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The advertisement features a large image of a red Pioneer SK-Q10 Ultra-Mini AM/FM Stereo Cassette Recorder being held by a hand with red-painted nails. The recorder is compact and portable, with two large circular speakers on the front. A cassette tape is shown next to it. The background is a blue and white patterned fabric. The text 'Pioneer' is visible in the top left corner, and 'SK-Q10 Ultra-Mini AM/FM Stereo Cassette Recorder' is in the top right corner. Below the main image, the headline 'One size fits all. Designer stereo by Pioneer.' is prominently displayed. To the right of the headline, there is a stack of four Pioneer SK-Q10 recorders in different colors: silver, black, red, and blue. Below the headline, a paragraph describes the features of the recorder, including AM/FM-stereo tuning, stereo cassette recording and playback, tape-select with metal-tape play, Cue & Review, built-in stereo microphones, and a weight of only 780 grams. It also mentions that it comes with batteries. Below this paragraph, the available colors (Silver, Black, Red, Blue) and the inclusion of two stereo miniplug headphone jacks are listed. The Pioneer logo is shown below the text. At the bottom, contact information for various regions is provided, including Australia, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, New Hebrides, Nauru Island, Tahiti, New Caledonia, American Samoa, Rarotonga, and Papua New Guinea.

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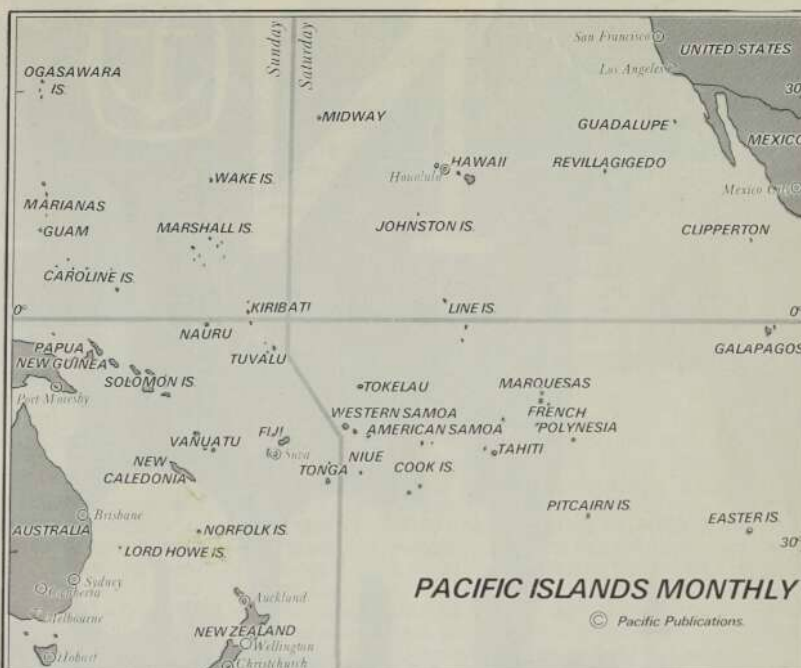
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## PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

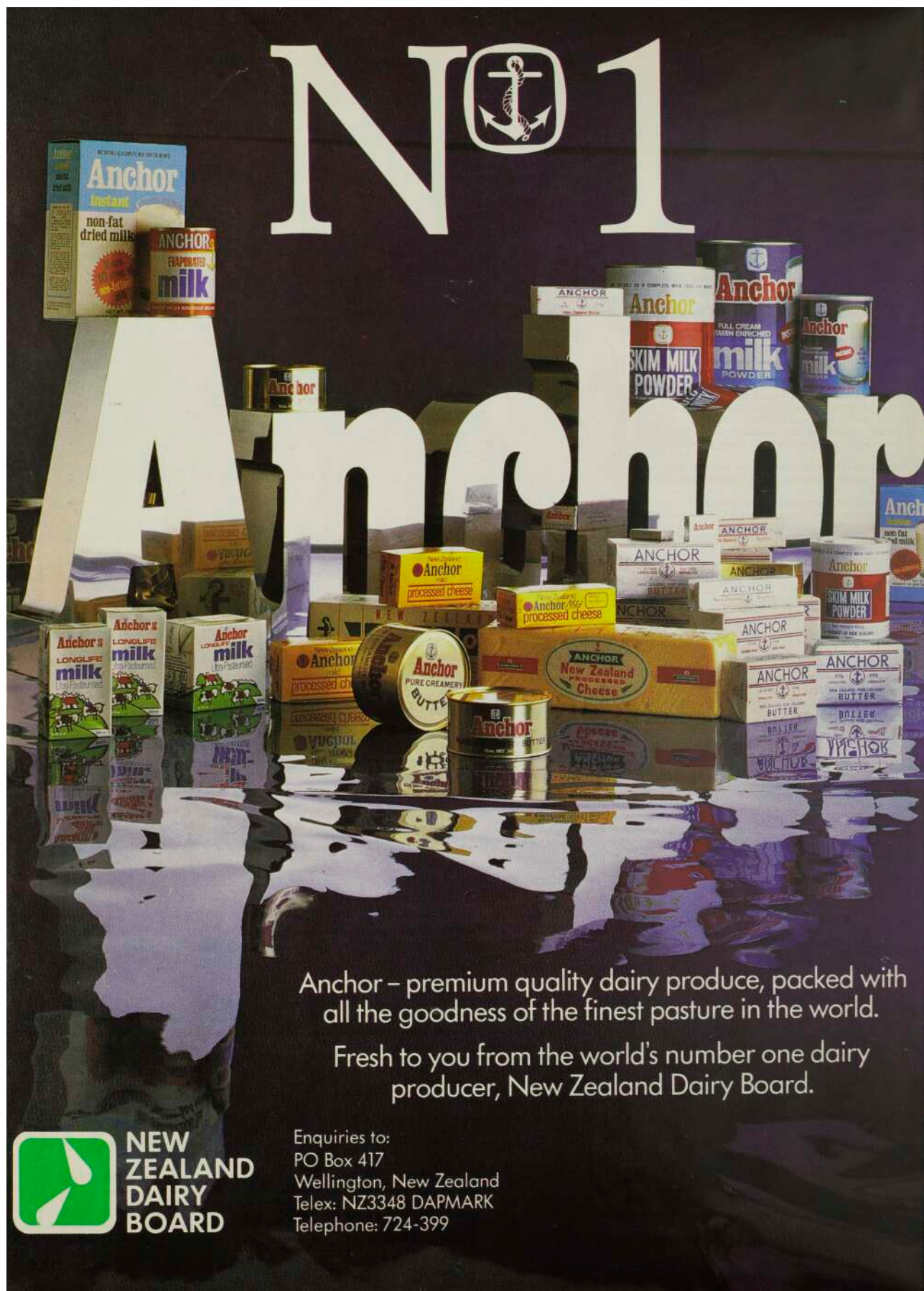
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Cover picture: Mrs. Siniva Sosene of Tokelau smiles happily as she holds her pet sea turtle; about the turtle's feelings we're not so sure. George H. Balazs picture.

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# Pacific Report

## JANUARY 11 FOR PALAU PLEBISCITE

The U.S. Government has set January 11 as the date of a plebiscite to decide the political future of Palau. Voters will be asked to approve or reject the compact of free association with the U.S., and in the event that the compact is rejected, whether they want a closer relationship with the U.S., or independence.

## HAWAII "DISASTER AREA" AFTER HURRICANE

A hurricane that swept across the Hawaiian islands in late November with winds of up to 180 km an hour was the worst to strike the islands for 23 years. One person was killed, more than 100 treated for minor injuries, and nearly 7000 evacuated from their homes. President Reagan later declared Hawaii a disaster area. Damage to private and public property on Kauai and the more populous island of Oahu has been estimated at about \$US160 million. Military officials said army facilities may have sustained damage totalling at least \$30 million. The Red Cross said the hurricane destroyed 180 homes on Oahu and Kauai, and damaged more than 14,000.

## LINI RAPS FRANCE-FIJI ACCORD

The Prime Minister of Vanuatu, Father Walter Lini, has criticised an agreement between France and Fiji over the demarcation of maritime economic zones. In parliament in late November Fr Lini referred to the part of the agreement concerning New Caledonia. In particular he referred to Matthew and Hunter islands, two uninhabited islands south of Vanuatu, which he said were the sovereign territory of Vanuatu (PIM Jul '82 p35). Fr Lini said that if Fiji recognised these two islands as part of New Caledonia, this would be a direct threat to peace, unity and stability. He added that even the Independence Front in New Caledonia recognised that Matthew and Hunter islands belonged to Vanuatu. The Opposition leader, Mr Boulekone, supported the prime minister's stand and urged that outstanding questions of maritime zones be resolved with neighboring states. Until the Law of the Sea Conference proposed the division of the oceans into economic and fisheries zones, uninhabited specks like Matthew and Hunter had no significance. Today, with the South Pacific Islands nations declaring their 200-mile zones, the two islands assume greater importance.

## PNG TROOPS RAID REBEL CAMP

Papua New Guinea troops and police in late November raided an Irian Jaya rebel camp on the PNG side of the border, driving the rebels back into Indonesia. PNG's Foreign Minister, Rabbie Namaliu, said the group of about 50 guerrillas had apparently been warned and had fled the camp by the time the troops arrived. Mr Namaliu said police had burnt down houses in the rebel sanctuary and destroyed food gardens. Sources in Port Moresby said the action would be welcomed in Indonesia as showing a desire by the new PNG government for improved relations. Relations between PNG and Indonesia were strained in June 1981 when the former PNG government accused Indonesian troops of making raids across the border. Sweden has been reported to be considering a request from the PNG Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that it give refuge and permanent residence to the "Free West Papua" (Indonesian Irian Jaya) guerrilla leader, Seth Rumkorem. The report also covers Mr Rumkorem's two subordinates, Fred Athaboe and Luis Nussy.

## NO TV FOR CHRISTMAS

Papua New Guinea did not get television on Christmas Day as had been promised by its National Broadcasting Commission. The PNG cabinet directed NBC chairman Leo Morgan, and Media Minister Boyamo Sali, not to introduce broadcast TV for at least four years. Prime Minister Michael Somare said cabinet had told Mr Morgan to redirect whatever funds he had allocated for television to improve provincial radio services. Earlier, Mr Morgan had promised he would introduce pilot television broadcasts on Christmas Day in Port Moresby, Lae and Mount Hagen. Satellite receiving dishes have been built in all these centres and Mr Morgan had approached the Australian Broadcasting Commission for approval to re-transmit ABC television programs. The ABC said it did not have copyright outside Australia for many of its programs, and so could not approve re-transmission.

## OZ DEFENCE CHIEF IN S.W. PACIFIC TOUR

The assistant chief of the Australian Defence Force staff, Major-General Gration, visited five southwest Pacific countries in December for talks on defence co-operation. General Gration was accompanied by a senior officer of the Strategic and International Policy Division of the Defence Department. They visited Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Western Samoa and Tonga.

## NOUMEA COURSE FOR DRUGS FIGHTERS

Customs officers and police from South Pacific countries were taught new ways of identifying and detecting illegal drugs at a course held in New Caledonia in November. Those taking part studied latest methods used by international drug traffickers. The two-week course was run by the South Pacific Commission with financial help from the Australian and New Zealand Governments, the United Nations, and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. The South Pacific is becoming increasingly important as a drug route. A haul of 300 kilograms of cannabis was made recently in Noumea. The drugs were believed to be en route from Bangkok to Sydney.

## REPAYMENT SHORTFALL ON PNG PLANTATIONS

The Papua New Guinea government has got back only a third of the money it spent on buying plantations from foreign owners in the first five years of independence. The plantation acquisition scheme, suspended two years ago, saw ownership of 84 plantations pass back to the traditional landowners. About \$A10 million was paid to former owners, mostly Australians. It was intended that this amount could be paid back from plantation profits, but Lands Minister Bebes Korowaro said only about \$3½ million has been paid back so far. He says repayments in many cases had been slow because the plantations were run down, and good managers were in short supply.

## FIJI: DEPORT ORDER ON MEDALLIST

The winner of Fiji's only gold medal at the October 1982 Commonwealth Games in Brisbane has been told to leave Fiji. Immigration officials said in December that Sani Fine, a Tongan, had overstayed his visitor's permit, and the fact that he is married to a Fiji woman did not give him automatic right to stay in the country. Fine won a boxing gold medal at the Brisbane Games and has been voted Fiji's sportsman of the year. With 14 days to appeal against the Immigration Department's ruling, Sani Fine was cheered by a statement from Immigration Minister Ratu William Toganivalu saying that he will give "sympathetic consideration" to the case, and that Fine had "enhanced Fiji's reputation internationally", and "needed support".

## "MULDOON STALLS ON CITIZENSHIP" - W. SAMOA

Western Samoa has strongly criticised New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon for delaying talks on the citizenship issue until the new year. The Western Samoan cabinet spokesman, Asi Sagaga, said Mr Muldoon was playing politics by not holding talks with Western Samoa's Prime Minister Tupuola Efi until February. He said Mr Muldoon was hoping that there would be a change of government in Western Samoa before February. The Western Samoa leader says he wants to change an agreement signed by the previous Prime Minister, Va'ai Kolone. Tupuola Efi has said the agreement denies a large number of Western Samoans their right to New Zealand citizenship.

## SOLOMONS MINISTER WARNS ON GRAFT

The Solomon Islands budget was brought down in parliament on November 25. Finance Minister Bartholomew Ulufa'alu issued a strong warning to members about corruption. Mr Ulufa'alu, who leads the National Democratic Party, junior party in the coalition government, said his department had seen and heard too many irresponsible ideas from people who thought they could make instant riches in the Solomon Islands. He warned members that it was their responsibility not to gamble away the country's natural resources or mortgage the nation's independence for personal gain. Observers said the minister's comments could be interpreted as criticism of members of the prime minister's party. They noted that Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni was not in parliament when the speech was delivered. The budget provided for spending of about \$75 million. There were no increases in taxes or other duties. Mr Ulufa'alu, a former union

## Pacific Report

leader, urged wage restraint over the coming 12 months so that the Solomon Islands could better weather the worldwide economic recession.

### THE HIGH SEAS ARE CLEAN, SO CLEAN...

Almost 100 marine scientists have concluded after a four-year study that earlier reports of the impending demise of the world's oceans are without foundation, and that they are in fact alive and well — except at the edges, where they come into contact with human society and its garbage. There, they say, the pollution is serious. Their findings, released in Geneva in November by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), clearly contradict dire warnings issued at the 1972 Stockholm environmental conference that led the UN to study the health of the seas. The 112-page report says that the growing amount of waste dumped into the oceans has still not had any significant effect on the health of the high seas. The ocean floor shows little sign of garbage piling up to pollute the depths. Currents and chemical processes break down most wastes, even oil from oil spills, then absorb it with little or no trace. The report says the tightest controls should be introduced for two man-made pollutants — nuclear waste and DDT. No public health problem should arise if nuclear waste is dumped according to the strict guidelines set down by the International Atomic Agency, the report says. It should be severely controlled, but storing it on land in unused mines would carry a much higher risk since it would enter drinking water. As for DDT, the report says there is a risk that in some coastal zones residue levels of DDT are being reached in some marine organisms that might make them unacceptable as human food. Asked why he and the research team had taken such a moderated stand on dumping wastes into the sea, the head of the UNEP regional seas program, Dr S. Keckes, said: "We live on the land, not in the sea. We have to stike some kind of balance."

### FIJI'S NATIONAL BANK POSTS A PROFIT

Fiji's National Bank has recorded its first profit in eight years. The bank, one of six commercial banks in Fiji, reported a profit of F\$228,000 for the financial year ending last June. National Bank Chairman Josevata Kamikamica said the good trading results enabled the bank to eliminate accumulated losses and pay a small dividend to the Fiji Government.

### SOMARE TREATED FOR "EXHAUSTION"

Papua New Guinea's Prime Minister Michael Somare was released from hospital in late November after having been treated for exhaustion. He was on doctors' orders to take five days complete rest. Mr Somare had complained of chest pains and sickness in parliament near the end of a long sitting on the budget. The senior medical officer with the PNG Defence Force, Colonel Eaton, said checks had shown that Mr Somare was not suffering from heart or blood pressure problems. His illness had been caused by overwork.

### PNG OPENS UP TO ISLANDS STUDENTS

As from this year, Papua New Guinea is offering 10 percent of all places in its tertiary educational institutions to students from other South Pacific Island countries. Announcing this in a meeting with Jesoni Takala, Fiji's roving representative to member contries in the South Pacific Forum, PNG's Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu paid tribute to the role played by Fiji's educational institutions in PNG's development. He recalled that PNG had had students studying medicine in Fiji since the 1950s. The new offer means that more than 100 places will become available to Pacific Islands students at PNG's two universities, and its various administrative, technical, commercial and agricultural colleges.

### FIJI-CHINA RICE-GROWING PLAN

Fiji and China have signed an agreement to develop 60 hectares of rice paddies about 30 kilometres from Suva. China will plan and design the scheme and help supply equipment and experience. The project will be developed next to a Fiji Government rice irrigation scheme at Navua. Two years ago, Chinese experts studied Fiji's rice production and recommended ways to improve yields and help reduce rice imports.

### SOLOMONS' CUT OF OZ DEFENCE AID

Australian defence co-operation aid to Solomon Islands is the

highest per capita of the South Pacific Island states according to Australia's High Commissioner in Honiara, Trevor Sofield. Mr Sofield was commenting on criticism from the Solomon Islands' Police and Justice Minister, Paul Keyaumi that Australia's defence aid was too small. Mr Kayaumi had claimed that Australia had given substantial support to other Pacific countries for military purposes, but had given very little to Solomon Islands. Mr Sofield said Solomon Islands this financial year will receive \$A4.2 million in defence co-operation aid, \$1.7 million more than last financial year. In total figures, it was second only to Papua New Guinea, but on a per capita basis was the highest.

### ARROW'S SHOT IN THE AIR

A second airline has begun services between American Samoa and Hawaii. The American airline, Arrow Air, has three services each week between Pago Pago and Honolulu. It began the service with drastically reduced fares, but the American Samoa airline, South Pacific Islands Airways, which also operates on the route, matched the cuts.

### APPROVALS, REJECTIONS, FOR AIR NAURU

The United States Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) has approved Air Nauru's application to provide services between Nauru and Honolulu via Tarawa and Majuro and beyond Pago Pago to Niue and Auckland. But the New Zealand Government has rejected the airline's application to embark or disembark passengers between Pago Pago and Auckland, and the Kiribati Government has placed a similar ban on traffic between Tarawa and Honolulu. CAB also prohibits Air Nauru from carrying locals between Honolulu and Majuro, Ponape, Truk, Palau, Guam, Saipan and Pago Pago.

### OZ BOWS OUT OF PNG AVIATION

The last of the functions still under Australian Government control in Papua New Guinea — those concerning civil aviation — are to come totally under the PNG government's control in January. When PNG gained independence from Australia in September 1975, most government functions were transferred to PNG. However, some aspects of civil aviation have remained the responsibility of the Australian civil aviation agency until now. PNG's Transport Minister, Matthew Bendum, told parliament in November that a new office will be formed within his department to take charge of civil aviation, symbolising PNG's independence and its ability in aviation management.

### NEW CALEDONIA: "NO" TO ENERGY REFORM

New Caledonia's Territorial Assembly voted in late November to reject the French government's latest reform for the territory, concerning energy. However, the assembly's 20-10 vote has no legal force as France has been ruling New Caledonia by decree since December 1981 when the Mitterrand government took the power to impose a series of reforms on New Caledonia to remove what it called injustices and inequalities in the territory. Earlier reforms concerned land, economic development, recognition of some Melanesian culture and identity, and recognition of some Melanesian customary law. Only the reform dealing with customary law received the approval of the assembly. The energy reform seeks to place energy supplies under the control of territorial authorities rather than private companies.

### "CO-OPERATE TO BEAT SLUMP" — ESCAP

A United Nations agency has urged developing countries in Asia and the Pacific to increase their economic co-operation in an effort to ease the effects of the world recession. It said co-operation could be expanded between state trading organisations, and trade preference systems, or multi-national trading bodies, could be set up. The UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), meeting in Bangkok, called on the UN to help poorer countries find ways of attracting investment to overcome shortages of foreign capital.

### WATCH FOR PALAUAN FIRST-DAY COVERS

The hand-over of U.S. postal services to the Republic of Palau has been completed, as provided for in the recently initialled Compact of Free Association. The republic is the first government in Micronesia to establish its own post office. It hopes to realise \$US1 million a year through its services, including the issue of its own stamps.



## LETTERS

### Tonga and the Games

Most people believed that the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane last October were staged not only for the benefit of the competitors, but also for the purpose of enabling the various peoples from Commonwealth countries to meet together in a common bond through their interest in sport.

Reflecting this notion was the pre-games conference known as the Commonwealth and International Conference on Sport, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance. The conference, under the direction of Dr Ian Jobling of the University of Queensland, produced a most impressive list of keynote and supporting speakers from all parts of the world.

A group of sporting enthusiasts in Tonga realised the importance the conference could have for their small island kingdom where sport, recreation and dance play such important roles in the lifestyle. They gathered the names of those who were both able to pay for their airfares and accommodation, and suitable to represent their kingdom at the conference. The list of coaches, administrators and enthusiasts numbered over 200. Travel arrangements were finally completed by the charter of a Boeing 707 aircraft which would take the first paid-up and approved contingent. The Immigration Department in Canberra was advised, and it requested the Australian High Commission in Tonga to issue the necessary visas, subject to the normal requirements.

And so ends the enthusiasm.

The conditions of approval for the visas placed by the High Commission upon the intending participants included production of a bank draft payable in Australia of \$700 to cover 10 days' expenses (that was after accommodation and return air fares had been paid). Efforts to meet the conditions were hampered by the fact that the organisers were advised of the requirements only four days before the charter flight was due to leave.

Notwithstanding all this, the organisers tried to arrange for those able to meet the conditions to travel independently. Twenty-one applications for visas were lodged with the commission within the next 48 hours. Applicants included two nobles of the realm and the superintendent of the Tonga Police Force.

Final cancellation of all effort came the following morning when all applications were returned to the organisers without approval. They still don't know who would have been permitted to attend. One of the nobles in question was the son-in-law of the Prime Minister of Tonga.

However, the Tonga Police Band, of which the Kingdom is justly proud, had an official role at the games.

It is quite a shame that more of their countrymen, who are also members of the Commonwealth, could not share the experience.

ROBERT W. MOIN

Nukualofa  
Tonga

*Two readers offer contrasting opinions on the visit to Tuvalu last October by Queen Elizabeth II and her husband Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. Both letters have been cut for length.*

### The Queen in Tuvalu (1)

"Superb", "Fantastic", "We've never seen anything like it". Those were some of the

As it is, and as it was: In October PIM published a picture in its Letters pages showing a small ceremony at a World War II memorial at Turnbull Field, Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea. The picture came to the attention of a former Australian serviceman in the Milne Bay campaign — Mr Syd Kildea, now of North Bondi, New South Wales. He said the original memorial on the site was a temporary one consisting of two signwritten boards on the trunk of a coconut palm, built by Australian forces towards the end of the campaign. Two of his pictures of that first memorial are shown here, and at right is another picture of the permanent memorial which eventually replaced it.





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## LETTERS

comments made by the 11 members of the international media, who actually made it to Tuvalu to be present for the Royal visit which took place on October 26-27, 1982. As anyone who has ever tried to get to Tuvalu knows, it is a difficult enough place to reach at the best of times. In theory, 18 members of the press corps were supposed to get here, but several fell by the wayside and those that did not make it will be kicking themselves when they see from the reports of those who did just what they missed.

Where else in the whole Commonwealth would the ordinary citizen be able to get within a few feet of Her Majesty or His Royal Highness, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, not on one occasion, but umpteen occasions during the two days which the Royal couple spent visiting this, one of the smallest and remotest, yet at the same time most loyal, outposts of the Commonwealth of Nations?

That the Royal couple thoroughly enjoyed the visit was made abundantly clear on numerous occasions during the two days, but in no more striking form than on the final departure, when Her Majesty and Prince Philip allowed themselves to be carried shoulder high on canoes, in the pouring rain. They must have been soaked to the skin by the time they reached the comparative haven of the Royal barge, which was to take them back out to H.M. Yacht *Britannia*. They would never have allowed that to happen had they themselves not been thoroughly enchanted with the welcome which they had received.

And who could fail to be charmed by these open-hearted people, who are intensely loyal to the British Crown, in spite of the fact that this has not always been appreciated by the other side?

That the visit was an overwhelming success there can be no doubt. The people of Tuvalu had been preparing for months for the great event, and, when it arrived, they gave of their best. It is true that there were some internal disputes within the tightly-knit group of eight main islands, but to an outsider that was



**Prime Minister Tomasi Puapua: A welcome to the Queen at a colorful ceremony.**

not immediately apparent. The local people were delighted at the way things went, the expatriate population, who are there to serve the Tuvaluan people, were delighted, and the representatives of the media, who can be a very hard-bitten bunch of individuals, were also delighted. Indeed, had you been able to see these people on the night Her Majesty departed, dressed in local costumes, living it up in the country's only hotel — which can only accommodate 14 people — you would see how entirely the visiting 11 had been captivated by this remote island of Funafuti, only about a square mile in size, set in the middle of 500,000 square miles of ocean.

There had been previous royal visits to the islands — in 1959 H.R.H. Prince Philip had visited Vaitupu, in 1978 H.R.H. Princess Margaret had visited Funafuti for the independence celebrations and in 1979 H.R.H. Princess Anne had called briefly at the time of the independence celebrations at Tarawa. This, however, was the first occasion

in the 90 years, in which the country has been associated with the British Crown that a reigning British monarch had actually made it to Tuvalu.

What a welcome they gave her. Over 20 large canoes, manned by four people, and decorated red, white and blue assembled about a quarter of a mile offshore to greet the Royal couple on their arrival. In the centre of the fleet were two specially made canoes, which were to transport the Royal couple ashore. On each of them an armchair had been lashed.

The chairs used had not been specially imported, they were merely new ones of the kind to be found in the houses of senior government officials and expatriate officers working on contract. Her Majesty's canoe was painted in Tuvalu's colors of turquoise and yellow, while that of Prince Philip was red, white and blue.

As the canoes reached the beach Tuvaluan men, dressed in local costume of skirts of pandanus leaves, with decorations of ferns around their necks, arms and legs, entered the water and bodily carried the two canoes up the beach, through a triumphal

archway and on to the roadway on which mats had been laid. Lining the shore and the roadway were more than 1000 people, anxious not to miss this historic occasion. The route to the *maneapa*, where the first official functions were to be held, had been provided with a fence around which garlands of ferns had been wreathed. In front of it stood the schoolchildren, clutching their little flags — the Tuvalu flag or the British one — looking most attractive in their turquoise uniforms. All around were Tuvaluan men and women, mostly in traditional costumes.

On a given signal the two royal canoes, which had not touched the ground, were each lifted up on to the shoulders of 26 stalwart men. In front of the Queen's canoe were a group of dancers, behind it and in front of the Duke's canoe came some singers and behind the Duke came more singers — indeed all the spectators once the canoes had passed. The triumphal procession proceeded slowly the 300 yards or so to the tennis court — the only hard one in Tuvalu — outside the *maneapa*. There the canoes were slowly lowered and the Queen and Prince Philip descended a short flight of steps to the ground.

Her Majesty's official representative in Tuvalu, the Governor-General, Sir Fiatau Penitala Teo, was the first to greet her, introducing her to Lady Teo and the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Dr Tomasi Puapua and his wife, followed by senior Tuvaluan and expatriate officials. The party then moved into the *maneapa* for the official speeches of welcome and a short dancing display.

This spectacular welcome set the tone for the whole visit.

The *maneapa* at Vaiaku, where the main government buildings are located on Funafuti, had been almost doubled in size in a pleasing mixture of local and traditional materials. Alongside it was a new building in local materials, where the food for the feast on the first evening was assembled. In the same area a new and attractive building in permanent materials, had been erected to house stalls of handicrafts from each of the islands. Elsewhere buildings had been



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painted and the place generally smartened up — even the main rubbish dump, past which Her Majesty drove on several occasions, had been given a facelift — or covering! Perhaps the most striking aspect was the large amount of planting of flowers, trees and shrubs which had taken place. Labor for this was provided by the inhabitants of Funafuti prison. Under the able direction of a long-time resident of Funafuti, Sam Rawlins, they worked from dawn to well after dark to make the capital as attractive as possible.

The feast and dancing that first evening were something everyone who witnessed the occasion will never forget. To ensure that there were representatives from each island present the Government had provided free transport for 25 people from each — in fact hundreds of others made their own way to Funafuti as well. Food was brought in both by boat and by the amphibian plane, which provides a lifeline to most of the outer islands. Even flowers were flown in, as the numerous garlands which were made took a heavy toll of the local bushes. The repast laid before the Royal couple — and the other official guests — would have fed 20 or 30 people. On the Queen's "mat" were coconut crabs, crayfish, a roast pig, fish, bananas, germinating nuts, pulaka, breadfruit, fekei and other local delicacies, including roast noddy birds, highly prized in the islands. They did not, however, appeal to the Queen, who appeared to have sampled some breadfruit, a little of the pig and some coconut crab meat, followed by a banana. Neither she nor the Duke had touched the bottle of Perrier water thoughtfully provided for them.

After the feast came the dancing, with each island group seeking to out-dance and out-sing the others. They all wore variations of traditional dress — the men and women in their dancing skirts of pandanus leaves, decorated with strips of yellow, black, red, white and brownish red. The noise was deafening, the enthusiasm infectious, and on many occasions the Duke joined in clapping in time with the dancers. It was nearly 11 p.m. —

almost an hour behind schedule — when the Royal party left to return to their yacht.

The second day's activities consisted of a tour of places of note around Funafuti, including the local hospital — outside which the Queen and Prince Philip watched a demonstration of how to cut toddy, which they then tasted — and the local primary school. The children were all lined up outside, garlanded on top of their uniforms. One group caused considerable amusement by giving an animated recitation of some English nursery rhymes. Then it was on to see the coconut tree planted in 1970 by Prince Charles, to lay the foundation stone for the new parliament building, a visit to the Bank of Tuvalu and a call at the country's main revenue-earner, the Philatelic Bureau.

After the rainy farewell, all concerned were satisfied that the Tuvaluans had provided their Queen with a welcome she will never forget, and that she and her husband had delighted them with their obvious appreciation of what had been prepared.

GUY SLATTER

Funafuti  
Tuvalu

### The Queen in Tuvalu (2)

Almost all routine and developmental activities in Tuvalu were replaced by preparations for the Royal visit on October 26, 1982. Preparations began many months before and were intensified as D-Day drew close. Funafuti, the capital, could hardly bear the weight of extra people who swarmed in to dance for and to get a glimpse of the Royal Family.

The capital badly lacks health facilities both in private homes and public places even for permanent residents of Funafuti. Add on an extra few and the problems become acute. Perhaps the official reasoning behind all this was that this was a reasonable sacrifice for a once-in-a-lifetime experience of entertaining and viewing the Royal Family in person.

Poor old *Nivanga*, the only inter-island vessel, which has be-

come more of a liability than an asset, was employed shipping in entertainers from the outer islands. Building materials for the new co-operative store at Nui Island were missed on the ship's two previous trips. (God knows what else got missed, particularly in the way of essential goods for the outer islands).

Roads began to enjoy smooth surfaces, public buildings croppied up, the jetty underwent necessary repairs, and the general surroundings became as pure as crystal. The public buildings will be put to good use after the Royal visit, but the roads should be smooth all the time and the same goes for cleanliness. It is a pity that standards will fall back again to pre-Royal visit conditions.

All police officers stationed on outer islands were called to the capital to take part in the guard of honor mounted for the Royal Family. Apart from this, they could be put on the beat to tighten security. Administration of law and order on outer islands for the meantime was allocated to inexperienced special constables.

A sizeable number of civil servants were released from their routine duties to join rehearsals of programs set for the visit. Whether their daily work was carried out by their colleagues back in the office nobody can tell. If not this would mean a general setback to the public service rendered to the country.

Originally government had said that due to lack of funds entertainment for the Royal visit would be confined to performances by people residing in the capital. Later, the government gave the green light for one dancing group from each island outside the capital. But each group had to find its own accommodation and means of survival while at headquarters. They also had to meet their fares both ways. Later still, government had a change of heart and allowed the dancing teams to travel "free" on the *Nivanga*. Then the seven dancing teams received \$1000 each in cash. As each team consists of 25 performers the allowance per head was \$40.

Some of the groups were in the capital for more than a month and in view of the consumption

"basket" \$40 a head was far from adequate. Fortunately, the dancers generally brought with them their own provisions from their islands. But when you are employed to do a job you do it at the expense of the employer — not at your own expense. Some people may argue that, because of the present situation in Tuvalu, people ought to be prepared to make sacrifices. That may be true. But national leaders must be expected to take a lead in this respect before they start agitating uneducated villagers into doing so.

In the early days of preparation a circular letter from the Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Natural Resources went out to all islands through Island Councils requesting production of handicraft from which a set would be selected for presentation to the Royal Family as presents. The rest was to go on display in the newly finished handicraft store and no doubt will be put on sale. God knows where the proceeds will go. As usual the letter declared that there was no money to pay the producers. "No money" has become a popular slogan of the present government. Reactions from other islands are not known, but Nukulaelae reacted violently against the request because there was a general feeling the government was cheating the ill-informed villagers. In this day and age no one should be expected to work for no reward.

Subsistence living in an island environment requires hard cash to pay for lighting, fuel, soap, matches, a set of fishing gear, a set of hand tools, ropes, paints and sail cloth for canoes, hand carts and bicycles for transport. Unfortunately, some imported foodstuffs have become staples. Now, with the help of Save The Children, villagers have ventured into the field of capital intensive projects such as water tanks and roofing iron for water catchment. We don't need to be told how expensive it is to purchase these items at current prices let alone future prices due to inflation at countries of supply. As prices of commodities go up steadily, incomes of villagers keep shrinking. Their only major income in their own right has been the sale

of copra. The price of copra has been down from 10c a lb. first grade to 6c first grade for some time now.

Occasions such as the Queen's visit provide a golden opportunity for the authorities to supplement village incomes — not to rob the villagers of their time and effort. To take advantage of the age-old tradition of blind obedience to authority does not serve the country's long-term objectives, and could sooner or later prove to be a heated political issue.

The other important matter of principle has been the willingness of the administration to agitate the poor to make sacrifices for the rich. The British monarch is among the richest people on earth. Do we regard ourselves as responsible representatives of the people by taking from the poor to give to the already rich? Karl Marx, Lenin and Mao Tse-tung would turn in their graves if they knew the kind of thing that has been going on.

The "no money" slogan is beginning to give a nauseating taste to many people. Even civil servants are openly joking about it. The government says "no money", but money is readily available to pay salaries and personal allowances, including annual incremental credits as they become due. One pride of the present government has been their ability to beg for money more effectively than the previous one. But when the time comes for money to be used effectively, government says there isn't any.

Everyone here agrees that the Queen, as Tuvalu's Head of State, represented locally by the Governor-General, should be accorded the best traditional welcome. But it should be a welcome that does not disrupt national services, one that the economy can afford, and above all one that does not jeopardise long-term national objectives.

ISAKALA PAENIU

Nukulaelae  
Tuvalu

### Tonga tourism needs shake-up

I have no wish to question the accuracy of the survey carried



**Tonga: A fascinating country with much to interest visitors. But a reader suggests here that high tourism standards are being allowed to slip.**

out by the Tonga Visitors Bureau (PIM Oct '82 p71) and I found the officers there most helpful within their limitations. For example, although they provide the addresses of people that offer accommodation, they are not allowed to comment on the quality of it, or so I was told. When one adds this lack of information to the fact that no Tongan authority inspects the said accommodation to ensure that it complies with even minimum acceptable standards of hygiene, the visitor is rather handicapped.

The Pacific Islands are our favorite playground and we returned to Tonga early in 1982. We were most disappointed. The quality of the things it has to offer seems to decline as the years go by. This is a sad reflection on a kingdom inhabited by such fine people. I feel that unless Tongatapu upgrades its facilities, Vavau will become the tourist spot of the country.

To give some examples let me

cite the main streets of Nukualofa. What excuse is there after all these years for the lack of effective sealing? A stroll to the bank or post office is likely to produce a sprained ankle. Then there is the nonsense of the airline arrangements where people are regularly over-booked, off-loaded, have confirmed tickets unconfirmed, and generally suffer frustrating delays if one dares to change one's itinerary. The organisation or whatever it is at the so-called international airport is an unmitigated disgrace.

Need one mention the seedy decline of the capital's international hotel. It would no longer rate in the Michelin guide. Years ago it was superb. The meals were first-rate, the service impeccable and the toilets beyond reproach. Look today! The air-conditioners in the dining room cease to function, cleanliness is no longer a top priority, the toilets near the lounge bar stink, and the smell often creeps into the lounge. As for meals, there is better value at Joe's fish and chip shop (when he has any chips, that is). In some of the rooms, the carpets are stained badly where the worn-out air-

conditioners leak. The pool is not cleaned as often as it should be and the attractive garden setting near it is often littered with beer cans and other debris. This mess stays there for days. After the rain, the dance floor can remain flooded until someone decides it ought to be mopped up, especially if it's time to put on the weekly entertainment.

My view is that the Tongan authorities have become far too complacent. "Visitors will turn up whether any effort is made or not", seems to be the belief. It is a pity, but people with money to spend want the best value for their dollars. Tonga does not provide this today. It could do so again without spoiling it. Until it casts off its lethargy, my Pacific choices will remain Rarotonga and Port-Vila.

P. HARRISON-MATTLEY  
Guildford, NSW  
Australia

### Remembering Illyria

My article (PIM Jan '82 p57) on the subject of cruising yachts in the Pacific mentioned a large brigantine *Illyria*, which visited



## LETTERS

Lae, New Guinea, in 1928 while on an extended Pacific cruise under the command of its young owner, Cornelius Crane.

In spite of inquiries made to various American yachting magazines as to the vital statistics of the vessel's construction none could give me an answer, although all seemed to be acquainted with her.

Yesterday I received a letter from one of the staff of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art enclosing a plan of the vessel and its general layout, and also a photostat copy of one page of a book *Jungle Islands* which apparently was a write-up of the cruise. I wish he had sent copies of more pages.

*Illyria* was 45 metres long, as long as the average suburban building allotment, and with extremely tall masts, accommodation for about 30 personnel, and gross tonnage of 356.

What a comparison to the 30 and 40 footers with crews ranging from six down to one only which now prowl around the oceans.

I pass this information on to you as a matter of yachting interest and for your records.

BERT WESTON  
Wollstonecraft, NSW  
Australia

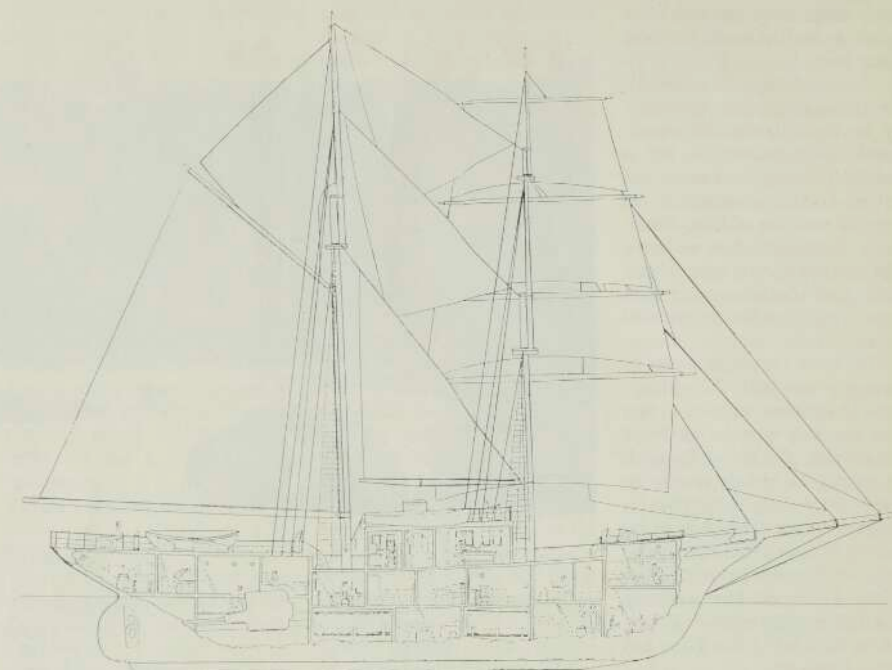
### In quest of united Samoa

I am writing to report my recent conversation with John M. Haydon, Governor of American Samoa for the years 1969-1974, which I feel is indicative of the lack of co-operation and sensitivity demonstrated by former U.S. officials. He was appointed by former President Richard Nixon. This conversation took place in Seattle, Washington, and it was regarding uniting the two Samoas. The conversation went as follows:

Peters: Mr Haydon, my name is Falani Peters, and I am calling you since you happen to be a former Governor of the government of American Samoa, and a writer in *Marine Digest*.

Haydon: What are you interested in?

Peters: I'm interested in writing about uniting the two Samoas.



A sectional view of the auxiliary brigantine *Illyria*, referred to in Bert Weston's letter on this page. The illustration is from *Jungle Islands*, a book published about 50 years ago about the voyage.

Haydon: Why do you want to do that?

Peters: Personally I believe that Samoan means Samoan; and because of the fact that there are too many restrictions between our islands, our people are not free to travel and visit even their own families.

Haydon: I'm sorry I'm not going to support you on this issue because you are not on the right track. Furthermore, Western Samoa does not want to be with American Samoa.

Peters: I don't believe this is true. My information is based on a meeting between American Samoa and Western Samoa last November. The meeting was reported in *Pacific Islands Monthly*, and it was about the easing and the improvement of relations between our islands, and the possibility of uniting the Samoas.

Haydon: Your information is incorrect. The meeting was about

immigration restrictions between the two islands.

Peters: No, my information is certainly correct and you are welcome to double-check if you wish. Moreover, I believe immigration restrictions were perhaps only a part of the meeting.

Haydon: Where are you from, Western Samoa or American Samoa?

Peters: It doesn't matter, Mr Haydon, I'm a Samoan citizen. If you wanted me to be more specific then I would have to say Western Samoa.

Haydon: Why is my tax money spent on American Samoa? American Samoa is receiving \$45 million annually from the U.S., and if the two Samoas were combined, that \$45 million would be doubled.

Peters: If you think that the U.S. Government has spent too much money on the government of American Samoa then I think it would be advantageous for the Samoan governments to be combined. Then a decision could be made for either self-determination or continuing mutual relations with the U.S.

Haydon: Why do that? I have some very good friends in

American Samoa from the five years I was there.

Peters: Mr Haydon, if I understand you correctly, you stated that you are reluctant to spend your tax dollar on the U.S. protectorate?

Haydon: I'm sorry I don't support you on this issue. (End of conversation).

Not surprisingly, and not unlike many, if not all, former governors of the protectorate, Mr Haydon has no sympathy for the hardships that our people have endured because of this perpetual and colonial separation. For example, both Samoas have no freedom to cross to the other side to see their families without a few days permit. These historical relations have led us not only into mutual hatred, and antagonism, but a continuation of more rules and regulations deterring good relations. It may still be hoped that Mr Haydon, and other seemingly indifferent former U.S. officials, will eventually be able to see the importance of combining the two Samoas, and help to win recognition of this unity by the U.S. Government.

FALANI A. PETERS  
Seattle, Washington  
USA

## PACIFIC DIPLOMACY

# Australia and the French Pacific: "Good relations are essential ..."

*Dr Malcolm Leader, who has been Australian consul-general based in Noumea for the past three years, has completed his mission and will be returning to Canberra in a fortnight.*

*Dr Leader's responsibilities covered the three French Pacific territories of New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna, and French Polynesia.*

*We were able to meet him in the course of his "farewell visit" to Tahiti, the fifth time he has come to our island. "I now have many friends here," he said in his impeccable French. Then we talked about Australia and its relations with the countries and territories surrounding that island-continent.*

*M.L. Australia certainly believes it has a role to play within its geographical region. But that does not mean interference, and it is essential that we have good relations with neighboring countries or territories. So we must have regular contacts. This is why immediately after the end of hostilities in World War II one of the very first consular posts set up by Australia anywhere in the*

The Tahiti daily *Les Nouvelles* of November 27, 1982, carried the following interview with Dr MALCOLM LEADER, who was then about to complete a three-year mission as Australian consul-general in Noumea, New Caledonia, with responsibility for all French Pacific territories. The interview, in which Dr Leader discusses Australian policies on a number of issues related to France's Pacific territories, was conducted by *Les Nouvelles* journalist ANDRE NOUET. The translation is by PIM.

world was in Noumea. We now have about a dozen people working there. Apart from myself, there are three Australian consuls regularly visiting the French Pacific territories from Noumea.

L.N. English-speaking and French-speaking people live side by side in the Pacific, but their relations have for a long time been superficial, even marked by a certain mistrust. Do you think we've been moving towards a more open dialogue over recent times?

M.L. I am accustomed to a certain ambiguity in the attitude of New Caledonians towards Australia. New Caledonia is a very large island whose people appreciate the advantages of hav-

ing Australia close handy — for holidays, making purchases, and so on. But they seem to fear that in the relationship there's another side to the coin. I hasten to add that these fears are absolutely groundless.

L.N. Are there any developments in Australian policy on the matter of New Caledonian independence?

M.L. Australia supports the decision of the recent South Pacific Forum which expressed a very favorable attitude to the reforms begun by the French Government. The desire was expressed to see this program carried through, and a timetable established leading up to a peaceful and orderly accession to inde-

pendence. But I add that at the beginning of the resolution adopted by the Forum there is a reaffirmation of the principles of self-determination and independence.

L.N. Principles are all very fine, but couldn't there be a contradiction between self-determination and independence?

Who, in your opinion, should be allowed to express their views in any referendum or other electoral process?

M.L. Australia has a policy of non-interference in the affairs of others, and if problems of this nature were to arise later on it would be up to the New Caledonians to sort them out. I am aware that the Independence Front takes the view that the Kanak people have been colonised, and that they alone have the right to determine what the

**Noumea, capital of New Caledonia. Dr Leader emphasised that one of Australia's first consular posts to be set up during the period of reconstruction which followed World War II was in Noumea. The link remains significant, he said.**



## PACIFIC DIPLOMACY



outcome of this colonisation is to be.

L.N. Does your country take the same position on the future of French Polynesia?

M.L. For Australians, Tahiti can't be compared with New Caledonia. First of all, there's the matter of distance. What's more, we have democracy in Australia, and we are particularly attached to the democratic process. On several occasions in recent times the French Government has reaffirmed its concern that the wishes of the populations concerned are respected. So there are no problems on that score.

L.N. Tahiti and its islands are in the tourist business, but there still aren't many Australians coming to visit us. Is the situation hopeless?

M.L. No, definitely not. I'm actually delighted with the present growth of tourism between our countries. It's been going on ever since the resumption of the three weekly Qantas flights. There's increased passenger traffic both ways, and I think it's fine that Polynesians are discovering Australia. During my time here on this visit I've issued 80 visas. While it's true that Vanuatu and Fiji have a particular attraction for Australian tourists, the French Pacific territories — New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna, and Polynesia — offer

the traveller the bonus of a little breath of France.

L.N. Before the numbers of people travelling for pleasure can be built up to any great extent, the world will have to come out of the present long period of crisis. How is Australia faring in these touchy times?

M.L. The crisis is affecting Australia too. We have an unemployment rate of 7.5 percent. But Australians believe in their country, and the future looks promising. We have many sources of wealth that we don't even know about yet. We look forward to a great development of the Australian continent, which at present is home to 15 million citizens. They are hard-working people, who still have a sense of adventure. They'll get through the difficult times.

*In the course of the interview, Dr Leader asked several times that more emphasis should be given to his purely consular duties.*

*But politics kept on coming back in.*

*After all, politics determine the very way we live. The Australian consul-general understands this very well, and this is probably why he agreed to enlighten our readers about Australian attitudes. We wish him all the very best as he takes up his new post. — André Nouet.*



**Pictures show: (Top left) Dr Malcolm Leader, who has bowed out after three years as Australian consul-general in Noumea. (Left) The reception area of the Australian consulate-general in Noumea, responsible for Australian relations in Wallis and Futuna and French Polynesia as well as New Caledonia. (Below) The tourist view of Noumea. Dr Leader believes interest from Australia will increase.**



## NEW CALEDONIA

# "Talk independence or we don't talk at all" - U.C.

More than 3000 Union Calédonienne members gathered at Sarramea, 130 kilometres north of Noumea, in November, for the 13th annual congress of their party.

A major resolution to emerge by unanimous decision from the three-day congress was that discussions on autonomy will be possible only if they are clearly designed to lead to independence. The French Government has promised a reform of New

Caledonia's statute in order to grant more autonomy. But now no leaders of the Union Calédonienne can participate in autonomy discussions without a prior guarantee of independence.

The congress also adopted in principle the outline of a constitution for a Kanak socialist state, in the form of a democratic decentralised republic. The national parliament would comprise a national assembly elected by universal suffrage, and a senate of "custom" chiefs. The latter would rule on matters affecting customary Kanak society, while the national assembly

**Jean-Marie Tjibaou, vice-president of the New Caledonia Government Council. — Pictures on this page by David Robie.**



would legislate on matters of state.

One guest at the congress was Pastor Simon Buama of New Caledonia's Evangelical Church, who stressed the support of his church for the Independence Front and their goals.

Other speeches of support were given by union leaders, leaders of other parties in the Independence Front, and by Jean-Claude Routier, a member of the executive bureau of the French Socialist Party. Mr Routier said his visit to New Caledonia had enabled him to see first hand the "scandalous and extraordinary conditions" in which the Kanak people existed. He assured the congress that changes were taking place, even though these were not sufficiently in evidence for some. He said his party was aware of the Independence Front's aim for independence in 1984, but that he hoped decisions would be taken democratically, in a spirit of solidarity and friendship.

During the same weekend as the congress, a group of Melanesians occupied land belonging to the Devillers family near Baco, 300 kilometres north of Noumea. The group was led by René Guiart (son of French anthropologist, Professor Jean Guiart), and Augustin Wabealo.

**Yeiwene Yeiwene, parliamentary whip for the Independence Front in the Territorial Assembly of New Caledonia. He attended a Micronesian solidarity conference in Guam.**

They set up barricades on roads leading to the property, and built a symbolic house on the farmer's land. Several hundred Garde Mobile personnel were at the scene but did not intervene for fear of provoking violence. A Right-wing deputy, Justin Guillemard, and three other members of his RPCR party, attempted to visit the Devillers family but found their way blocked. Later Mr Guillemard criticised the "nonchalance of the authorities", and described French law as being ineffectual in New Caledonia. At an RPCR press conference, party leaders called upon their supporters to be "vigilant and aware of the dangerous political situation which exists."

A party communique called on the high commissioner and French authorities to ensure that French law is firmly applied to all in New Caledonia, especially laws relating to freedom of movement, personal security and protection of private property.

The RPCR statement added that they will not accept that extremist groups can illegally occupy land, erect road barricades,

## NEW CALEDONIA

obstruct people, and act outside the scope of the law.

Union Calédonienne's determination to declare independence in September 1984 was also criticised - the communiqué said only New Caledonian voters will decide democratically on this point.

When High Commissioner Jacques Roynette was questioned on local television about the incident of the land occupation and subsequent criticism, his view was that he "did not see a place for incidents which create disorder, when the land reform text is ready, when all speakers are being heard and when all (land) claims are being taken into account". Mr Roynette declared that he would not be pressured from any side, and that order would be maintained. The application of the French land reform project, which seeks to return much land to its tribal owners, is expected to be in place by January 1, 1983.

The political events of November led Jean-Pierre Aifa,



President of the Centrist FNSC, to appeal for moderation from the two major parties, RPCR and Union Calédonienne. He said that these provocations could only lead to violence, and that the pressing question now was not whether New Caledonia will remain French or become indepen-

dent, but whether the territory would be a land of peace or violence.

Independence Front leader Yeiwene Yeiwene, attended a Micronesian Solidarity and Education Conference in Guam on November 17-19. Mr Yeiwene and Yann Celene Uregei had both been invited to address the conference, which adopted a special resolution on New Caledonia, demanding the inclusion of the territory on the list of the UN Decolonisation Committee.

The conference also gave its support for the Independence Front proposal that independence be declared on September 24, 1984, and asked member countries of the South Pacific Forum to support this timetable. - *Helen Fraser in Noumea.*

The prefix "anti" was inadvertently dropped from the caption to this picture of an anti-independence rally held in Noumea in July and published in PIM October (p17). The Noumea weekly *Corail* reacted with one of the paroxysms of rage to which it is so prone, accusing PIM of having perpetrated a "big lie", and, more serious, utterly unjustly accusing PIM's Noumea correspondent Helen Fraser of involvement in the "infamous" affair. The omission was entirely the fault of PIM's editorial office in Sydney, and PIM's apologies go to Ms Fraser for inadvertently exposing her to the scurrilities of *Corail*.

## Noumea-Cairns race planned

The Cairns (Queensland) Yacht club intends to conduct a biennial yacht race from Noumea, New Caledonia, to Cairns following the finish of the Club Med Australia-New Caledonia race organised by the Cruising Yacht Club of Australia starting in May from Sydney and Brisbane.

The race is to be known as the "1983 INAUGURAL NOUMEA-CAIRNS RACE" and will start off Petite Passe, Noumea, New Caledonia on June 6, 1983 at 10.00 hrs. local time, in co-operation with the Cercle Nautique Calédonien.

*Course:* From the Start, through Amedee Passe, Bougainville Reef (port), Grefion Passage, Fitzroy Island (Stbd.) Finishing Line, Fairway Beacon, 1,330 nautical miles. — *From a Cairns Yacht Club press release.*

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## Peacemaker buy in USA

The anti-nuclear Pacific Peacemaker project, born in Australia and New Zealand, has struck root in the United States.

Articles of incorporation of the new, Seattle-based Pacific Peacemaker project were filed in Washington in October.

American supporters of the project plan to buy the original yacht, *Pacific Peacemaker*, and promote the anti-nuclear cause in a voyage to the Marshall Islands, Palau, the Soviet Union and Japan. The voyage is to begin before June 1983.



## TROPICALITIES

### Coconuts sprout in the Big Apple

Programs concerning the Pacific region continued to be scheduled throughout autumn 1982 at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, Asia Society and Natural History Museum.

"Ceremonies and Spirits," an exhibition of art from Africa, the Pacific Islands and the Americas selected from the Metropolitan's Michael C. Rockefeller Wing, toured New York's five boroughs.

On entering the show visitors were greeted by the dramatic profile head, body of opposed hooks, and single leg of the almost lifesize *Yipwon* figure. Originally carved in the 19th century by the Arambak people who lived along the Karawari river (a tributary of the Sepik) in Papua New Guinea, *Yipwon* figures were believed to have protective powers and were among the most sacred of traditional art works. At present, the inhabitants of Kanihara (ironically the traditional enemies of the Arambak) have revitalised the carving of these distinctive and highly valued images. This is just one of many examples reflecting the importance of art in the daily life of the Sepik River peoples, and an explanation of why art from this

area has retained its integrity and vitality.

Among the other Pacific Island art works represented in "Ceremonies and Spirits" were a ceremonial adze from Mangaia, Cook Islands, a canoe prow from New Zealand's Maori people, canoe prow ornaments from Solomon Islands and New Ireland, and a bowl from the Lake Sentani region of Irian Jaya.

The brochure for this exhibit (which was funded by Manufacturers Hanover Trust and the New York State Council on the Arts) described "Ceremonies and Spirits" as designed "to reflect the vitality of life, the essence of thought, and the variety of indigenous cultures of Africa, the Pacific Islands, and the Americas." It did a good job, and the examples of the arts of the Pacific demonstrated once again their artistic merit and universal appeal by maintaining their power and presence although displayed in a setting far from, and far different from, their place of creation.

Australia's Foreign Minister, the Honorable Anthony Austin Street, addressed a near-capacity audience at the Asia Society on October 5. Introducing Mr Street, Ambassador John Irwin, a former Deputy Secretary of State and U.S. Ambassador to France, spoke of "the great Pacific adventure" in which the U.S. and Australia were en-

gaged, and how the resulting influence and inter-play affects the two countries and the rest of the world. In the course of his speech Minister Street said:

Australia recognises the South Pacific Forum as "a major political organisation." She sees herself as a "partner" with the independent states of the South Pacific and considers this a relationship of "fundamental importance." While noting the stability and tranquillity of the Pacific region in general, Minister Street spoke of the need for sympathetic economic help, which would be in the best interests of Australia and the ANZUS partners because it would offset any increased vulnerability of Pacific countries to foreign pressures.

In reply to a question regarding Australia's future co-operation with New Zealand, Minister Street said he wanted to reassure South Pacific countries that improved relations with New Zealand would not affect their treaties or economic relations with Australia.

During his speech Minister Street frequently emphasised Australia's position as a multi-cultural society, and her non-discriminatory immigration policies. Considering some of the government's previous positions on these matters this claim might be open to question. Nevertheless, Minister Street's speech to the Asia Society meeting was dynamic, articulate and positive, and well received by the New York audience.

Of the 65 films shown at the sixth Margaret Mead Film Festival, held on October 4-7 at the American Museum of Natural History, 11 dealt with the peoples and cultures of the Pacific. In noting this high proportion, Malcolm Arth, festival co-chairperson, commented on its appropriateness, since the aim of the festival was to honor Margaret Mead, who had done so much of her work in the Pacific.

One of the festival highlights was the U.S. premiere of *Angels of War* by Andrew Pike. Hank Nelson and Gavan Daws (PIM Jun. '82 p23). *Angels of War* documents the role of Papua New Guineans during World War II. It also raises many ques-



(Above) *Yipwon* figure in New York. — New York Metropolitan Museum of Art picture. (Left) Sgt.-Maj. Yauwiga of PNG, as he appears in the film *Angels of War*, displaying his medals. Yauwiga, the most highly decorated PNG soldier of World War II, died late last year. The film includes clips from archives in Australia, USA and Japan.





## TROPICALITIES

tions about the subsequent treatment of these people who, in the opinion of Gavan Daws, were responsible for the Allies winning the war in New Guinea. This superbly photographed and sensitive film recently won top prize at the Nyon, Switzerland, documentary festival and the Australian film award for best documentary.

*Gogodala: A cultural Revival?* by Chris Owens documents the attempts of an anthropologist to revive the traditional arts and quality of life of the Gogodala people who live near the Fly River in the Gulf of Papua area of PNG. Demoralised, deculturated, and in a state of depression and stagnation due to the suppression of their traditional culture and activities by the missionaries and governmental practices, the Gogodala now, assisted by anthropologist Tony Curtis, appear to have achieved a remarkable renaissance. The carving of clan emblems, totems, and even the creation of a new traditional long house (not built since the 1930s), have helped the Gogodala people to regain their self-esteem and take renewed pride in their heritage.

The unique artistic heritage of PNG can also be seen in the films *Tighten the Drums* and *The Red Bowman*, again by Chris Owens. The former shows the Enga tribe from Highlands PNG preparing for a festival. The Enga people are known for their over-sized, dramatic wigs made of human hair. *Tighten the Drums* details the careful creation of these wigs, as well as the preparation of other body decorations and ornaments used by the tribe. *The*



*Red Bowman* focuses on the performance of the *Ida*, a ritual dance created by people in PNG's remote West Sepik province. Explanations of the symbolic meanings of the cycles and costumes of the *Ida* are interspersed with shots of the spectacular dances themselves. Elaborate fish costumes depicting human reproduction and imitations of the cassowary bird, which represents the perils of nature, are just a few examples of how the *Ida* ritual reconciles man, nature and the cosmos through dance.

*To Find the Baruya* and *Her Name Came on Arrows* by Allison Jabionko and Stephen Olsson, show the French anthropologist Maurice Godelier interacting with the Baruya people in the Eastern Highlands of PNG. A particularly engaging aspect of these films is the candid portrayal of the comments and opinions of the Baruya in regard to the anthropologist and his work.

Australia's Aboriginal population is the subject of *Two Laws* by Carolyn Strachan and Alessandro Cavadini; *Three Horse-*

**Ceremony of honor in Fiji: The *tabua*, a whale's tooth, is mounted on a decorated circlet, held stretched between two hands, and presented to the person being honored.**

*men* by David and Judith MacDougall, and Ian Dunlop's *Narritjin at Djarrakpi* and *My Country, Djarrakpi*. The topics of these films range from an artist re-settling on a sacred clan site to the interpretation of a bark painting — the *Djarrakpi* series. *Three Horsemen* depicts the resettlement of a cattle out-station, and *Two Laws* perhaps the most ambitious, attempts a history of the culture and struggle of the Aboriginal people. —Caroline Yacoe in New York.

## A National Geographic first

The celebrated US magazine *National Geographic* sent a journalist and photographer to Pitcairn Island in December to prepare a major feature. It is said to be the first time the magazine has dealt in detail with Pitcairn.

Transporting the pair to the island for their month-long stay was the famous ketch *Kebir*, captained by Jean-Yves Delane, who knows the Pitcairn waters well. The voyage to Pitcairn from the starting point of Mangareva takes two or three days.

## Fiji's *tabua* in short supply

Fiji is becoming short of *tabua* whale's teeth, used by the Fijians for ceremonial purposes, the tooth being presented to those being honored by Fijians. It is

also used by a person seeking a favor, making an apology, or a suitor seeking a wife. The Lau Provincial Council has asked the Great Council of Chiefs to investigate the shortage. The *tabua* is regarded as so important by the Fijians that the government has banned its export except with the written permission of the Ministry of Fijian Affairs, which is now studying the possibility of importing whales' teeth.

## "Bully" Hayes to ride again

The small privately owned island of Wakaya in Fiji's Lomaitivi was the first location for a \$F12 million film which has the tentative title of *Savage Island*.

Produced by New Zealanders Rob Whitehouse and Lloyd Phillips, the film is largely based on the doings of the 19th-century "blackbird" "Bully" Hayes.

English actress Jenny Seagrove plays the heroine, Sophie, and Hollywood actor Tommy-Lee Jones appears as Hayes.

For a description of the film in the magazine *Fiji Focus*, *Savage Island* will certainly be strong on melodrama.

Poor Sophie towards the end of the film is strapped to a spar and is being lowered into a volcanic pit as a human sacrifice when Hayes and a companion arrive "just in time to effect a brilliant rescue."

*Fiji Focus* comments: "The only real frustration for director Ferdinand Fairfax during the filming on Wakaya has been that the local extras tend to laugh during the battle scenes. But that may be one of the few really authentic notes in this action-packed "true life" story of a



PNG Eastern Highlander from *Her Name Came on Arrows*.



## TROPICALITIES



South Seas "folk hero". Anyway, Fairfax wanted them to look serious and they obliged ....

### Hiccups for 30 Jours

The French-language monthly of Pacific affairs *30 Jours*, launched at the beginning of 1982, was assailed by the hiccups towards the end of the first year of its existence.

Its November issue failed to appear due to what were called, in a statement issued by its Noumea-based management, "production difficulties".

The statement promised that an issue would appear in mid-December and that then, *30 Jours*, "like all inhabitants of the South Pacific", would go on holiday and not appear again until February.

Strange that PIM has been around the South Pacific for more than 50 years, and still doesn't go on holiday between December and February.

Perhaps we have a lesson to learn here from our Gallic con-

temporary. Or maybe we'll just continue to concentrate on *appearing* every month, since that's what the job seems to be about.

### Sucking pig offends MP

A member of the Papua New Guinea Parliament has called for the banning of a postcard on display in Port Moresby tourist shops. The postcard shows a woman from the Highlands breast-feeding a pig. The Highlands MP, Malo Kinyafa, said he was embarrassed by the card, which he had seen at the Port Moresby Travelodge "where people all over the world come to stay." Breast-feeding of piglets is a common practice in the Highlands, where pigs are the most cherished family possession.

### Dawn of Hope to reach out

The MV *Dawn of Hope*, single deck, steel cargo vessel (400 tonnes), is being refitted at

Salamaua, Papua New Guinea, for Islands Outreach Shipping Ltd, of Penrith, NSW. The company, described as a "faith ministry," will provide transport for Christian workers who will contact pastors and churches, provide a workshop and printing facilities for churches, a regular cargo service to isolated island groups, a doctor and mobile clinic, full-time evangelists, bibles and other Christian literature.

It is expected that the service will begin early this year from Sydney to Auckland, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Kiribati and Solomon Islands. The company hopes to make a profit, which will be dispersed among the islands for the support of the churches, but it also hopes for donations towards the cost of the refit.

After 13 years in an annexe at the Port Moresby General Hospital, the Port Moresby Sheltered Workshop has moved to a new and bigger building and has embarked on an expanded program of activities. The workshop provides handcraft and technical training for handicapped men and women, and carries out work ranging from bookbinding and sewing to carpentry and small equipment maintenance. Some of the trainees remain with the workshop on a contract employment basis, and others are phased into the open work force. (Top left) Ellen Warabu at work in the sewing section. Her apron and the curtains behind her were screen-printed at the workshop. (Top right) John Kambon at work on a book-binding job for a Port Moresby company. — Pictures, Ela Geno; notes, Barney Orere, for PNG Information Service.

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## TROPICALITIES



### The wonder lakes of Palau

Out of Micronesia's eight million square kilometres of ocean protrude some 2000 islands. Of these, the westernmost archipelago is Palau, part of the Carolines, sitting 800 kilometres east of the island of Mindanao in the southern Philippines. Two hundred or so islands and islets make up Palau's 150-kilometre long necklace, magnificently set in a reef of brilliant coral, some of it as red as a Pacific sunset. The largest Palauan island is Babelthuap, about 16 kilometres wide by 40 long.

These islands are limestone thrusts from the ocean's deep, now covered with lush jungle growth. Nowhere else in the world are there as many limestone islands. Some have been eroded by the ocean currents to look like mushrooms erupting from the electric blue water. Rainwater running through the porous limestone has hollowed out intricate caves and tunnels. Graceful lagoons, fringed with pandanus and breadfruit trees, are partly shaded by coconut palms. Tree frogs, parrots and cicadas disrupt the jungle silence with their cacophonous chatter. One might see a five-metre long crocodile lazing along the shores, feeding on eelgrass and sea cucumbers. Now and then a small boa constrictor can be seen clinging to a mangrove tree.

Palau (the locals call it Belau) is almost paradise, with its soft breezes, clear turquoise waters and pristine 27° Celsius air. There is just no beauty to match it.

But it is not the intense loveliness of the area that today is drawing scientists to its shores like a magnet. Its reef rivals

Australia's Great Barrier Reef in its profusion of animal and plant life. Nearly two kilometres wide in places, it presents one of the richest marine environments in Oceania. At least 300 species of coral have been found here, more than four times the number the Caribbean has to offer. In its nooks and crannies swim masses of rare fish, such as the two-metre long parrot fish in its neon blue suit, billyfish, gobies, ascidians, appagons, and giant groupers.

On these limestone islands are a number of marine lakes, which offer a unique opportunity for controlled study of the ocean and its inhabitants. It was this ready-made laboratory that attracted Dr Bruce Robison and his party to Palau. Dr Robison is a marine biologist associated with the University of California, Santa Barbara, Marine Scientist Institute.

"There is no location in the world better suited for the micro-

cosmic study of shallow, tropical marine communities," says Robison of Palau. "These lakes are undergoing processes which also are taking place in the ocean. But the ocean is vast, and its study requires a great investment in money and time. On the contrary, these Palauan lakes are small, conveniently grouped, each different from its neighbor, and each a marine habitat in microcosm."

Assisting Dr Robison were two alternate groups of five participants in the University of California Research Expeditions Program. Each paid for his transport, besides \$1000 in support of the expedition. UREP offers an opportunity to the public to work alongside UC scientists on field research expeditions around the world. Among the volunteers in Palau were two medical doctors, two retired air force officers, a dentist, a travel consultant, a motor mechanic, and a graduate student in marine biology. All were enthusiastic about the expedition and its significance, and all would like to return, despite the hardships and dangers in Palau.

Harrowing experiences of their visit included being terrorised by a crocodile, getting third degree burns from the sticky black sap of the ever-present tonget tree, being burrowed into by insects, being cut by the sharp limestone, and swimming underwater through a dark 200-metre tunnel ahead of the tide.

Headquarters for the five-week stay of the researchers was the island of Malekal, where the Micronesian Mariculture Demonstration Centre provided living quarters. From there they hired boats to take them to the smaller islands to study the ecology and hydrography of the

**"A necklace 150 kilometres long, magnificently set in a sea of brilliant coral": Part of the chain of 200 or so islands and islets which makes up Palau. Jungle-locked lakes on the islands are providing a new interest for researchers.**

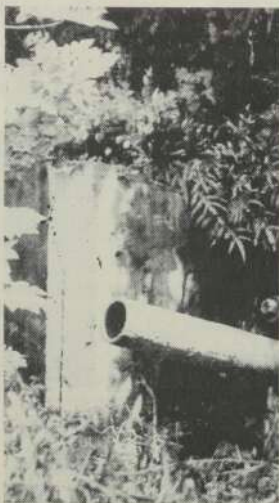
lakes, investigating the flora, fauna, water chemistry, temperature, tidal cycle, etc. With Palauan guides to assist them, they carried in equipment, such as snorkel and mask, scuba gear, an inflatable boat, spearguns, nets, cameras, collecting bottles and fish tranquillisers.

Some of the lakes are set in basins with sides so steep that they had to hack out ladders from tree trunks, or swing in and out on vines. Equipment and supplies had to be backpacked in over a trail they carved out with machetes, often in pouring rain. They spent many nights sleeping in hammocks by the lakes.

Some discoveries made by the scientists were both astounding and useful. The water of one of the lakes was layered in a curious fashion. Below a layer of clear water they found an orange-red layer composed mostly of bacteria. Then a black layer of hydrogen sulfide, which corroded the metal zippers on their wet suits — and killed the insects that had burrowed into their ankles.

Another lake they determined was layered thermally. A seven-metre layer on top was in the middle 20s, and below that was a layer gradually increasing to 37° degrees, and another under that at 27°.

Ocean-connected lakes, such as the one joined by the tunnel through which Robison and his assistant, graduate student Thomas Bailey, swam, have a tidal lag of only a few minutes. Those connected indirectly to the



**Researchers in Micronesia are still finding relics of the war in the Pacific nearly 40 years ago.**

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## TROPICALITIES



ocean, perhaps by percolation from an adjacent lake, might be out of phase by as much as several hours.

The fish populations are less diversified in the more isolated lakes, and they are more stable and smaller in both size and number. With less mixing of the water by fresh tidal surges, the lakes are more likely to be thermally stratified, with fish restricting themselves to particular heat zones. The one puzzling exception was the "all-temperature gobie". The scientists observed that this little fish thrived in all heat zones and crossed from one to the other with no apparent ill effects from the different temperatures and levels of salinity and oxygen. Robison and Bailey brought back a number of gobies, as well as other species, for study in their UCSB lab.

The lakes that are more directly connected to the ocean have a plentiful and diversified fish population, including such large fish as groupers and bat rays. Some lakes contain as many as

60 different species, in contrast to the more isolated lakes, where as few as three or four can be found. In Jellyfish Lake on the Island of Koror the surface layer was completely filled with grapefruit-sized non-stinging jellyfish. These animals generate their food from sunlight by incorporating phytoplankton into their bodies. They have a curious habit of migrating en masse from one end of the lake to the other in response to some unknown prompting. This is difficult to understand, since jellyfish have no eyes.

"We found that some lakes have distinctly different fish communities at night than during the day because of tidal cycles which allow the fish to enter and leave these lakes," Robison said. "And fishes which are common on reefs outside the lakes often exhibit strikingly different feeding and behavior patterns when they are living in the lakes."

Kibakku Lake has a tunnel leading to the sea through which reef fish travel between lake and

lagoon. It was in Spooky Lake, so named because of the foreboding shade cast on its murky water by the jungle trees, that a crocodile dropped into the water from a mangrove root beside Bailey, who was snorkelling. He speedily swam ashore, shouting a warning to Robison, who was stranded on a rock, with the dilemma of swimming to shore or walking through the jungle barefoot and without a machete.

Not fancying spending the night there, he decided to swim for it. To his horror, the crocodile did too. From the corner of his eye he saw the flat-headed croc overtake and pass him, then peel off and disappear in the murky depths. Meanwhile the two Palauan guides had seized spearguns and jumped in to the lake to escort Robison to shore.

The Palau Islands were the scene of bitter fighting when the United States took the islands from the Japanese during World War II. Members of this marine lakes expedition found a number of war relics in the jungle: a

One of the jungle lakes of the Palau Islands. It is among a series of lakes attracting the interest of researchers from the Marine Scientist Institute of the University of California. The lake in the picture is connected to the sea by an underwater tunnel.

machinegun pillbox, helmets, canteens, and saki bottles in caves, searchlights, cannon and lookout towers, overgrown with vines, a crashed Zero fighter plane in a shallow tidal flat, and sunken landing craft among the coral reefs. They found that one machinegun nest made a very fine barbecue and used it to cook many of their meals.

Although the bitter battles of the '40's left Palau's sands stained with blood, the clear waters of the Pacific have long since cleansed it and men can get down to the more rewarding task of unlocking the ocean's secrets. That's what Palau is all about today. — Jean Ayres Hartley in *Sacramento, California*.

## Miracle men at work in Tahiti

To what extent can we count on God to help us, and to relieve our sufferings?

Two self-styled saviors appearing in public in French Polynesia towards the end of 1982 have come up with quite different answers to this perennial question. Both believe firmly in divine intervention in human affairs, but when it comes to defining the area in which this intervention is most likely to occur, they have worked it out each in his own way: one is solely concerned with individual salvation and physical healing, while the other strives for a total transformation of society, beginning with its political system.

The former savior was a plump, benign-looking French-Canadian priest, Emiliano Tardif. He had come to the territory as a guest of the Catholic Mission of Tahiti, claiming to possess the "charismatic" gift of faith-healing — the kind of thing that is usually the province of Protestant revivalist preachers.

With the benevolent assistance of all the local media, Father Tardif was soon attracting such huge crowds that the local churches couldn't hold them all. So his lively shows (which included guest appearances by such popular entertainers as Gabilou) had often to be held outdoors. The biggest took place in the Pater sports stadium, which was built for the South Pacific Games in 1971. It was attended by no fewer than 15,000 people, several hundred of them patients from the territorial hospital, given special leave for the occasion.

The main explanation for the huge turn-out is that the number of Catholics in Tahiti has more than doubled over the past 20 years, as a result of the swelling tide of immigrants from France, and from such predominantly Catholic islands as the Marquesas and the eastern Tuamotus. But, given today's ecumenical trends, there's no doubt that many people from other churches took part as well.

Each meeting featured spectacular cures of the traditional type: when Fr Tardif in a booming voice ordered the lame to stand up and walk, a few individuals invariably obeyed, to the thunderous applause of the crowd. But as a rule these beneficiaries of Fr Tardif's powers were soon lost in the crowd, never to be heard of again. In the same vein, certain unidentified persons in the crowd would suddenly shout that they had been blind, deaf or mute, and could now see, hear and speak again.

In most instances, however, as explained by Fr Tardif, the proof of the healing consisted solely of a feeling of great warmth and relief in that part of the body where the disease was supposed to be. This applied especially to cancer patients, and in one case even to a leper, who joyously convinced themselves and their friends and relatives that they were suddenly cured. For alcoholics, the revealing sign was a dry feeling in the throat . . .

A few cures were reported in some detail in the local press. A woman who had been told by a doctor a year before that she had a fibroma prayed as prescribed by Fr Tardif, and then underwent a medical examination which showed that the fibroma had disappeared. Then there was the touching story of a 12-year-old boy who had suffered so badly from asthma that he was practically an

**"If your faith is strong enough, your ills will be cured here and now,"** was the hopeful message from Roman Catholic faith healer Father Tardif to the Tahitian crowds.

Marie-Thérèse & Bengt Danielsson

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invalid. After the stadium meeting, he was able to swim in the lagoon.

It is certainly in the interests of the Catholic Mission in French Polynesia to have all known cases of faith-healing thoroughly examined and certified by doctors, as is done by the mother church at Lourdes in France. When such reports become available we shall be happy to supply PIM readers with reliable facts and figures.

Incidentally, if, as seems likely, faith-healing becomes a recognised practice in the islands the main beneficiaries should be the Polynesian *tahu'a*, the "native medicine men," who in the past have often been labelled "witch doctors" or "sorcerers" and prosecuted for the illegal exercise of the medical profession.

The other charismatic leader, who was in competition with Fr Tardif for the attention of the public and the media, was Tahitian freedom fighter Tetua Mai, whose first action in support of independence goes back to 1979, when he tried to hand over a letter listing his grievances to President Giscard d'Estaing. He was grabbed before he could reach the presidential dais, and whisked off to jail by six husky cops.

Next, in a perfectly legal manner, he founded his own political party whose name, *Te tiamaraa o te nunaa maohi*, or Independence for the *maohi* people, says all that is necessary about his program and goals. In French Polynesia today there are half a



dozen parties, representing 20 percent of the electorate, advocating complete independence. The overwhelming majority of their supporters are Polynesians, who are still deeply religious and regularly seek solace and guidance by reading the Bible. So when Tetua Mai declared that God had enjoined him to found a party to lead his people to freedom, it did not sound nearly as ludicrous to his Polynesian compatriots as it did to most Europeans.

Confident that he was the chosen prophet, Tetua Mai, in April 1982, went a step further and set up a Provisional Government of Tahiti, consisting of 11 ministers. He also formed a militia, or honor guard, dressed in smart uniforms, instituted a Polynesian marriage ceremony, and began issuing passports and drawing up a register of Polynesian supporters of independence.

For a while, the French authorities were disposed to dismiss him as a harmless crank, and his poor showing in the May territorial elections — 416 votes — seemed to confirm this opinion of him.

But their attitude soon changed when they discovered that Tetua Mai believed as firmly in the United Nations as in the heavenly powers, and was travelling around the Pacific rallying support for an appeal to the UN Committee on Decolonisation in favor of independence for the French colonies of New Caledonia and French Polynesia.

It was no less a figure than Henri Emmanuelli, minister for French Overseas Departments and Territories, who decided during his visit to Tahiti last August that the time had come to crush Tetua.

With the obvious aim of provoking an "incident," two French gendarmes suddenly discovered that Tetua Mai's "police escort," who had been roaming all over Tahiti for months on their motorbikes, were wearing "unauthorised" uniforms! They stopped five of them and tore off their epaulettes. Tetua went to the gendarmerie to recover his property, a scuffle ensued, and eventually it was the two gendarmes who were arrested by Tetua's police.

Although Tetua quickly realised he had fallen into a trap, ordered the gendarmes released, and told the French *procureur* that he took full responsibility for what had happened, the gendarmes were not letting go of the wonderful pretext they now had for raiding the headquarters of the Provisional Government and smashing the movement altogether.

The August attack on the rickety old building in the Papeete suburb of Fariipiti (PIM Oct. '82 p17), took place at sunset and involved more than 50 heavily armed gendarmes. Wielding their batons, they beat up Tetua Mai, his followers, and anyone else who happened to be on the premises, and unceremoniously carted them off to jail. For good measure, several Polynesians whose only offence was to live in the house next door were also rounded up, handcuffed, and taken into custody. Teargas was lavishly used.

Next followed a thorough police search of the premises for "incriminating" letters and documents. These must by now have yielded much valuable information about Tahitian independence movements and their supporters in the Pacific — like Vanuatu's Prime Minister Father Walter Lini.

The prize exhibit must surely be a well-kept register said to contain the names, photographs and addresses of 12,000 Polynesians in the territory who are in favor of independence.

On the general assumption that only insanity can explain why a person who enjoys the privilege of living in a French colony would ever become active in support of independence, Tetua was in due course subjected to the unwarranted indignity of being examined by a French Government psychiatrist who spoke no Tahitian, but who nevertheless detected strong signs of paranoia and delusions of grandeur in the man who was his involuntary "patient." But the psychiatrist's report concluded — they always do in such cases — that Tetua was fully responsible for his acts.

After languishing in jail for two months he was arraigned and charged with usurping the title of President. He protested strongly



French gendarmes used teargas and riot equipment in their arrest of Tetua Mai and his followers. The prisoners were handcuffed after their arrest.

— and in a manner testifying to the excellent functioning of his mind — that the accusation was based on the false premise that he claimed to be the President of the French Republic, when he was claiming nothing of the kind. He had never claimed to be any more than the President of the Provisional Government of the Tahitian people.

The sentence represented a sort of draw between Tetua and the authorities: he was given a two-month suspended sentence.

But he had to go back to jail for another three weeks before facing a different charge: illegal use of uniforms. Not personally, mind you, since Tetua favors gaudy satin suits, but by his followers who often dressed in what can only be described as a uniform manner.

Tetua's clever defence on this charge was based on the well-known fact that dozens of Tahitian sports clubs, church groups and other private associations use uniforms all the time. This is not to speak of the — nowadays very common — private police forces employed by big companies in Tahiti to protect their premises. As a matter of fact the epaulettes worn by Tetua's honor guard were of exactly the same type as those worn by these unlicensed policemen.

Again, the most the judge could do was to impose a one-month suspended sentence.

When he appeared in court for the third time, more than three months after his arrest, Tetua faced a much better substantiated charge: that he had ordered or condoned an "assault on French gendarmes while they were on duty." For this he was swiftly sentenced to a year in prison — no suspension this time. All French officials and news commentators hailed this as an extremely lenient verdict.

It is difficult to share this opinion if one compares the sentence with the manner in which justice is dispensed in another French-held island, Corsica. There, local freedom fighters seldom get more than one or two years for actually *killing* a gendarme, and most of those responsible for the 700 bombings and armed attacks that took place in 1982 in Corsica have never been apprehended at all.

After he too had spent three months in jail, the Prime Minister of the Provisional Government, Ronald Taero, was given a five-months sentence, and three other followers of Tetua received shorter terms.

The most belligerent of all the accused, Tetua's wife Ina Tapi, who during her long period of detention had constantly demanded release on the grounds that she had 13 children to look after, was eventually let off with an 18-months suspended sentence.

The unusual length of the term is no doubt intended as a powerful deterrent to her dabbling in politics over the next year and a half — *Marie-Thérèse and Bengt Danielsson*.

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## From the ISLANDS PRESS



### **From an item in The Fiji Times entitled "Beserk priest: police probe"**

Police are investigating why a Hindu priest knifed his wife, chopped off her head and then drowned himself in a river. Mr Satya Nand Sharma, 52, had returned to his home in Waidalice, Tailevu, after conducting a religious ceremony when he attacked his wife, Mrs Ved Mati Sharma, 34, said Divisional Police Commander Eastern, Supt. Krishna Goundar. The Medical superintendent of the Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Dr Kenlal said Mrs Sharma's condition was improving and she could talk yesterday . . .

### **A report on the sentencing of Jimmy Stevens after his failed escape bid, from Voice of Vanuatu.**

The statement says Stevens has 42 children with 25 customary wives. Twelve children are dependent and Stevens said he's worried about his family responsibilities.

### **From Voice of Vanuatu, in an article reporting on Queen Elizabeth II's visit to the Pacific region.**

Overseas reports tell of a banquet given in her honour at Funafuti, Tuvalu, at which bats, boiled bananas and blackbirds with their beaks on were served.

### **From a letter to The Fiji Times with the heading "Love Beach"**

The section of open area from the Queen Elizabeth Drive to the beach in front of Veiuto Primary School is being shamelessly used by some immoral individuals to indulge in illicit love at all times of the day. I believe this is a public place and police could take action for misbehaviour in such a place. From morning cars are parked with couples in the rear seats engaged in immoral expressions of illicit love. The other day I witnessed while passing the section on my way to work at 7.30 a.m., two innocent school children peeping to see what was taking place inside a car.

### **The King of Tonga, as reported by the Tonga Chronicle, advises his people to forget about Cyclone Isaac**

To illustrate his point, His Majesty said: "We should throw the subject of Isaac out like the way a crafty Sumo wrestler dodged and threw his opponent out of the ring. Forget about Isaac and involve in profitable projects which lead to economic self-reliance."

### **Advertisement in The Observer, Western Samoa**

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### **From Comment in Voice of Vanuatu**

Voice letters would suggest that ni-Vanuatu are most concerned about what the Prime Minister says about other countries while he's overseas. Concern is good. But few seem to be concerned with what is said and what is done about Vanuatu. . . Our house must be put in order as a priority. While the Prime Minister may be deeply concerned for others, it is a political ploy, and one well used, to focus attention outside the country when it's getting hot in the kitchen. But no doubt the Prime Minister knew before he entered politics and most certainly knows now — in politics there's no thanks.

### **From The Observer, Western Samoa**

Fish, long regarded in some countries as "poor man's meat", is finally coming down in price to the level of the poor man's budget in Samoa. For years we've been encouraging the consumption of second-rate, less nutritious tinned fish through cultural practice of presentation of cartons of tinned fish as *sua*, tendering systems that promote the selling of tinned fish at more affordable prices than fresh fish; and also radio advertisements that urge people to sell coconuts so that they can buy tinned fish. At this rate it is a wonder that the Fish Market has not been dedicated completely to the selling of — what else? — tinned fish.

### **From The Bulletin, Nauru**

"Nauru Chief", C2RN6, a Boeing 737, was on its normal schedule service to Honiara on Thursday, 11th November when a large noddy bird passed through the port engine causing considerable damage to the first stages of the engine fan system.

### **From an editorial in The Observer, Western Samoa**

Western Samoans went from a period of hazy confusion since the beginning of the year to the present lapse of boredom which, if the feeling remains unchanged, will lead to violence. A senior police officer even quipped that police officers were restless having nothing to do because people were "too bored to commit offences". Everyone else, it seems, is waiting for something to happen.

### **From an address to the national parliament by President Ati George Sokomanu of Vanuatu, reported in Tam-Tam**

There are those who have sat in silence through successive sessions neither contributing to the business of government nor representing their constituencies! To those honourable members I must point out that this House is not a monastery and that they are not here under a vow of silence! They are here to actively participate in the parliamentary process, and to represent their constituencies in this parliament.

### **Tohi Tala Niue, reporting on the export trade**

For one reason or other, orders for taros have not been satisfied. References to cricket, haircuttings and so on appear to have been cited as the reasons for this. Unfortunately those who have placed the orders cannot eat the cricket or haircuttings (a rather blunt but very Niuean way of expressing it) since it is the taros that they want.

### **From Tohi Tala Niue, an article on hospital property and equipment.**

Hospital bed is meant for the sick person only. These beds are therefore very delicate. They are also very costly. Several beds have been rendered useless because visitors sit on them while occupied by the patient. Please when you come visiting the hospital do not sit on the patient's bed. Remember also that the patient's bed is an infected area, you may contract the disease by sitting on it. So this request is not only for the safety of the bed but for yours as well.

### **From a letter entitled "So Mankind May Benefit" published in Voice of Vanuatu**

The other day I had a brilliant thought and am writing to Voice of Vanuatu so that the whole of mankind may benefit. I was putting some cans of beer in the fridge, and, inadvertently, I put some in upside down. I was about to capsize them when my mind was illuminated by a flash of pure genius: "Cans are better stored upside down." If cans are stored upside down, the top, from which one pours or drinks, will not collect dirt and will remain clean and uncontaminated. I ask no international recognition or financial reward for this service to civilisation, though unsolicited gifts of capsized cans (full please) will, of course, be gratefully accepted.

### **From the Flotsam & Jetsam column in The Fiji Times**

Let there be light. . . the first street lamps in Funafuti, Tuvalu, have been erected. Six lamp-posts were in place for the Queen's visit in October, and more are on the way.

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## POLITICAL CURRENTS

### NAURU PRESIDENT LOSES \$US40m CLAIM

# "Court cannot probe acts of foreign nations" — Judge

Nauru President Hammer DeRoburt lost his \$US40 million libel suit against Guam's *Pacific Daily News* when a U.S. federal judge in Honolulu tossed the case out of court late last October. The judge cited an 1897 legal ruling that bars U.S. courts from delving into the actions of foreign nations.

The libel suit stemmed from a 1978 article by then reporter Cisco Uludong which linked DeRoburt and the Nauru Government to a loan made to separatists in the Marshalls at a time when Micronesians were to vote on whether to remain one political entity, or seek their separate futures. The separatists eventually prevailed, with the establishment of the governments of the Marshall Islands, Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia.

DeRoburt charged that the article, and a subsequent one repeating the same information, libelled him personally.

But in his ruling Federal Judge Samuel King said any trial would have to examine the entire question of whether the loan was legal, and could not just concentrate on DeRoburt's role in the loan. That, King reasoned, would take the courts into the grey area of foreign affairs, which is barred under the rarely invoked "act of state" doctrine.

"The resolution of the central issue in this case, either for or against the plaintiffs, will inevitably lead to this court's examining or 'sitting in judgment on' the validity, legality and motivation of the government of Nauru in making the 1978 loan," King said.

"Nothing might embarrass the (executive branch of the U.S. Government) more, nor offend the Republic of Nauru more, nor be less appropriate for resolution by a jury sitting in Honolulu, than a determination that the loan was made secretly, illegally and



President Hammer DeRoburt

with improper or wrongful purposes," he said.

Lawyers for DeRoburt had argued that the propriety of the loan was not at issue, only the president's alleged involvement. The judge called that argument "disingenuous", adding that if DeRoburt's "character and reputation were besmirched, it was not because he was simply to have made a loan, but because that loan was said to be an evil thing".

After dragging through the court system for almost four years, the case had been set to go to trial in November, less than three weeks before King handed down his ruling. DeRoburt's attorneys were not available to say if they plan to appeal against King's decision, but several court observers said it was likely that an appeal would be made, given the time and money invested in the suit already.

Nauru and DeRoburt spent more than \$500,000 in legal fees, according to papers filed with the court earlier in 1982. The papers, filed at the request of the *Pacific Daily News* and its owner and co-defendant, Gannett Co Inc, America's largest chain

of newspapers, showed that the Nauru Government had contributed \$430,000 in the case, while DeRoburt personally paid about \$77,000. The documents showed that DeRoburt had made no payments since October 1980 and that the government has been underwriting most of the expenses of the case since June 1979.

The newspaper attorneys filed the request for the information as part of their bid to show that the government, and not DeRoburt, was behind the lawsuit. Under U.S. law, a government cannot be libelled.

During its four years in the courts the lawsuit produced a number of interesting and significant rulings that could affect Pacific journalism in the future.

The most startling of the rulings came in 1981 when the judge ordered Uludong to disclose the unnamed sources he based the story on. King said that unless the reporter revealed his sources, it would be presumed that he had no sources. Attorneys for both sides at the time said the ruling was a significant interpretation of the U.S. Constitution's First Amendment, which guarantees the right to a free press. The Hawaii Committee for Freedom of the Press said it was shocked by the ruling, which, it said, could have a "chilling effect on a reporter's ability to collect and disseminate the news."

Uludong never did reveal his sources.

After King dismissed the suit, Gannett Co attorney Dave Dezzani hailed the move as a victory for the free press.

"It helps the press to be able to report on developments in foreign countries, and acts of foreign leaders, without fearing reprisals through libel lawsuits," he said. But he added that the still present threat of similar lawsuits can and does have a "chil-

ling effect" on reporters. "Hopefully this decision will prevent this kind of lawsuit from happening again in the future."

Still pending before the Honolulu court is a similar lawsuit by Marshall Islands President Amata Kabua, who claims that the original story libelled him as well as DeRoburt. — Michael F. Leidemann in Honolulu.

## Regional war talks

Development of national defence capabilities was the main topic for about 30 delegates from 10 South-east Asian and South-west Pacific countries when they met in Canberra late in November.

Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Tonga, New Zealand and Australia were represented at a seminar arranged by Australia's Department of Defence.

## Vanuatu press ownership law

A Bill for the Newspaper (Restriction on Publication) Act, tabled by Prime Minister Father Walter Lini, has been approved by the Vanuatu Parliament. The Bill will impose a limit on foreign ownership of local newspapers. The prime minister said people may argue that it was contrary to freedom of speech and expression as stated in the constitution. But the freedom of newspapers should not be totally free. The bill would not restrict foreign journalists from taking photographs or writing articles on Vanuatu for publication abroad.

Vanuatu has two weekly newspapers, *Tam-Tam*, which is published by the government, and *Voice of Vanuatu*, published by an expatriate, Christine Coombe.

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POLITICAL CURRENTS

## Bordallo bounces back as the Governor of Guam

Despite television advertisements of President Ronald Reagan warmly endorsing him, Governor Paul M. Calvo was turned out of office in the November 2 general elections on Guam. He was defeated by Ricardo J. Bordallo, who was himself beaten by Calvo in the 1978 general election while serving his first four-year term as governor of Guam (January 1975-January 1979).

Calvo and Bordallo ran a fair campaign. But Calvo was harmed by getting only lukewarm support from Senator Kurt Moylan, who had been lieutenant-governor previously with former Governor Carlos Camacho, and who had campaigned against Calvo in the September primary election. Senator Moylan's differences with Calvo go further back, to the 1978 general election when he failed to get Calvo's support for himself. Between these two general elections the two have sniped at each other every now and then.

Further trouble for Calvo was the publicity given to the paving of private roads, which started to mount in the summer and continued despite a succession of newspaper and television stories on it, and the hiring of temporary Guam government workers. Estimates of the number of these temporary workers who began to be hired in August, range from 800 to 1500; all of them received one-time \$800 cost-of-living adjustments to their salaries several weeks before the election. This alone cost the government about \$1.7 million.

Bordallo, on the other hand, was riding a wave of sentiment for his Democratic Party, whose slogan in this campaign was "People First". Conspicuous elements in the upswing in support for him were the 1981 teachers' strike called in response to the Guam Legislature's hefty pay rise of December 1980,

and public dissatisfaction with increasing unemployment and rising prices. The final vote was Bordallo-Reyes 15,199 and Calvo Perez 13,797.

A run-off for governor was considered after the votes had been counted. This was prompted by vague wording in the constitution which says the governor must get a majority of votes cast in any election, a majority being 50 per cent plus one. The issue was whether votes cast meant votes cast for governor or total votes cast in the election. Since not everyone voted for governor, Bordallo-Reyes garnered only 49.6 per cent of total votes cast, or 0.4 per cent short of a majority. But in a lengthy debate before certifying the election results, the Guam Election Commission had the good sense to reject a run-off, but undertook to ensure that proper wording was enacted for the next general election.

The most telltale sign of Democratic strength was seen in the election of 21 senators for Guam's unicameral legislature. The last, 16th, Guam Legislature was dominated by the Republicans, who controlled all legislative committees with the 11 to 10 majority. During the early hours of vote-counting, which began in earnest two hours after the polls closed at 7 p.m. on November 2, it was apparent that the Democrats would enjoy a substantial majority in the 17th legislature. In the end, they gained a total of 14, exactly the two-thirds majority needed to override gubernatorial vetoes of legislation, though that should not be as significant a factor with a Democratic governor as it might had Calvo been re-elected.

The top vote-getter among senatorial candidates was the ever-popular Joe Ada, Calvo's lieutenant-governor, who got 17,570. The other Republicans elected were Thomas Tanaka, Speaker of the 16th legislature



**Paul Calvo, defeated Republican Governor: He ran a "fair campaign", but could have had more support from within his own party.**



(15,345 votes), Marilyn Manibusan (14,691), Eddie Duenas (13,647), Antonio Unpingco (13,151), Alfred Lamorena (12,831) and James Underwood (12,690). In a surprise move, Mr Underwood was chosen minority leader to stave off in-fighting between Senators Ada and Tanaka.

On the Democratic side, the popular Carl Gutierrez led in the voting (15,798), followed by two *haoles*, attorney Dan Parkinson (15,151) and former high school principal Ted Nelson (14,792). The third *haole* to be elected was Guam Federation of Teachers president, Marcia Hartsock (13,699), who campaigned on the strength of issues raised in the 1981 teachers' strike.

The remainder of the Democ-

**On the way back: Ricardo Bordallo (facing camera) in the middle of his "People First" Democratic Party campaign which has put him back into office as Governor of Guam. He was photographed mingling with the crowd at an informal celebration which followed his victory in the Democratic primary election in September. The other picture shows section of the streetside signposts which accompanied heavy campaigning during the primaries.**

ratic senators are Elizabeth Aricola (14,436 votes), Joe San Agustin (14,354), Frank Gutierrez (14,307), Edward Charfauros (14,205), Franklin Quitugua (14,060), Frank Santos (13,498), and Pilar Liyan (12,603). There are more women — four — in the 17th Guam Legislature than in any previous one.

for the next two years and to govern and legislate without the degree of inter-party bickering common under Calvo's term as governor. Bordallo promises to push hard in the areas of alternative energy sources, unemployment, education, and possibly for Guam's transformation into an international financial centre, a notion stimulated by the prospect of a possible mainland Chinese take-over of Hongkong in the coming years. — *Mark L. Berg.*

## "Slavery" in Irian Jaya — Author

The Asmat people of Irian Jaya are being used as virtual slaves felling timber, it was claimed in December.

Australian author Julie Southwood said the Asmats are being exploited by two Indonesian timber companies which instruct them to cut down trees in their traditional and custom-held forest lands.

An Indonesian newspaper report in November had said the Asmats spent from one to one-and-a-half months in the forest, then had to wait months for their pay.

The report said people in one sub-district are forced to load the logs on a ship, then ordered to go and fell more logs to complete the cargo without being paid anything.

"All they get is a few packs of tobacco or an axehead as a labor-bond," said Ms Southwood.

The report said the Asmat people are powerless to resist openly, to demand higher wages or other improvements "because they are constantly terrorised by officials".

Ms Southwood, who has just completed a book, *Indonesia — Law, Propaganda and Terror*, said the author of the report was summoned by the Indonesian Army's Security Command and ordered to stop publishing further material.

Miss Southwood said there are 32,000 Indonesian soldiers in the former Dutch colony. She added that since 1962, when Indonesia annexed West Irian, 190,000 West Papuans — approximately 20 percent of the population — have disappeared.



## POLITICAL CURRENTS

# They're talking Law of the Sea in Suva . . .

Japan's initiative in agreeing to sign the Law of the Sea convention is being seen in Fiji as a move that could sway other leading countries into signing the agreement.

The view was expressed in Suva recently by Fiji's Ambassador to the United Nations, Filipe Bole.

Mr Bole said that it would be extremely difficult for other leading countries to refrain from signing the treaty since the decision by Japan would mean that it could possibly enter into agreements with island nations for the exploitation of their marine resources.

He said Japan's wealth, and readiness to co-operate with the island nations on the exploitation

of marine resources, was a fact well received by the island-states.

In an earlier interview, the Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara described President Reagan's attitude towards the Law of the Sea as an "obstructive act". However, Ratu Sir Kamisese was hopeful the US would find a way to accommodate the terms and conditions of the treaty and "be able to come with rest of the world".

The Reagan Administration had made it clear during the April session of the treaty talks that the US does not intend signing the document because certain parts of the treaty, it says, do not satisfy US positions and interests.

The Fiji delegation believes that apart from the Japanese gesture another aspect that could persuade other countries to sign the agreement was that the world's lending institutions would not want to risk providing financial support to any country that wishes to exploit the world's marine resources unless there exists an international agreement to safeguard their interests.

This includes the prevention and detection of illegal fishermen and poachers as well as instituting arrests and seizure of catches and fishing equipment.

Particular emphasis is also being placed on apprehending fishermen who illegally use dynamite for fishing.

The Fiji spokesman said the program of appointing fish wardens from their own villages has become highly effective as more and more fishermen are becoming aware of the legal powers of wardens.

The 320 articles and nine annexes of the convention constitute a guide for state behaviour in the world's oceans, defining maritime zones, laying down guidelines for drawing boundaries, assigning legal duties and responsibilities and providing machinery for settlement of maritime disputes.

Fiji has declared a 12-mile territorial sea outside its archipelagic waters, and from the zone baseline it has declared a 200-mile exclusive economic zone wherein Fiji has reserved for itself the sovereign right to utilise the mineral and fish resources to be found in those waters and the seabed below.

For islands such as the Rotuma group and Ceva-i-Ra the convention also provides for the extension of territorial seas and exclusive economic zones. These, Fiji has already declared. The convention gives the force of international law to the national legislation which has already been enacted by Fiji in its Marine Spaces Act. — *Fiji Focus*.

After nine years of research, negotiation and drafting, countries throughout the world have begun signing the Law of the Sea Convention. The convention involves the rights of nations in the ownership, management and control of marine and seabed resources, and is of far-reaching significance to Pacific Island countries.

According to a December 13 report, 109 nations had already signed the convention in ceremonies at the Law of the Sea conference centre at Montego Bay, Jamaica. Notable exceptions from the early signatories were USA, Japan and Britain, but the convention will remain open for signature for two years from December 10, 1982.

Japanese readiness to sign the convention — referred to by Fiji's ambassador Filipe Bole in the report on this page — was announced by the former government led by Prime Minister Suzuki. The incoming Nakasone government announced in December that it would refrain from signing "at least for the time being", saying that it needed time to explain its position to its major world partners. Britain has adopted a similar stand. The USA attitude is much harder.

## Two-seat edge to Samoa's HRPP

Western Samoa's opposition Human Rights Protection Party won an important by-election in December.

Its candidate, Fepulai Semi, won 215 votes against 124 for the candidate of the Tupuola government, Leilua Manuao.

The win meant that the HRPP commanded a two-seat majority in the Legislative assembly, enough to form a new government.

A radio Australia correspondent in Apia said the HRPP was also strongly favored to win the January by-election in which former prime minister Va'ai Kolone will stand for re-election.

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## ... and New York

A two-day seminar was held in New York in mid-November on the theme: the Law of the Sea convention as it affects Pacific Islands nations.

Hosted by the newly formed Pacific Islands Association, the seminar was chaired by the association's president, Lelei Lelaulu of Western Samoa.

A galaxy of law of the sea experts addressed the seminar and led the subsequent discussions.

The keynote address was given by Ambassador Tommy Koh of Singapore, president of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference.

The policies of the Pacific nations were spelled out by Ambassador Los of Papua New Guinea, Ambassador Bole of Fiji, and Ambassador Ilon of the Federated States of Micronesia.

John Temple Swing, vice-president of the Council on Foreign Relations, critically examined the US refusal to sign the convention, while Brian J. Hoyle of the US Department of State defended the decision.

Other well known experts addressing the seminar were Professor Logue of the Common Heritage Institute, Dr Gwenda Ward and Dr Mary Fisk of the UN Law of the Sea secretariat, and Peter Watson, vice-chairman of the American Bar Association South Pacific Law Subcommittee.

Among other personalities attending the seminar was Lelaulu Fetaui, widow of Mata'afa, first prime minister of independent Western Samoa.

Also in attendance were representatives of the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Australian Embassy, Washington, the UN Trusteeship Council, the UN Development Program, the National Council of Churches of the USA, the United Methodist Church, the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, the Bechtel group of companies, the Lockheed Corporation, and other business and professional delegates.

The Pacific Islands Association

is a division of Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific. — *Father Stan Hosie in New York.*

### U.S. opts out of A-bomb island

The US Department of Defense, as part of its cost-cutting program, will not renew land-lease rights on Tinian in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas. As a result, much of the island will be returned to local control by mid-January.

It was from Tinian that American bombers took off to atom-bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August, 1945.

In a mid-1982 move, the Tinian people declared that after waiting four years for a decision from the US as to whether it would be renewing its leases on the land, they had decided that if outstanding payments were not made by January 8, 1983, the US option would be terminated.

### Fiji says "no" to non-alignment

Fiji's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Qionibaravi, says that Fiji's independent stand in international relations is better maintained by it remaining outside the non-aligned movement. Mr Qionibaravi was replying in the House of Representatives in December to calls from some opposition members for the government to consider joining the non-aligned movement. The foreign minister said that the movement had drifted away from its original objectives.

Instead of maintaining a neutral stand in relation to the superpowers, the movement had now become dominated by radical and extremist groups of a particular ideology. Mr Qionibaravi said that Fiji had gained world respect because of its independent views on many issues, and its contribution to international peace-keeping efforts.



Ieremia Tabai: Out of office

## Government ousted in Kiribati

The Kiribati Government, elected in April, 1982, fell in December after a "no confidence" vote by the 36-seat House of Assembly. It rejected a motion tabled by President Ieremia Tabai to give Cabinet powers to approve a five percent pay rise for senior government officials.

The assembly has been dissolved, and, until new elections are held at a date to be announced, the Council of State — the Public Service Commission chairman, the Chief Justice, and the Speaker of the House — rules the republic.

Kiribati, in common with other Island countries, has none of the usual political parties, but trade unionism is growing and could eventually reflect its influence in a workers' political party. There are eight trade unions in Kiribati and a Trade Union

Congress has been formed (PIM Nov '82 p7) with help from the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

Probably the strongest and most militant union is the Public Employees Union which has staged a couple of strikes since independence in 1979, and could have influenced the assembly vote on senior officials' salaries. It, and the Kiribati General Workers' Union, may play an important part in the next general elections.

The closing down of phosphate mining operations on Banaba at the end of 1979 put nearly 400 Kiribati workers out of jobs. That, and the fact that wage rates for most workers are less than a dollar an hour, would hardly give great popularity to a move to raise the salaries of senior officials.



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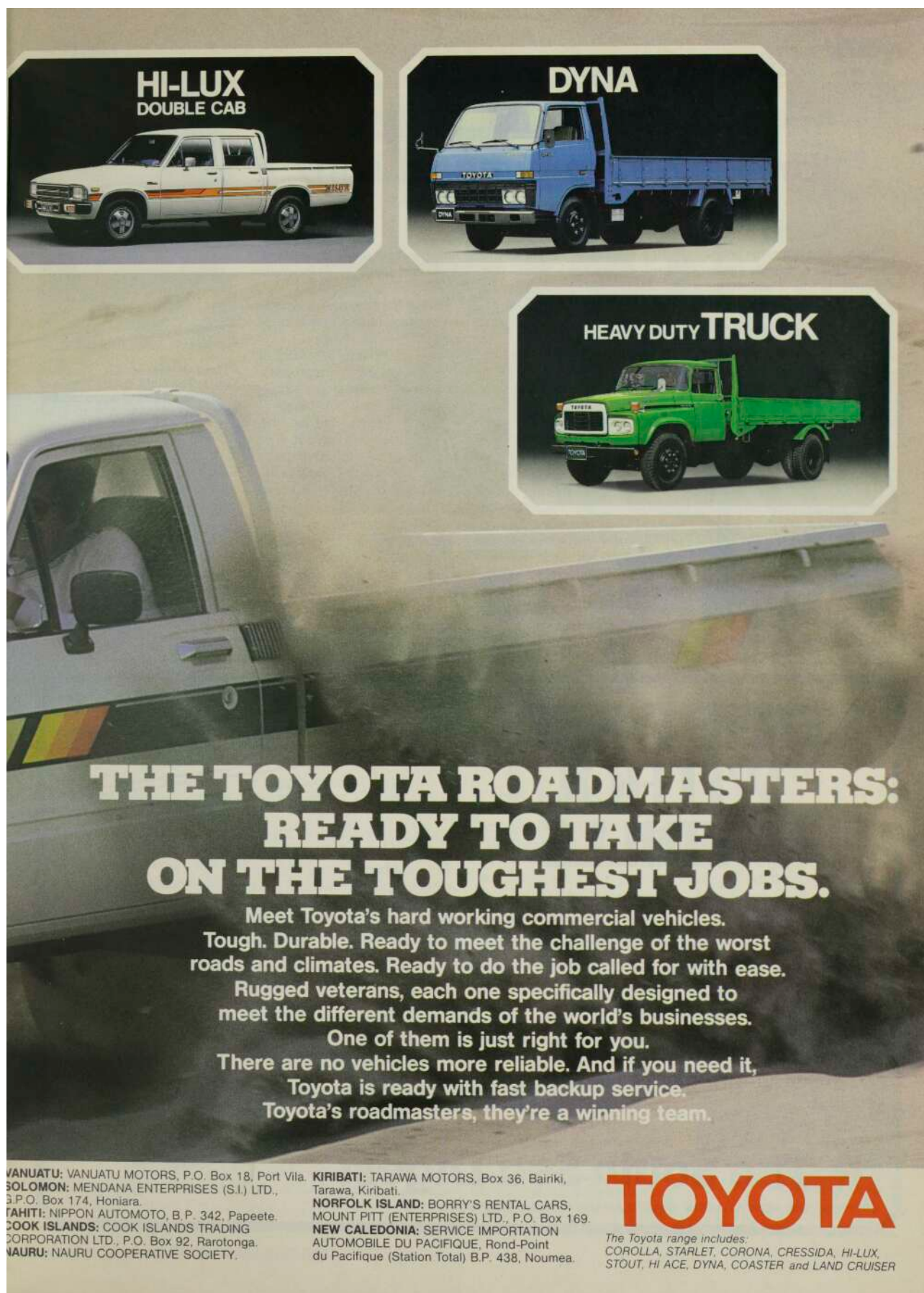
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## POLITICAL CURRENTS

### COOK ISLANDS

# "Unity" group aims to win balance of power

A "party" that is against political parties aims to win the balance of power in the Cook Islands Parliament at this year's general elections.

Known as the "Unity" group,

it first appeared in 1978, having been founded by three parliamentary defectors from the then Cook Islands Party government of Albert Henry. Two were former cabinet ministers — Dr Joseph Williams and William Estall — and the third, the late Rau Pokoati, a foundation member of the CIP. The group fielded seven candidates in the '78 elections, none of whom was successful.

But Dr Williams, who is now Unity's campaign organiser, said late last year that the group will contest every one of the 24 seats in the new parliament at the elections which must be held before June this year. He said he was confident they would win the balance of power and force a coalition government.

"Unity offers a distinct alter-

native to both the CIP and Prime Minister Davis's Democratic Party," he said.

He claimed there was already a "very evident shift towards the middle".

He said the present system of government was "inappropriate and incongruous to the setting and size of the Cook Islands".

"Party politics, and its inherent divisive principles, is alien to our way of life and impedes progress in a small community. It had split the 17,000 people of the Cooks and divided families."

"What is more important," he went on, "is that the system is susceptible to abuse, mismanagement and irresponsible action by a government."

He cited the former Henry government's financing of air-



**Prime Minister Sir Thomas Davis: The Unity group accuses his government of squandering money on travel.**

Zealand — the event that brought about the CIP's downfall — and what he described as "the blatant squandering" of public funds on overseas travel by ministers in the present government.

Dr Williams said his group would fight the next elections on issues such as the economy, fiscal policies, constitutional changes and the performance of the Democratic Party government.

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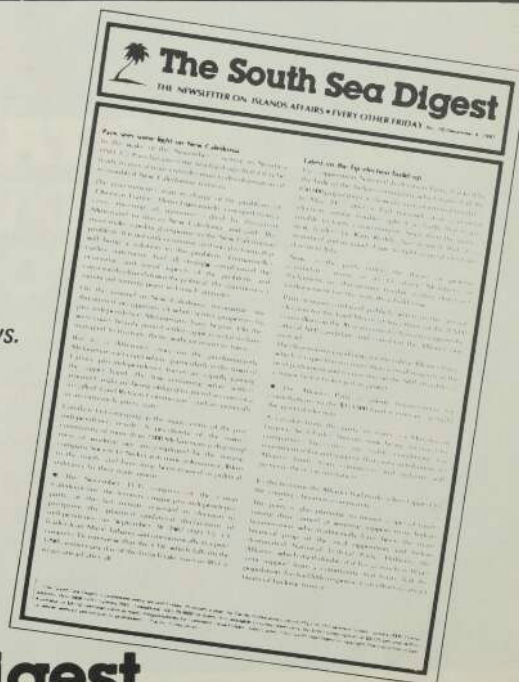
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## PEOPLE

Captain **James Cook** effected the first sea link-up between Europe and New Caledonia when he landed at Balade on the east coast of the main island on September 4, 1774.

The first link-up by air was effected when a three-engined Biarritz-type aircraft landed at Noumea on April 5, 1932, having taken off from Le Bourget airport, outside Paris, on March 9. (The aircraft was built by **R. Couzinet** and carried a crew of three: pilot **C. de Verneilh**, navigator **M. Deve**, and engineer **E. Munch**.)

But nobody, simply nobody, had ever attempted a link-up by land.

That is, until the restless spirit of 43-year-old French engineer **Jean-Claude Hunin** got to work on the problem.

December, 1982, saw the culmination of Mr Hunin's dream to become the first to do the trick by land — except for the long wet bits, for which he and his beautiful French/Vietnamese wife **Jocelyne**, 23, wisely took to ships and planes.

The couple, and the trusty Toyota Land Cruiser in which they made most of their 50,000 kilometres-plus journey, were honored at a public welcome in Noumea last month, having passed through Australia on their way.

Countries visited by the intrepid pair since they left Paris on May 24, 1981, included: West Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia — including some very tough times, in Sumatra.

They're not done with travelling yet, they told PIM in an interview in Sydney. They're planning a book, tentatively entitled *Around the World in 800 Days*, and they've got to go right round the world to write it.

Their trip has the sponsorship of the Concorde La Fayette Hotel, Paris, the Boutiques du Palais des Congrès, Paris, and of two French Government ministries.

Captain **Veer Vijay Singh**, 42, of the Royal Fiji Military Forces,



**Jean-Claude and Jocelyne Hunin: Around the world in 800 days.**

has been promoted to the rank of major, the first Indian to attain this rank.

A Territorial officer, Major Singh has served a year's stint with the Fiji Battalion on peace-keeping duties in Lebanon, and will do another term later this year.

In civilian life, Major Singh is a senior administrative officer in the Ministry of Education.

Hawaii's Office of Hawaiian Affairs was represented at the 22nd South Pacific Conference in Pago Pago in October by a delegation headed by **Moses Keale**.

In a speech of thanks to the South Pacific Commission for the invitation to attend, he said:

"We have learned many things in our development from a Kingdom to a member of the United States of America.

"We have reaped the benefits and opportunities of higher health standards, education, economic opportunity and the skills of high technology.

"We have also experienced the lessons of what can happen to single cash economies, of over-development, and the concentration of the population upon one island . . .

"... I would like to offer to the SPC and all its Pacific Island nations our services, perhaps as a translator in the dialogue between modernity and Pacific life.

"We will make available all the technical and advisory materials to which we have access in Hawaii. We would like to enter into co-operative agreements, and pilot projects, to properly train and motivate our peoples in mutual trust, respect and benefit."

**Dr John Atherton**, chief surgeon at Western Samoa's Apia National Hospital, has returned to England after five years in the country. His wife, **Dr Viopapa Annandale**, who heads the Public Health Division at the Hospital, was expected to join him soon after with their children. **Dr Eti Enosa** replaces Dr Atherton as chief surgeon.

**Sang Yee Joy**, a Suva exile in Sydney and doing nicely thank you as an importer/exporter, has gone into the restaurant business in the Sydney suburb of Neutral Bay. Naturally, it's a Chinese restaurant but also caters for those gourmets who like Indonesian, Malaysian and other Asian dishes. His two partners are **Patrick Lam** and **Richard Leong**, the latter also a Suva exile. The grand, opening ceremony was

performed by Mayor of North Sydney Alderman **E. C. Mack** before almost everybody in Sydney. There were Chinese crackers and a dragon, relating, of course, to the name of the restaurant, the Great Wall Palace Restaurant.

But restaurants run in Mr Sang's family, which owns the Wan-Q Restaurant in Cummings Street, Suva, plus the fruit and veg merchants' business, also in Cummings Street. Before going to Sydney, Mr Sang was advertisements manager for the Fiji Broadcasting Commission.

The board of New Guinea Australia Line Pty. Ltd. (NGAL), has announced the appointment of **Ron Smith** as chairman of the company to succeed **E. J. R. Scott**, who will continue to serve as a director.



**Ron Smith**



## PEOPLE

Mr Smith, of John Swire & Sons Pty. Ltd., has been a director of NGAL since 1975 and was appointed deputy chairman in 1978.

NGAL is part of the Chief Container Service, which provides sailings from major East Australia ports to main ports in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands.

German racehorse trainer **Ohm Goebel** turned 82 last November 20. But he is still fit enough to help Tongan racehorse-owners with the training of their animals.

Arriving in Tonga in 1977, Mr Goebel's skill as a trainer is probably best seen in the performance of the horse Hoosikau, which he has trained to win many races since the Manamo'ui Racecourse was opened on Tongatapu in 1977.

Mr Goebel spent 35 years in Indonesia, where he owned a tea plantation and a string of racehorses. After World War II he returned to Germany, but he went back to Indonesia in 1970

before migrating to Brisbane, Australia, in 1972. Five years later he went to Tonga — a country which he finds "calm and peaceful."

**Alphonse Poherui** is a 51-year-old mechanic on the idyllic island of Moorea, across the Sea of Moons from Tahiti.

He gave the best years of his life serving in the French colonial forces. Today he is a bitter man.

"I was three times wounded fighting for France in its colonial wars — in Algeria and Indochina," he told me.

"And for what? Where has it got me today? Many old Tahitian soldiers think like me.

"France tried hard to keep Algeria and Indochina under its colonial thumb. But they became independent anyway.

"And now it's our turn in Tahiti."

Mr Poherui was one of almost 10,000 Tahitians who voted for one of nine pro-independence parties contesting the French

Polynesian general election in May, 1982. Their votes represented more than 15 percent of the ballot — the strongest support ever shown for outright independence.

At a glance, the figures could suggest the independence movement is making no real impact in Tahiti. However, this is misleading.

While the situation in New Caledonia might be making more headlines, the independence movement in French Polynesia bears close watching as well.

A talk with a man with the experience of an Alphonse Poherui is enough to convince one of that. — *David Robie.*

At an age when most businessmen have retired, some religious leaders keep soldiering on. One is the new (and first) Catholic Archbishop of Mt Hagen, Papua New Guinea, the Most Rev. **George Bernarding SVD**. At 73, the Pennsylvania-born missionary was appointed last year as first Metropolitan Archbishop for the Highlands by Pope John Paul II.

The suffragan dioceses are Mendi, Goroka-Kundiawa and Wabag (newly-elected). The new distinction for Mt Hagen brings

to five the number of Metropolitan Sees in PNG and the Solomons, the others being Port Moresby, Rabaul, Madang and Honiara. — *William Sharpe-Dunn.*

When newly consecrated Bishop **Herman Raiche SVD** took up his new job as first Catholic bishop of Enga, Papua New Guinea, he didn't even have to shift house. The former parish priest of Wabag was consecrated in late April for the new diocese whose boundaries coincide with the province of Enga. It is suffragan of the new Archbishop of Mt Hagen.

The new prelate was born in Tyrol, Austria in 1934. He joins three Australian, five US, one Canadian, one Belgian, one German, one Dutch and five PNG-born Catholic bishops in a truly international religious setting. — *William Sharpe-Dunn.*

**Joketani Cokanasiga** has been made director of sales for the Hyatt Regency Fiji. He had earlier held the posts of general manager of the Fiji Visitors Bureau and director-administration of the Ports Authority of Fiji.

Announcing the appointment



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**Joketani Cokanasiga: New director of sales**

Hyatt general manager **Ian Duncan** said that Mr Cokanasiga would be responsible for co-ordinating sales in the local market, and for developing overseas markets in New Zealand, Canada and the US.

The company planned to appoint a sales agent to look after the Japanese market. The new appointee would work under Mr Cokanasiga.

**Piawe Akilo** from Papua New Guinea has won a pilot-training scholarship from the Sydney-based company, Australian Flying Training School (AFTS).

The company trains pilots from other countries, including Malaysia and Indonesia. One of its major clients is Malaysian Airline System, which sends student pilots to AFTS to get their commercial licences, study, and obtain first-class instrument ratings.

Cardinal **Pio Taofinu'u** has been made Archbishop of the Diocese of Samoa Apia and Tokelau, and has also been appointed Ordinary of Tuvalu.

The Vatican last November announced the separation of the American Samoa Catholic Diocese from the Western Samoa and Tokelau.



**Richard Barnes:** New international financial controller for Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd., Sydney.



**Irene Jai Narayan:** Asked for 1001 names

The archbishop announced in a press release that the separation, providing independence in church matters for American Samoa, "reflects the thinking of the Vatican to give more control to various localities." The decision in effect gave greater local autonomy for the church in American Samoa.

With his appointment as Ordinary of Tuvalu, the church in that country becomes an independent ecclesiastical mission, with rights of its own. Earlier, it had been a part of the diocese of Tarawa Nauru and Funafuti.

Cardinal Pio will also be the Apostolic Administrator in American Samoa until a new bishop has been named.

The first Catholic missionaries arrived in Samoa in 1845, coming to what was then the Vicariate of Central Oceania. It was not until 1966 that the Catholic Church in Samoa became a diocese on its own.

Fiji's Governor-General, Ratu Sir **George Cakobau**, has appointed **Richard Kearsley** a judge of the Supreme Court following a recommendation of the Judicial and Legal Services Commission.

Mr Justice Kearsley, who will assume office on December 6, is a Fiji citizen. After serving with the Fiji Military Forces during World War II he joined the Royal



**Mosese Qionibaravi:** Asked for a glass of water

Fiji Police Force, in which he rose to the rank of Senior Inspector before resigning in 1951 to study law.

He practised law in Suva for 10 years until 1967 when he was appointed a First Class Magistrate.

In 1970 Mr Kearsley resigned in order to take up an appointment as secretary of the Law Society of New South Wales, an appointment he held until recently.

**Richard Barnes** has been appointed financial controller of the International Sector of Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd.

**P. H. Evans**, formerly chief internal auditor of the Mauri Sector of Burns Philp, has replaced Mr Barnes as group internal auditor.

Fiji's Minister for Foreign Affairs **Mosese Qionibaravi** was forced to read out an invitation list of 1001 names at a late-November session of the House of Representatives, as deputy leader of the National Federation Party Mrs **Irene Jai Narayan** insisted that her question be answered orally.

Mrs Narayan wanted to know who received invitations to the seven public functions hosted by the government during the October Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting (CHOGRM).

"These are the names," said Mr Qionibaravi, holding a wad of papers. "There are 1001 of them . . ."

Mrs Narayan, asked if she wanted the list tabled or read out, said: "The question is to be answered orally."

"Can I have a glass of water, please?" said Mr Qionibaravi to laughter, as 10 members on the government side slowly rose and left their seats.

The reading took more than half an hour as Opposition members sat and listened.

Asked later by Opposition frontbencher, **Harish Sharma** to confirm that only three Opposition members — the Leader of the Opposition, **Jai Ram Reddy**, Mrs **Narayan** and the Deputy Speaker of the House, **Vijay Parmanandam** — received invitations to any of the functions. Mr Qionibaravi said many Cabinet members had been excluded also from the functions, as had members of the government side.

The House heard also that, while the bills for the CHOGRM meeting were still coming in, so far expenses of nearly \$518,000 had been accounted for, compared with a House allocation of \$435,000 for the event.

Mr Qionibaravi told the House that the Government had "very much underestimated" the cost of CHOGRM in its earlier allocation requests. — *The Fiji Times*.

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BOOKS

## A Bishop's diaries: Old issues revived?

**The New Guinea Diaries of Philip Strong —1936-1945.** Edited by David Wetherell. Published by the Macmillan company of Australia Pty Ltd, with the assistance of the Australian Literature Board. 1981. \$A14.95 from the Australian Board of Missions, Sydney. ISBN 0-333-33722-0.

The publication of the New Guinea diaries of Philip Strong, who was Anglican bishop of New Guinea for 26 years until 1963, will probably reopen some old arguments.

Was Bishop Strong right in asking his missionaries and mission workers to stay on in face of the Japanese invasion of World War II? Did he do all that he ought to have done to protect two missionary workers, in particular, Sister May Hayman and schoolteacher Mavis Parkinson, both of whom were bayoneted to death by the Japanese at Popondetta? The women were among a number of Anglican mission workers, black and white, who died at the hands of the Japanese.

The diaries shed light on Bishop Strong's attitudes and actions at that grim time, and show that his part in the tragic events became a heavy personal cross which he bore throughout his remaining years in Papua New Guinea, and no doubt later still. Today, aged 83, Sir Philip Strong lives in retirement in Australia, full of honors as a former Primate of Australia (1966-70).

The mission for which he was responsible in the years of these

diaries (1936-45), was not a large one, and certainly not a rich one, and despite his rather grand title of Bishop of New Guinea, its area covered little more than the north-eastern coastal regions of what was then Papua (and which had earlier been British New Guinea, hence the title).

Today the Anglican Church of Papua New Guinea is an independent province of the Anglican union, with its own archbishop and bishops, but at that time it was tied to Queensland.

Although Bishop Strong kept diaries throughout his career, the years covered in this volume were selected by the book's editor, Dr David Wetherell, because, Wetherell says, "they are a personal record of a series of critical events in the history of the Pacific."

Indeed they are, and Dr Wetherell (himself the author of *Reluctant Mission, The Anglican Church in Papua New Guinea*

**A sketch from *The Bulletin*, Sydney, published soon after Philip Strong began his work as Bishop of New Guinea.**



1891-1942) deserves credit for his decision to let the diaries speak for themselves, without interpretation, but with the invaluable addition of footnotes identifying personalities, dates, etc.

The Bishop Strong of those days, fresh out from England where he had just been elevated and consecrated for the New Guinea post, is revealed in his diaries as a somewhat pompous and unimaginative man, ruled by his own unbending sense of duty and honor, and of "Call." At the end of the day of his consecration he wrote, "So ended a truly great, wonderful and sacred day, 'To this end was I born, and for this purpose came I into the world.'"

His wartime actions and decisions in Papua were entirely the actions to be expected from the sort of person he was, and it is irrelevant to speculate what another man might have done.

It is clear that what he did he did because he believed it to be the right course. Hindsight shows us that he lacked the knock-about experience of the world that was part of the character of a number of government officials, such as "Kassa" Townsend and Syd Elliott-Smith, who warned him re-



Officers of the Australian New Guinea Administrative Unit, which figures prominently in the wartime sections of the Strong diaries. The illustration, from the published diaries, shows (left to right) Captain Ron Hicks, Major-General B. M. Morris and Major S. Elliott-Smith. The names of the Papua New Guinean NCOs are not given.



## BOOKS

peatedly that the Japanese would be ruthless, and that wartime Papua was no place for missionaries.

Nevertheless, such was his sense of Call, it is unlikely that anything short of physical deportation would have got him out of the country. He was unrepentant even as late as March, 1943, when he was critical of his colleague, Archdeacon Romney Gill, who had been shown a secret document, which Strong had also seen, describing the official Japanese policy towards missionaries found in the territories they invaded.

The document showed that the missionaries were to be given no quarter, for they were regarded as spies ("if they weren't spies why hadn't they been interned by Australia as the German missionaries had been?"). It was important also, the Japanese felt, to suppress the Christian religion.

"Romney surprised me very much," wrote Strong, "when he said that if we had known this earlier, our attitude about missionaries staying would have been different. I told him that it could not have been rightly any other than that which we took up; even if we had known this policy we still did not know that the Japs would invade our territory and there was right up to the last moment hope and possibility that they might not, and that God would spare Papua and in particular our mission area from the enemy ... that even if we had known that the invasion was bound to take place and that certain death certainly awaited us, we still would not have been right to leave a work to which we had been called and sent by God, otherwise we made that work of little or no importance and our own safety of great importance. Romney had expressed this view before the Archbishop, and the Archbishop agreed with me, and Romney freely acknowledged that he had been wrong to think and speak like that and that I was right in that we were bound under all circumstances and conditions to stay by our trust."

Strong himself was steadfast in every respect, and before the war had finally passed over his area he had personally experienc-



**The graves at Sangara Mission Station, Papua New Guinea, of Australians Mavis Parkinson and May Hayman, and Papuan Lucien Tapiedi. They were killed by Japanese troops in 1942, and Strong's diary reveals deep self-questioning about whether he should have ordered them out of the area ahead of the Japanese presence.**

ed bombing raids, been bombed, machine-gun attacks and had generally been assaulted from all sides (the Americans having occasionally got their targets confused), emerging unscathed, convinced that God was responsible for his survival. Of his own fearlessness there can be no doubt.

The family of the murdered Mavis Parkinson were not so positive that God should take all responsibility for her tragic death; they believed that her "martyrdom," as it soon came to be called in Strong's diary entries, could have been avoided. Some of the most painful entries in the diaries record Bishop Strong's later dealings with the Parkinsons.

There is for example this entry dated Brisbane, April 14, 1943:

After lunch left by train with Thomas for Ipswich to see the Parkinsons ... Had learnt from Cornish over the phone of the kind of mood that P. was in, and that he

only wanted it to abuse me, but that Mrs P. would be there and would counsel him to moderation, but that little good could be expected to arise from it, that he simply desired to have an opportunity to get off his chest all the vile things he could think of to say of me and to me ... I had resolved that I would not argue with Parkinson or try to defend myself from the charges that he makes against me, but let him say all that he wanted to, and leave it at that. My conscience is clear ... When the Parkinsons arrived, I read them first of all an extract from my diary that I had made out regarding the events as I remembered including the permission to Mavis to stay which they had sent in January 1942 which she heard of when she was on her way out at my instructions, and upon which when she heard she immediately turned back and returned to Gona. However they did not accept the facts as I gave them and said that they were all untrue, and that I had told her to radio to them for permission to stay ... Parkinson then let off steam, and said all the worst things he could to me. I simply said that I was sorry that he felt like that, and that such an attitude of mind could only be painful for himself and must too be a grief for Mavis whom they would wish to be at peace in Paradise ... It was a very painful interview and it seemed to have done no good.

Later that year, in October, Bishop Strong addressed a public meeting in Brisbane on the work of the New Guinea mission, and recalls:

I spoke first after Bishop Dixon, and was interrupted and challenged by Mavis Parkinson's sister who was sitting in the front row in khaki uniform with a friend: had noticed her looking rather strained and staring at me, but did not know who she was: she had evidently come there to try and wreck the meeting and discredit me:

challenged me over the question of the missionaries remaining and not wishing to go. She shouted out "That's a lie: I challenge that statement." I resolved to make no answer which brought forth volumes of abuse against me and against the church, accusing me of killing her sister just as truly as if I had shot her, and saying that the church and the Bishops and the work for which her sister died were rotten etc. It was a very painful and upsetting scene and for a long time she would not sit down; eventually after about a quarter of an hour she was persuaded to leave with her friend; and I then asked the audience to stand and spend a few moments in silence praying for our sister who has gone out and her relatives and friends that they may come to know the truth and that the truth may set them free, and also to remember before God our martyred missionaries ... then I continued my address ... I was still further upset when Bishop Cranswick got up to speak and prompted by Bishop Dixon said he was going to reveal a secret, and that when my name had been brought forward for consideration as Archbishop of Brisbane I had refused even to allow it to be considered as I felt that I could not leave my people in New Guinea. Bishop Dixon had no right to have this divulged as we were all pledged to secrecy as to what happened at the Election ... (later) rang up the Press reporter to assure that nothing should be published of the two things which had distressed me ...

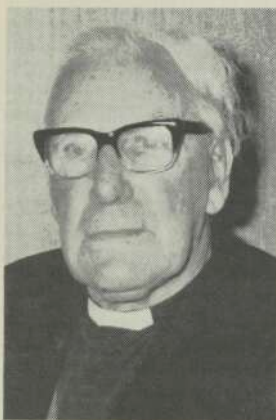
There can be no full answer as to whether Strong was right or wrong in his determination to keep his missionaries in New Guinea. He believed that to "run away" was something that the Papuans did not expect of real Christians; that to run away was to let the side down. Once he

took that stand, the "martyrs" were no doubt inevitable, but in any case it is clear from the diaries that he put no obstacles in the way of the murdered women to prevent them from leaving. They supported his policy, they stayed, and they were killed ruthlessly.

Strong was strongly conservative, even taking into account the attitudes of the time. There are many diary entries which illustrate his views — particularly his comments on the work of other missions.

In August 1941 he records a meeting where representatives of different missions, including the neighboring Kwato Mission, gave talks, and where the Anglican, the Rev J. D. Bodger, who was a member of the Legislative Council of Papua, "told the Papuans about his work for the Papuans on the Legislative Council." The entry continues:

"The captain of the Kwato Cricket Team (Merari Dickson) said, 'Why Mr Bodger, why not a Papuan to represent the Papuans!' This thought had come to him in his quiet time. We felt he



Canon John Bodger. "Why not a Papuan to represent Papuans?" he was asked.

had been put up to say it. Felt rather disquieted on hearing of this, as it seems to indicate that the Kwato influence tends to instil nationalistic ideas into the minds of the Papuans."

It is interesting that after the war this same Merari Dickson was appointed a member of the Papua New Guinea Legislative Council, as was Strong himself. — Stuart Inder.



## "To market, to market" — and the reasons why

**Urban Food Marketing and Third World Rural Development.** By T. Scarlett Epstein. Published by Croom Helm, Canberra, in association with Research Centre for Southwest Pacific Studies, La Trobe University, Melbourne, 1982. \$A27.25. ISBN 0 7099 0911 X.

Studies of market-place trade in developing economies have mainly been undertaken by economists such as Schumpeter, concerned with the "principle" of transactions; geographers interested in export crops; and anthropologists looking at socio-economic interactions. In Papua New Guinea, with its extreme decentralisation due to traditional socio-political organisation, "the isolation of individual markets from intra-country trade links probably reflects the traditional dispersion of small societies and their lack of contact with each other; the many different languages and dialects spoken . . . (and) provides another indicator of socio-economic isolationism . . . the absence of an intra-country system of food distribution . . . may throw into relief the serious problem of in-

tegrating the many different tribal units into one political entity".

At least, so Dr Scarlett Epstein observes in *Urban Food Marketing and Third World Rural Development*. She suggests that a study of PNG's unconnected fresh food markets, in particular of the operations and motivations of individual buyers and sellers, may help the nation's policy-makers and planners to solve the long-standing problem of making available adequate, regular and fairly priced supplies of internally produced fresh food to the increasing populations of cities and towns.

Any solution would need to include (a) returns to producers which encourage them to supply more and more good quality food; (b) prices which the average householder, and preferably also people on very low incomes, can afford to pay; and (c) the phasing out, by legislation, if necessary, of competing imports.

The history of internal fresh food marketing in PNG is a chequered and mostly sad one. Neither measures by local authorities — the Koki Market Trust, for example — nor by the national government — agricul-

tural extension and the Fresh Food Marketing Corporation — have had more than minimal success. Indeed, the FFMC alone has squandered huge amounts of government money. On the other hand, a few local market places, notably the one at Rabaul which is close to deserving the description "traditional", are helping to solve the problem.

This is a lengthy book, with 230 pages of close, small print, resulting from the author's studies from 1967 to 1969 of what she calls the "hinterland-rooted" markets at Vunapope, Kokopo, Rabaul, Goroka and Mount Hagen, and the "urban-based" ones at Lae and Koki. She had previously, between 1959 and 1961, done partly-related research on the Gazelle Peninsula.

Much of this book is taken up with descriptions of the behavior and motives of buyers and sellers, and with a number of case studies. There are 18 tables, 15 graphs, 12 charts and five maps. The text is not easy to read. There is a great deal of repetition, the material is poorly arranged, some tables and graphs are unhelpful, and the language

(Top picture): In terms of rural production Papua New Guinea has always been a good food producer, but with the growth of urbanisation there has been no easy transition to an efficient system of using the country to feed the towns.



## BOOKS



falls far short of the standard called for by Fowler's *Modern English Usage*. To some extent, these shortcomings stem from the author's aim to provide a handbook for what she calls "the craft of market studies". This

aspect of her approach causes the reader much trouble in sorting the grain from the chaff.

Nevertheless, there is plenty of grain. For one thing, this book makes clear that tradition-influenced behavior is almost as

important a factor in isolated — unconnected, if you like — fresh food market places as are logistics, — for example, distance from area of production to market, availability and cost of road or other transport, economies of scale. The author's classification of buyers into urban dwellers, rural proletarians, cash-cropper buyers, producer buyers and institutional buyers reflects economic rather than social aspects. But her grouping of sellers as target sellers, profiteers, marginalists, buyer sellers and trippers deserves the close attention of policy-makers and planners at national, provincial and local levels.

Target sellers, according to her categorisation, bring produce to satisfy a particular need such as money to pay school fees for a child; they plan more carefully and bring larger quantities of more valuable produce than buyer sellers. Profiteers maximise their returns, producing especially for the market, and often producing non-indigenous items. Marginalists are subsistence farmers who have a small surplus, and trippers attend the market for the fun of it and/or for its social aspects.

In general, the market places of PNG, in particular in respect of demand/supply/price equilibrium, simply do not conform to Western concepts.

There is, as this book makes

**Helping in some measure to solve the problem: The long-established market at Rabaul where a highly-developed system of production, delivery and sale exists with minimum official involvement.**

clear, no single solution. In the case of Port Moresby, the national capital, depending upon the various types of small producers who are the mainstay of a market such as that at Rabaul is unlikely to lead anywhere. Planners could well consider an approach along the lines of the farms operated by Australian and American soldiers near Port Moresby during World War II.

By 1944, the Americans' farm on the Laloki River, covering 250 acres, was producing about 30,000 lbs. of Chinese cabbage, silverbeet and lettuce, and about 20,000 lbs. of squash, radish, watermelon, carrot and eggplant per acre per year.

This did, of course, involve irrigation and the use of fertilisers and insecticides — techniques well within the capabilities of today's Papua New Guineans.

The busy politician or public servant could do worse than turn to pages 209-224 where Dr Epstein summarises her findings, makes some cogent observations on incentives, and suggests steps towards the development of a country-wide producer-seller marketing web. — *Harry H. Jackman.*

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# Fables of Samoa: Sina, Tigilau, on world stage

**Fāgogo — Fables from Samoa in Samoan and English.** Edited by Richard Moyle. Published by Auckland University Press, Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand, 1981. Price \$NZ17.50

Sina and Tigilau have now joined the pantheon of international legends, formally, through the work of Richard Moyle. They are from Samoa, and among the world's newest cultural heroines and heroes. They are the characters of some of Samoa's best-known and loved *Fāgogo*, pronounced "Fahngongo," a word best translated as "fables."

What a treasure trove the collator has put into the hands of non-Samoan-speaking folk! It will delight the scholar and satisfy the ordinary reader equally.

Not only has Mr Moyle collected and arranged entertaining samples of Samoan traditional storytelling, but his translation preserves many of the idiomatic expressions that give such verve and flavor to Samoa's spoken English, which is remembered with affection by all who've been there.

One little mystery remains: How did Mr Moyle manage to choose the final contestants for inclusion in his collection? How did he decide on "which ones Samoans themselves appeared to enjoy most?" The book has 17 *fāgogo*, out of more than 200 recorded. Mr Moyle was in the Samoas for 26 months between 1966 and 1969 on a comprehensive ethno-musical survey, and from a variety of storytellers he ended up choosing 15, 13 of whom come from Savaii (the Big Island), with one from Upolu, and one from Manua (American Samoa).

Moyle had a motherlode to mine, a virtually untapped source of oral literature of considerable worth. Though it is more than a decade since he did his research,

the wait has been worth it. The bi-lingual work, with equal emphasis given to both languages, even in the introduction, is completed by 15 pages of notes and a bibliography.

A notable feature of the book is the musical notations given for each *tagi* (song) as it occurs in the fable, instead of their being placed at the end of the tale. The collator is a considerable musician in his own right and has transposed some *tagi* up or down a semi-tone to facilitate reading. He is careful to stress that his transcriptions do not indicate how the *tagi* were to be sung. Rather they indicate "how they were sung" at a particular time.

This is clearly the first time the *fāgogo* have been printed with their music — hence, too, it is the published premiere of all these little ditties.

Fable is indeed probably the best English word for *fāgogo*. But for us, brought up on Aesop, fable does not convey the richness or charm of the true *fāgogo*. *O le fāgogo* takes the listener of any age into the realm of brave men and loving women, of malice and virtue, and of those preternatural phenomena that loom large in all racial legends. The art of the *fāgogo* is an integral part of Samoan folklore. They are told at night, in the family, by a senior member.

Moyle distinguishes the real *fāgogo* from contemporary stories (which can be just as interesting).

The original 200 or so were taped for the music only, at first. But, as Moyle writes: "The value of the stories as a source of description and comment on Samoan society has become more apparent". Hence this splendid publication, where the narrators are both spontaneous and natural. No one wrote his story down, so we have the natural warts of repetition, grammatical lapses, and occasional contradictions. But they certainly didn't bother me unduly.

Two main characters in the *fāgogo* are Sina and Tigilau, who form a partnership reminiscent of Punch and Judy. Sina has several forms to her name. Her confrontations with her husband Tigilau often take ludicrous forms, such as the tale of the execution of his harem after he has recognised the beauties of monogamy. Marital strife is a common theme of the *fāgogo*. Sina is beautiful, and, unlike Judy, has the sense to keep her mouth shut.

Tigilau is obviously of noble rank — undefined. He is young, handsome and strong. He competes for women's favors on a par with the Tuitoga of Tonga and Tuifiti of Fiji. His essential humanity comes out in his deal-

ings with those having a supernatural aura. He is polite and devious, energetic and audacious in turn. His real depth surfaces in times of crisis.

Naturally, I looked for a couple of my favorites and found both in varied versions — "Tuivalea and Tuiatamia" and "The Snake — Olegata". I have come across *fāgogo*, originally in English, *Tales of Ancient Samoa*, translated by the late Brother Herman FMS. Unlike Moyle, Brother Herman used several versions to make a composite story for each *fāgogo*, so the wording as written is not necessarily that of any original narrator.

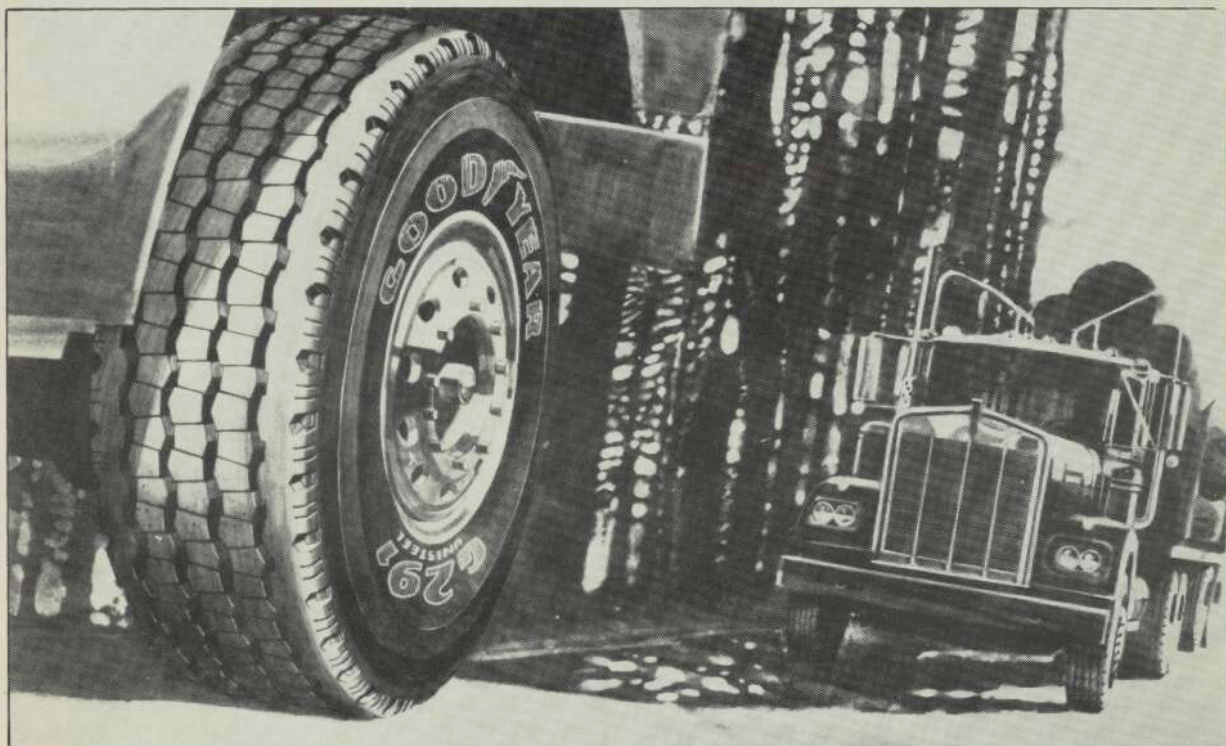
Moyle also notes that in Kramer's monumental *Die Samoa Inseln* (1902) the *fāgogo* given are "formal and grammatically correct and give the distinct impression of having been obtained from written, as opposed to spoken, sources". Moyle's aim is simply to present a spoken story straight from field-tapes.

It was good to note that Moyle had spoken to the Marist scholar, Brother Herman. To him I owed a great personal debt as he was the one who initiated me into the mysteries of Samoan *fāgogo* during my 16 years in Samoa. Brother Herman's 60 years in the area only make one wish that the missions and governments had released workers full-time more often to build up the written side of Samoan folklore. Herman's up there with Kramer, Buck, Pratt, Mead, Turner, and now Moyle. May the Samoan-born scholars soon take up the task!

By the way, as PIM will know, this review took some considerable time to be written. The reason is that my Samoan and Tokelauan friends in Sydney and Melbourne have been passing this book from hand to hand around the community and "devouring it". — Bill Sharpe-Dunn.



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YESTERDAY

## Fiji 1931-34: The view from the Anglican Vicarage, Levuka

In April 1931 I left Sydney for Levuka on the RMS *Aorangi*. I was to proceed to Fiji as vicar of Levuka, Fiji. Like a huge Leviathan, sluggish and sleepy, the "strange diocese of Polynesia", as an Archbishop of Canterbury described it, covers 11 million square miles of the South Pacific, and is generally described as "mostly wind and water". Levuka, the old capital of Fiji, 70 sea miles from Suva, was the foundation parish of the diocese of Polynesia.

Some bishops in the Anglican Communion are described as "Bishop *in*" (not "of") a specific diocese — that is, where political protocol makes it tactful. Polynesia was one case. Many "Bishops *in*" are compelled to spend much of their time out of their diocese, proving that it is possible for bishops to be both

"*in*" and "*out*" at the same time.

Arriving at Suva, I presented myself at the new Bishop's House for a briefing from the Archdeacon. The Bishop in Polynesia, L.S. Kempthorne, awaited me at Levuka. Under orders from the Archdeacon, who was just a trifle anxious to show a little authority, I attended him in Bishop's house and received a homily on worldliness and whisky, none of which had caught up on me, but were, it would seem, the pitfalls of prelates. Apparently Government House was not included in this worldliness, for the phone rang soon afterwards and I was invited there to dinner. Sir Murchison Fletcher, Governor of Fiji, was an interesting figure, with a visage moulded by some years in China in the diplomatic service,

PIM this month begins a series of extracts from the memoirs of one of the best-known clergymen to serve in the South Seas in this century, the Anglican Archdeacon Emeritus of Polynesia, the Venerable Charles William Whonsbon-Aston, OBE.

Charles Whonsbon-Aston died in Sydney in June 1981, aged 82 (PIM Aug. '81, p73, Oct. '81, p36).

In 1980, he placed a three-part manuscript recounting his experiences in Fiji, Papua and Western Samoa in the hands of Dr David Wetherell, of the School of Social Sciences at Deakin University, Victoria, Australia.

Dr Wetherell has made these available to PIM, and the manuscript now appears in edited form.



Archdeacon Charles Whonsbon-Aston — a photograph taken shortly before his retirement to live in Australia.

a face that seldom revealed what was going on behind it. He was reputed to be the "Chinese official" in Somerset Maugham's *The Painted Veil*. Lady Fletcher spent little time in Fiji, but every garden in the country commemorates her in the flowering shrub *Pentas Carneae*, well known locally as "Lady Fletcher". Every housewife blesses her foresight in introducing it.

We arrived in Levuka at mid-day the next day. The heat was fierce. The Bishop and his young American wife, not long married, were on the wharf to meet us and to escort us to the Royal Hotel, where we were to stay until our goods and chattels arrived and had been unpacked in the Vicarage. The "Royal" was solidly built with great thick walls, much like a fortress, long colonial-style balconies fore and aft, a small square tower centred above, from which the mast-high Union Jack hung slack in the breeze. The only other hotel left was the somewhat dilapidated Polynesian, an old shabby wooden building. Both hotels were under the proprietorship of Mr "Ted" Houghton, though the ruling hand and genius was his wife. They fitted the scene admirably! He had been a steward

on the old Union Steamship Company's island traders, and she a stewardess. The lady could assume a posture that could stifle any argument immediately, so much so that she was referred to as "Shrapnel Kate".

Levuka was as quaint a place as you could find anywhere in the Seven Seas, with a certain fascination that seems to catch and hold its people, binding them into a family, whatever their background may be — Fijian, European, Chinese, Indian, Rotuman, Solomon Islander or ni-Vanuatu, Japanese, Tongan. There were even a few Samoans. They are all there and some of them have inter-marital links in all directions.

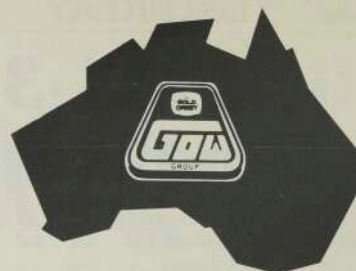
There was the picture show, where today the Technical Centre stands. It was under the aegis of the Patterson Bros, and showed silent pictures, with a girl sitting below the screen punching the very life out of a piano. Sometimes they showed Indian films. I went to one very interesting Indian film called *Shiraz*, the poignant story of the deep love the Shah Jehan had for his wife, whose early death gave him the inspiration to build the Taj Mahal in her memory. While the audience sat spellbound

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## YESTERDAY



through the deeply emotional scene in which the hero sat beside the bed of his young wife who had just expired, the pianist dashed into "I'm dancing with tears in my eyes, for the girl in my arms isn't you". I found later she had been instructed to keep her eye on the film and play anything she thought appropriate.

It was for me now to try to assess Levuka's position. It had recovered to some extent, and was living with the idea that it

was no longer the capital. The 1914-18 war had had a disturbing effect on its business life, much of which had been in German hands. They were good citizens, but were interned as the result of an incident in the Polynesia Hotel: one of them, Kienzle, baited at the bar, had struck at a picture of King George V. This is of interest, for his son, Herbert Kienzle, CBE, who had been born and educated in Levuka, organised, trained and directed the famous "Fuzzywuzzy" labor

force in the New Guinea campaign in World War II, without which the struggle there would have been prolonged and more costly in human life. The man responsible for the agitation in Levuka to intern German nationals told me later how much he had regretted his action, which had been motivated by the death of his son in France.

The departure in this way of some of the shrewdest businessmen and planters, in most cases never to return, gave the big

**Timeless Levuka:** Nearly half a century separates these two pictures of Levuka, once the capital of Fiji, and the town which saw the start of moves towards modern nationalism. The exact year of the earlier picture (lower) is not known, but it was earlier than 1880. The original Fiji Parliament building is on the hill at the right. It was in this building that the first Fiji constitution was drawn up. The narrow-fronted building at the extreme left was the first office of *The Fiji Times*, now based in Suva and in its 113th year of publication.





## YESTERDAY

firms, BP's and Hedstrom's, the opportunity to consolidate their power.

Some descendants of the recruited Melanesian laborers of the 19th century still lived near Levuka. Many of those who worked in Fiji came from Solomon Islands (particularly Malaita), and Vanuatu (especially Tanna). After the end of the recruiting trade, the problem of repatriation became acute: no proper records existed for some, while others had simply been "blackbirded". There was also a matrimonial mix-up, for there had been inter-marriage with Fijian women who had no desire to be taken away to Solomon Islands or elsewhere.

These formed the remnant of which the government apparently had "washed its hands". The second Chief Justice of Fiji, discovering their state, called the attention of the Reverend William Floyd to them. The latter accepted the challenge, starting classes on Sundays for them first of all (in which the Chief Justice

took part) then settling them on his Onivero property. From that time on the Church of England moved into the role of semi-official "protector" and of intermediary between them and the government, the latter having no place for them in their cosmogony. They could not be incorporated into Fijian life.

Floyd accepted the new responsibility with glee, for he had longed for some greater missionary interest and here was his field. In 1882 Bishop John Selwyn of Melanesia came over and inaugurated the mission, giving it status. Floyd settled the Melanesians in houses of their own building above his home and the Church of the Epiphany, just above the Bagadaci Park, where they were to give him many crises, but a great loyalty. When the property was sold and the Church of the Holy Redeemer built, they moved up the steep valley to Wailailai, to property administered by the Levuka Town Council. When the council's area was reduced, the head



Herbert Kienzie of Papua New Guinea: An honored place in Pacific history.

man of the Solomoni, Brown Waqala, accepting Fijian custom, presented a tabua (whale's tooth) to Melita, the Fijian lady who was head of the *mataqali* (the Fijian family tribal unit). Holding a high opinion of the Solomoni, Melita gave them the right to settle on nearby, almost equally inaccessible, land, as long as they wished.

These represented the heritage handed down to me, through others. They were still a pathetic body, still stateless, still landless, many workless, their houses shanties, but nevertheless "homes" to them. Most independent, they refused to be pushed or regimented. Many were victims, through a sort of invincible ignorance, of tuberculosis and leprosy. But they were not by any means miserable — on the contrary, they could be decidedly bright and happy.

Many of the "old hands" were still about when I entered the field. Among the ghosts of the past I can see in my memory there is Joe Quai of the rolling gait, his hat often on "three hairs", copying the Australian colonial style of the days when he had been in Queensland: "O, yes, Ah bin S'tralia, bin Bund-

'burg, Cai'ns, Bis'bun," he would boast from his five feet stature. He was the bellringer for services.

Another of the "old brigade" was Joni, the *turaga-ni-koro* (head of the village) of Waitovi, a rather stocky, well-built dignified chief. He annoyed me very much by dying while I was absent on Taveuni on one occasion. I felt he had let me down by not waiting until I returned to talk matters over with me. I found that he had apparently become "fed up" with something, said casually "I die today", went over, sat on a stone, and died. It was the waste of a good man, but I had discovered that such a thing could happen.

Practically all the Melanesians had been collected from their seacoasts and were not farmers. Their interest in planting was confined to the necessities of living, supplementing their fishing. Some were taken up by Levuka's commercial interests to become a cheap labor force, exploited to the full on the wharves and in the stores, on ships and in public works. They were a strong, stocky hard-working group.

In Suva in 1932 I put to a meeting of the Bishop, the Archdeacon and myself my vision of a settlement or settlements to which they might be gathered and where they could each have a few acres of land, their church, school and hospital, with some measure of personal government. The government made 234 acres of Native Lease Land available where some streams met, about five miles from Suva, at Wailoku. (Wailoku, as a Fijian word, describes the gathering of water in the hand, letting it stream away between the fingers). It was far from easy to persuade them to move, but they are now settled happily in bus distance to the City for those who work there.

South Seas communities such as Levuka were unlike towns elsewhere: they were and are collections of *individuals*, who have either been brought there for their particular skills or have drifted along and found a haven.

Many of the "strays" could be referred to as "characters",

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## YESTERDAY



though I feel these days few could be so described. Levuka at one time could produce a Town Clerk born in a British consulate in Russia, speaking perfect Russian; another, a remittance man, with his twin brother, were brothers of a baronet created by Queen Victoria; there was a baron connected with the royal house of Italy — and there was Warbrooke, one of the drill officers recruited from Australia in 1868 to train Cakobau's savage army. There were but two of them left when I arrived in Levuka, Warbrooke and Georgius Wright, the father of the internationally known photographer Rob Wright.

In this, my new world, I saved myself from walking muddy miles by taking any lift I could get, using frail canoes, dinghies, yachts, cutters, ketches, small steamers and warships. I even took to the air, becoming the first of the cloth to fly across the 180th meridian. All this was in the space of those first three years.

There was something exhilarating about facing out to sea in a ten-ton cutter into a stiffish southeast trade wind, with the country's flag flying at the top-

mast and a copper-hued, mop-haired giant "thud, thud, thudding" on the big *lali* (war drum) on the fore part of the vessel, the salt spray dashing from the prows — that is, provided you are some sort of sailor. My parish duties often called me to outlying islands such as Ngau (Gau) where there were white settlers near the village of Sawaieke. Our party on our first trip consisted of the doctor, who was taking his wife and family for a trip with him, and an Inspector of Native Schools, a New Zealander. We travelled on the Provincial cutter, the *Marama-na-Yanuyanu*, "the Lady of the Isles".

We had to call first at the island of Mbatiki where we arrived at the chief's house in the evening. After the evening meal entertainment was put on for us in the big *bure*. The young ladies from a neighboring village, Naivukulani, gave, first of all an excellent *meke*. Kingsford Smith's famous plane, the Southern Cross, had passed over their island on that first trans-Pacific flight only a few years earlier, and their hands and bodies moved with the chant to tell their reactions to this event.

(Above) This picture from the Fiji Government Archives shows the town of Levuka about 1885. (Below) Photographed about 20 years ago this picture shows the graceful decay which settled on many of the more imposing buildings of Levuka — this one the town hall.





## YESTERDAY

Dance after dance ensued, with changing partners, the same tune soon becoming monotonous. Faster and faster beat the drums, likewise the song and the dancing feet, hotter and hotter the closed *bure* became, with the heat and hiss of the benzine and the kerosene lights. There came the mingling odors of perspiring oily bodies, with the strong scent of the *wa-na-kalou*, the "string of the gods", a vine that was the basis of the necklets, soaked in *uci*, the gaiety reaching its loudest, almost hysterical pitch. All this combined to force the suggestion that the day was far spent, the dawn was at hand, and that we certainly needed rest. At that moment a vibrant young thing, who had been whirling about on her feet all the evening, approached me with a most fetching smile and cast her *salusalu* over my head and around my neck, a lovely gesture, especially as the pungent odor of the garland had gathered to itself four hours of oily sweat. I discovered it was an invitation

to an "aftermath". But there are limits over which a parson must not step. In spite of my stars, I just had to decline.

We then went to Nairai Island. We had no chance to get near the end of the reef where, in 1803, the brig *Eliza* had struck. The survivors had been landed at Lawaki village nearby. Every time I visited that way I used to wonder hopefully whether a good Providence would guide my feet to just the spot where some of the \$34,000 taken ashore there had shyly hidden themselves . . .

Our stay was not very long and a favorable wind brought us home again to Levuka. The sea was much calmer and the rattle of the drum on the forepeak, as we entered the gap in the Levuka reef, was a warning to the saints who would have slept in their beds, that there would be no excuse for the next morning's absence from church. It was Saturday night . . .

Throughout Fiji one is never allowed to forget the great,

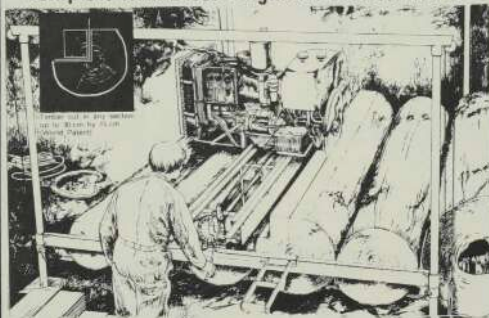


Levuka town mellowed into a comfortable collection of buildings, held back from excessive expansion by the sea in front and the mountains at the back.

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though divided, sense of religion, with cathedrals and churches, mosques and temples, Sikh and Hindu, with the religious processions, the fasts, the firewalking, and the rivalries and fisticuffs. From my hilltop home on one week of the year I could gaze out on Fairyland, spread around and below me, as the Feast of Diwali, the Festival of Lights, gives praise to the Goddess of Light. I wonder will the day ever come when "the Light to lighten the Gentiles" will shine through it and enrich its meaning? It is a dream, but Christianity in Fiji, as exhibited in the average everyday adherent on the census paper, hardly gives room for optimism.

• • •

I must assert that all my time was not spent in gallivanting about the countryside. There was much to do in Levuka, with never a dull day. Any farewell, I have found, from any part of the South Seas has its great and emotional moments; leaving Levuka conformed to that pattern. The whole was made more poignant

because it would appear there would be no replacement for me there: the world depression made staffing difficult.

The Solomon Islanders prepared a special song of farewell in Fijian, led by their own string band. It had an attractive lilt and their voices blended so harmoniously in singing (and I give the English translation of one part): "We will miss you, We will miss you. We have loved to see you stand up in church. We have loved the sight of you, Your face is like a beautiful white rose."

If they had said "red rose" it might have been nearer the mark, but each day they would be arriving with farewell gifts, *tapu* cloth, mats, fans, shells, baskets and necklaces, while on the last evening the young men wanted to sit up in the Vicarage grounds all night. But I needed a good night's rest, for I was to leave very early next morning by government tug for Suva, and thence to Australia. My next appointment, in 1934, was to be Muka-wa, on the Papuan coast.

*Next month: New Guinea Ahead.*



## TRADE WINDS

Air Niugini, the international and domestic airline owned by the Papua New Guinea government, is about to enter an agreement under which it will receive a contract management service from the long-experienced operator KLM. "We are not losing our ownership or our identity — we are buying special skills," Air Niugini has announced.

# Air Niugini looks to contract management service from KLM

The long-established and widely-experienced European airline KLM-Royal Dutch Airlines is to provide contract management assistance to Air Niugini, the domestic and international airline owned by the Papua New Guinea government as its national carrier.

Negotiations on what form the management assistance will take, how it will be applied and what it will cost are now being held between the two airlines. The negotiations are expected to lead to the signing of a management assistance agreement early in the year.

A spokesman for Air Niugini said in Australia in December that it was too early to give details of how the new management would be constituted. This would depend on the result of the negotiations now initiated.

The important aspect of the arrangement, he said, was that Air Niugini's ownership and control were not being changed. The airline would still control its own affairs and would still represent PNG airline policy. However to make it operate more efficiently within its chosen framework it would be "buying" management skills and airline expertise from an established operator. (Air Niugini has been operating for eight years, and KLM for more than 60 years). Air Niugini moved quickly to counter widely-circulated rumors that it was being taken over by KLM.

The new management arrangement stems from a PNG government decision last year to seek contract management aid because of a world-wide depression in the airline industry. The government decision was implemented through the National Airline Commission which has



statutory responsibility for the operation of Air Niugini.

The commission is believed to have studied tentative proposals from two international airlines, KLM and Pan-American. The chairman, Mr Bart Philemon, announced late in November that KLM had been recommended subject to the success of negotiations on the methods and costs involved. The negotiations were being held between management representatives of Air Niugini and KLM. The commission and the government would need to approve the final agreement.

In a later statement issued from Port Moresby the General Manager of Air Niugini, Mr J. Tauvasa, said the airline would take full advantage of the management expertise which it was buying. As a result he believed that the airline would undergo a

strong period of growth in the next three years.

Mr Tauvasa said that 1979 and 1980 had been years of difficulty for the airline (the combined net loss for the two years was equivalent to more than \$A5 million) but the most recent return was showing a recovery.

There has been wide speculation about the form of management which will be adopted under the KLM contract. The indications are that the company's existing top management and executive posts will not be affected, and that KLM nominees will fill a number of liaison positions. Other indications are that the bulk of KLM's expertise will be applied through experts who will keep in touch with Air Niugini, rather than through any large-scale infusion of KLM personnel.

Joe Tauvasa, general manager of Air Niugini. Tauvasa, 35, started work 17 years ago and his first appointment was as a trainee patrol officer with the then Australian administration of Papua New Guinea. In 1973 he joined the Australian Department of Civil Aviation, which then controlled PNG flying. He has been general manager of Air Niugini since late in 1980, following a period in which he studied in USA for senior qualifications in aviation and business management.

An important aspect of the deal from Air Niugini's viewpoint is that the program of developing local management, operational and technical skills be maintained. One of the biggest handicaps which the airline has faced has been the shortage of higher skills among Papua New Guineans. This has saddled the



## TRADE WINDS



One of the most controversial of Air Niugini's financial decisions involved the operation of three Canadian-built de Havilland Dash 7 aircraft. The decision followed the initiative of Iambakey Okuk, former transport minister and deputy prime minister, who lost his parliamentary seat in the 1982 general election. Air Niugini is now operating three of the aircraft on a lease arrangement which will extend until April 1992. The annual lease charges amount to the equivalent of \$A3.3 million. Picture shows one of the Dash 7 aircraft in Air Niugini livery.

airline with heavy wage burdens because of the need to import expensive skills. The PNG government is interested in more than training its own citizens to work for the airline — it sees the airline as the sort of institution which can raise the technical level of the entire community, thus providing development of the widest possible type. These factors, as well as the mere viability of the airline, are all part of the deal which is being negotiated with KLM.

Air Niugini was established shortly before PNG became politically independent, and it took over routes and responsibilities which had been filled until then by three Australian airlines, Qantas, Ansett and TAA. The three Australian operators were initially shareholders in Air Niugini, although the PNG government always had the majority interest. The government has been the sole owner for the past 12 months.

### IMF optimism on Vanuatu

The International Monetary Fund has predicted a promising economic prospect for Vanuatu in 1983. An IMF consultation mission which was in the group made this assertion before leaving Port-Vila in November. It spent two weeks holding discussions with government ministers and officials. The mission described the visit as very fruitful. Members said that progress made jointly by the Vanuatu authorities and the mission had laid the foundations for a further improvement in the line of information-gathering. This information will be used in the analysis of economic trends and the formulation of policy.

A press release from the Ministry of Finance, Commerce, Industry and Tourism says, given the political stability and the improved economic climate, the IMF mission has forecast a further expansion of economic activity in 1983. Domestic interests were likely to decline gradually, reflecting the slowdown in the rate of inflation and declining interest rates abroad. The release adds that there was no reason to believe that inflation, which is low at present, would accelerate significantly in the near future.

The mission also expected both the current account and the overall balance of payments to remain in surplus, though the size of the surplus may decrease

as a result of the decreased level of copra exports and prices. There is also expected to be an increase in imports and lower inflows of aid.

The mission described the economic prospects in 1983 as relatively promising.

— *Radio Vanuatu Service.*

### PNG interests control Gollin

Three Papua New Guinea business groups in December completed the purchase of a 75 percent shareholding in the Australia-based Gollin and Co, owner of coffee plantation operator Gollin and Co PNG Pty Ltd, which has the biggest coffee plantation in the southern hemisphere, the 6000-hectare Gumanch plantation in PNG's Western Highlands.

The transaction, described as PNG's biggest "all-national" private business deal and the first major investment in Australia by PNG companies, was monitored by the PNG Government which intervened to prevent the Gollin liquidators, Price Waterhouse, from offering the company to British coffee exporters S. & W. Beresford.

The government was opposed to a foreign takeover. The PNG investment guidelines oppose the takeover of any PNG-based company if local shareholders are not involved.

The three business groups sharing the holding are Piplika

Development Corporation (Mount Hagen), Bomai Development Corporation (Chimbu), and Lapusa Investments Pty Ltd (Goroka).

### Emperor's \$4m issue

Fiji's Emperor Mines Ltd is to raise up to \$4 million in a share issue early this year, the chairman, Jeffrey Reid, told shareholders at the company's annual meeting in Melbourne.

"In order to maximise the potential of the mine, it is considered necessary to call on shareholders for additional capital," he said.

Mr Reid said later he could not give details of the issue as it depended on the price of gold.

Emperor last October raised \$1.42 million through a placement of 10 percent of the group's issued capital.

Shareholders at the annual meeting approved the placement of another 10 percent of the present issued capital within the next 12 months.

Mr Reid said a placement was not imminent and the facility was a standby to supplement working capital.

Mr Reid said Emperor was negotiating with the Fiji Electricity Authority to buy power from the new Monasavu hydro-electric scheme, but would be unable to begin drawing power until August.

Power expenses were 24 per-

cent of total group costs and the switch to hydro power was expected to result in a substantial saving, he said.

Mr Reid said the company had also benefited from the removal of a 1 percent gold turnover tax.

He said management was investigating recovery of gold and silver from Emperor's tailings dams and had sent samples to Europe. The dams contained "some 330,000 ounces of gold and substantially more silver".

## Nauru's Guam hotel project

ANA Enterprises Ltd, of Tokyo, has been awarded the contract to operate and manage Nauru's new deluxe hotel on Guam's Tumon Bay. The hotel scheduled to open late in 1984, will be Guam's biggest, with 20 storeys, 450 large guest rooms, three restaurants, a cocktail lounge, five function rooms and a ballroom-convention centre.

Other facilities include a shopping arcade, swimming pool, health club and tennis courts.

ANA Enterprises Ltd, a subsidiary of All Nippon Airways (ANA), owns or manages hotels in Asia and the Pacific region. ANA is Japan's largest domestic carrier, operates international charters and has just opened a charter service to Guam. About three-quarters of Guam's annual tourist intake is Japanese.

## Kuwaiti loan for W. Samoa?

The oil-rich Middle Eastern state of Kuwait may give aid worth \$US10 million to Western Samoa for electricity, harbor and timber projects at Asau, the harbor on the island of Savaii, but aid depends on results of a feasibility study by engineers and specialists from Kuwait. The study, financed by Kuwait at a cost of \$125,000 will concentrate on deepening and widening the harbor, establishing a generating plant using coconut husks and wood waste, developing timber resources, and improving roads and water supplies. Of the \$10 million, \$4 million will be a soft, long-term loan.



## Bagasse to newsprint

Bagasse, the sugarcane residue after milling, makes newsprint equal to that made from wood pulp, reports the Queensland Cane Growers' Council's *Sugar News*.

Two companies, the Peruvian Sociedad Paramonga, and Process Evaluation and Development Corporation (Peadco) of Mexico City, have combined in tests at the Peruvian company's bagasse-to-newsprint mill near Trujillo and, reports *Sugar News*, the newsprint coming from the mill is of the same quality as that made from regular wood pulp, and costs considerably less.

Peadco has just signed a contract with the Indonesian Government to build a 300-tonnes-a-day bagasse newsprint plant scheduled to go into production in 1985.

Peadco's executive vice-president Eduardo J. Villavicencio believes there is a "great future for bagasse in newsprint making."

...

Papua New Guinea's breweries, South Pacific and San Miguel, have agreed to end their price-cutting war and have returned to the July, 1981, gazetted price. The recent budget increased the excise tax on beer.

This 30,000 kg capacity Clark lift truck created a problem before it could go to work on the wharves in Tonga. The 10-tonne upright was imported separately and there wasn't a crane big enough to fit it to the lift truck. Clark's technical representative from Australia, Vic Perry, solved the problem by using a dragline and rigging which were working on a grounded ship.

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## YACHTS

### **PESI FONUA reports from Nukualofa, Tonga:**

• **HIC.** The red and white Tongan flag has been flying in new places around the South Pacific on the Montevideo 43 sloop *Hic*, sailed by solo German yachtsman Detlef Martens. *Hic* was registered in Tonga in June 1981 after being launched the previous year in Capetown, South Africa. The sloop is one of only three ocean cruising yachts to sail under the Tongan flag.

After the launching in South Africa, Detlef had intended sailing home to Germany to have the yacht registered there. But he turned westward into the Pacific through the Panama Canal instead of continuing north, and when he reached Tonga in mid-1981 he decided to have the yacht registered there.

According to Detlef the Tongan registration differs in that it is cheaper and is paid as a small annual fee, whereas in Germany the fee is paid in a lump sum. Under German law there is a restriction on the type of electronic equipment he may use on board, but in Tonga there is no restriction.

Detlef once owned an electronic devices manufacturing business in Hamburg. He sold out and bought *Hic*, which is equipped with very modern electronic equipment. While at sea he is working on some electronic devices that he designed, experimenting with solar and wind energy.

When he returned to Nukualofa in November he was on the last stage of writing a sailing guide book for the Tuamotus. The book required a lot of research and charting which was made possible with his electronic equipment. "Carrying the Tongan

flag while doing my research was fun," explained Detlef. "A lot of people were asking about the flag and its origin. I explain where Tonga is. I feel that I am representing Tonga in some of these places, and I hope to be a good representative."

Detlef has been sailing since he was a boy. His parents have a yacht and the name *Hic* is shared by the family boats — the letters taken from the first names of his father, mother and sister. He had been involved in yacht racing before and plans to race again in the near future, so who knows where else *Hic* will take the Tongan flag.

### **IAN G. MENZIES reports from various Papua New Guinea ports:**

The more adventurous cruising yachties find the New Guinea Islands a real challenge, and revel in the unmatched coastline scenery, deep anchorages and friendly people that this part of Papua New Guinea has to offer. A series of business trips allowed your correspondent to catch up with a few of these adventurous types in some of the more remote locations of this country. But first, let's report on home base — Port Moresby.

• **KAMAVICK III.** Hailing from France in their 13m ketch *Kamavick III* are Marcel and Nellie Lecossois. A soft-chine steel boat *Kamavick III*



(which is Eskimo for "meeting place"), was designed and built by Marcel and Nellie in Tahiti over a three-year period.

After cruising through New Caledonia and Vanuatu, they headed for Solomon Islands. Unfortunately their visit was marred by a traumatic experience due to their desire to cruise and explore the outer islands before reporting to the nearest port of entry. . . . There is a lesson here for all cruising yachties.

Marcel and Nellie plan to cruise south to Cairns and Brisbane, and then return to Vanuatu where they hope to set up a diving school using *Kamavick III* and Port-Vila as a base for their operations.

• **POLETTE.** After some three weeks moored off the Rabaul Yacht Club in East New Britain, Basil and Nancy Campion (with their Siamese cat "Bandit"), set sail for Honiara in Solomon Islands.

Their 13m cutter *Polette* is a round bilge steel-hulled "tall ship" with a superbly laid solid teak deck and superstructure. Nancy and Basil bought the hull in New Zealand and then had Allan Mummery design a layout, with roomy aft cabin, for two people to cruise in comfort. Launched in early 1980, after three and a half years of hard work by the Campions *Polette* is a credit to their labors and ingenuity. The interior especially is a joy to behold. The soft sheen of mahogany is complemented by the subtlety of superb velvet fabrics — it is all very traditional and yet so obviously functional. Basil's engineering background is evident in the many technical features that he has incorporated in the final design

Nellie and Marcelle Lecossois of the ketch *Kamavick III* anchored off Port Moresby. They built the ketch themselves in Tahiti, and the name is an Eskimo word meaning meeting place. — Ian Menzies picture.

— no wonder, this is the second boat that he has completed.

The Campions originally circumnavigated in their 15m ketch *Polack* and have now decided to re-discover the Pacific in their new boat. After six months in Indonesian waters, they entered PNG via Vanimo on the far north coast. They were not particularly enthusiastic about Vanimo as a port of entry — enough said!

Both Nancy and Basil were enthusiastic about the six months they have spent in PNG waters, cruising along the north coast via Wewak, Madang and across the Dampier Strait to New Britain. In particular, they were taken with the friendliness of the people in the more remote coastal villages. By carrying basic trade goods, such as rice, salt and twist tobacco, they were able to supplement their provisions with lots of fresh fruit and vegetables.

A highlight of their passage along the northern coast of New Britain was their visit to Garove Island in the Vitu Group, where they were able to sail into the crater of an extinct volcano. Basil and Nancy plan to see out the cyclone season in the Solomons and then head for points east.

• **TURANA.** Heading out from Rabaul on their very first cruising passage are Mo Mimnaugh and Kevin McCue, with their two children



**Detlef Martens: Yachtsman from West Germany, yacht from South Africa, flag from Tonga. Martens set off to have his Montevideo 43 sloop *Hic* registered in Germany, but turned west into the Pacific and took out Tongan registration. — Pesi Fonua picture.**



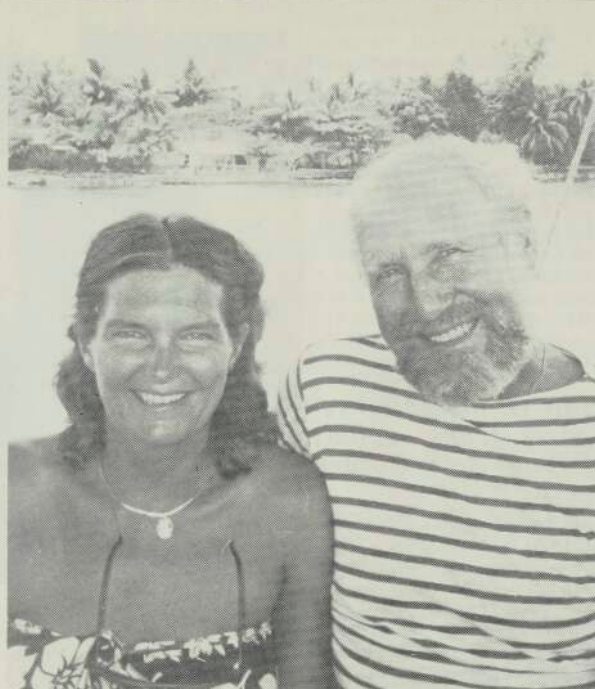
## YACHTS

Matthew, nine, and Michael, seven. Their 12 m ferro cutter *Turana*, originally built in Port Moresby in 1977, was purchased in Kimbe earlier this year. After being motored up to Rabaul, through some really heavy seas, she now has a new mast and rigging. A basic refit is being done "on the water" with the assistance of some of the cruising yachties at present in port, prior to their departure for Cairns.

Two experienced cruising yachties — Danni Antrium and Mary-Ellen da Costa — will be sailing with *Turana* on its shake-down cruise, assisted by John Millard of Rabaul.

Kevin and Mo both hail from Port Moresby, where Kevin was a seismologist with the Geographical Observatory, while Mo managed the computer centre for the Bureau of Statistics. Kevin intends to rename the boat *Tsunami* — which is Japanese for "seismic sea wave". Considering Kevin's occupation and the fact that Rabaul was swamped by such a wave a few years ago, the name is very apt.

It is not often that families commence their cruising life from a PNG port — we wish them well. After slipping and a major refit in Cairns, Kevin and Mo and their children will cruise the South Pacific.



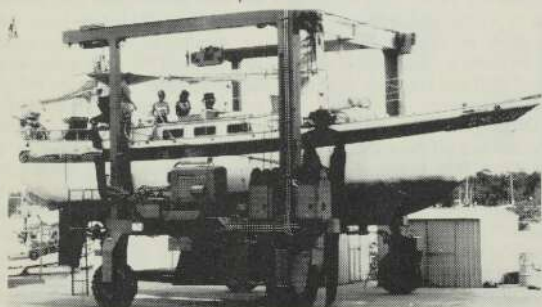
At Rabaul: Nancy and Basil Campion and the cutter *Polette*.

• **TEVAKE.** "Tropic bird", or "a famous Melanesian navigator" — whichever translation you prefer to use for the Solomon Islands word *Tevake* — this is a ship of a different breed. Literally poised for flight, *Tevake* is a GRP foam-sandwich, wide-bodied trimaran with a length of 13m and a beam of 8m. The stability of this craft is further enhanced when the centre board is dropped to increase the draft from a mere 0.8m to a staggering 2m.

Designed, built and crewed by Peter and Jeanette McLaren, and their two children Tracey, 14, and Michael, 10, *Tevake* was completed in only 18 months and launched in Brisbane, Australia in September, 1981. Peter says that *Tevake* is a modified Simpson design, with two outriggers acting as flotation/stabilisers (they each have eight watertight bulkheads), whilst the 3m wide centre hull contains two double cabins, head/shower, galley and a comfortable saloon that sleeps a further four people if necessary. Peter finished the interior with Australian red cedar using the West system, and complemented the virtual unsinkabil-

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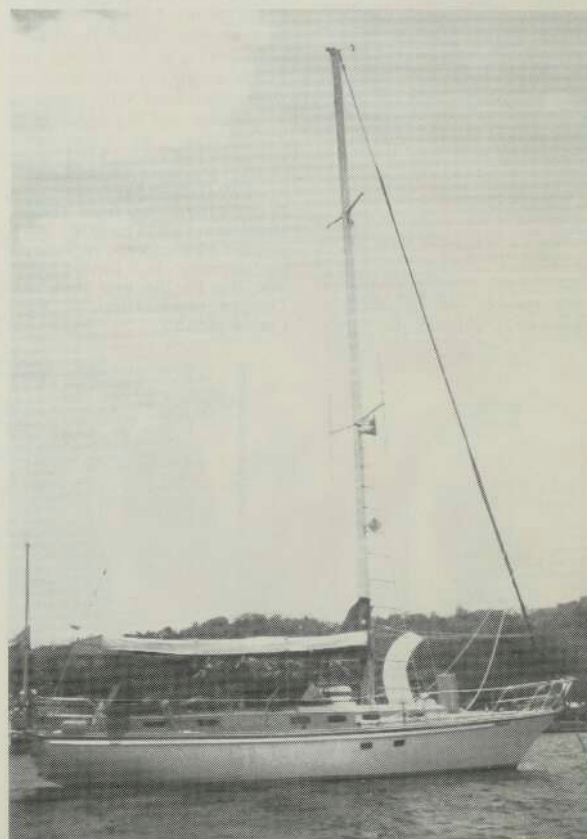
Cairns Cruising Yacht Squadron now has a Marine Travelift with 27.25 tonne capacity which will haul boats to 57ft long with beams 17ft wide. The machine's open end design provides unrestricted access for fast, efficient handling of sailboats and flying bridge type vessels.

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(Top) The ferro-concrete cutter *Turana* in Rabaul before clearing Papua New Guinea waters for Cairns on the northern Queensland coast. (Above) Kevin McCue and Mo Mimnaugh in the pilot house of the cutter. *Turana* underwent an extensive refit in Rabaul before the voyage south. — Pictures on these pages by Ian Menzies.

ity of his craft with the installation of a further five watertight storage compartments beneath the cabin sole.

Peter and Jeanette used their quite considerable cruising experience to design their present boat. Originally out of Dunedin, New Zealand, the family may be remembered by fellow

cruising yachties for the six years (1973-1979) they sailed the South Pacific in their 10m plywood Piver trimaran *Sea Gipsy*. After hitting a whale off the Banks Islands in the north of Vanuatu, and shipping a considerable amount of water, Peter swore that he would build his next

boat far heavier and with greater flotation capacity — hence the unique design of *Tevake*.

In fact, just about everything about this boat has a touch of the unique — the ship's mascot is a PNG marsupial, a sugar glider possum, which resides in a knitted bag hanging from the main boom.

Even though Peter said that he was satisfied with an average 10 to 12 knots for ocean passages, an examination of *Tevake's* log reveals some interesting sailing times. The passage from Brisbane, Australia, to Gizo in the Solomons, a distance of 1,300 miles, was completed in five days. The normal three-day passage from Kieta to Rabaul was completed in 22 hours straight. Another interesting entry is that Peter was swept overboard in the Georgia Channel and was in the water for an hour before being rescued — Peter is now a great believer in dan buoys!

After a further several months in Rabaul, the McLaren family will head for Palau and then cruise the Philippines.

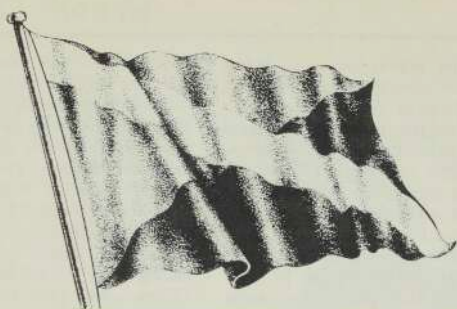
• **TYLIANNA.** Take a classic carvel-built 14m Herreshoff design, fit it out to allow six people to cruise in comfort, and you have a perfect

combination of the Consaldes family and their traditional ketch *Tylianna* — the ultimate cruising family. Your correspondent caught up with Frank and Anna Consaldes, and their four delightful children, Lisa, 15, the twins Frankie and Peter, 13, and Tina, 10, anchored in Kieta harbour in PNG's North Solomons province. Frank, who comes from a boat-building and fishing family, built *Tylianna* over a three-year period and launched her at Port Stephens on the east-central coast of Australia, in January 1981. For the interior, Frank used knotty pine with teak trim, and has created a light and airy open-space layout. Extensive use has been made of deck hatches and bronze ports, so necessary for ventilation in tropical waters.

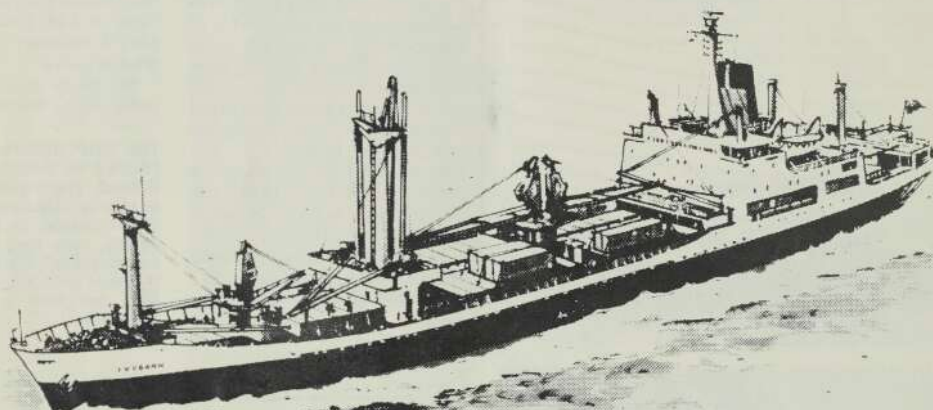
The family undertook their first cruise through the Great Barrier Reef

The GRP trimaran *Tevake* anchored in Simpson Harbour, Rabaul. The triple roller furling is clearly visible in the rigging. The trimaran is described as "sleek, very fast, but superbly comfortable". It is being crewed by Peter and Jeanette McLaren, who designed and built it in Australia.





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JOHN S. WATTS



## YACHTS

for 12 months. They wanted to get to know their boat and themselves as a family before they ventured further afield. It obviously worked.

Six months ago they entered PNG waters via Samarai and then worked their way along the coastline through Lae to Madang. There they acquired their ship's cat Kar Kar, named after an island off the coast in the area. From Madang they sailed inside the main reef right up the north coast of New Britain to Rabaul. In their own words, it was an unforgettable experience, even though Frank spent long hours at the masthead guiding the yacht through the many inner reefs. Many of the villagers had never before seen a yacht, leave aside four fair-headed children and the sounds of disco music.

At Umboi Island they were feted at a "singings" (a traditional feast and dance). While off Cape Gloucester they witnessed the eruption of the volcano, Mt Talawe. With stick tobacco, soap and rice they traded for fresh fruit and vegetables along the way.

(A tip — fish hooks, and basic tackle and line, are also very much in demand by the coastal villagers.)

The family were enthusiastic about cruising in PNG waters and said they found plenty of deep, protected anchorages, fairly predictable weather, made good passages and met friendly, helpful people along the route. From Kieta they were to head south to Honiara in Solomon Islands.

● **GLORIA MARIS.** Probably one of the best-known "yachts" and cruising couples in the Pacific, are Joyce and Delmer Stone and their 15m Chinese junk *Gloria Maris*. Spent a pleasant hour with this fascinating couple after they had been dredging for miniature (and microscopic) shells — a hobby about which



they are very enthusiastic and renowned for their expertise and discoveries of new species.

Joyce is also known to many cruising amateur radio operators for the mobile marine network that she ran in Solomon Islands for a period of four years under the call sign Hotel 44 Kilowatt Radio.

From Kieta, Joyce and Delmer were to head south through the Louisiades to Cairns in northern Australia, where they hope to investigate the possibility of constructing a new cruising catamaran.

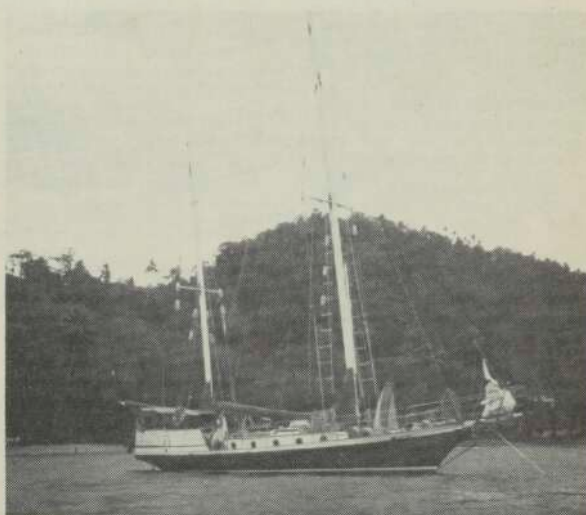
### DON TRAVERS reports from Tubuai, Austral Islands, French Polynesia:

● **KARACHI.** A 9 m Yorktown fiberglass centre cockpit sloop, with owners Gene and Shirlee Bishopp and crew Shannon Speier (all USA) on board, called recently at Tubuai.

Gene is a retired mining engineer cruising the Pacific with his wife and occasional crew. Shannon joined up in Tahiti.

*Karachi* wintered in Hawaiian waters after leaving her homeport of San Diego in October 1981. She arrived in Papeete in July '82. They cruised the Society Islands before

Cruising in Papua New Guinea waters: (Top) *Gloria Maris*, famous for its hull pattern; (below left) Jeanette and Peter McLaren in the trimaran *Tevake*; (below) *Tylianna* at Kieta, Bougainville Island. — Ian Menzies pictures.





## YACHTS



Meet the Consaldes family from Australia — all six of them — photographed here in their Herreshoff ketch *Tylianna* off Kieta in Bougainville, PNG. With Frank and Anna Consaldes are twins Frank and Peter, Tina and Lisa.

coming to Tubuai. From here they left for Raivavae and returned to Tahiti with plans to cruise the Tuamotus. They have no definite plans after that.

*Karachi's* ham call sign is KA6ROE.

• **GUSTY II.** A French yacht with Captain Roger Dorin of Paris and crew on board arrived in October. *Gusty II* was cruising the Austral Islands of Raivavae, Tubuai and Rurutu before returning to Tahiti. *Gusty II* was sailed from France.

I have no further information on the yacht, its itinerary or its crew members. They left before I had a chance to meet them.

### **PETER McQUARRIE reports from Funafuti, Tuvalu:**

• **ERENA RAOI.** A 13 m catamaran designed, built and sailed by John Thurston arrived at Funafuti from Pago Pago, American Samoa. *Erena Raoi* was en route for Tarawa, Kiribati, where the yacht was built. After a short stay in Kiribati, where the yacht was built. After a short stay in Kiribati, she is expected to sail for Papua New Guinea to take up charter work there.

• **DINK'S SONG.** A 13 m Jim Brown-designed Sea Runner trimaran, *Dink's Song* was built by Jeff Allen and sailed by Jeff and crew Lilian Ramljak. After a stay of one year in Vanuatu, *Dink's Song* was headed for Tahiti via Fiji, Tuvalu, the Samoas and the Cooks.

• **RIBONO.** An 8 m catamaran designed for lagoon sailing and short inter-island crossings between atolls in Kiribati, *Ribono* stopped for two days at Funafuti for rudder repairs while on her delivery voyage from Lautoka, Fiji, to Tarawa.

## YOUR BUSINESS PARTNER

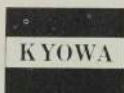
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## SHIPPING SCHEDULES

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 service from Sydney to Suva and Lautoka.

Details from Karlander (Aust) Pty. Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (232-1011), Dalgety 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 (27-9851), 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 and Marshall, Burnie, Tasmania (31-1833), Carpenters Shipping, 100 Thomson St., Suva, Fiji (312-244), Tlx 2199 FJ.

### AUSTRALIA - SAMOAS - NIUE - TONGA

MWarner Pacific Lines operates a regular cargo service from Sydney to Nuku'alofa, Pago Pago, Apia, Niue and Vavau.

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 (general, reefer and ro-ro) from Sydney to Noumea, Lautoka, Suva, Apia, Pago Pago, Nuku'alofa, Sydney. Cargo centralised from Adelaide, Melbourne, Brisbane.

Details from Pacific Forum Line, Sydney; Union Bulkships, Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne; SATO, Noumea, Union Company, Lautoka, Suva and Nuku'alofa; Pacific Forum Line, 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 east-bound and westbound voyages between Sydney and the US.

Details from P & O Booking Centre, World Travel Headquarters Pty. Ltd., 33 Bligh Street, Sydney (237-0333).

### AUSTRALIA - NZ - FIJI - TONGA - VANUATU - NEW CALEDONIA - SOLOMONS - SAMOAS - NEW GUINEA

Sitmar Cruises operates a year-round cruise program to include most of the above countries.

Details from Sitmar Cruises, 47 Elizabeth Street, Sydney (232-7511).

### AUSTRALIA - NZ - FIJI - TONGA - VANUATU - NEW CALEDONIA - SOLOMONS - SAMOAS - TAHITI

P & O liners call at Auckland, Bay of Islands, Honiara, Lautoka, Noumea, Nuku'alofa, Pago Pago, Papeete, Port Moresby, Santo, Savusavu, Suva, Vavau and Vila on cruises from Australia.

Details from P & O Booking Centre, World Travel Headquarters Pty. Ltd., 33 Bligh Street, Sydney (237-0333).

### AUSTRALIA - NZ - SOLOMONS - PNG

Pacific Forum Line operates containerised and general cargo service from Lyttelton, Napier and Auckland to Honiara, Lae, Port Moresby, Brisbane.

Details from Pacific Forum Line, Auckland; Steamships Shipping, Port Moresby; Sullivan's Ltd., Honiara.

### AUSTRALIA - NEW ZEALAND - PACIFIC ISLANDS - SOUTH EAST ASIA - CHINA

Minghua Cruises operates cruise services from Sydney to Hawaii, Tahiti and most Pacific ports, with several cruises to South East Asia, including Japan, the Philippines, Singapore, Hongkong and China.

Details Minghua Cruises, 7 Bridge Street, Sydney, NSW, 2000 (2-0547), Burns Philp Travel offices in Melbourne (62-0151), Brisbane (31-0391), Darwin (81-2871), Auckland NZ (31-544); National Bank Travel in Adelaide (212-7347) 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 - TUAVALU

Karlander operates a three monthly 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 Intercocean 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, Kimbe, Rabaul, Kieta, Honiara.

Details from New Guinea Express Lines, PO Box R73, Royal Exchange, Sydney (241-3991); New Guinea Express Lines, 127 Creek Street, Brisbane (221-9333); New Guinea Express Lines, 327 Collins Street, Melbourne (61-3053); Niugini Express Lines, Port Moresby (21-4572); Lae (42-1536); Rabaul (92-2911) and Kieta (95-6185); Alotau Stevedoring & Transport, Alotau (61-1318); Ngatia Wholesalers Pty. Ltd., Kimbe (93-5102); and Trading Company, Mendana Avenue, Honiara (588).

Sofrana-Unilines (PNG Line) operates a monthly service to Port Moresby and Lae, 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).

### SINGAPORE - HONGKONG - FIJI - ISLANDS PORTS

Kyowa Shipping Co. Ltd. operates a monthly service from Singapore, Hongkong to Lautoka, Suva and then to island ports.

Details from Carpenters Shipping, 100 Thompson Street, Suva, (312-244), Tlx FJ2199.

### AUSTRALIA - NZ - WEST COAST SOUTH AMERICA

South Pacific Seaboard Service offers a regular cargo service from Brisbane, Sydney, Adelaide and Melbourne to New Zealand ports Lyttelton and Tauranga and to the west coast of South America, calling at Beu'ventura, Guayaquil, Callao and other ports on inducement.

Details from South Pacific Seaboard Service agents, Meridian Shipping &

Transport Agencies, 50 Clarence Street, Sydney (290-1633), Tlx 25970; Melbourne (67-5907); Brisbane (267-6355); Adelaide (47-6600); Oceanbridge Shipping Ltd., 22 Emily Place, Auckland (33-279), Tlx 60523; Ian Taylor Y Cia Ltda, Prat 827 — Of. 301, Valparaiso, Chile (59096), Tlx. 30331.

### FAR EAST - FIJI - NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Unit Express (NZUE) operates a monthly palletised cargo service from Manila, Keelung, Kaoshiung and Hongkong to Lautoka, Suva and thence to NZ.

Details from Carpenters Shipping, 100 Thompson 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 Sourabaya, Jakarta, Bangkok, Port Kelang and Singapore to Suva, Lautoka 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 Hongkong, 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. Ltd., P.O. Box 1, Port Moresby (22-0222).

Kyowa Shipping Ltd., operates monthly services from Japan to Guam, Saipan, Solomon, 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 - FIJI - ISLAND PORTS

Bali Hai service operates a monthly service from main ports of Japan to Suva and Lautoka and thence to island ports.

Details from Carpenters Shipping, 100 Thompson St., Suva (312-244), Tlx FJ2199 and Burns Philp, Suva (311-777).

### JAPAN - MICRONESIA

The NYK Shipping Line operates a monthly cargo service from Japan to Micronesia, calling at Yoko, Nagoya, Kobe, Guam, Saipan, Truk, Ponape and Majuro, returning via Yoko, Nagoya and Kobe.

Details from Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd., 51 Pitt 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)



## SHIPPING SCHEDULES

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 with Noumea and Suva to Honolulu and West Coast USA and Canadian ports.

Details from Sofrana-Unilines SA, BP 1602, Noumea (27-51-91), Tlx NM048; Carpenters Shipping, 100 Thompson 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 transshipment 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'sia) Pty. Ltd., 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2041); Burns Philp (PNG) Ltd. PNG ports.

### NZ - COOK IS - NIUE - TAHITI

Shipping Corporation of NZ Ltd. operates cargo services based on pallets and similar units from Auckland to Niue, Cook Islands and Tahiti.

Details from the Shipping Corp. of NZ Ltd., PO Box 3420, Auckland (797-210). Waterfront Commission, PO Box 61, Raratonga; Cook Islands; Niue

Govt. Offices, Niue Island Compagnie Maritime Polynesienne, BP 368, Papeete, Tahiti.

### 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'sia) Pty. Ltd., 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2041); Tradco Shipping (588).

### NEW ZEALAND - TAHITI

Pacific Polynesie Line operates a monthly service carrying general and freezer cargoes to Papeete and outlying islands in the group.

Details from McKay Shipping Ltd., PO Box 1372, Auckland, (930-229), Tlx 2554 NZ.

### 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 Thompson Street, Suva (312-244), Tlx FJ2199.

### NZ - FIJI - NORTH AMERICA (WC)

Blue Star Line Ltd. Pacific Coast container services. Only direct service to and from New Zealand. Blue Star vessels call at Suva and Honolulu on NZ-US-West Coast voyages.

Details from Blueport ACT (NZ) Ltd., PO Box 192, Wellington (739-029). Burns Philp (SS) Co. Ltd., GPO Box 355, Suva, Fiji (311-777), 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 and Nuku'alofa; Pacific Forum Line, Apia.

### NZ - 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, Tlx. NZ2313.

### NZ - TAHITI

Compagnie Tahitienne Maritime SA (as CTM-Tahiti Line) operates one ship, MV Bounty 111, monthly Papeete - New Zealand. Details from Sofrana Unilines, PO Box 3614, 18 Customs St., Auckland Tlx NZ2313; Agence Maritime Cowan, PO Box 9012, Papeete (39042), Tlx Tahitlin 322 FP Tahiti).

### 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, Kneubuhl Maritime Services, Box 39, Pago Pago, American Samoa, 96799.

### NZ - NEW CALEDONIA

CP Line operates a monthly cargo service from Auckland, Lyttelton, Napier and Mt. Maunganui to Noumea.

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 (231-3700).

### 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; Universal 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 U.K. 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 and Vetari Street, Lautoka (63988), Tlx. 5215FJ.

### 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 Service, 17 Albert Street, Auckland (77-3460); Carpenters Shipping, 100 Thompson St., Suva (312-224), 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'sia) 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'sia) 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'sia) 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 U.S. Gulf ports to Australia and N.Z. 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).

### U.S. - HAWAII - KIRIBATI - MICRONESIA

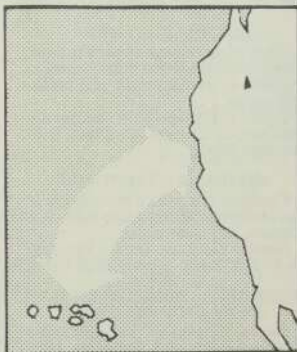
Philippines, Micronesia & Orient Navigation Co. (PM&O Lines) operates regular container service on self-sustained ship with ro-ro capabilities from Oakland, Portland and Honolulu to Tarawa, Ebeye, Majuro, Kosrae, Ponape, Truk, Saipan, Yap and Koror.

Details for Micronesia can be obtained from Larry Guerrero, PM&O Owners Rep. PO Box 803, Saipan, MI 96950, Cable COMMONTIME, Tlx 783605; PM&O: PM&O Lines, 181 Fremont St., San Francisco, California 94-105, Cable PMONAV.



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## DEATHS of Islands People

### Margaret Titcomb At Honolulu, Hawaii, In August, aged 91.

For over half a century the Bernice P. Bishop Museum has been the Mecca of scholars engaged in the study of the Polynesian peoples, many of whom come to browse through its collections, or to consult with the outstanding Pacific specialists on its staff, but most to work in its superb library.

This unique repository of seemingly everything on Polynesian studies, and to a lesser extent on the rest of Oceania, is a monument to the lifelong labours of Margaret Titcomb, chief librarian from 1931 to 1969, and later Librarian Emeritus until her death. She never had enough money, never enough staff, yet by working long hours, at times single-handed, she built up, largely by exchange and corres-

pondence with an ever-widening circle of colleagues and friends, a collection which is still in many sections unrivalled.

Her extensive reading and warm personal interest in what everyone was doing in island studies enabled her to compile over the years a Museum library catalogue which was a model of analytic bibliography; and as such was published by G. K. Hall in nine volumes and two supplements between 1964 and 1969. Many of us can testify with gratitude that our prized personal stock of regional exper-



Margaret Titcomb

tise was obtained in large measure from Margaret's treasure-house of geographical and subject listings.

In addition Margaret Titcomb was a writer and scholar in her own right. Her early trial in children's fiction *The Voyage of Ka Manu Lele* (1954) was followed by the more ambitious *Voyage of the Flying Bird* 1963, a delightful story which won an American literary award and was reprinted. But she will be best remembered for her works on Hawaiian culture, written in collaboration with her friend the Hawaiian authority Mary Kawena Pukui: the *Native Use of Fish in Hawaii* (1952, republished 1972), *Dog and Man in the Ancient Pacific* (1969), and the *Native Use of Marine Invertebrates in Old Hawaii* (1978); while her translation (with Harold St. John) of Gaudichard-Beaupré's observations on the vegetation of Hawaii in 1819 is to be published this year.

Margaret Titcomb will be sadly missed by hundreds of aspiring Pacific students whom she helped so freely from her unique fund of knowledge on the islands and islanders, past and present,

and even more by those who braved that hair-raising drive to her eyrie on the top of Mount Tantalus, with one of the finest views in all Hawaii, where she kept open house for her many friends from the South Seas. — Harry Maude.

### Asgar Ali In Suva in November, aged 66.

A retired Ministry of Health accountant, Mr Ali began his career in the government service at the age of 13 as a messenger. He became a founder member and first manager of Lautoka Muslim School, and served for many years as general secretary of the Muslim Sports Association of Fiji. He was also general secretary of the Fiji Muslim League.

### John (Jack) Price In Savusavu in October, aged 70.

Jack Price came to Savusavu 54 years ago with his family. Until 1943 he worked for the Mt Kasi

goldmine, then at Whan's saw-mill, until he took up a seafaring career. He was a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Savusavu West Rural Advisory Council.

### Lawrence Pillay In Suva in November in a car accident.

The operations manager of Fiji's domestic airline, Fiji Air, Mr Pillay and another company employee were killed when the car in which they were travelling went off the road and smashed into a tree.

### Rev Mikaele Dreu In Suva in November, aged 75.

A senior Methodist Church minister, the Rev Mikaele Dreu began his career as a teacher, joining the Methodist Ministry in 1952. He became secretary to the Methodist Church Conference and represented the Fiji Church with distinction at the general conference of the Methodist Church in Australasia, and the

#### 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 94111.

#### HAWAII - TAHITI - SAMOAS

Marshall Islands Maritime Co operates a service every 32 days between Honolulu, Papeete, Pago Pago and Apia.

Details from the Maritime Co. of the Pacific, Honolulu, Hawaii, Morris Hedstrom, Box 189, Apia, Western Samoa and the Marshall Islands Maritime Co., Majuro, Marshall Islands.

#### 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, Moumea (27-51-91), Tlx. NM048; Carpenters Shipping, 100 Thompson 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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## DEATHS of Islands People

World Methodist Conference in  
the USA. The Rev Dreu was also  
involved in preparing the revised  
translation of the Fiji Bible, and  
served as a Suva City councillor.

### Donald Seaton Reynolds In Gosford, NSW, on October 1, aged 65.

Donald Reynolds first went to  
Norfolk over 40 years ago, and  
was the first person to introduce  
shorthorn cattle to the island. He  
also ran a butter factory for a  
time. He married Violet Chris-  
tian and moved to Australia in  
1950, but remained a frequent  
visitor to Norfolk.

### Garth Postlewaight In Suva on October 7 aged 57.

A co-founder and managing di-  
rector of the Coral Sea Cruises,  
Garth Postlewaight came to Fiji  
from New Zealand in 1957 as a  
motion picture engineer to set up  
movie equipment at the Phoenix  
Theatre in Suva. He married  
Noelene White and later went  
into partnership with his father-  
in-law to establish Tropic  
Cruises Ltd.

### Mrs Amy Tololi In Auckland in October, aged 75

Mrs Tololi was the last surviv-  
ing child of Tosotagi Seumanuta-  
fa Pua'aeu's, the paramount  
chief in Western Samoa at the  
beginning of this century. She  
had lived in New Zealand for 33  
years, having previously lived in  
Fiji.

### Helmut Horace Hendon In Suva on October 26, aged 63

Mr Hendon was the proprietor  
of the Fisherman's Lodge near  
Suva. He came to Fiji in the late  
1960s, and was responsible for  
reclaiming much of the land on  
which Fisherman's Lodge  
stands. He designed and built  
most of the lodge himself.

### Mrs Ram Kuar In Lautoka, Fiji on Septem- ber 12.

Mrs Ram Kuar was the mother  
of Alliance MP and bus prop-  
rietor, K.R. Latchan. She and  
her husband inaugurated a bus  
service in 1949 which grew into  
one of the largest bus companies  
in Fiji, K.R. Latchan Bus Ltd.

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