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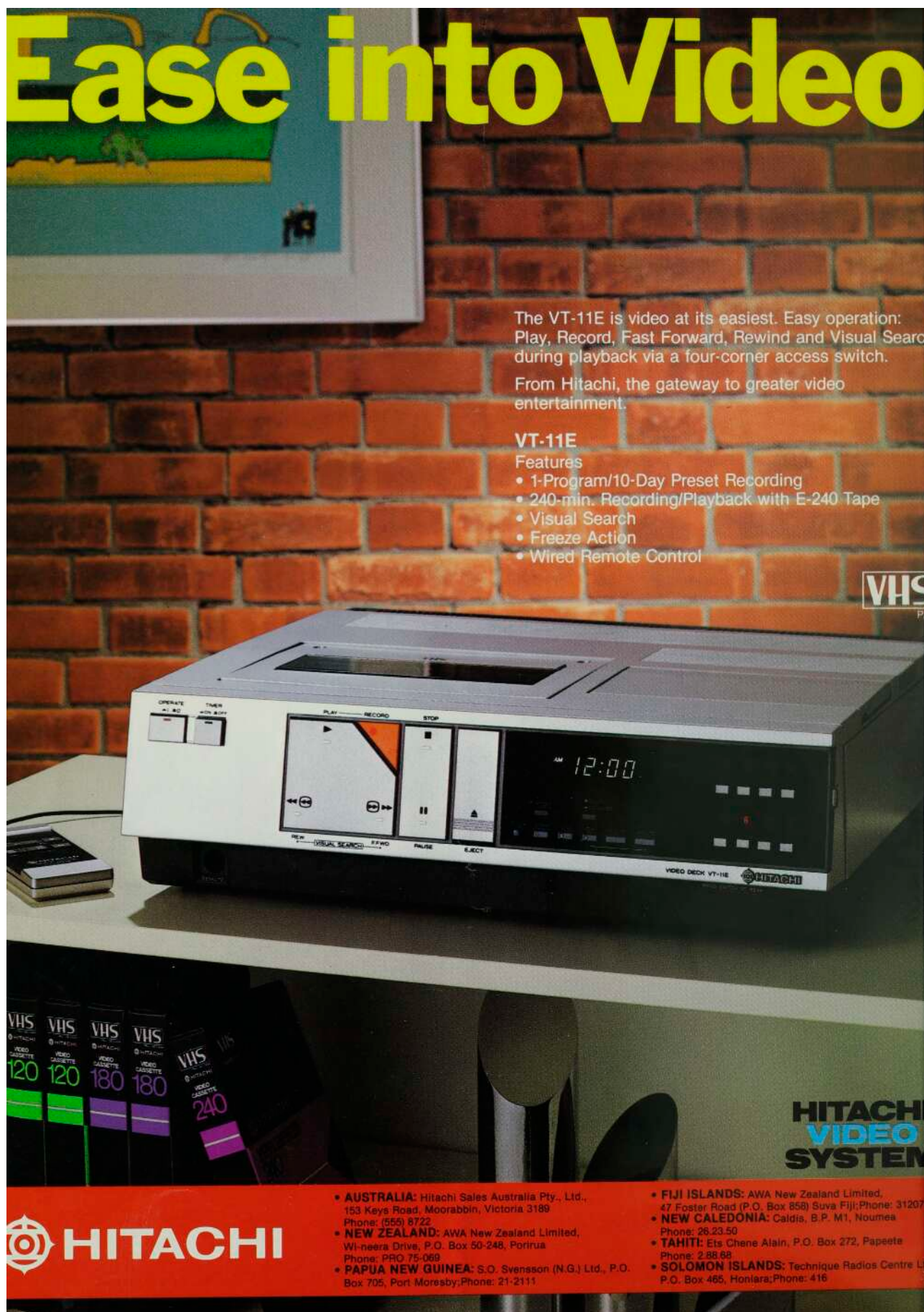
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The image shows a Hitachi VT-11E VCR on a white shelf. The VCR is silver and black with a digital display showing '12:00'. To the left of the VCR are several VHS video tapes in their boxes, labeled '120', '180', and '240'. A remote control is also visible on the shelf. The background is a red brick wall. The Hitachi logo and 'VIDEO SYSTEM' text are in the bottom right corner.

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INSIDE

- **THE COMING OF AGE CONTROVERSY** — Joseph Theroux in Pago Pago fires a salvo in what promises to be a long battle between supporters and detractors of Margaret Mead's 1928 work *Coming of Age in Samoa*. The row has broken out even before publication of Professor Derek Freeman's book, *Margaret Mead and Samoa: The Making and Unmaking of an Anthropological Myth* 10
- **NEW ZEALAND AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA** — Controversy at first but a good working relationship overall mark the tour of Papua New Guinea by New Zealand Prime Minister Muldoon 23
- **TOURISM IN VANUATU** — Dr Norman Douglas takes a close look at Vanuatu's booming tourist industry, placing it in the context of the country's overall economic development strategy 61
- **PAPUA IN THE 1930s** — A further instalment of the memoirs of the late Venerable Charles William Whonsbon-Aston, Anglican Archdeacon Emeritus of Polynesia, introduces a number of memorable characters of the Papua of the 1930s, including the formidable missionary lady, Nellie Hullett 58
- **VANUATU** — In her first "The Month" column, Christine Coombe describes the political turmoil at the top in Vanuatu as it approaches the third anniversary of its independence 35
- **THE MONTH** — A new PIM feature begins with on-the-spot columnists reviewing the events in French Polynesia, Micronesia, Hawaii, New Caledonia and Vanuatu 31

Cover picture: It's "To market, to market" for this family in the Eastern Highlands of Papua New Guinea — Roger Marchant picture.

American Samoa	10	Pacific Report	5
Books	53	Papua New Guinea	21, 23, 53, 56, 57
Deaths	73	People	49
Fiji	17, 54	Political Currents	23
French Polynesia	31	Postmark Papeete	31
Hawaii	29, 43, 55	Report from Vanuatu	35
Islands Press	47	Shipping timetables	70
Letters	7	The Month	31
Maori art	22	Tradewinds	61
Marshall Islands	29	Tropicalities	17
Micronesia	7, 29, 40	Vanuatu	21, 35, 61
New Caledonia	37	View from Honolulu	43
Notes from the North	40	Western Samoa	27
Noumea Notebook	37	Yachts	67
Pacific Exploration	18	Yesterday	57

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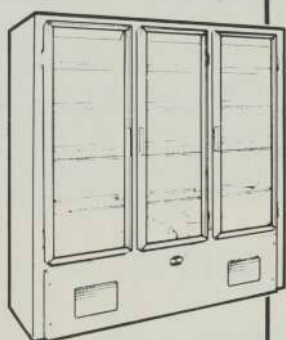
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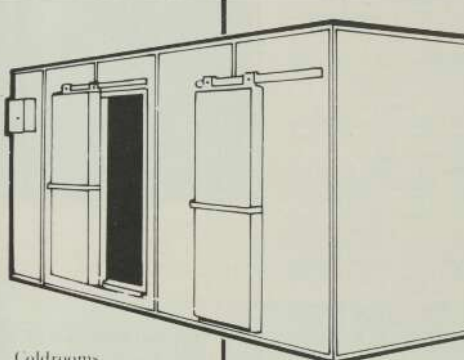
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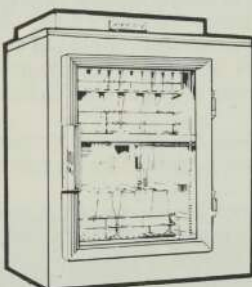
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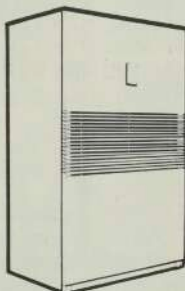
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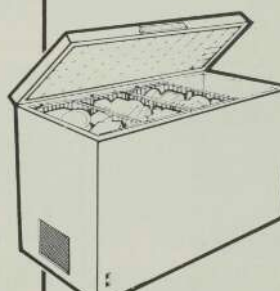
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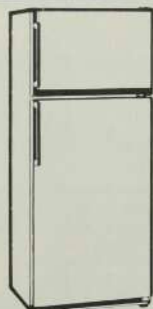
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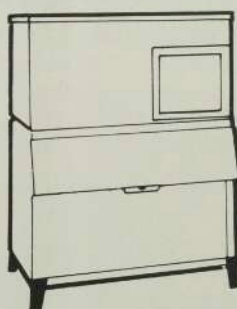
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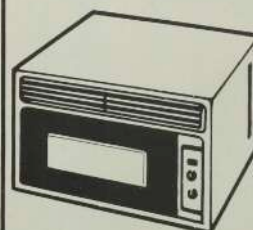
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Pacific Report

PALAU TANGLE AFTER PLEBISCITE

President Reagan's personal representative to the Micronesian political status negotiations Fred M. Zeder was reported on his way to Palau in mid-February for talks with Palauan officials in an effort to sort out the tangle resulting from the plebiscite on future status held earlier in the month (PIM Feb. p.5). With most ballots counted, it was clear that 60 per cent of voters were in favor of autonomy (under the so-called Compact of Free Association with the United States). But it was equally clear that the vote in favor of overturning the part of the Palauan constitution banning the presence of nuclear weapons in the territory was under 50 per cent, well short of the 75 per cent figure required by the constitution. Palauan officials had said earlier that unless this percentage was reached, the compact itself could not go into force. Replying to a third and final question, as to what the 15,000 Palauans should do if the compact failed to win approval, 60 per cent of voters opted for independence.

KIRIBATI GOES TO THE POLLS

The voters of Kiribati went to the polls on January 12 and 19 to elect a new parliament following the fall of the previous government of President Ieremia Tabai (PIM Feb. p.13). Ten members of the previous parliament lost their seats, including two Cabinet ministers: Ataroti Bwebwenibure (Marakei), former minister for health and family planning, and Ieremia Tata (Butaritari), former minister for the Line and Phoenix group. Former President Ieremia Tabai was returned in his Nonouti constituency with 75.4 per cent of the vote in the first round. Next step is to bring all the elected members to Tarawa where, from among their number, they will elect not fewer than three and not more than four candidates for the presidency. Then, sometime in late February, the nation will hold a referendum to choose the next president. If Mr Tabai is again elected, it will be for a third term. Unless the constitution is changed, he will never be permitted to be president again on the expiry of that term. — Billy Schütz in Tarawa.

KIRIBATI, NAURU OPPOSE N-DUMPING

Opponents and advocates of nuclear dumping at sea clashed at a February international meeting on the London Dumping Convention, which regulates disposal of waste in the oceans. The small Pacific Island States of Nauru and Kiribati, opposing Japanese plans to dump nuclear waste in the Western Pacific, called for a world ban on radioactive dumping. But the bigger States, including the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan, spoke against the proposal and suggested instead a scientific review to assess the harm done by nuclear dumping. Spain proposed a suspension of dumping and the Nordic countries suggested a gradual phasing out of dumping by 1990. The talks were adjourned despite strong objections by Spain. Last year, the only countries dumping nuclear waste at sea were Britain, Switzerland, Belgium and The Netherlands. Their use of a dumping ground off north-west Spain has led to numerous protests in that country.

DIPLOMATIC TIES FOR INDONESIA, SOLOMONS

Indonesia and Solomon Islands have agreed to establish diplomatic relations. The move followed a January visit to Indonesia by Solomon Islands Minister for Foreign Affairs Dennis Lulei, during which he visited East Timor. With his Indonesian counterpart, Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Mr Lulei also discussed technical co-operation, trade and industrial relations between the two countries. The official *Indonesian Newsletter*, reporting the visit, left no doubt as to who, it thought, was the major beneficiary of the deal. Its headline said "Solomon Islands Gains Diplomatic Recognition". The newsletter noted approvingly that Solomon Islands "had abstained during the voting on the East Timor question in the United Nations General Assembly in 1981, but had voted in favor of Indonesia in 1982".

REFUGEES QUIT IRIAN JAYA FOR PNG

More than 1000 refugees are reported to have fled the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya into Papua New Guinea in January-February. The flow of refugees follows reportedly increased Indonesian military action against the Irian Jaya rebel move-

ment. Other reasons offered for the refugee flow are Indonesia's plans to resettle Javanese in the border area, and drought, which is affecting both Irian Jaya and PNG. PNG's Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs Tony Siaguru told parliament in February that up to 1500 Irian Jaya refugees are now in border areas of West Sepik province. But he said the government's policy was that whatever happened in Irian Jaya was Indonesia's responsibility. It is reported that the refugees are crossing the border in small groups, and that many are in poor health and need medicines, food and shelter. PNG may seek help from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Across the border in Irian Jaya Governor Izaak Hindom has denounced rebel leaders such as Seth Runkorem as "idiots", and appealed to the population "to rise with the Indonesian armed forces and wipe them out once and for all". He said the easternmost province of Irian Jaya was an inseparable part of the Indonesian Unitary State. As such, like the other provinces of the country, Irian Jaya was open to every Indonesian citizen, especially to transmigrants.

Fiji's NEW G-G SWORN IN

Fiji's new Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau was officially sworn in in February. Ratu Sir Penaia, the former deputy prime minister, takes over from Fiji's first local governor-general, Ratu Sir George Cakobau. Ratu Sir Penaia was sworn in as governor-general by Fiji's chief justice, Sir Timoci Tuivaga. Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara said Fiji's decision to have its second local governor-general was proof of the country's maturity. Ratu Mara later announced he would not appoint a new deputy prime minister. A government statement said the prime minister had assumed responsibility for the Fijian affairs section of the portfolio held by his former deputy. The other section, covering rural development, had been given to the minister of state without portfolio, Apisai Tora. The statement added that while Ratu Mara travelled overseas in future, ministers would act in his place by rotation.

MULDOON AROUSES PNG MINISTER'S IRE

Papua New Guinea's Justice Minister, Tony Bais, has strongly criticised the New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon over comments he made in Port Moresby during his recent visit about New Caledonian independence. At a meeting with several senior PNG ministers, Mr Muldoon said he didn't think anything positive could be gained by putting pressure on France to decolonise. Mr Muldoon said he believed New Caledonia and the other French Pacific territories would be independent within two decades and he felt it was better to let things take their course. But Mr Bais claimed Mr Muldoon was trying to dictate to PNG what its foreign policy should be. He said Mr Muldoon supported racism in South Africa by allowing the Springbok rugby union team into New Zealand in 1981. He claimed that because of this, Mr Muldoon should be the last one to tell PNG to go slow on the decolonisation issue.

MATTHEW HUNTER: FRANCE REAFFIRMS CLAIM

France has reaffirmed its ownership of two uninhabited islands which are also claimed by Vanuatu (PIM Feb. p.5). French Ambassador to Fiji Robert Puissant said in February that his country regarded as "incontestable" its sovereignty over Matthew and Hunter islands. The two small islands lie east of New Caledonia and south-east of Vanuatu. Mr Puissant said that Vanuatu's former rulers, Britain and France, had told the government in Port-Vila at independence in 1980 that the islands had always been regarded as part of New Caledonia. He said Vanuatu had not replied to notes about the matter. Vanuatu raised claims to the islands last December after Fiji and France announced an agreement on the demarcation of 200-mile economic zones putting Matthew and Hunter islands inside the New Caledonian limit. Fiji later said the agreement did not mean it accepted the French claim to the islands, but Vanuatu Prime Minister Father Walter Lini complained strongly, and said his government would raise the issue in Paris and Suva.

COOKS MINISTER VISITS NZ, OZ

The Cook Islands Minister for Economic Development Vincent Ingram arrived in Auckland in February for a two-week visit to

Pacific Report

New Zealand and Australia to discuss bilateral aid. Mr Ingram said he expected aid to be held at current levels, in spite of the serious drought that has hit the country's agriculture. He said his country, which faces a general election March 30, has made considerable economic progress during the past four years. New Zealand provided almost \$10 million in aid last year, while Australia provided \$2 million in a three-year period ending in June.

PNG'S NAMALIU INJURED IN PLANE CRASH

Papua New Guinea's Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Rabbie Namaliu was injured in a military aircraft crash in February. The PNG Defence Force Nomad crashed on take-off from Daru airstrip in Western Province. Of the six people aboard, three suffered broken arms, including Mr Namaliu, and one pilot suffered a fractured pelvis. The foreign minister was about to start his first tour of government posts along the border with Irian Jaya. Australia moved rapidly to dispel fears over the safety of its Nomad aircraft, following criticism from PNG. PNG Defence Minister Epel Tito has said he personally does not want any more of the aircraft because of their "appalling" safety record in PNG. Australia has given PNG five Nomads under a defence co-operation program. One crashed late in 1981, killing two pilots. Mr Tito said another privately-owned Nomad had also crashed. But senior officials from Australia's defence department say the Nomads' safety record throughout the world has been particularly good. They say a Nomad which crashed in 1981 was flown into a blind valley in bad weather, and there has never been any suggestion that the plane was at fault. The officials added that the most recent crash was still being investigated by authorities in PNG.

SCIENTISTS AGAINST DAM, FOR HERBARIUM

A major international scientific body has called on the Australian Federal Government to impose a three-year moratorium on building a hydro-electric dam on the Gordon River in southwest Tasmania. The 15th Pacific Science Association Congress held in Dunedin, New Zealand, in February, called on the Federal and Tasmanian governments to accept the moratorium, recommended by an Australian Senate committee late last year. The meeting's resolution was sent to Australian Prime Minister Fraser, and other political leaders. One delegate said inclusion of the dam site on the World Heritage List had put the region on a par with other ancient wonders of the world. The Congress also appealed to the Papua New Guinea Government to do everything possible to maintain the National Herbarium and Botanical Garden at Lae. Association members said the herbarium and garden had taken hundreds of thousands of hours' work to create, and was the only one of its kind in PNG or the world. They said the collection of plants would be lost if they were not constantly looked after. The association said it is the world's best collection of living PNG plants.

"BACK TO THE FARM" SAYS U.N. MAN

The United Nations' resident representative in the South Pacific, Mr Halcombe, says it is essential that both the public and private sectors in the region vigorously support investment in industries based on agriculture. Speaking in Suva, in February, Mr Halcombe said studies had shown that the region's rural areas offered the greatest prospect for absorbing the unemployed. He added that the drift of people to urban areas was looming as one of the main trends likely to frustrate orderly social and economic development in the South Pacific. Mr Halcombe was speaking at the launching of a U.N.-sponsored community development program. The two-year project will cost about \$100,000.

PNG CUTS OUT HORSE RACE BROADCASTS

Papua New Guinea's national radio network has suspended its horse-racing coverage following criticism of its cost and the effects of gambling on the people. The network has been broadcasting Australian races since last May. But new chairman of the NBC Austin Sapias, in one of his first decisions in the job, has suspended the relays indefinitely. The race broadcasts were introduced by former chairman Leo Morgan. The new chairman says the race call service has been dropped pending a review of its cost and consideration of recent public criticism that the service encourages gambling and contributes to social breakdown in PNG.

PORT-VILA: WOULD-BE ESCAPER SENTENCED

An Australian, Ken Cassel, 52, who escaped from Port-Vila prison last September with secessionist leader Jimmy Stevens (PIM Oct. '82 p7), has been sentenced to another three years. Cassel was already serving a three-and-a-half year sentence for stealing the trading vessel *Glenelg* from Port-Vila harbor in December 1981 (PIM Feb '82 p6). In the breakout last September, Stevens, Cassel and four others, stole a tourist launch and forced the night watchman overboard. They were recaptured within 12 hours. Stevens has already been tried and sentenced to another two-and-a-half years for his part in the escape bid.

"FREE THURSDAYS" PLEA BY JAILED MINISTER

A Solomon Islands government minister has begun serving three months in jail for having caused bodily harm to another man. The minister, John Ngina, is responsible for communications, transport and government utilities. He went to prison after losing an appeal against his sentence but immediately asked to be let out each Thursday to attend cabinet meetings. The opposition says this would be a mockery of justice. At last report the government was still considering the matter. The story began when police told Mr Ngina that they wouldn't be taking any further action on a complaint he'd made against a man for malicious damage. The minister said he would enforce the law himself, chased the man through Honiara market, knocked him down and kicked him.

FISHING VESSEL SEIZED IN SOLOMONS

Solomon Islands authorities in February detained a foreign fishing vessel suspected of fishing illegally near Anuta island in the country's eastern province of Temotu. The vessel was believed to be Taiwanese-owned and operating out of Espiritu Santo in Vanuatu. Vanuatu licenses a fleet of Taiwanese fishing boats but they have no rights to fish in Solomon Island waters. The trawler was escorted by the Solomon Islands vessel *Vutai*, to the provincial headquarters at Lata.

PNG PARLIAMENT OPENS WITH A BLAST

Papua New Guinea's parliament met for its 1983 inaugural session on February 14 — but adjourned soon afterwards because none of the planned legislation was ready to be presented. The leader of government business, Minister for Broadcasting and Information Boyamo Sali, said he was furious and would reprimand the heads of the government departments involved. Mr Sali said cabinet had approved the final version of a number of important bills but the departments responsible had not been able to prepare the bills in time for the parliamentary session.

LONELINESS OF A LONG-DISTANCE YELLOWFIN

A yellowfin tuna released near Fiji in 1980 has been caught by an American vessel in the eastern Pacific — 3806 nautical miles away. The catch sets a new distance record for tuna migration. The American ship has returned a tag attached to the fish under the South Pacific Commission's tuna and billfish assessment program, which is aimed at helping island nations by increasing knowledge of migratory habits of the two species.

SOLOMONS SQUAD FOR RUGBY UNION EVENT

A team from Solomon Islands is to take part in the international seven-a-side rugby union competition in Hong Kong for the first time this year. The Cathay Pacific tournament, held each March in Hong Kong, has become one of the most important events in the international rugby union calendar. Twenty countries are expected to take part this year. A spokesman for rugby union in Solomon Islands, the third South Pacific country to enter the tournament, said the squad for Hong Kong had already been chosen, and was training hard. Papua New Guinea and Fiji have been playing in the competition for a number of years. Fiji has won it three times.

CHEAT CHARGES DELAY FIJI EXAM RESULTS

Allegations of cheating during the New Zealand school certificate examinations last year have held up the results of students at two Fiji secondary schools. The examination is controlled by New Zealand's education department and is taken by a large number of Pacific Islands students. Suva said the New Zealand authorities are still investigating the allegations and will send their report to the two schools involved and the Fiji education ministry. All other schools in Fiji have received their results.



LETTERS

Message of some sunken stamps

Mr Hideo Matsunaga, an executive director of our society, and editor of the *Sanyu Shimbun*, has done some research concerning the Japanese rubber stamps which appeared in the letters pages of PIM (Nov. '82 p.11).

The stamps which appeared in your magazine do not, as was suspected, contain the name of the ship, which was, Mr Matsunaga has informed us, *Taihosan Maru*. However, the large, round stamped logos near the bottom of the bunch indicate "Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Senpaku-bu", or, in English, The Ship Division of Mitsui & Co.

Mr Matsunaga discovered that the ship division was separated from Mitsui & Co. in December 1942, and became Mitsui Senpaku Kabushiki-Kaisha (Mitsui Steamship Company Ltd.). Two ships belonging to Mitsui Steamship Company Ltd. sank somewhere near Kwajalein. One of the ships, the *Taihosan Maru* (Taihosan meaning "great treasure mountain") was 2420 D/W tons and had been chartered by the Japanese Imperial Army; the other, the *Akibasan Maru* (Akibasan meaning "autumn leaf mountain"), was 6947 D/W tons.

The *Taihosan Maru* sank on March 12, 1943, hit by torpedoes, and five crewmen were killed; the *Akibasan Maru* sank on February 6, 1944, also torpedoed. Fifty-three persons were killed.

Mr Matsunaga surmises that the stamps found were probably those which belonged to the *Taihosan Maru*, as she sank only three months after the division had become a new company. Therefore there is the probability that the ship was still using the rubber stamp of the division rather than the new one with the new company name.

The *Akibasan Maru*, however, since she sank 14 months after the new company had been formed, very likely was carrying the newly issued rubber stamp.

Should there be further in-



quiries, I am including Mr Matsunaga's address: Mr Hideo Matsunaga, Editor, *Sanyu Shimbun*, Mitsui Naka 3-gokan, 2-1, Nihonbashi Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan 103.

HIROSHI NAKAJIMA
Executive Director

The Pacific Society
Tokyo
Japan

Calling the Webbs of Forbes

I noted with interest in your December 1982 issue (p.51) the "Yesterday" feature regarding Charles John Orr's photographs

The circular imprints referred to by the Pacific Society of Japan. The stamps which were used to make the imprints were of rubber and were found last year by scuba diver Michael Szelazek while inspecting wartime wrecks in the Kwajalein Atoll.

of early Papua New Guinea, but in particular the paragraph: "The photos that he sent to his fiancée Florence Mae Webb ('Myra' to her family in Forbes, in the central-west of New South Wales) mostly had brief explanations written on the backs."

Having been born in Forbes but resident in PNG for some 20 years, I am wondering if any of

your readers may know if there are any of the Webb family still connected with PNG, or, indeed, Forbes.

SCOTT LESLIE

PO Box 950
Madang
Papua New Guinea

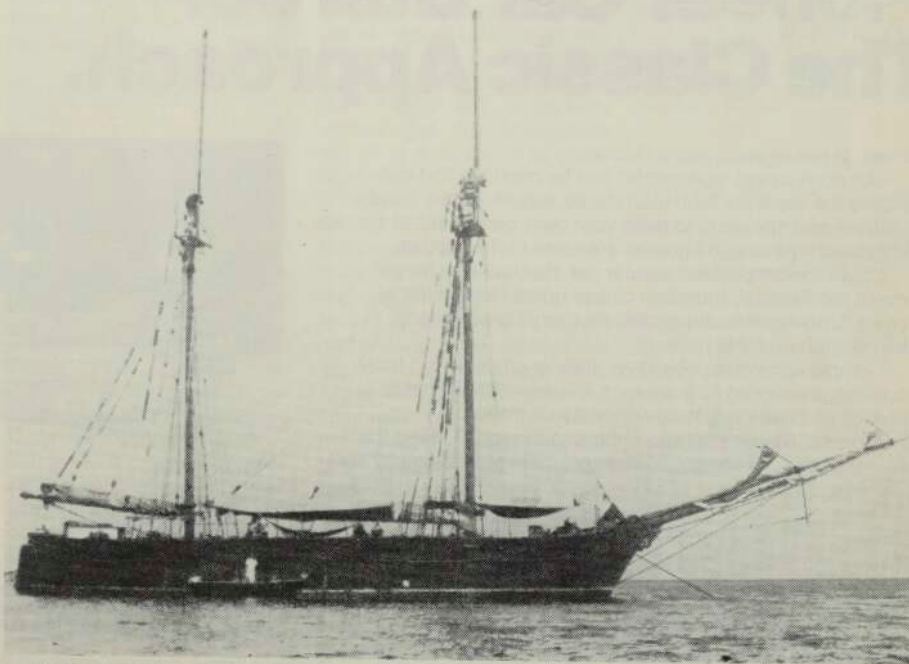
Sinking of the *Klaraborg*

PIM has reported (Aug. '82 p.66) the loss last July of the 132-year-old ketch *Klaraborg* off the West Australian coast. The veteran ketch had spent a good part of its life sailing — and trading — the Pacific. I am enclosing cuttings from local papers to help you close your records on the ship.

There is a general feeling that the Canberra-based Australian Coastal Surveillance Centre was operating at too great a distance from the scene to have effectively controlled the rescue attempts on this occasion.

"Nationwide", an Australian Broadcasting Commission televi-

The 27-metre two-master *Klaraborg* which was lost off the Australian coast north-west of Fremantle, WA, in July last year. Jimmy Cornell took this picture in Solomon Islands waters in 1980.





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LETTERS

sion program, suggested that if all avenues of available help had been followed through the ship would not have sunk.

A salvage expert said he'd advised the centre at 9 a.m. that he was available, could have put a lightweight pump aboard in 10 minutes from arrival, in virtually any conditions, and that he could have been on the scene in 90 minutes. He wasn't asked.

It was also suggested that the helicopter pilot involved wasn't told that he was going out to a ship with 26-metre masts, rolling in heavy seas.

R. C. ROBERTSON
Scarborough, WA
Australia



Skipper Ove Linner: Broke down when *Klaraborg* sank.

'Journalists in Europe' program

I would like to draw attention to a program that may interest some journalists in the Pacific Islands.

The "Journalists in Europe" program aims to provide young journalists from all over the world with an opportunity to widen their horizons and to acquire a detailed knowledge of European affairs. Participants are based in Paris for a period of eight months, from October of each year to June of the next. They receive thorough briefings on the workings of European institutions and get to know the many facets of political, economic and social problems in Europe as a whole through journalistic inquiries on subjects of their choice. They may file back to their parent newspaper or broadcasting organisation if they wish, and if this does not cut across the requirements of the course. They also write papers embodying the results of their inquiries which are brought together in a periodical review.

Since 1974 the "Journalists in



Hawksbill turtle

Europe" program has welcomed 197 journalists from 47 countries.

Candidates are selected by the "Journalists in Europe" Supervisory Council. Inquiries should be addressed to "Journalists in Europe", 33 rue du Louvre, 75002 Paris, France.

Some fellowships are available on application to cover living costs and fees in accordance with need.

Candidates must have at least four years' professional experience and have a good working knowledge of French as well as English. An intensive course in French can be arranged in Paris immediately before the start of the course for those who need it.

PHILIPPE VIANNAY

Journalists in Europe
Paris
France

The fight to save the Hawksbill

It was good to read in PIM (Nov. '82 p.37) that Solomon Islands has issued a new postage stamp featuring the Hawksbill sea turtle. Having endangered wildlife like this appear on stamps is an excellent way to attract public attention to the survival problems confronting these species.

It is also a great way to generate national revenue, since wildlife stamps are usually very popular and sell well to stamp collectors around the world. I have seen the new Solomon Islands' Hawksbill stamp and can verify that it is exceedingly attractive.

As a marine biologist studying Hawaiian and other Pacific island sea turtles, there was one point in the PIM article that I want to correct. It was stated that plastics have now largely replaced the use of the Hawksbill's shell in the tortoise-shell industry.

I'm sorry to report that this is by no means the case. A number of countries continue to be involved in the international commercial trade of real Hawksbill shell, and Japan is by far the major importer and consumer of this wildlife product.

Published government statistics assembled by TRAFFIC, an organisation of the World Wildlife Fund, show that between 1979 and 1981 alone Japan imported over 131,000 kg of raw Hawksbill shell. Each Hawksbill only provides an average of about 0.9 kg of shell, so it's little wonder that this beleaguered animal is now scarce in many areas.

In 1979, the first World Conference on Sea Turtle Conservation formally urged Japan to stop being a major market for newly imported Hawksbill shell, and instead to preserve and recycle antique supplies and promote the use of synthetic substances. It is hoped that this reasonable recommendation will be implemented in time to prevent the turtle from becoming totally extinct, and therefore no longer available for local usage by native people.

GEORGE H. BALAZS

Hawaii Institute of
Marine Biology
Hawaii
USA

Researching Enewetak

I am at present researching an article on the bomb tests at Enewetak and Bikini atolls in the Marshall Islands group during the 1940s and 1950s, and was hoping that maybe one of your readers would have a first-hand knowledge of the events surrounding these tests.

I also believe that after an absence of around 30 years a number of islanders have resettled on Enewetak, and I would be most anxious to correspond with them, or anyone who could put me in touch with them.

Any information your readers could provide me with will be most appreciated.

PHILIP WALKER

60 Hereford St
Stockton, NSW
Australia 2295

'Shame' cry on Torres Is. ad

Enclosed is a photocopy of a page in *The Torres News*, published on Thursday Island.

It reads: "Position Vacant: Crewman for MV *Yosepha Tauki*. Preferably a youngish, single, Torres Strait Islander, willing to accept contract at lower rates while training for Master's Certificate. Sober and a practising Anglican. Apply: Registrar, Church Office, Thursday Island."

Subjugation and exploitation, and the Christian Church is involved. Shame!

DAVID RICHARDSON

Cairns, Qld
Australia



Few works of anthropology arouse public controversy. Fewer still do so before they are even published.

But that has been the fate of Professor DEREK FREEMAN'S *Margaret Mead and Samoa: The Making and Unmaking of an Anthropological Myth*, which is due for publication in April.

Professor Freeman, professor emeritus of anthropology at the Australian National University, has claimed in public statements that the famous American anthropologist "got it totally wrong" in her first and most famous book, *Coming of Age in Samoa*. Against her picture of a permissive, gentle, relatively conflict-free Samoan society, he depicts a puritanical, competitive, violent and authoritarian one. The clash between the two viewpoints has overtones of the "nature versus nurture" debate among anthropologists — whether heredity or environment is the more important factor in shaping human beings. In one of his statements, Professor Freeman accused Miss Mead of "extreme cultural determinism". A press report noted that many scholars who have lined up behind Professor Freeman are "long-time champions of biological determinism, a doctrine that has gained considerable credence within the academic community during the past decade."

One of Professor Freeman's broadsides against Margaret Mead appeared in the Pago Pago newspaper, *Samoa News*.

Pago resident, American teacher and writer JOSEPH THEROUX, was stirred to take another look at the 55-year-old book at the centre of the controversy.

He places it in its historical context, readily concedes its shortcomings, but still, in the light of his own extensive experience of Samoan society, finds it has a lot going for it.

Picture: No cold shoulder for Margaret Mead when she visits Samoa 45 years after first publication of her research. Greeting her is High Chief Napoleone Tuiteleapaga, once her interpreter.

U.S. anthropologist Margaret Mead was internationally acclaimed for her writings on life, love and social mores in American Samoa. Australian anthropologist Derek Freeman, who commands considerable support, is questioning the validity of her research. But in a sensitive overview beginning on this page, JOSEPH THEROUX looks behind the controversy to what he sees as enduring values of the Mead-in-Samoa story.

'Coming of Age' at the eye of a new scholarly storm

Coming of Age in Samoa, that pioneering work of field-research anthropology, written by a girl in her early 20s and influencing generations of social scientists, found its origins on the remote island of Ta'u, in American Samoa, in the South Seas.

Since that time, the book has been lauded and reprinted scores of times. And yet many Samoans have denied its truthfulness and, recently, anthropologists, seeking to advance their own theories and reputations, have revised their opinions of the study, some calling it an outright hoax. The book has gained a reputation as a running account of teenage sex habits in a South Seas paradise. Nothing could be further from the truth. Where, then, does its value lie?

In August of 1926, some 10 years after Somerset Maugham paid a visit, along with a Reverend Davidson and a certain Sadie Thompson, Margaret Mead arrived in Pago Pago, the capital of an American territory then administered by the navy. She had been urged by her mentor, Franz Boas, to seek an out-of-the-way but safe place to study stress and storm, or the lack of it, among "primitive" adolescents. She was told that the Manu'a group (not to be confused with Manus, in Papua New Guinea, where she did a later study), which included Ta'u, the largest island, was among the most traditional of the Samoan Islands. (This was true as far as the American territory is concerned, but Samoa includes the independent State of Western Samoa. So when I was sent to

teach there for a year in 1975, the island of Savai'i, Western Samoa, was considered the most traditional. I therefore felt able to compare observations, keeping in mind the 50-year-old gap.)

Makelita, as she was called, lived for a month or so on Tutuila, the largest island in American Samoa, and then set off on an inter-island schooner for Ta'u. She lived there with the Chief

Pharmacist Mate and his family at the dispensary, on the beach and not far from the present-day dispensary (where I stayed on a recent visit).

Though she took language lessons and boasted of her facility with Samoan, even its polite or chiefly language (full of poetic allusions to legends and songs and having a distinct vocabulary), her knowledge of the language appears to have been slight. Many constructions and words in her books are inconsistent or in error. She resorted to translators and set about making charts and tests, having interviews and observing daily life. She suggests that she was accepted by the local people as one of them. A foreigner coming to a small town in the U.S. speaking little English, and questioning local girls about their private affairs, through a translator, would be viewed, to say the least, askance. But acceptance appears to be the belief of every anthropologist and beachcomber.

She observed a communal society, supervised by chiefs, living a simple life, fishing in the reef and gardening taro in upland plantations. Their staples were fish, coconut, breadfruit, taro,



Margaret Mead in the last decade of her life. In Samoa she was called Makelita, and the Samoan research was her first major project. Earlier, at a conference in Canada, she had heard social scientists talking about "my people", and she had thought wistfully, "I have no people to talk about".

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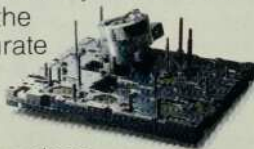


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A LEGEND REVIEWED



"You've no idea what a bore it is living on this god-forsaken hole waiting for you anthropologists to turn up." — Drawing for PIM by Barry Newbould with acknowledgements to Handelsman and New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

bananas, pigs and chickens. Their economy was based on family-owned land, pigs and hand-woven fine mats, ritually exchanged on ceremonial days; marriages, funerals, chiefly investitures.

The smallest unit of the society, then as now, is not the individual but the group, the extended family headed by a chief. The family is a large, loose-knit affair that shoulders personal debts and individual shame, but also accepts members' successes and salaries. The group was always seen as the best method for raising houses, surrounding schools of fish, raiding neighboring villages, entertaining. Solo performances, save by the village maid, are unknown and found embarrassing.

The family provides security, so that while there is little individuality and the biological ties between mother and child are blurred with so many women and children in the family, there are no orphans, beggars or rest homes. The adolescent who finds

his home situation impossible, Makelita found, can move to another family, thus relieving "stress and storm".

Coming of Age was first published in 1928 and stories began to filter back to the islands that Makelita had written a book, not about their culture of which they were so proud, not about the rituals, the kava ceremonies, or the chiefly investitures, but about their sexual habits. Years later, grown women on the island would say that they made up stories to tell the *palagi* (foreign) woman. Few people in the islands had read the book — reading is still not a popular pastime in a group-oriented, gregarious society, where to be alone bespeaks neurosis — but to deny what it had to say was a face-saving device. The Samoan view of sex is as ambiguous as that of any other culture.

Sex jokes, for example, wildly obscene, are perfectly acceptable as long as no females present are related to anyone in the group and no female relatives are re-

ferred to. The sainted pastor's wife, a pillar of the community, will leer and mutter a *double entendre* with the abandonment of a sailor, as long as the audience is appropriate. Makelita's book, people thought, found a wider, and therefore inappropriate audience.

Walking along the beach at Lumā, the village where Makelita stayed, I came across a white-

replied, "We're going to the plantation to be alone."

"What will you do there?"

"He wants to plant some *ta'amū*" (a long root plant, similar to the taro).

"Oh, no, you're too old for the game!"

"And you're so jealous!"

By this time both crones were cackling. It was perfectly acceptable behavior, these two women in their innocent fun. They cackled louder when I put my arm around my guide. But they would be shocked to find that I would publish the story, thereby sharing it with a wider audience, many of whom they would not have joked with.

One evening I was strolling on the road there. A fat woman leaned out of a window and greeted me asking where I was from. I told her I was visiting from Pago Pago. Where was I going? Just for a walk. Then she advised me to find a girl because, she said, "Ta'u girls are the best, better than Pago girls." Then she laughed, pounding the windowsill for emphasis.

Again, it was only banter and the situation allowed it. But it struck me later that anthropologists, who are a dime a dozen here, have never written of the many facets of sex in Samoa: the humorous aspects of sex, sex to allay boredom, sex in its proper place, the sex taboos. But this flavor is evident in *Coming of Age*. In her autobiography, *Blackberry Winter*, Margaret Mead relates the story of a chief who makes advances which she rebuffs as gently as possible. He

"We're going to the plantation to be alone."
... "Oh, no, you're too old for the game!"
"And you're so jealous!"

haired old woman, weeding her garden. I asked if she could tell me the site of the first dispensary. She rose and said she would take me there. We chatted as we walked along the beach and came upon another old woman, laying out clothes to dry on rocks. "Where are you taking that young *palagi* man?" she asked.

Without hesitation, my guide

replies sadly: "White women have such nice fat legs."

One anthropologist who has taken exception to her book is Derek Freeman of the Australian National University. He has been quoted in Pago Pago's *Samoa News* as saying that Mead's "... conclusions ... are unfounded and completely erroneous." He particularly took issue with what she had to say about

A LEGEND REVIEWED

virginity. "I know of no place in the world where the status of virginity is so important — practically sacred — as in Samoa," he was quoted as saying. This is true, at least as far as the village maid is concerned. But, Freeman subscribes to a sort of moral "trickle-down theory": because the virginity of the village maid is held sacred, so is that of untitled girls. Of course virginity is important and promiscuity is viewed with disgust. But people make mistakes and Samoans are far more forgiving of such things than most people. The "illegitimate" child is readily accepted into the family and the girl is not disgraced.

Samoa is not a paradise of free love as it has been portrayed, but nor is it a cloistered nunnery where virginity is sacrosanct. So much bilge has been written about the place, especially in the area of sex, that it is difficult to sort it all out. Unfortunately, Makelita contributed to it, in exaggerations and in her gaps, in ignoring concepts that did not fit her theories.

For example, in writing truthfully about sexual habits, one must include a discussion of Polynesia's so-called Third Sex,



of which Samoa's *fa'afafines* are a part. The word literally translates "womanish" and is applied to any effeminate male. These individuals are simply accepted and yet have never been studied

by anthropologists, possibly because the idea of "perversion" did not fit neatly into their theories of a sexually permissive Eden. Makelita lists only two cases of male homosexuality, one as an isolated case, the other described under the heading "The Mentally Defective and the Mentally Diseased". She recognised no true cases of female homosexuality (*fa'atama* — "like a boy") and never uses the words.

Fa'afafines are not always homosexual, though those who are are also transvestites. Some marry, have children, and reach high social rank. One who lived in my village on Savai'i was a respected judge. They undoubtedly had a function in the old, pre-Christian society, possibly as sexual instructors. Now they band together in softball teams and dancing groups. And attitudes are changing: Samoan students, educated in the U.S., have brought back red-neck slang: "faggot" and "queer" are words heard increasingly.

Those who argue that Makelita was wrong in some of her conclusions are unaware of her situation in 1926 — many, in fact, know nothing of the situation now. Latter-day anthropologists have difficulty deciding just how

Samoa ceremony: One facet of an elaborate culture. "Stories began to filter back to the islands that Makelita had written a book, not about their culture of which they were so proud . . . but about their sexual habits."

traditional or Westernised Ta'u was then or is now; even trained eyes see what they want to see. Tourists, brought up on the notion of the South Seas paradise that was got up by 18th and 19th century explorers and writers, are blind to crime, power failures, and the litter that covers Ta'u's coral reefs — 20th-century problems that would normally prevent them from finding paradise.

The changes have been great since Makelita's time. Thatch roofs have disappeared almost completely, give over to concrete houses with tin roofs. Canned foods and packaged, processed foods are now part of the Samoan diet. Labor-intensive activities, farming, fishing, cooking in ground ovens and washing clothes in the river bed, are now mostly chores "of the old days". Most people are employed by the government, while laundromats



Samoa girl with hibiscus flowers. Makelita found the girls talked readily, but did they talk fact or fiction?

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A LEGEND REVIEWED



Professor Derek Freeman, professor emeritus of anthropology at the Australian National University, Canberra, whose book *Margaret Mead and Samoa* is to be published in April. He is critical of much of her findings. — David Featherston picture for ANU.

and restaurants are booming and the main industry, tuna canning, is accomplished by other hands: Koreans and Taiwanese do the fishing and Western Samoans, seeking better pay, arrive to can the tuna.

Even basic taboos are changing. Makelita noticed the strong brother-sister taboo which forbade them from even speaking directly to each other. Some of my students in American Samoa had never even heard of the injunction, and many had no knowledge of the chiefly language or its function, referring to it as the "old people's language."

A few years ago a Samoan girl wrote to a nationally syndicated advice column complaining of the adviser's reference to the

"free love" in Samoa, and the low value placed on virginity there. "My virginity is the greatest gift I can give to my husband," she wrote. Makelita anticipated the questions of later generations and wondered in her autobiography what relevance her first book would have on American-educated Samoans, grandchildren of those she knew. She wrote cautionary prefaces to succeeding editions of the book, emphasising how long ago the study was made.

It is unfair nowadays to carp, for the Westernisation of American Samoa and of Samoans, living in Hawaii and as far away as Boston, has distanced them from the old values. Of course virginity, for instance, is valued, but how many of them (let alone anthropologists) have seen a defloration ceremony, or the village women parading a bloodied bridal cloth?

One ex-student of mine is now in the army. On a recent leave, she told me that her fellow soldiers had questioned her about a

defloration ceremony they had witnessed in a movie. She had hotly denied that Samoans had ever done such things.

All these changes must be taken into account by those who want to unseat Makelita. She was young when she wrote her first book, was not fluent, stayed for less than a year and made mistakes. But one forgets the state of anthropology at the time, when culture was a technical word and reliable field methods were not in existence. She did extremely well, bringing anthropology home to the layman and also providing scholarly accounts of just those things the Samoans felt she neglected — rites, rituals and ceremonies — in *The Social Organization of Manu'a* (1930).

It would be a pity if Makelita's studies were seen as only material to be debunked. She was a far better writer and shrewder observer of cultures (her own included) than some of these academic barnacles now give her credit for. Though her book was hailed as a classic, it has its

errors and these should be noted. But it is a picture of a society that barely exists any more. Modern Samoans and some anthropologists now disagree with her findings. New books should and will be written, new studies done and analysed.

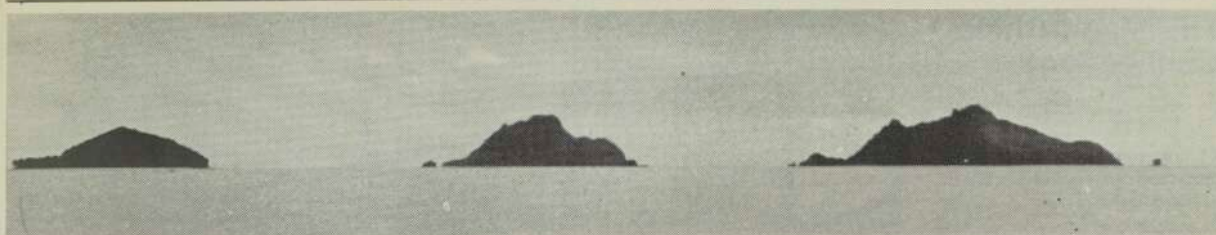
In her autobiography, Makelita wrote that in 1924 she attended a conference in Toronto. There she heard social scientists discuss their own studies and each talked about "my people". She wrote later: "I had no people to talk about."

If she was defensive of her book, special to her because it was her first major study, the basis for her claim that the Samoans were, in her phrase, "my people", her first people (though many other groups would become hers), it is understandable. I remember the words of Robert Louis Stevenson, another writer on Samoa (and who is buried there):

"The first love, the first sunrise, the first South Seas Island, are memories apart . . ."



TROPICALITIES



THE VITIAZ ARC

When Fiji, Tonga, and Vanuatu were one

New evidence found by scientists at the University of California shows that Fiji broke away from the islands of Vanuatu and Tonga around five to eight million years ago.

Before that, geologists thought the split in the seabed which caused Fiji to separate from its neighbors happened between 10 to 15 million years ago.

Professor of Earth Sciences James Gill and graduate students Allen Stork and Peter Whelan presented their new findings in San Francisco at this year's meeting of the American Geophysical Union in a paper entitled "Volcanism Accompanying Arc Fragmentation in Fiji."

According to Gill, the scientists focused on Fiji because it is "a place where there have been many changes in lava compositions — particularly over the last 10 million years." The scientists hoped to link these chemical changes to events in Fiji's complex geological history.

Perhaps 50 million years ago, Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu made up a single island arc called the Vitiaz arc.

The Vitiaz arc is believed by most scientists to have formed along the north-east margin of the Australian-Indian plate — a huge slab of the earth's crust that includes the continents of Australia and India and part of the seafloor beneath the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

The ancient arc ran parallel to a "subduction zone" where the Pacific plate was diving, or being

"subducted", beneath the Indian plate.

Between eight and five million years ago, according to the scientists, the Vitiaz arc began to break up as Vanuatu slowly separated from Fiji and Tonga. Fiji and Tonga appear to have remained intact until three million years ago, when the configuration of the three arc fragments was established.

At that time also, the California scientists say, subduction ceased beneath the Fiji portion of the sundered arc.

"That there is some relationship between subduction and island arc volcanism has been known for some time," says Gill, "but the exact nature of that relationship is not known." To understand it better, Gill, Stork, and Whelan made their study of Fiji's volcanic rocks.

"Our interpretations," the scientists write, "are outgrowths of several almost-completed studies at UCSC about Fiji over the last five years, which have yielded over 100 new radiometric ages and over 500 new rock analyses, including extensive trace element and isotope data."

Trace elements — elements such as lead and strontium which are present in barely detectable or "trace" amounts — distinguish lavas derived from the melt-

ing of different source rocks much as brands distinguish range cattle owned by different ranchers.

Isotopes — atoms of the same elements that differ in atomic mass — help geochemists determine to what extent molten material from deep source rocks has been contaminated by melting and mixing with upper rocks on its way to the earth's surface. Radiometric ages tell scientists when the lavas erupted.

The scientists believe this melting of plate material very likely marked the onset of the break-up of the Vitiaz arc.

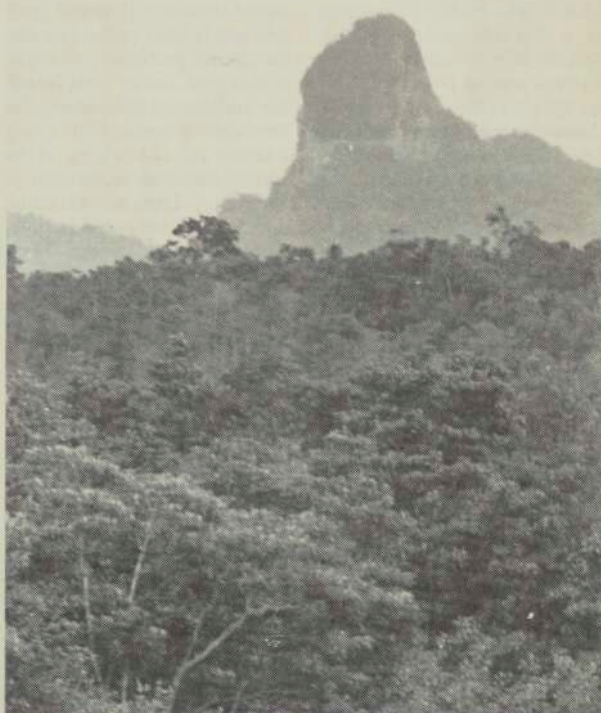
Dramatic trace element differences in Fijian lavas erupted after three million years ago suggest that by three million years ago arc fragmentation was complete

The complex geological history of Fiji: Island chains, like dotted lines on the ocean, mark old land masses. The islands shown here are Monuriki, Monu and Tokoriki.

and subduction beneath Fiji had ceased.

Gill says that the Californian study of Fiji marks "the first time that rocks from a 30-million-year-old history of one island arc have been so thoroughly studied by chemical analysis and age dating."

But, he notes, the "frustration, or the dilemma, is that we still don't know why" certain geologic events — such as arc fragmentation and cessation of subduction — are reflected as they are in lava compositions. — *The Fiji Times*.



One of Fiji's best-known landmarks, Rama or Joske's Thumb, not far from Suva. It is a volcanic plug, one of the many examples of volcanic rock which are attracting geological interest in Fiji.



TROPICALITIES

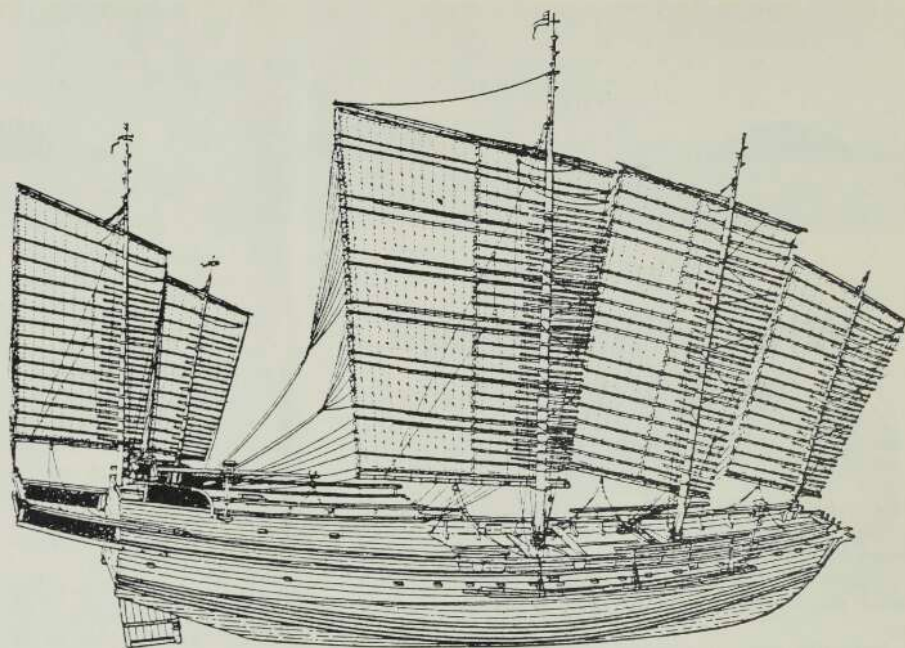
The Maori-China Connection?

Over the years, certain New Zealand ethnologists have suggested a Chinese influence in the art of the Maori, particularly in the art of classic Maori woodcarving. But archaeologists deny the possibility. Classic Maori art, they claim, is completely indigenous, its uniquely complex style having its origins in 1000 years of evolution from a simple eastern-Polynesian naturalism dating back to about the ninth century AD.

For New Zealand archaeologists, there is neither romance nor mystery in Maori pre-history. Theirs is a relentless scientific discipline that allows little room for imaginative speculation. If there are "lacunae in the record", they will ultimately be resolved with dendrochronology, C14 carbon dating, and other scientific methods. The highly subjective, comparative studies of ethnologists into Maori art are anathema to them. So, too, is any close ethnological scrutiny of archaeological "lacunae" relating to the origins of classic Maori culture.

As a result of the discovery of what is believed to be the wreck of a Portuguese or Spanish caravel off the coast of New Zealand's North Island (PIM July '82 p27), the lacunae of archaeology have become a lively issue. Some ethnologists see the possibility that the wreck is the answer to the "enigma" of classic Maori cultural development from the 14th century, a development of extraordinary suddenness and power. In archaeological terms, New Zealand's prehistoric sequence from archaic to classic Maori was remarkably abrupt, embodying cultural changes unprecedented elsewhere in Polynesia.

Archaeology, according to Peter Bellwood (in *Man's Conquest of the Pacific*, 1978), cannot explain it. However, despite Bellwood's opinion to the contrary, some ethnologists believe that the sudden change was brought about by "outside contact", probably Chinese navigators, whose ship, or sea-going junk (*chiangsu*), has erroneously been identified as a 16th-century caravel.



oneously been identified as a 16th-century caravel.

Ethnologists point out that the architecture of the caravel is very similar to that of the sea-going junk, of the same period. Consequently, error in identification would be relatively simple, particularly in light of the fact that the caravel probably had its design origins in the junk, which has undergone little change in thousands of years. With a long tradition in sea-voyaging as far west as Africa and as far south as (probably) Darwin, Australia, the Chinese were particularly active explorers between 1130-1450 AD, their junks carrying up to 600 men and provisions for two-year voyages.

Given the arrival of a 14th-century junk in northern New Zealand (the archaeologists' centre of diffusion of classical Maori culture throughout the rest of the country, according to Bellwood), then much in the art of the classic Maori is explained: its various forms of spiral, its Chou and Shang dynasty-like masks, or *koruru*, and many of its art motifs such as the dragon-form *manaia*, elements in the classic Maori iconography that relate only to ancient China.

In addition to art motifs and

designs, ethnologists are also looking closer at, for example, classic Maori adzes, parrot rings, and the wide use of nephrite. During the archaic period (900 AD to 1350 AD), the range of adzes used by the first settlers varied greatly in form. However, from the middle of the 14th century, they were almost completely replaced by a standardised and mass-produced type 2B adze of the south China type.

Described as a parrot leg ring, the *poria kaka* was often made of greenstone and closely resembled in form and decoration the Shang dynasty *hsuan-chi* or jade astronomical ring.

The sudden widespread use of greenstone (nephrite-jade) during the classic period is also regarded as significant by ethnologists, who point out its almost complete neglect by archaic Maori, and the high cultural value placed on it by the Chinese from earliest times.

In referring to Chinese influence on the art and culture of classic Maori society, ethnologists are extraordinary in their vagueness when touching on Chinese culture. There is mention of the Shang and Chou dynasties, and even the western Wei and northern Ch'i periods —

but *never* are dates given, only parallels in artistic tradition are cited: Shang *T'ao-t'ieh* masks, for example, are compared with carved classic Maori masks. Which, perhaps, is just as well, as there is a remarkable discrepancy between the dates of early Chinese cultural periods and the classic Maori period: the Shang dynasty extended from c. 1550-c. 1027 BC, while classic Maori culture dates from c. 1350 to 1800 AD — a rather difficult ethno-bridge for diffusionists to cross from one cultural period to another.

Perhaps what is needed is a more realistic approach to the problems of dating and periods of possible cultural contact between China and New Zealand. Perhaps also clearer documentation of the precise nature of Maori cultural borrowings from Chinese sources is required, along with a closer survey of Chinese navigation in the South Pacific. Intuition is useful in ethnology, as it can very well be in archaeology, but *facts* are best, among them in this instance the facts of Chinese dynastic cultures, the facts of classic Maori culture, and relevant, established dating. Confusion in these areas creates problems for both eth-



Junk and caravel: At left is a deep-sea Chinese junk of the 14th century, and above are Portuguese caravels of 200 years later as illustrated in *Mariner's Mirror*, 1913.

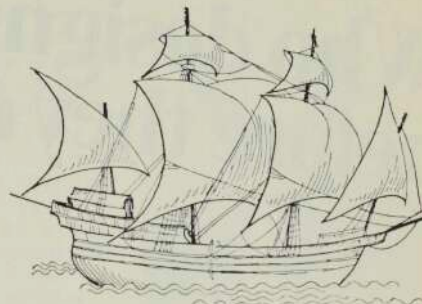
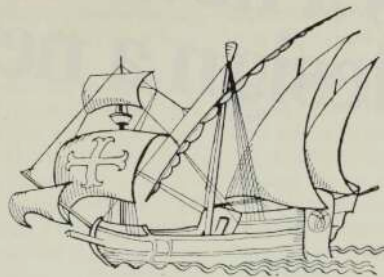
nologists and archaeologists when dealing with cultural diffusion and indigenous cultural development.

It appears that the ethnology of diffusionism in New Zealand has, essentially, the following thesis in mind. Shang and Chou dynasty art motifs and designs of, say, the 11th century BC were transmitted to New Zealand about the middle of the 14th century AD by way of Chinese exploratory (or accidental) contact, the period of contact being the Yuan dynasty, which was notable for its aggressive commercial exploration, the Shang and Chou art motifs and designs being, of course, a *living* tradition in China at this time, as they are today.

In addition to art, the Chinese navigators also influenced other aspects of Maori culture, its adze technology, for example, and its commercial-technological attitude towards nephrite or New Zealand jade.

There is also the possibility, it is believed, that the highly esoteric religious system of the classic Maori period was influenced by Chinese thought.

Naturally, the "mysterious" northern shipwreck and its planned recovery are important to the ethno-diffusionists. Should it prove to be a Yuan deep-sea junk of the 14th century, it will generate a great deal of controversy, and reassessment of classic Maori culture. — Alan Taylor in Wellington.



"Rainmaker" Rob Muldoon, and . . .

New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon has been awarded a new power in his already formidable reputation — that of "Rainmaker" to Papua New Guinea.

The accolade was bestowed by PNG Prime Minister, Michael Somare in February during a dinner in Mr Muldoon's honor.

A crippling 10-month drought in Port Moresby's national capital district had been partially broken overnight by the first drenching rains of the tropical wet season.

"That, I think, is a very good omen," Mr Somare told the New Zealand prime minister in an after-dinner exchange of welcome.

"We have been waiting for some time for the drought in the national capital district to break.

"If you are always such an effective rainmaker, we might even invite you back every second week."

Mr Muldoon was in PNG for a four-day tour of projects in which the New Zealand Government has an involvement, and for official talks with the PNG Government.

. . . rain, rain, and more rain

Talking of rain. Correspondent JOHN McGRATH has apparently never heard of drought in a South Pacific country, except Australia. Explaining that his work is not "a rewrite of the famous short story by W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM," he

submits the following light-hearted account of the South Pacific climate. It is entitled *Rain*.

...

If you have been in the South Pacific for more than 24 hours, you have probably noticed the rain.

If you haven't noticed the rain, you're either suffering a massive dose of jet-lag, or we're experiencing one of the infrequent "dry spells."

Generally speaking the weather in the South Pacific is pretty reliable. That is, you can rely upon getting some rain practically every day. In fact, you can rely, most days, on getting a whole lot of rain. During the "wet season" you can count on rain every day. During the "dry season" you can count on rain almost every day. The essential difference is that during the "wet season" it rains all day every day.

The rain is what makes the South Pacific such a pleasant place to be.

A glance at the map will show that the only place in these latitudes where it doesn't rain all the time is Australia. In some parts of Australia it might only rain once in six or seven years. When it does rain in places like Kalgoorlie, Alice Springs and Mt. Isa, the locals dance around in it, and tear off their clothes and roll around in the mud.

Without the constant rain that we enjoy (yes, enjoy) in the South Pacific, these lush islands would be as arid as the Nullarbor Plain or the Great Sandy Desert. There would be no coconuts, breadfruit, papayas, pineapples, grapefruit, mangoes, bananas. Life would not be easy. The

people would not be as cheerful, as casual, as hospitable.

Of course, the rain is something of a mixed blessing. The combined effects of French plumbing and tropical rain have to be smelled to be believed. French plumbers seem reluctant to believe that water always seeks its own level (perhaps the dictum came from an Englishman) and like to try and encourage it to run just a little uphill. This approach saves a small fortune in the excavation of drains, but results in great, greasy, grey puddles whenever it rains.

But after the third day of a deluge, all the worst odors are washed away, and Nouméa and Papeete smell as sweet as Suva or Pago Pago.

In one weekend a couple of years back an estimated 182,350 million tonnes of rain fell on Tahiti. The rainfall in Suva, Fiji, is two-and-a-half times what it is in Papeete.

In Pago Pago, the scene of Maugham's *Rain* it might rain two or three times as much as it does in Suva. It's really impossible to tell because in Pago Pago when the rain stops raining down — it starts raining up. The rain clouds never leave Mount Rainmaker. They no sooner empty into Pago Pago harbor than they start collecting again around its summit, a steamy mist rising everywhere from the land and the sea. And then, when the sky is suitably inky black, it empties, and Pago Pago all but disappears under the deluge.

The Bushmen of southern Africa's Kalahari desert have only one word for water in all its forms, while the Eskimos have about 40 different words just for snow. Tropical rain really needs

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TROPICALITIES

a similarly expanded vocabulary to do justice to its variety.

There's the soft sprinkle shower. The sun is barely concealed behind a fleecy cloud, or may even be shining through the rain.

This is the very best time to walk around. You become a sort of air-conditioned pedestrian, a water-cooled ambulator. Your clothes (of course you're wearing pure cotton) dry out in the warmth just about as fast as they get wet. And what our science teachers pompously called the "latent heat of vaporisation" transfers your body heat from the skin to the cotton and thence to the air with a consequent drop in skin temperature and a delightful sensation of coolness.

The next step up the rain scale is just as pleasant — it's rather too heavy to walk around in, and so provides an excellent excuse to sit around and do nothing. Great weather for sipping gin and tonic — you might even care to try it in the old Pacific style — short, no ice, the tonic at room temperature. That's the way the drink was invented in the days before refrigeration, and it's surprisingly refreshing and very tasty.

Rainy days like these are especially pleasant in the bars and sidewalk cafes of Papeete.

Tahitians don't give a damn about getting wet, so the passing parade of brightly dressed, gaily chatting Polynesians continues. And in the bars around the "quartier latin" you are sure to find small groups singing, and maybe dancing, to a couple of guitars or ukeleles.

Then there's rain Suva-style — which happens all over the Pacific, but especially in Suva.

This rain comes crashing down, completely obscuring the landscape and drowning out every sound other than its own stupendous percussion. Especially pleasant at night — provided you're snug indoors with some whisky, and maybe some pleasant company.

Definitely not weather for strolling in. And driving is right out of the question.

Pago Pago-style rain is like Suva rain, but magnified about five times. A fantastic downpour that falls so heavily and so fast that the percussive effect is blurr-

ed into one great continuous rushing roar. The water literally pours out of the sky — a foot-loose Niagara.

Sweetest of all, perhaps, is the scattered, pattering rain that comes at the end of a heavy deluge and signals that the rain is being blown away.

There are random musical effects as light breezes move the rain this way and that. A tinkling concerto for water, played by the wind.

This rain is for listening to and is best appreciated in bed.

Introducing Shark Callers and Namaki

Dr. W. G. COPPELL writes on two new documentary films on significant themes from Pacific Islands life:

Dennis O'Rourke must be seen as the pre-eminent figure among Australian documentary filmmakers who have turned for themes to social issues of the Pacific Islands region. Following his most recent study of the impact of television in Yap, Mr O'Rourke's latest film is to my mind his finest yet.

Entitled *The Shark Callers of Kontu*, the film could only be made after he had spent considerable time in the village of Kontu, New Ireland, Papua New Guinea, in order to obtain the co-operation of the people which alone made possible the filming of quite unique material.

Shark-calling is a traditional ritual associated with manhood for the Kontu villagers. It is a dangerous and complex customary practice which entails the men going to sea in one-man canoes to entice large sharks to enter into nooses attached to propeller-shaped floats. The sharks are then man-handled into the small canoes and despatched in a struggle in which the shark is clubbed to death.

When I saw the film I marvelled not only at the bravery of the Kontu men, but also at Dennis O'Rourke's skill and courage as a cameraman as he filmed the struggle of man and shark from his vantage point in the small canoe.

The film explains in great depth, using Tok Pisin dialogue with English sub-titles and commentary, the origins and significance of the full ritual and the manner in which it is passed on from one generation to the next.

The film's most significant message for me was the weight of the impact of the Western social system upon the traditional New Ireland way of life. The installations of modernisation — the school, the Christian church, government and the cash economy — are all working to undermine and destroy the significance of shark-calling.

For the men their strength as men has always been demonstrated by the display in the men's house of their shark fins. Today, they must raise cash to meet the needs of the new way of life, they have to pay school fees, and meet their families' demands for Western goods.

As the film shows, in order to meet these pressures, they are reduced to selling their fins to the Chinese trader.

Some of the money goes to meet the outside pressures. Some is spent on beer. When the alcohol takes effect their inhibitions go and they pour out their frustrations at the affronts they have suffered to their manhood.

In PIM of June '82 (p23) I referred to the film *The Fly and the Axe*, which was concerned with problems of social change and urbanisation in Vanuatu. This film, which has been well received by those familiar with the Vanuatu scene, was made by David Knaus, Annie Cocksedge and Stephen Burstow, who were, at that time, students at the Australian School of Film and Television. *The Fly and the Axe*, which was funded by the Australian Freedom From Hunger Campaign, took the three young filmmakers to Vanuatu and it was there that they received a request, from the people themselves, to film the Namaki, a chiefly initiation ceremony of the Big Namba of Malekula. The film *Namaki* is a significant record in that it depicts the ceremony in its 1980 form, and compares it with the style of the same ceremony a quarter of a century ago. They were able to do this because a French anthropologist



The status of the shark fin exists informally among ships' crews in the Islands, and fins and tails often decorate the rigging.

who handed me the earlier film record was present at both ceremonies.

Namaki is a clever example of the art of the cinematic documentary. It moves across the two periods to indicate quite clearly that apart from minor details, the form of the ritual has remained unchanged. Because the Australian group were present at the invitation of the Big Namba they were able to film quite detailed aspects of the Big Namba involvement in *Namaki*.

The costumes of both men and women, the preparations for the ceremony, the details of the dance rituals, and the final distribution of items of food, are all fully recorded. *Namaki* is a significant film record of a ceremony which could well soon pass into the memories of the Big Namba, as the film suggests that its future observance is in doubt.

It distresses me that, as David Knaus has indicated in conversation, the prospects of this film being widely seen are limited. He says that Australian cinema and television outlets, for example, are unlikely to be interested in it. They are much more inclined to take the products of major American and British documentary producers.

I suppose that people who live in countries with television services and who wish to see such films as *The Shark Callers* and *Namaki* — and also do something to advance the cause of film-making in the Pacific Islands — could do worse than let the television channels of their choice know their feelings. — W. G. Coppel.



TROPICALITIES

Maori art goes to New York

A major exhibition of Maori art will open at the Metropolitan Museum in New York in September 1984 and go on from there to St Louis and San Francisco.

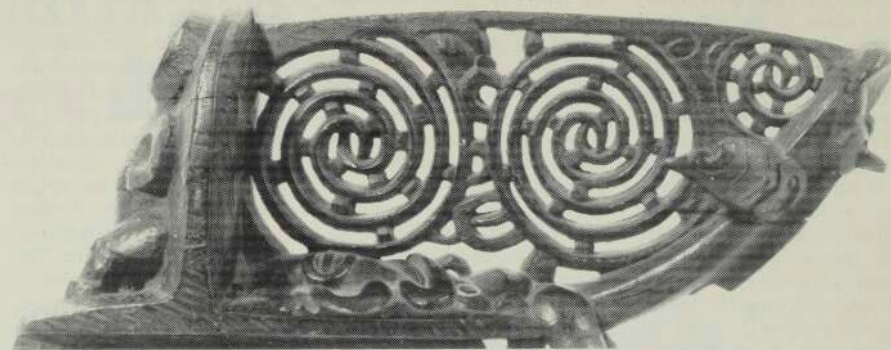
New Zealand's Secretary of Maori Affairs, Kara Puketapu, was in the United States in January to negotiate final details and funding.

The exhibition is being put on in partnership with the American Federation of Arts and the Mobil Corporation, though funds were still being sought from other sources, he said.

Mobil, which is involved in New Zealand's synthetic petrol plant near New Plymouth, had already agreed to put up \$300,000 and "might be enticed to put up more," Mr Puketapu said.

As Maori trustee, he expected the government would also help with funding.

Mr Puketapu said the exhibition would comprise mainly



carved pieces — "the best part of 200."

Selected Maori elders would visit New York for opening rituals, he said.

Mr Puketapu attended a conference in Hawaii of indigenous peoples — Maoris, Aborigines, American and Canadian Indians, native Hawaiians — before going to Washington and New York to discuss the exhibition.

He hoped the Hawaiians — "first cousins of the Maoris" — would see the exhibition as part of their own heritage, "even though the Maori has developed

more sophisticated art forms than you would ever find in Hawaii."

The problem in Hawaii, he said, was that, while the native Hawaiians talked about a cultural renaissance, they lacked the sort of cohesive leadership which Maoris had in New Zealand.

"There are good historical reasons for this but they have got to get things moving if they really want to keep their identity in any form now," Mr Puketapu said.

The main catalyst would be a revival of their language, which was spoken in some parts of the

This Maori canoe prow is part of the Michael Rockefeller memorial collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

outer islands but very little on the main island of Oahu, where Honolulu is situated, he said.

The key offering New Zealand could make to Hawaii was the system where preschool Maori children were immersed in the Maori language on *marae* during the day and spoke English at home in the evening, becoming bilingual by the time they were three or four years old.

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POLITICAL CURRENTS

Controversial, but Muldoon has successful tour of PNG

In Pacific Islands terms Robert Muldoon and Michael Somare are not just ordinary leaders. Both of them have managed to accumulate that little extra bit of legend or reputation — sometimes good, sometimes bad — which puts them outside the ranks of ordinary leadership.

Mr Muldoon, as prime minister of New Zealand, leads a country which represents the developed nations of the Pacific. Geographically it is an island country, but politically it is not one of the Pacific Islands states. Part of the controversy which surrounds Mr Muldoon stems from his alleged attitudes towards the Islands states. The suggestion is that he gives lip service to Pacific coexistence and provides a relatively generous measure of aid, but at the same time stands aloof from a real involvement. He has received wide publicity on a number of occasions for criticising

Allegations that Prime Minister Muldoon of New Zealand had snubbed Prime Minister Somare of Papua New Guinea failed to disrupt a successful Muldoon tour of PNG in February. The two leaders discussed aid and regionalism.

some regional conferences as a waste of money and time.

Mr Somare, as prime minister of Papua New Guinea, leads a country which is the biggest of the Pacific Island states. Many foreign observers who meet him for the first time come away puzzled. They are not sure whether they have met a particularly naive national leader, or an incredibly devious politician who has sidestepped the contentious issues of the moment. His relationships with New Zealand and Australia are good, but from time to time he has not hesitated to be highly critical of specific aspects of these relationships.

It was against this background that the two prime ministers re-

met in February when Mr Muldoon made an official visit to PNG. Mr Muldoon had previously visited PNG, with a number of other Pacific leaders, a few years earlier. Mr Somare, for his part, had visited New Zealand a little less than three years ago.

It was typical of the controversy which so often surrounds Mr Muldoon that his PNG visit was no exception. While he was still in the country he was accused through a newspaper article of having insulted Mr Somare.

The Times of Papua New Guinea published a front-page picture of Mr Muldoon inspecting the guard of honor which welcomed him at Jacksons Airport, Port Moresby. Referring to

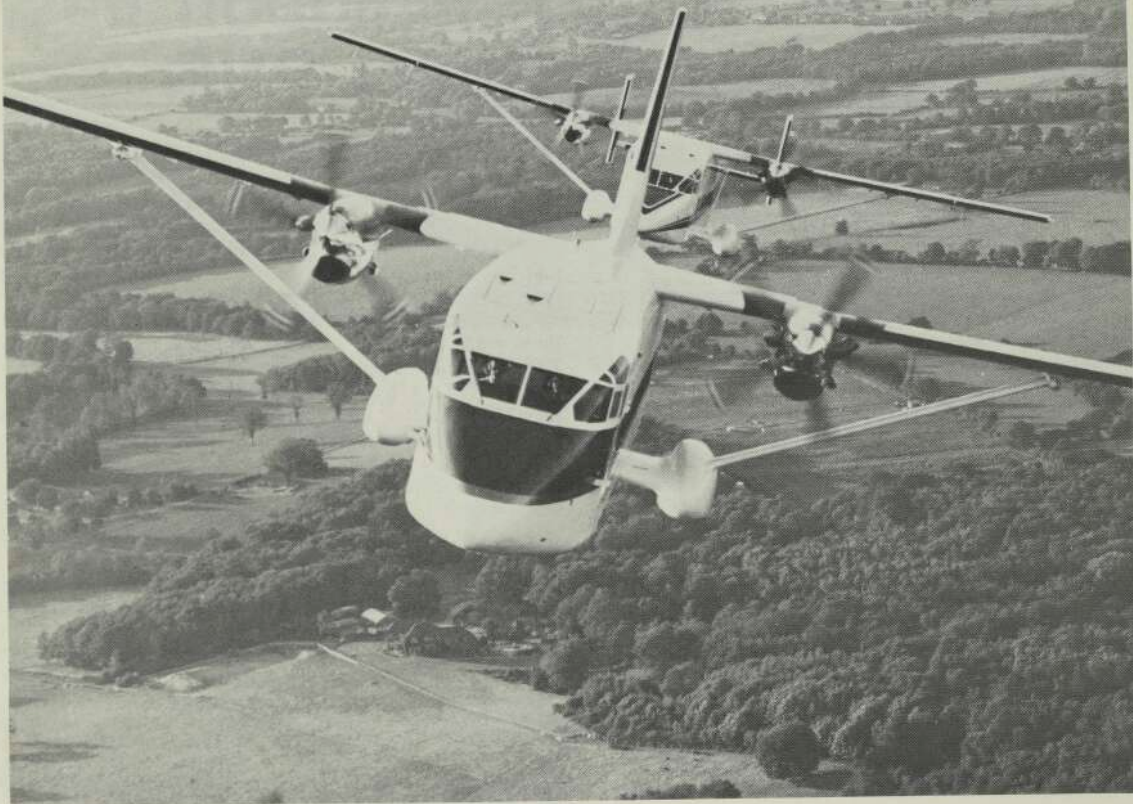
Mr Muldoon as "the man in the picture" the article said that although he had received a warm welcome in PNG, he had ignored Mr Somare when Mr Somare was making a similar visit to New Zealand.

The article claimed that Mr Muldoon had been attending a cricket match when Mr Somare had visited New Zealand. Mr Muldoon had not been bothered to leave the cricket match to welcome his visitor. This was in contrast with Mr Somare's attendance at Jacksons Airport to welcome the New Zealand leader, the article said.

The article was based on the statements in a letter from Mr J. K. Assaigo, a Papua New Guinean foreign affairs official who

Nothing controversial about this welcome: Prime Minister Muldoon, with lei, and Prime Minister Somare at Jacksons Airport, Port Moresby. — Peter Moabe picture.





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SHORTS



POLITICAL CURRENTS

had been serving in New Zealand during the Somare visit.

Mr Assaigo said he had spoken out because he believed too many Papua New Guineans were unaware of the treatment which Mr Muldoon had handed out to Mr Somare. Mr Assaigo accused Mr Muldoon of wanting to play the big man in South Pacific affairs. As part of this policy he was consistently opposing the regional policies of Mr Somare and of the Fiji prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara.

The accusations in the paper appeared to be the only blot in an otherwise highly successful visit in which relations between the two leaders were amicable and matters of mutual interest were discussed. Mr Muldoon denied to journalists that he had shown discourtesy to Mr Somare. He obtained a telephone briefing from officials in Wellington and said that the accusations were not founded in fact. He said he found the accusations personally embarrassing, and he believed they were equally embarrassing to Mr Somare who was conversant with the protocol of New Zealand and PNG. Mr Somare did not comment directly on the incident, but

spoke of the success and the established accord of the Muldoon visit.

Aid from New Zealand to PNG and regional matters affecting both countries were the main items discussed by the two leaders during the visit. Mr Muldoon and Mr Somare both commented on the success of their talks.

New Zealand aid to PNG at present represents about \$2.6 million a year, but Mr Muldoon indicated the amount was under review and was likely to be increased. New Zealand aid is in the form of tied grants, that is the money is made available for specific projects rather than as unspecified budget support. However it became apparent from the Muldoon-Somare talks that the concept of tied aid in itself is acceptable provided it is administered with sensitivity and consultation. There appeared to be no criticism from PNG about the manner in which the New Zealand aid was being administered.

Some Australian officials are known to be critical of the heavy goodwill value which New Zealand appears to extract from its aid. The handing over of water-

craft or the opening of a building attracts wide publicity because of its individual interest whereas Australia's massive bulk aid for the PNG budget escapes public attention.

Mr Muldoon has not committed his country to a specified increase in aid, but announced that future aid "is likely to go up rather than go down." One development which will divert additional aid is the end of a geothermal project which New Zealand has been supporting in Indonesia.

Mr Muldoon said that New Zealand was restructuring its international aid to concentrate on the South Pacific, and this would have benefits for PNG. It would be largely up to PNG to determine how the aid should be spent, Mr Muldoon said.

Mr Muldoon spent four days in PNG, and inspected some of the aid projects already established with New Zealand aid. These included an experimental sheep smallholding, a timber training centre and a bee-keeping venture.

He was guest at a dinner hosted by Mr Somare in which Mr

Somare said that New Zealand aid was an appreciated ingredient of PNG development. Mr Somare also said that a number of New Zealand companies in PNG were contributing to development.

Answering suggestions that New Zealand had kept aloof from the Pacific community, Mr Somare said he believed there had been big changes in recent years. He saw New Zealand as working towards a much closer relationship with the Pacific community.

Mr Somare made brief reference to the trade imbalance between PNG and New Zealand, but said he was aware of moves to reduce the imbalance. The ratio at present favors New Zealand by 10 to one. Mr Somare said that one of the moves to improve the trade ratio was in the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement.

Arrows and feathers are well to the fore, but the occasion was clearly friendly when Prime Minister Muldoon visited Goroka. — Noel Pascoe picture.





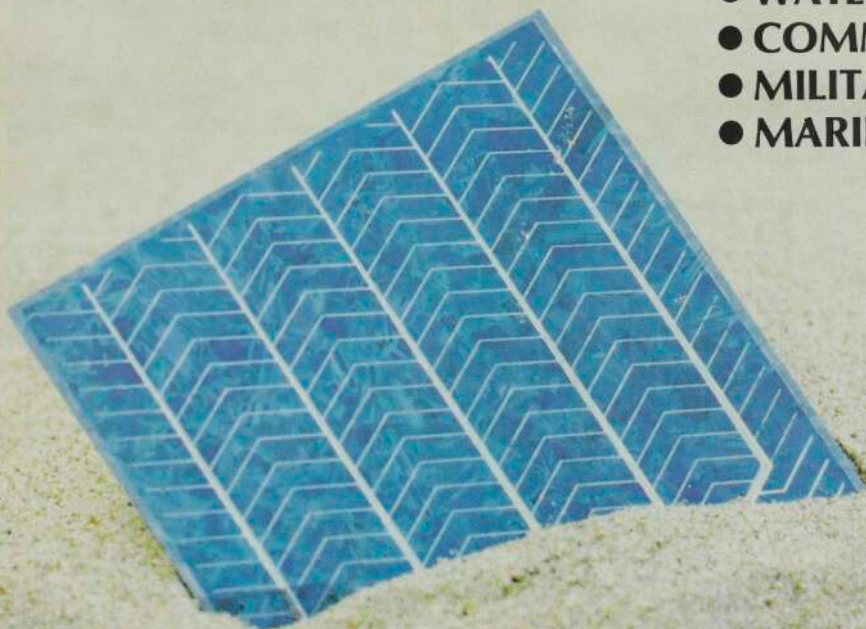
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POLITICAL CURRENTS

WESTERN SAMOA

Imports tender scheme lands Tofilau govt. in trouble

SANO MALIFA writes from Apia on problems faced by the new government headed by Tofilau Eti. They arise from food shortages and price rises caused by a new system of tendering for imports, and from a number of other factors.

The new government of Western Samoa's Prime Minister Tofilau Eti is fast losing popularity among voters stung by basic food shortages and steeply rising prices.

Caused by the government's system of tendering for imports which limits the number of importers of "essential goods" — most of them basic foods such as flour, mutton flaps, herrings and rice — food shortages have pushed the prices of available imported goods up by an average of 40 per cent.

They have also pushed up prices of locally produced substitute foodstuffs such as fish, taro, bananas and other items by well over 100 per cent. For instance, a quantity of taro that used to sell at \$2 is now costing \$5.

Small manufacturers who are prevented by the tender system from importing raw materials are also complaining loudly. Fumes one small manufacturer: "This system has been designed directly against small importers. We will just close shop if we cannot get raw materials."

Compounding the government's problems are revelations made in February that the chairman of the publicly-owned corporation, the Western Samoa Trust Estates Corporation (WSTEC), Faasootauloa Semu Pulagi, had used WSTEC materials and manpower in renovations to his house. Faasootauloa

admitted to the charge but said it was a WSTEC policy to allow credit to its employees from senior officers down to the bottom.

Although he said he would pay the cost of the renovations, he was not doing so right away because he believed he was being over-charged. His bill came to \$8000, but Faasootauloa said it should have been only \$1500. He said he was now awaiting a re-costing of his renovations by WSTEC's investigation division.

Although Faasootauloa had made public announcements that the WSTEC had made a profit "for the first time last year", WSTEC's accountants, Price Waterhouse, reported a net loss of "well in excess of \$2 million".

When Faasootauloa took over the management of WSTEC last year, he reportedly told Price Waterhouse they would not be handling WSTEC's accounts any more. He was apparently overruled by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) who dictated that it would not assist WSTEC any longer if its accounts were not handled by Price Waterhouse. Price Waterhouse was rehired.

The government's imports tender system was designed to cut back on foreign revenue spending with the goal of reducing the country's \$US14 million debt. According to Tofilau, government's priority was to reduce this debt.

The chairman of the Monetary Board Sub-committee, the arm of government which supervises the tender system, Le Tagaloa Pita, said the foreign debt had actually been reduced to about \$US11 million in the year the system had been in operation.

The system, which operates on a lowest-price-high-quantity basis, calls for tenders to import

essential goods. Before, all companies could import their own goods at any price and in any quantity.

Le Tagaloa said the old system did not work because importers were selling their imports to small retailers only if the retailers would sell them their import allocations.

Now the government agrees that there are faults in the new system too. Tofilau said the problem now was "distribution" of imports, and a solution was being worked out.

What is happening is that when an importer gets his goods, which he orders in three-monthly lots, he hoards most of them instead of wholesaling them to retailers so that long before the three months are up, every retailer is short of goods except the importer.

At that time, the importer unloads them at much higher prices, ignoring the prices set by



Bananas: Locally grown, but getting too expensive.

the Price Tribunal Board. Le Tagaloa said that his committee had investigated and discovered the importers who had been hoarding goods, and that they were being penalised. He did not say what the penalty was.

Shortly afterwards, Parliament's Public Accounts Committee, during an investigation at the wharf in Apia, found several containers full of tinned fish. This was long after the last shipment of tendered tinned fish had arrived.

In its efforts to cut back foreign exchange spending, the Monetary Board has withheld import allocations from all

businesses which had been allowed \$5000 or less for imports. The secretary of the board, Mrs Vida Wendt, said these companies had to reapply for allocations "if you really need them".

Coming under this category are newspapers which now find that they may not be able to print because they cannot import printing materials. A printing company which prints most local newspapers was awarded \$5000 a quarter to import materials after it had reapplied. But it is understood that other printing companies had had their applications withheld.

Use of this method, however, has given rise to the opinion that the Monetary Board was indirectly encouraging companies to break the law by hoarding foreign revenues and smuggling them out to buy raw materials.

In the beginning, the board offered bonus allocations to companies known to have banked foreign revenues locally. At that time, a prominent company began selling cartons of tinned fish for U.S. dollars only.

Hoping to stop illegal trafficking in foreign exchange and to ensure that all imports are "properly paid duty on", the board has installed "inspectors" at both the airport and the port. These officials search baggage, clashing at times with Customs officers.

The new inspectors are retired public servants. They include the former chief immigration officer, Tinoa Faleafaga, and the former director of post offices and radio, Edward Williams. Their former salaries were upward of \$10,000 a year, and they are now believed to be getting \$8000 a year each.

Critics of the imports system charge that "everything about it shows a lack of forward thinking on the part of government".

"Even the hiring of retirees as inspectors has deprived young people of a chance for employment," they say.

Many a once-staunch supporter of the government is now loudly voicing frustration and disappointment. "You don't know what to believe in any more," says a former government supporter. "It's unbelievable."

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POLITICAL CURRENTS

Marshalls leaders cry 'foul' at U.S. action on Honolulu cable link

The United States is deliberately withholding communication service to the Micronesian governments of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau in the hope of pressuring the Micronesians into making further concessions to the U.S., according to a Republic of the Marshall Islands news release which quotes a Trust Territory memo.

Until January 1, 1983, the Trust Territory government (TTPI) utilised a cable link between its headquarters in Saipan and Honolulu for the exchange of messages with its Honolulu liaison office. The Micronesian governments were also permitted to use this link to communicate with their Honolulu offices. The communication link is maintained by the General Services Administration (GSA) and is still in place and still useable.

On January 1, 1983, TTPI closed its Honolulu liaison office and discontinued its use of the cable link. At the same time, TTPI denied use of the link to the Micronesian governments.

Since communication is still a major problem in most of Micronesia, Marshall Islands President Amata Kabua asked High Commissioner Janet McCoy of TTPI to allow continued use of the cable link at least until completion of a COMSAT satellite station which is now in the Marshalls. Since the GSA communication officer in Honolulu (Mr Shimoda) is willing to provide the service, and since it would cost the TTPI nothing, no problem was expected by the Marshallese government. But then it was learned that Neiman Craley of TTPI had advised the high commissioner to use the communication service as a bargaining chip, "in order to obtain an off-setting concession on their part".

This advice was contained in a Craley memorandum obtained by



Kabua: Wanted a line

the Marshalls Republic which is reprinted here in its entirety:

"On Friday afternoon (January 14) prior to our telephone conversation, I asked Les King to contact GSA Honolulu and to ascertain the steps that would have to be taken in order to provide 'dispatch' service to the four Micronesian governments. Accordingly, we have learned the following:

"Mr Shimoda is willing to handle 'hard copy communications traffic' for the four (sic) Micronesian governments and will, if requested, bill TTPI or TIA for this service. He further agreed that his office in Room 916, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, would accept outgoing traffic and hold incoming traffic for the four governments.

"While we have obtained the above information, we have put all future action on 'hold' until further notice.

"You might be interested in having this information in case this issue is raised by one or all of the three presidents. It definitely allows us 'fall-back' posi-

tion if we are pressed hard enough and if you feel that a concession is desirable in order to obtain an off-setting concession on their part.

"Technically, we would have no involvement (except through our Bureau of Finance), as GSA would deal directly with the four governments, as relates to outgoing and incoming traffic. Once a month, GSA would send us an itemised bill and we would merely pass this on to the four governments for processing. If they fail to follow through (financially), the service would be discontinued.

"I have discussed this matter with Les and neither of us see any major problem, if you decide to go this route. In the meantime, service has been discontinued and will not be reinstated unless we or TIA (Office of Territorial and International Affairs, Department of the Interior) instruct GSA otherwise."

Neiman Craley is a special assistant to High Commissioner McCoy.

After learning of the

memorandum, Marshall Islands Foreign Secretary Tony deBrum said, "This is simply more proof, if any more is needed, that the United States does not begin to understand nor accept its duties and obligations as the UN-appointed trustee of our Micronesian nations. As the trustee of our peoples, the United States should be helping to develop our young countries. Instead, the U.S. obstructs our progress, hinders our development, and uses our basic needs as a weapon against us, as it is clearly doing in this case."

"This sort of thing," deBrum said, "has been going on for 35 years. We in the Marshall Islands have been living with this kind of treatment from the United States for all that time, while the rest of the world has remained either ignorant of our situation or deaf to our appeals.

"The three sovereign nations of Micronesia are, and always have been, friendly to the United States. We have always wished to build and maintain friendly relations with the United States. But the United States insists on treating us as if we were a conquered, enemy nation that must be bludgeoned into total submission," deBrum said.

"That is why," deBrum said, "we are so dedicated to the termination of this onerous trusteeship and to getting the United States off our backs."

An Islands orientation for the East-West Center?

Since its inception in the early 1960s, the East-West Center (EWC) in Hawaii has been charged by the U.S. Congress to help bridge Asia, the Pacific Islands and the U.S. During much of that time, the EWC has interpreted that mandate to literally bridge Asia and America, and for the most part ignore the islands in between.

That's changing, if very slowly. One of the most encouraging developments indicative of the EWC's evolving islands orienta-

tion took place in January (17-21) with a week-long Pacific Islands Area Seminar. The project, co-ordinated by the EWC's Pacific Islands Development Program and by diplomat-in-residence William Bodde, brought together a very diverse group of 45 specialists from many areas. They included academics, diplomats, military officers and aid and foundation specialists.

As island conferences go, the seminar's program wasn't par-



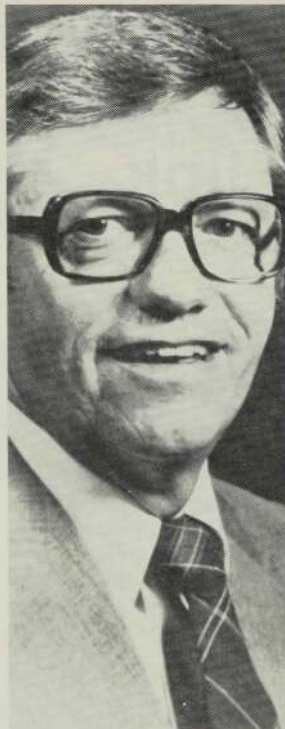
POLITICAL CURRENTS

ticularly notable. It included extensive and well presented background on the Pacific, discussion of current issues (both political and economic) and other contemporary matters. If anything, the program managed to condense into a few days what normally is presented in two or three similar meetings.

What was particularly important was that the seminar may represent the EWC's first serious attempt to venture into the islands outside of its normal bureaucratic framework.

A few points are noteworthy:

- A surprisingly diverse group attended, paying upwards of \$US500 in tuition fees alone. In the diplomatic contingent, there was a Chilean, a Japanese, a Canadian and two Germans. American representatives included foreign service officers from the U.S. missions in Suva and Port Moresby. In addition, those planners in the Hawaii-based military command who deal with the islands were in attendance. An indication of the inter-



est generated by the program in the South Pacific was the presence of South Pacific Commission Secretary-General Francis Bugotu for the entire week.

- The program was billed as a comprehensive introduction to the region, and it did its job well. The expectation is that the EWC, perhaps early next year, will follow-up with another seminar. EWC President Victor Li has indicated his interest, and most participants were in favor of such a move. A more narrowly focused program seems likely.

- For the Hawaii-based contingent, one of the "surprising" elements of the seminar was the very large number of island specialists in residence here. It made the point that Hawaii does

have the resources to expand its Pacific role, a theme the state's governor, George Ariyoshi, has begun pushing with increasing seriousness.

- There were areas of weakness. The lack of a larger number of islanders was troublesome. Ambassador Bodde says more would have attended, but had to cancel at the last minute. The lack of any official French representative was also unfortunate. That came about, apparently, because the EWC overlooked them when invitations were issued.

No doubt a draw of the Pacific Islands Area Seminar was its venue: Hawaii isn't a bad place to spend a week or so discussing and debating the Pacific Islands.

But that shouldn't take away from what took place in Hawaii in January. If the EWC takes the initiative and builds upon the foundation established by the seminar, it could be on the way towards making itself a real force in island affairs. — *Floyd K. Takeuchi.*

William Bodde, diplomat-in-residence at the East-West Center in Hawaii, who helped organise the seminar. He said that last-minute cancellations affected attendance, but he was well pleased with the overall result.

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Introducing "The Month" — special reports from Pacific observers

"The Month" is a new PIM feature designed to provide insights into a number of significant Pacific Island areas and written by correspondents on the spot.

It will provide five regular columns on the following areas: *French Polynesia* — "The Month" incorporates the

long-standing "Postmark Papeete" feature of Marie-Thérèse and Bengt Danielsson; *Micronesia* — Floyd K. Takeuchi continues his series of commentaries on the fast-moving Micronesian scene begun in PIM February; *New Caledonia* — Helen Fraser has taken over

the "Noumea Notebook" portfolio which has been missing for some time from our pages; *Hawaii* — Dr Robert C. Kiste, director of the Pacific Islands Studies Program, University of Hawaii, will write regularly on Hawaiian affairs, especially as they relate to Pacific Island questions;

Vanuatu — Christine Coombe, founder and editor of the weekly *Voice of Vanuatu*, comments on affairs in that country, which is a perennial source of interest to Pacific Islands watchers.

Welcome to "The Month".

Postmark Papeete

Marie-Thérèse and
Bengt Danielsson

Cyclones of 1903 — and 1983

In the local parlance of Tahiti "the cyclone" invariably means the one that, in 1903, devastated the islands of the Tuamotu group, east of Tahiti, and drowned more than 500 people. The best account of "the cyclone" is to be found in the novel, *The Hurricane*, by Nordhoff and Hall, which builds on information obtained by the authors from survivors.

"The cyclone" was followed in 1905 and 1906 by two others of much less destructive force. But in the popular tradition, these have been overshadowed by, and even merged with, the big one of 1903.

It was not until January 1983 that the Tuamotus were once

again hit by a comparable, full-scale, cyclone. This one fully lived up to its code name of *Nano*, the Tahitian word for "explosive force" — applied, for example, to a spear or a bullet.

Nano's first exploit was to deluge the Marquesas on January 21-22. From the Marquesas it travelled slowly southwards along the eastern edge of the Tuamotus, generating whirlwinds of up to 200 kilometres per hour, and stirring up 10-metre high waves which engulfed at least 15 atolls, including Hao, the site of a military communications centre, and the nuclear testing base of Moruroa. Although the destruction wrought on houses, wharves, airstrips and

coconut plantations was terrific, surprisingly enough no human lives were lost.

The explanation for this fortunate circumstance most commonly heard in the present situation in French Polynesia is the prevalence of transistor radios in the territory. Even in the remotest islands practically every family owns a radio and listens regularly to the Tahitian-language programs — which include weather forecasts. Since Cyclone *Nano* originated in the Marquesas, and moved across the ocean at the rather slow rate of 20-odd kilometres per hour, the Tuamotuans were warned well in advance of its coming.

But proud as we may be of the technical achievement represented by modern radio communications, we should not forget that the naked Tuamotuans of old had their own extensive weather lore, and were perfectly able to read all the signs of sea and sky that

warned them of the approach of a cyclone.

All existing records show, for example, that in 1903, throughout the Tuamotu group, people were aware that the cyclone was coming, and had taken shelter in good time. Not in palm trees — as the South Seas books and movies would have it — but in the most solid buildings they could find, which usually meant the churches. There were also on most islands prisons with equally solid walls, built for the purpose of locking up offenders against the missionary-inspired codes of behavior, which forbade practically everything that had given pleasure to the Tuamotuans from time immemorial: uninhibited love-making, frenzied singing and dancing, heroic warrior deeds, and cannibal feasts. On an island like Raroia, where we lived from 1949 to '51, the old folk were still at that time debating the relative merits of the

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THE MONTH



Splintered timber and broken palms from the 1903 cyclone in French Polynesia.

church and the jail as cyclone shelters. On the neighboring island of Takume, to the consternation of all, the home of the sinners had withstood the 1903 cyclonic onslaught much better than the gathering place of the saints: only a small piece of the apse of Takume's church was left standing after the cyclone's passage.

But if the Tuamotuans were so well prepared in 1903, how was it that 500 lives were lost?

The simple answer is: bad luck.

Against every law of probability, the cyclone struck the one and only island where there was a heavy concentration of people without shelter.

The island was Hikueru, where, at that precise moment, about 1300 men, women and children — a third of the population of the whole Tuamotu group at that time — had gathered to dive for pearls and mother-of-pearl shell. They were living in hastily erected shacks and palm leaf huts some distance from the

village church — which could only have held a small number of them anyway. No fewer than 377 of the total of 515 cyclone victims perished at Hikueru, most of them because they had been swept too far out to sea to be able to swim back.

Still, a few days after the cyclone, several dozen men and women *did* return, swimming.

In 1983, the situation was the reverse: the only explanation for the surprising and fortunate fact that no lives were lost was sheer good luck.

When Cyclone *Nano* eventually ran smack into an island on the night of January 23-24, it was Hao, which had long since been transformed by the French military into a formidable bastion of bunkers, blockhouses, and other forms of solid shelter.

Hao's days of glory were between 1966 and 1974, when bombs to be detonated in the atmospheric nuclear tests at nearby Moruroa were assembled there. Since 1975, when the tests went underground, assembly has taken place at Moruroa itself. But Hao still functions as a supply and communications base for air force and naval traffic. About

300 military personnel are stationed there, on the outskirts of the village of Otepa, whose Polynesian population is about 900.

As soon as the first cyclone alert was sounded, the base commander saw to it that the whole population was herded into the most solid shelters, and provided with food and water. The villagers remained in the shelters for the next 36 hours, listening, with sinking hearts, to the furious roaring of the sea and the terrifying hissing of the wind.

When they were finally let out again, their village looked as if it had been bombed, and the few canoes and boats left were lying smashed and high up on the land, among the uprooted palm trees. As for the splendid 3000-metre airstrip, which had sometimes been used by commercial aircraft unable to land in Tahiti, it was covered with a thick layer of coral rubble.

There were many victims of the 1903 cyclone who are not accounted for in the statistics, which relate only to those who perished in a violent manner. These other victims died during the days and weeks following the

cyclone from starvation and epidemics. Their gardens and plantations had been destroyed, and their villages were littered with dead animals and rotting vegetation.

Such dangers still exist after the passage of a cyclone, and as soon as the airstrip at Hao had been cleared by troops, the French authorities decided to play it safe and evacuated almost the entire population to Tahiti.

The day after it had destroyed Otepa village at hao, Cyclone *Nano* sought out another military base, one whose name has a sinister import for people the world over — the nuclear testing base of Moruroa.

Although the base commander has all the necessary radio equipment, and at time of writing a whole week has passed since the base was hit, no news bulletin of any kind has been forthcoming out of Moruroa. As everyone in French Polynesia knows from long experience, no news from Moruroa is bad news.

The most likely chain of events is as follows.

In view of the early warnings, all the 3000 men and 12 women serving on Moruroa were prob-

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THE MONTH

ably able to take shelter in good time on the 23 four-and-a-half metre high platforms erected two years ago on the reef near the village, with precisely such an emergency in mind. They all probably escaped relatively unhurt, without any other problem than the destruction of their living quarters. It is also possible that by some miracle the drilling platform erected in the waters of the lagoon withstood the fierce onslaught of hurricane-force winds and waves.

But there remains the terrible problem of the huge amounts of nuclear waste which for years have been piling up on Moruroa's north coast, and which now and then have spilled over into the ocean and even been carried to foreign shores. The Moruroa base people should at least tell us how much of this

lethal stuff — some of it consists of plutonium — was dispersed by Cyclone *Nano*, and what measures are contemplated to meet similar situations in the future.

Looking at the other islands in the Tuamotu group, there is not much difference at all between the ravages caused by the two cyclones occurring 80 years apart. The shelters available to the islanders are also the same — although the prisons have long since disappeared with the advent of a more secular and democratic form of government. But on the other hand the number of churches has increased many times over, due to the ever increasing competition from new sects. Whatever divisions and bitterness they cause, the new churches serve the whole community in times of natural disasters, and their multiplication in

fact corresponds to the needs of a population which has at least doubled since 1903.

Finally, we can now clearly see that the 1903 cyclone destroyed not only human lives, but also speeded up the erosion of the traditional Polynesian culture. Polynesian-type houses, canoes, fishing gear and tools were carried away and replaced with houses and gear of European materials and manufacture.

Innumerable manuscripts in which the islanders had written down genealogies and other ancient lore — as soon as the missionaries had taught them the three Rs — were lost. More often than not, the islanders who perished were elderly people, who had acted as repositories and transmitters of the Polynesian culture.

The mass media have already

announced that the Hao islanders, evacuated by the army to Tahiti, 'have settled down happily in their new surroundings', which, unfortunately, most likely means that they will be staying for good. Their ranks are already being rapidly swelled by other 'refugees' from the Tuamotus whose only justification for abandoning their home islands is the awful fright *Nano* has given them and their apparently complete unawareness that such disasters occur in this part of the Pacific at most once in a lifetime.

Unfortunately, moving from the relative security of life on their home islands to the urban, Western-style life they find attractive in Papeete, means for most Polynesians a journey on a one-way ticket to poverty and disarray. — *Marie-Thérèse and Bengt Danielsson.*

Turmoil at the top in Vanuatu

Seli Hoo, meaning 'pulling together', the proud slogan of the Vanuaaku Party, is weakened. And it has been weakened at a crucial time.

General elections for the young nation of Vanuatu are due by November 1983, the first since independence from joint British and French rule in 1980. But the loss of three ministers, half of Prime Minister Walter Lini's cabinet, in February, has sparked serious charges focused on the prime minister's ability to lead the nation.

First, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs, Fred Timakata, was sacked

by Prime Minister Lini, who said he would give his reasons later.

Then, the Minister of Education, Donald Kalpokas, resigned. He was followed by the Minister of Transport, John Naupa.

Both resigning ministers gave a period of notice which was not accepted by the prime minister, who immediately terminated their ministerial appointments.

Following this flurry of events, Prime Minister Lini has been charged with dictatorship, corruption, giving authority to an alleged criminal to act on his behalf, raising loan money of \$US350 million without cabinet

approval, allowing an adviser to remain in government against the decision of the council of ministers, and of links with the ultra-Rightwing Phoenix Foundation which is known to have supported the attempted secession of the island of Santo which was in the hands of rebels on independence.

Ironically, the three former ministers making these allegations are long-standing and trusted friends of Walter Lini, all founder members of the Vanuaaku Party, who put the goal of political freedom for the people of the nation above all other considerations.

Those who know the prime minister, an Anglican father, find the accusations beyond belief. An enigma, they say of him. Prime Minister Lini has declined to comment on all accusations. All he has said is that he won't resign.

His resignation is what the three former ministers want.

However, they have all pledged their continued support for the party, and it appears that they have kept silent about their fears, and the allegations they are now making, in order to hold the party together.

Except in one case new appointments have been made to the vacated ministerial positions.

The new deputy prime minister is Sethy Regenvanu, minister for lands and natural resources.

The new minister for home affairs is Sela Molisa, an MP from a Santo constituency.

Onneyn Tahi, an MP from Ambae-Maewo, is the new minister of education.

In the case of John Naupa, two weeks after his resignation no one had been found to accept the portfolio. In the meantime, Finance Minister Kalpokor Kalsakau is acting minister of transport.

This isn't the first questioning of Lini's ability to lead. Follow-

Report from Vanuatu

Christine Coombe

THE MONTH

ing the sacking of former lands and natural resources minister Thomas Ruben Seru, and former health minister George Worek, in December 1981, the question came up. Prime Minister Lini ousted the two ministers without consulting cabinet, saying he was cutting costs.

The former ministers then formed the party now known as the Vanuatu Independence Alliance Party. Thomas Ruben Seru, MP Santo, Malo and Aore, and George Worek, MP Banks and Torres, based themselves and the new party on the island of Santo, the seat of the attempted secession, and now claim nation-wide support.

The public outcry at the time was that people on Santo and in the northern regions had no cabinet representation. At the first sitting of parliament following the sackings, a vote of no confidence in the prime minister failed. Before this sitting, some top government advisers were either ousted or found their contracts not renewed. They in-

cluded the attorney-general, the registrar of companies and senior advisers in the finance and transport ministries.

Former ministers now point to the prime minister's taking over of law enforcement, defence, and immigration, previously in the home ministry portfolio.

More recently the prime minister absorbed communications, the public service commission, and statistics into his portfolio. He also has responsibility for justice and the media.

"It's dangerous for one man to have so much responsibility, it's bad for any country, particularly a newly independent nation," former minister Timikata said.

He fears a military dictatorship and says he's repeatedly warned the prime minister against taking what he feels is not good advice. The former education minister said in his letter of resignation that the government is corrupt at the top.

The summarised points raised at the time of the motion of no confidence in Walter Lini make



Seli Hoo, meaning "pulling together", the proud slogan of the Vanuatu Party, is weakening, writes Christine Coombe in her report on controversies at the top level of government in Vanuatu. In this pre-independence picture the slogan is displayed at a party rally. Walter Lini, who became Prime Minister, is third from the left.

mention of the PM's overriding of decisions of the council of ministers, and abolishing posts established by law. These include a decision to dismiss Paul Brown, a man declared a prohibited immigrant by the British at the time of condominium.

The notes claim Walter Lini vowed to the executive of the Vanuatu Party in 1979 that he would dissociate himself from a certain Brian Jefford, yet since becoming prime minister, the association has increased, it is claimed.

Walter Lini is charged with agreeing to a loan of \$US350 million, on which the interest payments alone could cripple the country. This was done, it is claimed, without consultation with the finance minister or cabinet, and news of it is said to have reached government by the back door.

The agreement was terminated. But the prime minister and the republic now find court proceedings are to go ahead, launched by those who have lost commission they feel is due to them.

Prime Minister Lini authorised Brian Jefford, a New Zealander with an alleged criminal record, to act on his behalf and sign all documents relevant to negotiations on the loan without further reference to him. The letter is on a government letterhead, and dated December 2, 1981.

The use envisaged for this loan money appears vague. Under the

name Vanimex — not a registered company — Brian Jefford acted as agent to secure agreements.

Former transport minister John Naupa stands by a statement he made on Radio Vanuatu that the prime minister was linked with the Phoenix Foundation. This group of ultra-Rightwing capitalists was named by the prime minister as known to be funding the attempted secession on Santo, and responsible for writing the "constitution" of the breakaway "state." The American-based group is rich, powerful, violently anti-communist, and has for some time been looking for a place to set up a new "nation."

The attempt to take over Santo failed. Previous failures were at Minerva Reef, Tonga, and Abaco, Bahamas.

John Naupa declined to make further comment on the Phoenix-Lini link.

Two weeks after the sacking of Fred Timakata, Prime Minister Lini gave his reasons.

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By-elections held recently — the responsibility of Mr Timakata— had not been well organised, and the disqualification of five candidates in the town council elections on Santo had embarrassed the government.

"Flimsy" is the word former minister Timakata uses for these reasons. He says registration by voters, and voting, are not compulsory, and he adds that the

decision to disqualify the five candidates, all members of the Vanuaaku Party and civil servants at the time, had been a cabinet decision.

The sackings and resignations of ministers coincided with the eighth Vanuaaku Party Commissioners' Conference, and the question of leadership of the country is said to have dominated conference proceedings. The original

priority of the conference, the last before the general election, was to organise the election campaign. The turn-out for the conference and associated public meeting was poor. Where thousands of people could have been expected, only about 120 were at the public meeting.

The Vanuatu Independence Alliance Party firmly supports the three former ministers. It

held its second party conference at the end of February.

Opposition leader Vincent Boulekone, who heads the Union of Moderate Parties, has called upon people to stay calm and at time of writing is preparing a statement on the present political turmoil. It will be made public following consultations with opposition supporters. — *Christine Coombe in Vanuatu.*



Walter Lini: Former supporters accuse him of becoming a dictator.



John Naupa: Claims links between Prime Minister and Phoenix Foundation.



Donald Kalpokas: Resigned from Cabinet when a colleague was dismissed.



Sela Molisa: An old campaigner in one of the vacated cabinet seats.

Noumea Notebook

Helen Fraser

Will Mitterrand say the word?

The anxiety bred in many New Caledonians by uncertainty over their country's future may soon be laid to rest. On February 9, High Commissioner Jacques Roynette flew to Paris, promising that he would ask President Mitterrand to state clearly what are French Government intentions for New Caledonia. Mr

Roynette will also consult with Secretary of State for Overseas Departments and Territories Henri Emmanuelli, and other government leaders.

Mr Roynette will also try to get some much wanted action on the opening of new air routes between Australia and New Caledonia. The two airlines con-

cerned, Qantas and UTA, and Australian aviation officials, have all said yes to the Melbourne-Noumea and Brisbane-Noumea routes but the French civil aviation department has not responded. This is despite many telexes from hotel industry representatives in Noumea and from New Caledonian Government Council member, Stanley Camerlynck, who holds the tourism portfolio.

With 250 new hotel beds due to be completed by April, the need for airline traffic is critical (PIM Dec. p27). The Noumea Hotel Owners Association as

well as asking Mr Roynette for help, have written to Mr Emmanuelli, outlining the urgency of the matter.

They warned several months ago that over 150 hotel employees could be laid off in April if the tourists don't turn up. The hotel owners say they will release their letter to Emmanuelli to the Noumea press if they don't get a quick reply. Tourism is the third largest employer in New Caledonia after the French state and the nickel company.

Before leaving for Paris, the high commissioner presided at the inaugural meeting of the land

The advertisement features four inset images of Toyota vehicles: a yellow Land Cruiser Station Wagon, a yellow Land Cruiser Pick Up, a yellow Hi Ace van, and a white Hi-Lux 4WD truck. The Hi-Lux 4WD truck is shown in a larger, detailed view at the bottom, driving on a sandy beach. The text 'HI-LUX 4WD' is visible on the front bumper and side of the truck.

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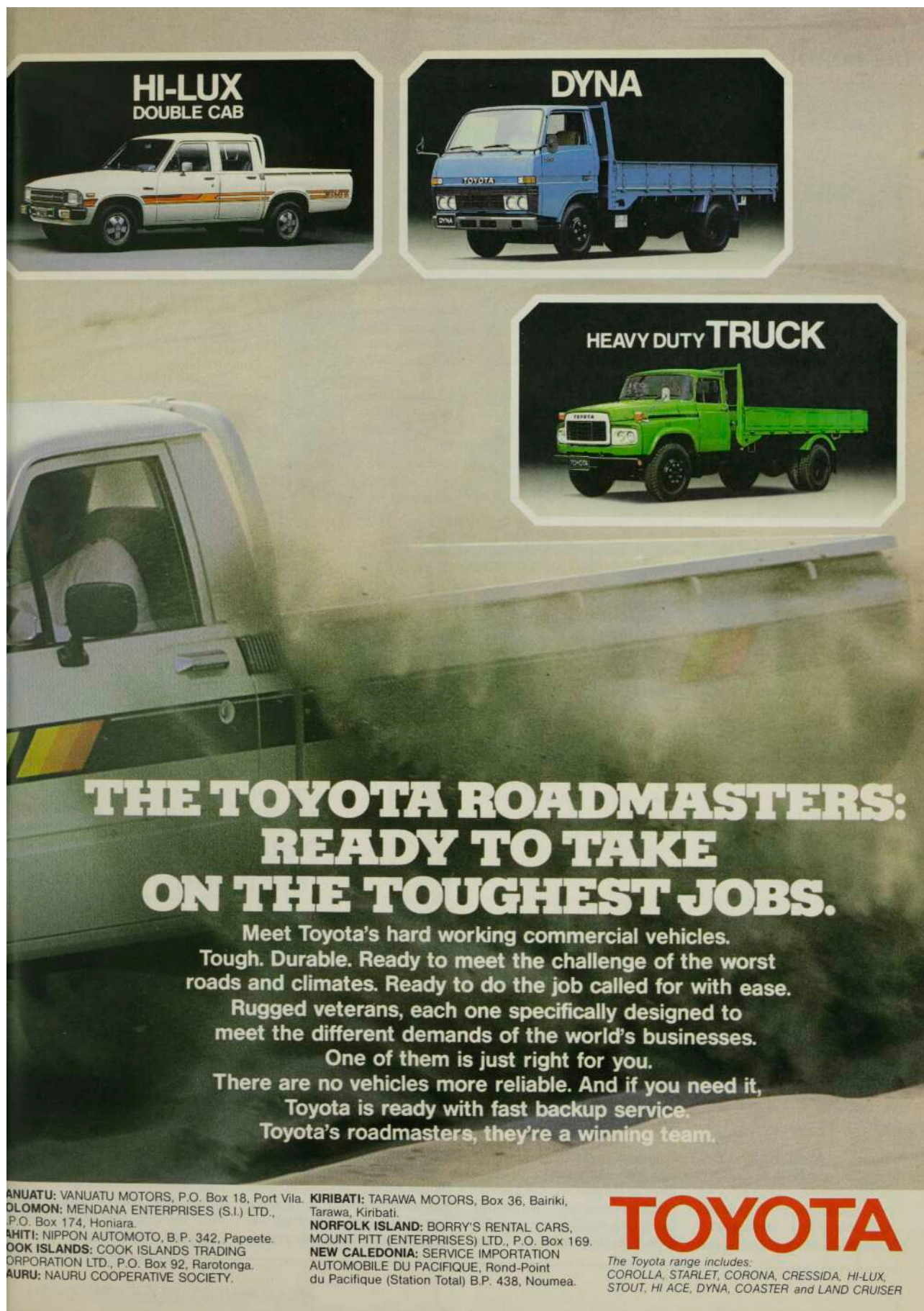
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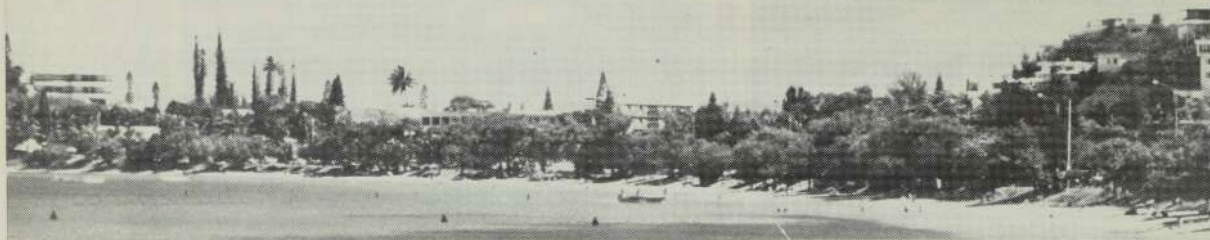
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reform board. The 12-member board, which will consider claims for the redistribution of land, was formed under the French Government's program of reforms for New Caledonia. These reforms instituted by means of "rule by decree" were designed to remove "the inequalities and injustices which exist in New Caledonia."

As well as the Land Reform Board an Office for the Development of the Interior and the Islands has been created, and judicial and cultural reforms are also underway.

The Land Reform Board has representatives of the French administration, the New Caledonian Government Council and Territorial Assembly, Melanesian chiefs and rural organisations.

Government Council vice-president and one of the leaders of the Independence Front, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, described the in-

stallation of the Land Reform Board as an historic and important step for New Caledonia, and as a recognition of the power of Melanesian custom.

Mr Roynette described it as an innovation in French law to have representatives of customary law working with other representatives of the New Caledonian community. He said that it will commence a dialogue within institutions and communities which often pass each other by without getting to know each other. Mr Roynette affirmed that 28,000 hectares have already been redistributed with a long-term aim of redistributing approximately 100,000 hectares within three years.

● In late January, a week-long meeting of legal and technical experts was held at South Pacific Commission headquarters by the South Pacific Regional Environmental Program (SPREP). The meeting was to consider a com-

mon regional agreement on the protection and development of natural resources and environment in the South Pacific.

The meeting, attended by specialists from 20 Pacific and metropolitan countries, failed to reach agreement. In particular they failed to agree on proposals to prohibit the storage, disposal and dumping of radio-active wastes and the testing of nuclear devices in the South Pacific region.

However, the meeting did agree that the area to be defined by the proposed convention would include the 200-mile limits of member countries and territories, although they didn't agree on the inclusion of "high seas" areas beyond the 200-mile limit.

Lack of time and the complexity of the issues were responsible for the lack of accord, and a further meeting is planned for later in the year.

● The South Pacific Commis-

Noumea: A fast-growing Pacific tourist spot, but France has to approve new air links.

sion, headquartered in Noumea, celebrated its 36th birthday on February 6. This date in 1947 saw the signing in Canberra of the agreement between Australia, France, New Zealand, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and United States to establish the commission, with the objective of promoting the economic and social welfare of the Pacific people. The commission now serves 27 countries and territories in the South Pacific.

● Vanuatu's champion soccer team, Ifira Blackbirds, visited New Caledonia in January for 10 days. They lost their first match against New Caledonia's champion side, Gelima, by two to one. They then drew five-all with Kedec, and beat Kedec six to four, and Mare five to zero. —

Helen Fraser in Noumea.

Notes from the North

Floyd K. Takeuchi
on Micronesia

Layers of the Compact onion

Fourteen years ago, when Americans and Micronesians began to formally consider the Trust Territory's future political status, there was a strong undercurrent in the islands that a new

vista was opening up. For the first time, the wards of so many colonial masters were dealing as equals across the negotiating table. One could be forgiven for feeling at times that the future

was theirs for the negotiating.

The euphoria didn't last long, and by late 1982, when the last of the three Micronesian free association agreements was approved by island and American political status teams, cynicism had replaced any feelings of nascent nationalism.

There remains, however, a critical need to understand what has transpired over the past 14 years. The free association agreement, for all its critics, essen-

tially remains the only game in town.

In that regard, Americans and Micronesians should be very grateful to Brother Henry Schwalenberg, SJ, a relative newcomer to the Byzantine world of North Pacific politics. He has, in a year and a half in Micronesia, done what many considered the near-impossible: he has explained in simple terms what the free association compact is all about. He is affiliated

with the Catholic Mission's Micronesian Seminar of Truk.

Schwalbenberg, a Columbia University-trained economist, gave a brilliant presentation on the complex agreement to 45 diplomats, government officials and military officers at the Pacific Islands Area Seminar held at Hawaii's East-West Center in January. U.S. Ambassador William Bodde, who was instrumental in organising the seminar, said after Schwalbenberg spoke, "So that's what it means!" Bodde's comment was offered as a joke, but there was much truth to it, too.

The Compact of Free Association, of course, is the document which defines American relations with the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia (for 15 years each for most aspects), and with Palau (for 50 years). It essentially offers Micronesians anywhere from \$U.S.816 to \$1598 per capita per year, depending on the government. Per capita figures leave much to be desired, but they do offer one yardstick. The Micronesians, in return, are to deny their islands to any other power for military purposes.

Schwalbenberg's contribution comes in his model of the compact. He believes that in order to have the best understanding of the dynamics of the agreement, and what is involved in getting approval in island plebiscites, one must look at a hierarchy of issues.

There are three levels: the superficial issues; those related directly to the compact; and what Schwalbenberg calls the internal dynamics.

How does this work? Take the case of the Marshall Islands, which has been mired in internecine squabbles almost from the day President Amata Kabua and U.S. Ambassador Fred Zeder signed the agreement in Honolulu last May.

At the superficial level, there has been much talk about the morality of testing missiles designed to carry nuclear warheads at Kwajalein atoll. That's where the U.S. maintains a multi-billion dollar facility to track incoming ICBMs fired from California.

At the second tier, the issues



Henry Schwalbenberg, SJ: A relative newcomer to island politics, but quick to learn.

relating to the compact, Schwalbenberg believes the Marshalls are concerned about Section 177, that part of the Marshalls agreement dealing with U.S. compensation to victims of American atomic testing in the 1940s and 1950s. Certainly this is an emotional issue — and rightly so.

But in Schwalbenberg's analysis, even that level is not the true issue in the Marshall Islands. One must understand that at this level of debate, the internal dynamics may be part of a subconscious process. Regardless, it is what discussion and disagreement are really about.

At this all-important third level, Schwalbenberg maintains Marshallese are most concerned with the government President Kabua is developing, what it will mean in terms of individual opportunity for those not part of the power group, and what real role, if any, the U.S. might play in the future.

In the Marshall Islands, Kabua is both an elected leader and a representative of the traditional structure. While no *iroij* himself — that is, he has no chiefly title — Kabua maintains considerable

clout. For those without traditional ties, or who may not have close personal or political links, the compact may be seen as the vehicle by which American pressure on local government might be lost. Conversely, in Schwalbenberg's analysis, those who are a part of the new political elite in the Marshall Islands may see the free association agreement as the way to consolidate their power.

That issue is obviously a long way removed from the first level of concern, though it was an indignation about the firing of missiles into Kwajalein lagoon that received so much attention for a while.

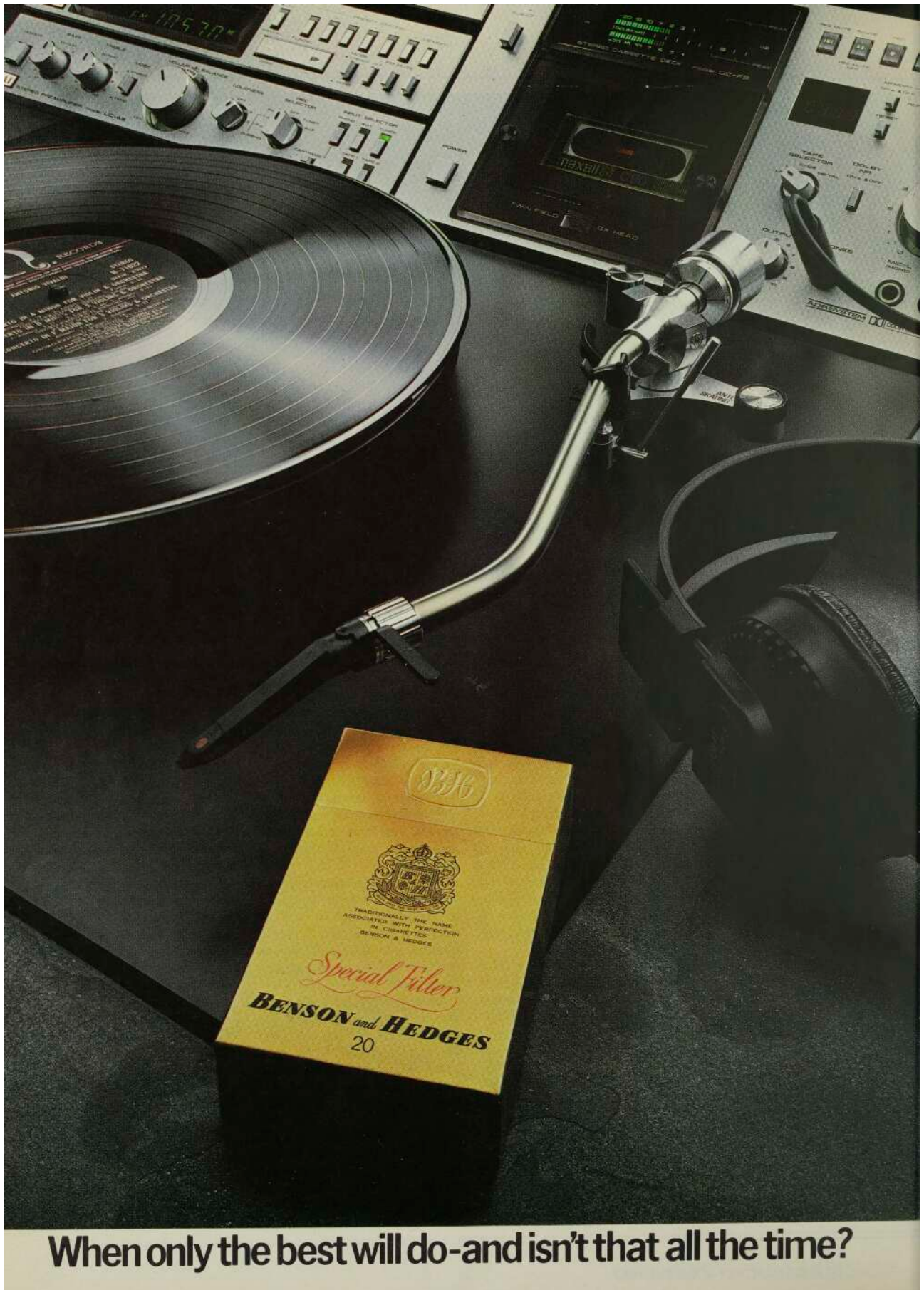
Interestingly, Schwalbenberg sees links within the model. For instance, the tie between level two (issues related to the compact) and three (internal dynamics) is money. Again in the Marshalls' case, worry about how much the U.S. has agreed to give victims of the atomic testing is related to concerns about the new government through fears that without continued direct association with Washington, the administration in Majuro might

pre-empt funding or future assistance.

The length of the negotiations might also be seen in light of the Schwalbenberg model. For instance, the fast-slow nature of the talks often depended "on the Micronesian perception of the strength or weakness" of their political base.

In the Marshalls, when the radiation-affected groups began to vigorously oppose the compact because they weren't pleased with Section 177, the government slowed the process down to the point of agreeing to U.S. demands that an unofficial plebiscite not be held last August. As of this writing, the Marshalls still has not set a date for the vote.

Schwalbenberg points out that the free association agreement isn't about politics — that's taken care of in the various constitutions of these new governments. What it is all about is



When only the best will do-and isn't that all the time?

THE MONTH

military rights and economics, and those translate into money.

In the case of Micronesia, it is lots of money. Depending on how one factors in the effect of inflation, the three entities could receive upwards of \$3-\$4 billion. For these small islands, with relatively small populations, that could have a tremendous impact.

What will the effect of all this assistance be, assuming the agreement is approved in all three areas?

Schwalbenberg, who perhaps represents the best type of person a colonial country can contribute to a developing region, sees the U.S. and Micronesians establishing "a system of give me this for that". The danger, he believes, is that in the end "you undermine the legitimacy of the government" by pouring in so much easy money.

The Schwalbenberg model is by no means perfect. He'd be the first to acknowledge that. Interestingly, one of the seminar participants, Dr Leonard Mason of the University of Hawaii, asked Schwalbenberg if he'd applied the same criteria to the U.S. (He hadn't.)

But Schwalbenberg's analysis goes a long way towards making

the free association agreement, and issues related to it, understandable. Indeed, for perhaps the first time, those who use Schwalbenberg's approach may not agree on a point or two, but they know what they are disagreeing about.

It is not surprising that the island governments, and some officials in American cities, have not been happy with Schwalbenberg's work. That disenchantment, it seems, comes from having their work made so evident.

It may also be related to the fact that in Schwalbenberg's related work — the careful description of the compact section-by-section — the point has been emphasised that money is the key to this proposed relationship. Islanders have given up certain rights in exchange for American guarantees of high funding levels.

Thus, Schwalbenberg says: "I think there's a perception that you can't 'buy off' a Micronesian. I would say you are correct. But the issue is, are you right?"

And that, as Schwalbenberg knows well, is something that cannot be modelled. It is known only in each individual's heart. — *Floyd K. Takeuchi.*



Majuro in the Marshall Islands: After 14 years internal squabbles still obscure the future.

A View from Honolulu

Robert C. Kiste

Hawaii: Pacific connections

In the early 1880s Hawaii's King Kalakaua and his Premier Walter Murray Gibson looked to the islands to the south with a vision of creating a grand Polynesian Confederacy, in which the Hawaiian kingdom would be "primarily in the family of Polynesian states". The dream was short-lived, and with the collapse

of the monarchy and the later annexation of the islands by the United States in 1898, political and economic interests tied Hawaii to the American mainland.

During World War II, Hawaii served as a staging area for the American war effort in the Pacific and Asia.

Afterwards, some individuals and institutions in Hawaii played roles in the administration of the U.S. Trust Territory, and for a few years the small and distant islands of Micronesia were governed from Fort Ruger in the hills behind Honolulu's Diamond Head.

Hawaii's basic orientation did not change, however, and with the coming of statehood in 1959, Hawaii identified even more closely with the U.S.: its people, as citizens of the 50th state, thought little of their place at the apex of the Polynesian triangle.

Business interests, and the concerns of officialdom in Washington, DC, did not encourage Hawaii to think of itself as a part of the Pacific, or urge it to play a role in the region. In fact, as long as U.S. defence interests were preserved, the Pacific was taken for granted and was considered to be a relatively unimportant backwater of the world.

For a time, the vast changes which swept the Pacific in the 1960s and 1970s drew little in the way of an American response. However, the decolon-

THE MONTH

isation of the Pacific, and all its attendant implications, could not be long ignored, and, by 1978, there were several signs that Washington recognised the transformations that were occurring.

Then Vice-President Walter Mondale made a goodwill tour of the region. For the first time, an office of Pacific Islands Affairs was established in the U.S. Department of State. Ambassadors with multiple accreditation were posted to embassies in Fiji and Papua New Guinea, and an aid program was initiated by the U.S. Agency for International Development. An air of some excitement surrounded these initiatives, and talk about a Pan-Pacific Community was heard in government and business circles.

Inevitably, Hawaii was caught up in this American rediscovery of the Pacific. Public statements by Governor Ariyoshi and other state officials projected a role for Hawaii in the region — but just what forms this might take remains unspecified.

Three international confer-

ences on Pacific affairs have been held in Honolulu, and each has resulted in the formation of a new organisation. In January, 1979, the first annual Pacific Telecommunications Conference met to discuss a wide variety of technical, political, economic and social issues. The following year, the Pacific Telecommunications Council (PTC), a private corporation, was formed with headquarters in Honolulu. The fifth annual conference was held during the third week of January this year.

In February, 1980, the U.S. Department of Commerce sponsored the Pacific Basin Development Conference to promote economic development and co-operation among the "American flag" islands. Following the conference, the governors of American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas formed the Pacific Basin Development Council (PBDC) to co-ordinate developments among the American islands. Its secretariat is also



Fiji Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara who chaired the 1980 Pacific conference.

located in Honolulu, and Governor Ariyoshi was selected as its first chairman. The council's next annual meeting is scheduled for the first week of March, 1983, in Washington, DC. More will be reported in this column about the PBDC and PTC and their undertakings.

Fast upon the heels of PBDC in March, 1980, the East-West Center (EWC) sponsored the "Pacific Islands Conference; Development the Pacific Way". As reported in PIM, May, 1980, the event was large in scope, bringing together leaders of more than 20 Pacific nations and territories, including 12 heads of government. The conference was chaired by Fiji's Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese K. T. Mara and was intended to provide a forum for Pacific leaders to chart mutually agreed research and development strategies.

To ensure follow-up to the conference, a standing committee was formed. It is also chaired by Ratu Mara and has five other members: the president of Kiribati, the prime ministers of the Cook Islands and Papua New Guinea, a representative of the PBDC, and the *Vice-Président du Conseil de Gouvernement*, Territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies.

Within the EWC, the Pacific Islands Development Program (PIDP) was created to serve as

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the secretariat to the standing committee and to develop, administer, and obtain funding for projects as designated by the latter. Dr. S. Langi Kavaliku, a minister with several portfolios in Tonga, serves as secretary-general to the conference and the PIDP. In early 1981, Mr James Makasiale, a former divisional commissioner in Fiji, was appointed as administrator of PIDP (PIM May 1981).

The 1980 conference marked a revival of the EWC's interest in the Pacific. During the EWC's first decade of existence in the 1960s a major effort was made to involve Pacific Islanders in short-term practical skills training programs. During the decade of the 1970s, Islands students took academic degree programs at the University of Hawaii (UH) with financial support from the EWC, but the Center had no special focus on the Pacific region.

As the PIDP gained momentum, interest in the Pacific increased. In early 1982, Mr William Bodde, former American ambassador to Fiji, and Dr. Macu Salato, former Secretary-General of the South Pacific Commission, took appointments in the EWC's new Diplomat-in-Residence program and have assisted with Pacific affairs.

The new year has ushered in more Pacific activity. During the week of January 16-22, 1983, and in an effort separate from the PIDP, the EWC in co-operation with the UH sponsored a "Pacific Islands Area Seminar" for mid-level diplomats and administrators with professional interests in the region. Ambassador Bodde served as the seminar's co-ordinator. It is covered by Floyd K. Takeuchi in an article in this issue of PIM.

The following week, on January 24-25, the Pacific Islands Conference Standing Committee held its sixth meeting since its inception in 1980. (Of the previous five, one was in Fiji and a second in American Samoa; three were conducted via Peacesat). In addition to Chairman Ratu Mara, in attendance were Governor Coleman, Prime Ministers Davis and Somare, and Mr Ata Teatoti, secretary to the



The Hawaii-based Pacific Telecom Council is a major Hawaii-Pacific link as satellite services expand. Dish in picture is in Tonga.

cabinet, Kiribati, who represented his country during the political hiatus there. New Caledonia was not represented.

The first day of the committee's meeting was open to invited observers. According to established procedures, the standing committee makes known what projects it wishes to have developed. The staff of PIDP under the direction of its research co-ordinator, Dr. Michael Hamnett, prepares project proposals. The standing committee accepts, modifies, or rejects proposals and monitors projects in progress. On this occasion, the open meeting was devoted to a review of 10 projects ranging from those that are well advanced to others still on the drawing board.

Of the more advanced efforts, a research project on achievements in regional co-operation is being conducted jointly with the Institute of Pacific Studies, University of the South Pacific with IPS playing the lead role. The project was to culminate with a conference on Pacific Regional Development in Apia between February 23 and March 3. Conference papers are scheduled for publication.

A survey of energy needs and alternatives co-sponsored by the Australian National University, the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation, the United Nations Development Program, and the European Economic Community is also well advanced. More than a year's research has been conducted on the capabilities of Islands countries

efforts and place yet another drain on the limited time and manpower of Pacific countries.

Worse, PIDP would turn out to be an American-dominated institution insensitive to the needs of the region.

To date, this does not seem to be the case. The strength of PIDP is probably to be found in projects undertaken in collaboration with other regional institutions. As long as projects are delineated and monitored by the standing committee, PIDP can be used to generate useful information and perhaps outline potential development strategies for consideration by decision-makers in the region. As in all such efforts, there is always a problem of getting information into the right hands and in useable form.

Indeed, PIDP seems to be off to a promising start. It is generally acknowledged that once he had mastered the peculiarities of American culture as manifested in an American bureaucracy, Mr Makasiale has shown considerable administrative skill and has been responsible for much of PIDP's success.

As for the future, there is certainly always the danger that, being embedded in an American institution, PIDP will take on a life of its own that is self-serving and less sensitive to the real needs of the region. It is too early to tally up the score, and much will be determined by the qualities and skills of Makasiale's successor.

The future also rests in the standing committee and the amount of direction and control that is maintained over PIDP. The committee's meeting in January was marked by a spirit of co-operation, and concern for the region as a whole. There was no doubt, however, that Ratu Mara was the dominant force, and much of the future must also rest with his leadership.

In the meantime as the U.S. and various institutions in the country attempt to define their roles in the Pacific, those in Honolulu with interests in the region talk knowingly about PIDP, PTC, EWC, PBDC, along with the SPC, SPEC, etc.

Kalakaua's dream was simple — all this is simply confusing at times. — Robert C. Kiste.

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LEADERS IN BATTERY TECHNOLOGY

From the ISLANDS PRESS



From a letter from T. M. Tona expressing his opinion that quarters for domestic servants are racist and should be demolished, in the Papua New Guinea Post-Courier

I would like to appeal to the Government to consider demolishing the colonial "boi haus" — in today's language domestic quarters or sheds. The so-called boi haus was built in the colonial era primarily to project the master-servant relationship. This is no doubt a continuation of the inhuman practice of slavery in parts of Africa, America and the world.

From an article in Cook Islands News entitled "Rain Censored?"

Five members of the Censorship Committee were viewing a picture for censorship purposes on Tuesday night. The movie was based on Vietnam during their monsoon season and in the picture it was raining continuously. The censors joked about the rain and said "that's what we need." One of the censors then said they should reject the picture because it would make the Rarotonga people unhappy to see so much rain without there any falling in Rarotonga. As the censors were leaving the theatre, an unusual thing happened. It began to rain . . . The movie has been accepted!

From the Papua New Guinea Post-Courier, Port Moresby, after water shortages led to a political attack on Prime Minister Michael Somare

Opposition Leader Diro and his deputy Father Momis blamed Mr Somare for water shortages in the National Capital District. "I'm flattered that Mr Diro should think I have the power to make it rain," Mr Somare said. "He obviously thinks I have supernatural powers, but unfortunately I am merely prime minister." Mr Somare said he was particularly amused that Father Momis had joined Mr Diro in making the statement. Considering his vocation, the good father should have closer links with the supernatural than other politicians, Mr Somare said. He offered to co-operate with Father Momis if there appeared to be a way of breaking the drought.

From a letter in Cook Island News, expressing fears of the effect of Westernisation and the subsequent increase in petty crimes

I've heard from temporary residents, or tourists, how we people are so lucky to live in such a country as ours where one has the feeling of being safe wherever he goes. For instance, here's one comment from a Swedish friend. "This is the only place where I can go to the Banana Court, get drunk and probably fall asleep beside the road on the way home, and I know for sure that if I had a \$20 sticking out of my pocket, one kind person would come up to me, push the money back further into my pocket, wake me up and say . . . 'Where do you live, so I can take you home?'"

From Voice of Vanuatu

A conversion campaign by the Presbyterian church on Tanna recently is said to be successful. Seven hundred villagers are said to have put away black magic. Jimmy Anson and Pastor Maki Manses recently visited the island. Custom chiefs and elders are among those converted to Christianity, the Port-Vila office announced.

From a Letter to the Editor in The Samoa Times, signed A Sad Sad Samoan

In Samoa the only land that is freehold are expensive small sections and very little of it. The rest is customary land — unused and impossible to acquire through purchase. To get a small section you have to crawl to your matai or take on a title which is a costly matter, and if you do manage to get a piece it is a shaky deal in which you have to give, give, give, or get kicked out. This is the uncertainty that makes the youth uncertain. All they can see is a bleak uncertain future.

From an article on public facilities, Voice of Vanuatu

Tourists could be adding more than dollars to government coffers. They could be spending pennies. And at one of the hubs of government: Constitution Building. Port-Vila Council member, George Kalsakau, made this suggestion at the January monthly meeting of the Town council. I find it almost impossible to believe there are still no public lavatories in the capital, George Kalsakau said.

From an article entitled "Judge and His Court," in The Observer, Western Samoa

Who says judges enjoy back-door gifts from would-be defendants? Anyone who has second thoughts may try taking a roast pig and fine mats to the judge's back door. The judge would undoubtedly send the pig, fine mats and all back even to the other end of Savaii and slam the defendant with four years instead of two.

From the Norfolk Islander, an article on East-West Airlines' new fleet of jets and turbo-prop Friendships

In announcing the new East-West "look," managing director Bryan Grey said "The need to be modern was only part of the decision to go to jets. On the Norfolk Island run, the Turboprop F27 could carry just 35 passengers instead of 50 for which it is built, because it had to carry enough fuel to go on to Auckland or Noumea if the often capricious weather closed Norfolk's airport. Because of the high fuel consumption the fare carried a special fuel surcharge and passengers had to be weighed before flying. Too many fatties sometimes meant someone had to get off . . ."

From a comment by columnist Akio Heine in the Marshall Islands Journal on "anti-Western" thinking

. . . No one ever forced anybody who was wearing grass skirts to wear better-looking and longer-lasting clothes. No one forced anybody who was cutting down trees with a dull stone axe to use a steel one if he has one. If anything, our forefathers saw all these great Western things and said "By golly, I'm going to get that one too." And we've been saying "By golly, I'm going to get that one too," ever since.

From the Papua New Guinea Post-Courier

The Ok Tedi strikers want a 300 per cent pay rise. And they want a week off work every four months — to "socialise with women."

From an editorial on the problems of crime in the Marshall Islands, Marshall Islands Journal

Security patrols may be part of the solution but a more important part would be for the community to more actively discourage such destructive behavior. The people committing these crimes are not faceless machines. They are real people with names and others know the crimes are being committed. We cannot expect people to develop the economy if they are constantly worried about being robbed or broken into.

From an item in The Samoa Times entitled "Easy Money"

Members of Parliament, including Cabinet Ministers, last year received more than \$500,000 by way of salaries and other benefits. Without the Ministers who worked full time the ordinary MPs were paid nearly \$450,000. This worked out at some \$12,750 for each MP. For the eight hours of sittings during the whole year this means the ordinary MPs receive well over \$1500 an hour . . . this rate is more than eight times the rate of pay of MPs in the richest nation on earth.

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PEOPLE

Western Samoa's Chief Justice **J. R. Callander** has resigned, citing "personal reasons". His resignation, effective from April 30, comes eight months short of his full term which was due to end on December 31.

Mr Callander was originally appointed for a period of three months, but this was later twice extended, first under the **Va'ai Kolone** government and then under that of **Tupuola Efi**.

Commenting on the resignation, Prime Minister **Tofilau Eti** said that in its quest for a replacement the government would not be limiting itself to New Zealand, as had been past custom, but would be seeking applications from other Commonwealth countries as well.

Western Samoa's Head of State **Malietoa Tanumafili II** hosted an inaugural fund-raising dinner at Government House, Vailima, in February, to launch fund-raising activities for the Seventh South Pacific Games, to be held in Apia from September 5 to 16.

The public relations sub-committee for the games has announced the appointment of **Gus Hanneman** of Hawaii, PR consultant for the games in the USA.

Mr Hanneman said the main purpose of the games promotion would be to create awareness of events and encourage U.S.-based Samoans to visit Apia for the games. He confirmed arrangements for a Western Samoan cultural group to travel to Hawaii for fund-raising purposes.

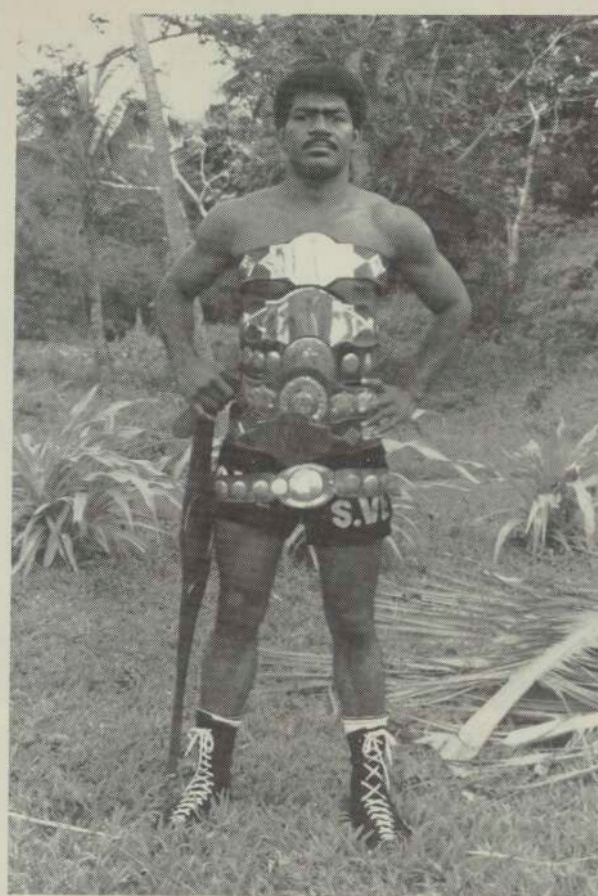
Sulusulumaivasa John Willis has taken over the management of the Nauru Air and Shipping Agency in Apia from **Fred Atiga** who has retired.

Fiji's most successful boxer, **Sakaraia Ve**, thinks there are too many boxing titles.

He told **Gabriel Singh** of *The Fiji Times* in January: "Every time a promoter wants to make money he approaches a boxing body and says he wants to stage a title fight."

"The promoter then matches two fighters — most often an inexperienced one against a far more experienced fighter — and presto! You have a new title."

Ve showed Singh seven title



belts which he has won and are still in his possession.

"A title is a very important thing to a boxer. You know you have to work hard to inch your way to a title fight and when you win you know that you have achieved something."

"But here, because of poor administration, there are so many titles. Why do you think boxers are complaining so much?"

Brilliant young Tongan soccer star **Siuta Helu**, 22, has been awarded an Australian Government scholarship to attend the Australian Institute of Sport in Canberra.

He is one of 10 athletes and coaches from Commonwealth countries in Africa, Asia, the Pacific and the Caribbean to be granted one-year scholarships, commencing in February 1983.

The institute has 23 coaches drawn from Australia and a number of other countries and provides specialised training in eight

"Too many boxing titles," says **Sakaraia Ve**, of Fiji, wearing six belts and holding a seventh. — **L. C. Frazer** picture.

sporting activities: track and field, swimming, weightlifting, basketball, netball, gymnastics, tennis and soccer.

Pasemata Vi, daughter of Tongan noble the Honorable **Ve'ehala**, has joined the Little Sisters of the Poor.

She left Tonga in January for studies in Apia, Western Samoa, and later in Sydney, Australia.

Such a vocation is seldom chosen by daughters of the Tongan nobility. But Pasemata is the second Tongan to join the Little Sisters of the Poor. She follows the example of Sister **Makalita**, who is at present working in France.

Mrs **Sisi Holani Sefanaia** has taken over from Princess

Nanasipau'u as administrator of Tonga's 'Ofa, Tui, 'Amanaki Centre.

John Cheshire, a senior executive of the Carpenter Group in Fiji, has retired.

Mr Cheshire served for nearly 25 years in management positions with Morris Hedstrom, one of the group's main retail and trading organisations.

He is succeeded as a director of Morris Hedstrom by **Noel Hunt**, an English retailer with wide experience in department store operations.

Sister **Cathy Koteka** has returned to the Cook Islands after a six-months training course in midwifery at the Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Suva.

She is the second Cook Islander to complete the course, the first being Sister **Noorooa Samuel**, who did it in 1980.

Sister Koteka's husband, Dr **George Koteka**, is the Cooks' secretary of health.

Following the report in PIM (Dec. '82, p31) of the plans for the Pitcairners of American millionaire **Smiley Ratliff**, *The Fiji Times*, in a report from **Hugh Nevill** in Washington, has told the world much more about Mr Ratliff and his project.

Nevill writes: "Smiley Ratliff, a Virginia farmer who chews tobacco and rides in a black Rolls-Royce, is hell-bent on setting up home on an uninhabited Pitcairn Island."

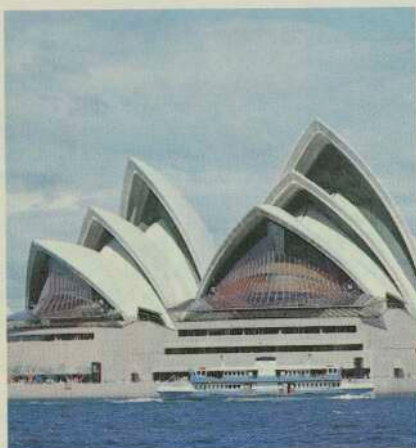
Ratliff is a 57-year-old former high school football coach, a farm boy who made a fortune in strip mining coal.

"He says his negotiations through the British High Commission in Wellington are progressing well . . ."

"Ratliff has an 8000-hectare farm in south-west Virginia, one of the state's biggest, and the way he describes his wealth is: 'We're rather well financially'."

"Locals in the hamlets of Frog Level and Liberty, near his big mountain-top home, where he lives alone with a cat and two German shepherds, put his assets around the \$100 million mark. He has 8000 head of cattle . . ."

"Ratliff visited Pitcairn in an 18-metre sailing boat two years



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PEOPLE

ago. He says the islanders are the finest, kindest people he has ever met.

"I was just overwhelmed with joy," he told the New Zealand Press Association at the time. "I absolutely fell in love with them. They're just what man should be. They have no jealousies or anything. They all help each other. It's what life used to be. They're so kind to you-all when you go through."

Ratliff told Nevill he is a workaholic who is tired of the business jungle.

"I work around the clock and I'm just kinda beat," he said. "When you get old you know you just sometimes get aggrieved to hear a phone ring."

"My proposition was to help the Pitcairn people and find me a refuge where I could get away from the phone calls."

The word, according to Nevill, is that Ratliff is thinking of a sum of about \$US800,000 to be doled out "to help the islanders help themselves."

Ratliff says: "The islanders' wooden houses are in terrible shape, eaten away by termites and with their corrugated iron roofs rusted by the sea winds."

He has already built a prototype concrete block house on his farm. With sand, water and gravel available on Pitcairn, he says the islanders would need only to import cement to build similar houses. He thinks asphalt might be a more serviceable roofing material on Pitcairn rather than corrugated iron.

As well as offering the money, he plans to build an airstrip on Henderson Island, which is 150 kilometres northeast of Pitcairn, another on Pitcairn itself, take in three small planes, a small cargo boat, landing craft, a payload carrier "and things like that — to help us and to help the people there."

He sees his project as helping the Pitcairn people in a variety of ways. For example, in medical emergencies — "their greatest fear," says Mr Ratliff — one of his planes could fly sick or injured people in Tahiti for treatment.

He says he could overcome the crippling delays in meeting orders for Pitcairn carvings in a similar way — by posting them from Papeete or some other big



town once a month or so.

He could help secure the islanders' water supply by drilling wells.

"I'd just love to help them," he says.

But he looks for help from the Pitcairners too with his own pet project of settling himself and some of "his men" on uninhabited Henderson.

"We envisage having some of our men help them like on construction of their houses and then the islanders could come over and help us do some things. It's what in the old days you called swapping labor, and everyone learns by it. They could teach us a lot about the sea that we don't know. We could teach them some building practices."

As for settling on Henderson, Ratliff says he foresees the initial landings as "being me and a cook and about eight of my men who have been with me a long time."

"Some of them are pilots and some are carpenters. We round out pretty good, do about anything we need to do."

He is sceptical of claims that the uninhabited five-square-kilometre island has no water. "No one knows that," he says. "It's so thickly vegetated that no one has ever penetrated it. I

Sosefo Tofa Moahengi jumps high after winning the world heavyweight Kung Fu championship in Hong Kong (PIM, Feb. p36). He's a Tongan living in Australia, and is believed to be the first Tongan to hold a world title in any sport.

landed on it with a machete and couldn't go anywhere. Like I was telling the (British High) Commission (in Wellington) you might go in there a thousand feet and find a spring. And you can still collect rainwater in cisterns."

Ratliff's idea is that he will spend about half his time on the island initially, and retire there for good some day.

Whatever happens to the bold, generous and humane, plans of Smiley Ratliff, if they come off they will — as Hugh Nevill says — "change the way of life of the Pitcairn Islanders forever."

Their names in English both start with "F" and they are both made up of islands. But that's about the beginning and end of parallels between the Falklands and Fiji.

However, it is a Fijian who has charge of a group of men doing one of the most dangerous jobs around on the Falklands

these days: clearing the islands of mines, mortar shells, bullets, rockets, missiles, grenades and all the other lethal paraphernalia left over from last year's war. He is Warrant Officer 2 **Dave Rosa**, 39, of the 49 (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) Squadron, Royal Engineers.

His father, **Netani Moce**, lives on Fiji's Gau Island.

"The boys are doing marvellously well," Dave Rosa told *The Fiji Times* in an interview. "One of my tasks is to ensure they continue to do so safely. It is my job to remind them that there is danger and to see that they don't take unnecessary risks."

Dave, who joined the British army in 1961, will complete his service next year. Then he plans to return to Fiji with his Scottish wife **Anne**.

One of the longest serving pastors in the Cook Islands Christian Church, the Rev **Isaia Willie**, has retired.

Mr Willie has served the church in 10 different posts since 1938.

His last post, held since 1978, was with Nikeo village.

The 70-year-old pastor and his wife were laden with gifts after an *umukai* in January. Among presents they received from members of the Nikeo congregation was a free trip to New Zealand.

One person who's been affected more than most by the recent changes in government in Western Samoa is **Maiava Iulai Toma**, the country's former ambassador to the United Nations and the United States, and high commissioner to Canada.

He was recalled from these posts by the government of **Tofilau Eti** in January. It was one of the government's first actions after taking office, just as the recall of Maiava was one of the first things the government of **Va'ai Kolone** did when it took office early last year.

After Va'ai's ousting from parliament following an election petition, the new government of **Tupuloa Efi** promptly sent Maiava back to New York on the grounds that Maiava's services were more urgently needed there.



PEOPLE

No doubt Maiava, back in his old job as secretary to government, is hoping for a period of political stability in Apia.

Prime Minister Tofilau said he was considering downgrading the New York office. "We don't like to be like many Third World African countries, which live on aid but have posh diplomatic offices and drive limousines," he said.

The Honolulu-based Polynesian Cultural Center's board of directors has elected **William H. (Bill) Cravens** president and general manager of its North Shore visitor attraction.

The Board has also elected **Carl M. Fonoimoana** executive vice-president of the Cultural Center.

The announcement was made by Elder **Marvin J. Ashton** chairman of the PCC's board of directors and a member of the Council of the Twelve — a governing body of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons), which sponsors the Polynesian Cultural Center.

Elder Ashton, who lives in Utah, USA, was previously president of the Cultural Center and chairman of the board.

The half-Samoan Cravens — whose late maternal grandfather **Solilai** was a high chief on the island of Tutuila, American Samoa — was born in July 7, 1941, in Vallejo, California, and attended the University of Utah where he majored in banking and finance and quarterbacked the varsity football team for three seasons.

Cravens and his wife, **Karen**, live in Laie, Oahu, with their 12 children.

Carl Fonoimoana was born in Laie in 1944, and moved to Alameda, California, when he was eight years old. He graduated from Brigham Young University in 1970 with a B.S. degree in speech and drama, and then taught at schools in New Mexico and American Samoa.

Fonoimoana holds the chief's title of Galumalemana in Savai'i, Western Samoa. He and his wife, **Nalani**, and their nine children live in Laie.

Suva businessman **Reg Woodman** has been appointed chairman of directors of Fiji's Nation-



Bill Cravens (left), president and general manager of the North Shore visitors service in Honolulu; and Carl Fonoimoana, executive vice-president of the Polynesian Cultural Center. Their appointments were announced in Honolulu by the board of the Polynesian Cultural Center.

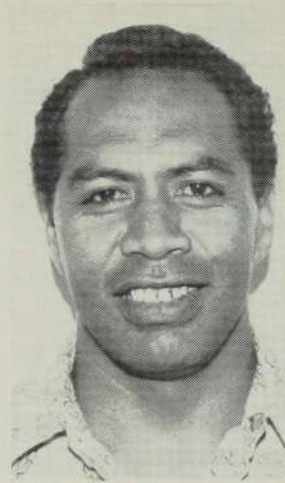
al Marketing Authority with **Navin Patel**, director of agriculture, and **Winston Thompson**, permanent secretary of finance, as members. This follows the resignation of the old board of directors and suspension of five senior staff members after allegations had been made of financial mismanagement.

Four barristers and solicitors were admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Nauru in January. They were **Anthony Detsimea Audoa**, **G. N. Sakse-na**, **S. K. Rai**, and **K. S. Bhalla**.

Mr Audoa is the second Nauruan barrister to be admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court. The first, **Leo D. Keke**, was among the guests at a luncheon hosted by the four newly admitted barristers at the Menen Hotel following the Supreme Court ceremonies.

Sally-Ann Bagita, president of the Papua New Guinea Library Association, has been awarded the 1983 Commonwealth Trust Bursary.

The award will enable Ms Bagita, a lecturer in library studies at PNG's Administrative



College, to spend three months studying developments in libraries and the training of librarians in Britain.

It is believed that this is the first time the bursary has been awarded to a librarian from the South Pacific.

Australia's new High Commissioner to Vanuatu, Miss Joan Norwood, arrived in Port-Vila in January. She succeeds **Michael Ovington**, who has returned to Canberra.

A former parish priest of St Ann's Church, Leulumoeaga, Western Samoa, **Father Tom Williams**, has been made a cardinal by Pope **John Paul II**.

Father Williams, a New Zealander, served at Leulumoeaga from 1970 to 1975.

Following his Samoan experience, he was appointed as parish priest of the Holy Family church in Porirua, near Wellington, which has a large Samoan population.

His appointment as archbishop in 1979 caused surprise in the New Zealand Catholic community because he was both young and relatively unknown.

Today, at 53, Cardinal Williams is one of the youngest cardinals in the world.

Writing of his elevation, *The Observer*, Apia, noted: "His bishop's mitre symbolised his commitment to multi-culturalism in New Zealand. Its background was made of a fine Samoan mat, the edging was of Tongan tapa,

and the bottom featured Maori weaving."

Mrs **Nancy Ila** is the second woman to head the Ombudsman Commission office in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea, since it opened four years ago.

She told *Papua New Guinea Post-Courier*: "Sometimes I find it hard to convince men that, despite the fact that I am a woman, I can listen to their problems and assist them wherever possible."

The first woman to head the office in Rabaul's Mango Avenue was **Margaret Loko**, who opened it in 1979.

The former chairman of Papua New Guinea's National Broadcasting Commission, **Leo Morgan**, has been officially named secretary of the provincial affairs department.

Irian Jaya rebel leader **Seth Runkorem** and his nine companions are in no hurry to leave Rabaul, where they are waiting for a third country to offer them political asylum. Sweden and Vanuatu are two countries which are believed to have been unsuccessfully approached on the matter.

Runkorem and his group were arrested last September and charged with illegal entry into PNG. But the charges were dismissed by the Rabaul district court.

Since then they have been allowed to live "freely" in Rabaul, according to a spokesman for PNG's department of foreign affairs.

Western Samoa's Head of State **Malietoa Tanumafili II**, celebrated his 70th birthday on January 4.

More than 200 guests and friends celebrated the occasion at his official residence at Vailima.

The lieutenant-governor of American Samoa, **Tufele Li'a**, and well known businessman **Olo Letuli**, represented American Samoa at the party, but Western Samoa's Prime Minister **Tofilau Eti** was apparently not invited.

Tupuola Efi, the former prime minister, proposed the toast for Malietoa's continued good health.



BOOKS

Rain-smeared pages in this Sepik Diary

Sepik Diary. By Frank Hodgkinson. Published by Richard Griffin, Melbourne, 1982, and distributed by Pacific Publications. 144 pp. Clothbound \$50, plus postage \$5, leather-bound limited edition, bound to order at \$295.

Frank Hodgkinson is a well known Australian artist who lives in an artistic house he and his wife built with their own hands in bushland on the outskirts of Sydney. But in 1977 he was the first artist in residence at the National Art School in Port Moresby.

During his time there he and his wife Kate, who is a potter, made a trip down the Sepik from Pagui to the coast, and this book is the record of that journey. It is an artist's book — thoughtful and sensitive, and earthy like the people it depicts.

"Depicts" is the word here, because this is a sketchbook, enhanced by the text in the artist's own handwriting — text and drawings merging in the one visual experience. Raindrops smear some of the pages, as one would expect in the Sepik.

"The river folk know that art and life are inseparable," says Hodgkinson in his dedication "To the people of the Sepik." His *Sepik Diary* warmly reflects the point. It's no coffee-table book — although it will sit there prettily — it's a book which adds to our knowledge, with many unexpected insights.

"From the moment of hatching the cassowary is aggressively curious," he writes in one of the villages they stayed in. "Until mature and quite deadly to have about the house, the young bird is very much a part of village life. Having eyed me suspiciously while squatting in a squatting position this chick strode in fast and indignantly pecked the paper — to the delight of my audience."

At Tambanum village he

writes: "There is a deal more refinement in design and craftsmanship here than in villages seen so far. Closer to the river wood chips fly like sunspots from adzes hacking to hollow logs for canoes. Children get their first canoe at three or four years, a tiny one; larger as they grow and the ultimate dream is a thirty footer with an outboard. Motors are the most expensive commodity in their lives. They must carve many beautiful artefacts for the tourist trade to pay for one. The material success of a village can be assessed by the number of outboards owned.

"Tambanum is one of the largest villages in the Sepik basin. Anthropologist Margaret Mead has spent months here researching their customs. Gentle Arnold loses his habitual grin when he speaks of her. Albert (Arnold's son) says when she is in residence they have to erect her big tent and then enclose it inside a huge mosquito mesh cage. And there she sits for hours interviewing and writing. She has little of the charisma so important to the sensitive people of the village and they find the questioning tedious. Essentially busy people, they resent the loss of time."

Sepik Diary is bound in crash canvas blocked with a Sepik figure. There is a full leather-bound limited edition of 100 copies, but the full print run amounts only to 1500 copies. — Stuart Inder.

From Frank Hodgkinson's *Sepik Diary*: (Top) "And that is not a dog's bark. It must be the double note call of a small brown owl." (Right) Impressions of the mystic world of the Sepik River regions as an Australian artist re-interprets Sepik art. Hodgkinson visited the Sepik while on the staff of the PNG National Art School.





BOOKS

Fijian scholar hasn't forgotten his village

Towards a Village-based Education Programme. By *Laisiasa Wainikesa*. Published by *Lotu Pasifika Productions, Suva*, 1982. No ISBN, price provided.

Laisiasa Wainikesa of Fiji is a minister of the Methodist Church who has worked as a chaplain at the University of South Pacific and, more recently, studying for his Master's degree at Macquarie University, Sydney.

It is to the credit of Laisiasa and his supervisors at the university that he has used his studies to work towards a practical solution of problems faced by the people of the two villages where he grew up.

For about 10 years he has been involved in development work for the villages of Nakawaga and Nukubolu, and his concern has grown about the role played by the present predominantly academic education system in two villages of such limited resources. "The people have come

to realise that education has not matched up to their expectations; they are putting so much effort into it and yet reaping very little benefit."

As part of his university project Laisiasa arranged for a consultation to take place at the villages which would: 1. Assess the degrees of support for a change to a village-based education program as an example to other rural villages in Fiji; 2. Assess the need for a village-based education which would be given by village people, especially leaders and by church and government agencies; and 3. On the basis of the needs and support found, design the basic characteristics of a village-based system of education.

Lotu Pasifika Productions have made a most useful social contribution by publishing the small booklet "Towards a Village-based Education Programme", which is a report on the consultation.

Many of us are familiar with the features of the high-scale surveys carried out by visiting academics, and the involved and unproductive reports which frequently eventuate. Here is a document of merit as it records the concerns, the means of communication, and the thoughts about useful outcomes of a local person who has taken time to stand back and look with perception at the needs and wants of his people.

Laisiasa arrives at conclusions which are generally in line with those made about rural development in many parts of the world, but he is prepared to acknowledge the difficulties that beset efforts to change the lot of small rural communities. "There is no simple solution to the problems of education faced by the people of Nakawaga and Nukubolu. The problems clearly involve a variety of broader social, economic, political and cultural considerations which the church and government are unable to influence in the short term." — W. G. Coppel.

Education in rural Fiji: Once close to the village, then remote and more formal. Now there's a move back to the village base. — Rural pupils photographed by Sheree Lipton.



Books Received

New Guinea Under the Germans. By Stewart Firth. Published 1983 by Melbourne University Press, PO Box 278, Carlton South, Vic. 3053. ISBN 0 522 84220 8. Price \$25.



The symbolic jacket used by Melbourne University Press for Stewart Firth's book *New Guinea under the Germans*. It shows the German eagle and today's PNG bird of paradise.

Atoll Economy: Social Change in Kiribati and Tuvalu: Islands on the Line Team Report No. 1. By W.H. Geddes et al. Published 1982 by Australian National University Press, PO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2600. ISBN 0 909150 75 3. Price \$12.

The Diaries of David Lawrence Gregg: An American Diplomat in Hawaii 1853-1858. Edited by Pauline King. Published 1982 by University of Hawaii Press, 2840 Kolowalu Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 82-80764. Price \$US25.

Karo: The Life and Fate of a Papuan. By Amirah Inglis. Published 1983 by Australian National University Press, Box 4, Canberra, in association with the Institute of PNG Studies. ISBN 0 7081 0313 8. Price \$10.95.

The Journal of William Lockerby, Sandalwood Trader in the Feejee Islands 1808-1809. Edited by Sir Everard Im Thurn and Leonard Wharton. Printed by *The Fiji Times*, Suva.

Tikopia: The Prehistory and Ecology of a Polynesian Outlier. By Patrick Vinton Kirch and D.E. Yen. Published 1982 by Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii 96819. ISBN 0 910240 30 2. Price \$US28.

Breadfruit Bread and Papaya Pie: recipes of Micronesia and the Outer Pacific. Collected by Nancy Rody. Published 1982 by Pacific Writers Corporation, PO Box 1042, Honolulu, Hawaii 96808. Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 81 86590. Price \$US10.

Beyond the Reef: A Story of the Solomon Islands. By John David Bee. Published 1982 by Vantage Press Inc., 516 West 34th Street, New York, NY 10001. ISBN 533 05015 4. Price \$US11.95.



Oral historians are remembering Pearl Harbor

Oral history is enjoying a boom at present. In many ways it is becoming the common man's key to the understanding of great moments in history. The oral historian concedes that he records accounts which may suffer from the respondent's prejudices, lapses of memory, or attempts to elaborate on or embroider the role played by the individual concerned in the particular event. However, the bringing together of a series of oral histories does fill out the canvas of historical events.

I recently read two of the many books spawned by the December 1941 Japanese attack up-

on Pearl Harbor which served to bring home to me the great impact it is possible for oral history to have. My first encounter was with Gordon W. Prange's *At Dawn We Slept* and I ploughed through all of its 873 pages and marvelled at the plethora of information, both significant and trivial, it contained. This book contains so much personal information about the participants that I was left pondering how one man could have met so many people and conducted so many interviews. Perhaps, I thought, imagination and fiction enter this account at times. Certainly it was a book worth the effort of read-

ing through. But I was left wanting to be assured about the authenticity of the characters so intimately recorded.

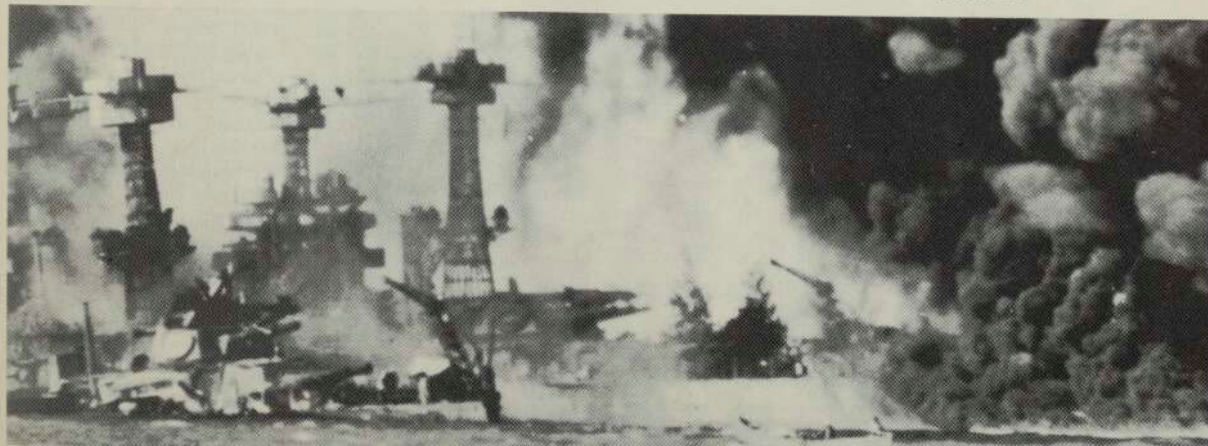
My second foray into this subject provided the answer. *Air Raid: Pearl Harbor!* came to my aid. Here was oral history par excellence. The accounts were compiled almost 40 years after the event. Most of the respondents had retired, many had risen from humble rank at the time of the attack to become senior officers. Many remain the "ordinary men and women" of Pearl Harbor.

Prange tells us of the bombing of the USS *Nevada* and tells of Ensign Joseph K. Taussig, Jr "refusing all efforts to take him to a battle dressing station" and "insisting on continuing his control of the AA battery and the continuation of fire on enemy aircraft." Writing in *Air Raid: Pearl Harbor!* Captain Taussig, now retired, remembers the inci-

dent in different terms. "My shipmates carried me into the sky control structure between the two anti-aircraft directors and laid me on the deck. Eventually a pharmacist's mate arrived with a basket stretcher, administered a shot of morphine and got me into the stretcher. The rest of the morning was spent 'observing' the Battle of Pearl Harbor through the eyes of the enlisted personnel who remained with me."

I suggest to those with an avid interest in the saga of the attack on Pearl Harbor that a reading of the 47 personal accounts in this book will be a richly rewarding experience. — W. G. Coppell.

The 1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor has been described as the most devastating surprise strike in military history. Shown here are some of the carrier-based aircraft preparing for the attack, and part of the stricken U.S. fleet. — U.S. Navy and Robert Hunt Library pictures.





BOOKS

Pigs don't fly — but people are on the move

Your Own Pigs You May Not Eat: A Comparative Study of New Guinea Societies. By Paula G. Rubel and Abraham Rosman. Published by Australian National University Press, Canberra, 1978. ISBN 0 7081 1753 8. \$25.00 **Change And Movement: Readings on Internal Migration in Papua New Guinea.** By R.J. May. Published by Australian National University Press, Canberra, 1977. ISBN 0 7081 0477 0. \$10.95.

Pigs don't fly, not even in Papua New Guinea, but in that country they have an important role in traditional socio-economic systems. In *Your Own Pigs You May Not Eat*, Rubel and Rosman compare some aspects of 13 traditional societies in PNG. They do not say what they mean by "society" but I assume it to be the people of a limited locality who have a language in common.

Rubel and Rosman spent a few months of 1974 doing field work to gather information from villagers and, they state, they observ-

ed exchange ceremonies in several areas. It is my guess, however, that 95 per cent of the material on which they base their findings comes from "desk study". Some of this material, such as Margaret Mead on the Arapesh, Gregory Bateson on the Iatmul, Ian Hogbin on the Wogeo, and Marie Reay on the Kuma, has earned its authors wide acclaim. Mead's quote of a Arapesh maxim is mentioned in this book and merits a place here.

Other people's mothers
Other people's sisters
Other people's pigs
Other people's yams which they have piled up
You may eat.
Your own mother
Your own sister
Your own pigs
Your own yams which you have piled up
You may not eat.

The authors seek to show that there are a number of socio-economic systems within each society. These systems are overshadowed and, to some extent, regulated by a main system of exchange which involves the giv-

ing and receiving of pigs, women and other things. The authors conclude that everyone does not eat his or her own pigs because, by giving one's pigs to other people, links with them are created "and structures of social organisation evolve".

There are several good points made — for example, that the exchange systems may have influenced changes in techniques of subsistence agriculture as much as those changes have influenced these systems. But there is a lot of dross, too, and, worst of all, the language used by the authors is of the hyper-esoteric, extremely specialised kind that graces (or disgraces) many theses written by BA Honors candidates. Sentences such as: "In a single society, if the structure of each cultural domain can be mapped isomorphically one upon the other, then it can be said that a single structure underlies these different cultural domains." The authors' use of a quasi-mathematical model into which various variables are "fed", ensure the smallest possible readership for this book. Mathematical models, by the way, are falling into disrepute even amongst econometrists — and rightly so, because the human variable(s) defy quantification.

Reading the classics such as R.M. Glasse and M.J. Meggitt, eds., *Pigs, Pearls and Women: Marriage in the New Guinea Highlands* (1969); A.J. Strathern, *The Rope of Moka: Big-men and Ceremonial Exchange in Mount Hagen* (1971); and Ian Hogbin, *The Leaders and the Led: Social Control in Wogeo, New Guinea* (1978), will enable you to make up your own mind about some of PNG's traditional exchange systems. And you won't be foxed by esoteric language, either.

Change and Movement, another book which has been around for some time, contains 15 papers about internal migration in PNG. Some of these are now more than 10 years old and have been overtaken by the continuing drift to the cities and towns which presents the country's politicians with a major problem. Dr Marion Ward, one of the authors, sees urbanisation as essential to innovation, "places where there is a ferment of ideas", but, as Dr John Conroy points out, huge slums are likely to result. Such slums do, of course, breed misery, not national pride or individual happiness. It is my guess that the next census in PNG will show more than 15 per cent urbanisation, with a concomitant pauperisation of most of those who live in cities and towns.

It is sometimes argued that migration studies are of little use unless they concern the situation during the past two or three years. This argument falls into the "History is bunk" category and, I believe, is foolish. After reading Joseph F. Koroma's paper on the Buni people in Goroka (the only paper by a Papua New Guinean), you will surely recognise that PNG's current problems of urbanisation need to be solved — if they can be solved — in their historical context.

Politicians and their bureaucrats, in particular their planners, would do well to accord complete intellectual freedom to academic and other researchers into migration, if they wish to have before them the best possible information. — Harry H. Jackman.





YESTERDAY

Nellie and the witch doctor: A tale of brain and brawn

This third extract from the memoirs of the late Archdeacon Charles William Whonsbon-Aston — "Whizzbang" to many of his friends — continues the story of his missionary work in Papua in the 1930s.

Though I can never remember feeling lonely, there were times when I wondered whether New Guinea was just my particular field. When I received a letter from England from my former bishop suggesting that I return to Polynesia, Bishop Newton of New Guinea asked me to reconsider the matter. He said he felt I had won the confidence of the local people. Moreover, more cutters had been dropping anchor in the mission anchorage at Mukawa than ever before. The bishop knew that I usually had a whisky before dinner, and was often joined by some of the hard cases from the ships. They never hesitated to open their minds on mission activities, and were often very critical of them. They were able to get answers to many of their criticisms at my place, and these evening chats had done a great deal to help our image. (As an aside, it could hardly be said that out of 25 pounds a year for clothing, books, etc, I had the place awash with spirits!). I accepted the bishop's request and stayed on. It was not a difficult decision.

My days were becoming varied and full. Up before 6 a.m., the early Mass, then, back to the house to prepare the bread for baking — three days a week, until the houseboys got the knack, and made excellent bread — breakfast, and then into the dispensary, working there until near noon, then to the school, where the headmaster was the finely built Christopher Osembo.

Big Christopher, if the weather was propitious, would be seen going off after Evensong, with his dogs and spear, to hunt wild pigs, an activity in which he was fairly successful.

After Evensong many of the young men would play football or cricket, moving in on my verandah until I had finished my evening meal and the boys had washed up. They would excitedly look through *London Illustrated News*, *Sphere*, *Graphic*, and such papers, while some would play records on a gramophone. Sundays followed a different pattern, after a very quiet Saturday, when most people would be in their gardens gathering food in for Sunday.

Within a short time the whole station seemed to be moving along happily. The schoolchildren were a bright bunch generally. One could never have fore-

because they got bad sickness when they were all at labor.

"Remember their bodies are lying at Owen Stanley Range, but their souls are in Paradise. Owen Stanley is very rough place, cold and many mountains. Remember we were first laborers. We helped the Australian armies and carried the stretchers with the wounded men on them. — Douglas Viogo."

...

On a trip to the Northern District, we called at the island of Naniu, where reigned Nellie Hullett, "the Queen of Naniu", completely and undoubtedly mistress of the situation. An Australian missionary, she was built on fairly generous lines and, like most healthily stout folk, had a great sense of humor.

On one occasion she was faced with the activities of a witch

tists, at their meetings, became hysterical, doing a type of "holy roller", with great fear and much body-shaking. Nellie Hullett became fed up, rushed into the midst of the business, waving her heftiness in a sort of Spanish fandango, showing how silly the whole business was. Her bulk and gesticulations had them all in shrieks of laughter, the tension was broken, along with the authority of the witch doctor, and she was able to give them some sound and straight advice.

Not long before my visit Nellie Hullett had gone on a patrol overland to visit Fr. Romney Gill. Two impressions remain from that trek. First, she was placed in the stern of the ship's dinghy to go ashore through the surf at Oro Bay, but her weight turned the boat clean over her — she arrived ashore soaking wet, but laughing. Then, crossing one of those long lawyer-cane suspension bridges that the local people erect across rivers, she crashed through the footway, just caught by her armpits by the long canes through which the footway is threaded. The trouble was that every time anyone got near enough to ease her up and out, she would see the humor of the situation and the whole bridge would shake with her laughter. Eventually she was rescued, but the episode was the talk of the district.

...

One day I was dealing with the few cases at the dispensary when shouts from the village passed along the coast to us revealed an auxiliary cutter bearing down on us. The dinghy was lowered and a European man came ashore. I had sent the boys to put the kettle on. "My name is . . . You may have heard of me. I looked after Spiller's place (a planter) when he was away." I welcomed him suggesting a cup of tea, which he countered by "To be honest, I've been very seasick. I started out with a bottle of whisky when I



seen that many of the lads would, not many years hence, leave their bones on the Kokoda Trail, part of the great party of the "Fuzzy Wuzzies". Here is an extract from a letter I received after the war from one of those who served:

"These poor boys, I will let you know their names, Vernon Dumuripani, Clarence Arada and Wenceslas Damadama, were killed at Owen Stanley Range,

Outside the Samarai rectory 46 years ago. The late Archdeacon Whonsbon-Aston is on the left. The incoming bishop referred to in the Whonsbon-Aston memoirs is in the centre. He is Bishop P.N.W. Strong, later Archbishop Sir Philip Strong, now in retirement in Australia.

doctor leading a taro cult, putting forward the idea that if you did not placate the taro spirit your gardens would fail. These cul-

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YESTERDAY

left. I find it good for seasick-
ness. The boat heeled over and I
lost it overboard. I wonder, have
you a drop by you?"

He came up to my verandah
and I brought out all I had, about
half a bottle, with a glass stop-
per, and he poured a portion with
a shaky hand. Tea came in and I
proceeded to pour for him, but he
asked could he have a further
whisky. I now gathered some-
thing from his appearance. I re-
plied: "Yes, you can have
another and that will be the last
for now."

I had just moved away towards
the dispensary when I heard the
glass stopper clink. I called to
one of the boys to bring the bottle
to me, but I had overlooked the
brandy bottle still on the
sideboard from Christmas. In no
time I heard the pop of the cork
from that.

The man had gone from
Samarai on the cutter up to the
Mombiri Plantation, now dere-
lict, above me, to see if it could
be brought back into production.

Urged by his thirst he had

called into Spiller's at Menapi, to
find him missing, away at his
other store at Cape Nelson. He
had called the houseboy and asked
if there were any spirits in the
storeroom, and the boy had re-
plied in the negative. He took a
walk along the beach and, as he
returned, the missionary, Frere
Lane, had come out to meet him.
He had told Fr. Lane the story of
the lost bottle.

Later, he had helped the boy
up to take the screening from
over the planter's storeroom door
and ransacked the place. I men-
tioned to him that I would be
leaving in a few days to go north
and would certainly be seeing
Spiller. He pleaded that I should
put in a word for him, for he
must have emptied about 24
small bottles. Spiller had some
cogent remarks to make when I
did see him.

I let him sleep on in the gov-
ernment rest house. Near four
o'clock I sent to ask him up for a
cup of tea. I did not then realise
that the server in the morning,
for some unknown reason, had

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brought the communion wine up to the house. It stood on the table on the verandah. I went to the kitchen to get more hot water, when I heard the creak of the deckchair, a cork being drawn — and our friend drinking from the bottle.

Soon afterwards I had the bottle replaced by a similar one in which coconut oil, expressed by the boys for the sanctuary lamp, was stored. I gave him a clear opportunity, returning at the appropriate time to see him spitting over the verandah rail.

We performed the evening ritual after 6 p.m. and he had a meal with me and left for the rest house. Just after midnight I was awakened by the opening of the verandah gate, followed by a stealthy approach to the sideboard, which was just through the wall from the head of my bed. I heard the cupboard doors open, the snap of a flashlight turned on, a frustrated sigh — and retreating footsteps.

That evening the bottle was empty — his personal battle had begun.

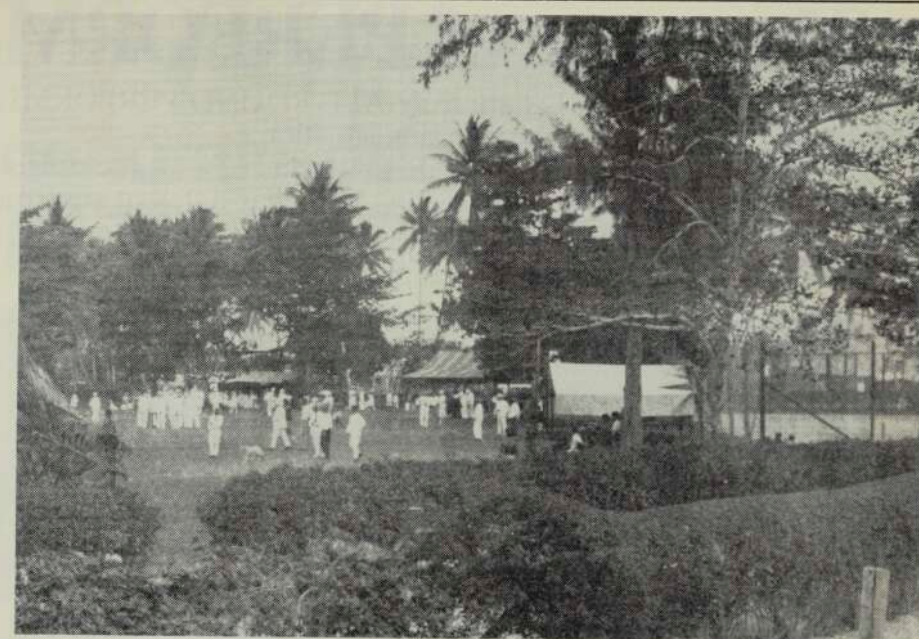
I left a few days later, leaving him a sad spectacle walking aimlessly about the beach, waiting until he could get some local lads to take him upcoast to Mombiri.

• • •

I found, during my stay in New Guinea, that the mission, which, for its sincerity and its approach to the Christian way of life, I considered one of the best in the world, somehow leaned far backwards to be quite sure it would not be accused of the follies of early missionary contacts in the Pacific.

The people in north-eastern Papua enjoyed their dances and their ceremonies, sublimating the few aspects of their lives that were incompatible with their new Christian orientation. There were, of course, times when an odd missionary might make a sudden protest against some over-indulgence that affected their attention to duties — but invariably this would be caused by the state of the missionary's liver.

My small venture into copra-making at Mukawa illustrates the attitude of the Dogura mission authorities to trade. Being a poor



Cricket match on Samarai, about 1935. The Anglican Church missions in Papua were cricket strongholds for many years, and Archdeacon Whonsbon-Aston's memoirs refer to the weekly cricket matches.

food area and subject to severe droughts, Dogura had its extra mouths fed by donations of food from the gardens of church people upcoast. But by the time the yacht *Maclaren King* reached us at Mukawa, the boat would be filled and the captain's refrain would be: "Sorry there is no room for your coconuts." As nuts brought in were beginning to sprout, with no chance of getting them away, I decided to turn them into copra. I bought sacks from the nearest trader, Spiller. We shipped five or six sacks of copra on the *Maclaren King* to Burns Philp in Samarai. With an inward glow of satisfaction at the blossoming of this initiative, I had written to my bishop to tell him all about it. His reply seemed almost a rebuke: the policy of the diocese was not to compete in plantation work, or employ labor to that end. I was instructed to have the copra sent to the nearest trader, to be sold at his local price and for his profit.

There seemed to be no particular goal and almost an unspoken desire to keep the New Guinea

man "unspotted from the world," a form of paternalism shared by both government and missions. No one could have imagined that war was so imminent, or anticipated the sudden emergence of new forces, latent among the people, which needed specialised training.

Probably the whole situation had been affected by the fact that the heads, both of government (Sir Hubert Murray, there since 1904), and the missions (Bishop Newton, for example, in New Guinea from 1899, save for the break to next-door Carpentaria) had never moved from the paternal role they had been compelled to adopt in the early days.

I feel that Bishop Newton realised something of all this when he decided to resign without training a successor with right to succeed, telling me that he felt the incoming bishop should "learn the hard way," coming to his own decisions. Henry Newton decided to retire in 1936. During his latter years the world depression had given him the constant anxiety of making ends meet. Now recurrent illnesses, the natural concomitant of long tropical service, very bravely shrugged aside, added to his trials. He felt, too, that he and the diocese were getting "into a rut." He felt a younger man from the outer world, with fresh

ideas, and no inhibitions or prejudices, was necessary to lift the diocese from this phase.

The conference of 1935, duly advised of Newton's impending resignation, gave the priests the opportunity of meeting separately. Two names were given and the first name was rejected immediately for the very good reason that he did not answer letters in the position he already occupied. Such a person would be of little use in a scattered missionary diocese, where isolation often produced problems, complexes or disturbances, unless the bishop kept in close and constant touch. The other name was accepted.

January, 1937 in the midst of the wet, steamy hot season, was not the ideal time for "enthronising" bishops in New Guinea. (The form of the printed Office used the term "enthronisation," which is evidently the correct usage.)

The *Maclaren King* had arrived at my place in heavy seas and we reached Dogura next day. The weather began to improve and the ship went downcoast to collect the new bishop. We sat around awaiting "the dawn of a new era," wondering what its harbinger would be like.

• Next month: Bishop Strong and the Seventh Commandment; ill health; farewell to Papua.

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TRADE WINDS

TOURISM IN VANUATU

A low economic priority — but a high public relations profile

Dr NORMAN DOUGLAS of the University of New South Wales, Sydney, was recently in Vanuatu where he had a close look at the country's currently booming tourist industry. He found that while in overall terms of economic planning in Vanuatu, tourism has a relatively low priority, its capacity to generate quick revenue has led the authorities to engage in vigorous efforts to promote it in the service of their longer-term aims.

A trilingual sign greets visitors at Vanuatu's Bauerfield airport providing both a welcome and a request. The sign is displayed in English and French — the languages of the old condominium. It is also displayed in Japanese, an acknowledgement of a valuable tourist market that Vanuatu like many Pacific Islands hopes to attract. It reads: "Melanesian culture and tradition is different from yours. We hope you will leave understanding more of it and respecting it while you are here."

That Melanesian culture, rather than the tatters of colonial culture, receives pride of place immediately distinguishes the mood of Vanuatu from its neighbor, New Caledonia. The name of the new nation itself is indicative of pride in and concern for Melanesian values. The fact that it threw cartographers and travel agents into confusion for a while is of no consequence. Certainly it would have been easier to retain the "old" name and perpetuate the fallacies of explorers and colonial governments. After all, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands have done just that. And one suspects that, whatever the political fate of the French territory to the southwest, its name will remain forever New Caledonia.

Visible remnants of decades of the South Pacific's strangest colonial government of course lin-

ger. Offices of the French residency may now be occupied by Vanuatu government ministers, but one can still read the name of the condominium behind the repainted sign over Vanuatu Motors — a Burns Philp subsidiary — while the drop box for local mail at Port-Vila's post office is still designated New Hebrides. Queen Elizabeth II and Giscard d'Estaing no longer smile simultaneously from the walls of Barclay's Bank, but two blocks behind the main street the avenues General de Gaulle and Winston Churchill merge in comfortable colonial liaison.

On a previous visit in July 1980 I stood in Vila's main street in the midst of a formidably enthusiastic crowd of several hundred Vanuaaku Pati suppor-

ters demonstrating their desire for the independence which was only a few uncertain days away. Tourists were conspicuously thin on the ground, having been frightened off by the bad press the islands were receiving internationally, though at night their places in Vila's bars and restaurants were taken by British commandos and French paratroopers, ostensibly there to ensure a smooth transfer of power. Tourist contact with outer islands like Santo and Tanna was out, though Vila itself provided diversion enough as British troops strolled around wearing T-shirts bearing the legend "Coconut Commandos" and complaining occasionally about the lack of appropriate recreational facilities. "The trouble with this f-----g place," one of them remarked to me in the bar of le Lagon, "is that there's no f-----g women. We may as well get up there (Santo) and punch a few heads; there's nothing else to f-----g do." Thankfully the military presence is no longer relevant, if it ever was. As for the tourists, they have returned in greater numbers since the independent nation of Vanuatu became a new and competitively

priced South Seas destination, and tourism itself became a significant part of the country's economic development.

Just how significant was something I discussed recently with Warwick Purser, Vanuatu's director of tourism. Purser, whose experience in the field includes Australia and Indonesia, is cautious about the place of tourism in developing countries: "Unlike some Southeast Asian countries which have gone into tourism because they have nothing else going economically, Vanuatu has resources, agriculture and fisheries, which must receive priority to protect the country from an over-reliance on tourism." When Purser accepted the job in 1981, the dust of secessionism had settled, but tourists had not returned in significant numbers. Indeed, he admitted to being slightly sceptical about the prospects. "There was no tourism tax, no indigenous involvement in the tourism infrastructure, a very limited amount of local produce and handicrafts. Those were the im-

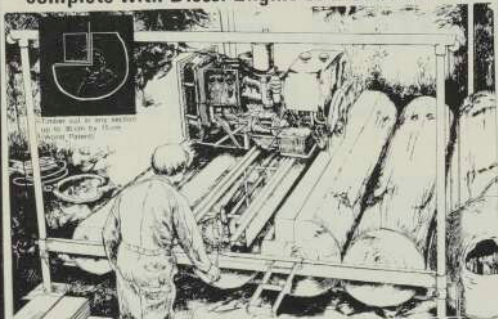
Hideaway (Mele) Island Resort, Vanuatu, part of the expanding tourist scene.



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TRADE WINDS

mediate challenges." My impressions were that those challenges were well on the way to being met, though there had been some predictable grumbling about the 10 per cent government tourist tax (compare 3 per cent in Fiji).

Purser expects that the expatriate role in Vanuatu tourism "should and must always continue" but makes it clear that development must respect the needs of the local population. American writer Paul Theroux once claimed that tourism invariably turned a country's population into waiters and chambermaids. It is that possibility that Purser is determined to avoid. "The local entrepreneur must be given incentives. A tourism in which Ni-Vanuatu are employed only as waitresses or taxi-drivers would be intolerable."

At the same time he is understandably wary, given Vanuatu's post-colonial land tenure problems, of some of the deals which seek to involve Ni-Vanuatu in tourism of the resort development type: "We don't want another Erakor!" The remark surprised me, since I was staying at the Erakor Island resort and enjoying its superb location, its associations with missionary history, and its wonderfully low-key atmosphere. "My objection," Purser continued, "is to the way the place was established — as a joint venture. It's now the policy of this government to discourage similar ventures based on a sharing of the net profits. It leads to all sorts of suspicion and hence trouble. We don't expect custom landowners to have experience in analysing hotel expenses and profits, so the form we hope to adopt is one of a percentage of gross revenue clear off the top, rather than encouraging them to give land in return for being 50 per cent shareholders. There are too many grey areas. Custom landowners don't always understand why, for instance, in the interests of promotion, it is necessary to give travel agents free accommodation."

I had to admit a sympathy with their attitude. I've never really understood why either, especially since most travel agents remain lamentably ignorant about the products they are attempting



Ni-Vanuatu string band at the Sydney Opera House: Quiet jollity in discreet surroundings.

to sell. To get to Port-Vila from Sydney the first time I had to fight off determined attempts by an agent to sell me first Noumea's Club Med and then Queensland's Dunk Island. On Erakor itself, the resort's co-manager Jill Palise was quick to refute any suggestion that the arrangement was less than satisfactory. "The villagers take a great pride in the resort," she assured me, "both as shareholders in the enterprise and as employees."

Purser envisages a natural limit to tourism development: "Our workforce . . . The population of Vanuatu is relatively small (an estimated 120,000 in 1981) and there are other work priorities." There is no precise figure on employment in tourism but estimates place it at about 1000, about a seventieth of the workforce. The chances of Vanuatu going the way of Hawaii in tourism seem comfortably remote. "We're not really in the numbers business here," said Purser. "What's important to me is that handicrafts sold in Vila should not come from Taiwan or Manila and hotels shouldn't have to serve canned fruit salad and fish fingers." The illustration was apt. The previous

evening at La Cascade, supposedly a leading Vila restaurant, my wife had ordered a crab cocktail and received instead chopped up seafood sticks. The French owner was not merely unapologetic but almost offensively indifferent to our complaint. The French ambience of Vila, Purser insisted, must be maintained.

It is Vila's multi-cultural ambience rather than anything specifically French-derived which makes Vanuatu's capital so appealing to tourists, guarantees its place on cruise boat itineraries, and assures that its harbor — well observed from the lounge bar of the Hotel Rossi — always contains a number of cruising yachts. The ambience incorporates the cluttered Chinese stores along Pasteur and Carnot streets, the often-photographed but always fascinating open market on the waterfront, and the confusion of craft at the quayside.

Back of town, at a suburban village called Seaside, atmosphere of a less appealing kind prevails. One of the most squalid of shanty towns in the South Seas, it consists of micro-communities from a number of Vanuatu's islands living in conditions which are quite inadequately described by the word "slum". Perhaps even more depressing because of its incongruous juxtaposition is a similar though smaller collection of hovels opposite the Japanese-owned luxury hotel, le Lagon. Amongst the graffiti-covered walls of rusting roof-iron, cardboard and packing cases a sign reads: "Born to Lose". The proximity of hovels to hotel is an ironic comment on the department of tourism's latest publicity campaign, the slogan for which is "Vanuatu: Iles des Contrastes".

If the stated aims of the republic's five-year development plan are achieved, of course, there should be no losers, and certainly no Ni-Vanuatu born to that fate. The contrasts will be merely between the physical or ethnographic features of the country rather than in the alarming distinctions in economic levels and living conditions,



Open-air missionary church on Erakor Island: Tourism in association with history.

problems admittedly bequeathed to the new leaders by their colonial predecessors. The current National Development Plan (1982-1986) is the first and as such must be regarded as a document of some significance. For the purpose of this article its chief interest lies in its attempts to integrate tourism with other economic development, and in the objectives of the tourism sector.

These are, to say the very least, laudable in their optimism. Of seven main objectives, five are specifically concerned with the common good including such features as local participation and ownership, the development of tourism where local communities favor it, and the preservation of the nation's cultural and environmental heritage. The first objective is carefully vague, declaring the revenue generated from tourism will "as much as possible, remain within the country", and the seventh, which aims to attract tourists from the upper socio-economic groups, while superficially sound (tourism is about money after all) has implications which could undermine most of the other objectives. It is arguable that such desirables as the control of tourism revenues, increase in local initiative and participation, and the preservation of the cultural and environmental heritage are likely to be least well

served by an emphasis on one class of tourists.

The capital needs of tourism within the framework of economic development over the planning period make it seem like a low priority, marginally ahead of trade and co-operatives and mineral resources at 4 per cent each (what mineral resources?), but a long way behind agriculture at 49 per cent and some distance from forestry at 12 per cent and manufacturing at 10 per cent. Of the 323 million VT (roughly \$A3.23 million) to be spent on the tourism sector, 10 per cent for infrastructure is expected to come from grant aid and the remainder from private investment. About two-thirds of the capital requirements are earmarked for the last two years of the plan period, the period of expansion.

In the light of these priorities it is worth referring to a ministerial paper on the subject of Vanuatu's economic objectives, issued some months earlier. It expresses reservations about making tourism a major development objective yet admits that "when placed in a larger picture, and particularly as a means of enabling this country to become an agricultural and agro-foodstuffs exporter, tourism takes a very essential role". Vanuatu watchers with long memories may recall that the pre-independence

pronouncements by the Vanuaaku Pati on tourism were considerably more ambivalent. Perhaps, as many commentators on tourism development have observed, the phenomenon begins to generate its own inexorable momentum after a while, regardless of the efforts of governments to use, contain or control it.

For all that, there is a clear indication that the government



Warwick Purser



TRADE WINDS



The clutter of Chinese stores in Pasteur Street and Carnot Street, Port-Vila. Fruit and vegetable sellers line the footpath.

seeks to exercise considerable control. Air Vanuatu, while managed by Ansett, is 60 per cent government-owned, and can share with UTA the credit for reviving tourist interest in the islands after the low spot of 1980-81. The increasingly lucrative local tour market, hitherto a near monopoly of Burns Philp via its subsidiaries Island Holidays and Hibiscus Tours, has been broached in no small way by the government-run Tour Vanuatu. Burns Philp has been given until April 1983 to phase out this aspect of its activities. A program of training for hotel staff under the United Nations Development Program has been initiated, and there are plans for a new cultural centre and botanical gardens. Other controls which illustrate increasing government involvement relate to hire car companies, which are required to attain majority local equity by 1985, and the supply of local produce to cruise ships, which must be in Ni-Vanuatu hands by January 1, 1984. "Where a sector is deemed to be of national interest," reads the ministerial paper mentioned above, "the government may wish to get involved. . ."

Low development priority or not, the concern with increased tourism is a highly visible feature of the nation's activities. Its most recent illustration was the appearance in Sydney in early February of a travel trade delegation, which coincided with a political shake-up in Vila. Led by Minister of Finance, Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Kalpokor Kalsakau, it included Director of Tourism, Warwick Purser, representatives from Santo, Tanna and Pentecost, Air Vanuatu reps, hoteliers large (representing the Intercontinental and le Lagon) and hoteliers small such as Colleen and Harry Patterson of Vila's Solaise. Renowned artists Nicolai Michoutouchkine and Aloï Pilioko were in attendance with an extensive range of their works, and a Ni-Vanuatu string band jollied things along in a discreet atmosphere of Sydney Opera House's exhibition hall. All that was missing was the presence of Isobel Gidley posing as Jimmy Stevens' 27th wife. . .

Of the new tourism projects disclosed, the most ambitious was a plan for a resort, to open in 1984, on Iririki Island, the location of the old British residency. Here jet-setters, with a feeling for history will be able to jog, play tennis, badminton or volleyball and watch in-house video, all the while understanding and respecting Melanesian tradition.

On a more fundamental level, one Pentecost entrepreneur is offering "A day in the life of a Ni-Vanuatu" where for a mere 2150 VT a tourist may work in a village garden, make copra, cook his own lunch and play village football, thereby experiencing Melanesian culture less vicariously.

The tourist promotion in Australia was an arresting and obviously expensive display, though Purser was coy about the cost. "We're concerned about conveying accurate information on Vanuatu," he told me. "Cost is relatively unimportant. We want people to know that we are at least as competitively priced and appealing a destination as New Caledonia or Fiji, and more varied." That variety was the subject of a newly made promo-

tional film on Vanuatu, no better or worse than most of its kind, though the insistent pseudo-Caribbean background music hardly enhanced its authenticity. Given the deluge of vapid and misleading information on Vanuatu that continues to appear in Australian newspapers and magazines the purpose of the exhibition was certainly valid, though its aims were not well served by the distribution of an agents' "fact file" which contains too many errors of historical fact, typography and current information to be of much use to its intended readers.

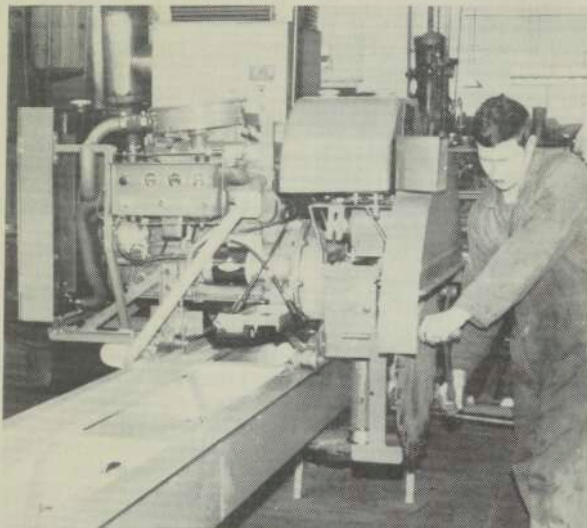
The seeming contradiction in Vanuatu tourism between modest development and vigorous public relations becomes understandable if one considers the long-term economic objective — "above all to be an agricultural-land agro-industrial country". The promotion of tourism therefore becomes a quick means of raising tax revenues and foreign exchange to serve a noble end — national self-sufficiency, and the "development of Melanesian man as he sees fit".

Examples from the Pacific and elsewhere have shown that the policy of tourism *policy* all too often is out of step with tourism *practice*, and the quest for economic advantage is accompanied by the erosion of cultural identity. Melanesian man in his Ni-Vanuatu manifestation will do well to avoid that contingency.

Workboats, coasters, trawlers and inter-island ships make a confusion of craft on the waterfront.



Product review



Assembly in Melbourne of one of the Forestmil units. More than 1200 have been sold in 28 countries.

Sawmill having Fiji display

A portable sawmill which can be used on the site of trees being felled is being demonstrated in April in Fiji. It is the Australian-manufactured Forestmil which is produced in Melbourne, and has already been exported to a number of countries including Fiji.

The original exports to Fiji were made following a government order, and this has led to additional interest which has resulted in the April demonstrations.

The first Forestmil was built 18 years ago by MacQuarrie Industries, the company which is still producing and marketing the units. Since the first production more than 1200 units have been made. Forestmils are now being used in 28 countries.

The unit is powered by a small diesel, but electric motor power can be used in areas where electricity is available. Horizontal and vertical saw blades powered by the engine can produce hardwood or softwood sawn timber

up to 30 cm by 15 cm in section and up to 5.5 m in length. The log to be sawn is held in a stationary clamp and the saw blades travel along a track.

The output is about 16 cubic metres of sawn timber in eight hours, and the saw blades use replaceable teeth. The machine in service is supported on four adjustable corner posts which do not require special foundations. No special equipment is needed to dismantle it and move it from one site to another.

Markets expand for buildings

George Hudson Homes, an Australian firm based in Sydney, is extending its export to the Pacific of pre-designed buildings which are erected on site. They are using a surface material known as Therma-Panel which acts as an insulator in extremes of climate and is resistant to water. The material consists of a sandwich sheet of Polystyrene in the centre and cement fibre board on each side.

The buildings, which are designed and constructed to standard patterns or to the specifications of buyers, are exported as compact consignments and can

be erected on site with comparatively unskilled labor.

Some of the recent applications of the Hudson buildings have been for airport terminals in Papua New Guinea, a holiday resort in Vanuatu, an Australian diplomatic residence in Tonga and a number of specialised rural buildings in several countries.

Each panel weighs about 45 kg, and can be lifted and put into position by two people during construction. Once the walls are assembled they are effectively finished because there are no architraves, skirtings or mouldings to put into position. The timber trussed roof is cut and shaped in the factory before export and is bolted into position.

One of the interesting features of the design is the inclusion of pre-fitted pipes for the plumbing. Copper tube is used within the panels. Electrical wiring is not built in, but space is provided to run the necessary wires.

New generation of windmills

Papua New Guinea, Fiji and a number of other Island countries in the Pacific are continuing their research into the use of energy sources which can be used as alternatives to petroleum fuels. The biggest single drain on international funds among the bigger Islands countries is to pay for petroleum fuels.

PNG already has a number of pilot plants operating to use coconut wood fuels for stationary equipment and Fiji is well advanced in research on organic additives for petroleum fuels. Both countries use hydro power for electricity, although still relying heavily on imported fuels.

An Australian-based company, Antelope Engineering of Sydney, is now attempting to interest Islands countries in the use of wind power to generate electricity. The firm is importing equipment designed and built in Denmark and already sold in USA and Europe.

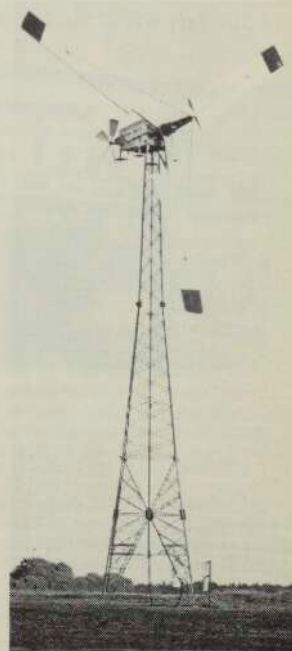
Wind powered electrical generators have a long history in some parts of the world, and a

number of Australians who developed plantations in Papua New Guinea experimented with them nearly 50 years ago.

The new units from Denmark, known as Wind-Matic, are a modern development of an old idea. Attention has been given to overcoming some of the drawbacks of earlier types. This has meant designing a unit which will have reasonable efficiency over a wide range of different wind speeds, and also designing a unit which will not suffer mechanical or electrical damage at excessively high wind speeds.

The Wind-Matic units are designed to operate in wind speeds as light as six metres a second and are available in a number of models. Antelope Engineering describes them as "a cost-efficient supplement to any power supply."

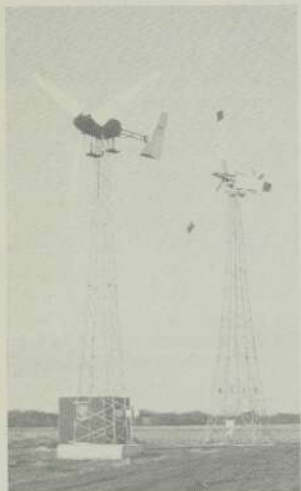
In Denmark, groups of the windmills have been used in conjunction with standard electric supply grids. The mills supplement the normal supply and the amount of load they carry is governed by the strength of the prevailing winds and the demands of the grid. Electronic control links exist between the



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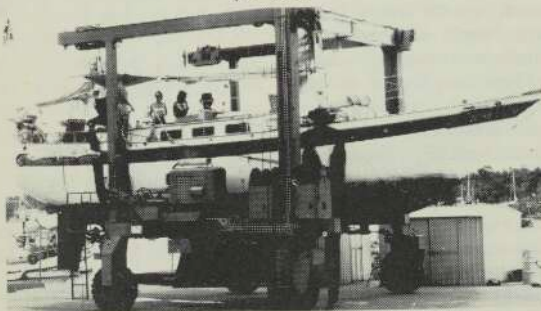
With the price of fuel oil about to increase, these mills are a cost-efficient supplement to any power supply.

For further details contact:

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TRADE WINDS

wind generators and the reticulation grid.

The Pacific agents for the windmills plan to attempt to interest governments in establishing similar links in Pacific Islands generating grids, and also to sell single units for isolated applications.

Timber firm's modular town

Marlin Modular Constructions, an Australian modular building company based in Brisbane, has completed a \$2.4 million project in Solomon Islands to supply and construct 263 modular-system buildings. These are pre-designed buildings exported in kit form for erection on site.

The contract involved the construction of what amounted to a complete town on North New Georgia Island. Rolo Builders Limited of Honiara were involved in the on-site construction. The work was carried out for Levers Pacific Timbers Limited to establish a base for expanded logging and timber operations. Included in the project were houses for management, supervisors and staff, offices, workshops, a power station, a hospital and clinic, a medical centre, a school, stores, butchery, rest house and staff club facilities.

More than 2000 tonnes of housing materials were involved in the base order. The materials were packed in 130 containers

and were shipped in kit form to Honiara. Coastal shipping was then used to take the material on to the site. In addition, a large quantity of building material was locally purchased in Honiara.

The only access to the site was by sea, and canoes and special shipping were used to take the workforce to the site. The main problem which was experienced during the construction work was the heavy rainfall from time to time. On occasions it exceeded 1000 mm a month.

The work was carried out by trained supervisors and teams of local workers. Marlin provided the supervisors who also trained the local workforce, but later many of the local workers provided sub-contract teams to take the work to completion.

Radio links between the site and Honiara provided the main communications network to keep the operation on schedule.

Marlin Modular Constructions have also carried out supply contracts to a number of other Islands countries. These included the supply of defence force houses to Tonga. Other major projects have been in Vanuatu, through Pacific Modular Limited of Port Vila, and to Papua New Guinea, through Logan Modular Homes Pty. Ltd.

The Solomon Islands town built by modular methods to provide a base for Levers Pacific Timbers Limited. A total of 263 buildings were pre-designed and erected on the site. They include houses, offices, shops, a school and a hospital.





YACHTS

JANE DeRIDDER reports from Northland, New Zealand

● **VAMONOS.** Wrecked three days out of Rarotonga was the 11 m yacht *Vamonos*, a little less than a year after leaving Long Beach, California, on what was to have been a two-year cruise (PIM Feb. p.25). The wooden sloop sank during the night of November 1 half an hour after striking a reef. Robert Aros, his wife Margaret, and their son Christian, 17, spent 24 days at sea in two 2 m dinghies — one rubber and one fibreglass — lashed end to end. Repeatedly capsized in their makeshift lifeboat, the Aros family lost most of the food and gear they'd saved from *Vamonos*. Propelled by a windsurfer sail, they made their way to a deserted sandy islet in the Lau Group of Fiji, approximately 4800 km away. There they were found by a boatload of Fijians. The family had been subsisting for several days of a gruel made of seabird eggs and hermit crabs. The Aros three were taken to Cikobia-i-Lau whence they were flown 240 km by helicopter to Suva. They were treated at the Colonial War Memorial Hospital for sunburn, dehydration and malnutrition.

● **TASHTEGO.** *Tashtego* and the ill-fated *Vamonos* left Rarotonga at about the same time en route for New Zealand, planning to meet in the Kermadec Islands. But *Vamonos* never arrived. The two vessels were part of a group of about 10 yachts cruising from Mexico through the Pacific Islands together, remaining in touch via ham radio contacts. Others in the group now in New Zealand are *Cuisine*, *Joggins*, *Karawa* and *Osprey*. *Tashtego*, a Portland-registered Westsail 32, was the sixth yacht in 15 months to call in at Raoul Island in

Robert Aros and son Christian from the wrecked sloop *Vamonos* after their rescue in Fiji. — Anne Livingston picture.



the Kermadecs. Tom and Mary James say that their five-day stay on Raoul Island starting November 20 was during a period of very settled weather. "The oranges were delicious, and the fishing not to be believed!" The smallest of three grouper they caught weighed in at 30 kg.

● **CUISINE.** "Of all the various crew combinations, families work better than anything," says Canadian cruising yachtsman Bob Kitchen. Bob and Helen Kitchen are sailing the South Pacific on their Huntingford-designed Solar 42 cutter *Cuisine* with Barbara, 13, and Bradley, 10. "We saw a lot of 'boat-jumping' going on in Mexico and Papeete. With families it just doesn't happen," he added. For 13 years Bob had his own Vancouver-based 14 K gold jewellery business which meant that besides stone-buying trips to the Orient, he was on the road 90 to 110,000 km a year covering his

British Columbia-Alberta territory, and away from home up to 40 weeks a year. Now he and his family are just "out cruising". The children do their school lessons by correspondence. Helen, who holds the Canadian maritime mobile amateur radio call-sign VEOSBB, got her ham licence just before they left Vancouver.

● **JOGGINS.** "The only mishap we've had was when a booby stole the masthead light." Virginia and John Houk had turned on *Joggins'* light to scare the persistent bird away. The double-ended semi-fin keel cruising vessel *Joggins* is a Garden-designed Fast Passage 39 built in 1979 in Sidney, BC. Virginia (amateur radio call-sign N7CZI) and John (call-sign W7LBP) quit their jobs as nursing instructor at the University of Washington in Seattle (Virginia) and Weyerhaeuser timber company supervisor (John), to go cruising. They left Everett, Washington, in September '81. After a six-

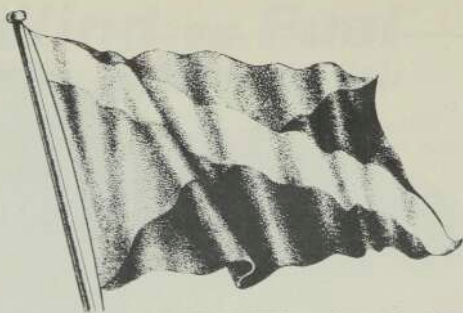
A touch of nautical history in the Bay of Islands, New Zealand: The 16.5 m brigantine *Breeze* has become a familiar sight, and rides at anchor in the Bay of Islands after one of its regular cruises from Auckland. *Breeze* is a modern replica of a 19th century New Zealand coaster, and carries cruise passengers out of Auckland and the Bay of Islands.

month stopover in New Zealand, the couple will "continue cruising the South Pacific".

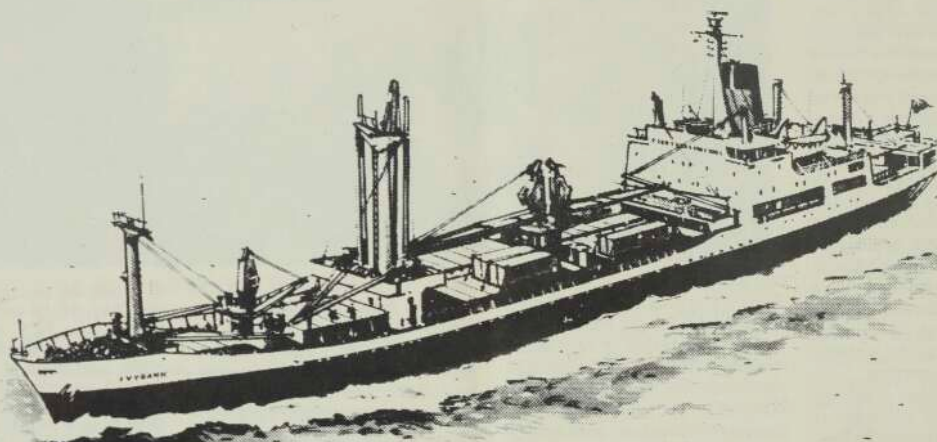
● **WIND TREE.** Harry Hinz (call-sign KE6RJ) prepared for seven years to set off for a lengthy cruise in his Golden Hind 31 *Wind Tree*. The medical electronics salesman left San Francisco in April '82. Accompanying him is Nancy Araujo (KE6QI). Nancy says that when she lived in Fortaleza, on the northeast coast of Brazil she used to watch yachts come and go and was fascinated with the stories of those on board. She says she was thrilled when Harry asked her to come along. Neither has been disappointed with cruising as a way of life.

● **LISSA.** "The first time we hauled her we could see daylight between the planks." But Bob and Lea Thompson of Newport Beach, California completely restored the 13 m Giles-designed sloop *Lissa*, and have been cruising now for the past three years. "We take our time. Once we get the anchor down it takes us a long time to get it up again," says the retired Southern California





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dentist. Bob and Lea spent a year in Hawaii and a year in French Polynesia. *Lissa*, built in England in 1950, has copper-riveted iroko planking over oak and elm. She's like a big Virtue or a small Dyarchy. She's the vessel that Herb and Nancy Payson pumped across the Pacific, taking time out from cruising their own yacht *Sea Foam* to deliver *Lissa* back to North America for her former owner. (Herb Payson is the author of the cruising book *Blown Away*.)

● **PEPITA**. Only 6.7 m long, *Pepita* is a one-off plywood chine sloop in which the Yorkshire lad, Wayne Humphries of Scarborough, left the U.K. six and a half years ago at age 18 to sail single-handed from adventure to adventure. He'd just completed a three year wood turning/wood finishing apprenticeship. He works as he travels, in boatyards, in Panama Canal maintenance, in commercial fishing — in whatever. Back in New Zealand for a second visit — the first was in 1979 — Wayne found and bought a 10 m kauri whale boat in the Taipa River in Northland's Doubtless Bay. She's reputed to be at least 60 years old. He took her in tow behind his engineless *Pepita* for two and a half days only to be caught in a north-westerly gale. The whale boat "leaks like a sieve" and in order to keep her afloat Wayne had to bail out 60 buckets of water an hour, commuting up and down the towrope in a rubber dinghy in Force 7 and 8 winds. Wayne plans to rebuild and restore the kauri-planked vessel up the Waikare Inlet inside Marriot Island. Work begins with burning off the accumulated layers of paint, and tightening the copper rivets. Wayne hopes to equip her with the lug rig she may once have sported, and then to continue his voyaging in the larger vessel.

● **LA FILLE D'OR**. "The golden girl" of Gibraltar registry is a quadruple-skin kauri ketch built by Orams Shipyard in Whangarei and launched July 1982. Her owner, Melbourne-born lawyer James Luxnor, worked fulltime on the luxury vessel throughout her construction. As a fitting finishing touch, Luxnor and first mate Janet Prince of Auckland applied five coats of two-part Everdur epoxy preservative to the interior of the hull — bilges and all — and 12 coats of satin polyurethane varnish to the interior cabin sides. *La Fille d'Or* is an adaptation of Herrischoff's 1931 Bounty design, with modifications suggested by Alan Oram. Line and construction drawings were executed by Janet, who is a draughtsman and graphic artist by trade. The magazines *Wooden Boat* and *Yachting World* contain further construction details. Oram's shipwright Graham Salter will accom-

pany James and Janet in April when they leave for Tahiti, a wonderful opportunity for the craftsman to appreciate his own handiwork.

● **SABRA**. "I would never go sailing again without Sat Nav. At \$5000 I consider it the cheapest insurance available," says *Sabra's* owner/skipper Ted Salvin of his US-made Tracor satellite navigation system, a comment made more interesting by the fact that Ted used to teach a course in celestial navigation. One-time general manager of International Yacht Sales in Santa Ana, California, holder of amateur radio call signs T30BS/3D2TS/T2TCS, Ted carries an interesting array of electronics, including an ICOM 720A transceiver. Because he has with him a certain amount of test gear including a frequency counter, Salvin is able to do electronic repairs for fellow yachtsmen as he cruises on his S&S 38 *Sabra*. *Sabra's* tow propeller generator charges the batteries when underway, while a small portable generator takes care of power requirements at anchor. Ted served as radio relay between the Dutch yacht *Frisia* and Auckland Marine Radio to arrange for dangerously seasick family members to be taken off the vessel between Auckland and Suva.

● **HUMMINGBIRD**. One year and 18,000 km ago, the 15 m ketch *Hummingbird* left Galveston, Texas. Her owner Tim Bonge, offshore investment consultant, met Teri, one-time Virgin Islands underwater tour guide, when with another girl she was running a CT 34 charter yacht in the Caribbean. "It was a great year till we left Polynesia," Tim and Teri agree. "Then it rained for four and half months." (Actually they admit to having had three weeks of sunshine in that period.) One of the highlights of their year's cruising was a circumnavigation of Fiji. One of the interesting systems on their ferro vessel is the use of the 56-cm three-bladed propeller coupled to an alternator by means of a 28-cm pulley on the shaft to generate electricity to operate water-maker and gear when under sail.

● **PUKA PUKA II**. (The name translates to "Floating Sounds.") Only three to five Japanese yachts a year head off blue-water cruising, estimates Hiroto Maruta. This year one of them is *Puka Puka II*, an SK 31 Watanabe design from Wakayama near Osaka. She is owned and cruised by stockbroker Hiroto and his florist wife Midori. Japan to Honolulu was a difficult two-month passage for them. Their wind vane broke, so they had to handsteer most of the way. They then visited California, calling in to ports from San Francisco to San Diego before heading on to Mexico, Polynesia, Samoa,



Cats, dogs, parrots and even a duck have been mentioned in PIM's yachting pages as seagoing mascots, but Peter McLaren of Tevake in Papua New Guinea waters has something new — a tiny sugar glider. He holds it near its knitted sleeping bag in this Rabaul picture from Ian G. Menzies.

Tonga, Fiji and New Zealand. The Marutas will go to Brisbane and Noumea before heading back to Japan where they'll go back to work — but not as a stockbroker, Hiro insists. His hours of work in that job were from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. He will instead set up some sort of import/export business.

● **STARGAZER**. Mike and Jeannie Kuick with a roster of paying crew members have been "cruising from waterfall to waterfall" throughout the South Pacific on their Columbia 50 *Stargazer*. They list their favorite waterfalls as being the Wairora Falls on the Rewa River in Fiji, the Vanuatu Cascades just outside Port Vila, the falls in New Caledonia's Baie de Prony in the northwest cove, and Rainbow Falls in Kerikeri, New Zealand. They plan on being at the Cruising Yacht Club in Sydney's Rushcutters Bay for three weeks from mid-February to mid-March before continuing their adventurous circumnavigation. Anyone interested in signing on for short (or long) hops might get in touch with them there. Mike and Jeannie are really on a bushman's holiday for their normal occupation is chartering their 25 m aluminium schooner *Queen of Sheba* out of St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands — after which the 15 m *Stargazer* seems "a mere toy".

● **MAGIC DRAGON**. Canadian yacht *Magic Dragon*, bound for New Zealand for a sixth visit, from New

Caledonia where we'd spent five months of 1982, stopped at Norfolk Island for three days in December. Due to heavy surge we were unable to land at Kingston or Cascade Bay. However we did manage to get ashore on the boulder beach at Ball Bay for a few hours, long enough to meet Norfolk Island ornithologist and amateur radio operator John Anderson, VK9JA, before he flew to Honolulu for the Pacific Seabird Conference. John is highly regarded for his daily weather reports for yachts voyaging throughout the South Pacific. He maintains that he is not a weather forecaster, preferring to call himself a "weather interpreter." John gathers information from Morse-coded reports from around the Pacific a challenge made easier by his background as "Sparky" (ship's radio operator). The info so gleaned he uses to draw up weather charts, a device which enables him to assess and interpret the assembled information, which he then passes on to cruising yachts in the form of weather situation reports and route analyses. The whole process takes the better part of two hours a day. Yachtsies lie in wait for John's daily reports by tuning in to "Tony's Net," a 20 amateur radio Maritime Mobile Net run by ZLIATE, Tony Babich of Auckland, on 14.315 MHz beginning at 2100 GMT. We were interested to learn that John's seemingly uncanny weather sense is a spin-off from a lifelong observance of weather and climate, for he started keeping a detailed weather diary on Norfolk Island. John and his wife Florence have the Sony dealership on Norfolk Island with two outlets. Florence, who loves to garden, says: "Gardening is an inexact science about which one is always learning." So is meteorology, John Anderson reckons.



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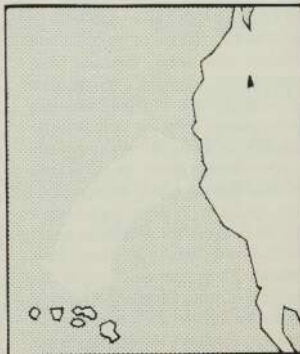
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SHIPPING SCHEDULES

SHIPPING

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

AUSTRALIA - FIJI

Karlender (Aust) Pty. Ltd. operates monthly cargo services from Sydney to Suva and Lautoka.

Details from Karlender (Aust) Pty. Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (232-1011), Dalgely Shipping, 460 Bourke Street, Melbourne (616-6700), Burns Philp (SS) Co. Ltd., Suva and Lautoka.

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

Details from Sofrana-Unilines, 19 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-9851), 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 - TONGA

Warner Pacific Lines operates a regular cargo service from Sydney to Nuku'alofa, Pago Pago, Apia 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

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

Details: Karlender (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 - TUVALU

Karlender 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 Compac, NGAL/PNGL have three container vessels operating on a 28 day turn-around from Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane to Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul, Kavieng, Wewak, Madang, Kieta and Honiara.

Details from Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd., 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (2-0547) and InterOcean Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (2-0522).

New Guinea Express Lines operates a fortnightly container service from Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane to Port Moresby, Lae, Alotau, 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); Rabrad Niugini Pty. Ltd., 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).

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.

SINGAPORE - HONG KONG - FIJI - ISLANDS PORTS

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

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

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 Bail 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, Solomons, New Caledonia, Fiji, Western and American Samoa, Tahiti, Cook Is. Tonga and Vanuatu.

Details: Hetherington Westfarmers Shipping Agency, 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671); Carpenters Shipping, Suva (312-244), Tlx FJ2199.

JAPAN - FIJI - ISLAND PORTS

Kyowa Shipping Co. Ltd., 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.

JAPAN - FIJI - ISLAND PORTS

Bail 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 Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Guam, Saipan, Truk, Ponape and Majuro, returning via Yokohama, 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)

Pty. Ltd., PO Box 922, 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 transhipment facilities.

Details from PNG Line, Box 543, Port Moresby, PNG (21-1174), Tlx 22269.

PNG - UK/CONTINENT

The Bank Line operates regular cargo service from Port Moresby, Oro Bay, Kieta, Rabaul, Kimbe, Madang and Lae to Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Le Havre.

Details from The Bank Line (A'sia) Pty. Ltd., 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2041); Burns Philp (PNG) Ltd. PNG ports.

SOLOMONS - UK/CONTINENT

The Bank Line operates regular cargo service from Honiara to Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Le Havre.

Details from The Bank Line (A'sia) Pty. Ltd., 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2041); Tradco Shipping (588).

NZ - COOK IS - NIUE - TAHITI

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

Details from the Shipping Corp. of NZ Ltd., PO Box 3420, Auckland (797-210). Waterfront Commission, PO Box 61, Rarotonga; Cook Islands; Niue Govt. Offices, Niue Island Compagnie Maritime Polynesienne, BP 368, Papeete, Tahiti.

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, (30229), Tlx 2554 NZ.

NZ - FIJI

Reef operates a regular 18-day service from Auckland to Suva and Lautoka.

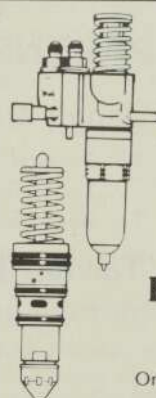
Details from Reef Shipping Agencies, PO Box 3382, Auckland, NZ (77-1221-3); M.V. Fijian Shipping Agencies Ltd., Private Bag, Suva, Fiji (31-1056).

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)

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SHIPPING SCHEDULES

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 Tahiti 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 and reefer space, conventional and in reefer containers, 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.

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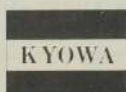
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DEATHS of Islands People

Dr T. Stell Newman

On Guam on December 27, aged 46, in an automobile accident.

Born in Texas, Dr Newman studied anthropology and archaeology. He worked with the Park Service in Hawaii and later Alaska, then volunteered for the job of setting up a park in Guam.

The park was established in 1979 and is the only one in the whole U.S. park system dedicated to events in the Pacific during World War II. Dr Newman was primarily responsible for the development of the War in the Pacific National Historical Park, and he was presented posthumously the Order of the Chamorro for his work.

Max Bergin

In Rarotonga on December 15, aged 83.

Max Bergin, an Australian of French-German parentage, went to the Cook Islands in 1948 as a surveyor. He did survey work on Niue and in Papua New Guinea during his career. He was appointed Chief Surveyor of the Cook Islands in 1966. He retired in 1970.

Charles Henry Sanft

In Tonga on January 3, aged 79.

Born at Vavau, Charles Sanft was the son of Friedrich Sanft who came to Tonga in 1870, and Haliote Fifita, daughter of a paramount chief of Haalafuli, Vavau.

He was educated in New Zealand and at the Brigham Young University in Utah, USA. After a brief career in the movie industry in Hollywood, Charles Sanft returned to Tonga in 1932 to become the first Tongan principal of the Church of the Latter-day Saints College. After some years he joined Morris Hedstrom Ltd. in Vavau, then joined the family business of O. G. Sanft & Sons Ltd.

The last years of his life were spent in semi-retirement helping his adopted son set up a business.

Captain Ernst Lamberty

On Santo, Vanuatu, in December, aged 67.

Born in Holland, Captain Lamberty served in the Royal Netherlands Navy during World War II. After the war he sailed the converted lifeboat *Kroja* from Holland to the Marquesas Islands where he was wrecked. After returning to Holland, he came back to the Pacific, settling on Santo and becoming a planter. Captain Lamberty wrote a number of books. He died after falling from a gangway while boarding a ship.

Joseph Marinfen

On Ponape, Federated States of Micronesia, on January 6, aged 68.

Joseph Marinfen was the former presiding judge for the Yap District Court, having been appointed out of retirement in early

1979 until he was replaced by John Tharangan as the first Yap State Court Chief Justice under the Yap charter.

Joseph Marinfen became a teacher in 1946, progressing to principal of Yap Intermediate School then becoming superintendent of the Yap public school system. Before becoming Yap District Court presiding judge, he was for many years Yap deputy director of education.

Aiono Ruti

In Vaiala, Western Samoa, in January, aged 78.

Aiono Ruti was one of the pioneers of agriculture in Western Samoa, venturing into cattle-farming and building up large agricultural estates in many places. He grew cocoa, and was one of the first farmers to plant bananas for export.

Viliami 'Uhilamoelangi Tu'itavake

In Kolomotua, Tonga, on January 6, aged 77, of a heart attack.

Tu'itavake was a well-known and respected figure in the township of Kolomotua. He was educated at Tonga College before entering the Tongan civil service in 1934. He worked in different ministries until his retirement in 1970. He was a member of Tonga's national rugby team in the 1930s, and was also a lay preacher and member of the Free Wesleyan Church Trustee Committee.

Leonard Dixon (John) Holloway

On Norfolk Island on January 8, aged 82.

John Holloway first went to Norfolk Island for a holiday in the 1920s. After World War II, he and his wife decided to settle on the island and established a drapery store. He and his son Ralph then began a taxi business. John Holloway was an active member of the community and served as a member of the Advisory Council for 13 years.

Colin Simpson

In Sydney on February 10, aged 74, of cancer.

Colin Simpson was a popular Australian travel writer and novelist. He wrote a number of books on the South Pacific including *Pleasure Islands of the South Pacific*, *Plumes and Ar-*

rows, and *Come Away Pearler*. He was awarded the OBE in 1981.

Ratu Alipate Naulivou

In Suva on January 25, aged 62.

Ratu Naulivou, a chief of the *matagali* Tui Kaba of Bau, was a well-known radio broadcaster in the Fijian language, having served as the head of the Fijian-language broadcasting services from 1945 to 1953. He was then working for the former Public Relations Office, now the Department of Information. Ratu Naulivou resigned from government service after more than 20 years, but he rejoined it in 1972 and worked as an investigator-interpreter in the Ombudsman's Office until his death.

Herbert Allan Payne

On Norfolk Island on 28 January.

Allan Payne and his family went to Norfolk 18 years ago and started the Mokutu Inn at Steele's Point. He was involved with the Tourist Bureau and many community activities.

Mrs Molly Hunter

In Brisbane in January.

Mrs Hunter and her husband went to Norfolk Island in 1967. They spent a few years with their son in Papua New Guinea but returned to Norfolk until they retired to Brisbane a few years ago.

Aporo Williams Jnr.

In hospital in Auckland, New Zealand, on January 24, aged 21, after a 12-month illness.

Police Constable Aporo Williams Jnr, from the Cook Islands, was a promising sportsman and entertainer who became well known in Rarotonga as a member of the Ivi Maori Dance Team. He was a drummer for the group and involved in its organisation. He was also prominent in sport, and played rugby and table tennis. He had toured New Zealand as a cultural dancer.

He was visiting Australia with the Ivi Maori group when he became ill, and he received medical treatment in Brisbane and Sydney before returning to Rarotonga. He appeared to improve in health and resumed work with the police, but was flown to New Zealand after he became ill again.

tained 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.

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, 567 South King Street, Suite 310, Honolulu, Hawaii, Morris Hedstrom, Box 189, Apia, Western Samoa and the Marshall Islands Maritime Co., Box 679, Majuro, Marshall Islands.

US - NOUMEA - FIJI

PAD Line operates an approx. 3-weekly ro-ro service from West coast USA and Canada to Noumea, Suva and Lautoka.

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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ADVERTISING INDEX

Aggie Grey's	74
Air New Zealand	50
Amatil	42
Antelope Engineering	66
Australian Trade	4
Bank Line	68
Besco Jarwil	46
Cairns CYC	66
Couwenberg Diesel	71
Henry Cumines	58
Hitachi	2
Hudson Homes	62
K. Morton	74
Kyowa Shipping	72
Leo Menne	74
Lincoln Electrics	50
Mason Shipping	70
Matsushita	12
McDonnell Douglas	28
MacQuarrie Industries	62
Nippon Columbia	58
Nissan	20
Pacific Pumps	36
Papua Hotel	74
Peter Fisher	74
Pioneer	8
P.I.T. Shipping	70
QBE Insurance	32
Rich's Frozen Foods	44
R. M. Gow	48
Robert Stephens	74
Sansui Electric	34
Solarex	26
Sonar Ships	74
South Sea Digest	22
Sunbeam Rural	15
Suva Sails	74
Suzuki Marine	60
Suzuki Motor	75
Toyota	38
Trio Kenwood	76

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ATTENTION!

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mr. Sione Toa Maka (D.O.B. 16.1.55) formerly of Tonga, last known to be residing in San Francisco, USA, in 1979 while attending a California university, please contact at your earliest convenience, by letter,

K. Morton,
10 Disney Street, Stafford Heights, Brisbane, 4053, Queensland, Australia.

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