the Kwajalein landowners' attorney, George Allen, estimated that the decision to sign is 'probably a procedural device to get rid of the compact'.

Those who pretend to know President Kabua's thinking say he has signed the compact, knowing it to be a bad deal, and knowing also that the August plebiscite will reject it, so that, come October 1, the Marshalls will be independent.

Thus President Kabua is an independentist at heart, wearing the thin disguise of a pro-compact, Uncle Sam man.

Only time will tell if that is true. — Ross Stevens.

The fruitful roving of Barak Sope



Barak Sope in France with President Mitterrand

Vanuatu's Roving Ambassador Barak Sope's extensive tour around some of the world's capitals recently may attract a lot of grist to his country's mill, especially from France, Japan, South Korea and China, countries eager to extend helping hands to the South Pacific Islands.

His most important call, however, was on French President Mitterrand, to whom he presented his credentials — and

did some fence-mending, repairing the damage inflicted by the francophone secessionists at the time of Vanuatu independence. In this he was aided by the president, who matched Mr Sope's diplomatic word flow with statements like: 'You have chosen a road to development that respects the aspirations of the communities of which Vanuatu is composed.'

Mr Sope had told the president: 'France has played a very



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POLITICAL CURRENTS

important role in creating the new nation of Vanuatu. My people are grateful for this and have accepted the era before independence as part of our history.' Which is another way of saying 'Let bygones be bygones'.

His final words were real fence-menders. 'Vanuatu has the will and strong desire to develop closer and deeper relations with France,' said the ambassador. 'In the years to come, my government and people will continue to look to France for support and co-operation in the fields of education, health and economic development. With deeper understanding, co-operation and friendship between our two peoples, France will always be assured that, far away in the South Pacific, Vanuatu is a friend and partner.'

President Mitterrand assured Mr Sope that 'the difficulties which surrounded your accession to independence and strained the relations between our two countries have been overcome'. He added: 'France and Vanuatu now know that, henceforth, they may agree with each other, understand each other and work together as demonstrated by the co-operation agreements recently signed between our two countries.'

The president also stressed that Vanuatu was acquiring (through membership of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation and accession to the Lomé Convention) the 'means necessary to enable itself to develop and conduct a foreign policy free from all forms of influence, whether imposed or endured, in the fulfilment of your difficult but challenging goals, goals calling for all the courage and vision of your young nation. France is ready to lend a hand and it has the resources in the Pacific to do this'.

During his stay in Paris Mr Sope had talks with government officials about the new co-operation agreement between France and Vanuatu, and the need for a 'genuine' pension scheme for Ni-Vanuatu living in New Caledonia. If they return to Vanuatu they forfeit the pension.

Mr Sope asked that such funds should be transferred to Vanuatu for those who had forfeited them. This will be discussed by the French government's aid negotiation team due in Vanuatu in October.

Another subject for discussion by the joint committee in November will be the question of the agreement by France and Britain to pay for damage caused by the 1980 rebellion.

At the headquarters of the European Economic Community in Brussels, Mr Sope discussed aid to Vanuatu, and was told that the EEC will open an office in Port-Vila by the end of the year.

In Peking the ambassador was told the Chinese would welcome a cultural exchange programme. And China was also interested in Vanuatu's timber.

On his return home in early June Mr Sope said that China was so short of timber that the government was discouraging people from using wooden coffins.

Mr Sope pushed in Tokyo for an improvement in the balance of trade, pointing out that the balance was very much in Japan's favour. The reply was that Japan was interested in Vanuatu's meat and fish exports. He was given two assurances — aid would be given when Vanuatu asked for it and specified what the aid was for, and that Japan supported Vanuatu's nuclear-free Pacific policy.

South Korea promised to strengthen trading relations and expressed interest in Vanuatu's timber, fish and minerals.

On his way through Europe Mr Sope visited Switzerland and paved the way for future diplomatic links. He also visited Cameroun in Africa and discovered a fellow-feeling — that both countries were bilingual, and that Cameroun was the sole link in Africa between the French-speaking and English-speaking nations.

Back in Port-Vila, Mr Sope commented: 'On the same basis, we in Vanuatu have the same advantage over our other Pacific neighbours. We will be the link between Tahiti and New Caledonia, when they are independent.'



Islands as drug-runners' staging posts

There is increasing evidence of small Pacific islands being used as 'staging posts' by traffickers sending drugs to Australia and New Zealand from Asia, according to a South Pacific Commission expert.

The SPC's adviser on environmental health and food hygiene, Eric Dunn, said increased control and surveillance of illicit drugs in the Western industrialised nations had encouraged the growth of trafficking in populous regions of the South Pacific.

In an article in the SPC *Monthly News of Activities*, Mr Dunn claims traffickers were opening up new drug routes via the islands.

He repeated his warning in a June telephone interview from Noumea with *The Sydney Morning Herald*.

'There is no doubt that some South Pacific countries are being used as transit points,' he said.

An increasingly competitive international airline network made most of the islands accessible by air, and the resulting tourist trade had simplified drug trafficking.

Criminals were travelling easily through the Pacific by posing as tourists, said Mr Dunn.

By using a system of forged passports and overlapping couriers, they gave no indication that they had visited drug-producing areas of Asia — particularly the 'Golden Triangle' — where most of the illegal drugs originated.

'In addition to traffic in drugs by air, consignments are often shipped by roundabout routes though the islands on small vessels,' he said.

Although there is at present very little drug abuse on the islands, Mr Dunn said increas-

ing two-way tourism meant more Pacific Islanders were visiting metropolitan areas of New Zealand and Australia where the level of abuse was rising.

Criminals were also taking advantage of the lack of expertise amongst customs officials on the islands.

'They know that the enforcement officers of some Pacific island countries lack training and experience in the specialist field of drug identification and concealment, and they take advantage of this,' said Mr Dunn.

'It is clear that such illegal activities can only be successfully combated if the preventative authorities remain one jump ahead of the traffickers.'

'This requires sound up-to-date knowledge of drug identification, the techniques used to avoid detection and, above all, constant vigilance by the officers responsible for surveillance of our sea and air-ports.'

'Over the past couple of years, customs officers have seized drugs and couriers in places such as Fiji and the Solomon Islands and even here in Noumea.'

Mr Dunn said the difficulties had been highlighted at the 1977 regional seminar for heads of customs.

The seminar strongly recommended that the SPC arrange expert technical training on drug surveillance for police and customs officers in the region.

Three such courses have already been held, with funds from the UN division of narcotic drugs, the UN fund for drug abuse and control, the Commonwealth fund for technical co-operation and the Governments of Australia and New Zealand.

A fourth course, planned for late this year, is in jeopardy however, because of a lack of funds.

Each course cost about \$35 000 to run.

But Mr Dunn said he had difficulty raising the money because the courses were financed externally — not through the SPC's annual budget provisions.

Although the costs were shared jointly by the organisations and governments listed

above, Mr Dunn agreed that Australia and New Zealand benefited most in the long run.

'Australia and New Zealand, I suppose are the main beneficiaries because they are the targets for the drugs, but the islands also worry because of the possibility of drugs getting into their societies.'

Caroline and Guillermo . . .

An unidentified 'South Pacific island' was the scene of a secret June holiday for Princess Caroline of Monaco and Argentine tennis star Guillermo Vilas.

Their whirlwind affair began when Caroline saw the 29-year-old Vilas play in the Monaco tennis tournament, according to *Paris Match* magazine. She was smitten and they rendezvoused in his Paris flat two days later.

Vilas, who reportedly gave up sex for a year to improve his tennis, and Caroline flew by private plane to the island hideaway.

Photographs in *Paris Match* show the couple swimming together and embracing on the beach.

The 25-year-old princess has emerged into public life only recently following her divorce from French playboy Philippe Junot, 42, in 1980.

She has been seen regularly with 32-year-old Robertino Rossellini, son of the famous Italian movie director.

Vilas, who quit Wimbledon because of the Falklands war, is engaged to French beauty Gabriela Blondeau.

She is said to have moved out of his house.

Question: Can any PIM reader tell us which island it was?

Arguing hotly in Hawaii . . .

Arguments about the merits of traditional societies and cultures as against 'modernisation' are common throughout the Pacific. But seldom are they carried on with such vigour as happened recently in Hawaii.

In his column in Honolulu's *Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser* Sammy Amalu wrote:

'Well, we Hawaiians are getting all stirred up and restless of late, doing all sorts of weird things like publishing outrage-

ously expensive books and devoting tons of government paper to outline our own cultural needs as if we were the only ones in the world with cultural needs.

'The only trouble is that the only culture the Hawaiian ever had was a neolithic one, far better dead than revived, you can believe me. I do not mean to disparage the ancient life of my Hawaiian forefathers, but aside from feather making and poetry with a smidgen or two of the terpsichorean art, it did not have too much and was certainly not one of man's highest attainments.

'I, of course, have always been an advocate of human sacrifice as a means of controlling population, but it does have its social drawbacks and never was really too popular a pastime among my ancestors, especially not among those who were being sacrificed.

'And no matter what you may think of the American missionaries and what they did here in Hawaii, you must admit that they did free the ordinary Hawaiian from what was little more than plain old slavery. The chiefs and princes had everything going for them in the old culture, but Joe Blow had a hard time of it. The missionaries gave him back his manhood and freed him from his bondage to his superiors.

'Anyway, that is the culture that some would now have us revive and recall. And the Office of Hawaiian Affairs has written a whole report of its plans to bring back all that bosh and nonsense.'

He returned to the attack in his next column, arguing that the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) had achieved nothing, was divisive, and was 'trying to secede from the island community'.

But the newspaper's editors were not letting Sammy Amalu have it all his own way. In a counter-blast in the same issue, Peter K. Apo, an OHA trustee, wrote:

'The only claim that Sam Amalu has to Hawaiian ancestry is that he is very good at throwing spears. Without fanfare, his latest poison-tipped missiles came hurling through the front doors of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs . . .

'Mr Amalu charges that

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OHA is leading a "separatist" movement doomed to alienate the Hawaiian people from the rest of society.

"Where have you been all these years, Sam? We are already alienated and have been ever since the overthrow of Queen Lili'uokalani. Alienated from our ancestral lands, alienated from our culture, alienated from every important political and economic decision-making process that went into the shaping of modern Hawaii to the exclusion of the Hawaiian.

"If it upsets you that we make waves from time to time, we suggest you get a surfboard. Since you don't seem to know much about modern Hawaii politics, here's the scene: It's kind of like trying to catch a New York subway during rush hour; without the little nudging and elbowing, you get left behind. It's the American way ...

"To set the record straight Sam, OHA is aware that it owes its existence to the goodwill of all the people of Hawaii. We are not stupid enough to think that we can win our political and economic battles alone. We actively seek the support of the entire community and understand the meaning of compromise.

"We do not seek to secede from the Union or as you suggest from the rest of Hawaii society. We seek to sit in council as full and equal partners. Our job is to end the alienation, not encourage it.

"Yes, we want a hand in the shaping of Hawaii's future. Yes, we want to intensify the retrieval of our culture. Yes, we want better educational and employment opportunities for our people.

"These are not questions of ethnicity. These are questions of every man's right to pursue his full potential regardless of ancestry ..."

Psst! Did Incas reach Oz first?

In these days when coffee table books proliferate like rabbits, one sometimes wonders whether the planet earth won't suddenly wobble out of orbit under the sheer weight of their ever-increasing volume.

Coffee table books tend to be produced with the greatest flair by the multi-national publishing houses, or, at least, by those American publishing organisations that have branches throughout the English-speaking world.

They are invariably handsomely produced volumes with numerous colour illustrations, and you frequently learn about them from a fistful of brochures that arrive unsolicited in your mail box.

'Dear Reader,' one of the brochures is bound to say cajolingly, 'What a wonderful way to collect 10 magnificent volumes on (say) Better Ways of Growing Garden Vegetables. We would like to send you, at no cost to yourself, a beautifully bound, lavishly illustrated volume, *How to Grow Lyrical Leeks with Liquid Manure*. Examine your introductory volume, then if you decide to keep it, we will send you further exciting volumes ...'

After a great deal more blarney of this sort, you come to a section of small print which tells you what you will have to pay for your 'incredible volumes'.

These few thoughts on coffee table books have been inspired by a recent fistful of blurb material on a series of volumes called *The Seafarers*. The first volume is entitled *The Pacific Navigators*, and the literature entreats you to accept this 'handsomely bound, leather look volume' to find out, for example, what was the real story behind the discovery of Australia. 'What are the facts that are never taught in schools?' it quizzes you mysteriously.

Would-be takers are also titillated by such questions as: 'Were the Incas the first to arrive in Australia? Was Captain James Cook the first European to land in Australia? Or was it the famous Dutch explorer Van Diemen (in 1642)?'

As the Dutchman Dirck Hartog is known to have landed on the West Australian coast in 1616 and to have left an inscribed pewter plate (now in an Amsterdam museum) as a record of his visit, the questions about the priority of Cook or



Tuvalu's latest stamp issue is this attractive set of three, commemorating the 21st birthday, on July 1, of Princess Diana, Princess of Wales.

Van Diemen suggest that either the blurb writers have not read *The Pacific Navigators* or that its authors are not very well informed.

As for whether the Incas reached Australia first, the question is utterly absurd when you recall that the Aborigines are thought to have made it some 40 000 years ago.

In short, the blurb writers, at least, don't exactly inspire you to invest in *The Pacific Navigators*, nor, for that matter, in the 19 other extant or projected volumes in *The Seafarers* series. The publishers, if you're still interested, are Time-Life Books. — Robert Langdon.

Antics of a young Turk

Maybe his English isn't as good as he thinks it is, but the writer of the following letter certainly deserves full marks for cheek.

It appeared exactly as below in the Tahiti daily *La Dépêche de Tahiti* on June 26.

Dear 'La Dépêche de Tahiti':
I am language and literature teacher on Turkish. I am getting curious your country. I want to travel to your country. But your country is very far from Turkey.

I am 34 years old and bachelor. I work in brigh school in Istanbul. I know only English and Turkish. I want to correspond with girls (between 23-28 years old) about social and cultural subjects.

And I want to marry a Tahitian girl. (between 23-28 years old). Would you mind publishing my address in your magazine? I am very humanist and honest. I am scientist on Turkish. If you send pictorial

guides, pictures, magazines, books, calendars touristic catalogues ... etc. to me I'll be very glad. I'll look forward to my letter answers from you! Best regard to you! Friendly shake hands! Yours sincerely! Long live our friendship!

Sender:

IRFAN GUNGOR (mr.)
Atparari Cad. No : 8/11
Fatih - Istanbul - TURKEY

Yet again, a Bounty film!

No, not again!

Following Dr Norman Douglas' survey of the history of film-making on the *Bounty* mutiny (PIM Jul p11), and the abandonment of the Dino de Laurentis project to make yet another *Bounty* film, we thought we'd be hearing no more about the subject for a while. But this was not to be.

An item by G. Hoepper in the *Cook Islands News* of June 19 said:

'Film directors and producers have been coming to look over Rarotonga in increasing numbers lately, to see how we fit as a filming location.

'Leaving Rarotonga Wednesday for Tahiti were two such people after having spent three days here looking us over.

'Mr Alan Bridges, a film director, and Mr Bernard Williams, a film producer, are planning a six-hour television spectacular drama based on the mutiny on the *Bounty*.

'Mr Bridges said that his impressions of Rarotonga were favourable as a location because we had the infrastructure required by film crews such as accommodation, government departments, and communications to keep the crew in

TROPICALITIES

touch with outside developments.

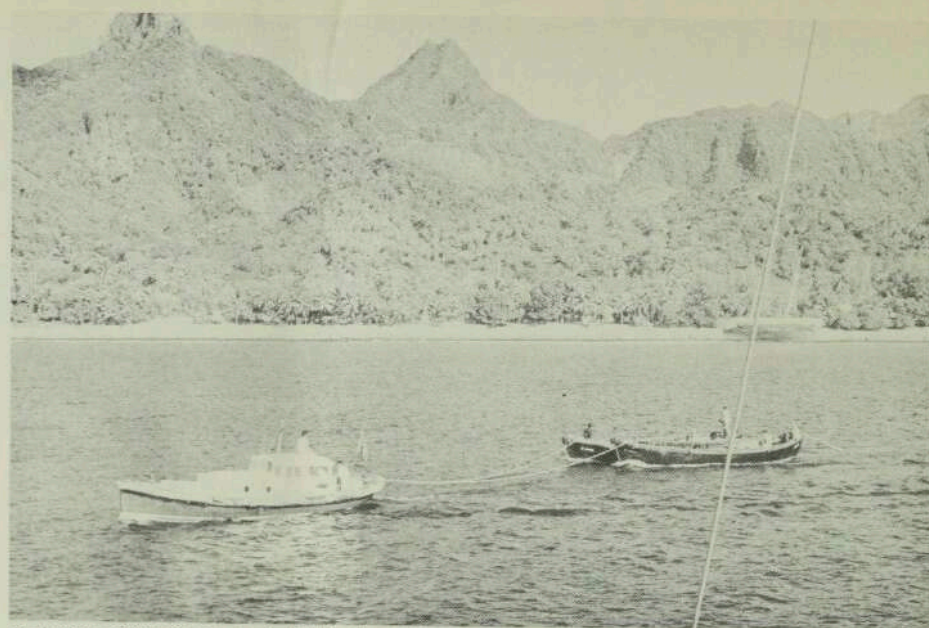
'As for his production coming to Rarotonga, however, Mr Bridges said 'the only drawback that we can see at the present time is the close proximity of the reef which could hinder filming of certain scenes'.

'Before coming to Rarotonga the two men had been to Fiji, and while in Tahiti they will be looking at some of their outer islands also as likely film locations.

'Although the impression gained by talking to Mr Bridges was that, because of the reef, the chances were not very high for his particular production coming to Rarotonga, the point of interest for us here in Rarotonga is that more and more film people are coming to look us over.

'By the way don't write the film industry off as a waste of time.

'Minister Vincent Ingram told *Cook Islands News* that the forthcoming Anglo-Japanese production of *Merry Christmas, Mr Lawrence*



And why not film in the Cooks! This view of Rarotonga near Tupapa makes a good backcloth for any romantic film. Picture by Van Euk & Meers, Netherlands.

should gross the Cook Islands nearly \$500 000 in service charges, hotels, food, etc. And that's good news in anybody's language.'

Merry Christmas, Mr Lawrence, a joint Japanese-British-New Zealand production, was due to start shooting in August. The film deals with events in a Japanese POW camp in Java during World War II.

The rich discoveries were made at an archaeological site on Huahine, in the Society Islands northwest of Tahiti. The excavations are being filmed by Sanford H. Low, a television producer and anthropologist. Low is developing a documentary film on the navigational achievements of the Polynesians that is receiving major funding from PRI.

Mounting evidence from the site indicates that a single act of nature wiped out a village community that existed between 850 and 1100 AD and that was both socially sophisticated and remarkable in its navigational ability.

'Scientists discovered a wealth of material at Pompeii because an eruption of Mount Vesuvius covered the entire city with ash in 79 AD,' says Dr Yoshihiko Sinoto, chief archaeologist at Huahine.

'Similarly, we believe a great tidal wave demolished the village that had existed on this site since around 850 AD, burying the artefacts beneath a protective layer of sand and water. The wooden items survived intact for more than 1000 years because the air-breathing organisms that cause decay could not live in the mud.'

Workers constructing Huahine's Bali Hai hotel accidentally unearthed the first

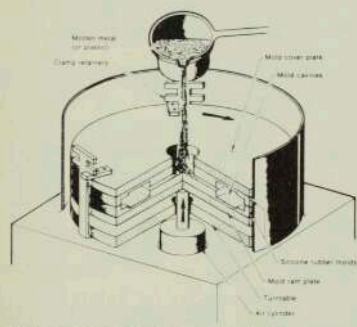
Polynesia's own Pompeii

Following the article by Marie-Thérèse and Bengt Danielsson on the remarkable archaeological discoveries being made by Professor Yoshihiko Sinoto on Huahine, French Polynesia (PIM Mar p20), further information has come in the publication *Polynesian Pompeii*, a collection of informative articles and excellent photographs on the Huahine excavations and related subjects. *Polynesian Pompeii* was funded by Pacific Resources Inc (PRI), an independent Honolulu-based energy company.

Reproduced here is an article from the collection. It is entitled 'Polynesian Pompeii' Revealed in *Accidental Archaeological Discovery*.

From beneath five layers of earth, archaeologists are uncovering what they describe as a 'Polynesian Pompeii', rich with artefacts that reveal more about the roots of the Polynesian people.

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TROPICALITIES

artefacts in 1972. It was not until late in 1981, however, that the most significant find — two planks from an ancient voyaging canoe — were removed.

'These planks are the oldest parts of this type of vessel discovered,' says Sinoto. 'It is increasingly apparent that long before Columbus embarked for America, skilful sailors used stars, winds and currents in navigation. They explored, settled and regularly travelled a part of the Pacific larger than Europe and North America combined.'

The material culture represented in the Huahine excavations gives further support to a hypothesis of the sequential settlement of Polynesia. Early Polynesians migrated from Tonga and Samoa in Western Polynesia, east to the Marquesas and the Society Islands, and subsequently to Hawaii and New Zealand. There was possibly an initial contact with Hawaii from the Marquesas, with the major contact later from the Society Islands.

The excavations have been supported by funds from a number of sources, including the Ben and Jim Deane families of California, the Association pour les Fouilles Archéologiques Nationales, Paris, the territorial government of French Polynesia, the National Geographic Society, and the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu.

Low, who produced and wrote several programmes for the *Odyssey* series on US public television, is seeking additional funding for the film documentary, tentatively titled *The Navigators*. He is researching and writing a script and plans to complete the film by early 1983.

Sinoto, head of the Department of Anthropology at the Bishop Museum, and a recognised expert on Polynesian archaeology, has supervised the recovery of wooden bowls, hand clubs, adze handles, house posts and a variety of other perishable wooden items that normally do not survive in archaeological sites.

Canoe bailers, spreaders, paddles, outriggers and a mast accompanied the discovery of the broad planks, which Sinoto



Huahine, where archaeologists have unearthed Polynesia's own Pompeii. — Picture by Ken McGregor.

says indicate a voyaging canoe 18 to 24 metres long, similar in design to a catamaran.

First uncovered in 1977, the planks were reburied until Sinoto was able to prepare a method of conservation to protect them from rapid disintegration in the air. The boards, measuring about seven metres in length, are now submerged in a special liquid that will restore them from their current sponge-like consistency. The process will take 12 to 18 months.

The excavations are also revealing the foundations for storage houses, work areas, fire pits and an ancient *marae*, or temple site. Each element adds to the historical picture Sinoto and his team are piecing together.

The storage buildings, for instance, reveal that an abundance of food enabled certain villagers to specialise in non-food-producing tasks, leading to development of crafts and other activities beyond those required for survival.

'In order for such a flowering of culture to occur,' says Sinoto, 'the ancient Tahitians first had to develop the technical skill to extract a surplus of food from their environment. This provided time and wherewithal for some to become skilled craftsmen, artists and politicians.'

In addition, the quantity of certain types of artefacts, particularly graters and scrapers made of pearl shell, indicates a society involved in manufacturing for trade.

This sophistication, coupled with the growing legend of their navigational prowess, indicates significant accomplishments by a people whose true capabilities

continue to be revealed by the Huahine expeditions.

Art foundation in Port-Vila

The Michoutouchkine Pilioko Foundation established in Port-Vila aims 'to restore among the people of the islands of the South Pacific an interest in traditional art forms, and to reinstate their original importance within the context of their culture'.

Greeting the event, Vanuatu Prime Minister Walter Lini wrote:

'For many years we have been fortunate to have in Vanuatu Aloï Pilioko and Nicolai Michoutouchkine, both having done much for the preservation and promotion of Melanesian artistic tradition.'

'Consequently, I take not a little pleasure in confirming that my Government, and I personally, give the Michoutouchkine Pilioko Foundation entire support and patronage in its endeavour.'

Aims of the foundations in detail are:

1) To restore among the people of the islands of the South Pacific an interest in traditional art forms and to reinstate their original importance within the context of their culture.

2) To create a centre where inspiration can be discovered from South Pacific traditions and to translate this inspiration into living arts and crafts.

3) To enlarge and enrich the original collection of 700 artefacts donated by Nicolai Michoutouchkine and Aloï Pilioko. This collection has been exhibited in Sweden, France USSR and Poland.

4) To establish links in traditional art between Vanuatu and other South Pacific islands.

5) To complement existing institutions presenting traditional art and custom and to work jointly with those fostering the development of Pacific art and culture.

6) To develop facilities to accommodate working craftsmen, scholars or guests of the foundation.

Tonga-Japan friendship

A Japan-Tonga Friendship Association was founded at a ceremony in Tokyo earlier this year. Tonga's King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV was present at the founding ceremony.

Professor Shinya Amemiya of Komozawa University is chief director of the association. He said such an association should have been established long ago since Tonga is one of the most pro-Japanese countries in the South Pacific.



Nicolai Michoutouchkine (left) and Aloï Pilioko (right) at the Kabuki Gallery in Sydney a few years ago when they held a joint exhibition of their work. Here gallery manager Robert Hall displays a tapestry which reflects Pilioko's kinship with the Islands. — Australian Information Service picture.

An advertisement for Citizen 100m Surf & Sand watches. The background is a deep blue sea under a clear blue sky. Four watches are shown splashing out of the water. From left to right: an analog watch with a white dial and metal bracelet; a digital watch with a white dial and metal bracelet; an analog watch with a white dial and metal bracelet; and a digital watch with a black dial and metal bracelet. The watches are all splashing water, creating white foam. The text 'CITIZEN 100m SURF & SAND' is at the top in large, bold, white letters. Below it, the tagline 'Deep down accuracy' is written in a cursive font. At the bottom, there is a paragraph of text and a logo for 'CITIZEN QUARTZ WATER RESIST 100'.

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As noted in PIM (Jul p6), Papua New Guinea's domestic airline Talair recently marked its 30th anniversary. The anniversary celebrations were held at the airline's Goroka headquarters.

Briefly, Talair originated as Territory Air Lines, started in 1952 by **Ray Harris** and **John Gray**. Harris left the airline, and when Gray was tragically killed, it came under its present owner, **R. D. Buchanan**, MBE.

No mention of the celebrations would be complete without a short tribute to **Dennis Buchanan**.

When **Bobby Gibbes** of Sepik Airways wrote to his old school at Bathurst, New South Wales, and asked the headmaster if he could recommend a lad who would be interested in becoming a traffic officer-cum-general rouseabout in Sepik Airways, **Dennis Buchanan** was the recommendation. **Dennis** made his presence felt right from the beginning: he not only was a bundle of energy in the airline but very soon had his talents at work on various other ventures — he even ran a book!

'Junior' **Buchanan** (as he was and is still known to many) in a few short years became a member of the Papua New Guinea Assembly; a tour operator and one of the biggest, if not the biggest, operator of a third-level airline in the world.

The sheer audacity, guts and drive of this man are quite extraordinary, and although he does not enjoy the best of health his output is phenomenal. With his operations in the Solomons and Vanuatu he is the pace-setter for the area and for him the word 'indecision' is non-existent. He does not suffer fools gladly, but the number of persons supported by his airlines is considerable but difficult to pinpoint, as he never admits to being kind-hearted.

He has gathered around him at Goroka and elsewhere in PNG a loyal and efficient team

who are all on Christian name terms with him, from the lowest to the top, and the goodwill emanating from his staff at Goroka during the functions for the 30th anniversary was quite moving.

It is a privilege, along with many others, to have rubbed shoulders with this humble but outstanding Australian.

The celebrations took place over the weekend of May 7, and visitors were flown in from many parts of PNG as well as overseas. Overseas visitors were met at Port Moresby by **Adrian Nesbit**, Talair's Port Moresby manager. He and his charming wife were host and hostess on the flight to Goroka on Talair's *Bandeirante*, and were met there by **Dennis** and members of his family and staff. Ex-employees and their families came, as did **Bobby** and **Jean Gibbes**, ex-Sepik Airways, and the widow of **John Gray**. **Bobby Gibbes**, apart from being the founder of Sepik Airways, was a wartime ace and Wing Commander in the RAAF. It was heart-warming to see how he and his wife were regularly being stopped in the street and warmly welcomed by old Papua New Guinean friends.

All guests were entertained royally at the Talair Mess and the manager, his wife and staff did a fantastic job in supplying meals, welcoming all guests, and arranging transport and accommodation without fuss and bother.

A lunch-time barbecue at the mess was honoured by the presence of **Sir Julius Chan** and **Michael Somare** and their families, all of whom had flown up from Port Moresby for the occasion.

A formal dinner-dance was held at the Bird of Paradise Hotel (originally built by **Bobby** and **Jean Gibbes**) and guests were presented with a superb buffet of traditional roast pig and a vast collection of tasty dishes. Congratulatory telegrams from all over the world were read out and **Sir Julius** addressed the guests. **Bobby Gibbes** also spoke, as did **Michael Somare**. Dinner was followed by lively dancing until the early hours of the morning.

All in all, it was a fantastic weekend and a tribute must be paid to **Dennis Buchanan** and his staff for the genuine hos-

pitality and superb organisation.

May the 60th anniversary celebrations be as great a success. — *Katherine Paul*

Professor **Paul Zimmet** of the Royal Southern Memorial Hospital, Melbourne, has received a grant of \$US630 000 to study diabetes among Pacific Islanders.

The grant, to cover three years, has been made by the National Institute of Health in the United States.

Professor **Zimmet** will study the incidence of diabetes in various Island countries and try to identify the environment and genetic factors responsible for it.

Hilda Lini, sister of Vanuatu Prime Minister **Father Walter Lini**, has been appointed co-ordinator of the South Pacific Commission's Women's Programme. The appointment has not pleased the Noumea press. Claiming that it was tantamount to 'deliberately introducing the worm into the apple', the Noumea daily *Les Nouvelles Calédoniennes* recalled **Hilda Lini's** support for New Caledonia's Independence Front over recent years. The weekly *Corail* went further in reminding the SPC's Secretary-General **Young Vivian** that employees of the commission should be politically neutral, and warning darkly that *Corail* would be keeping 'a close watch' on Ms **Lini's** political activities. — *Helen Fraser in Noumea*.

(See also PIM Jul p10.)

British High Commissioner to Fiji Viscount **Dunrossil** has been appointed high commissioner to Barbados. His successor in Suva is **Roger Barlthrop**, who leaves his job as head of the Commonwealth co-ordination department in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to take up the post. Mr **Barlthrop** has had diplomatic experience in a number of African countries, India, Turkey and the West Indies.

Nauru's President **Hammer deRoburt** was in Fiji in June on a two-day official visit. He paid a courtesy call on Governor-General **Ratu Sir George Cakobau**, and later held talks

with Prime Minister **Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara** and government ministers.

It is understood that **Nauru** is looking to **Fiji** to provide expertise for training in a number of professions.



Keith Jackson, a former station manager with the government broadcasting system in Papua New Guinea and later a senior officer of the PNG National Broadcasting Commission, is making a bid to enter Australian federal politics. The Australian Labor Party has endorsed him as its candidate for the Sydney seat of **Mackellar**. **Jackson** was awarded the PNG Independence Medal for services to broadcasting, and since 1979 has been managing a Sydney radio station, 2SER-FM.

A former British diplomat, **Michael Laidler**, has been appointed as the European Economic Community's new delegate to the South Pacific. He succeeds **Eberhard Stahn**, who goes to a new EEC posting in Nigeria. Mr **Stahn** held the Suva-based post for four years.

The new commander of Fiji's military forces is Colonel **Epelee Nai-Latiakau**, who was installed in his new post at a colourful ceremony in Suva in June.

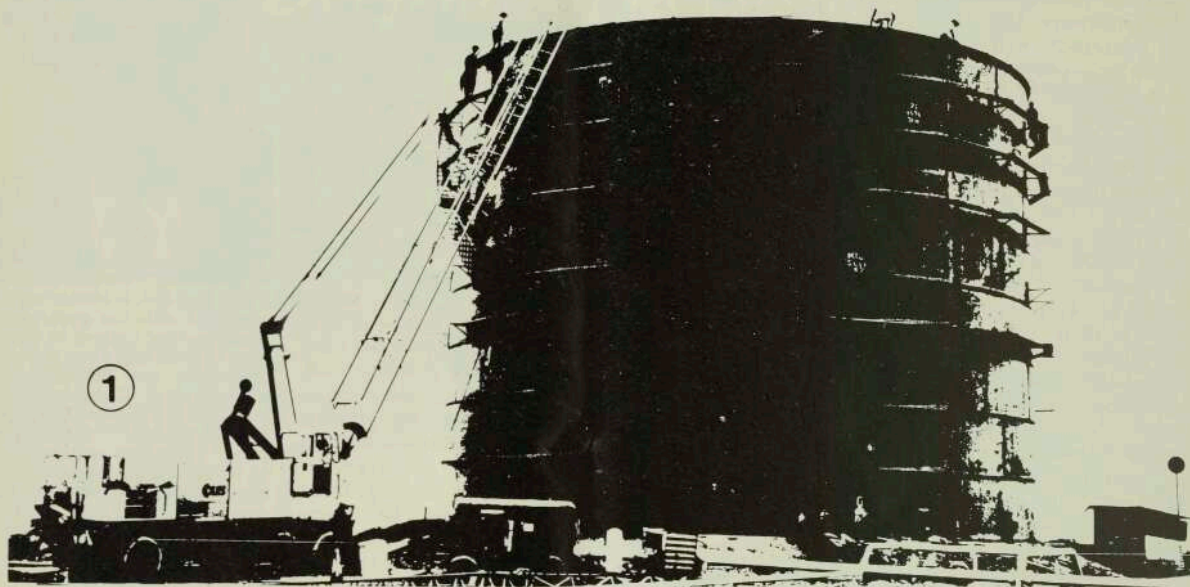
Colonel **Epelee** took over from a New Zealander, Brigadier **Ian Thorpe**, who had commanded the forces for the previous two years.

Colonel **Epelee** is the son-in-law of **Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara**.

High Commissioner to New Caledonia **Christian Nucci** has had his six-months term of office extended by three months.

Mr **Nucci**, a prominent Socialist deputy to France's

Carpenters Industrial Structural Engineering and Services in the South Pacific



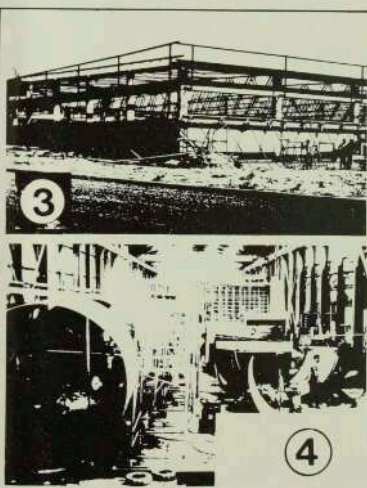
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PEOPLE

National Assembly, was assigned his prickly task by President **François Mitterrand**. His job has been to introduce a series of reforms which have aroused the ire of New Caledonia's vocal conservatives.

New Zealand's Deputy Prime Minister **Duncan MacIntyre** returned to full duties in June two months after undergoing major heart surgery. Prime Minister **Robert Muldoon** said Mr MacIntyre had made an excellent recovery. He reportedly came near to death when he suffered a ruptured aorta on April 7 this year.

Rarotongans have rallied to assist 16-year-old Cook Islands schoolgirl **Tipani Cumming** who was partly paralysed in a swimming accident in Rarotonga earlier this year.

Pledges amounting to \$NZ1000 were quickly made. The government said it would contribute a further \$1000. The money will be used to buy special equipment to help Tipani's rehabilitation. She has been under treatment at a spinal unit in Auckland.

Jacques Iekawe of New Caledonia has been appointed director of the next South Pacific Festival of Arts, scheduled to be held in his country in 1984.

Mr Iekawe heads a committee which plans to publish a quarterly review of Pacific artistic and cultural life, as well as festival preparations.

The Western Samoan Cabinet has appointed **Faamatuainu Tala Mailei** as the government's new senior commissioner to the South Pacific Commission. He takes over from **Leota Ituuu** who has been in the job for the past two years.

The new commissioner is a former MP and public service commissioner in Western Samoa.

Papua New Guinea's High Commissioner to Fiji, Dr **Ako Toua**, has been appointed director of the Pacific Regional Advisory Service, which is based in Fiji. The service is a Commonwealth funded unit

within the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation, and helps developing countries in the region to obtain assistance from experts in other countries.

Dr Toua was to have recreational leave in PNG before taking up his new post.

His successor as high commissioner is **Naime Doko**, who has been counsellor at PNG's Tokyo embassy for the past three years.

On retiring after seven years as Chief Justice of the Cook Islands, Sir **Gaven Donne** had a few weeks in his native New Zealand, but then returned to take up his new post as Queen's Representative in the Cooks.

Sir Gaven will fulfil this role — similar to that of Governor-General — for the first year, which began on June 26.

Deputy Prime Minister of the Cook Islands Dr **Pupuke Robati** visited New Zealand and Australia in June. He was accompanied by Cooks Public Service Commissioner **Richard Chapman**.

During their visits the two men had talks with senior government officials on matters affecting the Cooks public service.

They also visited Cook Islands students on scholarship courses in the two countries.

Tevita Lupeitu'u, 50, is the first Tongan to be appointed one of the three managers of the Bank of Tonga.

He has become the bank's personnel, services and administration manager. The overseas and lending managers are respectively **Anthony Killingback** and **Ian Mackay**.

Tevita was in the Tongan civil service for 22 years before joining the bank on its formation in 1974.

Frank Hoy, manager of the Tuvalu Philatelic Bureau, was made an MBE in the 1982 Queen's Birthday Honours. Also honoured was **Metusela Neia**, a retired Tuvaluan public servant, who was awarded the BEM.

Josefata Kamikamica, general manager of Fiji's Native Land Trust Board, was honoured with

a CMG in the Queen's Birthday Honours. He headed a list of 33 people in Fiji in the honours.

Taveuni copra planter **Adrian Rood Tarte** was awarded a CBE, and the outgoing commander of the Royal Fiji Military Forces, Brigadier **Ian Thorpe**, a CBE (Military).

A long-serving medical officer, Dr **Alan Harry Pennington**, a Ba company director and cane farmer, **Uday Singh**, and **Adi Litia Tavanavanua**, from the chiefly island of Bau, received OBEs.

The OBE (Military) was awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel **Edward Kikau Tuivanuvou**, commanding officer of the Fiji Battalion serving in Lebanon.

Shell Fiji Ltd will have a local chief executive from the end of the year. **Saimoni Lutu**, 39,



Saimoni Lutu

becomes the company's general manager from December 1. He succeeds **Swain Christian**, who will return to Australia.

Mr Lutu, an engineer, joined the company on a Shell scholarship in 1963. After completing engineering studies in Australia, he returned to Fiji and worked for Shell in various capacities. He spent two years in New Zealand on marketing assignments and did similar work during a year's service in Melbourne.

While in Melbourne Mr Lutu helped with the formation of Shell Fiji as a locally incorporated company. Since February, 1980, Mr Lutu has been deputy general manager and resident director of Shell Fiji.

In her homeland of Niue, Mrs **Lagitafuke Viliko** was never one for sitting on the sidelines.

She clocked up a number of 'firsts' in her 32 years as a

primary school teacher on the island, but she was not content to rest on her laurels when she retired in 1971 and came to New Zealand.

'I suppose I have always been one for getting involved in things,' Mrs Viliko said.

'Getting involved in things' has led to her appointment as an officer of the Order of the British Empire in the Queen's Birthday Honours List for services to the people of Niue.

Having kept quiet about the appointment for two weeks Mrs Viliko was feeling a 'bit embarrassed' when her workmates at an Onehunga woollen mill found out she now had OBE after her name.

'My boss called me into his office and told me to sit down,' she said. 'I was really worried that something had happened to my family or I had done something wrong, until he told me he had found out about the award.'

Mrs Viliko was nominated for the appointment by the Niuean Advisory Council, of which she is a member and leader of its cultural group.

She is also president of the Niuean women's section of Pacifica and president of the Relief Society of the Mormon Church in Mangere.

Mrs Viliko served on the board of governors of Nga Tapuwae College for a term and advises schools on Polynesian issues.

'Teaching was my life,' said Mrs Viliko, who was an organising teacher for a large part of her career, supervising European schoolmistresses in infant schools on the island.

She went twice to New Zealand to attend courses.

The year Mrs Viliko retired to New Zealand with her family, she saw the full responsibility for the running of Niuean schools handed over from the New Zealand Government to the island's government.

Mrs Viliko said she was dedicated to retaining the traditions of her own people in New Zealand.

'I would like to uplift the culture of my Niuean people in New Zealand and see them retain their traditions — especially the language,' she said.

— *New Zealand Herald*.

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Sukuna biography: 'Fitting memorial to a great man'

Ratu Sukuna: Soldier, Statesman, Man of Two Worlds. By Deryck Scarr. Published by Macmillan Education Ltd, UK, for the Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna Biography Committee. 1980 \$A11. ISBN 0 333 30690 2.

Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna — Fiji's first knight, first university graduate, first Speaker in the Legislative Council, first Fijian Secretary for Fijian Affairs, and, so far as this reviewer knows, only Fijian to serve in the French Foreign Legion, died in 1958, aged 70. (Apart from all the distinctions just mentioned, it is said that he was also the inventor of the tailored sulu with pockets...)

If he could have been consulted subsequent to the event, he might have agreed that it was as well that he died when he did. Overseas experts were soon to descend on Fiji to decide that Fijians should be finally dragged out of communalism, whether they liked it or not, into an individual way of life.

If the character of the most influential Fijian of his time emerges correctly from the recent Sukuna biography by Deryck Scarr, he would not have been in favour of some of the reforms proposed by such documents as the 1960 Burns Report, although many non-Fijians at the time hailed it as a blueprint for Fiji's future.

[A Commission of Inquiry was set up under the chairmanship of Sir Alan Burns a few months after Ratu Sukuna's death. In an introduction to the report that eventuated, the commissioners outlined some of the obstacles to Fiji development as they saw them, including rapid population growth, an unequal distribution of land and the 'dual system' which gave the Fijians a separate administration and which should be scrapped, they believed and absorbed into central administration.]

Even without Sukuna's influence, Fijian chiefs dug their heels in on the sensitive

issues of their land and administration, and such reforms as have occurred in the 20-odd years since the Burns Report was first delivered have been the result of political independence, the effluxion of time, and in spite of 1960s blueprints rather than because of them. But that is another story.

Ratu Sukuna, Soldier, Statesman, Man of Two Worlds has been published by Macmillan Education Ltd for the Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna Biography Committee of six — the Rt Hon Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, the late S. B. Patel, Sir J. Rabukawaqa, J. S. Thomson, L. G. Usher and Dr I. Q. Lasaqa. Nothing is said in the book to indicate the exact function of this committee or when it was set up. But it can be assumed that part of its task

was to choose a biographer for what is a literary memorial to Ratu Sukuna. Deryck Scarr is an established Pacific historian at present attached to the Australian National University, Canberra. Some years ago he spent considerable time in Fiji working on the archives of the Western Pacific High Commission and from this came his book, *Fragments of Empire*, on the territories of that now defunct body. He is also author of a biography of Sir John Thurston an early Fiji Governor.

Ratu Sukuna was born on April 22, 1888, at Bau. He was named Josefa Lalabalavu Vunaalaila Sukuna, which he in time reduced to Lala Sukuna. His Fijian pedigree was impeccable: his father was Ratu Madraiwiwi of the Royal house

BOOKS



of Bau; his grandfather was a cousin of Ratu Seru Cakobau who, with other chiefs, had ceded Fiji to Britain in 1874; and his mother was the eldest child of the Paramount Chief of Lau, in pre-European times of almost equal status to Bau.

But whatever young Ratu Sukuna's standing as a Fijian Chief, in early colonial Fiji he could, without the right kind of help and a kind Fate, have ended up as some minor clerk in a government department, that being the niche preferred by the administration for bright Fijians.

He was saved from this firstly by his father who found a tutor for him in the person of a Charles Andrew, who later ran a school at Raki Raki. Andrew was an Oxford man and to him is attributed the famous Sukuna accent that was said to have the 'bell-like tones of standard Southern English, as though he had studied diction with the Royal family'.

In 1902, when Sukuna was 14, his father sent him to a preparatory school in New Zealand, and later to the Wanganui Collegiate School. He matriculated in 1906 and returned to Fiji hoping to continue to university. But his father was already educating some of his other children in Australia and New Zealand, and could not do more for his eldest son at that time. Ratu Sukuna did, indeed, become a fifth-class clerk, and later a schoolmaster, and it was not until 1911 that the idea of university again surfaced. In that year his father interviewed the new Governor, Sir Henry May, and asked that his son be given four years' leave of ab-



Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna



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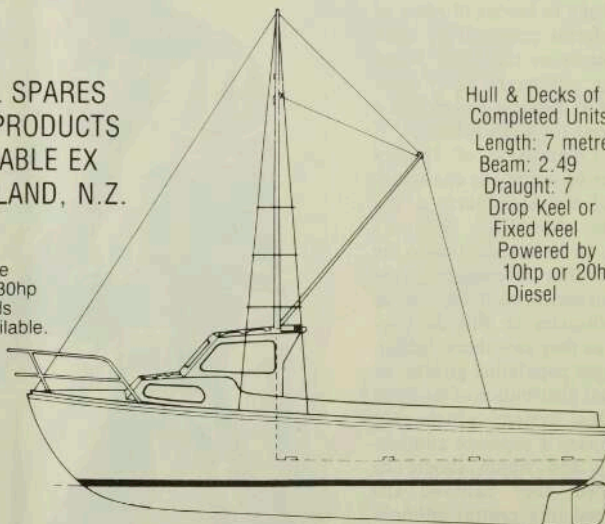


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sence so that he could go to Oxford and to the English Bar to qualify as a Fiji magistrate, and eventually a District Commissioner.

May thought it too ambitious and suggested an Australian alternative. But Sukuna himself was adamant that it was to be British qualifications or nothing.

A reluctant probationary year's leave of absence was granted but no money went with it. This was finally raised from several of the Fijian provinces at the instigation of a few Fijian chiefs who were perceiving that prominent young Fijians needed the kind of education not then available in Fiji if they were to hold their own with contemporary young Europeans who were being sent as administrative officers.

Sukuna accepted his people's help in the manner in which it was given, knowing well enough that Fijian custom would ensure that he would be repaying the obligation for the rest of his life.

He entered Wadham College, Oxford, in April 1913, just 14 months before the outbreak of World War I, at which time he did what was natural for a Fijian — that is, enlist. Or at least he tried to, being turned down by the British because of his race. Whereupon he crossed the Channel to France, and joined the Foreign Legion.

He won the Croix de Guerre at Arras in May 1915, and subsequently the Médaille Militaire. In September 1915 he was wounded, and, after he had spent three months in hospital, the British pulled enough strings to have him released from the Legion and put on a ship for Fiji. (Ratu Madraiwiwi when he heard of his son's imminent arrival is said to have remarked that he regretted that he should have come home before his whole duty was done.)

It was late in 1919 before Sukuna got back to Oxford. From there he went to the Middle Temple in London to read for the Bar. Henceforth he would be '... quite willing to use legal jargon so that men should not forget his qualifications nor challenge him legally', says his biographer, 'but he never saw himself as a



'Legco, he believed, was generally worthless as far as Fijians were concerned' ... Legco 1956; Ratu Sukuna, in Speaker's wig, is third from the left on the front row.

lawyer, instead he regarded himself as a leader and, by compulsion, an administrator'.

He never, in fact, looked beyond service to his people and a belief in their traditional way of life. But these years in the early 1920s cemented his love affair with England and English life. With true pragmatism he enjoyed his London club, his English friends, West End tailors or makers of shirts, and Test cricket matches at Lords or the Oval.

He returned to Fiji at the end of 1921 to take up his obligations as head of his family (Ratu Madraiwiwi had died in the previous year), and the place of G. V. Maxwell on the Native Lands Commission (although not with the same title). The matter of Fijian land was to be his preoccupation until the end of his life, believing as he did that there was nothing more important than defining Fijians' relationship with particular areas of land in a manner that was intelligible to them. His idea at that time was to draw up a two-part *Fiji Doomsday Book*, with a register of native lands, and a register of native landowners.

In 1932 Sukuna became, as well, District and Provincial

Commissioner of Lau, with headquarters at Lomaloma. Lau remained his retreat through the 1930s, particularly from the Legislative Council to which he, with great reluctance, allowed himself to be appointed. Legco, he believed, was generally worthless as far as Fijians were concerned, over the whole 40-odd years in which they had sat as appointed members. Most having an imperfect understanding of English, slept through the boring, long speeches about matters that were foreign to them. Even after 40 years, Sukuna said in the late 1940s, the position had changed 'only slightly'. He said: 'In these days Native members do address the Council but only when pressed or provoked.'

Sukuna himself resented being at the receiving end of barbs from European or Indian members in a place where what he considered good manners were at a discount. He religiously arrived late at Legco sessions, said as little as possible, and tendered his resignation regularly, only to have it regularly refused.

His life in Lau came to an end with the 1940s, and the passing of the Native Land Trust Bill, the ideas it embodied having been first introduced to the Great Council of Chiefs by Sukuna in 1936. The new legislation invested all Fijian land in a Board which would administer it, setting aside as reserves

what was needed for Fijian use in the foreseeable future and leasing out the rest, collecting and distributing the rents (less a percentage to finance the Board). Ratu Sukuna was to be Chairman and Chief Reserves Commissioner.

The work of setting aside reserve land began immediately in the sugar growing, largely Indian-populated, area around Ba, with Sukuna physically tramping over the land with his field staff, urging the Fijians in this western region to adopt a rational approach when their natural antipathy to Indian farmers was to reserve caneland wholesale.

Understanding the economic importance of its chief export crop to Fiji, Sukuna came down solidly on the side of Indian farmers in this region — which possibly made him all the more bitter when, in the worst days of the Pacific War, with Fijians scrambling to join the fighting forces, Indians opted out and cane-growers embarked on a seven-months' strike.

By this time work on reserving land had been put into deep freeze for the duration. But before the war was over, during the governorship of Sir Philip Mitchell, a fighting man whom Sukuna admired greatly and who saw eye to eye with him on Fijian traditional life, Sukuna became Secretary for Fijian Affairs, with the old Native Regulations Board reconsti-

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tuted as the Fijian Affairs Board, the members of which were the Fijian members of Legco, plus Sir Henry Milne Scott as legal adviser. Each province also regained a Roko at its head, and European district officers were told to leave Fijian affairs alone.

Ratu Sukuna believed more than ever that the village communal system was the way for Fijians to continue to go; that there was nothing that Fijians acting individually could achieve that could not be achieved by communities properly led. Perhaps even he would have conceded, however, that "properly led" were the operative words in each case.

Unusually for a Fijian chief, Ratu Sukuna was 40 before he married — although according to his biographer there were plenty of cross-cousins, Tongans as well as Fijians, to testify to his virility. In 1928 he had chosen as a wife Maraia Vosawale Tataweqa who, in the Fijian social order, was regarded as an unsuitable choice, being merely the daughter of a Native Stipendiary Magistrate and niece of a Roko Tui. Lady Maraia, as she became when Ratu Sukuna was knighted, died in 1956, and, near the end of his own life, he chose a successor from 'the maidens sent up to (his house) for inspection'.

The Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna that emerges for this reviewer from this book is not so much a man of two worlds — although he enjoyed playing in many European backyards, and numbered his friends among them in scores — but rather a Fijian high chief with the natural dignity and manners capable of carrying him into any society.

In spite of his European friendships, he nevertheless reserved the right to stand off and regard with amused cynicism many of the sacred cows of colonial Fiji, including the CSR Co, Big Business, and knighted merchants — although the author's own prejudices might have contributed to this impression. Above all, he had the Fijian chiefly gift, when it suited him, of pulling down and retiring behind a metaphorical shutter, and thus presenting to the world a blank, impenetrable

face. This faculty was one that drove more than one governor to impotent, if unexpressed, fury.

In the last decade of his life land matters were still proceeding slowly, often at the pace at which Sukuna himself could tramp over the land. This, and the reluctance with which he welcomed change in the Fijian communal system, provided fertile ground for the reforming experts sent by the UK when the rush was on to rid itself of its last colonies.

During the 1950s, Ratu Sukuna was increasingly in ill health and old for a Fijian still in office. On medical grounds he was persuaded to retire on his 70th birthday, and the following month, May 1958, he set off

with his second wife for a last look at England, and to renew ties with old friends there. He did not make it — he died at sea when the ship was off Ceylon. His body was flown back to Fiji, and buried at Tubou in Lau.

This book about a very complex man must have been difficult to write. Certainly it is one that is difficult to review by someone not steeped in Fijian cultural history — of whom this reviewer is unfortunately an example.

But for those who are part of that esoteric Fiji circle, it is a fitting memorial to a great man — leader, scholar, soldier, hero, statesman — who had only one purpose in life, the ultimate good of his people. — *Judy Tudor.*

Individualism and community: The Fijian dilemma

The Fijian Colonial Experience. A study of the neo-traditional order under British colonial rule prior to World War II. By Timothy J. Macnaught. *Pacific Research Monograph No. 7, Australian National University, Canberra, 1982. \$10.00 (paperback) ISBN 0 909150 49 4.* **Customs of Respect: the traditional basis of Fijian communal politics.** By John Nation. *Development Studies Centre, Monograph No. 14, Australian National University, Canberra, 1978. \$8.00 (paperback) ISBN 0 7081 0494 0.*

Timothy Macnaught's recently published book, *The Fijian Colonial Experience*, makes a useful and timely companion volume to John Nation's book, *Customs of Respect*, published in 1978. Together these two books greatly expand the published knowledge available about 20th-century Fijian society and history.

The bulk of Macnaught's book covers the lives and experiences of Fijians throughout the archipelago from the turn of the century to the beginning of the World War II. However, in the final chapter (Epilogue:

rendezvous with the modern world) Macnaught cogently points out the links between the past history and the present-day dilemmas Fiji, and especially the Fijians, face. Nation studies a number of political incidents amongst Fijian communities in the 1970s, culminating in the double elections of 1977, and through these illuminates the cultural and historical forces which influence Fijian political behaviour. Although the scope is not Fiji-wide — the book concentrates on the eastern half of Viti Levu — Nation has the confidence from this basis to make a number of generalisations about the influence of traditional values on rural and national-level politics.

Both authors offer a strikingly similar perspective on Fijian experience: one that is sympathetic to the chiefly system and the strengths of community amongst Fijians, and critical of the blind faith of certain analysts of Fijian society in the virtues of economic individualism and capitalist-oriented modernisation. Reading between the lines of the authors' acknowledgments and other statements it appears that each man, after extended

periods of residence in Fiji, came to his conclusions independently and was then greatly encouraged and reassured to find that another specialist working in a different period had developed a very similar judgement. By the late 1970s the Western world was becoming increasingly ambivalent about modernisation programmes in Third World countries which unthinkingly imposed capitalist modes of development, but, it still takes a good deal of courage to dispute the accepted wisdom of Spate, Burns, Belshaw and Watters, who had trenchantly criticised the Fijian administration in the late 1950s and 1960s, and to question in the Fijian context the supposed virtues of Western notions of liberalism and Westminster democracy.

Macnaught confronts these issues more directly and persuasively than Nation. With reference to other Pacific societies, he argues strongly that the full rights of British citizenship, which white planters from 1875 to the 1920s insisted the indigenes should enjoy, would have left the Fijians free to sell their lands and become a pool of free-floating labour, while a system of individualised land tenure was the surest way of turning native land into alien land (cf. New Zealand and Hawaii).

By the 1920s Macnaught acknowledges the role that the increasingly threatening presence of the Indians played in welding an alliance between British administrators and colonists and the Fijians. In this period the Indians became more insistent in their demands for political representation, which prompted the colonial rulers to stress the predominant rights of the Fijians and the government's primary concern for Fijian welfare.

Macnaught suggests that racial division became such an entrenched part of national life that Fiji's divided people have had little opportunity to understand the economic and political forces that have controlled and exploited them all. But this is not central to Macnaught's analysis of the history of village life and politics, which have been undermined by a colonial

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government's vacillating commitment to notions of individualism, and the undeniable attractions of town life.

Macnaught neither romanticizes village life nor denies the urban drift that has occurred throughout the 20th century. But he demonstrates the corporate energy and effectiveness of Fijians working in groups in either rural or urban environments, and argues persuasively that solutions to Fiji's problems are not likely to be found in simplistic prescriptions of economic individualism that ignore the strengths of Fijian custom.

In *Customs of Respect* Nation concentrates on political activities in Fijian communities in eastern Viti Levu during the 1970s to reveal the constraints that affect Fijians contemplating political careers, and suggests several reasons why democracy works so uneasily and inefficiently at most levels of Fijian society.

His analysis of the 1977 elections and the role of the Fijian Nationalist Party and its leader, Butadroka, is particularly interesting. Like Macnaught, Nation concludes that Fijians living in towns, while different from their village counterparts, are not rampant individualists, and that group identity and activity are

still important forces in their lives.

Unfortunately Nation pays insufficient attention to the significance of the numerically predominant Indian presence on Fijian communal politics, which weakens the force of his thesis, and although he mentions female chiefs and candidates for elections he never analyses or distinguishes the position and roles of women in Fijian communities. His generalisations about political behaviour all assume male actors.

Despite the criticisms both books are welcome additions to the Fijian repertoire and I hope that their cheap paperback production, which presumably explains the annoying lack of index in each book, will make them more readily accessible to Fijian audiences than most academic publications.

With these two books, and the works of Nayacakalou and Scarr, the history of Fijians since annexation is well established, while the experience of Indians in Fiji has been expertly served by Gillion, Ali, Mayer and Moynagh.

Surely this wealth of material now available on both communities will now lead to the prompt appearance of an integrated general history of Fiji, which analyses the interconnections and influences of each society on the other? — *Caroline Ralston.*

Fishing, culture, and survival

Words of the Lagoon. By R. E. Johannes. Published by the University of California Press, Berkeley, 1981. ISBN 0520 0329 7. Details of price unavailable.

There are, says Dr R. E. Johannes in *Words of the Lagoon*, two reasons why Pacific islanders need to retain their traditional knowledge of fishing. First, 'a culture is defined in part by the specialised knowledge it possesses. The extent to which this knowledge is retained is one measure of the strength of that culture'. Second, the world economy

looks like faltering and Pacific islanders, 'at the end of a long and expensive supply line that delivers much of what they once obtained within their own islands', may have to achieve a greater self-sufficiency. Such an achievement will hinge largely on the extent to which traditional knowledge has been retained and is melded with modern technology.

This book has the sub-title 'Fishing and Marine Lore in the Palau District of Micronesia', but it is more than that: it offers a carefully considered and well substantiated prescription for optimisation of marine re-



The Rock Islands, Palau ... beauty — and fish.

sources everywhere in the Pacific. 'Optimum', in this context, means most favourable conditions for growth, reproduction, etc. Its antithesis is the finite despoliation which foreign fishing vessels and, in some cases, local fishermen are inflicting on many parts of the Pacific Ocean.

Almost 20 years ago, as assistant to the staff economist of the then US Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, I reported to the US Government that 'it is well within the realm of possibility that even extensive resettlement of people from atolls and low-lying islands on arable tracts of unoccupied land on islands like Babelthup, Rota, Ponape and Kusaie will not accommodate everyone in a few decades from now ... Emigration may be necessary ... ultimate Micronesian nationhood will only be achieved if the people make the best possible use of their land and other resources'. Foremost among those resources are those of the sea, and the late George Taggart, that incomparable Yankee explorer and seafarer who was my boss, had pointed out what the author of this book now states unequivocally: there is no inhabited island in Oceania where seafood is as plentiful as it was before Western contact, and in many islands the decline of local tradition and the population growth have caused a serious deterioration of fishing.

Dr Johannes writes about the many kinds of fish and other maritime life of the Palauan waters, their reproduction, feeding, travel, and the tra-

ditional techniques used by the local people to catch them. Everyone with some knowledge of the Pacific has heard of the 'rising' of palolo in Samoa and Fiji, of anchovy-type fish in Papua New Guinea, etc, but how many people (and this includes biologists) are aware of, let alone understand, the lunar spawning cycles of say, the 45 species of fish known to one of the author's Palauan informants? How many people know enough about seabirds as fish-finders? According to the author, to-day's American and Japanese skipjack fishermen with electronic equipment have scarcely improved on the Palauan's traditional technique.

Most of the information in this book of more than 200 pages has come from islanders, with its commendably jargon-free recording by Johannes, a marine biologist, now making their knowledge available to Pacific islanders everywhere. *Words of the Lagoon* proves, if such proof is still needed, that the traditional knowledge and experience of the 'primitive' peoples of the Pacific need to be taken heed of, that modern Western technology is not the beginning and end when the planners and advisers of governments in our part of the world do their stuff. As Johannes puts it, 'Traditional knowledge must be sought to complement scientists' meagre store of relevant biological information'.

Dr Johanne's book amply rewards the patience and hospitality of his Palauan hosts, but their real reward will only come if Pacific governments learn a lesson from it. — *Harry H. Jackman.*

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In Technology



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Renowned Pacific scholar Professor HARRY MAUDE here tells a story in which his historical knowledge and personal experience are inseparably intertwined. It is the story of the remarkable relationship between his wife HONOR, himself, and the old wedding ring which was used at all marriage ceremonies held on Pitcairn Island for the first four decades of its history . . .

The true story of the most romantic wedding ring in the world

Wedding rings, through the sentimental associations which grow around them — love, loyalty, trust, happiness — are usually the most precious personal possessions we own. I know mine has never been off my finger since the day when it was first put there 53 years ago, nor has my wife Honor's; and they symbolise for us the eventful but happy passage of our years together.

But our wedding rings are of interest only to ourselves, and it was not until we went to live on Pitcairn Island in 1940 that we read in Rosalind Young's history how the islanders had once possessed a ring unique of its kind: one with which everyone in the community had been married for the first four decades of Pitcairn history.

Belonging to Midshipman Edward Young, it was the only ring the nine mutineers possessed and, according to tradition, after their landing in 1790 Fletcher Christian had used a Church of England Prayer Book and this ring to marry each of them to their Tahitian consorts: himself to Mauatua; Young to Teraura; John Adams to Obuarei; Brown to Teatuhitea; McCoy to Teio; Martin to Tehuteatuaonoa; Mills to Vahineatua; Quintal to Tevarua, and Williams to Fahotu. Actually there were 15 marriages during the mutineer era, for Quintal and Williams lost their wives and married again, while Young and Adams married three times.

Even these were not the only weddings performed with this communal ring, for when Captain Beechey visited Pitcairn in 1825 in H.M.S. *Blossom* he found that all the Europeans had died by 1800 with the exception of John Adams, who had been converted — it was said through a dream — and was now bringing up the first

generation of island-born Pitcairners on the Bible and Prayer book, with such effect that their simplicity and piety, their unaffected friendliness and their anxiety to please captured the hearts of all who visited the island after Captain Folger's discovery of the little community in 1808. And we are told that when marrying them Adams was using 'a ring for such occasions, which has united every couple on the island since its first settlement'.

The ring, therefore, must have not only witnessed the wild scenes, the anarchy, conflicts and murders of the first decade, but also shared in the hopes and fears of these innocent children of Pitcairn's Golden Age, when placed on the fingers of Elizabeth Mills, Katherine and Sarah McCoy, Sarah Quintal, Dinah and Hannah Adams, as over the years they came of age

and fell in love with the island boys they had grown up with. The widowed Teraura, now called Susan, married Thursday October Christian, the first child to be born on the island; while Dorothy Young married John Buffett and Rachel Adams married John Evans, both men who had landed in 1823 to join the settlement.

Rachel alone wore 'a ring formed of the outer circle of a limpet shell', possibly because her father never really approved of her match. We are left, therefore, with 23 possible marriages performed with Edward Young's ring by the time of Beechey's visit, when the naval captain married him legally, at his earnest request, to his third wife Teio, or Mary, who had been blind and bed-ridden for several years.

At this point the historic ring disappeared. It is conjectured



that Mary kept it, for she was the first to be legally married, and, blind as she was, that she eventually lost it through fissures in the rough-hewn flooring of their house.

Soon after our arrival Robert Young lent us a small plot of land on the site of the Adams home and alongside their graves, so that Honor could grow vegetables for our small son. She had no sieve to make fine soil to cover her carrot seed but picked up handfuls of earth and rubbed them between the palms of her hands; and one evening just before sunset the



The handing over of the ring by Honor to David Buffett, president of the Norfolk Island legislative assembly.



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YESTERDAY

miracle happened: there, in her hand, covered with earth, lay a ring.

She took it home and washed it carefully, with some excitement, for she realised full well what it might be — though, to avoid what I thought would be inevitable disappointment, I had pronounced it to be a curtain ring.

Gradually the gold showed; then a crown and the letters G.R., which seemed to indicate that it had been made in the reign of one of the early Georges; and finally the word 'pure': so there was no doubt about what she had found, either in the islanders' minds or our own.

Honor said at once that the ring belonged to Pitcairn, but the community felt that as she had found it she should keep it. So she agreed to take it, not for herself or for sale but to ensure its preservation for all time. The island Magistrate, Andrew Young, and the owner of the land on which it was found, both signed certificates of authenticity concerning the discovery.

It was worn on Honor's finger for some years, leading R. W. Robson of *Pacific Islands Monthly* to write that I was 'the only man in civilisation who can claim that he has a wife who is married to a Pacific island. She bears upon her hand the wedding-ring in proof'. Later, from fear of loss, it was deposited on loan in the Auckland Museum.

For 40 years we wondered where the ring could best find a permanent home where it would be treasured for its associations. Pitcairn's prior claim gradually faded as the reduction of the population seemed to presage an eventual abandonment of the island — for the third time in its two-century history. In any case there was nowhere safe to put it there, and no one to see it now that shipping calls had fallen to a trickle.

Dismissing the large metropolitan museums we were finally left with Norfolk, where the entire Pitcairn population of 194 had settled in 1856, though 13 had eventually returned. But would the old families still



At top is John Adams's house and, above, Pitcairn's Adamstown, as pictured by Jimmy Cornell.

recognise its historical significance after 125 years of separation from their homeland?

We need not have worried for the Norfolk islanders were planning a museum and we received a warm invitation from the Hon David Buffett, president of the legislative assembly and the Museum Trust, to visit the island and see for ourselves. On our arrival the ring was given an enthusiastic welcome and the *Bounty* families proved not only as friendly and kind as their Pitcairn cousins but very interested and well versed in their history.

On May 3, 1982, at a ceremony at the legislative assembly committee rooms in the old Barracks on Quality Row at Kingston, chaired by David Buffett and attended by the administrator, the museum

trustee, the president of the historical society and representatives of all the old Pitcairn lineages, Christian, Adams, McCoy, Quintal, Buffett, Evans and Nobbs (only the Youngs were missing, for their male line on Norfolk had died out), the historic and now literally priceless *Bounty* wedding ring was handed over, mounted on velvet and in a frame setting out the story of its significance and finding, with the separately framed certificates.

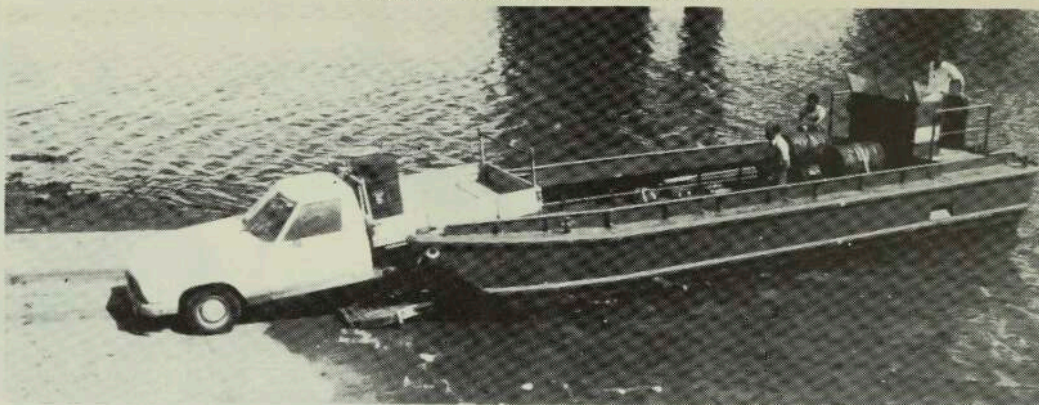
It was one of the most memorable meetings I have ever attended. As the *Norfolk Islander* remarked in its verbatim record 'the emotion of the moment could be sensed by all': a quiet pride, even nostalgia, as we spoke of their old home and the dramatic story of their past, and a feeling of togetherness that day as a

unique community. Perhaps they were pleased too that others should value this symbol of their common heritage and keep it in trust until it could be restored to them as a pledge that their unity, which was so marked a feature of Pitcairn history, would continue in their new heartland on Norfolk. Probably old 'Ma' Adams summed it up best when she remarked that 'there was plenty of feeling about'.

After the function was over I stole back to the empty room to say goodbye to what is surely the most romantic Wedding Ring in the world, which on my wife's finger had formed part of our own lives for so long, and I felt that it too was happy to be back among the descendants of the people to whom it had for so long been a token of love and fidelity.

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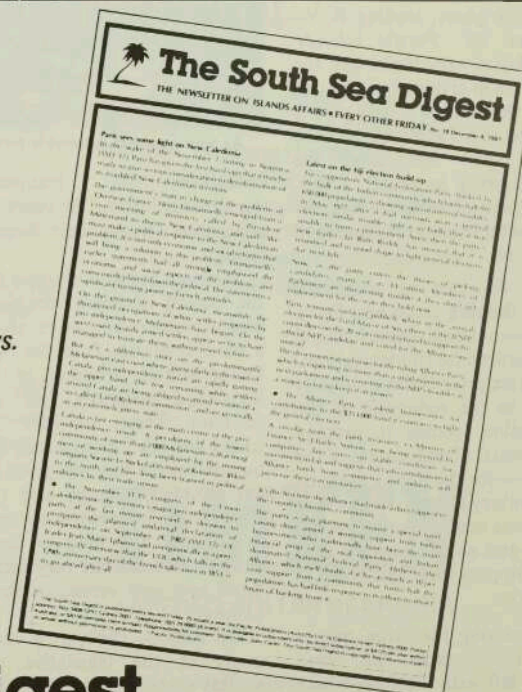
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In June, in his capacity as Leader of the Opposition in the National Parliament of Papua New Guinea, MICHAEL SOMARE was invited to give the keynote address at the opening of a major international convention in Sydney. Theme of the convention, organised by the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, was the development of the Pacific's resources. A slightly shortened version of Mr Somare's speech, which was notable for its often pungent presentation of the Pacific Islanders' viewpoint, appears below.

A meeting on 'Pacific Resources' hears a clear voice from the Islands

My intent is to speak to you of the position and interest of the Pacific Island nations, which of course includes my own Papua New Guinea.

In many ways PNG's relationship with Australia epitomises the wide range of experience the Pacific Island nations have had with the outside world over the last hundred years. At the beginning, when (thank goodness) we were finally discovered, our many cultures excited, surprised and fascinated a handful of explorers and others. From this exotic identity we then slipped into a more mundane one of providing the wherewithal to keep a dual economy running — only abruptly to swing to the sublimer end of the range to assume the role of Angels — Fuzzy Wuzzy ones, it is true — but nevertheless Angels. And now we are an independent country, still only seven years old, but back to a more mundane status again, with our feet very firmly on the ground...

We Pacific Islanders want to be full members of the market place, we do not want the role of colourful beggar. It is true that we have been accused of talking most about self-sufficiency when we have our hands open for aid. Unfortunately, aid must still be an element in our economies. But with outside help we can progressively diminish that dependence, and believe me that is as healthy for us as it is a saving for the aid countries.

PNG, for example, has in real terms cut down her annual untied grant from Australia by a half since our independence in 1975. The smaller Pacific Island nations without PNG's natural resources have a much tougher time of it — Western Samoa, for example, with its great dependence on copra exports — but a co-operative, not exploitive, approach to trade

and investment will help us through

Unfortunately, the hypocrisy we are accused of is sometimes as much evident in the people we deal with internationally. I can go to any small PNG island, surrounded by fish-filled waters, and the villagers are eating canned fish with their meal. The fish may be our fish, but they have been canned abroad. The boats that catch the fish, more often illegally than legally, are not our boats, and the fishermen manning the boats are not our men. We are lucky if our input into the whole process is a seaman swabbing the deck of one of the boats.

Yet the biggest culprits in such exploitation seem the loudest in making statements about technology transfer. I can tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that with all the promises PNG has received about technology transfer in the fishing industries, the most impressive we have managed to achieve so far, and it was only a temporary one,

was the capture of the *Danica*. Unfortunately our navy is smaller than America's, and the technology had to be returned.

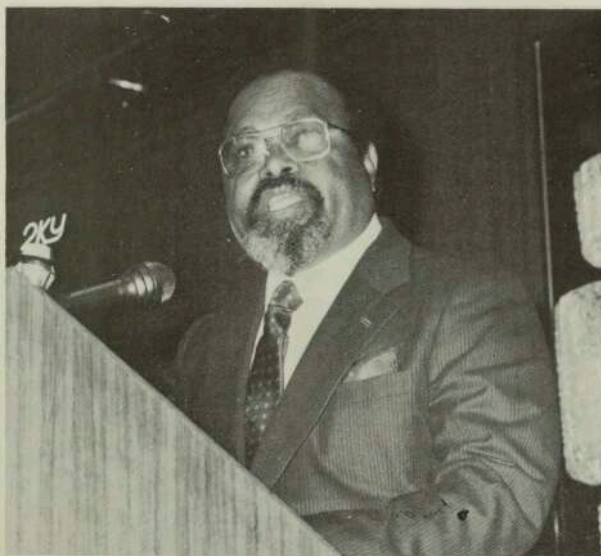
PNG is fortunate in possession of mineral resources, but there are other sides to the picture. Just the other day there was a photograph on the front page of our local newspaper of a large ship unloading modular house kits for erection at the Ok Tedi site. On the same page were headlines announcing the retrenchment of over 400 workers from two of our main timber companies. The reason: an insufficient domestic market. Our Forests Minister investigated the matter: according to him, when calling for tenders for house timbers, Ok Tedi officials had laid down unprecedented specifications, thus dissuading the domestic companies from even bothering to tender.

The economic situation, bad for everyone at the moment, is especially bad for the Island countries with their lack of



diversification and dependence on primary product exports. The islands stand in great need of increased external investment: they need the expertise and technology transfer to help them with import substitution, they would like to benefit from the rolling transfer of some of the intensive labour industries of their industrially advanced neighbours, and they would appreciate systems of tax credits by the latter to encourage investments. To attract trade-oriented investments and small-scale industries for domestic or pan-island consumption, most island governments offer, or can be persuaded to offer, tax incentives as well as secure investment climates...

Yet despite our needs, we do not seek external investment at all costs and with no qualification. Economic growth we have to look for and enable, but not as an end in itself. Perhaps we Pacific Islanders are naive about these matters, but it seems to us too often the accompaniment of growth elsewhere in the Third World is growing poverty, growing unemployment, growing disparity in distribution of benefits and wealth, and above all growing disenchantment of a nation's youth. We seek to maintain control over our future and destiny. We are interested in development, not envelopment. That means we seek training and demand participation in the enterprises established in our countries. Growth we want as a



'We do not want the role of colourful beggar' ... Mr Somare in Sydney.— Identity Studio picture.



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TRADEWINDS

means, a vehicle to remain under our control to plan society according to our priority of values, and not as the instrument of our subordination to the interests of others. We want external investment, and we seek to make the climate of investment as attractive as possible, but we want it as joint endeavour, mutually beneficial.

The ideas of development and self-sufficiency are for us inextricably intertwined. Surely, in its original biological context, the concept of development implies not simply growth, but maturity — that is, an individual's ability to make decisions for his own interests. So we need the technology, the training, and the investment.

Giving a man a can of fish to feed his family is aid, teaching a man how to fish and how to seal that fish in a can is development.

Of course when we talk of self-sufficiency we are not contemplating some kind of Cambodian experiment. We are looking to interdependence. Not autarky, but the balanced interdependence of the solidarity of common interests.

That elusive concept, 'The Pacific Way of Life', has sometimes been held up by outsiders as a barrier to the progress of the Pacific Islands. Some Islanders themselves are at fault here for the mystique they have built up around the notion, the almost hallowed terms in which they speak of this 'Pacific Way', as though it represented some tradition-bound ossified system of behaviour.

I think it is about time this kind of mysticism was swept away. Our traditional cultures have always held the potentiality of change, and we have changed in the past and we continue to seek further change. Our preoccupation with a 'Pacific Way of Life' is simply a concern that we retain control over the direction of that change, perpetuating some values though we may be obliged to cast away others. We are back, in other words, with the determination of Pacific Islanders to retain as much autonomy as they can over the destiny of their own countries.

With those brief reflections on the Pacific Way of Life, and

especially with the reference to autonomy, I have opened my way to a discussion of the implications of a much wider Pacific community. I speak still as a Pacific Islander rather than as Pacific Man, the spokesman of some future pan-Pacific race. I speak from the perspective of the Islander rather than from the heights of a much broader point of view, because I feel compelled to. Because the very economic and political insignificance of the Islands in this new context being mooted carries enormous significance for their future. Remember, ladies and gentlemen, most of you are on the Rim deciding whether to plunge in. We are in the Basin which is surrounded by that Rim and we are watching with some apprehension.

Perhaps, first of all — and what seems at first sight a simple exercise — we should decide the reference for 'Pacific countries'. It is not the man in the street's idea, which is most likely to be the Islands, as clearly our 'Pacific Way of Life' has no relevance to the bustling millions of Sydney, Seoul, Tokyo and Singapore. What we do find is different people drawing up different lists of the countries of the 'Rim' or the 'Basin', and making their own different omissions. The Pacific coast Latin American countries may be left out, China is rarely in and Russia never. The common building blocks are the five advanced industrial nations, ASEAN, and the other newly industrialising countries. The Pacific Islands commonly make the end of lists as a kind of afterthought. Clearly principles other than geographical position will determine the membership of any future Pacific Community: those principles need to be spelled out loud and clear as a preamble to the formation of any such community.

Let me now return to our apprehensions in the Islands. If I give you some figures I think it will help you to understand. The total population of the countries on the 'Rim', including China but excluding Russia, is over 1830 million. Compare to this the population of the 21 Pacific Island countries which amounts to a mere five million in all —

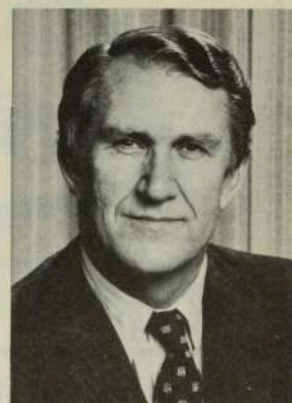
topped even by the population of Hong Kong on its own. Of that five million, moreover, PNG's contribution is three million. The total land area of the Islands is 550,000 square kilometres (of which 70 per cent is PNG). If, however, we add sea territories to the land, we find the figure rises to over 30 million square kilometres. Those 30 million square kilometres are not just sea, they include the areas of rich resources in the water and on the seabed of the easily accessible continental shelves around the Islands.

The picture is then of a small and poor people divided into more than twenty nations possessed of large and potentially rich resources in the sea of food and minerals, surrounded by two thousand million people of industrialised and industrialising nations.

All the more reason, you might say, to hop into the friendly embrace of a Pacific Community as quickly as possible. All the more reason, I say, to be clear about the interests, motivations, and intended actions and policies of those countries canvassing for a Pacific Community, and to be aware of what the functions and powers of that Community will be.

Again, I am being quite frank here. The Pacific Island nations pull very little weight in the political circles of the world, and their leaders have to make the most of whatever international forums are opened to them. I have been given my opportunity to speak here, and you must bear with me if I seek to make the most of it for the sake of my own and sister Pacific Island countries' interests.

The concept of a Pacific Community is, of course, not new, and I think back in 1978 Mr Fraser was already giving support to serious examination of the idea. It has also been baptised with a large and confusing number of names, which itself suggests there has been some reluctance on the part of governments in the past to take the initiative from officials and academics in pushing for the creation of the Community. We have run the full course of



Malcolm Fraser ... 'already giving support to serious examination of the idea' — concept of a Pacific Community. — Australian Information Service picture.

Pacific Basins, Pacific Rims, Pacific Forums, Pacific Associations, even at the Bali conference last year a suggested Pacific/Asia Commission for Increasing and Facilitating Inter-regional Co-operation — the acronym of which — you can work it out — is PACIFIC.

The most recent call for setting up a Pacific Community was just a couple of weeks ago when the Korean President, Mr Chin Doo Hwan, called for a summit meeting of Pacific nations to discuss necessary steps for its formation. And I note that the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, was quoted as describing this call as an 'interesting and constructive proposal'. There does then appear to be a firming of purpose by some Pacific country governments, though notably not Japan or the USA, to set the matter in motion.

What is the nature of the Community we are being asked to strive for? The lack of consensus here seems also to reflect the wide range of titles with which the concept has been labelled. At the risk of over-simplification that is always attendant on categorisation, let me state the three major models — in fact gradations — that I see.

There is what I would call a true Community, with a functional integration of economic and financial policies on the lines of the European Economic Community. This would presumably also exert pressures, and therefore strains, for a

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common front in political matters.

There is secondly a looser agglomeration, an association much more of the order of an Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development than an EEC, with fewer pressures for a fine functional integration of policies, but with overall agreement to establish common strategies for a regional co-operation that will foster the economic development of the Pacific for the benefit of all — or rather of the member nations.

Finally there is a forum type of body providing for consultation and co-ordination of views, rather than of policies as such. This is more akin to an ASEAN structure, though ASEAN, perhaps because it is fairly compact and localised, is certainly a well developed version of it.

These three models are not mutually exclusive possibilities. Indeed if progress is to be made towards some alignment of policies for the more effective development of the Pacific, then I would strongly favour commencing with the least integrated version, a forum type of body, with clear objectives of a gradual institutionalisation of co-operation.

Certainly there seems little point in attempting to start at the other end. Mr Fraser's recent publicised comments show him to be but the latest of several Pacific leaders who have questioned the feasibility of setting up in the near future a Pacific economic community of the EEC type. Perhaps I am being too much of a Melanesian, but it seems to me that a continuing and increasing co-operation between Pacific nations stands a far better chance of success if we start with finding out what we agree upon and working from that foundation, rather than setting the stage for confrontations over what we disagree about, or, more importantly perhaps, over what we are not yet sure about.

A forum type of body, moreover, could be given a greater chance of success and of evolution into a more integrated association, by a two-tier system with forums also operating at a sub-regional level. During the

forum stage it would be at the sub-regions that the dynamics of higher levels of integration would become most apparent.

Such a system would be fairly easy to set up since there are a considerable number of sub-regional international bodies already in existence. As far as the Southwest Pacific is concerned, at any rate, I would hope this would be used as an opportunity to reduce and rationalise all such bodies and agreements within a single framework.

This, furthermore, would constitute an excellent step forward in the rationalisation of development within the Pacific Islands themselves. Our small-scale industries, for example, would be made more viable by the creation of an expanding market through non-duplication, and by more appropriate transport and communication systems. This would certainly require a more effective co-ordination and implementation of our aid and development strategies than has been evident up to now.

These kinds of ideas, I am sure, will be receiving concerted attention in the task force sessions and I await with great interest, and optimism, the results of your labours.

But you are the architects. And unfortunately architects, while noted for producing immaculate blueprints and elegant structures, too often forget that people have to live within their walls. Co-operation, ladies and gentlemen, is the name of the game.

For us mini-states, as we are sometimes condescendingly called, there are big brothers and bigger brothers. In the Southwest Pacific our particular big brother is Australia — an enlightened big brother, I might add, though sometimes patronising and sometimes insensitive, but one we seek to understand and trust and whose friendship and help we greatly value.

But if we take the entire Pacific as our arena, there are other big brothers growing up rapidly in Southeast Asia. To the Northeast and East, there are highly active giants, Japan and America, with the world's

largest economies. And there are giants, threatening and unfathomable, Russia and China, to the North.

In being invited into such a community of these advanced industrialised and industrialising countries of the Pacific Rim, I sometimes cannot help wondering whether, in the language of *The Godfather*, we are not being made an offer we can't refuse. We certainly cannot afford to be left out of co-operation because we are small enough to be ignored if we don't co-operate.

So we 'mini-states' have to give hard thought to how real are these concepts of co-operative endeavours. You cannot blame us for our suspicions, for some of our experiences, with, for example, aggressive marauding foreign fishing fleets, threats to dump nuclear wastes in our waters, nuclear bomb testing, and widespread transfer-pricing by multinational corporations, hardly put our fears to rest. So while we welcome Pacific co-operation and being part of it, we also wonder whether some of our big colleagues in the Community-to-be are not simply girding themselves up for a 21st-century 'Scramble for the Pacific' — in this case for maritime resources not land.

Nor should you forget that, traditionally, weak countries surrounded by powerful ones survive by playing their big neighbours off against each other. Poland is not the only country in the past to have disappeared through lack of finesse in such a strategy.

We could argue that the 30 million square kilometres of Pacific Ocean and seabed resources to which we Pacific Island nations possess an undeniable right are more likely to be successfully denied us by the industrial nations in co-operation for a carve-up, than if they were squabbling amongst themselves and endeavouring to utilise our friendship and interests to boost the ethical content of their own stands.

That I agree, ladies and gentlemen, is a fairly frank statement of one position we could take. But I do have a responsibility to act in the interests of a younger gener-

ation of Islands people who will seek to reap their heritage when, for example, the state of Fiji is 40 years old, not 12, and when PNG is 27 years old and not 7.

I am not being unrealistic — I do fully recognise that co-operation does *not* mean sacrificing self-interest. But it does mean stating your self-interest so that fair accommodation and compromise can be made between those who are co-operating.

We have a fine relationship with Australia — though we want a better one. We look to her leadership in many areas. But Australia too has her big brother — America. Not that Australia is always ready to dance to America's tune, as for example in the public support the Australian Government gave PNG over the *Danica* affair.

Yet we are not blind to the fact that Australia's wider economic and strategic interests are served by identifying with much of America's policy. We therefore become worried when, in the context of a call for a Pacific Community of Nations, we read such a document as that proposing an Organisation for Pacific Trade and Development, or OPTAD.

This document was co-authored by an Australian professor under contract to the US committee on foreign relations. The OPTAD proposal was endorsed in the official Crawford-Okita report — *Australia, Japan and Western Pacific Economic Relations* — presented to the Australian and Japanese Governments.

What are we mini-states to make of such statements as the following?

'If such an organisation develops, the United States has a strong interest in playing a leading role in specifying the purpose and shape of any new regional economic association in order that it encompasses US economic and political interests in the future of the region and is consistent with American global economic commitments and responsibilities.'

And again: 'The conclusion is that there may well be considerable merit in these proposals from the viewpoint of advancing

United States global economic interests and responsibilities and political-military interest in Asia. The general shape of the new regional economic organisation is defined more carefully with those objectives in mind.'

These I assure you are only representative of numerous other like statements of US self-interest.

As I have said, self-interest must be a recognised motivation in co-operation. But if a 'Community of the Pacific' is to

be brought into being, are such self-interests to be made fully evident? Or are we Pacific Islands states simply to receive an offer we can't refuse? When all the artificial cream of rhetoric, conferences and cocktails in coconuts is removed, what we want to know is:

1. Will there be any cake; and, 2. If there is, how is the cake to be divided up?

The realities of co-operation lie not in designing such a cake, but in determining the mixture and the share-out...

OZ, NZ goods into Europe via Islands?

Australian and New Zealand manufacturers can win access to markets in the European Economic Community by means of tripartite joint-venture industries established in certain Pacific Island countries. It may also be possible to attract European countries to invest in Island countries for the purpose of obtaining markets in Australia and New Zealand.

The Centre for Industrial Development in Brussels, Belgium, an agency of the EEC, exists to assist potential industrial enterprises in the Pacific Islands.

Companies in Australia and New Zealand may find that the expansion of their product ranges is discouraged by such factors as the smallness of their local market, lack of technical expertise and high start-up costs. Many will also have products they would like to export to Europe but for such barriers as trade quotas, import duties or possibly high labour costs.

The Lomé Convention between the EEC and eight Pacific Island countries may solve some of these problems. All goods manufactured in Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga, Tuvalu and Western Samoa having a minimum of 50 per cent of their value added locally can be exported to Europe duty-free.

As agreements between Australia and New Zealand and these Island states also permit

unrestricted or lightly restricted imports into Australia and New Zealand, it may now be possible to attract European companies to invest in the Islands to complement the production of Australian and New Zealand manufacturers on a joint-venture basis.

With sufficient information, CID will help in finding interesting European partners for tripartite joint ventures in the Pacific.

The South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC) and other organisations in the Islands may try to identify local partners.

Interested industrialists should write directly to CID, with a copy to SPEC, outlining the type of products they are prepared to manufacture in the Islands for export to Europe, and outlining products of European origin they would be prepared to import into Australia or New Zealand to complement their sales.

Adresses: Centre for Industrial Development, Rue de l'Industrie 28, B 1040 Brussels, Belgium. Tel. (02) 513 41 00. Telex CDI 61427.

South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation, GPO Box 856, Suva, Fiji. Tel 312-600, Telex 2229 — SPECSUVA FJ.

South Pacific Trade Commission, 9th Floor, PNG House, 225 Clarence Street, Sydney 2000. Tel. 290 2833, 90 2713, Telex AA70342. — *South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation.*

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Oz rag trader goes to Fiji

Givoni (Australia) Pty Ltd, of Melbourne, one of Australia's largest garment makers, has signed an agreement for the production by a Fiji company, Lotus Garments Ltd, of 20 000 dresses and housegowns for the Australian market.

It is the first deal under which an Australian garment manufacturer has placed offshore orders in Fiji to take advantage of tariff concessions allowed to Fiji by Australia under the SPARTECA trade agreement. A Givoni spokesman said cheaper labour costs in Fiji would permit Givoni compete with Asian-made garments being sold in Australia.

The garments would be delivered by December, with Givoni supplying materials. There would be follow-up orders if the pilot order was successful.

Padam Lala, managing director of Lotus Garments, said the company was negotiating similar deals with three other Australian companies, and was planning a major expansion of its factory. — *Robert Keith-Reid in Suva.*

Tuvalu checks shopping list

Tuvalu has been looking at the prices of goods in New Zealand compared to prices charged for the same items in Australia. David Kirton, manager of the Tuvalu Business Development Advisory Bureau, who represented Tuvalu at the 1982 New Zealand Exporters' Fair in Auckland, reported that New

Zealand prices seemed to be lower than Australian. Tuvalu is seriously considering extending its New Zealand shopping list to the detriment of Australian exporters, especially as there is a possibility of a direct shipping service from Auckland to Funafuti.

Safety seminar in Vanuatu

A seminar on safety at work and in the home was held in Port-Vila in June. Opening the conference Vanuatu's Minister for Home Affairs Fred Timakata said it was only in recent years that many South Pacific countries had begun to set up industries, and they were only now realising the need for adequate precautions against accidental injuries, maimings and even fatalities at work and in the home. Taking part in the seminar were representatives of Vanuatu, Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Western Samoa.

10 in Tourism Council

Ten Pacific Island countries have joined to form the Tourism Council of the South Pacific. The new body, to be headquartered in Pago Pago, American Samoa, replaces the Tourism Council of Polynesia. Malakai Gucake, general manager of the Fiji Visitors Bureau, has been appointed the new council's president. High among the council's priorities, according to Mr Gucake, will be exertion of pressure in the appropriate places for improved

air services to, and within, the South Pacific. Countries and territories making up the council are: American Samoa, Western Samoa, Papua New Guinea, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Tonga, Niue, Fiji, Vanuatu and the Cook Islands.

Big cocoa plan for Malakula

A 1700-hectare site on Vanuatu's island of Malakula has been set aside for a major cocoa project funded by the Commonwealth Development Corporation. The corporation's Suva office says the project will allow for involvement by local landowners. Work on preparation of the site is to begin immediately, and planting expected to start by mid-1983.

Air Pacific to fly the coop?

The chairman of Fiji's Tourism Convention Mr Vunibobo urged Air Pacific to fly to destinations beyond the Pacific region. He told the convention in June that unless Fiji's airline gained landing rights beyond Australia and New Zealand, its tourist industry could become a victim of over-flights. Acquisition of new destinations would enable the Fiji Visitors Bureau to tap new tourist markets.

Industry estate for Lautoka

A drive to boost exports is an important part of Fiji's strategy for economic growth.

Sugar still accounts for over two-thirds of export earnings, and its growth prospects are

good. Timber and canned tuna are also fast becoming significant resource-based exports.

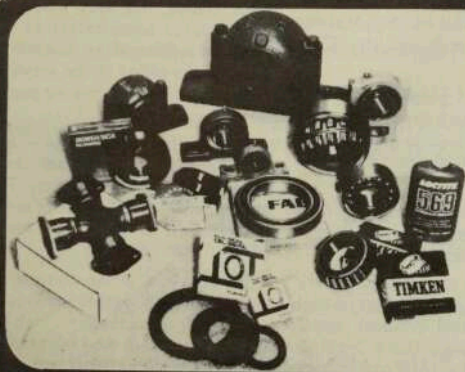
But the Fiji Government, in its efforts to diversify exports and also broaden the country's manufacturing base, has announced plans to develop a 60-hectare industrial estate just outside Lautoka — main port on the western side of Viti Levu — specifically for export-oriented industries.

Fiji's Economic Development Board (EDB) has engaged an Adelaide-based consulting firm, Pak-Poy and Kneebone, through the Australian Government's Development Import Grants Scheme (DIGS), to study the selected site and identify industries likely to be attracted to it. The firm will make recommendations for the development of the estate, with cost and revenue projections.

Fiji's existing system of export incentives will be reviewed and detailed recommendations made to make it more effective. — *From a Special Correspondent.*

Imports fiddle in Apla?

Private firms in Western Samoa have been importing millions of dollars worth of goods without the required government permission. Two firms, with import allocations of \$WS1.2 million dollars for 1981, are said to have imported \$1.5 million dollars worth of goods in the last quarter of the year alone. It is reported that there could be prosecutions following completion of a Treasury inquiry.



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A calendar of yacht racing for 1983-84

The Cruising Yacht Club of Australia has released a calendar of yacht racing for 1983-84. Events listed are:

- **Seventh Club Med Australia-New Caledonia Race.** Starting May 21, 1983, from Sydney, May 23 from Brisbane. The race is of 1080 and 720 nautical miles respectively.

- **Second Burns Philp South Pacific Maxi Championship, incorporating Cock o' The World Trophy Race.** Starting December 14, 1983. Open to yachts between 45' and 70' IOR.

- **Southern Cross Cup Series, commencing December 16, 1983, concluding with the 39th Sydney-Hobart Yacht Race.** This classic race is of 630 nautical miles.

- **The 1984 Inaugural Burns Philp Australia-Vanuatu Race.** Starting May 26, 1984, from Sydney, May 27 from Brisbane. In the CYC's opinion, this will become the race of the future in the Pacific. Course: Sydney (Brisbane), Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, Anatom, Port Vila. The race is of 1480 nautical miles. IOR Division, Arbitrary Division, Cruising Section.



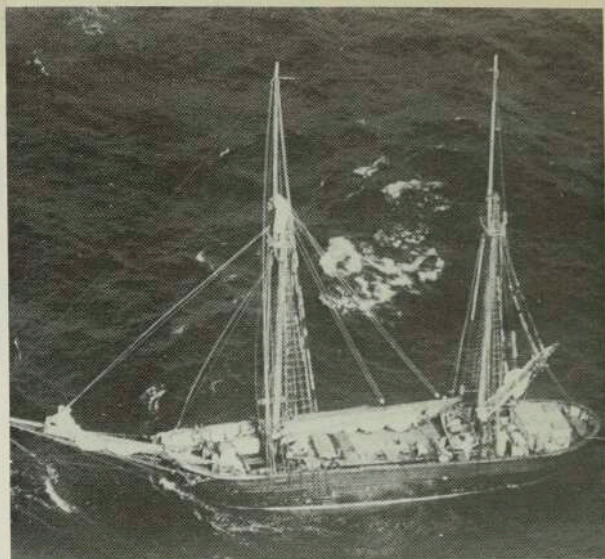
YACHTS

BOBBY TURUA reports from Rarotonga, Cook Islands:

• **EL PUMA EIXERIT.** 'After we leave the South Pacific we're not quite sure where we'll anchor next. We'll go as the wind takes us.'

Those were the words of Señor Kiku Cusi, of the 11-metre *El Puma Eixerit* (pronounced Ahsherit) which came into Avatiu harbour in July.

Señor Kiku Cusi, who is sailing with his wife, a Barcelona-based national television personality and journalist, Señora Jeronia Vidal, is a journalist himself, who works in Spain for Barcelona's *Mundo Diario* (Diary of the World) newspaper. He also writes for a weekly seafarer-type magazine called *Yatey-Motonautica*.



The 27-metre two-master *Klaraborg*, claimed to have been the world's oldest sailing ship still in service, sank while cruising off the Australian coast on July 14. The ship's Swedish owner-skipper, Ove Linner, and the nine crew members were not injured when the ship went down northwest of Fremantle WA following bilge pump failure. Although the ship was in the Indian Ocean when it was lost, it had become widely known in Pacific ports since its restoration by Mr Linner. After his rescue Mr Linner told newsmen 'I broke down and cried as she went down'.

Señora Vidal in her television work conducts interviews for a weekly current affairs programme, as well as presenting a women's programme.

Both speak very little English. But as Señor Cusi explained 'We learn as we sail from port to port.'

Señora Vidal added that she has been able to improve her French while in New Caledonia and other French ports.

The couple left home, Catalonia, 20 months ago.

They crossed the North Atlantic passing through the Caribbean and Panama Canal, to drop anchor at their first Pacific port, the Galapagos Islands.

From there it was on to the Marquesas, the Tuamotus, Tahiti, Moorea the Leeward Islands, and now Rarotonga.

While in Rarotonga Señor Cusi and Señora Vidal will be gathering cultural materials on the Cook Islands.

They also propose to visit Aitutaki but will first ensure that they have adequate information regarding the boat channel and safe anchorage.

From the Cook Islands they hope to move to Tonga, Western Samoa, Wallis, Fiji, and Australia.

On return to Catalonia they prepare to travel via the Suez Canal providing present political upsets have calmed down. If not, 'we'll go via South Africa'. — *Cook Islands News*.

Women crew shine in Sydney-Suva race

The picture of the crew of ocean racing yachts as bearded, broad-shouldered, hairy-chested, bare-footed, sunburnt sailors clad in torn shorts and old T-shirts was certainly dispelled in this year's fourth KB Sydney Suva yacht race.

Nor did they come ashore and drink huge quantities of dark rum or beer — well, not that much.

In fact, many of the crews came ashore at Royal Suva Yacht Club in June, clean-shaven, neatly dressed in white shorts, monogrammed shirts and sailing shoes.

Of course, this may well have been due to some extent to the influence of the large number of women who sailed in the crews of both the racing and cruising yachts in this year's race.

Nor did they sail as cooks — one was the owner/skipper, and there were two women navigators. The others pulled their weight in every job expected of male crew members.

Women were in the crews of at least seven of the yachts and in each case their seamanship brought strong praise from their fellow male sailors when they arrived in Fiji. — *The Fiji Times*.

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SHIPPING SERVICES

SHIPPING

Should any shipping company wish to have its services — cargo and passenger — included in these listings they should contact PIM.

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 (232-1011), Dalgely Shipping, 460 Bourke Street, Melbourne (616-6700), Burns Philp (SS) Co Ltd, Suva and Lautoka.

Sofrana-Unilines (Fiji Express Line) operates to Suva and Lautoka every two weeks from the main ports on the east coast of Australia and monthly to Lautoka from Melbourne and Sydney.

Details from Sofrana-Unilines, 19 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);

Carpenters Shipping, 100 Thomson St, Suva, Fiji (312 244), Tlx 2199 FJ.

AUSTRALIA - SAMOAS - TONGA

Warner Pacific Lines operates a regular cargo service from Sydney to Nukualofa, Pago Pago, Apia and Asau.

Details from Hetherington Westfarmers Shipping Agency, 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney, (27-1671).

AUSTRALIA - NEW CALEDONIA - FIJI - SAMOAS - TONGA

Pacific Forum Line operates a fully containerised service (Gen/Reefer) from Sydney to Noumea, Lautoka, Suva, Apia, Pago Pago and Nukualofa.

Details from Pacific Forum Line, Sydney, Union Bulkships, Sydney and Melbourne; SATO, Noumea; Australian National Line, Brisbane; Burns Philp (SS) Co, Lautoka, Suva and Apia; Union Co, Nukualofa; Polynesia Shipping Services, Pago Pago or Pacific Forum Line Head Office, Apia.

AUSTRALIA - LORD HOWE IS - NORFOLK IS

Compagnie des Chargeurs Caledoniens operates four-weekly cargo service Sydney - Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island.

Details: Hetherington Westfarmers Shipping Agency, 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671).

AUSTRALIA - KIRIBATI

Karlander operates a 5/6 weekly service from Melbourne and Sydney to Kiribati (Tarawa).

Details: Karlander (Aust) Pty Ltd, 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (232-1011).

AUSTRALIA - NAURU - KIRIBATI

Nauru Pacific Line operates regular cargo/passenger service from Melbourne to Nauru and Tarawa.

Details: Nauru Corporation (Vic) Inc (Shipping Division), Nauru House, 80

Collins Street, Melbourne (653-5709), Nedlloyd Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (2-0522).

AUSTRALIA - NEW CALEDONIA (AND/OR) VANUATU

Sofrana-Unilines ships serve Noumea every two weeks from the main ports along the east Australian coast.

Details from Sofrana-Unilines, 19 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-9851), 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 Westfarmers Shipping Agency, 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671).

Compagnie Generale Maritime operates a monthly service from Sydney to Noumea, Port Vila and Santo, for containerised and break bulk cargo.

Details: Compagnie Generale Maritime, 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (231-3700).

AUSTRALIA - NZ - FIJI - HAWAII - US

P & O liners call at Auckland, Suva, Pago Pago and Honolulu 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 - VANUATU - NOUMEA - SOLOMONS - SAMOAS - TAHITI - SOUTH EAST ASIA - JAPAN

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).

AUSTRALIA - NZ - FIJI - TONGA - VANUATU - NOUMEA - SOLOMONS - SAMOAS - TAHITI

P & O liners call at Auckland, Bay of Islands, Honiara, Lautoka, Noumea, Nukualofa, 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).

Pacific Forum Line operates containerised and general cargo service from Australia and NZ to Fiji, Apia, Pago Pago, Tonga and other South Pacific ports.

Details from Polynesia Shipping Services Inc, PO Box 1478, Pago Pago 96799.

AUSTRALIA - NEW ZEALAND - PACIFIC ISLANDS - SOUTH EAST ASIA - CHINA

Minghua Cruises operates regular cruise services from Sydney to Hawaii and most Pacific ports, with several cruises to South East Asia, including Japan, China and Hong Kong.

Details: Minghua Cruises, 7 Bridge Street, Sydney, NSW 2000, Burns Philp Travel offices in Melbourne (62-0151), Brisbane (31-0391), Darwin (81-2871), Auckland NZ (31544), National Bank Travel in Adelaide (51-0321) and Perth (320-9365).

AUSTRALIA - MICRONESIA

Nauru Pacific Line operates a regular container service from Melbourne to Majuro, Kosrae, Ponape, Truk, Guam and Saipan.

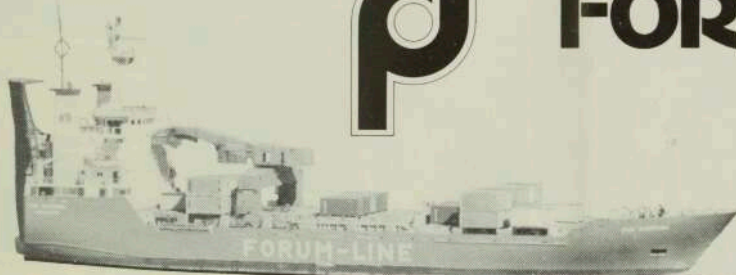
Details: Nauru Corporation (Vic) Inc (Shipping Division), Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne, (653-5709), Nedlloyd Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (2-0522).

AUSTRALIA - TUVALU

Karlander operates a three monthly



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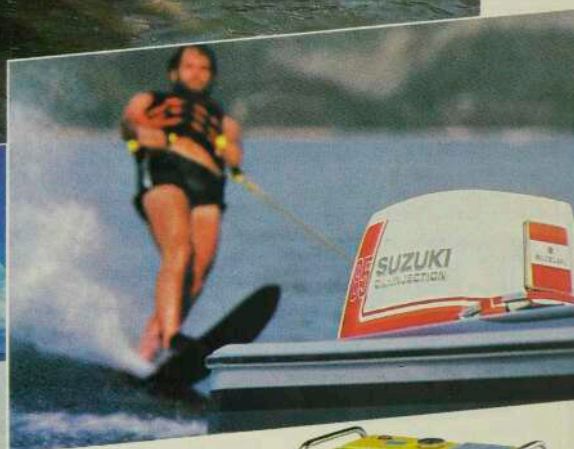
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• YAP AMBROSE • KOROR BECHESRRAK T. COMPANY PHONE: 338 • TRUK KIOMASA STORE PHONE: 470

service from Sydney and Melbourne to Tuvalu (Funafuti).

Details from Karlander (Aust) Pty Ltd, 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (232-1011).

AUSTRALIA - PNG

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 (232-1011), Dalgety Shipping, 460 Bourke Street, Melbourne (616-6700).

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.

Details from Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd, 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (2-0547) and InterOcean Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (2-0522).

New Guinea Express Lines operates a fortnightly container service from Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane to Port Moresby, Lae, Alotau, Rabaul, Honiara.

Details from New Guinea Express Lines, PO Box R73, Royal Exchange, Sydney (241-3991) MacArthur Shipping Agency Co, 39 Creek Street, Brisbane (229-3777), New Guinea Express Lines, 327 Collins Street, Melbourne (61-3053), Niugini Express Lines, Port Moresby (21-4572), Lae (42-1536), Rabaul (92-2911), Alotau Stevedoring & Transport, Alotau (61-1318) and Island Co-operative Shipping Federation, Honiara (808).

Sofrana-Unilines (PNG Line) operates a monthly service to Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul, Kieta, Honiara from main ports on the east coast of Australia.

Details from Sofrana-Unilines, 19 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-9851), 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).

AUSTRALIA - TAHITI

Compagnie Generale Maritime operates a monthly service from Sydney to Papeete for containerised and break-bulk cargo.

Details Compagnie Generale Maritime, 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (231-3700).

AUSTRALIA - TAHITI - US

Karlander operates a monthly cargo service from Melbourne and Sydney to Papeete, US west coast.

Details: Karlander (Aust) Pty Ltd, 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (232-1011).

AUSTRALIA - W. SAMOA

Compagnie Generale Maritime operates a monthly service from Sydney to Apia.

Details Compagnie Generale Maritime, 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (231-3700).

AUSTRALIA - NZ - TAHITI - CHILE

Kapal Pacifico (KP) Pty Ltd offers a bi-monthly service from Geelong, East Australia to New Zealand ports Tauranga and Whangarei, Papeete and ports on the west coast of South America.

Details: Kapal Pacifico (KP) Pty Ltd, 4th Floor, 36 York Street, Sydney (233-8515) Tlx 71875; Beaufort Shipping Agency Co, 2 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (239-1022); Universal Shipping Agency, 85 Fort Street, Auckland, NZ (30-930) Tlx 21517; I B Taylor Y Cia Ltd in Chile.

FAR EAST - FIJI - NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Unit Express (NZUE) operates a monthly palletised cargo service from Manila, Keelung, Kaoshiung and Hong Kong to Lautoka, Suva and thence to NZ.

Details from Carpenters Shipping, 100 Thomson Street, Suva (312-244).

Tlx FJ2199, Burns Philp, Suva (311-777), P & O S.N. Co, Wellington (736-477) or Nedlloyd Swire Pty Ltd, Sydney (20-522).

Nedlloyd operates bi-weekly cargo service with four ships from Surabaya, Jakarta, Bangkok, Port Kelang and Singapore to Suva and NZ ports.

Details from Nedlloyd (Aust) Pty Ltd, 8 Spring St, Sydney (27 3801), Burns Philp (SS) Co Ltd, Suva and Lautoka.

FAR EAST - MID-S. PACIFIC

China Navigation's New Guinea Pacific Line operates a regular container service from Hong Kong, Taiwan, Manila, Port Kelang and Singapore to Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul and Honiara monthly and to Wewak, Madang and Kieta every three months. Cargo from the same Far Eastern ports to the South Pacific ports of Noumea, Santo, Vila, Papeete, Pago Pago, Apia, Rarotonga and Tarawa will be shipped via Japan on the monthly Bali Hai service.

Details from Steamships Trading Co., Port Moresby (21-2000).

Kyowa Shipping Ltd, operates monthly services from Japan to Guam, Saipan, Solomons, New Caledonia, Fiji, Western and American Samoa, Tahiti, Cook Is., Tonga and Vanuatu.

Details: Hetherington Westfarmers Shipping Agency, 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671); Carpenters Shipping, Suva (312-244). Tlx FJ2199.

JAPAN - FIJI - NEW ZEALAND

Kyowa Shipping Co Ltd operates a monthly service from main ports of Japan to Suva and Lautoka and thence to island ports and NZ.

Details from Carpenters Shipping, 100 Thompson St, Suva (312-244), Tlx FJ2199.

JAPAN - MICRONESIA

The NYK Shipping Line operates a monthly cargo service from Japan to Micronesia, calling at Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, Saipan, Guam, Truk, Ponape and Majuro, returning via Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama.

Details from Burns, Philp & Co Ltd, 7 Bridge Street, Sydney (2-0547).

JAPAN - PNG

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines operates a monthly service from main ports Japan and Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Kieta and Kimbe.

Details from Robert-Laurie (PNG) Pty Ltd, Port Moresby (21-2466/21-1898).

NEW CALEDONIA - 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 NM046; Carpenters Shipping, 100 Thomson St., Suva (312-244), Tlx FJ2199.

PNG - INTER - MAINPORT

Papua New Guinea Line offers scheduled 10/20-day coastal liner services linking all PNG major ports with containerisation, reefer, heavy lift and transhipment facilities.

Details from PNG Line, Box 543, Port Moresby, PNG, (21-1174), Tlx 22269.

PNG - UK/CONTINENT

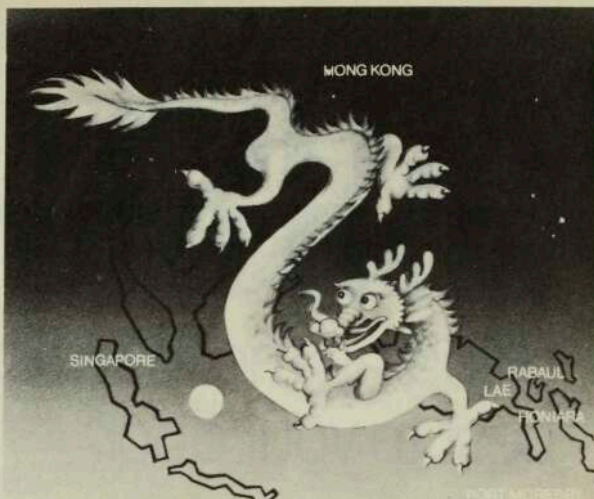
The Bank Line operates regular cargo service from Port Moresby, Oro Bay, Kieta, Rabaul, Kimbe, Madang and Lae to Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Le Havre.

Details from The Bank Line (A'asia) Pty Ltd, 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2041); Burns Philp (PNG) Ltd, PNG ports.

SOLOMONS - UK/CONTINENT

The Bank Line operates regular cargo service from Honiara to Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Le Havre.

Details from The Bank Line (A'asia) Pty Ltd, 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2041); Tradco Shipping (588).



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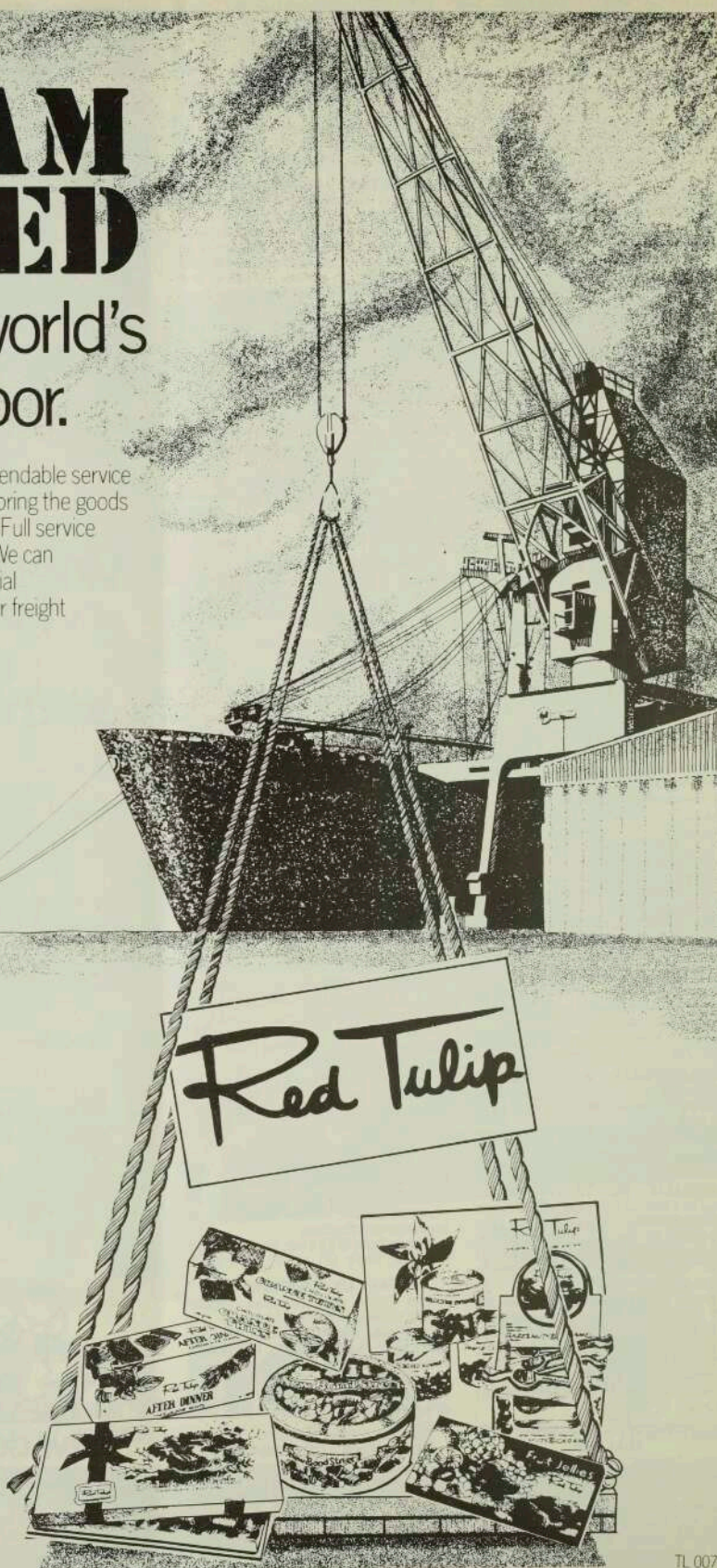
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NZ - COOK IS - NIUE - TAHITI

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 (77-210), Waterfront Commission, PO Box 61, Rarotonga; Cook Islands, Niue Govt Offices, Niue Island Compagnie Maritime Polynesienne, B'P 368, Papeete, Tahiti.

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); M.V. Fijian Shipping Agencies Ltd, Private Bag, Suva, Fiji (31-1056).

Pacific Line with one ship operates fortnightly ro-ro cargo service New Zealand, Lautoka, Suva.

Details: Sofrana Unilines, 18 Customs Street, Auckland (773-279) PO Box 3614, Telex: NZ2313; Carpenters Shipping, 100 Thomson Street, Suva (312244), Tlx. 2199 FJ.

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-JS-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). Tlx. FJ2168 Burship.

NZ - FIJI - SAMOAS - TONGA

Pacific Forum Line operates a fully containerised three-weekly service Gen/Reefer from Auckland to Lautoka, Suva, Apia, Pago Pago and Nuku'alofa.

Details from Pacific Forum Line, Auckland; Union Co, Auckland, Lautoka, Suva, Apia and Nuku'alofa; Polynesia Shipping Services, Pago Pago or Pacific Forum Line Head Office, Apia.

NZ - TONGA - SAMOAS

Warner Pacific Line operates a regular cargo service from Timaru, Onihunga and Westport to Nuku'alofa, Vavau and Apia with regular calls to Paapai and Pago Pago.

Details from McKay Shipping Ltd, PO Box 1372, Auckland, NZ; Warner Pacific Line, Box 93, Nuku'alofa, Tonga and Laifau, Vavau, Tonga; Polynesia Shipping Services, Box 1478, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799, and Mealelei (Western Samoa) Ltd, Box 4171, Apia, Samoa.

NZ - N. CALEDONIA - FIJI - SOLOMONS - PNG

Pacific Forum Line operates a fully containerised service (Gen/Reefer) from Lyttelton, Napier, Auckland to Suva, Lautoka, Honiara, Kieta, Lae and Port Moresby.

Details from Pacific Forum Line, Auckland; Shipping Corporation of NZ, Auckland; Lyttelton, Napier; Union Co, Auckland; Suva, Lautoka; Steamships Ltd, Kieta, Lae, Port Moresby; Jilivans (S) Ltd, Honiara or Pacific Forum Line Head Office, Apia.

Z - N. CALEDONIA - VANUATU - PNG - SOLOMONS

Sofrana Unilines with three ships operates to Vila and Santo, to Honiara and Papua New Guinea and to Norfolk Island and Noumea.

Details from Sofrana Unilines, 18 Customs Street, Auckland (773-279), PO Box 3614, Telex NZ2313.

NZ - TAHITI

Compagnie Tahitienne Maritime SA with one ship operates monthly service New Zealand - Papeete.

Details from Sofrana Unilines, PO Box 3614, 18 Customs St, Auckland (77-279); Tlx NZ2313.

NZ - TONGA - SAMOAS

Warner Pacific Line services Auckland, Nuku'alofa, Vavau, Apia, Pago Pago fortnightly carrying general and freezer cargoes.

Details from McKay Shipping Ltd, Downtown House, 21 Queen St, Auckland, PO Box 1372 (30-299), Cables MACSHIP, Telex NZ2554; Warner Pacific Line, Box 93, Nuku'alofa, Tonga; Mealelei (Western Samoa) Ltd, Box 4171, Apia, Western Samoa; Polynesia Shipping Services, Box 1478, Pago Pago, American Samoa, 96799.

NZ - CENTRAL PACIFIC

Kyowa Shipping Ltd operates a monthly cargo service from Auckland and Mt Maunganui to Noumea, Vila, Santo, Guam, Majuro, Nauru and Tarawa.

Details from McKay Shipping Ltd, PO Box 1372, Auckland (9-30229); Tlx 2554 NZ.

EUROPE - TAHITI - NEW CALEDONIA

Compagnie Generale Maritime operates services from Europe and Mediterranean ports to Papeete and Noumea using three ro-ro and multi-purpose vessels thus ensuring a bi-monthly sailing to and from.

Details Compagnie Generale Maritime, 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (21-3700).

EUROPE - TAHITI - NEW CALEDONIA - NEW ZEALAND - SOLOMONS - PNG - EUROPE

Polish Ocean Lines offers regular monthly sailings for containerised and breakbulk cargo from Hamburg, Antwerp, Dunkirk and Rouen to Papeete, Noumea, New Zealand, Honiara, Lae, returning to Europe via Suez. Other ports in the South Pacific can be served with inducement.

Details from Sotama, BP 9170, Papeete (27805), Tlx. 296; SATO, BP C2, Noumea (272094), Tlx. 163NM SATO; Union Steamship Co of NZ, PO Box 50, Apia, Tlx. 25; Williams and Gosling, PO Box 79, Suva (312633), Tlx. 2163; Warner Pacific Line, PO Box 93, Nuku'alofa (21089), Tlx. 66219; Unival Shipping Agencies, PO Box 2282, Auckland (30930), Tlx. 21517.

EUROPE - TAHITI - W. SAMOA - FIJI - N. CALEDONIA

Nedlloyd offers regular cargo services from Northern Europe and UK to Papeete, Apia, Fiji and New Caledonia.

Details Nedlloyd (Aust) Pty Ltd, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (27-3801); Carpenters Shipping, 100 Thomson St, Suva (312-244), Tlx 2199 FJ.

EUROPE - TAHITI - W. SAMOA - TONGA - FIJI - SOLOMONS - PNG - VANUATU

Columbus Line Reederei GMBH operates regular services from Hamburg, Hull, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Le Havre, to Papeete, Apia, Suva, Lautoka, Noumea, Port Moresby, Lae, Honiara, Kieta, Rabaul, Lae, and return to Europe.

Details from Columbus Overseas Services Pty Ltd, 333 George Street, Sydney (290-2966), Columbus Maritime Services, 17 Albert Street, Auckland (77-3460); Carpenters Shipping, 100 Thomson St, Suva (312-244), Tlx 2199 FJ.

UK - N. CONTINENT - FIJI

The Bank Line operates a regular cargo service from Hull, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Le Havre to Suva and Lautoka.

Details from The Bank Line (A'asia) Pty Ltd, 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2041); Burns Philp (South Sea) Co Ltd, Suva and Lautoka.

UK/N. CONTINENT - PNG - SOLOMONS

The Bank Line operates a regular cargo service from Hull, Hamburg,

Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Le Havre to Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Kimbe, Rabaul, Kieta and Honiara and on inducement to Yandina.

Details from The Bank Line (A'asia) Pty Ltd, 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2041); Burns Philp (PNG) Ltd, PNG ports; Tradco Shipping (588).

UK/N. CONTINENT - TAHITI - N. CALEDONIA

The Bank Line operates a regular cargo service from Hull, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Le Havre to Papeete and Noumea.

Details from The Bank Line (A'asia) Pty Ltd, 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2041); Ets A M Fare UTE, Papeete, Ets Ballande, Noumea.

US - FIJI - TAHITI - NZ - AUSTRALIA

The Bank 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 The Bank and Savill Line Ltd, 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2041) or Orient Shipping Services, 32 Bridge Street, Sydney (241-2753).

US - HAWAII - KIRIBATI - MICRONESIA

Philippines, Micronesia & Orient Navigation Co (PM&O Lines) operates regular container service on self-sustained ship with ro-ro capabilities from Oakland, Portland and Honolulu to Tarawa, Ebeye, Majuro, Kosrae, Ponape, Truk, Saipan, Yap and Koror.

Details for Micronesia can be obtained from Larry Guerrero, PM&O Owners Rep, PO Box 803, Saipan, MI 96950, Cable COMMONTIME, Tlx 783605; PM80; PM&O Lines, 181

Fremont St, San Francisco, California 94105, Cable PMONAV.

US - HAWAII - NAURU - MICRONESIA

Nauru Pacific Line operates regular conventional/container and passenger service from San Francisco and Honolulu to Majuro, Ponape, Truk and Saipan. Cargo is accepted for Nauru and Kosrae with transshipment at Majuro and Ponape.

Details from Nauru Corporation (Vic) Inc (Shipping Division), Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne (653-5709); North American Maritime Agencies, 100 California St., San Francisco, California 9411.

US - 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; Carpenters Shipping, 100 Thomson St, Suva (31-2244), Tlx FJ2199; Trans-Austral Shipping, Box R232 PO, Royal Exchange, NSW (27-2441), Tlx AA21204.

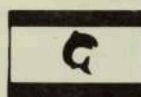
US - TAHITI - SAMOA

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 96799.

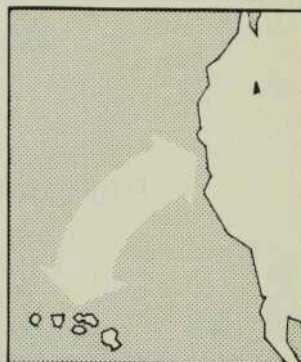
Polynesia Line operates container and general cargo service from US west coast ports to Papeete and Pago Pago.

Details from Polynesia Shipping Services Inc., PO Box 1478, Pago Pago 96799.



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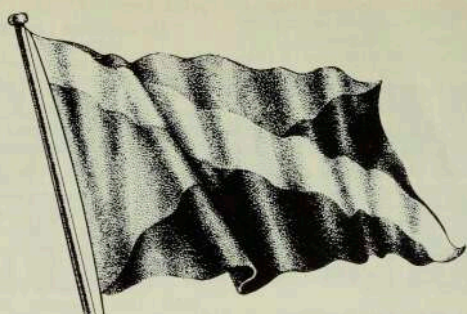
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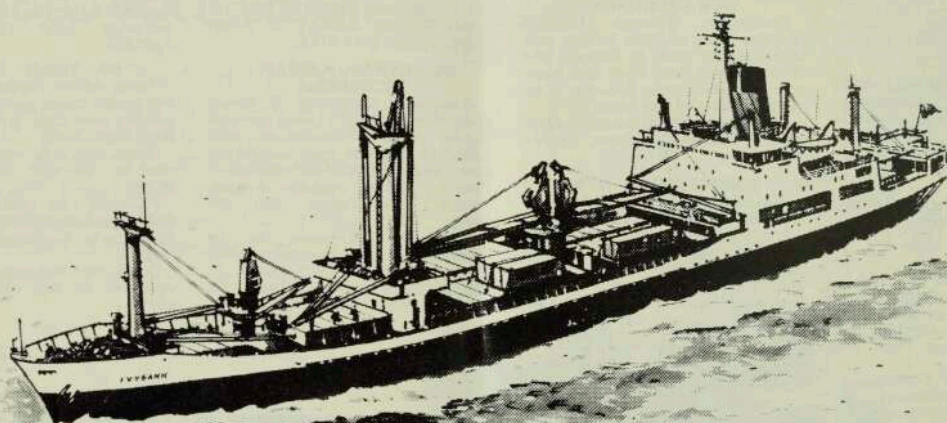
PAPEETE: Agence Maritime Internationale, Tahiti

PAGO PAGO: Polynesia Shipping Services, Inc.

APIA: Burns Philp (South Sea) Company, Ltd.



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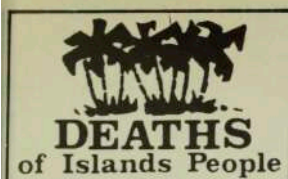
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Stan Breusch

In Sydney on May 6 of a heart attack, aged 74.

Born in Maryborough, Queensland, Stan Breusch in 1932 was on his way to New Zealand in the Burns Philp vessel *Morinda* when it called at the island of Aoba, in the then New Hebrides.

Aoba was to be his home for the next 48 years. With his wife Olive, a sister of the well-known New Hebrides figure Oscar Newman, he became a legend in the eyes of the Aoba people.

As a trader, he was known for his scrupulous fairness. Working with a bush knife, he personally, together with local people, created the first roads on Aoba. He also introduced the first motor vehicle to the island, as well as to Tanna.

He was among the first people invited to join the New Hebrides Advisory Council when it was set up in 1957.

He retired to Sydney in 1980. When news of his death reached Aoba, a 10-day mourning feast was organised. A further feast is planned for 100 days after his death.

Pita Fanene Maivia

In Hawaii on June 13 of cancer, aged 46.

Born in Lalomanu, Aleipata, Western Samoa, Pita Maivia was a well-known professional wrestler, his career spanning 22 years. He held a number of wrestling titles and, at the time of his death, he was involved in a company formed by him to bring live wrestling to the islands. Pita Maivia spent most of his life in the USA.

Henry Pipa Nicholas

In Rarotonga, in June, aged 62.

Henry Nicholas spent over 40 years in the Cooks as a teacher, and was engaged in training teachers before the Teachers Training College was established. His last teaching position was at the college, from

which he retired in 1979. He was active in the affairs of Takuvaine village, being secretary of the Co-operative Society in the 1950s. Henry Nicholas was also a keen tennis player, being one of the top players for Takuvaine in the 1940s and '50s.

Glassie Arumaki Strickland

In Rarotonga on May 27 from a heart attack, aged 57.

Born in Rarotonga in 1925, Glassie Strickland was educated in the Cook Islands and New Zealand. He joined the Royal New Zealand Air Force in 1942, serving in the Pacific and Japan. He returned to the Cook Islands and worked as an accountant, taking a degree in accountancy and eventually opening his own business. He joined the Department of Internal Affairs in 1970, becoming Financial Chief Administration Officer, and was active in the Cook Islands Party, serving as its president from 1977 to 1980. Earlier this year he was chosen to represent the Tupapa branch of the CIP in the next general elections. He

was an enthusiastic rugby player, playing with the Tupapa senior rugby team as centre three-quarters. He suffered his fatal cardiac arrest while at a training session.

Susana Akesi Faapoi

In Apia on June 9, from injuries received in a traffic accident.

Susana Faapoi was Western Samoa's leading female tennis player. She represented Western Samoa at the last South Pacific Games in Fiji, and at the Mini-Games in the Solomons. It is believed she fell off the back of a pick-up truck.

Audrey Grace Stanfield

In Sydney on April 13 from a stroke.

Audrey Stanfield (née Rolston) was born in India in 1898, marrying and coming to Australia with her husband in 1922. In 1927, they bought Boligila Plantation, in New Ireland, and moved to New Guinea.

During World War II, Mrs Stanfield took over the management of the plantation when her husband returned to military service, until she was evacuated

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to Australia at the end of 1941.
She returned to New Guinea in
1946, continuing to live on the
plantation after her husband's
death in 1960. Finally, due to
increasing ill-health, Mrs
Stanfield came to Australia in
March 1982, dying in the Lady
Davidson Hospital in Sydney.

Charles Raymond Christoffersen

At Waihi, New Zealand, aged
74.

New Zealand-born Ray
Christoffersen worked in Fiji's
Customs Service from the early
1930s to 1953 when he was
transferred to Cyprus as Collec-
tor of Customs and Excise.

Roger Matthews

In Brisbane in April.

Mr Matthews was taken ill
shortly after he and his family
left Norfolk Island to live in
Queensland. A carpenter and a
long-standing member of the
Norfolk Island Lions Club, he
was much respected in the
Norfolk Island community.

Kevin Olsson

On Norfolk Island in May aged
27.

Mr Olsson suffered a cardiac
arrest while undergoing surgery
to his nose. An excellent sports-
man, he represented Norfolk
Island in the Mini Games in
1981 and South Pacific Games
in 1979. He was working in the
Norfolk Island administration
at the time of his death.

Gladys Ashburner

On Norfolk Island in April aged
84.

Originally from England,
Mrs Ashburner came to
Norfolk Island in the 1960s
after an interesting and varied
life: She had spent many years

in East Africa on a cattle ranch
with her husband, who pre-
deceased her. They also spent
time in Ethiopia, and pros-
pected for gold along the Amazon
in South America.

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