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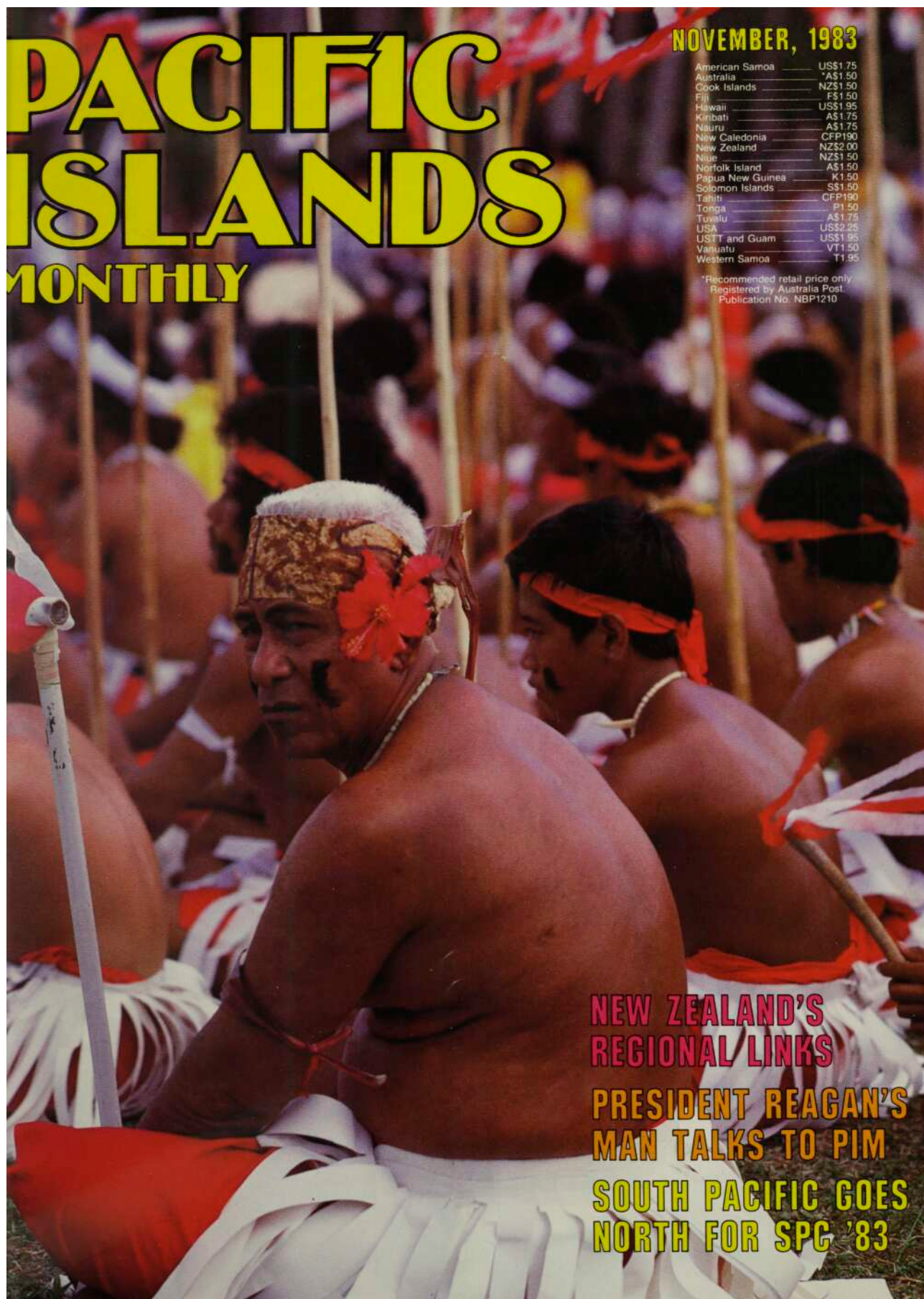
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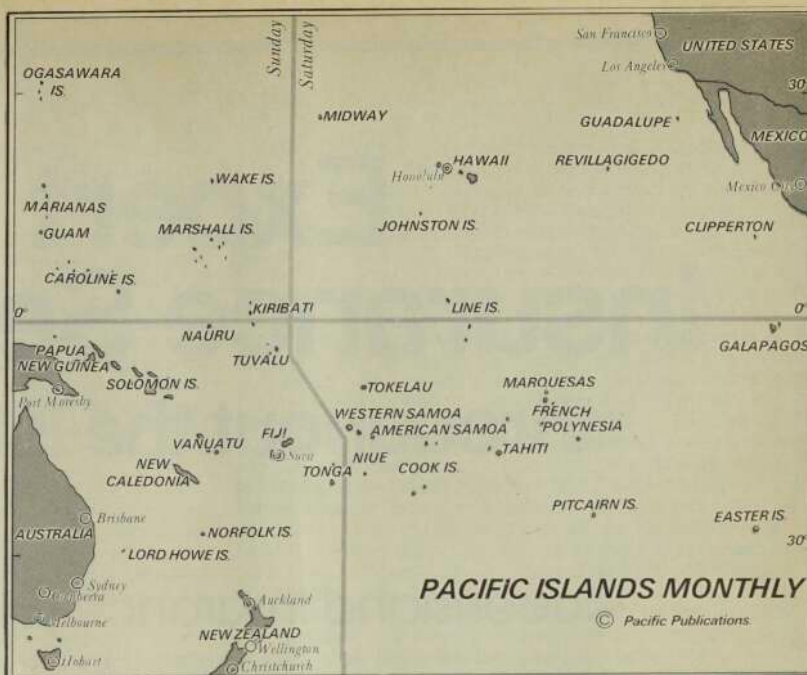
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Pacific Report

END OF AN ERA AS U.S. SIGNS TREATIES

In September-October ceremonies, official US representatives in the Pacific signed documents ratifying treaties of friendship between the US and Kiribati, Cook Islands, Tuvalu and Tokelau. Main significance of the treaties is that they represent formal abandonment by the US of 19th-century-based claims to islands within the four groups. The signings followed ratification of the treaties by the US Senate on June 21, after two years in which it could not make up its mind (PIM Aug p5). After the signing of the US-Kiribati treaty in Suva, US Ambassador Fred J. Eckert said that the treaty calls on the US and Kiribati "to work together for the social, economic and peaceful betterment of the South Pacific". Replying, Kiribati Ambassador Atanraoi Baiteke said: "Our countries abide by the principles of democracy which I believe will form the foundation to fulfilling our commitment under the treaty of friendship."

E.E.C. TO RESCUE OF FORUM LINE?

Speaking in Apia in October, deputy director of the European Development Fund, Maurice Foley, said that the European Economic Community was prepared to give more aid to the Pacific Forum Line. His statement followed Australia's refusal to contribute further funds to the line at the last meeting of the South Pacific Forum in Canberra (PIM Oct p15). Mr Foley said the EEC believed the shipping line was important to the development of the South Pacific. But, he went on, the Pacific countries had to show their determination to make the line viable. Mr Foley planned talks on the line with the governments of Western Samoa, Fiji, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea.

FIJI: REDDY WARNS ON JOB DISCRIMINATION

Indian Opposition leaders in the Fiji parliament have warned that the country's peace and harmony could be endangered because of racial discrimination in senior government jobs. National Federation Party leader Jai Ram Reddy said in October it was alarming that almost all senior government posts were held by Fijians and only a few by Indians. Speaking at the party's annual convention, Mr Reddy said the ruling Alliance Party was giving the public service an active role in party politics and race relations were being strained as a result. Former party leader S. M. Koya said it was sad the other races were not being given equal opportunities with the Fijians although the government had a policy of multi-racialism. Indians form half Fiji's population. It was estimated that, at the end of 1981, Indians numbered 326,000 (50 per cent) and Fijians 290,000 (45 per cent).

SOMARE TO VISIT INDONESIA

Papua New Guinea Prime Minister, Michael Somare, will make a State visit to Indonesia for border talks with President Suharto later this year. The dates for the trip are yet to be confirmed with Jakarta but the visit is expected to follow the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in New Delhi scheduled for the last week in November. Mr Somare is expected to deal with embarrassment caused to the government in September when the former Defence Minister, Epel Tito, predicted in Australia that Indonesia would invade PNG within 10 to 20 years. (PIM Oct p6).

PALAUANS TO VOTE YET AGAIN

Yet another plebiscite on the Compact of Free Association with the US is planned in Palau before the end of the year. This was announced in October by Palau President Haruo I. Remeliik. Supporters of the compact hope that the new plebiscite will complete the process of its ratification by Palauan voters. The compact was approved at a February plebiscite, but voters rejected an associated amendment to their constitution which would override the ban on the entry into Palau of nuclear materials. Judge Robert A. Hefner later ruled in the Palau Supreme Court that failure to approve the amendment meant rejection of the compact as a whole (PIM Oct p20).

NOUMEA WINS, AND VANUATU ACCUSES FIJI

New Caledonia won the right to host the 1987 8th South Pacific Games in the Games Council vote in Apia by 18 votes, to 14 for runner-up Vanuatu. But the win has been soured by charges by Vanuatu's Minister for Education, Youth and Sports, Onny

Tahi, that New Caledonia's success was due at least in part to lobbying against Vanuatu by Fiji delegates. Interviewed by the Vanuatu Government newspaper *Tam-Tam*, Tahi said that one Fiji delegate had tried to convince delegates of other countries to vote against Vanuatu by saying that any host country should first of all host the Mini-Games, and that the Games should be hosted by Solomon Islands (another contender) because it was a bigger country than Vanuatu. He also said that Vanuatu does not have stable relationships with some South Pacific countries "as a result of its airline policies." Mr Tahi said that what Fiji had done was just the tip of the iceberg, and that it was "actually concerned with Vanuatu's position on the Matthew and Hunter Islands issue, its banning of US warships from Port-Vila, and other political stands in international forums". "The Games spirit is dead," Mr Tahi said. "It is politically influenced and participating countries are using it to achieve their political aims."

MAMALONI PLEADS FOR UN RULES CHANGE

Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni of Solomon Islands has asked the United Nations to change its rules requiring poor nations to have diplomatic offices at the UN headquarters in New York. Mr Mamaloni was addressing the General Assembly in October, after his country had opened its first overseas diplomatic office at the UN. Mr Mamaloni said Solomon Islands was admitted as a member following its accession to independence in 1978. But it could not send a representative because under UN rules it had to have a permanent diplomatic office in New York. The prime minister said the opening of the new office was a great achievement in foreign relations. He said he was grateful that Australia was providing about \$US500,000 a year for the upkeep of the office, which will be shared by the Maldives, the Solomons, Western Samoa, and other small Pacific Island countries.

NEW MOVE IN LONG-RUNNING NAURU LIBEL CASE

President Hammer DeRoburt of Nauru in October asked a United States Federal Appeals Court in Honolulu to overturn the dismissal of a \$US40 million libel suit he had filed against the Guam newspaper *Pacific Daily News*. The case stems from an article in the newspaper in 1978 linking President DeRoburt to a loan to a separatist group in the Marshall Islands. The case against the paper and its owners, the Gannett company, was dismissed in 1982 by a US district court judge, sitting in Honolulu. Announcing the appeal, President DeRoburt's lawyer said the paper falsely reported that the loan had been approved after Mr DeRoburt took office in May 1978, when in fact it had been made by Nauru's outgoing administration. Counsel for the paper maintained that Mr DeRoburt had approved the loan. At press time, the three-judge panel had withheld ruling on the case.

FLOOD HAVOC AT LAE, PNG

Widespread flooding at Lae in Papua New Guinea in September-October killed 28 people, caused millions of dollars damage, destroyed villages with hundreds of homes and prevented 1250 tonnes of coffee being shipped before the international coffee year ended on September 30. The coffee, bound for export, was in trucks held up by the floods on the Highlands Highway. PNG, according to a PNG Coffee Industry Board spokesman, needed to export about 820 tonnes of coffee by September 30 to fill its quota. Ships were waiting at Lae to load the coffee for Australia, Britain and Europe. The board will ask the International Coffee Organisation to allow it to carry forward the balance of the unfilled quota to the next coffee year.

SANJUAN OUT, ENTER MONTOYA

Richard Montoya, formerly second-in-command of the US Department of the Interior's Office of Territorial and International Affairs, which is responsible for US relations with its Pacific Island and other territories, has taken over from his boss, Pedro Sanjuan, who has gone to a post with the US delegation to the United Nations. According to *The Washington Pacific Report*, Sanjuan had conspicuously failed to win the support of the constituencies he needed to succeed in the job, not least that of the leaders in the U.S. Pacific territories. The *Report* writes: "Official hopes in the Interior are that Montoya will have a much

Pacific Report

better track record than his predecessor, and *WPR* believes he will not disappoint his supporters on this count. From all accounts, he is a fine administrator and is determined to work hard to develop an improved relationship between his office and island governments." It adds: "Montoya, 35, a former aide to ex-Texas Governor William P. Clements, was sent over to Interior in February by White House Chief of Staff Jim Baker to be a settling influence and attempt to build the bridges that Sanjuan had burned . . . As a known quantity, it is unlikely that announcement of his appointment will cause the firestorm of protest that his predecessor's did. Nevertheless, islanders are likely to reserve judgment until they see if Montoya's policies are as palatable as his style."

PARATROOPER-EDITOR GETS JAIL TERM

Before the courts more than 100 times on charges of defamation and incitement to crime, subjected to repeated fines on the charges, Noumea journalist Gérard Lacourrège was finally sentenced to 15 days jail on October 7 on yet another defamation charge. Mr Lacourrège, a former paratrooper in France's Algerian war, edits the far-Right weekly political journal *Corail*, which is published in Noumea. Speaking after the sentence, Mr Lacourrège said he was considering an appeal. He said it was the first time in 30 years that a French journalist had been jailed for an article. He added that he saw the sentence as "part of a well established plan by the French socialist government to close down my magazine".

A.C.I. ALL SET TO FLY, AND . . .

Air Calédonie International (PIM Oct p30) will launch its first Australian service — a weekly direct link between Melbourne and Noumea — on December 2. It will introduce its weekly flights between Brisbane and Noumea on January 6. A.C.I. will also be sole carrier between Noumea and Vanuatu from January 1, operating four flights a week in each direction, increasing to five next April. The airline's initial network will also feature a weekly service to Fiji and Wallis Island on Wednesdays, with return leg to Noumea on Thursdays. All Australian services from Melbourne and Brisbane will have A.C.I. link flights to Vanuatu. A.C.I. becomes the third French international airline and the second to operate out of Australia, along with UTA French Airlines, which is its general sales agent in Australia. It is owned two-thirds by private and institutional interests in New Caledonia and one-third by the Territory of New Caledonia through the domestic airline, Air Calédonie. The new services from Melbourne and Brisbane to Noumea follow an agreement signed by the French and Australian Governments in June this year (PIM Aug p6). The airline will operate its Melbourne-Noumea service under an arrangement with Qantas, with an allotment of 117 seats on a Qantas 747 jet with weekly departures from Melbourne on Fridays. The return flight on Saturdays will depart Noumea at 1 p.m. for the three-and-a-half hour flight to Melbourne. For its Brisbane service, A.C.I. will wet lease an Air Nauru Boeing 737. There will be a weekly flight from Noumea on Friday mornings. After a two-hour turnaround the 737 will depart Brisbane for Noumea.

AIR MIKE'S O.K., DESPITE BIG DADDY'S ILLS

Air Micronesia services will be unaffected by the bankruptcy action taken in the US by parent company Continental Airlines, according to statements from Guam and Houston. Continental, which reportedly has had losses of \$US470 million since January, 1979, in September filed a voluntary reorganisation plan in the US Bankruptcy Court. The plan included reducing domestic US services from 78 to 25 points, and hiring back as needed employees who had been furloughed. "We will continue to operate our normal schedule," Air Micronesia President George A. Warde said in Guam. "We made a commitment 15 years ago to serve Micronesia and Guam, and more recently Japan and the Philippines," Mr Warde said, adding: "That is exactly what we intend to do." Frank Lorenzo, Continental board chairman and chief executive, said at company headquarters in Houston that the airline had created new subsidiary companies for its international services which would continue operations, leasing aircraft and crews and other personnel from the parent company. Mr Lorenzo said that Air Mike and the South Pacific services would operate all routes, and continue expansion.

BURNS PHILP BACK IN BLUE WATER

From 1896-1970, the so-called Main Line Fleet of the Australian company Burns Philp continuously served Pacific Island and Southeast Asian ports. Since 1970, however, the company's maritime activities had been limited to coastal shipping in various Island countries. Now, since mid-year 1983, the company has been back in the blue water trade with its new Southwest Pacific Container Line (SPCL), serving an east-west range of countries from American Samoa to Papua New Guinea. The line's two 2250-tonne Norwegian-built vessels, *MVs Induna* and *Matunga* — named after old BP ships — are steaming 7500 nautical miles in each round voyage. Ports served are Apia, Honiara, Lae, Lautoka, Noumea, Nukualofa, Pago Pago, Port Moresby, Santo, Suva and Vila. They are working to a regular 44-day round-trip schedule to provide a 23-day frequency. Hugh Reynolds, general manager of Burns Philp's Pacific operations, said SPCL is owned by Burns Philp (Vanuatu) Ltd., and the public companies Burns Philp (South Sea) Co. Ltd. (based in Fiji), and Burns Philp (PNG) Ltd. Introduction of the line follows a feasibility study conducted by BP over several years.

JOHN TEARIKI DEAD

John Teariki, one of French Polynesia's outstanding political leaders, died on October 5 following injuries received in a tractor accident on his farm. (Obituary tribute, PIM December).

VANUATU'S COCOA PROJECT SET TO GO

The biggest single project in Vanuatu's five-year development plan — a cocoa planting and processing scheme — was set to begin in mid-October. Representatives of the newly formed Metenesel Estates Company were set to sign a longterm lease with the customary owners at Litzlitz on the island of Malekula. The company's shareholders are the Vanuatu Government, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, and the landowners. The project is being supported by aid from Britain, France and Australia. The plan is for 1700 hectares to be planted with cocoa over the next five years. The plan includes a cocoa fermentary and a processing factory with a production capacity of 38 tonnes a day. It is hoped that the industry will provide Vanuatu with a new source of foreign exchange, create 530 new jobs, and ease the country's dependence on copra exports.

PNG: ESCAPED OZ KILLER GIVES HIMSELF UP

In Papua New Guinea in October, an escaped Australian murderer gave himself up after four days in hiding. Eric Gordon Berry, who in 1976 shot a man dead in Port Moresby, walked into the office of the *Niugini Nius* newspaper and told the paper's editor that he had escaped to draw attention to the government's failure to act on a parole bill introduced in parliament in 1981. He is now back in Bomana jail.

PNG: REPORTS OF BIRD OF PARADISE KILLINGS

Papua New Guinea's Minister for the Environment Halulu Mai has held talks with the Premier of the country's Western Highlands Province Nambuga Mara over reports that local people are killing birds of paradise in the province's Baiyer River Sanctuary. The sanctuary is the only one of its kind in PNG where nearly all 35 species of the bird are found. The sanctuary is an important tourist attraction and revenue earner for PNG. Papua New Guineans are allowed to capture the birds for the purposes of ceremonial body decoration for which its feathers and claws are much valued. But the birds must be taken in the wild, in the home locality of the people concerned, and by traditional means — use of modern weapons is illegal. Apart from this, the birds are strictly protected. There is the possibility, which is of great concern to the authorities, that the birds are being killed for trading purposes.

'BRING BACK THE ROPE' CALL IN YAP

A five-member Commission on Crime appointed by the Yap State Legislature has recommended amendment of a section of the constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) which prohibits capital punishment in the FSM. Amendment would allow the Yap State to enact its own law to permit re-introduction of capital punishment which some delegates called for at the Yap State Constitutional Conference in 1982. The state constitution has to be consistent with the FSM national constitution.



LETTERS

A burning of books for Honiara?

Is there to be a book burning in Honiara? Is Solomon Islands history to be politically censored? The book that is causing the fuss is my account, with Peter Corris, of the 1927 massacre of District Officer Bell and others on Malaita, *Lightning Meets the West Wind*.

Why all the fuss? There was not one massacre in 1927, but two. The first, the killing of Bell, his cadet Lillies, and 13 Islanders by Basiana and his Kwaio warriors, caused a sensation at the time and has a prominent place in colonial histories. The second massacre was the killing of some 70 Kwaio, mainly unarmed prisoners but including women and children, by the subsequent punitive expedition: not the "Breathless Army" of planter volunteers or the malaria-ridden Australians from H.M.A.S. *Adelaide*, but North Malaita police and expolice intent on avenging their slain relatives tenfold. This massacre was hidden and whitewashed by the British Solomon Islands Protectorate administration, and has been mainly ignored by colonial historians. Our book tells the true story, naming names and places, as it had to do to be accurate and credible, giving long quotes from protagonists on both sides.

The old skeletons are out of the closet.

Malaita Premier Stephen Tonafalea wants these skeletons back in the closet again — by banning the book in the Solomons, burning copies already there if he can. The reasons are not too obscure. It is Tonafalea's To'abaita relatives and wantoks who directed the carnage, ordered the shooting of prisoners, the desecration of shrines, the burning and looting of settlements. Tonafalea and his North Malaita supporters and Provincial Assembly colleagues would like the evidence of history suppressed.

They are not the first ones to try to keep the skeletons hidden. For 10 years I was denied access

to the Bell files, even after the access rule was changed to 30 years and other Pacific historians were given access to the files. It was not until I confronted the Chief Secretary of the Western Pacific in 1970, and told him that the book would be written with or without access to the files (with an apology for factual errors, and an explanation that it had been written without the co-operation of H. M. Government) that I was grudgingly allowed to see most of the Bell files.

The paranoia about the second massacre goes far back in time. Usuli Tefu'i, survivor of the first massacre and enthusiastic participant in the second, refused at first to talk to me because he had 50 years earlier been sworn to secrecy by the resident commissioner and commandant of police.

But the truth is out — documented by many hours of taped interviews, many directly

bragged of their exploits. Why, then, does Tonafalea now want the truth suppressed? Does he really think the book is stirring up old conflicts and enmities? Certainly not among the pagan Kwaio of the interior. Thanks to half a century of government neglect none of them can read — though they still remember. Some Kwaio leaders would like to claim compensation for the damage and desecration by the punitive expedition. But this idea, fomented by coastal Christians like Lee Silamo and M. P. Daniel Fa'asifoaba'e, emerged three years before the book was published. In this ill-conceived quest, the book is incidental.

The real reason why Tonafalea wants the book banned seems to be that he is locked in a power struggle with Kwaio Fadanga, the council of pagan leaders, over the issues of taxation and cultural autonomy — issues that date back 60 years. Portrayal of

regions, that a number of visiting yacht people seem very inclined to discard their clothing to varying degrees. This habit, although no doubt fitting on the beaches of the French Riviera, California, or New South Wales, may not be quite so in Tonga, Papua New Guinea, or Palau. Otherwise apparently responsible people seem totally oblivious of local dress codes, and therefore offend and generally create a poor image of visiting boatmen. It is not difficult to establish the accepted dress code by following local example, and the age-old advice "When in Rome, do as the Romans do" — and shed no more.

This is not a call for prudishness, but for propriety. Along with the privilege of cruising these beautiful areas comes the responsibility of representing your own country and leaving in your wake an image of pride and friendship.

I hope the peoples of the Pacific who have had contact with these insensitive individuals realise that among us there are also those who enter their countries with great respect for and interest in their cultures.

DIANA WHITE

Yacht *Zenie P. II*
Cebu
Philippines

"Those who did the killing were proud of their deeds, not ashamed"

quoted. And why not? Those who did the killing 55 years ago were proud of their deeds, not ashamed. They had avenged their dead in culturally approved style. Usuli, in his 80s and now in Honiara, speaks dispassionately of how he and his patrol shot most of the prisoners they took, how the jungle stank with rotting corpses: exactly what the missionaries had warned at the time, trying to halt the carnage:

"If they were taken to the coast they were tied up. But anyone we found in the bush we killed — all of them. If you went in the bush you couldn't stand the smell, there were bodies everywhere along the sides of the path . . ."

"The British officers had said, 'It's up to you. Because you lost 13 men, with the two government officers. If you want to take someone alive, the he lives. If you think 'You're to die in the bush,' that's up to you — because that's the way of your anger. We're not in charge of you. It's your business — and it's a war'."

All this has been known on Malaita for years, from men who

the Kwaio side of the Bell massacre, as well as the other, erodes the stereotypes of the Kwaio as dark savages that have been used to justify decades of government neglect.

Reflective Solomon Islanders, including P. M. Mamaloni, realise that the issues of freedom of the press and the truths of history go beyond local political interests and family secrets. But others, whatever their motives, would welcome an opportunity for expatriate-bashing in new guise. The book may yet be banned, even burned. In the meantime, sales in Honiara are booming.

ROGER M. KEESING

(Professor of Anthropology)
Australian National University,
Canberra. ACT.
Australia.

Matters of dress — and undress

Rather to my astonishment I notice, when sailing through Pacific ports, whether they are attached to big bustling cities, or are in more remote, untouched

What happened at Apia's hospital?

From my reading of a report in the *Papua New Guinea Post-Courier*, PNG's national paper, it seems that one of PNG's injured Rugby Union players at the recent Seventh South Pacific Games was refused treatment at the hospital in Apia and had to be sent home to Port Moresby for treatment. If this is so, it is sad and disappointing. It was just lucky he didn't die on the way home. Matters of this nature are important, and whichever country hosts the Games should have a sense of responsibility towards those injured in the course of the various events.

If such an attitude is to continue, there would seem to be no point in keeping the Games going. They should be abolished, and we'll play our own little independent Games back home.



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LETTERS

As a concerned citizen of PNG I have pride in my country's sportsmen and women, and would be most disheartened to learn of behavior of this kind at any time in the future.

We'll see how New Caledonia as the next host will treat us in 1987.

PHILIP ANDA

Mt Hagen
Papua New Guinea

Tattoos — a call for help

As I have been granted special leave to study traditional body tattoo, I require specific information as to places — islands, and places therein — where such body decoration is practised or can still be found, or people who are tattooed and would be willing to talk to me and have their tattoos documented.

Without such information the precious time at my disposal could be quickly lost. Should anyone have any information that would assist me in my search for traditional body tattoo, I would be more than grateful to receive it at the earliest possible moment.

I am appealing for assistance from people of the South Pacific!

LINDSAY GORDON

(Lecturer in Art)

Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education

P.O. Box 222

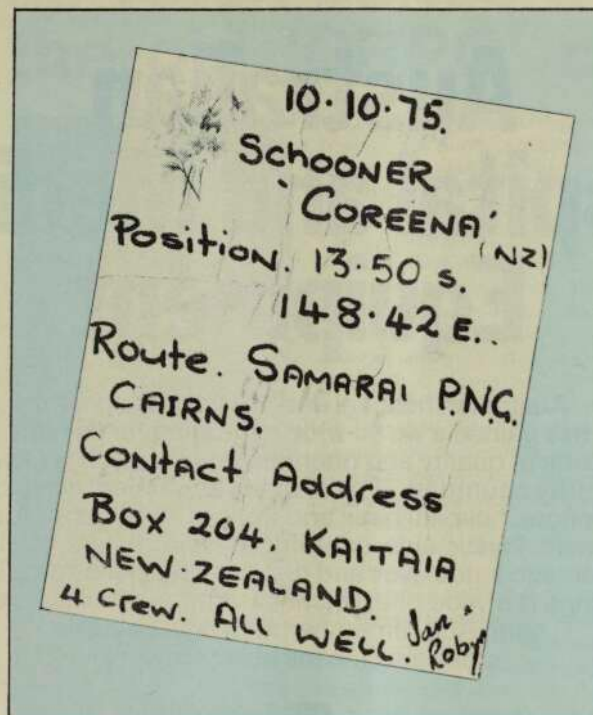
Lindfield NSW,
Australia, 2070

Of Mead, Coombe, Stevens, and others

After good old Margaret Mead has closed her eyes and can't defend herself any more, the heroes who knew everything and nothing creep up and raise their ugly heads and voices.

Margaret Mead was never anything else but what the people made of her — and it was Papua New Guineans and Samoans in particular who glorified her wherever she went. But those in the know never accepted her imaginative litanies for fact.

The same seems to go for Christine Coombe. So long as she was there in Vanuatu, no one dared open his mouth, or take up



The note in a bottle found by reader David Richardson. The position quoted is north-east of Osprey Reef in the Coral Sea between PNG and Australia.

the poison pen. Now she has gone all hell breaks loose over her — in the same heroic fashion.

The amazing fact remains, however, that those who put Jimmy Stevens in jail and condemned the backers of the "revolution" are today exactly the same people who are asking for money from those same neo-colonial organisations that backed the "revolution". But poor old Jimmy Stevens remains in jail, despite the fact that he was never anything but the greedy, obedient lackey of one or the other capitalist interest — just like most of the other Big Leaders of today.

As long as we continue to suck on the World Bank and neo-colonialist development aid bottle, and as long as those ex-colonial kiaps and neo-colonialist businessmen are in charge of affairs, there is little sense in fouting the beautiful Pacific air with wild racist paranoia — especially as after so

many years of "independence" we still can't stand on our own very wobbly legs.

VITALIZ PAINGAME

Cairns Qld
Australia

A Rotuman Mamasa

Mamasa is a beautiful Rotuman ceremony. It is performed to welcome someone who has recently returned from overseas. The period of absence need not have been long.

I attended a Mamasa (the world means "dry" or "to dry") at Delainavesi a month ago. It was performed to welcome a young married couple who had been to Australia for a five weeks vacation.

A large "koau" is prepared, early in the morning, to roast the pig, chickens and ground food. The size of the "koau" depends on the size of the pig and the number of guests expected to attend.

Mats are folded and a low dais is made, roughly two metres by one. Usually an "apei" (white mat) is spread on top of this.

The new arrival is requested to

sit on the dais. A "tefui" (lei) is placed around his neck. A "tefui" is made of about 10 different scented blooms. You can imagine the scent.

Next, perfumed oil is poured lavishly on the head, a "umefe" (low table) is put in front of the honored one. The "Koau" is opened. Girls and young women appear. They spread banana leaves on the table and sit down ready to prepare the food. Some fan the guest. (Oh, yes, he or she gets the VIP treatment on the day).

The pig, chicken, "feki" (a dessert), and other foods are brought in, also coconut to drink and fruit in season.

A man well versed in Rotuman custom comes and sits near the roast pig. He starts to describe in a loud singsong voice all the food that is there. It may include a carton of corned beef or tinned fish. The pig's head is cut off and placed on the table, facing the person sitting on the dais. The girls peel taro, yam and choice pieces of pork, and spread them on the table. None of the guests eat until the favored person has finished his meal. Water, soap and towel are brought for him to wash his hands.

Then all the food is taken away to the lawn where coconut fronds and banana leaves are spread. Guests are called and, after a short prayer, all eat.

ONEY A. FOSTER

Suva,
Fiji.

Find of a Cape York beachcomber

From old notes of a day's beachcombing on Cape York Peninsula:

Sunday December 14: Captain Billy Creek. A Drambuie bottle with about a teaspoon left in it. Nice!

Another bottle. Bundaberg Rum on the highwater mark, empty. Never mind. There was something else inside it. A message from 1975, on blue colored paper in a plastic wrapping.

Enclosed is a photocopy of message.

DAVID RICHARDSON

Cairns, Qld,
Australia.

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SAIPAN: 23rd SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE

Unanimous vote sounds death knell of the old 'CRPG' club

The 23rd South Pacific Conference in Saipan in October will certainly occupy a place of note in the history of these conferences, and of the South Pacific Commission itself.

The unanimous decision to extend full voting rights to all 27 member countries and territories at one stroke swept away a number of irksome old structures and practices, and "freed up" the conference atmosphere.

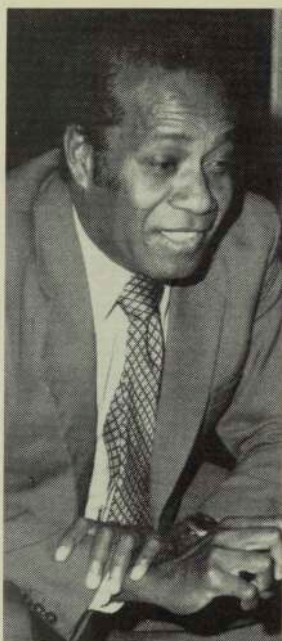
It was a decision clearly in line with the exhortation of Secretary-General of the South Pacific Commission, Francis Bugotu, who in his opening remarks to the conference said that the commission's structure and future operations "must reflect the winds of change in the region and the world at large", to bring to the islands of Micronesia, and to the region as a whole, new dimensions of hope in development.

Previously, full voting rights had only been enjoyed by the 13 member countries of the "CRPG" — the Committee of Representatives of Participating Governments. These were: Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, France, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, United States and Western Samoa.

These were the "in" countries, "the club" as some people at the Saipan conference were putting it.

Now, in its place, there is a "CRPG", a Committee of Representatives of Participating Governments and Administrations, in which all 27 states and territories (including Pitcairn Islands, which never sends a representative anyway), are on an equal footing.

The 27 now become the Committee of the Whole, each member with one vote, and also supersedes the old Planning and Evaluation Committee. The Committee of the Whole will meet at least four months before the annual conference as the supreme decision-making body of the SPC, with the right also to



Secretary-General Francis Bugotu: He told the conference that the SPC must reflect regional and international winds of change.

nominate the SPC's principal officers.

The 27 members of the new Committee of the Whole are: American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, United States, Vanuatu, Wallis/Futuna and Western Samoa.

The move to extend voting rights was first made in 1965, but was blocked by opposition from some of the 13 who did not want to give the vote to territories administered by the U.S. and France.

The 1983 change — embodied in a resolution submitted to the Saipan conference by Australia — was welcomed as "a landmark decision" by Lieutenant-Governor Pedro A. Tenorio of

the host country, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas. Earlier, the lieutenant-governor had spoken of the "colonial mentality" reflected by the old CRPG, "which excluded more than one third of the countries concerned." He said that "full and equal participation was needed to make the SPC the strongest and most effective organisation in the region."

On the vexed question of amalgamation of the SPC and the South Pacific Forum, Papua New Guinea's representative Paulias Matane called on conference participants to "have the courage" to move towards a single regional organisation.

Mr Matane reaffirmed the decision of the South Pacific Forum meeting in Canberra in August to consider a single regional organisation for the Pacific.

He said the Forum decision provided for the first time a mechanism for genuine consultations among all Pacific nations and territories, as well as with the United States, Britain and France.

The conference secretariat urged that the next conference be held in Noumea, site of SPC headquarters, because of budgetary constraints.

The secretariat also urged adherence to the decision of the 12th South Pacific Conference that the conference be held at SPC headquarters in alternate years. The conference endorsed the view of the secretariat, but, at Western Samoa's urging, agreed that some flexibility might be needed in implementing the ruling of the 12th conference.

The representative of New Caledonia indicated the willingness and desire of his administration to be associated with the preparations for the 24th conference.

The secretariat pointed out that financial responsibility for conferences held at SPC HQ rests with the SPC, whereas the host country must bear additional costs whenever the South Pacific Conference is held elsewhere.

The conference adopted the

1984 work program, and the budget of almost \$US2,800,000.

It also adopted proposals for a Community Education Training curriculum revision, and indicated support for an extra-budgetary project on dengue fever and other insect-borne diseases. This project was given strong support by representatives of Vanuatu and Tuvalu.

Other matters discussed included rural employment promotion, conservation of the tuna resources of the western and central tropical Pacific, and the South Pacific Regional Environmental Program.

The nominations of Tamarii Pierre of the Cook Islands as director of programs, and of Vitolio Lui of Western Samoa as deputy director of programs, were ratified by the conference.

Speaking on behalf of the conference, Paulias Matane of PNG thanked the outgoing director of programs William T. Brown of Australia for his contribution and dedication to the SPC and the region.

He also expressed his satisfaction to see the top three SPC positions occupied by Pacific Islanders.

The report of the 1983 meeting of the Council of Pacific Arts was adopted, with the exception of the proposal to establish a post of cultural activities officer within the secretariat. The representative of Australia expressed his government's interest in hosting the 1988 Festival of Pacific Arts, which would coincide with his country's bicentennial celebrations.

Funding arrangements for the SPC were discussed at the conference. The metropolitan powers — the U.S., U.K., France, Australia and New Zealand — agreed to continue meeting 92.266 per cent of SPC financial requirements.

The remainder would be paid by Island member countries, probably on the basis of a per capita income calculation. The new funding arrangements would come into effect from January 1, 1985.



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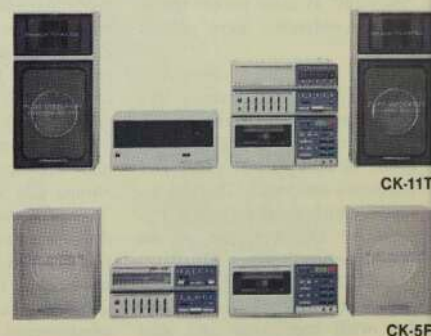
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THE MONTH

Bounty lurks in a Swedish forest

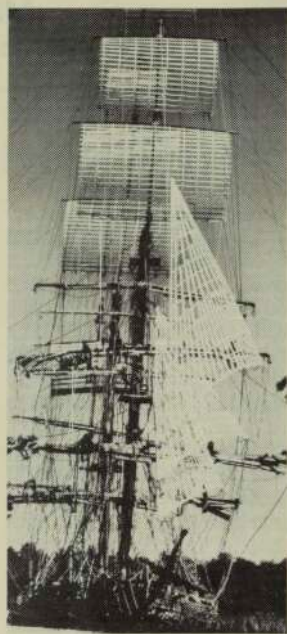
Smoland province in southern Sweden, from which we have just returned after a much-needed two-month holiday, is a rugged sort of place, covered with dense pine and fir forests, and inhabited by elks, trolls and giants. The soil is poor and strewn with stones and rocks, which generations of farmers have toiled to clear — evidence of their labors is to be seen all around in the cairns and stone walls around the scattered fields.

All this helps to explain why, in the 19th century, when America and Australia shone as promised lands for the poor and downtrodden of Europe, Smolanders contributed heavily to the Swedish component of European emigration. Except along the Baltic coast, Smoland is also among the most unpromising places for any kind of maritime activity.

So the traveller who turns off the central north-south road at Jönköping (where the famous Swedish matches are made) is bound to be taken aback when something resembling white sails suddenly rears up above the pine forest. On closer inspection, the visitor from the South Pacific feels a shock of recognition: this strange "forest ship" is actually a huge replica of the famous *Bounty*, firmly implanted on rocks at the edge of a small lake.

Though it looks like a giant practical joke, the wooden ship, with its iron masts and iron sails, is considered by its owner and builder as a work of art, and is integrated into a sort of sculpture garden which attracts tourists at the rate of about a quarter of a million a year. The name of the enterprising artist, a genuine Smolander, is Calle Örnemark. He first heard and read about the *Bounty* in his youth, when he was serving as a sailor in Sweden's Royal Navy. Even at that time, in the late 1940s, he nursed artistic ambitions.

But it was not until 15 years later — years spent in jobs as varied as erecting telegraph poles and selling groceries — that Cal-



Bounty in the forest

le Örnemark's big break came: he was commissioned to do a wooden sculpture of the giant Vist, a figure famous in the local mythology. The project called, quite naturally, for a sculpture 11 metres high: it still stands on the shores of the big inland lake, the Vättern.

If the Vist work had to be large, nothing except the sculptor's own fantasy required that he should continue producing works on the same monumental scale. But this is just what he has done, using logs or wooden beams joined together with 12-inch nails. All his works are painted in the same muted shades of dark red, brown and blue.

They appealed so much to people — especially to ordinary people, who saw in them similarities with their favorite comic book characters — that Calle found himself busily erecting them in public squares and parks all over Sweden and in a number of other countries in Europe. In the mid-1970s he even took his work to far-off Australia, holding exhibitions in



**Postmark
Papeete
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and
Bengt Danielsson**

Canberra, Melbourne and Sydney.

Only one place, however, boasts a representative collection of Örnemark's work. That is Riddersberg, in the artist's native Smoland.

The sculpture placed at the entrance to the park containing the collection — and a 19th-century manor house — is a real knock-out in both size and concept. It shows an Indian Fakir, three times lifesize, climbing a straight rope (actually an aluminium pole) 103 metres high. Total weight of this extraordinary piece of work is 369 tons.

Although dwarfed by this stupendous sky-climber, there are a dozen or so more 10-metre to 17-metre high constructions scattered in the manor house grounds. The sculptures depict Scandinavian gods and heroes, Sioux Indian warriors, and Old Testament prophets. There is also a crucifix, and a pop orchestra.

Are sculptures of the sort put together by Calle great art? Certainly not. But they are at least original, and sometimes quite amusing — both qualities which are not so common in the art world of today.

In the case of the 63-metre-long *Bounty* model, it is a little difficult to see why it should be called a work of art at all. Calle's not entirely convincing response is that it is a *mobile sculpture*, and the largest in the world at that. (Its "mobility" was demonstrated in a rather unfortunate manner during construction, when the masts and sails sudden-

ly came crashing down. It was not really surprising, since the masts are respectively 51, 53 and 39 metres high, and the iron sails weigh several tons apiece. Now, however, with the rigging back in place, Calle's *Bounty* does indeed sway and creak, just like a Calder mobile.)

In addition to all this, Calle has tried to apply to his *Bounty* his favorite concept of the *total work of art*, to be enjoyed not only by the eye, but by the ear and nose as well. To this end he has composed music, which is played constantly on board his *Bounty*. Strong smells of tar and salted fish emanate from barrels placed in the hold and on the deck. Last but by no means least, Calle has written a play about the mutiny which is regularly performed in summer by a huge cast of local actors, some of whom now and then burst into lyric song — also, of course, written by the all-round and omnipresent artist.

For those familiar with the *Bounty* drama, it is disconcerting to discover that the only thing Calle's musical has in common with it is the name of the ship.

Particularly appalling is his insistence that the cause of the mutiny was Captain Bligh's callous refusal to let his thirsty men have any of the ship's precious



Total artist Örnemark

water supply, which was reserved exclusively for the breadfruit shoots. This eventually made them so mad that they mutinied.

But how can we blame Smoland's Calle, when Hollywood's most famous film directors and actors, in two celebrated versions of the *Bounty* story, have shown a similar complete disregard for historical facts? — *Marie-Thérèse and Bengt Danielsson.*

THE MONTH



Samoa Report

Sano Malifa
on Western Samoa

Games doubters eat their words

So, it's all over. And what an event. Two weeks of such profound rapture and agony. It was Western Samoa's moment to remember. A remarkable experience firmly imprinted in the country's memory.

Western Samoa had not seen so many different people at any one time. Hundreds of them with different cultural backgrounds and modes of thinking came together in a friendly gathering to do honor to an interest they all share: sports.

Over the last two weeks, they engaged in fierce competition. Yesterday afternoon, the winner

and the loser hugged and embraced. This is what the South Pacific Games is all about.

From its beginning to its ending yesterday in an emotional ceremony at the Apia Park Stadium, the 7th South Pacific Games has been a huge celebration of Western Samoa. It was the final eradication of bothersome doubts that it could host the games.

Those doubts have been quietly withdrawn. But perhaps the biggest doubter, departing President of the South Pacific Games Council, Commander Stan Brown, has had to publicly regret his.

At the games' closing ceremony, he had nothing but praises to tell.

But the hosting of the games was largely the making of the

country's spirited pride which inevitably at that time was having nothing better to do. No country more nationalistic and proud of it. How can anyone explain why all the stones along both sides of the road from Faleolo Airport to Apia had all of a sudden been painted white? No order had been given for this to be done.

And the volunteer workers who day and night make the guests not wanting. A catalyst called devotion-to-country kept them on their feet. But scattered devotions are unorganised and would have achieved little.

The games' organising committee under Seiuli Paul Wallwork did its job well. The effort behind all this must have been threatening to crumble.

There were also those who negotiated outside assistance which made the host of the games possible. The government of Tofilau Eti played its part well.

And the former government of Tupuola Efi did its bit too. It

PIM's Western Samoa correspondent SANO MALIFA has been ill, and was unable to contribute our promised review of the 7th South Pacific Games held in Apia in September (PIM, Oct. p11).

For the next best thing we have decided to print in full the editorial in Mr Malifa's newspaper *The Samoa Observer*, of September 17, the day after the Games closing ceremony.

Mr Malifa brought out a special daily issue of *The Observer* for the duration of the Games. The paper is usually a weekly. All the daily issues are now available in bound form. They constitute a remarkable souvenir of the event. Inquiries to the paper at P.O. Box 1572, Apia.

initiated the negotiations for the biggest outside assistance from the People's Republic of China which the present administration followed up on.

Canada, New Zealand, Australia and the United States made contributions. Local companies, organisations and clubs made theirs. Individuals gave of their time.

Others gave the best in monetary donations they could. And all so that the games could be held in Apia. The games have been held and how well they went!

But all the preparations would have achieved no purpose had not the countries of the region felt strongly of sport as the force binding the region together in good fellowship. We hope that the officials, athletes and guests had enjoyed their stay in Western Samoa and trust they would return.



THE MONTH



Noumea Notebook Helen Fraser

Senate election splits IF parties

The RPCR (Republican) party's Dick Ukeiwe won New Caledonia's September 25 Senate election on the first round of a three-cornered race. Under an electoral college voting system, Mr Ukeiwe gained 173 votes, with outgoing Senator Lionel Cherrier (FNSC, and supported by three of the Independence Front (IF) parties, Union Calédonienne, FULK and PSC) getting 114, and Kapea Nepamoudou, candidate of two of the IF parties, LKS and UPM, scoring 32. There were three abstentions and two invalid votes.

New Caledonia has two deputies and one senator in the French Parliament, and Mr Ukeiwe's win gives the anti-independence RPCR two of these posts.

Speaking to the press before the election, Mr Ukeiwe said his candidature marked the RPCR's desire to participate in French institutions, and their primary objective of remaining within the framework of the French Republic. Staying with France, Mr Ukeiwe said, "one stays with the liberty, security and peace of the Republic, which permits the peaceful coexistence of all races in New Caledonia."

There would be no progress and benefit for New Caledonia without the French presence, he added.

On the question of the autonomy statute proposed by France, and due to be brought to the territory in November by Minister for Overseas Territories Georges Lemoine, Mr Ukeiwe said the RPCR position was "yes" to decentralisation, but a

firm "no" to any statute which could be a transition to independence. "Political autonomy is the antechamber to independence," he said. "We note that all of France's former territories who were given statutes of internal autonomy then went on to independence — to leave the French Republic. We want to be the window of French culture in this part of the South Pacific," he added.

Problems within the IF deepened with their split over strategy for the Senate election. Secretary-general of the UC, Eloi Machoro, said that the IF felt that the election was of only relative importance, and they preferred to concentrate on working towards independence. Hoping to block a win by the RPCR, he called on the IF parties to support Lionel Cherrier. (Mr Cherrier of the FNSC took over the Senate post following the death of his then coalition partner Henri Lafleur not long after the 1974 Senate election).

Mr Machoro said that support for Cherrier did not put in doubt the objective of Kanak socialist independence, and would demonstrate that the IF was not racist.

However, at the eleventh hour, the IF parties LKS and UPM put up former priest Kapea Nepamoudou, saying it was "unthinkable" that the Front should not be contesting the election. LKS leader Nidoish Naisseline said that by supporting the Centre party, the FNSC, the IF was playing into the hands of the French Government, which hoped to achieve a consensus for autonomy, and to isolate both the

hardline "departmentalists" of the RPCR, and the radicals of the IF. With Ukeiwe, one of the moderates from the RPCR, and Cherrier, a pro-autonomist, contesting the Senate seat, IF voters would be forced to abstain, Mr Naisseline explained. Moreover, he said, for the IF not to present a candidate would be to destroy its credibility, and to deny its claim for Kanak socialist independence.

Shortly after his election victory, Mr Ukeiwe left to take up his Senate seat. Before leaving he clarified his party's views on the statute of autonomy. He said that the RPCR was very clear in rejecting any statute which permits the separation of New Caledonia from France. "Like all French people we want a maximum of decentralisation and deconcentration — this is justified by our distance and isolation from France. We are not against managerial autonomy, but we are opposed to any statute of transition, any step towards independence."

However, one of the results of the Paris round table discussions in July, which were attended by all groups, was the statement from France that the forthcoming statute would be "specific, evolutionary, and transitory." The RPCR did not sign the statement, and Mr Ukeiwe told PIM that they would prefer to see details of the statute before giving a clear "no" to it.

Recriminations between the two IF factions continued after the election, with Mr Machoro accusing Naisseline's LKS of "treason," and trying to usurp the UC's position as the major party in the Front. Mr Naisseline maintained that the Front's problems were more a question of ideology, and that as an umbrella group the Front had never come to grips with the deeper questions. (The LKS and the UPM

are against the plans of UC, FULK and PSC for independence in 1984, saying that the Front and the country are not adequately prepared for it).

Mr Naisseline claimed that the FNSC had on several occasions "blackmailed" the Front in the course of their 17-month partnership, and that Mr Nepamoudou had been the original choice as candidate of the IF.

The UC's steering committee, which met in early October, decided that the question of a censure motion against the LKS and UPM should be left until the UC's annual conference, which was due to be held on Ouvéa Island in late October. What they did decide, Mr Machoro said, was that they would carry on with their own plans towards independence, and that those parties of the Front which were prepared to work with them could do so. As far as the Front was concerned, the UC, FULK and PSC would continue to exist as the IF, but the other two parties were not excluded, and would be welcome at weekly meetings.

Mr Machoro explained that the UC conference would work on a precise calendar for independence, with 1984 to be the year of transition. The membership and future of the Front would be reviewed at this conference, Mr Machoro added. (The five parties came together as the IF in 1979, with a loose common platform aiming at Kanak socialist independence).

LKS spokesmen told PIM that they had no plans to resign from the government council, and they were "always ready for a frank and deep ideological debate with the other parties, and would continue with their emphasis on the economic development of the country".

Problems within the Front were once again touched upon by

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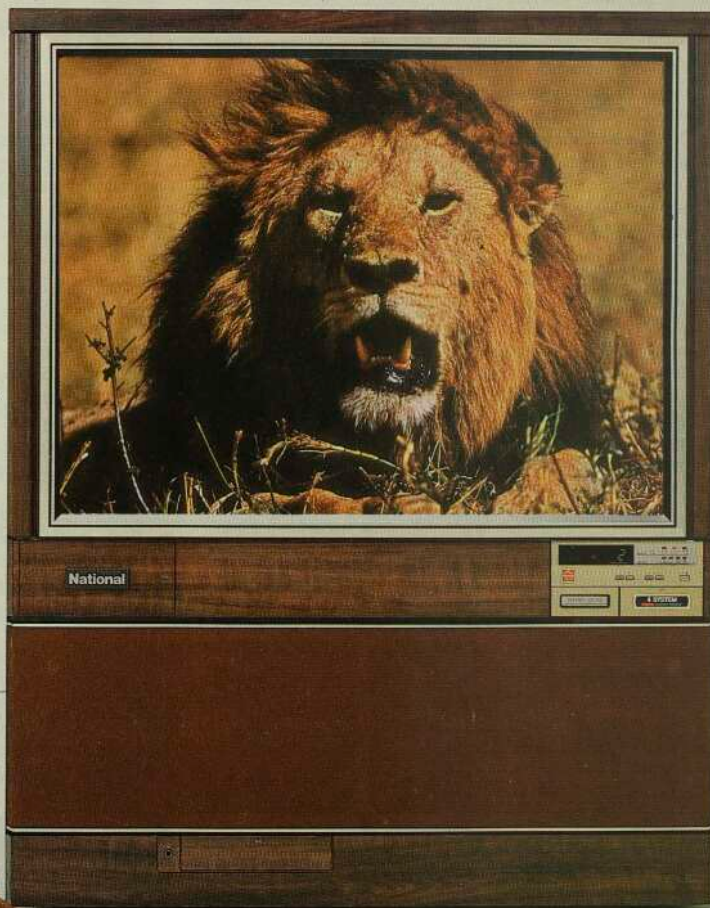
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National—why did you have to invent the TC-4000A?



Simulated picture



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THE MONTH

Mr Machoro in his speech at the graveside of murdered UC secretary-general Pierre Declercq on the occasion of the second anniversary of his death. Mr Declercq was murdered at his suburban Noumea home on September 19, 1981.

In summing up the last year's political activities, Mr Machoro said the IF suffered from a lack of co-ordination, a lack of self-confidence, and also a lack of political maturity.

Over 500 people attended the memorial service at the tribal

area of La Conception where Mr Declercq is buried. A religious service was followed by a silent march to the graveside, where speeches recalling Mr Declercq's life and political activity were given by Roch Pidjot, IF deputy to the French Parliament, Chris-

tian Burck, president of the Declercq Memorial Committee, and Eloi Machoro.

Although two men were arrested following Mr Declercq's murder, both have been released on bail, and no date has yet been set for a trial. — *Helen Fraser.*



Report from Vanuatu

Julie-Ann Ellis

'Santo is on the way up ...'

The Vanuatu Military Force band played; church leaders read from the Bible and preached on the duties of leaders and citizens; custom dancers invited all who felt like it to join in with them; a public barbecue and feast was open to all comers on the waterfront; a limited local government, covering the islands of Santo and Malo, was being opened at Luganville.

Luganville, the main town on the northern island of Santo, and often itself called just "Santo," or Santo Town, or simply Canal, on September 21 was full of visitors from all over the island and dignitaries from other islands to take part in the opening. Usually it is a quiet town, though of great charm, with many rewards for the enterprising traveller. Not *too* enterprising, though; at the time of the opening of Local Government Council, some unlucky (and unthinking) yachties loosed off a few rounds of ammunition in the north of the island, and found themselves in Luganville's court, charged with killing a valued pig. The week after the opening, the charge was dismissed for lack of evidence, and the celebrating yacht beat a swift retreat, doubtless reflecting on the folly of shooting uninvited on unknown property. Other

visitors, meanwhile, were enjoying more obvious attractions — the beautiful surrounding beaches, including exquisite Champagne Beach, the relics of World War II, and the restaurants — few, but well worth seeking out.

But Luganville is not primarily a tourist town. It is a hard-working port, a business town and, now more than ever, a political centre. It was the scene of much turmoil in the 1980 secession attempt, and only slightly to the north, at Fanafo, is the home of the Nagriamel political movement. The island and the town have strong representation in both the governing Vanuaaku Pati (VP) and the opposition Union of Moderate Parties (UMP), and Luganville is home to the newest sizeable political party in the country, the Vanuatu Independent Alliance Party (VIAP).

This party, formed last year by disaffected VP parliamentary members, is campaigning vigorously around Santo villages, but is not envisaging itself as becoming a governing party after the November elections. Its newly-published platform reflects this, referring to an "Alliance-backed government", which suggests they look to forming a coalition

with the UMP. Their platforms are similar, though with some significant differences — both, for example, want to reintroduce freehold title to land, but the UMP would restrict this to citizens, and the VIAP to indigenous ni-Vanuatu.

The party's electoral performance in Santo will be an interesting indicator of how far VP ranks have been split, now that the major goal of independence has been achieved, and of how far UMP voters will be lured away by a party that is based a little closer to home.

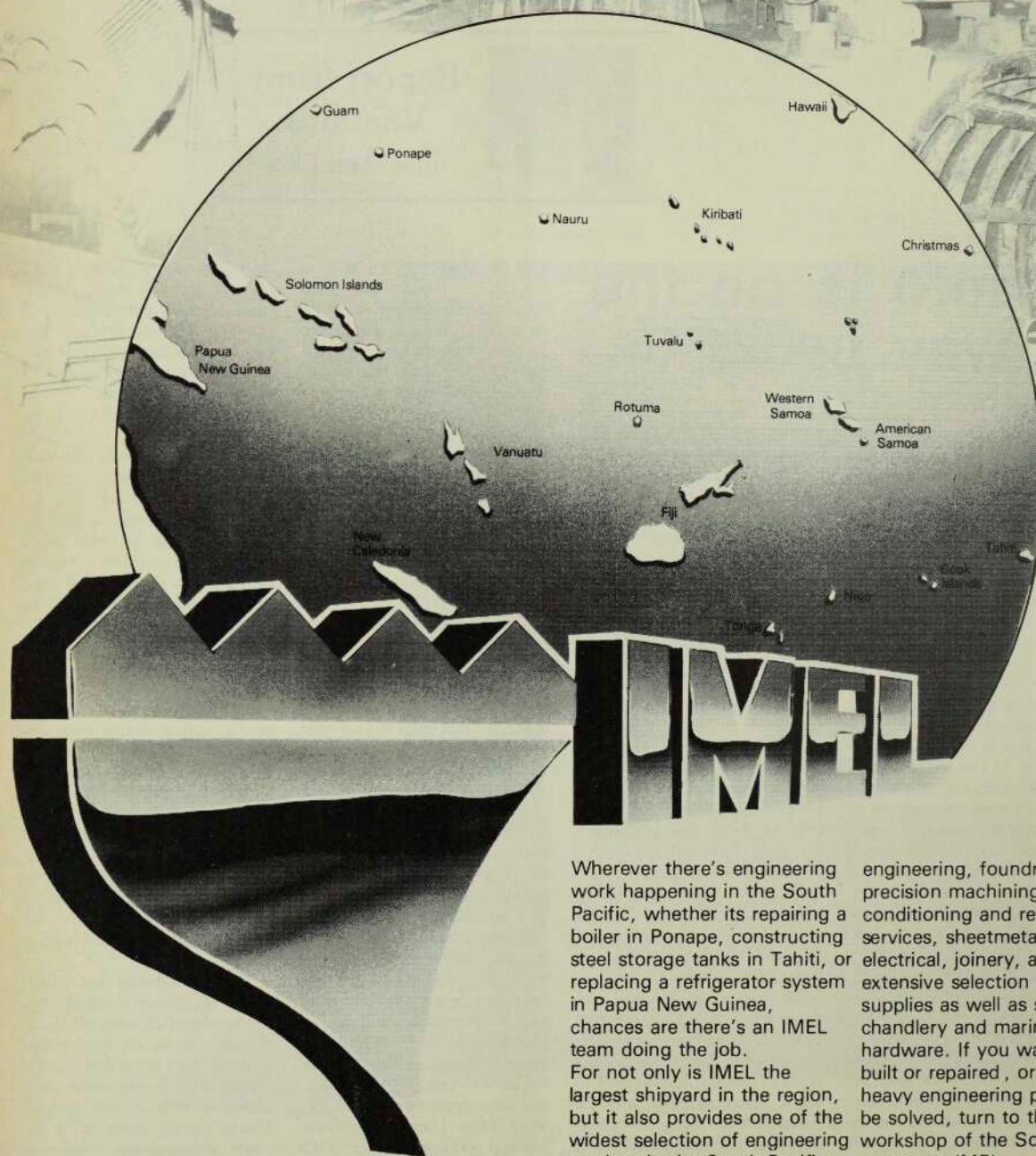
The new Local Government Council is made up of members of all major political parties, and some smaller ones, such as the Fren Melanesia party. Its president, Dr Titus Path, is a member of the VP, and in his speech he welcomed this return of power to local people, referring to the years of colonialism, of condominium rule and of post-independence centralised rule that had intervened since Santo people last were in control of their own advancement. The 11 LGCs that have been set up cover the entire country, and devolve many administrative and some legislative powers, in accordance with the constitution and the Decentralisation Act of 1980. The process of decentralisation was begun two years ago in the south, and was completed on October 7, when Efate Local Government Council was opened. The LGCs are responsible for the preparation and implementation of regional development plans, for the

collection and spending of head tax and licensing taxes, for the location and construction of schools, clinics, bridges and other infrastructure, and for legislation for the local area to carry out their duties.

These powers will bring the council much closer to the daily business life of Luganville than is the national government. The business community will be looking to the council to back up efforts made by the municipality and the newly formed Chamber of Commerce to foster economic development in the town and the region. This should not be hard; Luganville has great infrastructural and natural advantages — a developed network of shipping and telecommunications, for instance, and abundant land and manpower. However, the town is only just recovering after three almost static years, after the destructive looting and resultant loss of cash during the secession attempt. The last few months have seen an improvement in turnover, and there is a concerted attempt by the municipality and business community to encourage it.

The municipality has established an industrial estate, not just as part of its town planning, but also as an aid to overseas investors who might feel hesitant about negotiating their own leasehold with custom owners. Blocks already taken up on the estate accommodate companies as diverse as a soft drink bottling plant and a specialty timber mill. Town Clark William Edgell,

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who is also president of the Chamber of Commerce, says: "I feel confident that within my two years here we'll have it all worked out."

There is also great interest in developing tourism in Santo. At present, most of Santo's tourists are divers, interested in diving the largest accessible wreck in the world, the *President Coolidge*, as well as other historical relics. However, the Chamber of Commerce feels there are

possibilities for much greater tourist use. Tour guides have been trained, village leaders have been consulted about extending tourism beyond town limits, and extension of facilities, such as a new 100-bed hotel (the town has two hotels already), has been written into the regional development plan.

But the real wealth of Luganville rests on its agricultural hinterland — the island of Santo is indisputably the richest in

Vanuatu. Indeed, it is so rich that its development is a matter of national, and not just regional, importance. Thus, the national government, and probably overseas aid, will be involved in the longer-term development plans — the replanting of old plantations and establishment of new ones, the rebuilding of an oil mill and the upgrading of wharves and port facilities, among others.

Luganville's real financial potential is only just emerging. The

people who live there still feel some of the impact of the 1980 troubles. Nevertheless, with the return of business confidence and with the formation of the Local Government Council, there is a feeling of optimism about the future, expressed with characteristic diffidence. When I asked people how they felt about Santo now, almost everyone gave the same answer: "Santo i kam antap smol." ("Santo is on the way up.") — *Julie-Ann Ellis*



Notes from the North

Floyd K. Takeuchi
on Micronesia

Fred M. Zeder spells it out

Let the cynics be damned! America may have left an unholy legacy of economic dependency in Micronesia, but after 36 years of trusteeship administration, Islanders in the Trust Territory know how to hold an election. In fact, as the September 7 free association plebiscite in the Marshall Islands proved, the seriousness with which Microne-

sians take the democratic process puts most Americans to shame.

How else can one explain the sight of thousands of Marshallese lining up before seven in the morning and (in the case of quite a few) waiting until past midnight to cast their ballot? And vote they did. The unofficial count showed that 10,724 went to the polls to approve free as-

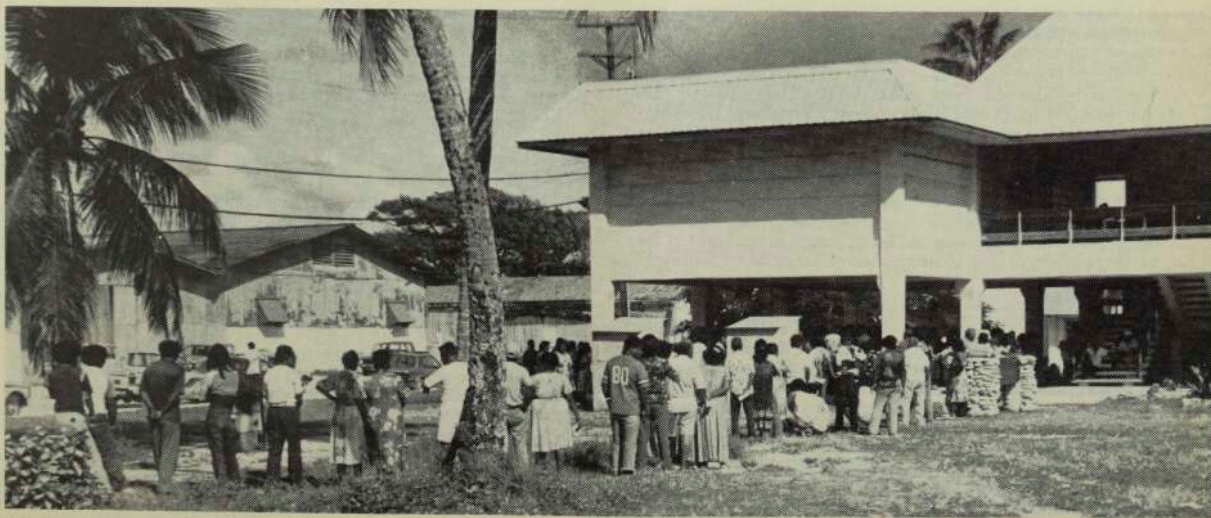
sociation by a margin of 16%. There were 6215 votes for the status and 4509 against, out of the approximately 13,000 who were eligible to take part in the plebiscite.

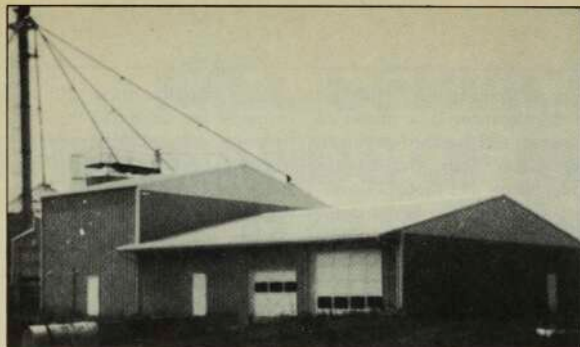
Opposition to free association came from "traditional" areas: the islanders of Bikini and Eniwetok who have a strong distrust of President Amata Kabua and the central government. These groups had earlier indicated they would support the compact, but in the final weeks of campaigning it became clear that the leadership's initial "yes" stance was out of synch

with the people's desires. Also opposed to the compact was the Kwajalein group, which is involved in a simmering power play with Kabua.

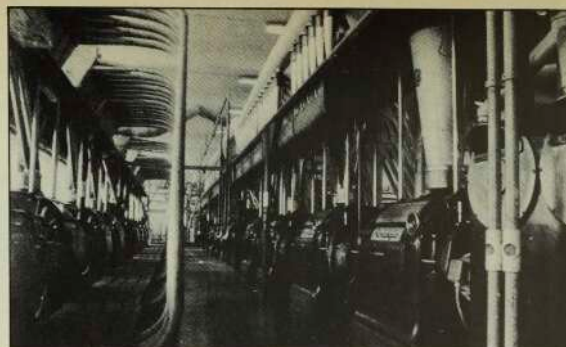
By all accounts, however, the vote in favor of free association is a smashing success for President Kabua. He put his personal prestige and that of his office on the line by coming out strongly in favor of the status, and urging Marshallese to do the same. Had

Voters line up on Majuro, Marshall Islands, for the September plebiscite. — Daniel Smith picture.





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the vote gone the other way, it would have signalled a remarkable loss of power and influence for the leader.

But with his victory under his belt, Kabua goes into this month's Nitijela (parliament) elections with considerable momentum. Indeed, it is difficult to see how the opposition has any real chance of boosting its already limited influence. And unless something happens to Kabua — a serious illness, for example — he now appears to be in a good position to dominate Marshallese politics perhaps to the end of the century.

With the "firm" political situation in the Marshalls, with the solid yes vote for free association in the Federated States of Micronesia, and with the Northern Marianas becoming increasingly impatient to become an American commonwealth, the Reagan administration is going ahead and seeking separate termination of the trusteeship.

That will leave only Palau, which continues to muddle along with its internecine political problems. Palau's situation is so uncertain one hesitates even to hazard a guess as to what might happen. Yet given the Palauan penchant for not wanting to be last, it would not be surprising to see the squabbling in those islands end as the other four Micronesian entities near their termination deadlines.

That's so not only from the standpoint of national pride — something which the Palauans have in abundance — but also from the fact that free association will mean that the fiscal floodgates are going to be opened up as never before. The sight of the rest of their Micronesian brethren enjoying the benefits of relatively unrestricted American funds may be just the tonic to cure the current Palauan political malady.

What is Washington's view at this critical juncture? U.S. Ambassador Fred M. Zeder II, President Reagan's special representative to the Micronesian political status negotiations, recently spent an hour with *Pacific Islands Monthly* discussing current issues. Zeder's style is straightforward: "Everything is on record." That comes from his background as a very successful

businessman; he made his millions in Texas oil and his latest venture (which someone else is running while Zeder's in office) is a pleasure boat service catering to Hawaii's tourists. Zeder's self-confidence is such that when he's with his diplomatic corps aides, they're usually on edge wondering what "the old man" will say next.

Zeder was alone when he spoke with PIM. Some quotes from the conversation:

On a timetable for getting the free association agreements through the U.S. Congress: "What we're trying to do is get the Senate to take action prior to the Christmas recess . . . We have good support in the Senate and we're not anticipating any real problem there. The same thing, too, in the House (of Representatives). It is going to be very difficult for representatives . . . to vote against the will of the people of Micronesia. They have in properly conducted plebiscites expressed their desire to enter into this relationship of free association and I can't anticipate any congressman or senator saying, 'No, we prefer to deny them that right'."

On the American desire to seek separate termination of the trusteeship:

"It's just really not fair (to wait until the Palauan situation is settled) to the vast majority of people in Micronesia . . . We're just going to have to move ahead."

On the Palauan stalemate: "There's just really a handful of people holding this up in Palau . . . What I've told them this time is that I wanted them to convene their House of Delegates and their Senate and seek a solution that they agree . . . Wrap this thing up. Get a package. Get everyone on board and say, yes, this is what we want to do, and then bring it to us."

On the fate of the July compromise which was thought to be a way around Palau's constitutional prohibitions against nuclear material, but which was defeated by the Palauan Senate: "We haven't heard from the House of Delegates on that. We heard from their Senate . . . But it was a solution . . . They have discussed going back and having



another vote, a referendum. We don't believe, and we continue to hold fast to our position, that another plebiscite is not necessary . . . But if a referendum was required, it's an internal problem, if that's the solution they are going to have to find it. But again, the United States is not going to tell them what to do. We didn't write their constitution for them, and we're not going to be put in a position where we're falsely accused of trying to dictate to them, and we don't."

On Palau's leadership: "I wouldn't characterise the Palauan's relationship with the United States as duplicitous. I think they are acting very Palauan. This is the way they do business, and they always have. I don't think there is anything immoral or indecent. It's annoying . . . it's certainly a little frustrating. But that's the way they operate. I don't believe you can apply the way we do business in the United States with the way things are done all through Micronesia. It's the style."

On the ability of Palau's leadership to deliver on promises made to the United States: "They haven't demonstrated their ability so far."

On the prospects for developing a strong economic base in Micronesia during the free association period: "I happen to be very optimistic about the possi-

Aet, yes; jab, no — and the aets have it. Tallying island votes on Majuro during the September plebiscite. — Daniel Smith picture.

bility of a viable economy being established in Micronesia . . . I think it can be done, I think it can be done out here. If you're given 40 per cent of \$2.5 to \$3 billion to start a business (what free association will provide during the life of the agreements), say this is seed money, here's some equity to start a business, you know I think you can start a business any place in the world for 125,000 people with that kind of seed money. And I don't think you have to be very smart to do it. I know seven or eight deals right now that could cut it for them. Sea mining is a big deal for them, and there's a hell of a lot of cobalt out there. There are people who are interested in going after it. There are a number of business opportunities that exist today in Micronesia — if they get their act together — that they can take advantage of. One of the things that disturbs me about what's happening in Palau right now is that you don't want to put major investment in an unstable area. If they get a reputation for having an unstable government — where they're burning up each other's houses and throwing bombs at each other — industry

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THE MONTH

isn't interested in going in there."

On the annual rent the U.S. pays to the Kwajalein landowners: "When I negotiated that lease for Kwajalein in 1976 (when Zeder was with the Ford administration) . . . I thought I did a lousy job because we already had it for \$650,000 (a year) for 99 years. We came back and agreed to give them \$72,000 a year to lease Kwajalein. During the Carter administration, somehow or other, that got up to \$9 million a year and there's no accounting for a nickel of that money. I have asked time and time again for the Kwajalein landowners to give an accounting on what they spent it for, what they do. They've never spent any real money on cleaning up Ebeye, and the money is there. All they do is complain that it is a cesspool . . . I hope that (Marshalls President Amata) Kabua will not demand that the Kwajalein landowners account for this Defense Department funding . . . They promised me they

would give it to me, they said. 'Oh, you want an accounting of what we do with the money.' Three times they've told me that 'Well, we'll send it next week, you know.' They never have; Kabua has never had an accounting. I notice they (the Kwajalein leadership) fly first-class all over and they buy condominiums here in Honolulu, but they are not doing very much for their people, and that's wrong."

On U.S. reaction to the possibility of the Bikinians buying beachfront land on the Hawaiian island of Maui to resettle: "I think we'd have to think a long time before we'd continue any additional support. The (free association) agreement right now, as far as the Bikinians are concerned, is a good agreement for them. You've got only 1000 of them, and they've got \$100 million plus, so they get \$100,000 a piece. They've got 10 members of each family, so they've got \$1 million for each family. They ought to be able to get by on that." — *Floyd K. Takeuchi.*



A View from
Honolulu

Robert C. Kiste

The fine print of the compacts

After Marshallese voters turned out 60 per cent in favor of the Compact of Free Association in early September, one of the syndicated news services in America reported that the Marshalls would soon be "completely independent" of the United States except in matters of defence.

It is true that even before the compact has gone through its entire ratification process (approval by the island legislatures, the U.S. Congress, etc.), Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Marshalls have formed their own governments and have assumed control over

many of their own affairs. It is, however, erroneous to claim that free association as it has been negotiated in the U.S. Trust Territory equals anything that approximates independence. (The fact that the issue of free association is now in doubt for Palau is irrelevant for the issue discussed here.)

The Compact of Free Association is a quite complex document of over 50 pages. In addition, there are subsidiary agreements with each island state. The compact is divided into four titles: Governmental Relations, Economic Relations, Security

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and Defence Relations, and General Provisions. Titles are divided into a total of 24 articles. The latter are divided into 110 sections, and, of course, there are sub-sections within sections. While the compact cannot be examined in detail here, several items are mentioned because they are the most relevant with regard to questions of sovereignty.

Essentially, the compact defines an arrangement whereby

tions with those governments, to be incompatible with its authority and responsibility for security and defence matters". The United States also has the right to "invite members of the armed forces of other countries to use military areas and facilities".

There is a lengthy statement which essentially indicates that American activities in the islands shall be in compliance with legislation which protects the environment in the United States it-

Aviation Administration, and the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board. The latter three have regulatory as well as service functions, and their continued operation in Micronesia will guarantee the United States considerable control over international mail and air transport services. Maintenance of the weather service has obvious advantages for the United States. Under the Emergency Management Agency, each of the island states will be the equivalent of one of the 50 states of the union and will be eligible for disaster relief upon presidential decree.

In addition to the above, services or grants for services from the United States will be available in five other areas: (1) ongoing energy development projects, (2) consultant services in economic development, (3) technical assistance from federal agencies, (4) continued financial support for students enrolled at tertiary institutions as of the effective date of the compact, and (5) education and health care grants. However, all services must be contracted from United States federal agencies, and those agencies will be relatively free from the control of the island governments. Further, American personnel engaged in rendering such services will be exempt from customs, visa, and passport regulations.

With regard to financial subsidies, an average of no less than 40 per cent of the annual grants

the island governments, the United States can audit the use of American funds.

The financial package is considerable. If Palau eventually does join the Marshalls and the Federated States of Micronesia and enters into a relationship of free association with the United States, the total of all subsidies for the three island states will be in the neighborhood of \$U.S.1 billion for the first 15 years of the agreement.

When the history of the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (USTTPI) is considered, the nature of the compact comes as no surprise. The primary interest of the United States in the USTTPI has always been defence, and this was evident from the beginning when it became the only "strategic" trusteeship of the 11 that were created by the United Nations after World War II. Defence interests remain paramount, and there continues to be strong sentiment in Congress that the United States must retain military control over the islands. In fact, it is certain that Congress would reject any termination of the trust that did not provide such a guarantee.

It also appears that the nature and the free association arrangement is acceptable to Australia and New Zealand. A continued American presence in Micronesia maintains the status quo in that no new security concerns

"The United States clearly receives great latitude in defence and foreign affairs matters in Micronesia. And arrangements for services and subsidies guarantee even further American influence."

the island states are granting the United States a number of prerogatives in exchange for financial subsidies, the provision of certain services, and free access to the United States. With regard to the latter, citizens of the island states will have the status of "habitual resident" which will allow them to freely enter and find employment in the United States.

The prerogatives of the United States in the islands are carefully spelled out. With regard to defence, the United States has "full authority and responsibility for security and defence matters in or relating to" the island states. This includes: (1) the obligation to defend the islands, (2) "the option to foreclose access to or use" of the islands "by military personnel or for the military purposes of any third country", and (3) "the option to establish and use military areas and facilities in" the islands subject to the terms contained in the subsidiary agreements. Further, the United States "may conduct within the lands, waters and airspace of" the islands "the activities and operations necessary for the exercise of its authority under" the title defining defence relations.

The United States ultimately decides what constitutes a defence matter. It is stipulated that the island states "shall refrain from actions which the Government of the United States determines after appropriate consulta-

self. However, this is immediately followed by the proviso that the president of the United States may declare exceptions if he "determines it to be in the paramount interest of the United States to do so, consistent with" the title defining defence relations.

As for other prerogatives, the island states "shall permit the Government of the United States to operate telecommunications" in the area, and the United States "shall provide and maintain fixed and floating aids to navigation".

With regard to foreign relations, the island states "shall consult, in the conduct of their foreign affairs," with the United States. In turn, the United States in the conduct of its own foreign affairs shall consult with the island states only on matters that it decides are relevant to their interests.

Such provisions clearly give the United States great latitude with regard to its activities in and future relations with the Micronesian states. An examination of the services and subsidies to be rendered by the United States also reveals that they guarantee even further American influence in the islands.

With regard to services, it is specified that the United States shall make available the services and related programs of the U.S. Weather Service, the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Post Reorganisation Act, the U.S. Federal

"The free association arrangement gives the United States the potential to intervene substantially in the affairs of Micronesia. But to what extent will this potential be exercised?"

to the Marshalls and Palau are to be committed to capital improvement and "shall be in accordance with official overall economic plans provided by those governments and concurred in by the Government of the United States". The island states will be required to report annually to the president and United States Congress on their implementation of plans and use of funds. During the first five years of free association, and in consultation with

are raised about the northern Pacific.

There is no doubt that the free association arrangement gives the United States the potential means to intervene substantially in the affairs of the island states for years to come. The extent to which that potential will be utilised, however, is as yet uncertain, and thus the degree to which the Micronesian states will indeed be self-governing remains to be seen. — Robert C. Kiste.



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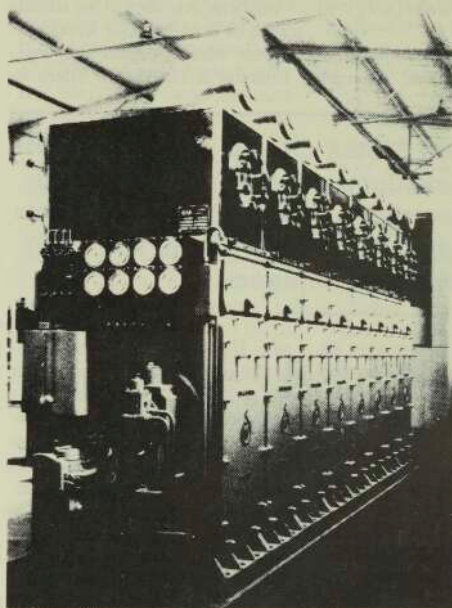
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POLITICAL CURRENTS

'ASOPA was never like this. . .'

Post-colonial mood at Australia's development institute

The bus with its sprinkling of passengers grinds downhill past the faded brown brick facade of Balmoral Naval Hospital. On both sides Sydney Harbour twinkles blue and silver through a scrubby cover of blue and lemon-scented gums. Then, just past the turn-off to Chowder Bay, there it is.

At first glance the old place looks the same. It is still unimposing and unpretentious, but the quaint, almost tropical charm lingers on. The low, cream weatherboard huts are clustered together near the road while, beyond, trim green lawns sweep down to merge with an exquisite view across the harbor to Rose Bay.

Between the mid-'40s and the mid-'70s, about 2000 Australians spent time in this place, most of them absorbed, even obsessed, by the prospect of the adventure which lay ahead — Papua New Guinea or, as they called it, the Territory.

Twenty years ago I had been an "Asopian" myself. Hitting Sydney from the country as a gangling and unconfident 17-year old, my first clumsy attempt at dating a Mosman girl was despatched callously with a grimace and a disapproving: "Oh, you're an ASOPA boy!" Those were the days when patrol officers on the long course were banned from the Buena Vista, Clifton Gardens and Mosman hotels and were compelled to make the considerable journey to the Oaks at Neutral Bay for a cold beer.

We all made the most of our time at ASOPA because, for many of us, graduation meant loneliness and hardship on a Territory out-station. And the younger we were, the tougher was life after ASOPA. So we boozed and womanised and worked damn hard into the bargain.

My old student record card

For nearly 30 years, the Australian School of Pacific Administration trained patrol officers, school teachers and other professionals for positions in Australia's colonial service. The old ASOPA occupied a motley collection of military-style weatherboard huts on Sydney's spectacularly scenic Middle Head. The rather decrepit buildings remain, but ASOPA is now the International Training Institute — with an organisational ethic far removed from that of the colonial era. KEITH JACKSON, an ASOPA alumnus (1962-63), 20 years on is back at Middle Head lecturing in mass media. He writes here of the past, present, and possible future of the institution.



Keith Jackson: Back to Middle Head after 20 years

(charred at the edges from a fire some years ago) shows that we sat for no fewer than 19 subjects in our final examinations, ranging from Infants Teaching Method to Government to something called Native Education.

The Australian School of Pacific Administration had been established in 1946 to train officers of Australia's colonial service in PNG. The first principal was John Kerr, known then as a bit of a leftie but better remembered for his vice-regal sacking of Gough Whitlam in 1975. A large num-

ber of prominent Australians were associated with ASOPA over the years — Charles Rowley, James McAuley, Camilla Wedgwood, Jim Sinclair, Hal Wootten and the founder of PIM R. W. Robson, to name just a few. Many other people who were to become well known figures in PNG joined ASOPA's passing parade for periods ranging from a few weeks to two years.

In 1971, when it became clear that Australia's role as a minor colonial power was virtually

over, the school ceased to train Australian nationals. Just a few years earlier, Territories Minister "Ceb" Barnes had foreshadowed a 100-year Australian presence in PNG and his department distinguished itself by publishing recruiting brochures for ASOPA with "Careers With A Future" emblazoned across the front cover.

But now the urgent task was to train Papua New Guinean bureaucrats for accelerated promotion within the Territory's public service. In 1973, at about the time self-government came to PNG, ASOPA was renamed the International Training Institute (ITI).

On the surface at least, the new role was obvious. ITI was to broaden its brief to include in its training program junior and middle-level professionals from a variety of developing countries — but with preference being given to PNG and the Pacific. In reality, though, the departure of Australia's colonial servants and the passing of large numbers of upwardly mobile Papua New Guinean bureaucrats left ITI in a void. The institute found itself floundering in a struggle for a new identity. Throughout the 1970s, staff at ITI believed their institution to be under constant threat of closure. And there was good reason for this nervousness.

The Department of Foreign Affairs would not commit itself to providing ITI with a continuing role. Staff were employed on short-term contracts (often for three months at a time) and worked, as 90% of them do still, on the basis of one week's notice. Any notion of planning coherently for the future seemed totally out of the question.

Then, in 1981, Foreign Minister Tony Street finally bit the bullet and guaranteed a seven-year lifespan for the institute. At last ITI had been given some

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POLITICAL CURRENTS

breathing space. Only now, in 1983, is it beginning to emerge with some confidence from the trauma of its decade of despair.

Walking into the institute today — with seven separate programs running for more than 100 people from 30 countries — it is difficult to believe that an Australian Government could have ever seriously contemplated shutting down the place. It is almost as difficult to understand why, to a large extent, ITI still exists in a policy vacuum, suffering in many respects from a tolerant and benign neglect on the part of its masters in Canberra.

Right now, fellows — the term covers both sexes — from nations in the South Pacific, Asia, the Indian Ocean, East Africa and the Caribbean are undertaking courses at ITI. They are studying rural development, school evaluation, industrial relations, local and provincial government, financial and personnel management, public administration and media management. The course members are all middle and senior level people — in the main public servants — and, with each successive course, it seems the calibre and status of participants improves.

Increasingly, fellows possess a first degree and often have post graduate qualifications. Every year, ITI offers what it terms a "core program" of some 20 courses, each lasting for three months. In addition another four or five special courses of shorter duration are organised. Training awards are allocated only on a government-to-government basis and, while in Australia, fellows are looked after in every respect.

The courses themselves provide a neat blend of seminar sessions, intensive theoretical work, comparative studies, visits to various parts of Australia and working attachments at organisations relevant to the fellows' own vocation. While on work attachment, course members find that they are valued highly because of their professional skills and, not infrequently, because of their ability as after-dinner speakers. Earlier this year the manager of Radio St Vincent in the Caribbean, on work attachment from ITI's media management course,



found herself training announcers at a new community radio station at Bellingen on the north coast of New South Wales. Another broadcaster on the same course — Romano Taro from Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation — ended up as guest lecturer in mass media at a technical college in Castlemaine, Victoria.

Experiences like these (plus mayoral receptions and that apogee of Aussie culture, the poker machine) make the three-month stay at ITI a stimulating one for most course participants. On campus at the institute, academic and administrative staff do their best to create a

collegiate atmosphere. Use of the word "student" is assiduously avoided.

As the Principal of ITI, Bob Heron, says: "We don't view our overseas guests as students but as professional colleagues. In many cases they have as much to offer us, and their fellow participants, as we have to offer them. By bringing together 16 or so people from five continents to work together in particular areas of professional concern, ITI creates the necessary conditions for a productive exchange of knowledge and experience. "We see ourselves as facilitators rather than as instructors. And, in addition, because of our close contacts with

Open-air graduation ceremony at the International Training Institute in Sydney, with Pacific Islanders prominent among those who attended the lectures and programs. The speaker is Doug Campbell, assistant secretary of the Australian Development Assistance Bureau which maintains the institute.

the Australian academic and business communities, we're able to tap into a vast range and depth of local expertise."

ITI course members are thus able to sit down and talk at length with leading Australians in a variety of fields — and those same Australians are themselves able to keep abreast of trends and thinking in the Pacific and the rest of the Third World.

In its day ASOPA was considered to be a pioneer in the professional training it provided to colonial officers. Now, the born-again ITI — having executed a 180 degree shift from its history and traditions — provides what, for want of a better term, we could call "intellectual aid" to the developing world. The mood is post-colonial, the methodology innovative, the trend progressive.

But, as most ITI staffers would agree, there's some way to go yet. "It seems almost as if

ITI Training Awards

The awards are offered by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau under Australia's program of overseas aid.

Applicants must be nominated by their country's national government: self-nomination is not possible.

Awards cover the cost of travel, accommodation, training and a living allowance.

Course information is available by writing to the Principal, International Training Institute, Middle Head, Mosman, NSW 2091, Australia.



POLITICAL CURRENTS

ADAB doesn't really like the place," said one academic who didn't want to be named. ADAB is the Australian Development Assistance Bureau, the aid agency of Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs. It is ITI's Canberra-based parent and is rather unfortunately named (Third World countries these days talk in terms of co-operation rather than assistance). "There's so much that could be done here,"

complained the academic, "but ADAB just doesn't seem to see the potential.

"For a start, there needs to be much more interchange between ITI and the rest of the world — with ITI running courses in developing countries where this would be more economic or more effective. As for ADAB's staffing policies here — they stink. Few Australian public servants or academics would toler-



Papua New Guineans attending the ITI in Sydney take time off to perform a Manus Island dance. — John Tanner picture for AIS.

development: new knowledge, new experience, new skills. Unlike material aid — which is consumed, wears out or is diffused beyond recognition — these assets can be shared without being diminished."

ate for long the cavalier way in which ADAB treats its ITI staff."

There's some slight hope, although not much more than a flicker, that the Aid Review Committee appointed by Foreign Minister Bill Hayden may come up with some positive recommendations which may encourage ITI to pursue a more creative and less restricted role in offering its intellectual aid. The committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Gordon Jackson, is due to report to the Minister in December. It was established to examine both the composition and direction of Australian aid expenditure (which in 1983/84 is up 13 per cent to \$822 million).

ITI staff, infused with a number of recent appointments which have emphasised developing country experience as well as academic credentials, are beginning to devote more of their time to considering the broader context of the institute's operations and to making ITI itself a better place. "This institute isn't just a collection of buildings with a slightly interesting history," says economics lecturer Bruce Knapman. "It's a resource centre — pooling a number of assets which are crucial to de-

The International Training Institute, in full flight mid-term, radiates an air of pleasant purpose. Occasional peals of laughter emanate from seminar rooms and roll down the covered walkways, indicating that the learning process is not altogether po-faced and serious. ITI is a bright, relaxed, cosmopolitan outpost on the fringe of solid, Establishment, middle-class Mosman. About 3100 people from 60 nations have passed through here during the last 10 years. And, to its credit, the institute remains in touch with most of them through regular newsletters. There are alumni associations in a number of countries, one in the Philippines having more than 100 members. ITI has become the focal point of a whole network of international contacts, many at the highest level in government.

When senior lecturer June Whittaker visited southern Africa recently, she was welcomed royally by ITI graduates in each of the seven countries she visited. It seems the pendulum has swung its full arc. The ITI is blossoming with petals of a very different hue from its predecessor. ASOPA was never like this.



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FACED WITH OCEAN-DUMPING PROTESTS

Japan plans big underground N-waste storehouse

While the Japanese Government considers how opposition from Pacific Island countries to its plans for ocean-dumping of low-level nuclear waste may best be overcome, environmental authorities have given the go-ahead for plans to build a giant land-based underground storage depot for the waste.

Japan had planned to dump the waste in an ocean trench to the south of its home islands. But opposition from Pacific Island countries, notably the new Micronesian entities who would be closest to the ocean dumping site, has so far stayed its hand.

The proposed underground storage site is at Tsuruga, on the Japan Sea coast, where the Japan Atomic Power Co. has a reactor.

In August the company managed to win approval from environmental authorities for construction of a six-storey, reinforced concrete storehouse which will cost \$A14 million.

According to one press report, a 1.4 hectare area of forest slope will be cleared and the storehouse built into the mountainside. It will then be surfaced and trees planted on top, leaving only a road, a 3.4 metre tunnel entrance, and a ventilator, on the surface.

But by March this year, Japan had 460,000 drums of the waste piled up at nuclear plants around the country. By 1990, the piles will have grown to 1.1 million drums, unless some method is found of disposing of them.

Japanese sources warn that the decision to build the land storehouse at Tsuruga should not be taken to mean they have abandoned the idea of dumping the waste at sea. One company spokesman said: "It's only a temporary store at Tsuruga . . . We are keeping the waste on our own site until the government decides what to do with it."

Another spokesman, representing the Nuclear Power Envi-

ronment Protection Centre, a nuclear power industry body, said: "Obviously, dumping at sea costs less than land dumping. The only cost is the sea transport, but on land you need the storage facility and security arrangements."

But some Japanese sources are saying that the government should abandon the ocean-dumping option altogether and build a series of land storages, with security depending on the radio-active half-life of the materials involved.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun*, Japan's biggest daily newspaper, reported in July that advisers to the nation's Science and Technology Agency favored this course of action.

What is called "low level" nuclear waste comes from the clothing, cleaning rags and gloves used by workers in nuc-

lear power stations. These items are burnt, mixed with concrete, and sealed into steel drums, each containing 200 litres.

Japan was one of six nations voting against a two-year moratorium on radio-active waste dumping which was carried by the seventh consultative meeting of the London Dumping Convention in February. Others were the U.S., the UK, the Netherlands, Switzerland and South Africa.

Among the 19 nations in favor were Nauru, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and New Zealand.

The successful move for a moratorium was made by Spain in the form of an amendment to a motion for a complete ban on dumping which was initiated by Nauru and Kiribati.

LDC decisions are not legally binding on member countries.

The ADB takes a close look at its SPDMCs

A number of special difficulties faced by the Asian Development Bank in dealings with South Pacific Developing Member Countries (SPDMCs) are canvassed by journalist Guy Sacerdoti in a recent issue of the Hong Kong-based *Far Eastern Economic Review*.

Pacific Island nations which are ADB members are Papua New Guinea, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Western Samoa. The eight represent slightly more than a quarter of the ADB's 31 regional members. But while the bank's operations service a combined population of 700 million, the SPDMCs, excluding PNG, have a population of a mere 1.3 million, or about 0.19 per cent of that.

Sacerdoti effectively excludes PNG from discussion on grounds both of the size of its population (more than three million), and the size of the ADB loans to which it is entitled (a range from \$US4.5 million to \$13.5 million compared with \$330,000 to \$4 million for the others).

As seen from ADB headquarters in Manila, relations with the seven Pacific Island states present difficulties on a number of counts.

Administration: "The administrative costs for the ADB in setting up and monitoring these smaller loans are higher in absolute terms (given greater distances from Manila), let alone in proportional terms to the borrowed amounts, than those of its programs elsewhere . . . The

sheer cost of travel for ADB personnel and consultants has been prohibitive, taking up a full 15 per cent of the entire ADB travel budget for lending equal to 2.2 per cent (including Papua New Guinea) of the bank total."

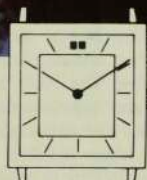
Communications: "A number of borrowers, as well as the ADB itself, have complained of the time lag involved in getting letters and other important documents back and forth between the island countries and the ADB head office in Manila; a regional office should shorten the time span significantly."

Absorptive capacity: "One nagging problem likely to be taken up (though just how is uncertain) is the limited absorptive capacity many countries have for ADB lending . . . Technical assistance loans will continue to be stressed, primarily owing to local manpower constraints . . . But while that will continue, the main problem with ADB lending to the region — the intense lack of human resources — will probably be the most significant addition to the ADB repertoire. The ADB has found that even when compared to countries such as Bangladesh and Nepal, where the lack of expertise and training in development is at least recognised, the level of education and opportunities for higher education among the SPDMCs is dismal."

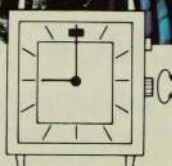
"While the problem is less acute in the Polynesian islands of Western Samoa and Tonga, where non-governmental organisations such as the Christian churches have been active in education, there is far more of a brain-drain problem (primarily to the United States and New Zealand) than in the Melanesian states of Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands (where the educated return, but usually to the private sector). But

— Continued on Page 74

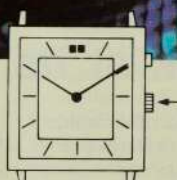
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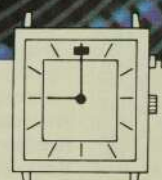
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TROPICALITIES

Prominent Australian playwright Alexander Buzo has written a play set in Fiji. Called *The Marginal Farm*, it opened at the Melbourne Theatre Company on November 1. Here he describes how he came to write it.

Drama set in the 'marginal lands' of Fiji

I was fated to go to Fiji but I didn't know it at the time. My father had been in Suva in 1939. My aunt had been a governess to some children on a pineapple plantation in Ovalu in 1949. In 1968 I became a professional playwright. Then in 1978 I got an idea for a play set in Fiji.

At first it was to be called *Godfrey Pollock*, and was to be about an anguished adolescent from Melbourne sent out to the Pacific to find his feet working for CSR in the '50s. (In those days that was what they did with anguished adolescents — now they make television documentaries about them). Then Godfrey got the bullet when I decided the other characters were more important. I still liked the title, but eventually dropped it on the grounds that the audiences would expect to find a character called Godfrey Pollock in a play titled *Godfrey Pollock*. The new version was and is called *The Marginal Farm*. It is still about someone trying to find their direction in the Pacific.

The new central character is a teacher, Elspeth "Toby" Parks, who goes to Fiji in the 1950s to teach the children of a CSR field officer and a field superintendent in the sugar cane country outside Lautoka. The nickname came about when her father thought she looked as ugly as a toby jug when she was born, but she has since blossomed into a beauty who is now a bit over the hill in her late and widowed 30s. Unlike my aunt, she votes Labor and plays golf.

For my dramatic purposes it would have been ideal if World War II had ended in 1950 and Fiji had achieved independence in 1965. Then I could have had



Toby sliding off postwar Australia into newly emerging Fiji. But with a little poetic licence I have set the play in the "1950s and 1960s" and it is about growing up and colonialism, about love and change, about Toby and an Indian called Illy and their battle to build a life in the marginal lands, that shady area that is neither the plains nor the mountains. As Toby helps her students towards adulthood, so the country is changing too.

My first research trip took me to Suva and Pacific Harbour in 1981, where I learned exactly nothing. I hadn't formulated my plans for the play beyond knowing who the leading characters were, and that the theme would be about growing up and colonialism. I had been hoping that



Playwright Alexander Buzo was caricatured by Arthur Sherman. Buzo's play *The Marginal Farm* is set in Fiji and opened in Australia on November 1. Diane Craig (left) plays the lead as Elspeth Parks and Justine Saunders (lower left) is the Fijian housekeeper Taka.

something would happen to bring the play more acutely into focus, but nothing did. We swam, we played tennis, my three-year-old daughter was lionised, and we had a great Japanese meal cooked by Indians as we watched a group of Rarotongan entertainers. We learned about the uses of pandanus leaves and not to put too much slice on a backhand volley, but that was about it. Of the real Fiji there was no sign.

I decided that another trip to Fiji was needed and that this time I would crack the shell. Before I left Australia I unknowingly took the decisive step in this campaign: I went to a party at Len Evans's wine cellars. There I met Nancy Keesing, who introduced me to her husband from CSR, who put me in touch with the CSR librarian, who introduced me to Joe Daniels, a former cane breeder in Fiji and someone who was highly, almost religiously, thought of by his colleagues in the islands. Joe gave me a letter of reference to Abdul Jusef, the head of the Fiji Sugar Corporation, and he rang Joe Osborne, an FSC field superintendent who introduced me to Alik Nakaitini, and with Alik I finally struck gold. He took me around the cane farms, and I met the people,

went into their homes, and left my tourist mentality behind.

Alik was the field officer at Navo, outside Nadi, and his house was cheerfully invaded at all hours by cane farmers with problems and cane farmers without problems. I learned to drink kava and not to ask Indians if they had ever thought of going "back to India" (they come from Fiji), ate seaweed and discovered that the FSC does not provide floodgates, etc.

The big break came one still afternoon at the homestead of an Indian cane-farming family. We sat outside and sipped tea and I was reminded of my early childhood in Brisbane, that feeling just past mid-afternoon when the heat falters and then relaxes its grip, and you wonder what the fuss was about — the whole of life is laid out at your feet.

On this afternoon a light breeze played about in victory as an old Indian cane farmer spoke of his early days in Fiji. He preferred the white overseers of the CSR days to the current crop of local office-holders. I asked Alik what he thought of that comment. "Not too much," he said, and we both laughed. Later, I said we're always being told in Australia that things go better with overseas controllers. We laughed again at the liberating absurdity of this. I learned to laugh in Fiji, that deep laugh that comes when you realise — if only momentarily — that the whole of life is laid out at your feet.

Having cracked the shell of Fiji, I next had some slogging practical work to do. The title *The Marginal Farm* came from the areas designated as "marginal lands". At first cane farms were only established on the flat lands, but in the 1950s, the time in which most of the play is set, breeders discovered new kinds of cane that would grow in the foothills. These marginal lands were taken over for cultivation by Indian farmers who could at last own their land after years of being a dispossessed race.

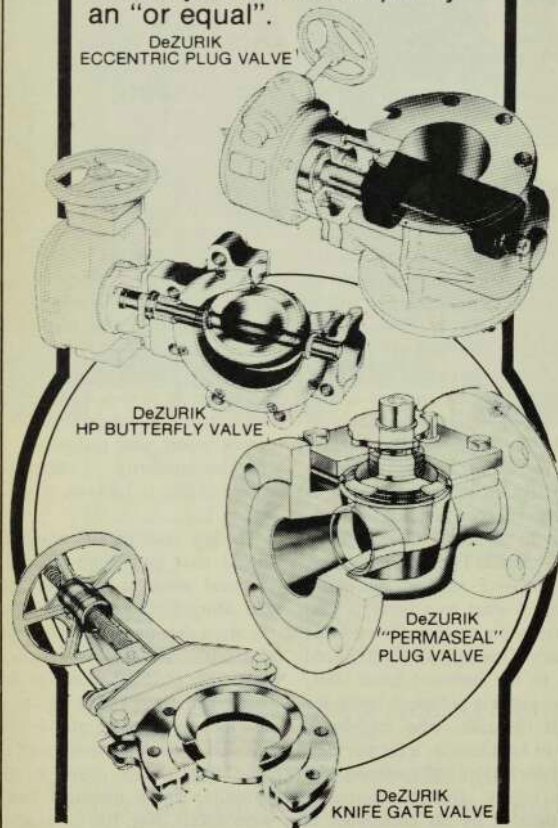
Until recently Indians could not own land in Fiji because of the Native Lands Act. Illy, the Indian in the play, carries with him the feeling of being transplanted, one of the dispossessed

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TROPICALITIES

of the world. Australia is also an ex-colony and it is not inconceivable for Australians to feel a kinship for all the countries around it, from Indonesia to Fiji. This is one part of the world that is changing and emerging and it is the place to be at the moment. By the time I said goodbye to my new friends I had enough material for a dozen plays.

The Melbourne Theatre Company agreed to stage the play with a strong cast led by Diane Craig as Toby under the direction of Aarne Neeme. Justine Saunders, the Aboriginal actress, plays Taka, the Fijian housekeeper who comes out on top, while Monroe Reimers, who was born in Sri Lanka when it was called Ceylon, plays Illy, the laborer who wants to build his own cane farm in the marginal lands.

The last component when putting a play together is the audience. I hope that after seeing *The Marginal Farm* Fiji will mean almost as much to them as it does to me, and that they won't feel, as I did at Pacific Harbour, that the shell of the country is completely intact. — Alexander Buzo.

'Fiji's not as easy as it looks either ...'

An extract from *The Marginal Farm* by Alexander Buzo follows:

MARSHALL, a CSR field officer, is interviewing TOBY, the new governess, over a bowl of kava on his verandah.

MARSHALL: So you're really new to this governess game.

TOBY: Yes, I am. But the young people seem bright and I'm confident that ...

MARSHALL: Sure, sure. Look. It's all a bit of window-dressing really. You put a bomb under their arse and they'll bolt this exam.

TOBY: Why do you think they failed?

MARSHALL: Oh, I don't know, it's just this ... adolescent ... sort of thing, you know. I mean, you take young Ellen. Now I've had to bring her



Actor Monroe Reimers

up as best I could — her mother's dead, you know.

TOBY: Yes, yes.

MARSHALL: And well, you know, it's adolescence. I mean, you know, she's got young Philip there on a string and he's a bit, I don't know, sensitive ... and it's, well, I think it's all a question of adolescence. Actually I was hoping you might sort it out.

TOBY: Oh. Well. Don't think I'm much of a problem-solver.

MARSHALL: You'll do fine. I can tell that just by looking at you.

TOBY: Teaching's not as easy as it looks.

MARSHALL: Of course not. What I mean is you're very welcome. Have some kava.

TOBY: Thank you.

MARSHALL: Looks like something out of an Arab's canal but it's good, makes your tongue go all fuzzy. It's a kind of narcotic. And a heck of a good drink.

TOBY: It's very nice. *They drink.*

MARSHALL: Now tell me. What's Sydney like these days?

TOBY: It's spreading out. Lots of suburbs. People are settling down.

MARSHALL: Except for you.

TOBY: Except for me. I got out — temporarily at least.

MARSHALL: Yeah, I got out temporarily. *He laughs and then stops, looking out to the road. Fiji's not as easy as it looks, either. ILLY comes in from the road. He carries a petrol container. He puts it down unhurriedly.*

ILLY: Good morning, sahib.



TROPICALITIES

Let's stamp out stamp sexism!

Is Papua New Guinea's new 30-toea stamp "sexist"? Yes, says an Australian woman.

"No for heaven's sake," says PNG's Postal Telecommunication's chief general manager Bill Peckover.

Helga Loeven wrote to an Australian newspaper complaining about the "sexist portrayal of Papuan women" in the latest PNG stamps.

Ms Loeven, from the surf-and-sun strip at Surfers Paradise, Queensland, said: "On one stamp, a naked tattooed woman in tribal headdress is answering the phone, while in the background a fully-suited male sits at a desk."

"Sexism should be stamped out," she said.

Mr Peckover immediately countered Ms Loeven's claim: "There was no sexist intent. It's a normal form of dress." But, with 10 minutes to think it over Mr Peckover decided on a tongue-in-cheek reflection.

"Yes, of course we're sexist," he said.

"That's why Kone Gobu was bare-breasted in his traditional dress at the official opening of the Asia-Pacific Postal Congress in Port Moresby last week."

"This was a much more important event than a mere postage stamp, which is why we didn't use a female."

Mr Peckover, who is renowned for his camera portrayals of birds of a different hue (serious books on PNG native birds such as birds-of-paradise, honey-eaters, etc), did not think Ms Loeven's complaint would force a scrapping of the 30-toea stamp issue. — Noel Pascoe in the *Papua New Guinea Post-Courier*.



The stamp which caused the controversy. It was issued as one in a set of four. The woman wears traditional ceremonial dress from the Papuan coast.



Eskimos in the Hawaiian group?

W. WILFRIED SCHUH-MACHER writes from Gadstrup, Denmark: Instead of the points of the compass the inhabitants of Honolulu orient themselves according to the surrounding sea and mountains: *mauka* "towards the mountains" and *makai* "towards the sea" (together with the geographical names *Ewa* and *Diamond Head*) are used in the sense of northward and southward (and westward and eastward) respectively — which is in agreement, as far as linguistic form is concerned, with the Eskimo language of Greenland. And there may be more than mere coincidence behind this parallel . . .

Neither in the first nor in the revised and enlarged edition of their *Place Names of Hawaii* (Honolulu 1966, 1974), Mary Kawena Pukui, Samuel H. Elbert (and Esther T. Mookini) have

given an etymology of the names of the seven inhabited Hawaiian islands — except for *Lana'i* "conquest day" — by referring to the antiquity for those names, viz. *Ni'ihau*, *Kaua'i*, *O'ahu*, *Moloka'i*, *Maui*, *Hawai'i* (where ' marks the glottal stop). As for the Hawaiian language, it is assumed to have originated from Proto East Polynesian (A.D. 200-800) by A.D. 800-1000. Archaeological evidence points to an occupation of the islands in at least the ninth century. The assemblages closely resemble those found in the Marquesas. To find cognates of the above place names in the onomastic material elsewhere in Polynesia has failed so far: besides the lack of any etymology, the procedure is made difficult by the fact that name similarity because of the simple Polynesian syllable structure and the poor consonantism and vocalism may be coincidental.

Suggesting, as Thor Heyerdahl does, that Kwakiutl Indians, of today's British Columbia, came to the Hawaiian islands (and further) by 1100 A.D., their language should have left traces at least in Hawaiian place names — which, however, does not seem to be the case. Heyerdahl suggests as another component of the Polynesian race of historic time the *Menehune*, a legendary race of small people building fishponds, roads, and temples at night. The characterisation

Cook Islands performers in USA: The Cook Islands and USA have signed a Treaty of Friendship and these members of the Te Ivi Cultural Dance Troupe celebrated the occasion with a series of performances in USA. This picture was taken at Disneyland.

"small" may lead one's association to the Eskimo.

As a working hypothesis it is assumed that the Polynesians coming to the Islands already met the *Menehune* there — and their place names. Today's *Moloka'i* presupposes an earlier *Molotaki*, which so far has been defined as (Proto East) Polynesian but which may be of *Menehune* origin as well. Looking for the natural characteristics of the island, which is known for its leper colony, "long island" probably would be quite appropriate. James A. Michener in his novel *Hawaii* compares it to a left-hand glove. And it turns out that in the Eskimo language (using Greenlandic as representative) "long" (attributive) is rendered by *taki-sooq* (*take* "long" plus *sooq* attributive suffix) — which also occurs in Greenlandic place names, e.g., *Takisukasik* "the poor long (island)." Why should a band of Eskimo leaving the Asiatic mainland — instead of coming to America across Bering Strait — not have been able to cross the Pacific, calling at the Hawaiian Islands?



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TROPICALITIES

Great new PNG film find

An early Australian silent film which has been described as "probably the most valuable pictorial record of New Guinea" has been found in a warehouse in Melbourne.

The National Film Archive said the finding of *In New Guinea Wilds* provided potential for much research into what life was like in the area.

The two-hour documentary of life in the coastal regions and offshore islands of what was the Australian mandated territory was filmed by William Jackson in 1926.

It shows an active volcano, giant starfish, the graves of World War I servicemen at Samarai, structures near Rabaul believed to have been built during the German annexation of New Guinea, missionary establishments, Rabaul's Chinatown and many aspects of sea and village life.

The film was never screened publicly because Mr Jackson was unable to find a distributor. When it passed into the hands of one of his creditors, Mr Jackson became a photographer on the staff of a Sydney daily newspaper.

Members of the creditor's family recently found the 61 cans of film in four crates in a family warehouse in Melbourne and gave them to the Museum of Victoria.

The museum passed the film to the National Library in Canberra to have it copied on to a safety-based film for preservation in both the museum and the library's National Film Archive. — *Australian Information Service.*

• Peter Kili, writing in the *University of Papua New Guinea's student paper*, Uni Tavur, reports:

The UPNG library is planning to get a copy of an old film about Papua New Guinea, recently discovered in Melbourne, Australia.

The university librarian, Alan Butler, said he was interested in buying a copy of the film so that the people of PNG can see it. He said, however, it would cost a lot



of money to reprocess the old film and make copies.

MP for North Fly, Warren Dutton, has urged Finance Minister Philip Bouraga to sign a cheque to buy the film from Australia and "save it for Papua New Guinea".

The film, *In New Guinea Wilds*, was made by Australian film maker, William Jackson in the coastal and offshore island regions in 1926.

Mr Butler said if the government buys the film "it would be nice, but better still if we let the Australians reprocess it and then either the PNG National Library or the UPNG library would buy a copy".

"If the National Library cannot buy a copy, then we will try and get one, but we will have to ask for donations again from the public," said Mr Butler.



Anastasis: Volunteer crew

Anastasis in Apia for Games

On August 30, 1983, the MV *Anastasis* — a mobile training and aid ship for disaster relief — made its first-ever Western Samoa call. It was to be in Apia for three weeks.

Anastasis is an 11,695-ton long-distance passenger vessel operated by Youth With A Mission (YWAM), a worldwide Christian mission organisation. The ship's crew of more than 200 volunteers represent 24 nations. The mobile training and disaster relief facility has a threefold emphasis of Mercy Ministry, including disaster relief, Training and Evangelism.

YWAM operates in more than 40 countries with a significant outreach in the Pacific since the mid-sixties. The MV *Anastasis* will also take part in a major Christian outreach sponsored by Youth With A Mission during the South Pacific Games.

YWAM is an inter-denominational organisation.

The word *Anastasis* is Greek for "Resurrection."

Book launching held in Suva

Fiji gets special mention in a newly-published book written by husband-and-wife team Victor Carell and Beth Dean. The book, *Twin Journey*, tells the writers'

The launching of *Twin Journey* in Suva: At left are husband-and-wife authors Victor Carell and Beth Dean, with Colin and Julie McDonald. Mr McDonald is Australian High Commissioner in Fiji. — BALRAM picture.

own stories of their association with cultural events in the Pacific Islands, Australia and USA over a period of more than 40 years.

Beth Dean, a former ballerina, is widely known for her encouragement and promotion of folkloric dancing. Victor Carell organised the first South Pacific Festival of Arts, which was in Suva in 1972. The two of them have been closely associated with the restoration of the old Fiji capital of Levuka, described as a "heritage of Fiji's past".

The production of the book is one of the most ambitious book printing and binding ventures undertaken in Fiji. Pacific Publications — publishers of PIM — published the book but the entire production was undertaken by The Fiji Times in Suva. At the launching ceremony in Suva the book was called a milestone in the history of Fiji print production.

Beth Dean said in Sydney later that the book stemmed from an intense interest in and admiration of the culture of the Pacific countries. She hoped it would prompt people to reassess the value of their traditions. There was outstanding beauty in the arts of the Pacific, she said.

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LEADERS IN BATTERY TECHNOLOGY



PEOPLE

Harry Ewing, 57, has stepped down as managing director of the Papua New Guinea Banking Corporation. He has been succeeded by **Mekere Morauta**, a former finance secretary who was appointed managing director-designate last April.

"Wildcat" in the Sydney weekly magazine *The Bulletin*, wrote in tribute to Ewing:

He earned a reputation as the straight player who got results.

Notable among them: A lift in the market share of commercial banking business to 52 per cent (it had 25 per cent in 1974, its foundation year) and a five per cent lift in net profit last year, a creditable record in PNG's present economic straits.

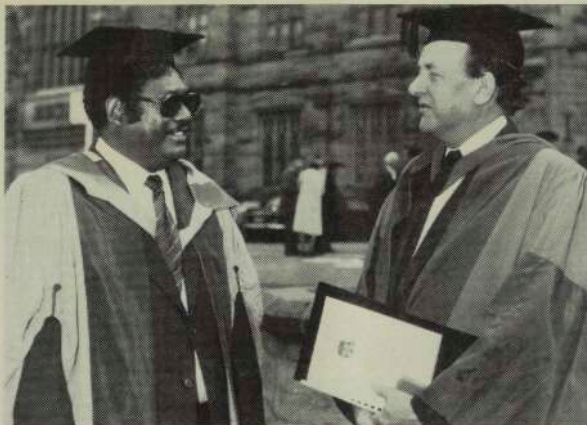
Under Ewing, who left a 10-year stint in hotel finance with the Travelodge chain to take up the PNGBC job in 1978, the bank has led the way in staff training and development, computerisation — and in taking its business to the bush, where most of PNG's people are.

Key elements in the latter project have been the bank's motor boat *Nambawan* (Number One) and last year's purchase of an executive aircraft. Ewing ran into some flak on that one but, characteristically, he decried the criticism as "media over-reaction".

Of his plans for after he "goes finish", Sydneysider Ewing says he'll "take a breather for a while". His pursuits include squash, tennis and game fishing.

The United States Peace Corps in Fiji and Tuvalu has a new director. He is **John J. Finnegan, Jr.**, formerly deputy director of the Peace Corps in the Philippines. He replaces **Ms Sue Greene** who has returned to the United States.

Dr Terry Crowley, who has been teaching linguistics at the University of Papua New Guinea for the past five years, has arrived in Port-Vila to work as coordinator of the newly established Pacific Languages Unit of the University of the South Pacific. The unit has been set up to promote and teach linguistic studies throughout that sizeable part of the Pacific region in which the USP operates. Port-Vila has been selected as the base for the new unit partly because of Vanuatu's linguistic diversity (104 indigenous Austronesian languages, plus Bislama, English



Dr Joseph Igo (left), Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Papua New Guinea, visits Australia for the centenary celebrations of the Medical Faculty of the University of Sydney. He's talking here with **Professor Richard Gye**, Dean of the host faculty, during one of the formal occasions at the ceremonies. Representatives of medical schools throughout the world attended. — **Bob Maccoll** picture for AIS.

and French), and partly because of Vanuatu's central location.

The unit will not only promote awareness and understanding within the linguistic field, but will make it possible for people throughout the region to study for formal qualifications in language studies at certificate, degree and diploma level. Included in the initial range of courses are Basic Linguistics (currently being taught in Port-Vila and by correspondence in the Solomons, Kiribati, Western Samoa and the Cook Islands), and Translation Techniques (to be taught over the Christmas period in Port-Vila and Tuvalu).

As a further part of the unit's program, **Professor John Lynch**, head of the Language Department at UPNG, will be visiting Vanuatu later in the year to work with some local teachers from Tanna on preparation of materials that will help to make it possible for the Tanna languages to be used as the medium of instruction in the first years of primary schooling on that island. Professor Lynch has published a dictionary and a grammar of Lenakel, one of the five languages indigenous to Tanna. — **David Walsh**.

Tongan boxer **Sani Fine** lost his bout with the Fiji Government in September when it was officially announced that he had not met all requirements for continuing to live in Fiji, and would have to quit the country. The announcement gave no details.

As a member of the Fiji boxing team, Fine won a gold medal in the light-heavyweight division at the 1982 Commonwealth Games in Brisbane.

Under the headline "Bruta Henry: Sept. 6 could be start of reconciliation", *The Marshall Islands Journal*, on the eve of the republic's September 7 plebiscite, carried the following letter of farewell to Micronesia by Brother **Henry Schwalenberg**. Brother Schwalenberg, a Jesuit lay brother from the United States, has been advising the people of the Trust Territory on the intricacies of negotiations over their compacts of free association with the U.S.

Dear Editor. — For all practical purposes, my educational work and the educational work of ComPolEd is finished now that the political campaigns for and against the Compact are fully underway during these last three weeks before the plebiscite.

I thought, however, that a letter to the editor at this time might be a good way to say thanks. I do not speak your language and I do not know many of your customs, but many of you have listened to me and trusted me to be fair and impartial. In return I am honored to have been your guest. I hope I have done a fair job in trying to educate the people. I have tried my best to be as fair as possible and just give basic information in a way that most people would under-

stand. Forgive me if at times I was not very clear. And I hope I did not bore too many people.

Now that most of my education work for you is done I guess that maybe my real work for you is just beginning. As a Jesuit I believe I have a special obligation to pray for you. So each day when I attend Mass I will offer it to the Lord for you. I will be asking the Lord to heal the divisions among you and to guide you in making a wise decision on September 7.

As some of you know on September 6, the day before the plebiscite, no campaigning will be allowed on the radio. I think that this day could be a very valuable time for people to relax, to cool off, to weigh quietly the pros and cons and come to a decision on whatever you feel is the best for everyone. Unfortunately,



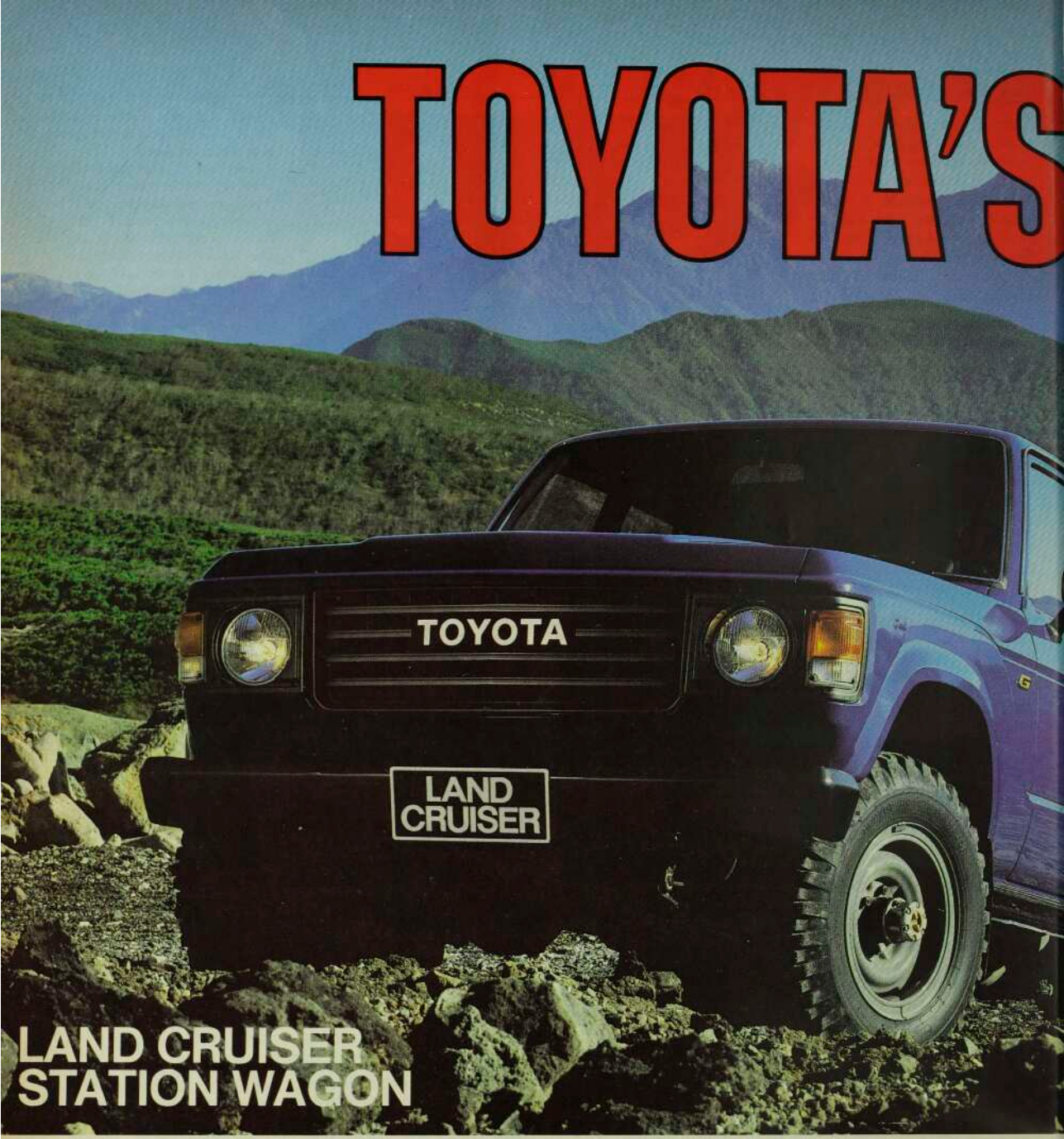
Bruta (Brother) Henry

during political campaigns it is very easy to get carried away and say things that hurt other people. So maybe September 6 could be a special day for peace, prayer, and the beginning of reconciliation.

With respect and gratitude. — **Bruta Henry**.

Peter Mason, group accountant for the Papua New Guinea company Dobel Farming & Trading Pty. Ltd., has paid warm tribute to Papua New Guinean administrator and businessman, **Paul Pora**, who was appointed earlier this year as chairman of the board of the Papua New Guinea Banking Corporation. Mr Pora is also chairman and managing director of the Dobel group.

In a speech to a luncheon in Mt Hagen marking his PNGBC appointment, Mr Mason traced Paul Pora's career from childhood in Mt Hagen, and secondary school studies at Sogeri



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PEOPLE

High in Port Moresby. His first job after leaving school was with the Reserve Bank of PNG. While with the bank he attended the Business Administration College, earning a certificate of public administration in 1966. He was appointed as the bank's registrar of loans and research officer. He continued his studies and in 1972 graduated Bachelor of Economics at the University of PNG.

In 1974 he was appointed town clerk of his home town, Mt Hagen. Said Mr Mason: "During his five years in office, Mt Hagen changed for the better. Kerbing and drainage were introduced, and the beautiful trees which divide the main street

were planted. PNG's Mt Hagen Market was built under council direction, and remains under council control."

While still serving as town clerk Mr Pora was appointed chairman of the board of Air Niugini, and his seven years in that post are still remembered as years of achievement for the airline, said Mr Mason.

Paul Pora was awarded the MBE in 1978 in recognition of his public service, and his business activities — including the development of the Dobel coffee plantation, wholesale trading, freight haulage, and motor dealerships — earned him the title of PNG's Businessman of the Year in 1982.

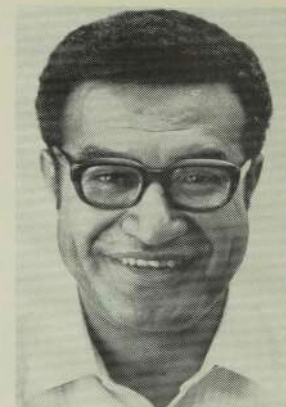
Filipe Nagera Bole, formerly Fiji's secretary for foreign affairs, joined Hawaii's East-West Center on October 1 as director of the Center's Pacific Islands Development Program (PIDP).

From 1980 to June 1983, Bole served as Fiji's permanent representative to the United Nations, ambassador to the United States, and high commissioner to Canada.

He is well known throughout the Pacific for his involvement in education and development projects. He has worked closely with regional ministers of education and the United Nations Development Program in developing regional curricula and textbooks, and served as chairman of

the regional committee which planned and organised the South Pacific Board for Educational Co-operation.

As director of PIDP, Mr Bole will oversee research on the key issues affecting the future of the



Ambassador Bole

Pacific islands, such as disaster preparedness, economic growth, energy needs, and nuclear waste.

In announcing Bole's appointment, EWC President **Victor H. Li** said: "We are extremely fortunate to have a person of Ambassador Bole's stature and vision to lead this program. As the Pacific island nations play an expanding role in the economic, strategic, military, and international trade picture, the importance of the work of PIDP will increase. Bole will provide excellent leadership to this program."

The PIDP was established following the 1980 Pacific Islands Conference organised at the EWC for heads of government and key planners of some 20 nations in the Pacific. From these leaders came the mandate for practical research on key issues "that will shape the future of the Pacific". The PIDP works with the EWC's five institutes to develop programs to meet the needs of the islands. In addition, PIDP serves as the secretariat to the standing committee of the Pacific Islands Conference.

Only core administrative support is provided for PIDP by the EWC. Primary funding for PIDP comes from contributions from nine Pacific governments and grants from other agencies — *East-West Center News*.



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PEOPLE



Tourist establishments set up outside Noumea in Melanesian areas of New Caledonia have had their share of problems, the latest and most dramatic being the destruction by fire of the resort hotel on the island of Ouvea in the Loyalty group (PIM Oct. p5).

But one man who seems to have the answer to all the problems is **Henry Fairbank**, proprietor of the Relais de Koulnoué, near Hienghène on the northeast coast of the big island.

When **Kevin Voltz**, travel editor of the Sydney Sunday paper *The Sun-Herald*, visited Koulnoué earlier this year he found that he couldn't lock the door of his Melanesian-style bungalow.

"No need to," said Mr Fairbank. "We've never had any trouble with thieving here. The natives are good people."

Voltz commented: "Certainly, easy smiling Melanesians in the area do seem a friendly lot, and there's no sign of the spraycan political graffiti that decorate the walls and fences in Poindimié, the east coast administration headquarters 62 kilometres to the southeast."

"Maybe it's because Koulnoué is a very laid-back sort of place. Crops thrive in the local villages. Henry seems to have no shortage of lobsters, crabs and other seafood to serve, and there's nothing much to do except eat, drink and laze or play tennis . . ."

Whatever the reasons, good luck to Henry Fairbank, and to the friendly locals of Koulnoué.

Papua New Guinea's new ambassador to Indonesia is **Brian Amini**, who will quit the post of

high commissioner in New Zealand to go to Jakarta. Mr Amini succeeds **Benson Gegeyo**, whose term in the key Jakarta post ends in December.

New Zealand's Maoris may not yet have won the right to take part in the South Pacific Games for which they are striving, but they certainly won some hearts with their September presentation of a fully equipped ambulance to the organisers of the 7th South Pacific Games in Apia. The vehicle, manned by two ambulance men from New Zealand whose services also came free, was used throughout the Games.

At the presentation ceremony in Apia were the chairman of the New Zealand Maori Sports Federation, **Dr Heanare Broughton**, the executive director of the Games, **Seiulu Paul Wallwork**, chairman of the organising committee, **Peter Paul**, secretary **John Macdonald**, and treasurer **Tilafono Joe Hunter**.

A former captain of Western Samoa's national team, the Rev. **Faitala Talapusi**, conducted a brief dedication ceremony of the vehicle, which bore the words *Te rau Aroha tuarua*. According to *The Samoa Times*, they mean "The Leaf of Love Number Two" in memory of the famous second Maori Battalion of the New Zealand Army.

With Dr Broughton at the ceremony were vice-chairman of the New Zealand Maori Sports Federation **Frankie Dennis**, and secretary **Joy Martin**.

Mr Dennis would not reveal the cost of the vehicle. "There is no price, because it comes from here," he said, placing his hand on his heart.



Henry Fairbank and one of the huts at the Relais de Koulnoué: "You don't need locks here."

Pacific Islanders resident in Sydney were well to the fore in the 1983 Spring Fair held by the city's Wesley Central Mission.

Miss Pacific Islands — **Margaret Auva'a** from Western Samoa — came third in the fundraising contest staged to help the mission. Her tally was \$A14,000. (Miss International, representing Asian countries such as China and Indonesia, came first with \$18,000, and Miss Class of Senior Citizens — elderly Australians — second with \$16,000). Total sum raised by all participants was a record \$128,000.

The Spring Fair is one of many projects supported every year by Fijians, Rotumans, Samoans, Tongans and Australians through the Sydney-based Pacific Islanders' Council.

Chairman of the council is Margaret Auva'a's father, the Rev. **Fa'atoese Auva'a**, who is associate minister at Wesley Central Mission with special responsibility for 12 Pacific Islands congregations around Sydney.

Members of the Pacific Islands Council, in association with the municipal councils of the Sydney suburbs of Ryde and Leichhardt, offered entertainments and Polynesian-style feasts as part of Carnivale '83, a multi-cultural festival sponsored in September each year by the government of New South Wales.

Right: Margaret Auva'a wears her Miss Pacific Islands sash.

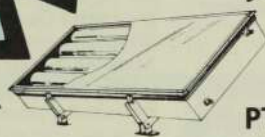
The Organising Committee of the 7th South Pacific Games has presented a Games gold medal to Western Samoa's Head of State **Malietoa Tanumafili II**.

A spokesman for the committee said the presentation was to show the committee's appreciation to the Western Samoan leader for his contribution to the success of the event, especially for his opening and closing of the Games.



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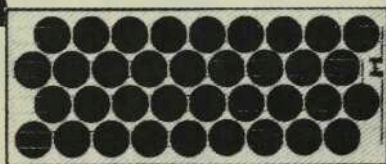
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BOOKS

Economics and politics of 'getting organised' in PNG

Micronationalist Movements in Papua New Guinea. Edited by R. J. May. Published by Australian National University Press, Canberra, 1982. ISBN 0 908160 275. Price \$A9.50.

This is a collection of 12 essays about 10 recent movements in Papua New Guinea. It is not clear whether every one of the nine authors sees the movements as an expression of nationalism, but Dr Ron May, editor and contributor of two essays, introduction and conclusion, sees them thus.

Two of the movements are in the Bismarck Archipelago, three in coastal New Guinea, one in the Highlands, and four in Papua. The editor has grouped Peli Association and Pitenamu Society (PS) as "Marginal Cargo Cults", Napidakoe Navitu, Mataungan Association, Nemea Landowners' Association and Ahi Association as "Local Protest Movements"; the two movements in the Trobriand Islands and Damuni Association as "Self-help Development Movements"; and Papua Besena and Highlands Liberation Front (HLF) as "Regional Separatist Movements". After reading the 448 pages of text and 17 pages of references, it seems to me that there is so much overlap of the social environment and objectives of the 10 movements that grouping them is futile. What R. Adams observes of the Pitenamu Society can be taken as the basis for considering them all:

... a genuine grassroots movement which has developed at this period of the country's development quite spontaneously without external support or guidance ... a broad move towards integration, a demand for recognition and autonomy and for social and economic advance based upon traditional collectivism and leadership patterns ... a movement that seeks, through a mixture of old and new, the combination of traditional magico-religious beliefs and modern economic processes, to regain for people control over their own affairs. In these respects it may be seen as Utopian and futile, yet it

represents a clear desire for change, a demand for freedom and autonomy and a response to the colonial system and the processes of peasantisation induced by the intrusion of the capitalist market system.

Adams suggests that the government needs to have a "sympathetic understanding" of the way in which these movements have come about and how they operate, so that it can then "promote new ideologies of change and development" which will help the people to make more effective use of their resources. Now, every one of these movements has frittered away resources, to the detriment not only of its adherents but of the nation as well. Even if one sees Papua Besena and the HLF as primarily political movements, one must keep in mind that the overwhelming majority of people in PNG and elsewhere take to politics to obtain a greater share of the "economic cake", the available and potential resources. This makes particularly good sense in a new nation such as PNG, where colonialism did not offer the populace an opportunity to obtain material benefits equal to, let alone greater than, those

Micronationalist movements, some of them marginal cargo cults, can be triggered by seemingly minor events. The opening of a bank and the construction of a stone wharf are two which PNG has known.

gained by the colonial rulers. Right now, PNG's national politics are 99 per cent about the economic cake, with Father John Momis, MP, and a few people outside parliament, such as Bernard Narakobi, the ideologically concerned one per cent.

Cargo cults often have political undertones, the cargo being seen as a power symbol. As long ago as 1950, Hogbin observed that New Guineans had been plunged into a psychological morass by the introduction of a second (the European) set of moral standards, and that a strong, authoritarian leader offered a way out by revealing a ready-made answer to all problems. Such leadership has been a feature of the movements described in these essays. The young men who led the HLF, for instance, were men of two worlds (as were the middle-aged *bikmen* entrepreneurs who supported them), and the HLF is, therefore, a very different kind of movement from, say, the Peli Association with its charismatic but tradition-bound prophet, Matthias Yaliwan, who, unable to "handle" the modern power structure, resigned his seat in the House of Assembly.

On the surface, the Kabisawali Movement and its opponent, the Tonenei Kamokwita Movement, in the Trobriand Islands, seem to be organisations to give villagers

material benefits through modern business, while endeavoring to accord a respected place to traditional chiefly power. Some observers may wonder, though, whether the personal struggle between the leaders of the two movements, both of whom have much knowledge of the world outside PNG, has been the deciding factor.

The leadership question has been important, too, in Napidakoe Navitu, the movement among villagers in the copper mining area of Northern Solomons Province which made the colonial government change the minerals policy, to the benefit of the local people and the country as a whole. And the Mataungan Association, the biggest and politically most influential of the 10 movements, too, would not have gained such prominence and achieved some of its aims had it not "thrown up" the requisite leadership.

Of the 12 essays, Ian Grosart's on the Mataungan Association, written after 10 visits to the Gazelle Peninsula over almost 20 years, is of particular interest. For one thing, the Tolai people are among the wealthiest and most sophisticated in the country; for another, nationalism beyond the micro-level has characterised the association's leadership, for all its understandable emphasis on achieving that greater slice of the economic cake. That as many as 10,000 people were mobilised for street demonstrations was, if Grosart is right, because of "the oldest grievances" concerning land and power, and the successful coming together of the "Red" Tolai, the young, educated and sophisticated, and the "Black" Tolai, the tradition-bound older people. Even then, a catalyst seems to have been needed, and the colonial power's failure to meet the Reds' job expectations and the Blacks' demands for a return of alienated lands provided that catalyst. Of the 10 movements, Mataungan Association and, to a lesser degree, Papua Besena and HLF were without undertones of cargo cultism; but they, too, were a "demand for freedom and autonomy and a response to the colonial system and the processes of peasantisation induced by





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BOOKS

the intrusion of the capitalist system." People want their bellies filled before they concern themselves with ideological politics. Nationalism has, therefore, not been high on the villagers' agenda.

Each essay is well worth reading and deserves a mention here. For brevity's sake, this review must end with a comment on Adams's essay on the Pitenamu Society because the PS is a very good example of the amalgam of cargo cult, consistent business/investment orientation, emergence of *bikmen bilong bisnis* and fringe politics which, I believe, is found in many development corporations, co-operatives and other business group ventures outside urban areas. The PS operated in the Pindiu area, Finschhafen district, Morobe province, between 1971 and 1974. From the 1950s on, two enterprises with shareholders throughout the Finschhafen district, namely Finschhafen Marketing & Development Society, a co-operative under the aegis of the colonial government, and Native Marketing & Supply Company, sponsored by the Lutheran Mission, had marketed villagers' primary produce and operated village stores and coastal shipping. Their shareholders became dissatisfied with the returns from their produce and the cost of goods; inland villagers, in particular, were disappointed as the logistics disadvantaged them. The area had had cargo cults from as long ago as the 1930s, and the failure of a company formed by a European entrepreneur in the late 1960s and financed by the villagers was the last straw.

In retrospect, it seems that the promoters of the PS could rightly — and, no doubt, did — point out to the people that every venture with European help had not met their expectations and that the cults had been abortive, too. The promoters used the local cult technique, with its planting of *tanket* (a red-leaved shrub) and the thinking behind it, but they gave priority to economic objectives in the modern sense and went about organising the PS in a businesslike manner. Dividing the area into spheres of influence led by a traditional *bikman* or, at

least, having him up front, and encompassing Pindiu people settled at Lae and elsewhere, the PS's leaders succeeded in raising funds to operate passenger motor vehicles on the Lae-Wau road, and to conduct village stores. There was, moreover, an attempt to link up with the emerging Pangu Pati, the political party which, in 1975, provided the nation's first prime minister. That the PS went broke was not because of a lack of grassroots support or objectives but because of the inadequacy of managerial skill at all levels and the failure to understand modern business among all but a small number of the shareholders. That small number, one must assume, were the individuals who came out of the PS debacle as successful entrepreneurs on their own account.

Many of the wealthy local businessmen in PNG today have cut their business teeth as employees or directors of co-operatives, development corporations or other group business ventures. If capitalism continues on its seemingly inexorable way, its ethic replacing traditional values, these businessmen and like-minded politicians and public servants may deal with movements like those described in these essays much more harshly than the colonial government dealt with them. In any case, continuing modernisation of almost every aspect of life is removing the conditions for the emergence and survival of such movements.

As so often happens with the publication by academic presses of collections of essays, this collection has been so long in the making that most of the essays do not deal with the current situation. Then, too, only one of the essays is by a Papua New Guinean. Even so, one would be hard put to find better value for \$9.50 and, most important, it is precisely the kind of information offered by Dr Ron May and his collaborators which Papua New Guinea's political decision-makers need and must consider if national development is to be achieved at the least possible cost to the freedom and dignity of every citizen. — Harry H. Jackman.



BOOKS

Honor is done to the pots of Papua New Guinea

The Traditional Pottery of Papua New Guinea. By Patricia May and Margaret Tuckson. Published 1982 by Bay Books Pty Ltd, 61-69 Anzac Parade, Kensington, NSW 2033, Australia. ISBN 0 8 5835 5337. Price \$A99.50.

The last decade has seen a flood of books about Papua New Guinea, from the popular account to the turgid academic treatise. Lacking among these have been works dealing in depth with traditional arts and crafts, with the notable exceptions of Crawford on the Gogodala and Kirk/Strathern on body decoration. May and Tuckson offer here a detailed study based primarily on field observation of one of the most fascinating and distinctive Papua New Guinea crafts.

The book provides an historical chapter reviewing the archaeological evidences for the area, especially its pre-historic pottery, and then a general chapter on potting clays and techniques. This chapter makes heavy reading, but is essential for understanding the nine chapters that follow dealing with the specific pottery industries. These chapters cover 10 provinces and the western part of Solomon Islands. Irian Jaya is not included. There is a glossary of technical terms and comprehensive indexes to the text and the many illustrations.

The emphasis of the book is on description, both verbal and visual, drawn from the authors' personal experiences wherever possible. Over nearly a decade they travelled, sometimes together, to as many pottery-making centres as they could. Only the Watut Valley, Sinasina, Mailu, the northern Solomons and a few parts of the Sepik were not visited, and for these areas they have had to rely on information drawn from other sources. Such an energetic pursuit of their study allows them to write with authority, for they watched pot-



Two of the extensive collection of photographs in *The Traditional Pottery of Papua New Guinea*. The pottery faces are cult objects from the West Sepik, and in the PNG National Museum collection.

tery-making and firing in most of the villages visited. These firsthand experiences also allow May and Tuckson to talk about the potters as individuals, adding a human touch which is often missing from books on non-Western art and craft.

Patricia May lectures on fine art at the Australian National University, and Margaret Tuck-

son is a well-known Sydney potter. This combination has proved a most valuable one, resulting in a book of excellent quality and coverage. As the authors repeatedly observe, in many parts of Papua New Guinea pottery vessels are being replaced by metal pots, and in some areas the replacement is complete. In this sense, the book has an archival

quality; it is an historical document. May and Tuckson recognise this when they express the hope that the book will "stimulate the interest and pride of both the established potter and the young people in whose hands lies the fate of the country's ceramic traditions".

Noble sentiments, indeed, but I can't help feeling that they are somewhat misplaced. The price of the book alone will confine its circulation in Papua New Guinea to a privileged few. The fate of the pottery industries will be determined as much by perceptions of relevance as by "interest" and "pride". Many potters formerly worked to produce goods for trading, as part of traditional social and economic systems long since disrupted by Western influences. In the absence of these fundamental reasons for production, the pottery industries may have to be redirected, as has happened in Madang, to new markets with cash income as an objective. Unless there is imaginative marketing, I suspect that only a few industries will survive. Which ones these will be is likely to be determined by external forces. The book does not really come to terms with issues such as these.

The authors set out to produce a descriptive record of pottery manufacture and have produced a work which fully achieves this aim. They have been well served by their p produced a most attractive volume.

I believe some of the photographs suffer a little from poor quality control, but, since the majority are of excellent quality, this is a minor quibble. I recommend the book to anyone with an interest in traditional crafts of the Pacific, and expect archeologists working with pottery to be using the book regularly as a source of basic information.

They will regret, I suspect, the lack of a comprehensive analysis of the various styles, and of the social context of potters and their wares. To have achieved that, however, would have doubled the production time, and size and cost of the book. As it stands, the book justifies its high cost and has a wide appeal. — *Jim Specht*.



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TRAVEL

Discovering Malaita, and Kwai, Ngongosila, and some more

Malaita is the second largest island in the Solomons, after Guadalcanal, and has the largest population — 60,000. We spent a week on the island as "rest and recuperation" after our sojourn on Rennell.

Solair flies there daily from Honiara (\$28 one way), and there are twice-weekly boat services taking about six hours from Honiara (\$9.50 one way).

We took one of these. The ships are modern, though somewhat rusty. Halfway across Iron Bottom Sound one passes the Ngela group of islands, which are seen at night only as a navigation beacon.

Our ship was met by dozens of children and adults in outrigger and dugout canoes as she passed the reef islets to reach the wharf at Auki, the capital. People in some of the canoes were fishing by forming their craft into a semi-circle with a net and scaring fish into it by splashing the water, while others were ferrying schoolchildren and produce between the thatched villages around Auki, and those on the little islets outside.

On the wharf, passengers began carrying their baggage ashore. This more often than not included bedding bundles, cooking pots and purchases from Honiara, such as rice and kerosene. A fleet of small pickup trucks from all corners — at least those reachable by road — of Malaita was on hand to meet *wantoks* (people speaking the same language), and, after some shopping, the new arrivals fanned out back to their villages.

Auki has one business street of mostly Chinese-owned trade stores, a pub, a petrol station, and police, post and other government offices. There is also an interesting market, a smaller version of the one in Honiara, selling sweet potatoes, bananas, pineapples, occasional artefacts,

Following their experiences on Rennell Island, Solomon Islands, related in PIM October, Dr STEPHEN WEINSTEIN and his wife ELISABETH spent a week's "R&R" on Malaita. That they were far from idle is quite clear from this concluding part of a two-part series on their time in Solomon Islands.

and that commodity vital to Melanesian living — betel nut. Fish is also brought in and sold when the catch has been good.

A small eating establishment at the market offers solid meals of fish or beef and curried rice for 80c each.

The market is also a communications centre. Since there is no public transport on Malaita, most villages own one or more trucks, and it is easy to get rides from the market to most points on the island. Fares vary from 40c to neighboring villages, to \$5 for a journey that will take you right across the island. Of course, the wooden seats in the back of these

trucks do seem a bit hard on the long, bumpy dirt roads of the interior.

For accommodation on Malaita, there is the Auki Lodge, the only hotel, which also serves meals in its restaurant. The alternative is the Provincial Rest House, which provides a bed in a dormitory, with cooking facilities, for about \$5 a night. We chose, however, to spend every night in a different village. This is not only more interesting, but also quite easily done if you don't mind a little discomfort and frequent drenching by rain.

We found the Malaitans, perhaps contrary to the reputa-

tion given them in some parts of the Solomons, to be open, friendly and generous. We were met with warmth and hospitality in nearly all villages, even when arriving unannounced and knowing no one, and we were happy to repay a bed or sleeping mat and evening meal of sweet potato and fish with a few dollars and some store-bought food.

Our first night was spent in Arabala village on the shores of the Langa Langa Lagoon. This lagoon has some artificial islets, an interesting feature found in many places around Malaita's coasts. These were painstakingly built in pagan days by piling rock upon rock, until a platform large enough for a few houses rose above sea-level. Built chiefly to escape enemies — both human and mosquito — many are still inhabited today by the "salt water people". The latter were traditional enemies of the "bush people" who lived inland, and head-hunting raids were a frequent occurrence. Malaita warriors were also feared in other parts of the Solomons that were within range of their large, well-decorated, war canoes.

A few kilometres down the road from Arabala is the village of Tanakali, centre of shell-money "manufacture". This traditional currency is still widely used by Malaitans living at home and in Honiara, and even as far away as Bougainville in Papua New Guinea. Its chief use is for customary transactions such as wife purchases. Our host in one particular village said he paid 100 one-fathom lengths of shell money to his father-in-law. This is about \$1000 at the present rate of exchange, or one fathom for \$10. He also had to add a bit of "English money", meaning Solomon Islands dollars. The father-in-law then keeps the shell money for his sons when they need to purchase their wives.



Malaita coastline: Where forests meet the sea

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TRAVEL

The shell-money is made by chipping certain shells and drilling holes in them. These chips are then threaded into fathom strings and filed into smooth even discs by rubbing them on grooved stones. Ten fathoms are tied together to make an elaborate belt worth \$100. The value also depends on the colors, with red being the most prized since the shell is heat-treated to bring out the red color, hence more work is involved. Then come orange and white, with black the least appreciated.

Across the lagoon from Tanakali is the artificial island named Laulasi, the home of the shark-callers. This is one of the many villages on Malaita where the inhabitants still practise traditional ancestor worship, although some of them belong to the various mission denominations.

Laulasi is one of the few partly commercialised attractions of Malaita, with tours going there from Auki Lodge. We visited the place by hiring a dugout canoe to take us across from Tanakali, but still had to pay a landing fee to go ashore at Laulasi. There my wife and I had to separate according to the local custom, going to visit the male and female "custom houses" respectively, since these are taboo to the opposite sexes. There were three male custom houses, each of which contained the skulls of the tribes' founding chiefs or "big men". Those of lesser rank lay on the ground, while those of greater importance were wrapped in reed bundles and hung from the roof or placed on a shelf. The animist priest, or "custom man", spoke to the skulls asking their permission for me to photograph them.

Outside the shrine lay more skulls from people whose identity was no longer known. When a chief of this particular village dies, even if in Honiara, his body is taken to decompose at a secret locality in the bush, and the skull later is brought back to its rightful resting place in the custom house.

The female part consisted of a small thatched house fenced in by a 60 cm stone wall. There were no windows, only a doorway. Behind this structure

another thatched house, used during childbirth, once existed. Now only a stone platform remains to mark its location. It would appear that childbirth at least has become less taboo, and most women go to hospitals to have their babies.

However, as in many oceanic cultures, the monthlies are associated with their own set of restrictions. During menstruation the women stay in the thatched houses and are isolated from all contact with the rest of the village. They must get their own food from the gardens on the mainland, and no one is allowed to give them anything or take anything from them. While I was there several women were occupying the house. In the distance I could see a boatshed with a large decorated war canoe, but I was not permitted to have a closer look or to take a picture.

Across the path from the custom houses (for living space is very cramped on an artificial island) are two stone enclosures where the sacrificial offerings for the sharks are kept prior to the ritual. These victims used to be human, but now pigs have taken their place. The ceremony is rarely performed and very complicated, but we were shown the passage between the islets where the six-metre monsters swim in when summoned by the chants of the priest. A recent tour by film crews to film this ritual has inflated the price for staging the event to about \$600.

Inland Malaita, the home of the "bush people", is a land of rugged mountains, covered in dense rainforest, with tiny villages of thatched huts in small clearings. The gardens where the people grow sweet potato, the most important subsistence crop, are located on steep hillsides, often covered in fog or low cloud. It takes about three hours to cross Malaita from east to west, over cool mountain streams and sharp ridges. The bumpy ride was well worth it, because we were headed for the island of Kwai, one of the most idyllic places in the Solomons.

The twin islets of Kwai and Ngongosila are joined by a sandbank which is exposed at low tide. The islets, only about a



TRAVEL



kilometre from the mainland township of Atori, can be reached in 10 minutes if your canoe has an outboard motor. It takes a little longer paddling.

The islets are low, sandy, and densely covered with pandanus and wooden houses. Kwai and Ngongosila look very much like atolls, surrounded as they are by rich coral reefs abounding in fish, shells, starfish, turtles and dugongs. The people are very much part of the sea and lagoon, where they fish day and night from their hand-hewn dugout canoes.

A few of the locals have salaried jobs, like our host Timothy, who commutes by boat daily to Atori, where he is a driver for the Agriculture Department.

But the sea is the source of livelihood for most. Turtles are caught on the reefs and their shells sold to Japanese traders. Sharks' fins command a good market in East Asia, where they are prized as the main ingredient in a particular form of soup.

Snorkelling on the reef, or spearfishing with the local men, we were excited to find shiny cowries and brightly colored crustaceans and starfish under almost every rock.

A couple of small one-room shops stock the basics: corned beef, matches, combs, goggles and soap. The islands are too small for gardens, so the people grow their taro and sweet potato on patches on mainland Malaita.

Crossing over the sandbank to Ngongosila in the evening along with small groups of schoolchil-

Newly-made Malaita shell money displayed after threading.

dren, we could see a beautiful sunset over the peaks of Malaita in the west, while the cooking fires of the far-off bush people were sending up grey columns of smoke against the deep green mountainsides. Ngongosila is an almost identical copy of Kwai, right down to the huts on stilts over the lagoon that serve as male and female restrooms. These are reached by a long line of narrow planks and logs from shore — an uncomfortable balancing act on a moonless night.

Ngongosila's claim to fame is its two graves — those of the British government officer Bell and his cadet, who were killed by locals in 1927. The incident sent shock waves throughout the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, and indeed the world, contributing to Malaita's perhaps ex-

aggerated reputation for ferocity.

The graves are well tended on a tiny plot between the closely packed dwellings.

We were told that not far from the spot where Bell was killed over half a century ago, there are still a few pagan tribes practising ancestor worship and other old customs. The Kwai people come in contact with them on some market days, and say they still go naked. Stories of "devil women" who practise black magic against the villages of opponents, or poisonings that can only be treated by the correct application of certain "custom medicine", are occasionally mentioned when these tribes are discussed.

Such incidents however are mild compared to the not-so-old days when Malaita war canoes could terrorise neighboring islands with their surprise raids.

The people of Kwai today are very friendly, generous, and even used to visitors. Occasionally surfers pass through there on their way to Opakwasi village, where big swells are said to come in winter.

The Kwai people are traditionally organised into eight tribes, with a generally hereditary chief. His authority can be challenged in court, however, as it is in frequent land disputes which arise here as much as anywhere else in the Solomons.

Things aren't always so easy with some of the bush people, who occasionally are said to dispute the government's authority and refuse to pay taxes, just as happened in the 1920s.

Malaita is perhaps best known

in the Pacific as the home of the "Marching Rule" movement of the 1950s. Over a dinner of cooked bananas and sweet potato in the rainforest village of Fiue, a middle-aged man told us how this cult had affected his village. Awed by the wealth of American material and equipment in World War 2, the Malaitans became restless and dissatisfied with their British rulers. Villagers built stockades around themselves, the men drilled with wooden rifles and the women had to do all the work. Large central meeting houses were built in the villages, and quasi-political rallies held.

When things started going too far the B.S.I.P. police cracked down, and many participants hid in the bush until the ringleaders had been captured. As they served their jail sentences in Honiara, the cult gradually lost momentum. However, it did have some positive effects in raising villagers' political awareness, and the Marching Rule Movement (*Masina* in pidgin) is felt by some to represent the first stirrings for the independence enjoyed by the Solomons since 1978.

Sitting here in Honolulu a month later, looking over the Manoa Valley and Aloha Tower through our windows, I'm still digesting the cultural transition felt in moving between one of the most developed, and one of the least developed, archipelagoes in the Pacific.

Heavy, clinging soil and matted rain forest: An impression of Malaita as two bulldozers cut a new road.



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

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TRADE WINDS

In Vanuatu, CUSO fisheries *hem i nambawan*

Nineteen eighty-three saw Vanuatu's first-ever conference on the vital subject of fisheries.

Held under the aegis of CUSO (a Canadian volunteer organisation, the initials standing for Canadian University Students Overseas), and the Vanuatu Government's Fisheries Department, the conference was an international event, with 40 delegates representing Ni-Vanuatu fishing groups, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, CUSO fisheries and administrative staff, British Development Aid, the London-based Institute of Tropical Products, and government fisheries personnel from both Vanuatu and Papua New Guinea.

Primary object of the conference was to monitor progress on 10 fisheries projects that have been established throughout Vanuatu in the past two years by the Fisheries Department and CUSO in furtherance of the republic's first National Development Plan.

The fisheries section of that plan aims to do at least five things: to develop a village-based fishing industry in Vanuatu; to improve income-earning opportunities for Ni-Vanuatu; to improve the nation's nutrition; to reduce consumption of tinned fish; and to provide fresh fish for the markets in Port-Vila and Santo.

However, there was hardly any machinery available on independence in 1980 for realising those objectives. There was no formal Ni-Vanuatu fishing industry as such — the Japanese freezer works at Palekula near Santo is primarily a conduit for moving fish out of the country — and no fisheries department, save one man working as an adviser to government. Quite clearly what was needed was funding and a cadre of people with practical fisheries and administrative experience to put the government's plan into action by training Ni-Vanuatu, encouraging local in-

Canadian Dr JIM BOUTILIER reports with what seems to be fully justified pride on the role being played by some of his compatriots in the development of Vanuatu's fishing industry. He learnt all about it at a recent international conference on fisheries held in Port-Vila.



Outside the Vanuatu International Relations Centre in Port-Vila. The fisheries conference brought together people from Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Canada, Britain and United Nations.

itiative, and providing technical support.

It was at this stage, in October 1980, that Garry Bargh, a highly experienced CUSO field staff officer, arrived in Port-Vila to talk to senior expatriate and Ni-Vanuatu spokesmen about the possibility of Canadian assistance in the fisheries field.

The Canadians were, in many ways, ideally suited for the job.

As Canada is a bi-lingual nation with a well established fishing industry, CUSO was able to make available French and/or English-speaking fisheries experts. While Canadian fishing techniques are different from those used in the South Pacific, there are a good many Canadian fishermen with the right sort of qualifications for working in Vanuatu: fishermen accustomed

to working in isolated communities, to maintaining and repairing outboard motors and marine equipment, and to managing small-scale fishing operations.

Dale Blackburn from Nanaimo, British Columbia, was the first member of the CUSO fisheries team to come to Vanuatu. He and his wife Oda, who works as a nurse in Vanuatu, arrived in Port-Vila in June 1981. Blackburn spent nine months in the capital laying the groundwork for village fisheries schemes, which it was hoped would not only encourage the development of new fisheries skills and self-reliance at the grassroots level, but also provide a new source of income for the villagers.

The generation of income has become a matter of increasing importance as more and more Ni-Vanuatu move into the cash economy. Many of them raised money previously through the sale of copra, but now that local head taxes have been added to the existing burden of school fees and medical expenses, fresh ways of generating revenue have become necessary.

While Canada provided most of the money to set up the village fisheries programs (through MAF, or Mission Administered Funds, from the Canadian High Commission in Canberra) the villagers — from places like Lamén Bay, Atchin Island, Hog Harbor and Lolowai — were expected to play their part in three ways. They were expected to provide a house for the CUSO village fisheries adviser, to establish fishing associations or co-operatives to run the local programs, and to raise at least 10 per cent of the revenue needed to sustain these organisations. The European Development Agency (EDA), and the Vanuatu Development Bank, provided the balance of 50 per cent and 40 per cent respectively.

In 1982, as CUSO advisers

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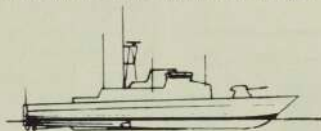


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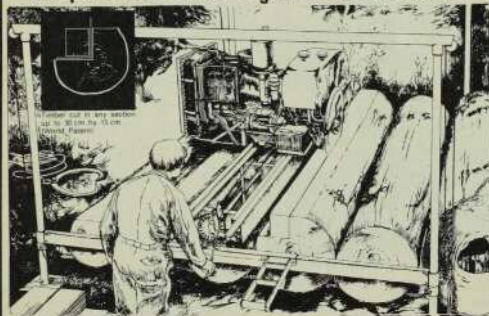
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TRADE WINDS

were being phased into their appointments throughout Vanuatu, Dale Blackburn moved to the Northern Regional Office in Santo to supervise another key element in the fisheries scheme, boat-building. A number of catamaran and 5.5-metre monohull, Hartley-design, craft have been built and fitted out with hand reels developed by the South Pacific Commission for bottom fishing at depths up to 300 metres.

Villages usually try to make two or three four-man crews available so that these fishing vessels enjoy maximum usage. Red snapper is the principal catch, and CUSO advisers, in addition to providing practical fisheries advice, maintain records of daily catches. These records are essential if a profile of fish populations is to be developed, and fishing quotas established for various regions.

Catching fish is one thing. Preserving and marketing the catch is quite another, particularly for Ni-Vanuatu in remote areas without electricity. Some fisheries associations have acquired ice-making machines with the aid of EDA funds, while others employ coolers until they can move their catches to the two main towns. Air transport is expensive: it costs 29 vatu (US\$30c) per kilo to send fish by air from Lanem Bay to Port-Vila.

CUSO is exploring the possibility of the Lobri Fishing Company on Atchin Island using a small inter-island refrigerated vessel to collect catches from the village fisheries in central Vanuatu and deliver them to the capital.

While CUSO has provided volunteers — the number now is over 30 — to work in health, education, forestry, handicrafts and a number of other fields, its major contribution to Vanuatu has been in the area of fisheries. The August 1983 fisheries conference, with its workshops, field trips, and lectures on the latest fisheries techniques, suggests that this contribution has been a very valuable one.

The conference, conducted in Bislama, gave Ni-Vanuatu fishermen the opportunity to compare problems and accomplishments, and to realise that

they were part of a national effort. The feeling that emerged from our discussion, Garry Bargh observed, was "very positive". Frequently, he added, Canadian aid programs seem to have been, if anything, under-keyed. In this case, however, the Vanuatu village fisheries program, with its emphasis on simple technology and local initiative, seems to have been clearly *nam-bawan*. — *Jim Boutillier*.

First sugar sold by PNG Ramu

Papua New Guinea's newest industry, the production of sugar, made its first export consignment in October at a price which industry leaders and the government regarded as "very satisfactory". But there were warnings at the same time that the new industry would have to watch its costs closely to remain competitive.

The October shipment was nearly 7000 tonnes of sugar, sold to Sri Lanka in a deal worth just over \$1 million. Ramu Sugar, the company behind the new industry, is backed by government, commercial and small-holder interests. It was established in the Ramu valley of mainland PNG and its exports are being made through the port of Lae.

The major guideline for the PNG sugar industry was to reduce local dependence on the Australian sugar export market and to become internally self-sufficient in sugar. In three years the industry has seen production develop rapidly, but there has been criticism of the price. There has been widespread public belief that local production would cause a marked drop in the price, but this did not happen.

The General Manager of Ramu Sugar, Mr Brian Awford, described the sale to Sri Lanka as a major breakthrough which should lead to other orders. He said the company had confidence in the standard of the PNG production and in reliability to meet export orders. The Sri Lanka sale was negotiated in England by agents who also handle Australian sugar production.

From the ISLANDS PRESS



The Samoa Observer, Apia, Western Samoa, reporting proceedings of parliament

The Speaker rounded off the debate with a vicious attack on newspapers. Newspapers and their publishers, he said, were "nothing more than little birds of the bush" which keep chirping away until they die. They were like stones rolling in the gutter and picking up muck as they went along, he said. The Speaker used a number of other insulting terms which lose meaning in translation.

Some observations on society from a reader's letter published in the Papua New Guinea Post-Courier, Port Moresby

My sisters, it is about time you learnt how to help your parents to do the housework, and it is your responsibility to look after your family, too, when you get married. You will not be single all your life. One day you will choose a boy from any province as your future husband. To make your husband happy, you must know your role — that is looking after the house. If you don't do the job properly, you will get black eyes all the time.

Part of a letter in The Fiji Times, Suva, in which Matt Wilson of Suva criticises driving standards on Fiji roads

It is quite obvious that there are hundreds, if not thousands, of drivers who are simply not qualified to sit behind the wheel of a vehicle. Through ignorance, bad manners or sheer bloody-mindedness they have turned Fiji's roads into death traps. How on earth do they manage to get driving licences? What kind of standards do the examiners apply. What kind of qualifications do they have? When WILL something be done to make the roads safer?

Part of an editorial in The Times of Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby, on the eighth anniversary of PNG Independence

Now we are eight. Time to look around and see how we're making out in the world . . . How about business? What does it bring? Late nights, trouble with staff, a stream of relatives doing their best to cut off the cash flow . . . How tempting to settle for that 35 hours a week public service routine . . . But if we want to make our own way in the world we have chosen, we will depend during the next eight years more and more on our business brains.

Joe Murphy, representing the publishers of the Marshall Islands Journal, Majuro, writes an editorial in the Journal about the resignation of the editor

This is a kind of obit — not quite an editorial. It's about Dan Smith, the up-to-the-issue editor of the Journal. He is a man of principle and substance. Given this mettle, Dan was confronted with the very difficult choice this week of bending his will to the decision of this writer, or of ignoring this decision and doing what he thought best. Dan did what he thought best and tendered his resignation, an admirable forthright action that on its own merits deserves commendation. There are no personal hard feelings harbored here in this writer, and hopefully none in Dan. The resignation was accepted.

Comments by Bernhard Marjen in The Times of Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby, published during the South Pacific Games held in Western Samoa in September

Whatever has happened to the best contingent ever sent out by Papua New Guinea? . . . Many an official and certain competitors have voiced concern about the early arrival of the PNG contingent in Western Samoa. But it can also be said that the early arrival has had a reverse effect. Too many late nights in the night clubs in Apia, too many drinks, junk food and Samoan women and generally the good

(but expensive) life of Samoa have taken their toll. Some of our athletes are wishing that they had never over-indulged.

Part of an editorial in the Papua New Guinea Post-Courier, Port Moresby, on whether aid from Australia should be general budget support (the present system) or "tied" to specified projects

Whether Australian aid should be tied to specified projects has long been a subject of debate — and the topic is assured of a further airing by a suggestion from the Opposition Leader, Mr Okuk, that Australia should change tack. Mr Okuk, who was welcoming a 10 per cent lift in Australian aid said he believed that project aid rather than untied aid would ensure that the money went to the people who needed it — those in the villages — PNG will need continued budget support until its tax base is much wider. But a reasonable compromise might be to reduce the "untied" portion of aid to an agreed amount and spend the rest, properly audited, on projects.

A lament by an anonymous author, as published in Solomons Toktok, Honiara, Solomon Islands

Guadalcanal fought its way to history; The country got back into history; Now the new tides that flowed across the beautiful country are polluted by a few political frogs who jump to eat the dirty prey of bribery; Oh! Solomons what a beauty you are; Oh! Solomons I pity thy future; Because thy crafty politicians sell thy country for a few favours; And a few cases of beer.

The Papua New Guinea Post-Courier, Port Moresby

Mermaids at the southern end of New Ireland are catching the eye of overseas researchers. Erik Beckjord, a wild life photographer and self-styled "monster-hunter" from USA has spent a week in New Ireland watching at high tide for mermaids — or "pis meri" as they are called in pidgin. Equipped with night vision gear and photo gear he hoped to catch sight of the creatures, but failed. However he claimed to have documented six accounts of sightings. He said the New Irelanders insisted the sightings were not dugongs. He said they described the creature as definitely "half woman, half fish".

Part of a report in The Samoa Observer, Apia, about the banning from the parliament building of long-established journalist, Fata Faaloto Pito

Fata told the Samoa Observer that the Speaker told him that a number of Members had complained because Fata shook and nodded his head while a report of the Privileges Committee was being discussed. This nodding and shaking of the head, Fata said, was apparently distracting to some of the Members. Fata said he thanked God he was not guilty of something worse.

Part of a letter in The Fiji Times, Suva

Today the percentage of taxation in the country is so heavy that it has become the main burden on the common working class of people. Normal wages which we earn in five days are heavily taxed. Life is becoming hard. A lot of us sacrifice our public holidays, Saturdays, Sundays and afternoons to work overtime. Although our employers pay higher rates, a lot of our income again goes away in taxes. I feel that the Government should at least exempt us from taxes on overtime.

From the Papua New Guinea Post-Courier, Port Moresby, quoting part of a reader's letter criticising a political group

You are an infinitesimal group, your integrity is pellucid . . . You wade aberationally instead of wafting like successful leaders . . . The significance of unity is shrewd.

From the news bulletin of the Australian High Commission in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature is concerned about the future of coral reefs and fishing in the South Pacific. It believes that the major potential problems are pollution, tourism, over-fishing and mining. Associate Professor Michael Pichon, of the Department of Marine Biology at the James Cook University in Townsville, North Queensland, and chairman of the union's coral reef working group, said the coral reefs of the world were coming under increasing pressure from human activities. "This is a relatively new situation," he said, adding that until recently human activities had little effect on the world's reefs.

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Above: A blend of Cook Islands tradition and modern style, but the scene is Auckland, New Zealand, not Rarotonga. The Pacific Islander communities of Auckland lend a special dimension to New Zealand's place in the Pacific. Below: New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, advocate of the Pacific partnership.



New Zealand — a Pacific role in transition

One of the most recent special performances in the Australian capital of Canberra — which sees any number of them, it must be added — was provided at the South Pacific Forum conference by New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon. In his role as advocate and defender of the New Zealand Pacific partnership theory, he accused Australia roundly of being "Pacific-ignorant". It was a masterly performance, delivered at a press briefing with scowls and gloomy prophecies thrown in for special effect.

The thrust of Mr Muldoon's comments was that New Zealand by its nature and policies had a far greater rapport with the Pacific Island communities than any

which Australia might attempt to establish. While he spoke, the content of his argument was relayed to Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden waiting outside the room for an opportunity to reply.

Mr Muldoon referred to the "dead hand of Australian bureaucracy", and when he was asked if he regarded the bureaucrats as being Pacific-ignorant he replied "That would not be too strong a statement. Pacific-ignorant would be a very, very fair comment".

The subject was the financial prospects of the Pacific Forum shipping line. New Zealand believes the line has potential and should receive financial support while it becomes viable. Aust-

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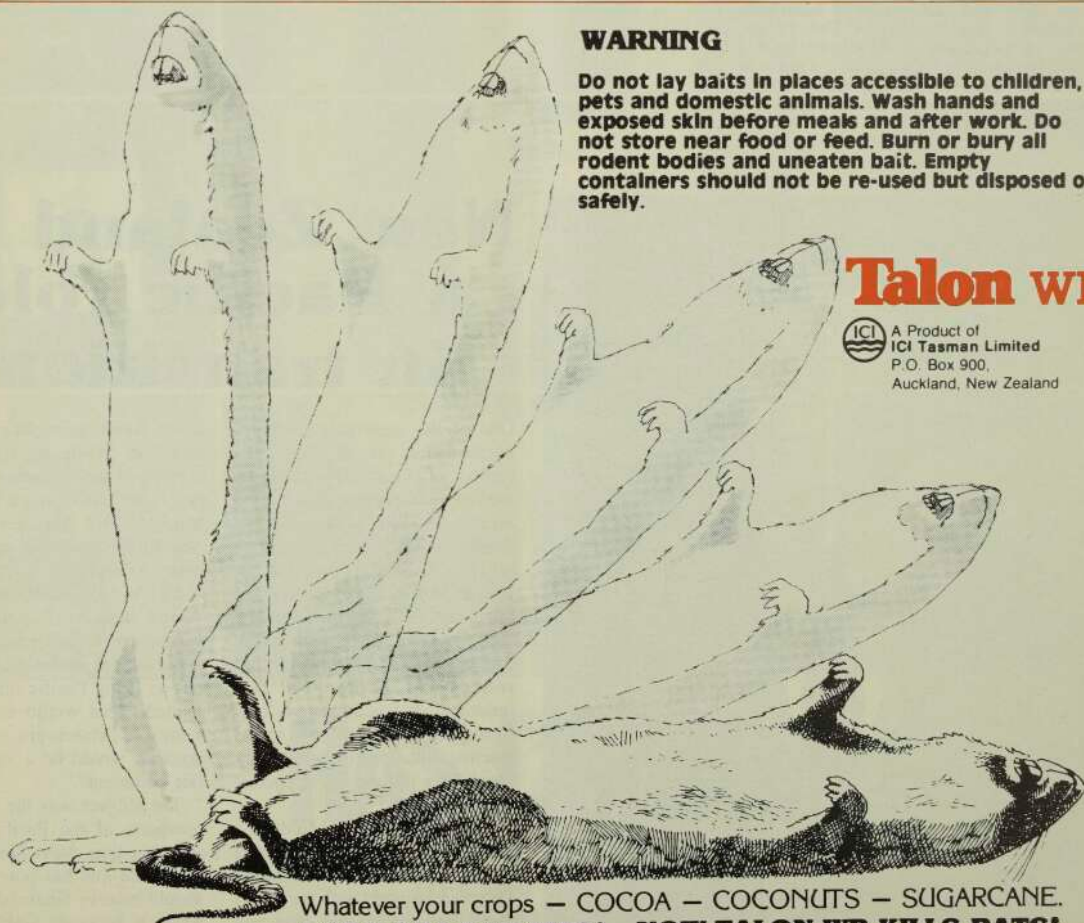
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Prime Minister Muldoon: A scowl in Canberra, a dance in the islands.

Australia regards the line as unworkable, and refuses to support it further. Putting aside the specifics of the Forum Line, the general point of wide interest is the extent to which New Zealand has projected itself as a partner of the Island countries. Is New Zealand filling a special role among the new nations of the Pacific, or is it largely image-building?

There is no doubt that very real links exist, and the Pacific Islander communities of Auckland add weight to the New Zealand claim. Since about 1973 New Zealand has shown a subtle shift from a detached Pacific relationship to a partnership style of relationship. For well over a century New Zealand saw itself as an extension of Britain — as

Australia did, too. But where Australia concentrated in time on an isolated individuality, New Zealand immersed itself in the Island communities. To some extent this situation was thrust on the New Zealanders by circumstance, to some extent it was a result of New Zealand attitudes.

Traditionally the New Zealand interest has been with the Cook Islands, Western Samoa and Niue. This was a natural extension of earlier administrative and historical links. But today the interest has significantly widened, with aid and exchanges extending to all parts of the Pacific. Australian officials complained in semi-serious vein earlier this year that although Australia supports about one-third of the entire Papua New Guinea budget, New Zealand was getting all the newspaper publicity when it made any

contributions to PNG development. Special rural projects and timber and marine equipment have featured in New Zealand aid to PNG.

Significant overall New Zealand aid now flows to the Cook Islands, Niue, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Western Samoa, Fiji, Tokelau and Tonga. The 1982-83 bilateral aid allocation to the South Pacific is \$38.2 million, about 72 per cent of the total New Zealand bilateral aid. (The ASEAN countries are next on the list of New Zealand aid recipients.).

New Zealand's special identification with the Island countries of the Pacific is reflected in the current process of determining aid projects. There is now an extensive consultation process in which New Zealand and the recipient countries negotiate on the type of aid projects best suited to circumstances.

New Zealand politicians and officials, sensitive to their role, are anxious to avoid any suggestion that they thrust aid onto Island countries without consultation. They see the overall aid program as promoting social and economic development outside the immediate material gain of the individual projects. New Zealand believes that its own rural background puts it in a particularly understanding and sympathetic role when determining the nature of aid.

The official aid program is administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through its Division of External Aid. The program operates on annual appropriations from parliament. Some of New Zealand's Pacific aid is "hidden" aid because it is in the form of multi-lateral assistance to United Nations, and Commonwealth and South Pacific institutions and organisations.

Bridging mission outlined

A major thrust of New Zealand diplomacy today is not only to recognise the special requirements of its Islands neighbors in the Pacific, but also to make

these requirements known to the rest of the world. The New Zealand Deputy Director of foreign Affairs, Mr Malcolm Templeton, made this point when he addressed a conference of Rotary clubs on Norfolk Island earlier this year.

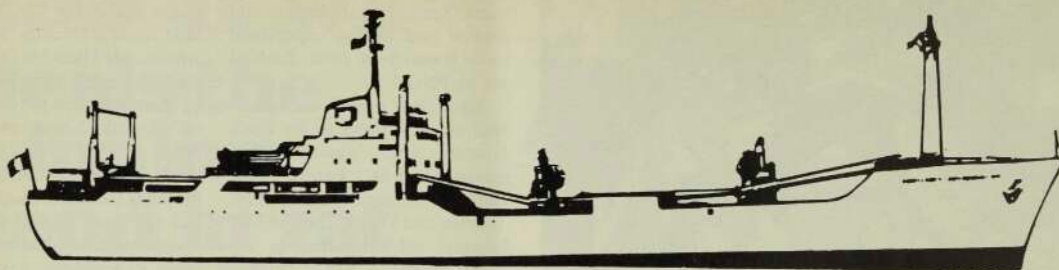
Mr Templeton said that over the years the South Pacific region had not made a great impact on world consciousness, mainly because its problems were not the type which were relevant to the major capitals of the world. "The problems of the region are long-standing and very real — but they are not the sort which make the headlines," he said. New Zealand saw itself in a special position as a bridge which could make the world aware of the realities of the region.



Malcolm Templeton: Telling the Old World about the Pacific.

As a result a prime objective of New Zealand diplomacy in recent years in northern hemisphere capitals and in international organisations such as United Nations, had been to get through to other countries the special characteristics of the South Pacific and its special needs for development.

In the past 20 years, Mr Templeton said, New Zealand had seen 11 countries in the region become independent. Each had a strong sense of its national identity and each had an individuality. There were, however, some characteristics which were obviously shared and these were the characteristics which New Zealand was bringing to world attention. They included such things as small land areas, few or no



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natural resources, rapidly growing populations, limited prospects for economic development, reliance for export income on a very few number of products, susceptibility to natural disasters and remoteness from world markets and world concepts.

Mr Templeton said that in some regions of the world where small developing countries were in close association with bigger countries there had been a tendency to meddle in the internal affairs of the smaller countries. This had not happened on a large scale in the South Pacific "although not altogether for want of trying" he said. It was a tribute to the governments of the small Pacific countries that their traditions, freedoms and cultures had been largely preserved.

Mr Templeton continued: "But they are well aware that they cannot go it alone, they know that they need continuing help in their efforts to overcome the problems of smallness, isolation and scarcity of natural resources.

"New Zealand accepts the responsibility imposed by geography and kinship in relation to these countries, the development of New Zealand aid and diplomatic links with the island countries — bilaterally and through such regional institutions as the South Pacific Forum — is therefore one of the principal concerns of New Zealand foreign policy. Our interests coincide with those of our Island neighbors, they do not want to be obliged to seek outside aid at the price of political interference. And we do not want that to happen."

Mr Templeton said that one of the best illustrations of New Zealand's increasing involvement in the Pacific community was in trade. The European market remained critical for New Zealand traditional primary products, but the import-export flow of Pacific trade was assuming greater weight.

Discussing New Zealand aid policies Mr Templeton said that the Island countries received top priority in the allocation of funds and programs. Since 1973 the region had become the main priority for bilateral aid, and successive New Zealand governments had reinforced this con-



cept. In the 1982/83 financial year the allocation for the Pacific in bilateral and regional programs had been about \$41 million. This amounted to 61 per cent of New Zealand's total aid for the year.

Water supply schemes

One of the biggest single contributions which New Zealand has made in funds and expertise over a prolonged period has been the development of Pacific Island water resources. The coral-based soil of many of the smaller countries together with the absence of catchment areas of any significance have created long-standing water supply problems.

New Zealand water resources assistance has been given to 11 countries in the region during the past 20 years. Several major projects were carried out in the 1970s, including water supply schemes for Apia in Western Samoa and for water reticulation systems in Fiji.

However the aid for which New Zealand is probably best known is the provision of a wide variety of small-scale village-level water supply systems, with emphasis placed on self-help. These projects consist of tanks, pipelines, pumps and wells representing low-cost and low-maintenance systems suitable for small rural communities. The

An industry for Niue sponsored by New Zealand government aid: Pulping passionfruit.

money, expertise and some materials are contributed by New Zealand aid, and the labor and maintenance is provided by the communities involved in the schemes.

Countries which have participated in the small-scale water supply schemes include Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Niue, Kiribati, Tonga and Fiji.

Sales aid from Sparteca

Sparteca is probably the most important economic agreement ever concluded by New Zealand with its Pacific neighbors. It provides duty-free unrestricted access for most products exported by South Pacific Forum island countries, and it is encouraging New Zealand firms to set up joint ventures with Islands interests.

Sparteca is the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement. It was signed three years ago with Australia as well as New Zealand offering duty free access to their markets from Pacific Island countries. There was some early criticism of the scheme on the grounds that some important products were exempted, but in general the agreement is now seen to be working well.

New Zealand ministers and

officials believe that the access given under Sparteca to the New Zealand market is very generous. Most products have unrestricted access. The only exception to free access of products to New Zealand is where it is necessary to protect Cook Islands, Niue and Western Samoan interests — and, in one or two cases, New Zealand industries.

The genesis of Sparteca was in 1978 through a report compiled by the Commonwealth Secretariat and the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Development. The report summarised the scope for the development of manufacturing and processing activities in the South Pacific. It also investigated the New Zealand and Australian markets, and the trade policies of the two in assisting such development. The report suggested the greatest contribution to development would be to create a more certain framework for the future and that a renewed approach to trade expansion would be an important step forward. After lengthy discussions amongst the countries concerned — Australia, New Zealand, the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Western Samoa, Fiji, Nauru and Papua New Guinea — draft texts were drawn up.

It took two more meetings before texts were approved. This was no mean feat. Not only were there problems concerning various domestic industries, but New Zealand also had to take into account its special trading relationships with the Cook Islands, Niue and Western Samoa. These relations had to exist in line with Sparteca. Luckily, the three countries were prepared to make concessions in the interests of the Forum as a whole.

After talks with the Governments of the Cook Islands, Niue and Western Samoa it was decided some protection would be offered to these countries on frozen passionfruit, copra, coconut oil, canned pineapple, pineapple juice, lime juice, grapefruit juice, orange juice, passionfruit juice and coconut cream. But other Forum countries, under Sparteca, still receive improved concessions on access for most of these products.



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NEW ZEALAND

Ministry defines attitudes

Some of the more controversial matters involving New Zealand relationships in the Pacific have included Western Samoan citizenship, independence for New Caledonia and the practical implications of administration in Tokelau. Official attitudes as outlined by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are:

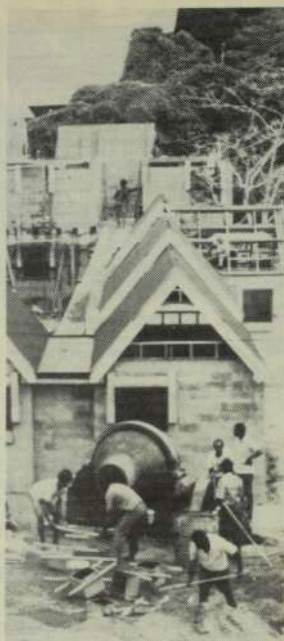
The South Pacific region in general: In every respect New Zealand is a part of the region, and its interests are bound up with the welfare of the Island states. Its links with the countries of the region are ethnic, historical and cultural in their origins. These links are an important aspect of New Zealand's domestic life and they are a dynamic element in its external relations.

Because New Zealand does not see itself as separate from the region, its progress and future are linked to regional stability. New Zealand believes that its continued bilateral relations in the region and its active participation in regional undertakings have fostered regional economic development and have enhanced regional stability.

Tokelau: A special arrangement exists between Tokelau and New Zealand regarding Tokelau's administration. The Subcommittee on Small Territories of the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonisation notes that New Zealand is committed to assisting Tokelau towards a greater degree of self-government at a pace determined by the wishes of the people of Tokelau.

There has been an important consolidation of the political process in Tokelau with the general legislature there becoming the principal decision-maker responsible for Tokelau's future. The relation between the Tokelau leaders and the New Zealand authorities is now, more than ever, one of partnership.

Western Samoan citizenship: Last year the Privy Council in Britain ruled that all Western



New Zealand aid: Funds help building projects at the University of the South Pacific, Fiji.

Samoans born in Western Samoa between 1924 and 1948, and certain of their descendants, were New Zealand citizens by virtue of the political administrative link which had existed between New Zealand and Western Samoa during that period.

The implications of this, which would have included unrestricted entry to New Zealand by a significant proportion of the Western Samoan population, led to a series of discussions between the two governments. Satisfactory arrangements were finally reached between the two countries which led to a less-sweeping situation, but in return New Zealand undertook to look to its immigration policies, particularly where Western Samoans were making temporary entry to New Zealand. Since April this year, new arrangements have applied as a result of the review.

French Pacific territories: New Zealand supports a South Pacific Forum resolution which welcomes the French Government's stated program of reforms in New Caledonia, and New Zealand expresses the hope that continued endeavors will be made for an ultimate peaceful transition to independence.

TVNZ plans big series on Polynesia

Television New Zealand has in the works a major television series on Polynesia.

Preparations have already featured a landmark gathering in Suva in July of indigenous writers and academics from throughout the region. They discussed what were the important things about Polynesia to be highlighted in the series.

TVNZ producer George Andrews hopes to start filming in earnest in 1984.

The July meeting was convened by Samoan novelist Albert Wendt, professor of Pacific Literature at the University of the South Pacific, at the suggestion of TVNZ. Eleven participants from as far afield as New Zealand and Hawaii, Tahiti and Samoa, were invited. They were brought together in Suva with the assistance of Air Pacific, Polynesian Airlines, the Fiji Visitors Bureau, and Suva's Courtesy Inn.

Educationalist John Rangihau and Maori novelist Witi Ihimaera represented New Zealand; Miss Ilima Piianaia, a poet and town planner from Honolulu, spoke for indigenous Hawaiians. Niue was represented by Hima Douglas; Tonga by anthropologist and writer Epeli Hau'ofa; the Cooks by Majorie Crocombe; American Samoa by John Neubahl; Western Samoa by Josefa Mai'ava. Professor Ron Crocombe, director of the Institute for Pacific Studies in Suva, also attended. Poet Pino Manoa represented the *tangata whenua* of Fiji, and from Tahiti came Mrs Flora Devatine, a languages teacher who is also attached to the Office Territorial d'Action Culturelle, in Papeete.

George Andrews says he believes this was the first time people from throughout Polynesia had ever been brought together to discuss what it means to be Polynesian. "They may have come to talk about a television series," he said, "but they stayed to celebrate a shared culture, mythology and language, with links more powerful than many of them had even imagined."



Andrews is convinced that the ideas canvassed over this July weekend will provide the basis for a major documentary series that will tell a "marvellous story" at the same time as recording important truths about the shared experience of all Polynesians.

TVNZ sees the proposed series as a logical follow-up to its successful "Landmarks" programs, which told the story of New Zealand in 10 50-minute episodes.



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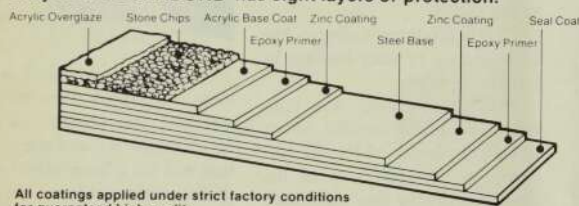


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NEW ZEALAND

How the Flying Kiwi came back from the brink

"Can a country of three million people afford to run an around-the-world airline? A year ago many New Zealanders were sure it could not."

So says New Zealand correspondent of *The Sydney Morning Herald*, John MacDonald, in a report outlining the factors in the recent history of Air New Zealand which have caused most of those doubting New Zealanders to change their minds.

But first he describes the events which gave rise to their doubts in the first place.

● Back in 1977 the New Zealand Government decided to merge the international carrier Air New Zealand with the domestic National Airways Corporation. The merged airline was known as Air New Zealand. It was, says MacDonald, "a badly timed move, hurriedly put together, leaving a legacy of bitterness between the two groups." He adds: "The balance sheets

An Air New Zealand Boeing 737, of the type used extensively in the airline's Pacific Islands services. The airline flies to nine ports in the Islands.

have never managed to conceal that the domestic side continued to make profits while the international side lost money increasingly."

● In 1979 nearly all the airline's international services were halted for 23 days when the Americans grounded the DC-10 after an American Airlines crash.

● Later in the same year, on November 28, Air New Zealand had its own catastrophe on Mt Erebus in Antarctica. This was followed by a long-running scandal over alleged bad airline practices, and charges of a top-level "cover-up" by the airline over the causes of the Mt Erebus disaster.

● In 1981-82, the airline lost \$90 million, almost all of it on its international services. This brought total losses over three years to \$170 million.

The turn-around came in 1982-83, with the announcement of a profit of \$33 million. The key factor in the change, according to MacDonald, was "good old-fashioned surgery and self-discipline".

● First there were changes at the top. With the retirement of former chief executive Morrie

Davis, the airline brought in a newcomer to the airline industry, Norman Geary, 43, to replace him. Another newcomer, Bob Owens, 60, became chairman. MacDonald writes: "These two were opposites. Geary, a sharp, cool, incisive man, and Owens, a loud, bluff character, well-suited to thumping tables in Wellington."

● In senior management, where formerly there were four tiers, now there are two. MacDonald observes: "The new mood was symbolised by removing from the executive floor not only the pot plants and mahogany panels, but also the managers, who were sent to their respective departments." A system of route managers was set up, with each one personally accountable for the performance of the route concerned. "Where results were not achieved, faces quickly changed."

● The airline has reduced staff from 8700 to 6900 over the past 18 months, getting to within 300 of a target figure of 6600. This has been achieved without enforced redundancies.

● In a major coup on a depre-



Chairman Owens



Chief Executive Geary

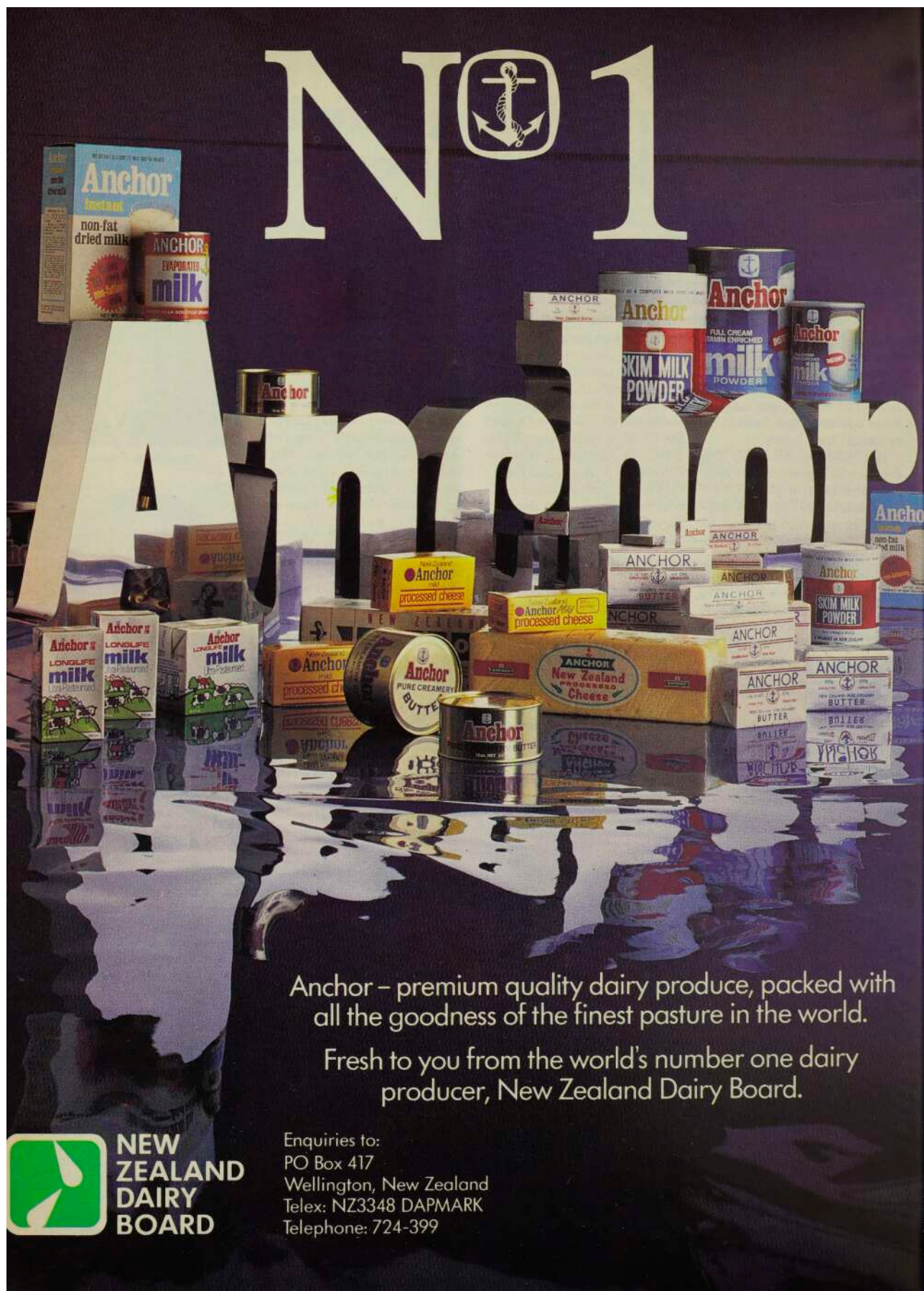
ssed market, the airline succeeded in disposing of its former fleet of seven DC-10s, greatly facilitating the change-over to Boeing 747s, which offer nine per cent better economy for each passenger flown.

● By late 1982, individual productivity of airline staff had risen by nearly a third, morale had greatly improved, and industrial stoppages had declined.

● Indicative of its new confidence, the airline has extended its Los Angeles service over the Arctic to London, made additions to its Tokyo service, and introduced new Australian services to Adelaide and Hobart.

● The 1982-83 profit was largely due to an estimated \$70 million profit made on the sale of the DC-10s. The airline still lost about \$32 million on its international services. But Messrs Geary and Owens are confident this shortfall will be made up by the end of this year.





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YACHTS

Busy yachting scene at Port Moresby

The Royal Papua Yacht Club in Port Moresby has been going through one of its busiest periods, with a growing interest in overseas links and with extensions and improvements to the club's services. In this second half of the year the club has seen a crowded time.

There were the South Pacific Hobie 16 championships for which the RPYC was host and there was widespread interest and activity at the end of the third Air Niugini Yacht Race from Cairns on the north east Australian coast to Port Moresby. Papua New Guinea also had three yachts in this year's Admiral's Cup — *Di Hard*, *Too Impetuous* and *Sure Foot*. The three were farewelled from the RPYC, adding to the busy events of the year. Papua New Guinea had a good run of success this year in the Sardinia Cup and the Southern Cross series and at one stage was holding third place in the World Ocean Racing Championships.

This year, too, there was an unusually large number of cruising yachts taking advantage of the south-east trades and calling at Port Moresby and other PNG ports for varying periods. At the RPYC, space for visiting racing and cruising yachts was at a premium although construction continued on the new groyne which will greatly increase berthing space.

KAY BASON reports from Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea:

● **ALCHERINGA.** It was inspiring to meet Rudy and Olga Krause who've been cruising for the past 21 years. They have raised two daughters, survived hundreds of correspondence lessons, covered tens of thousands of miles, including one circumnavigation, because they are a very "together" couple. All decisions are jointly made and they never leave any harbor unless they both feel right about it.

They called into Port Moresby last year on their cruise to Solomon Is-



lands. An overnight stop in the Laughlan Islands extended into a week due to strong winds. They found these remote islands delightful and the locals very friendly.

Rudy and Olga compliment the Royal Papua Yacht Club on its hospitality. They say it is one of the friendliest and most helpful clubs in the world.

From Port Moresby *Alcheringa* will sail to Thursday Island and cruise south to Cairns. Eventually this boat will be sold, as Olga said: "It's a big and empty boat without the girls on board."

● **KIM.** Skipper Claus Muhloff and crew Reinhard and Hoppel Hanisch all agree yacht delivery beats working ashore anytime. Their only complaint is that they're rushing.

They departed Whangarei in New Zealand and sailed to Port-Vila and Port Moresby. Their route will be Darwin, Indian Ocean, Red Sea, Greek Islands, Sicily, then enter the French canals through to the Rhine and Amsterdam. Claus has twice previously encountered the "Mighty Mistral" winds around the Mediterranean and has great respect for their power. He sees good reason to keep on moving to clear that area.

Reinhard and Hoppel are considering more cruising when they can afford their own boat. Hoppel is very pleased to have learnt to navigate on this trip. Claus will fly back to New Zealand and collect *Pegasus*, his own yacht.

Kim is a 10-m steel chine ketch, very roomy and well designed for

The busy Royal Papua Yacht Club at Port Moresby. The top picture shows the crowded basin after the finish of the third Air Niugini Cairns to Port Moresby Yacht Race. Racing and cruising yachts are berthed together. Above is a general view of the basin in Port Moresby Harbour, with the partly-completed groyne in the middle distance. — Ian G. Menzies pictures.

maximum stowage. She was built in 1974 by Dijkstra in Amsterdam, and will have completed a circumnavigation before returning to her home port.

● **MATA MOANA.** Was built by "Tonga" Bill Fehoko in Auckland.

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She's a dainty 6-m marine ply sloop. Launched in 1977, she carried Bill to Rarotonga and then Tahiti where sailor and sloop stayed for a year. Back to Rarotonga, then on to New Zealand ports, Port-Vila, Australia, Solomon Islands, Cairns, and finally Port Moresby. Quite a journey for a single-hander. He encountered the worst weather conditions around New Zealand, but after 24 days at sea still had eight gallons of water and plenty of food left.

Bill was ready to leave Port Moresby in May and had cleared customs but while doing last-minute shopping his wallet containing passport and money was stolen. While waiting for new documents he's been busy making beautiful scrimshaw, the ancient mariner's art which he taught himself. At sea he has plenty of time for this work but is finding it difficult to procure whale's teeth. He hopes one day to have better material on which to display his work than toilet-paper! Bill's carvings and scrimshaw pay for his cruising. He certainly produces delightful work.

One day he would like to own a bigger boat but for now *Mata Moana* will cruise to Gove, Darwin and Bali. The Indian Ocean will be a big trip in such a small boat, but Bill's promised to let us know how he fares.

- **ONATU.** The building of this 13-m steel chine ketch was a family affair. Launched at Honfleur, on the Channel coast of France in 1975, she spent time under charter and was used as a sailing school in the Mediterranean.

The family enjoyed a cruise to the Caribbean so much they again set sail from France on a return trip. When Monsieur Delagneau had to return

Single-hander Tonga Bill Fehoko leaves his moorings in Port Moresby. He built *Mata Moana* in New Zealand and has sailed to the Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Vanuatu, New Zealand, Australia and Papua New Guinea. — Kay Bason picture.

because of business commitments, his son Mathieu sailed on through the Panama Canal into the Pacific with his girlfriend Monica Wildin.

Encountering Hurricane Fran two years ago on a passage from the Gambier group was quite horrific. For three days they were battered by enormous seas. Under bare poles the mast was dipping into the sea and even the most efficient fiddle rails couldn't contain books and gear. What a relief it was for them to reach Tahiti and dry out.

Johan Olsson, a young Swedish traveller, joined *Onatu* in Port-Vila. He has crewed on various yachts including *Makaretu* on a passage through the Philippines to Samarai in PNG. Port Moresby was a welcome sight after eight days of heavy weather on passage from Vanuatu. They are now awaiting a cruising permit for Indonesia. If this is refused *Onatu* will sail to Cairns and explore the Australian coast.

- **STARBOUND.** Gordon and Nina Stuermer and son Ernie are here in Port Moresby on their second circumnavigation with their present crew. The Stuermers have been living aboard *Starbound* since 1966 when they first fell in love with the boat and became her proud owners.

Built in New Jersey 1948-50, *Star-*



YACHTS



Above: Tonga Bill's Mata Moana ready to leave Port Moresby. Above right: Starbound, looking splendid on her second circumnavigation (see opposite page). — Kay Bason picture.

bound has 6-cm thick long leaf yellow pine over white oak frames doubled, 5-cm thick teak cabin tops and spruce spars. She's 15-m on deck, 5-m beam, and 2-m draft. The bowsprit is 5.4-m long and she displaces 35 tons. An enlarged version of the famous *Spray*, she is a splendid gaff-rigged topsail ketch, carrying a square yard on the main. Now 33 years old, she is a delight to behold. Her owners' love and dedication are obvious in the high standard of maintenance.

Gordon considers they were much better prepared for their second circumnavigation, having learnt a lot from their previous experiences. He says maintenance and financing such a venture is really difficult without a regular income. Nina has seen many changes on this voyage, some not so good. But she's very pleased they've visited this area of the Pacific. She has especially enjoyed visiting Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea. The Laughlan Islands enchanted the whole crew. Their son Ernie is a keen shell collector and biologist and has spent many hours exploring all the wonderful reefs they have encountered.

Nina and Gordon have written two excellent books: *Starbound*, which is a narrative of their early days and describes their first circumnavigation, and *Deep Water Cruising*, which is an ideal book for those venturing forth, containing lots of advice. Both books are available through the Dolphin Book Club. After meeting these remarkable people one wants not only to read their books but also emulate their lifestyle.

The present crew sailing with the family are: Bruce Lloyd, who hails from Baltimore and is an old friend of Ernie's. Lloyd joined the boat in 1976, helping out with maintenance and fitting out. When invited to join this trip he needed exactly two seconds to decide. After two years he says that the world seems a much smaller place and he wants to keep on sailing.

Diana Mason grew up around the family as they were neighbors and a romance flourished between her and Ernie. She joined this cruise in Tahiti. Diana was most impressed with the unspoiled nature of the Laughlan Islands and the warmth of the local people.

Starbound is awaiting a permit to cruise through Indonesian waters, and then onwards across the Indian Ocean. Nina is eager to return to South Africa, her favorite country. She was captivated by the magnificent scenery and friendly people, and is looking forward to some warm reunions. They hope to be in the Caribbean in April and back in the States in early July.

Then it will be back home to Annapolis where Gordon will return to work for the U.S. Navy Department as a naval architect, and Nina will resume work at the Naval Academy. They will continue to live aboard their beautiful home.

IAN G. MENZIES, in a delayed message from Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, reports:

• **DUCHESSE.** She is one of those delightfully traditional, full-keeled, wooden yachts (complete with external transom-mounted head), and was built in Costa Mesa, California, in 1957. Basically a Mason 30 design,



Gordon and Nina Stuermer of Starbound: Two books written.



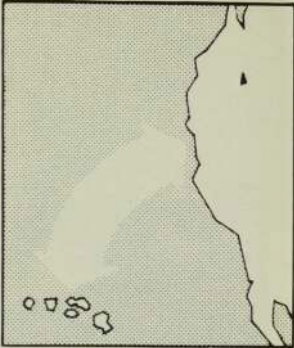
Mathieu Delagneau, Monica Wildin, Johan Olsson of Onatu.



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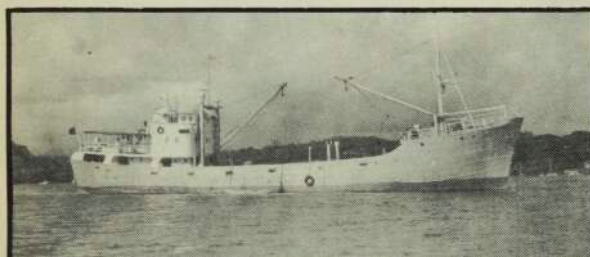
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400 California Street, San Francisco, CA, USA

PAPEETE: Agence Maritime Internationale, Tahiti

PAGO PAGO: Polynesia Shipping Services, Inc.

APIA: Burns Philp (South Sea) Company, Ltd.



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YACHTS



her 7/8ths sloop rig has carried her for the last three years across the south Pacific with Kelly Roether as her captain/owner. The yacht is engineless and fitted out very simply but functionally.

On her current voyage from Mooloolooba in Queensland to Madang on the northern coast of Papua New Guinea, Kelly has Debbie Brown as crew with the ship's superb white Persian cat Jib Sheet. While at the Royal Papua Yacht Club, *Duchess* spent some time against the careening poles so that Kelly could undertake some additional caulking and regular hull maintenance before pushing on to Madang.

• **MESTIZO.** I have always admired a person who sets a long-term objective, and then goes to it with determination to achieve the goal. That's exactly what Jake Rabinowitz did when he decided to become a cruising yachtsman. For 14 long years he pursued his dream — working as a galley-hand on coastal

On board the 10-metre steel chine ketch *Kim* are Skipper Claus Muhlhoff with crew Reinhard and Hoppel Hanisch. (See report page 65). — Kay Bason picture.

steamers and an electronics technician on a seismic survey vessel — and on September 20, 1982, his dream was realised. On that day, also his birthday, Jake saw his brand-new *Tayana 37, Mestizo*, launched at the Kaohsiung shipyard in Taiwan. As he had personally overseen the entire construction of the vessel, it was a proud moment indeed.

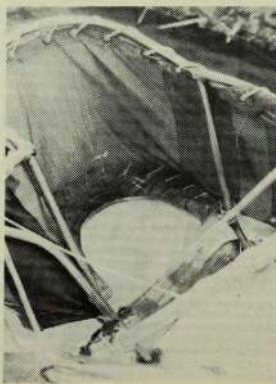
Together with five other newly launched yachts, Jake, with his lovely first mate Nancy Claridge, sailed in company to Hong Kong — a sweet beam reach of just 51 hours. After two months of provisioning, final fitting out and installation of electronic equipment, the couple decided to go it alone across the South China Sea to the Philippines when arrangements to convoy with other yachts fell through.

Their first landfall in the Philippines was at Puerto Galera, from which they sailed across the Sibuyan Sea to Masbate. Though they struck some stormy seas, they made a safe passage and found it preferable to make their landfalls on many of the scattered out-islands, where they found they received friendlier receptions than at some of the mainland ports.

From Masbate they sailed south-east through the Samar Sea to the San Juanico Straits that lie between Leyte and Samar — the route they had chosen to reach Tacloban on the Gulf of Leyte. This passage through the straits they found to be fascinating, with superb scenery and a real test of their seamanship and navigation — especially as they had no charts for that area!

Their next port of call was Palau where they linked up with some other cruising friends and enjoyed their first experience of scuba diving. The

Here it is: The head to end all heads. It's built into the transom of the wooden sloop *Duchess* owned and skippered by Kelly Roether. He describes the arrangement as "highly efficient, but not recommended in a big following sea". — Ian G. Menzies picture.





YACHTS

beautiful Hermit Islands, with its wild deer and ruined German castle (that's a story in itself), was their next stop-over. Jake and Nancy were fascinated by the sheer artistry in the construction of the bamboo and palm-leaved homes of the villagers on the island, who still maintain a small copra plantation established in the early days of German colonisation.

Mestizo's port of entry into PNG was Madang, where the couple decided to pursue their new interest in diving, and completed a full certification course at the local Melanesian Dive Centre. From Madang they beat up the west coast of New Britain to Rabaul, where they were forced to extend their stay when Jake badly gashed his foot while climbing The Mother, one of the mountains that overlook the town.

The couple then decided to head for Cairns via Rossel Island in the Louisiade Archipelago, but severe weather conditions in the Coral Sea forced them to heave-to for three days. As there appeared to be no likelihood of any early improvement in the weather they decided to run before the strong southeast trades into Port Moresby.

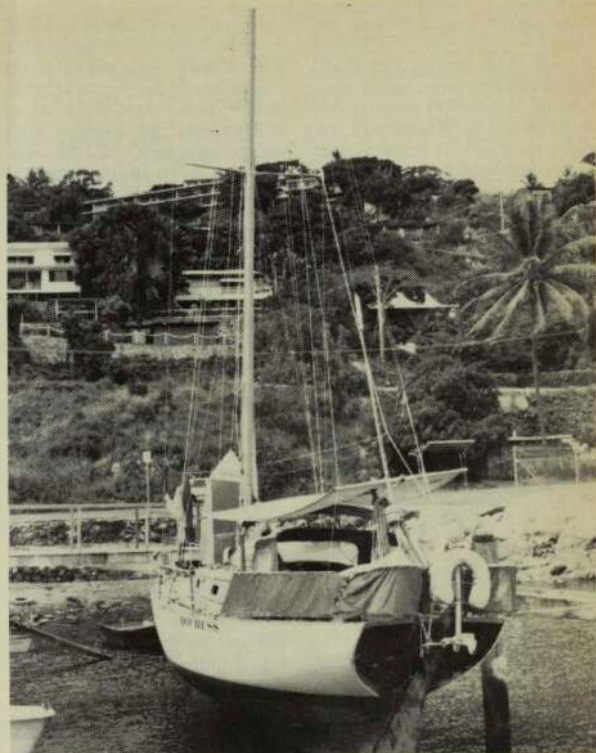
From Port Moresby, Jake and Nancy were to make passage for Thursday Island and Darwin, where the couple hope to stop for a while and replenish their cruising funds.

● **WANDERER IV.** Known to liter-

ally thousands of cruising enthusiasts world-wide through the wanderings and writings of Susan and Eric Hiscock, *Wanderer IV* is now under the proud ownership of Pam and Stuart Clay of Tauranga, New Zealand. The 15 m steel ketch was acquired by the Clays in June '81 when the Hiscocks decided to design and build a smaller vessel.

Pam and Stuart Clay have themselves been cruising for more than 10 years in their 11 m sloop *Gambol*. After completing a circumnavigation between 1973-79, they decided to "go ashore", but it did no last long and they started to refit *Gambol* for yet another extended cruise. It was then they heard that *Wanderer IV* was on the market, and as they really wanted a vessel in which they could undertake charters, and which would meet survey requirements, *Wanderer IV* seemed the ideal solution.

The Clays have made very few changes to the vessel — a couple of extra bunks up forward, and the original kerosene refrigerator has been replaced with an electric fridge and deep freeze. Stuart has also installed a Honeywell 240 volt inverter (AC), which has proved a real boon as it allows him to use both his normal domestic and commercial tools and appliances. All in all, *Wanderer IV* still retains the charm and dignity of her classic design, and the immaculate condition in which she is



The sloop *Duchess* on the careening poles at Port Moresby before sailing to Madang on the PNG north coast.

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YACHTS

maintained is a credit to Pam and Stuart.

From New Zealand, Pam and Stuart sailed to Port Moresby via Vanuatu. The couple said that the vessel proved to be extremely seakindly and they were able to average 180 miles per day with just mainsail and a poled-out staysail. A few close encounters with schools of migratory whales made them extremely grateful that their vessel is made of steel. Next time they say they will heave-to and let the whales have right of way.

From Port Moresby, *Wanderer IV* was to head across the Indian Ocean via Darwin, and round the Cape of Good Hope to be based next year in the Caribbean for both crewed and bareboat charters.

• **CARINA.** Now in their tenth year of living aboard, including three years in the West Indies, the cruising life-style obviously agrees with Stephen Crow and Sara Ackley of *Carina*. They began this particular cruise in their new 14 m GRP Cal 2-46 from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in October '80 with their cat April and poodle Noel.

Their leisurely passage across the Pacific included 12 months in French Polynesian waters — in fact, Stephen's log contains such detailed information and superb diagrams of their various anchorages, that it would be an invaluable cruising guide to other yachties.

Carina entered PNG waters via the Laughlan Islands — an unspoiled and remote group which one hopes will always remain that way. With favorable winds they sailed to Port Moresby via Samarai and secured a protected mooring at the RPYC. The couple then flew to Mt Hagen in the New Guinea Highlands to view the colorful two-yearly cultural show — a cool and pleasant change from ship-board life.

As Stephen has now owned or built seven cruising yachts, he had some interesting comments to make on designing and fitting out vessels for long-distance cruising. He felt that a first priority was to standardise on-board equipment as much as possible. For example, all pressure and bilge pumps should be of the same brand with 3/4-inch couplings and fittings to allow complete interchangeability. On water pressurisation, he had found that the demand for salt water for rinsing and washing-down, both in the galley and on deck, was of higher priority than that for fresh water. Simple header tanks and foot pumps could quite easily deliver fresh water to the galley and shower.

For years Stephen has been trying to overcome the problem of propeller drag, which can be quite considerable on larger yachts. He now recommends the installation of a cockpit-controlled variable pitch propeller —

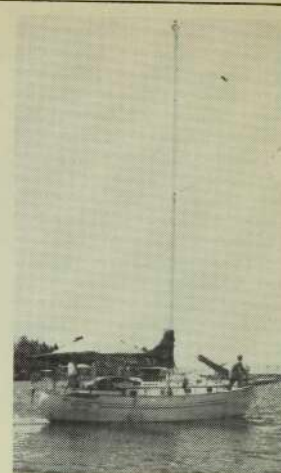
preferably two-bladed so that it can be aligned with the deadwood. This system does away with the need for a transmission — in itself quite often the source of breakdowns.

With a considerable amount of sophisticated electronic and radio equipment on board, Stephen finds that he spends much time on maintenance, but as he has a technical background it becomes more of a hobby than a chore. As a keen ham radio operator (WA2 CPX) he also broadcasts a daily weather net on 14.327 and provides weatherfax if desired.

Sara and Stephen intended to spend only a short period in Port Moresby and then head for Darwin on their continued circumnavigation, but unfortunately Stephen contracted dengue fever so their stay at the RPYC was somewhat prolonged.

• **KARANA.** A 14 m Formosan sloop owned by Shirlee and Hugh Richardson, *Karana* has "gone finish" from the RPYC to the Darwin Yacht club. Both Shirlee and Hugh, who had been in PNG for over 23 years, will be sadly missed from the local scene — Hugh as the licensee of the RPYC and a former commodore, and Shirlee for her involvement in the social activities of the club and her work as club secretary for the last two years.

Karana was always a hot favorite in the local "A" class races, and also



The Tayana 37 *Mestizo* leaves Madang in Papua New Guinea.

competed successfully in several of the Air Niugini Cairns-Port Moresby yacht races. Whenever the family was able to get together over the school holidays, the Richardsons would be off and cruising around the PNG coastline.

We wish the Richardson family and *Karana* all the best in their new home — Darwin Yacht Club is fortunate indeed to have gained a family of such dedicated yachting enthusiasts.

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SHIPPING SCHEDULES

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

AUSTRALIA - FIJI

KKL (Kangaroo Line) Pty. Ltd., operates a 4/5 weekly cargo service from Sydney and Melbourne to Suva and Lautoka.

Details from KKL (Kangaroo Line) Pty. Ltd., 4th Floor, 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (235-0322); Dalgety Shipping, World Trade Centre, 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); Newcastle, Sofrana Sydney (27-9851); Clements & Marshall, Burnie, Tasmania (31-1833); Carpenters Shipping, 100 Thompson St., Suva, Fiji (312-244), Tlx 2199 FJ.

AUSTRALIA - SAMOAS - TONGA

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

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

AUSTRALIA - KIRIBATI

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

Details: KKL (Kangaroo Line) Pty. Ltd., 4th Floor, 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (235-0322) and Dalgety Shipping, World Trade Centre, Melbourne (616-6700).

AUSTRALIA - NAURU - MARSHALL IS. - KIRIBATI

Nauru Pacific Line operates regular cargo service from Melbourne to Nauru, Majuro and Tarawa. Passenger service to Nauru only.

Details: Nauru Pacific Line (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., 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); Newcastle, Sofrana Sydney (27-9851); Clements & Marshall, Burnie, Tasmania (31-1833).

Compagnie des Chargeurs Caledoniens operates a three-weekly containerised cargo service from Sydney to Noumea.

Details: Hetherington Wesfarmers 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 - NEW ZEALAND

The Australian National Line (ANL) and the Shipping Corporation of New Zealand operate a 21 day container service between Sydney and Melbourne to Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Port Chalmers.

Details from ANL, 20 Bond Street, Sydney (232-0444) and Shipping Corporation of New Zealand Ltd., PO Box 3420, Auckland, (797-210).

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 - NEW GUINEA

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

Details from Sitmar Cruises, 39 Martin Place, Sydney (239-9000); NSW, reservations & enquiries (008) 42-2277; Rest of Australia, reservations & enquiries (008) 22-2277.

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; Sullivans Ltd., Honiara; Union Bulkships, Brisbane.

AUSTRALIA - MICRONESIA

Nauru Pacific Line operates a regular container service from Melbourne to Ponape, Truk, Guam and Saipan.

Details: Nauru Pacific Line (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne, (653-5709). Nedlloyd Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (2-0522).

AUSTRALIA - TUVALU

KKL operates a three monthly service from Sydney and Melbourne to Tuvalu (Funafuti).

Details from KKL (Kangaroo Line)

Pty. Ltd., 4th Floor, 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (235-0322).

AUSTRALIA - PNG

KKL New Guinea Line's cargo vessels call at Melbourne, Sydney, Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Wewak, Manus, Kimbe, Rabaul, Popondetta.

Details from KKL (Kangaroo Line) Pty. Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (232-1011); Dalgety Shipping, World Trade Centre, Melbourne (616-6700).

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 - PNG - SOLOMONS - VANUATU

A consortium of NGAL/PNGL and CONPAC/NEL have four vessels operating a joint service from east coast Australian ports to Port Moresby, Lae, Alotau, Madang, Wewak, Rabaul, Kavieng-Kimbe, Kieta, Honiara, Vila, Santo.

Details from Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd., 51 Pitt Street, Sydney, (2-0547); Inter-ocean Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (2-0522); New Guinea Express Lines, 37 Pitt Street, Sydney, (241-3991); Vila Agents, PO Box 971, Port-Vila (2490) Tlx. NH1044.

New Guinea Express Lines operates a weekly container service from Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane to Port Moresby, Lae, Alotau, Kimbe, Rabaul, Kieta, Honiara, Kavieng, Madang, Wewak, Santo, Vila.

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); Rabdrat 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); Nila Agents Ltd., PO Box 971, Vila, Vanuatu (2490); John Lum & Associates, PO Box 65, Santo, Vanuatu.

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

KKL operates a 4/5 weekly cargo service from Melbourne and Sydney to Papeete, and a fortnightly service to US west coast.

Details: KKL (Kangaroo Line) Pty. Ltd., 4th Floor, 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (235-0322) and Dalgety Shipping, World Trade Centre, Melbourne (616-6700).

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, Kaohsiung 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 Hong Kong, Taiwan, Manila, Port Kelang and Singapore to Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul and Honiara monthly and to Wewak, Madang and Kieta every three months. Cargo from the same Far Eastern ports to the South Pacific ports of Noumea, Santo, Vila, Papeete, Pago Pago, Apia, Rarotonga and Tarawa will be shipped via Japan on the monthly 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, Solomon, New Caledonia, Fiji, Western and American Samoa, Tahiti, Cook Is. Tonga and Vanuatu.

Details: Hetherington Wesfarmers Shipping Agency, 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671); Carpenters Shipping, Suva (312-244), Tlx FJ2199.

GUAM - NORTHERN MARIANAS

Saipan Shipping Co. Inc. operates a weekly service via barge carrying containers and conventional cargo between Guam and Saipan and Tinian.

Details from Saipan Shipping Co. Inc., P.O. Box 8, Saipan, CM 96950 (Tel: 9707) Tlx 783619; Guam agents Maritime Agencies of the Pacific Ltd.

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).



SHIPPING SCHEDULES

JAPAN - MICRONESIA

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

Details from Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd., 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (2-0547).

JAPAN - MICRONESIA

Saipan Shipping Co. Inc. operate a monthly service from Japan to Saipan, Guam, Truk, Ponape, Majuro (Kosrae and Ebeye on inducement).

Details from Saipan Shipping Co. Inc., P.O. Box 8, Saipan, CM 96950 (Tel: 9707) Tlx 783619; Japan agents Kyowa Shipping Company Ltd; Guam Agents Maritime Agencies of the Pacific Ltd.

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

Details from Sofrana-Unilines SA, BP 1602, Noumea (27-51-91), Tlx NM048; Carpenters Shipping, 100 Thompson St., Suva (312-244), Tlx FJ2199.

PNG - INTER - MAINPORT

Papua New Guinea Line offers scheduled 10-20 day coastal liner ser-

vices linking all PNG major ports with containerisation, reefer, heavy lift and transshipment facilities.

Details from PNG Line, Box 543, Port Moresby, PNG (21-1174), Tlx 22269.

PNG - UK/CONTINENT

The Bank Line & Columbus Line operate a regular joint service from Port Moresby, Oro Bay, Kieta, Rabaul, Kimbe, Madang and Lae to Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Le Havre.

Details from The Bank Line (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2041); Tlx AA 24063; Columbus Line, Lae (423466) Tlx NE 44171; or lines' local agents.

SOLOMONS - UK/CONTINENT

The Bank Line & Columbus Line operate a regular joint cargo service from Honiara to Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Le Havre.

Details from The Bank Line (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2041); Tlx AA 24063; Columbus Line, Lae (423466) Tlx NE 44171; or the lines' local agents.

NEW ZEALAND - VANUATU - SOLOMON ISLANDS - PAPUA NEW GUINEA - AUSTRALIA

Pacific Forum Line operates a 28 day cycle container shipping service from New Zealand direct to Vila, then on to Honiara, Lae, Port Moresby, Brisbane, back to Lyttelton, Napier and Auckland.

Details from Pacific Forum Line, PO Box 796, Auckland (790-050) Tlx 60480; PO Box 971, Vila, Vanuatu (2490) Tlx 1044.

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)

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

Details from Blueport ACT (NZ) Ltd., PO Box 192, Wellington (739-029). Burns Philp (SS) Co. Ltd., GPO Box 355, Suva, Fiji (311-777), Tlx. FJ2168 Burship.

NZ - FIJI - SAMOAS - TONGA

Pacific Forum Line operates a fully containerised three-weekly service (Gen/Reefer) from Auckland to Lautoka, Suva, Apia, Pago Pago and Nuku'alofa.

Details from Pacific Forum Line, Auckland; Union Co. Auckland, Lautoka, Suva and Nuku'alofa; Pacific Forum Line, Apia.

NZ - N. CALEDONIA - VANUATU - PNG - SOLOMONS

Sofrana Unilines with three ships operates to Vila and Santo, to Honiara and Papua New Guinea and to Norfolk Island and Noumea (No passengers).

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. (No passengers).

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.

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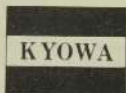
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SHIPPING SCHEDULES

land, 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, Manila and Singapore, 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).

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.

UK - N. CONTINENT - W. SAMOA - TONGA - FIJI

The Bank Line & Columbus Line operate a regular joint cargo service from Hull, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Le Havre to Apia, Nukualofa, Suva and Lautoka.

Details from The Bank Line (A'sia) Pty. Ltd., 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2041); Tlx AA 24063; Columbus Line, Lae (423466) Tlx NE 44171; or lines' local agents.

UK - N. CONTINENT - PNG - SOLOMONS

The Bank Line & Columbus Line operate a regular joint 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); Tlx AA 24063; Columbus Line, Lae (423466) Tlx NE 44171; or lines' local agents.

UK/N. CONTINENT - TAHITI - N. CALEDONIA - VANUATU

The Bank Line & Columbus Line operate a regular joint cargo service from Hull, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Le Havre to Papeete, Noumea, Port-Vila and Santo.

Details from The Bank Line (A'sia) Pty. Ltd., 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2041); Tlx AA 24063; Columbus Line, Lae (423466) Tlx NE 44171; Ets A M. Fare UTE, Papeete; Ets. Ballande, Noumea and other local agents.

US - FIJI - TAHITI - NZ - AUSTRALIA

The Bank Savill Line Ltd. operates regular cargo services from U.S. Gulf ports to Australia and N.Z. Calls at Suva, Lautoka and Papeete on demand.

Details from The Bank and Savill Line Ltd., 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2041) or Orient Shipping Services, 32 Bridge Street, Sydney (241-2753).

US - HAWAII - MICRONESIA - E. MALAYSIA - BRUNEI

PM & O Lines operates two fully self-sustained container vessels monthly from San Francisco, Los Angeles and Honolulu (via transshipment at Majuro) to Ebeye, Kosrae, Ponape, Truk, Saipan, Yap, Koror, Kota Kinabalu, Labuan and Brunei. Note: service to Majuro from Hawaii is not offered.

Details: PM & O Lines, 181 Fremont Street, San Francisco, California 94-105, USA, (415) 543-7430, Tlx 278016, Cable PMONAV. PM & O Owner's Rep. P.O. Box 803, Saipan, N.M.I. 96950, Cable COMMONTIME SAIPAN. Tlx 783605.

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 Pacific Line (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne (653-5709); Nauru Air and Shipping Agency, Suite 2803, 185 Berry Street, San Francisco, California 94107 (415-543-1737); Nauru Air and Shipping Agency, Suite 506, 841 Bishop St., Honolulu, HI 96813 (808-523-0441).

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, Noumea (27-51-91), Tlx. NM048; Carpenters Shipping, Harbour Centre, Thompson Street, Suva (31-2244), Tlx. FJ2199; Trans-Austral Shipping Pty. Ltd., PO Box R232, Royal Exchange, 2000 (231-8411), 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.



DEATHS of Islands People

Adi Losalini Raravuya Dovi In Suva on September 21, aged 53.

Adi Losalini was the first Fijian woman to be elected to Parliament and to hold ministerial office.

She was the wife of the late Dr Ratu Jone Dovi, youngest brother of the late Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna.

Adi Losalini first entered the old Legislative Council as a nominee of the Great Council of Chiefs in 1966 and was elected to the House of Representatives during Fiji's first post-Independence elections in 1972.

She went to the Methodist Mission School in Suva and joined the Fijian Affairs Board after final examinations.

As a clerk-in-training with the board, she became the first Fijian woman to attain a speed of 150 words a minute in shorthand. This was to serve her well during the 10 years she worked as private secretary to Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna.

Adi Losalini also served as private secretary to Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve at the sugar industry inquiry. On his return as Lord Silsoe to conduct an inquiry into the coconut industry, Adi Losalini was again appointed as his secretary.

In 1966, Adi Losalini was approached by the Great Council of Chiefs to stand as a candidate for the Legislative Council and was nominated with the former Governor-General, Ratu Sir George Cakobau.

She was elected in 1972 as Fijian Member for the South-Eastern National Constituency and was appointed Government Whip. She was appointed Assistant Minister for Urban Development and Social Welfare in 1975.

Adi Losalini failed to get the Alliance Party nomination in the 1977 general elections.

She served in various women's organisations, including a stint as president of the Fiji National Council of Women.

May Graham

In Christchurch, New Zealand, in May, aged 93.

Miss Graham first went to Fiji in 1910 as a school teacher, appointed to work at the Dilkusha centre for Indian women and

girls. She continued to work in Fiji until about five years ago, though she retired many times.

Each time she thought of leaving the country she was called back by the claims of her "family" which was in effect the whole Christian Indian community. For she not only taught girls in school, but took an active interest in their families and their lives at home and in the community. As the years passed, and the girls she had once taught grew up and married, they called on "Nannie" Graham to come to them in moments of crisis. She moved into their homes in times of sickness and need, caring for and supporting them.

Her influence in the Indian community was widespread, and her passing is mourned by many people. — *George G. Carter.*

Daniel Sioni

At Kwato, Papua New Guinea, on August 12.

With the death of Daniel Sioni, a direct link with Papua's pre-colonial past is broken. His father, Sioni Saisebo of Logea ("Johnny Logea"), a convert of the earliest Loyalty Islands missionaries who arrived in China Strait near Milne Bay in 1877, was among the first three Milne Bay students educated at the London Missionary Society's station in Port Moresby in the 1880s by Dr W. G. Lawes, Papua's first European resident.

In 1912, by his own reckoning, Daniel followed his father to Kwato island off Logea, where he became head printer of the Kwato mission under Charles W. Abel.

Daniel Sioni was a fine evangelist and pastor and was, incidentally, one of the best cricketers in the mission. His wife Ainauia, whom he married in 1926 and who predeceased him, was an assistant teacher at Duabo station in Milne Bay.

His funeral took place at Kwato, D. W.

Roy Quintal

In Sydney, Australia, on September 25, aged 69.

Born on Norfolk Island, Roy Quintal during World War II became known as "Norfolk's one-man army" because he was the very first resident to enlist in the Australian army. He saw service in New Guinea.



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DEATHS

After the war he served as a special constable with the Norfolk administration.

Describing him as a "quiet refined Norfolk with a lovely singing voice", *The Norfolk Islander* reports that his hobby was carving — in pine and tortoiseshell.

Thierry Kouathe

On the Isle of Pines, New Caledonia, in September, aged 23.

Thierry Kouathe had his left leg almost severed in a shark attack while underwater fishing for lobster near the islet of Moro, southwest of the Isle of Pines.

His fellow divers Emmanuel Kouatche and Maurice Lémé got him to the dispensary at Vao as quickly as possible, but he bled to death before a helicopter summoned from the mainland could reach him.

The young men supplied lobs-

ter to the Melanesian-style tourist resort, Chez Christine.

Roland Selwyn Buffett

On Norfolk Island on September 21, aged 72.

"Dear Sellie" as he was known was born and educated on Norfolk, and saw service in World War II with Australian forces in the Middle East and New Guinea.

He lived in Sydney for about 20 years after the war, but returned to Norfolk to work with the road gang of the Norfolk administration, and in the lighthouse.

He took a very active interest in the Returned Servicemen's League, and was its Norfolk branch secretary for a time.

ADB IN THE PACIFIC

(From Page 29)

the human-resource base for development purposes is scant indeed. In Vanuatu, for example, the chief of development planning is South Korean, the central bank governor is British and the deputy governor French.

"Here, the ADB is likely to pursue some type of scholarship/training program over the long term, utilising the University of the South Pacific and probably institutions in East and Southeast Asia to begin the long process towards building the human resources necessary to help these South Pacific island economies grow."

On May 31 this year the ADB announced a detailed study to define an overall approach to the SPDMCs, with some action expected to be taken before the end of the year. A key part of the study relates to the establishment of an ADB office in the region.

Sacerdoti notes: "A battle among the SPDMCs is inevitable over the seat of the regional office, with five of the eight countries vying for the privilege. While Port Moresby may want to maintain its image as leader of the grouping, Fiji may make more sense logistically, as Suva already has a European Economic Community office and a United Nations Development Program office, as well as the region's best seat for higher education, the University of the South Pacific".

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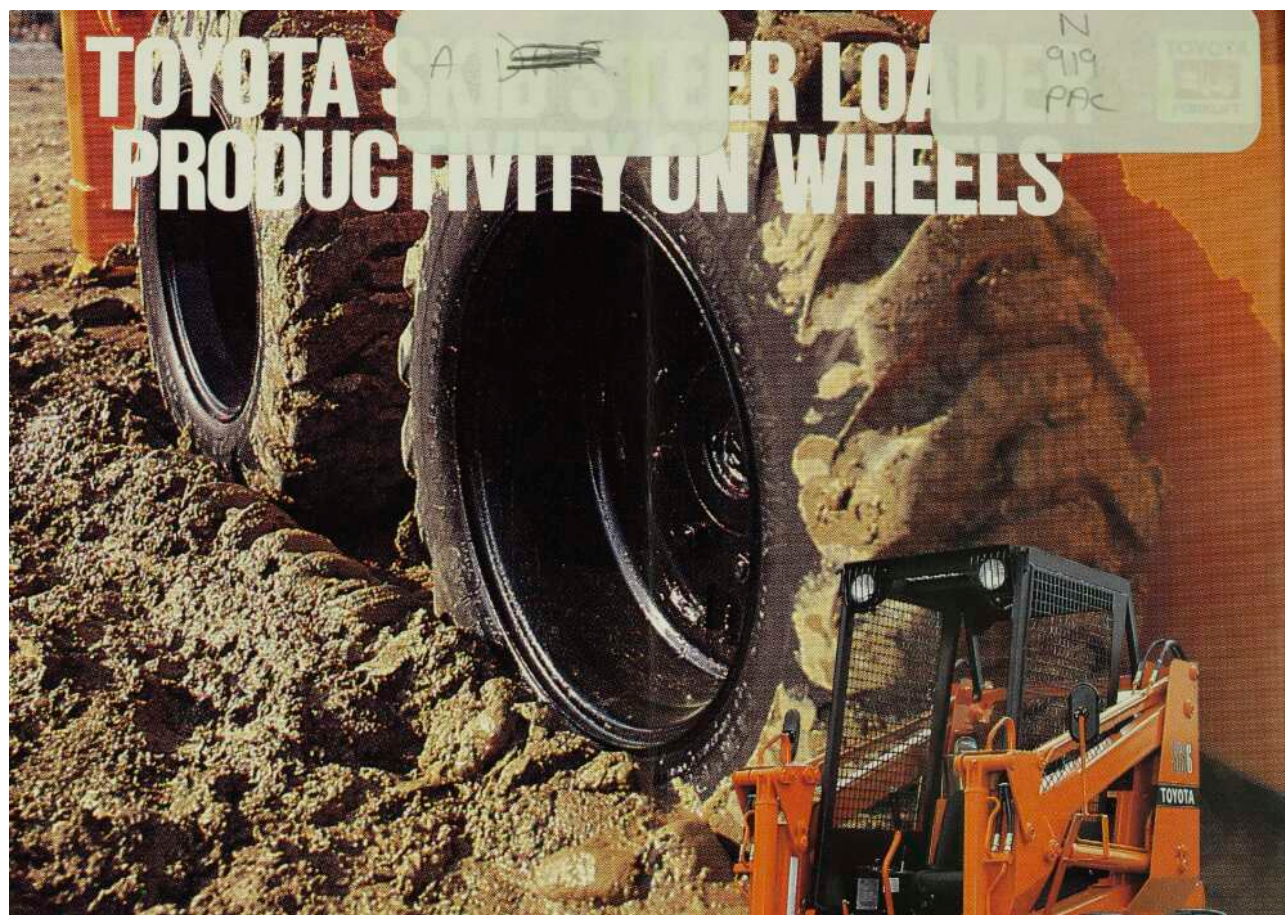
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