

**Vol. 55, No. 7 ( Jul. 1, 1984)**

Date : 7/17/26, 3:54 AM

<https://nla.gov.au:443/tarkine/nla.obj-339480025>

**Copyright varies by issue and article**

Reason for copyright status: Serials have an open range of dates.

Copyright status was determined using the following information:

Material type: Literary, dramatic or musical work

Copyright status may not be correct if data in the record is incomplete or inaccurate. For more information regarding Copyright in Library Collections visit <http://copyright.org.au> and <https://www.library.gov.au/services/copyright-library-collections>

The National Library of Australia supports creativity, innovation and knowledge-exchange but does not endorse any inappropriate or derogatory use. Please respect indigenous cultural and ethical concerns.

**IT'S NEW  
INDIAN LEADER**

# PACIFIC ISLANDS

## MONTHLY

JULY, 1984

### West Irian tension: Rebel Nyaro speaks



|                      |          |                        |          |                     |          |
|----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| American Samoa ..... | US\$1.75 | New Zealand .....      | NZ\$2.00 | USA .....           | US\$2.25 |
| Australia .....      | A\$1.50  | Niue .....             | NZ\$1.75 | USIT and Guam ..... | US\$1.85 |
| Cook Islands .....   | NZ\$1.50 | Norfolk Island .....   | A\$1.50  | Vanuatu .....       | VT1.50   |
| Fiji .....           | F\$1.50  | Papua New Guinea ..... | K\$1.50  | Western Samoa ..... | T2.10    |
| Hawaii .....         | US\$1.95 | Solomon Islands .....  | S\$1.50  |                     |          |
| Kiribati .....       | A\$1.75  | Tahiti .....           | CFP220   |                     |          |
| Nauru .....          | A\$1.75  | Tonga .....            | P1.50    |                     |          |
| New Caledonia .....  | CFP190   | Tuvalu .....           | A\$1.75  |                     |          |

 \*Recommended retail price only  
Registered by Australia Post  
Publication No. NBP1210

# Listen to what these experts say about Hitachi's VT-20E video tape recorder.

"Great sound."

"Incredibly true to life."

"Even talk shows sound better."

The secret is stereo sound.

You see, the new VT-20E was designed to get the most out of the new stereo broadcasts, as well as pre-recorded stereo tapes. And that means video that's as easy to listen to as it is to watch.

Of course, the VT-20E also delivers

a superb picture.

And boasts

features like 4 heads. 8-hour recording. 8X Visual Search. A 5-programme/14-day timer. Front loading. And a 13-function wireless remote control.

So take a look at Hitachi's VT-20E. If what you see doesn't convince you, the experts surely will.



VT-20E VHS PAL

 **HITACHI**

**AUSTRALIA:** Hitachi Sales Australia Pty. Ltd., 153 Keys Road, Moorabbin, Victoria 3189; Phone: (555) 8722 • **NEW ZEALAND:** AWA New Zealand Limited, Wi-neera Drive, P.O. Box 50-48, Porirua; Phone: PRO 75-069 • **PAPUA NEW GUINEA:** S.O. Svensson (N.G.) Ltd., P.O. Box 705, Port Moresby; Phone: 21-2111 • **FIJI ISLANDS:** AWA New Zealand Limited, 47 Foster Road (P.O. Box 858), Suva, Fiji; Phone: 312070 • **NEW CALEDONIA:** Caldis, B.P. M1, Noumea; Phone: 26 23 50 • **TAHITI:** Els Chene Alain, P.O. Box 272, Papeete; Phone: 2 88 68 • **SOLOMON ISLANDS:** Technique Radios Centre Ltd., P.O. Box 465, Honiara; Phone: 416

Vol. 55 No. 7 July 1984  
Founded 1930 by R. W. Robson  
(USPS 952480)  
Editor and Publisher Garry Barker  
Associate Editor Malcolm Salmon  
Advertising Manager Stephen Brandon  
Layout & Design Barry Badger  
Editorial Adviser John Carter  
A Pacific Publications production  
76 Clarence Street, Sydney, 2000,  
GPO Box 3408, Sydney, 2001.  
Cables: PACPUB Sydney.  
Telex: 21242 (answers INTARAD).  
Telephone: Sydney 20-231. Melbourne  
63-0211.  
Manager: John Berry (03) 63-0211 Ext. 1860.

# PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY



Fiji's Koya

22



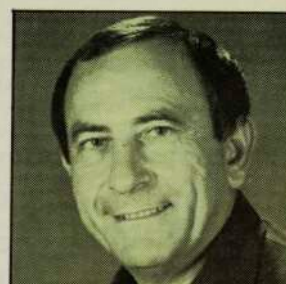
John Meier: The latest

25



Vanuatu: safe shipping?

58



Cler: Decolonisation

61

## IN THIS ISSUE

**IRIAN JAYA-PAPUA NEW GUINEA** — Papua New Guinean journalist Alfred Sasako talked for hours with James Nyaro, leader of the Operasi Papua Merdeka (OPM) which is fighting to free Irian Jaya from Indonesian control. His interview, a profile of James Nyaro, an account of the murder of Irianese intellectual Arnold Ap, and PIM editorial comment begin on page

14

**SOLAR POWER AND THE PACIFIC** — Experts argue the increasingly urgent case for the application of alternative energy sources in the island countries — and especially the most abundant of all, energy derived from the sun. An Alternative Energy feature begins on page

41

**WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO JOHN MEIER?** — Canadian journalist Alan Merridew reports exclusively for PIM from Vancouver on the latest vicissitudes to befall American John Meier, who six years ago was making headlines throughout the Pacific with his ill-starred, Nuku'alofa-based Bank of the South Pacific.

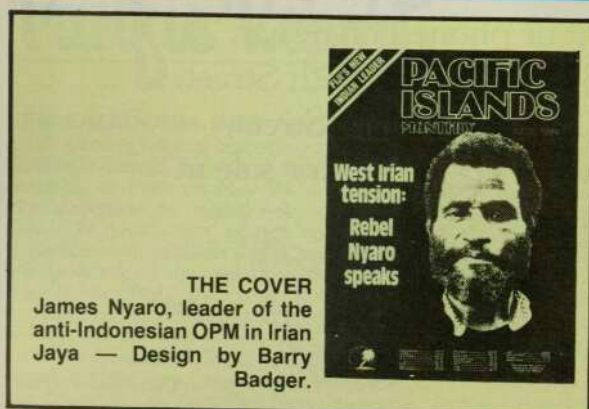
25

**VANUATU** — Julie-Ann Ellis in Port-Villa reports on a government drive to ensure safer inter-island shipping — a vital matter in this archipelagic country.

58

**SUICIDE IN WESTERN SAMOA** — Dennis Oliver of the YMCA reports on the remarkable success of a campaign against youth suicide in Western Samoa, and on his view of the reasons for its success.

59



### THE COVER

James Nyaro, leader of the anti-Indonesian OPM in Irian Jaya — Design by Barry Badger.

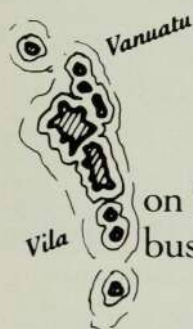
### Contents

|                                  |            |                               |        |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| Alternative energy .....         | 43         | Papua New Guinea .....        | 14, 46 |
| Books .....                      | 49         | People .....                  | 65     |
| Deaths of Islands people .....   | 73         | Pettini brothers' diary ..... | 45     |
| Feather money .....              | 28         | PIM Opinion .....             | 5      |
| Fiji .....                       | 22         | Shipping schedules .....      | 67     |
| France in the Pacific .....      | 31, 55, 63 | Solomon Islands .....         | 28     |
| French Polynesia .....           | 31         | Tonga .....                   | 25     |
| Irian Jaya .....                 | 14         | Tradewinds .....              | 37     |
| Islands Press .....              | 63         | Tropicalities .....           | 55     |
| Letters .....                    | 10         | U.S. in the Pacific .....     | 29     |
| Marine technology .....          | 26         | Western Samoa .....           | 59     |
| New Zealand in the Pacific ..... | 37, 53     | Yachts .....                  | 67     |
| Pacific Report .....             | 5          | PIM Subscriptions .....       | 74     |



Australian cover price is recommended retail only. Registered by Australia Post, publication No. NBP1210. Second class postage paid at Honolulu, Hawaii. Copyright Pacific Publications (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. Postmaster Honolulu: Send address changes to PIM Hawaii, PO Box 22250, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96822.

# 30 days unlimited use of a business jet. \$US999.



Should you be flying to and around the Pacific Islands on business this year, Polynesian Airlines have an attractive business proposition for you.

We call it the Polypass.

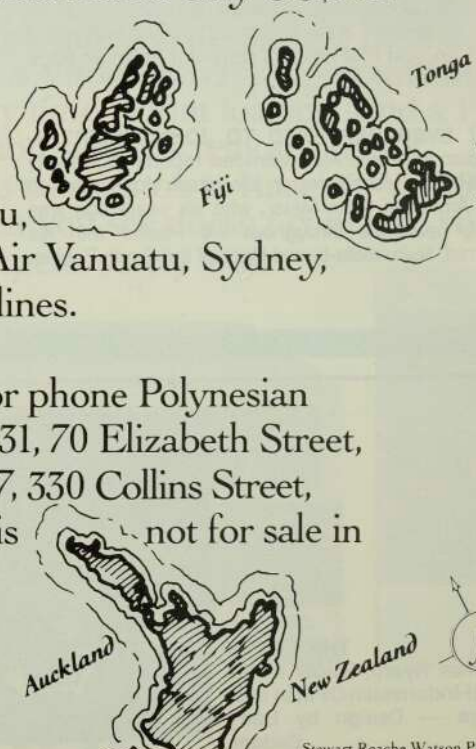
With a Polypass you get 30 days of unlimited travel to any or all of the nine tropical destinations Polynesian Airlines visit. All for only US\$999.

These destinations include all the major Pacific business centres. Western Samoa, Fiji, New Zealand, American Samoa, Tonga, Tahiti, Rarotonga, Vanuatu, Vavau and, in conjunction with Air Vanuatu, Sydney, are all serviced by Polynesian Airlines.

Your business jet awaits you.

Contact your travel agent or phone Polynesian Airlines now on Sydney 268 1431, 70 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, or Melbourne 342 1277, 330 Collins Street, Melbourne. (The Polypass is not for sale in French Pacific Territories.)

**POLYNESIAN  
AIRLINES**



Stewart Roache Watson PAL020.



## PIM OPINION

Resistance to Indonesian rule in West Irian precedes the day the former Dutch colony was handed over to Jakarta by a consortium of foreign political interests. Despite very firm, even brutal, application of Indonesian control, this resistance is expected to continue for some time. It is also thought unlikely to make very much difference to Jakarta, although its effects will muddy the waters in other countries, in particular Papua New Guinea, where people have a strong filial feeling with such as Mr James Nyaro, self-styled president of the Free West Papua movement (OPM).

Melanesians represent the largest ethnic grouping in the Pacific Islands, and they have, mainly in Fiji and Papua New Guinea, the greatest economic, and therefore political, potential, although in absolute terms it is not yet very great. They see the West Irian question in an ethnic way which Jakarta, and the United Nations membership or, at least, those who think about it, find inconvenient.

The United Nations believes that the colonialism question in West Irian was decided in 1969 when the Indonesians took over the former Dutch East Indies territories. "The colonialism question has been resolved; it is no longer an issue," they say.

But, as the result of what, at very least, must be accepted as a difference of opinion on that point, there are now at least 8000 West Irianese refugees camped in Papua New Guinea. This flood is the direct consequence of Indonesian army activity against supporters of the OPM.

It may be that this suits the Indonesians who have been annexing great tracts of Melanesian land, frequently it seems, without proper compensation, to give to Javanese and other immigrants under the transmigration program which has moved hundreds of thousands of people from the jam-packed acres of Islamic Indonesia and dumped them into the remote, and sparsely-populated jungles of largely Christian Melanesia.

There is a rebel movement of which Mr Nyaro claims to be the head, the "president of the government of Free West Papua." He and his "defence minister" claim several thousand followers. Others say their numbers are in hundreds at most. They have few weapons, they have been made nomadic because of Indonesian Army sweeps against them, and they say their lives are very much at risk; indeed that many of their number have been killed.

But if the Indonesian army continues to hunt down the OPM by beating up Melanesian villagers, as they have been doing, then

Melanesian resentment, and the OPM's numbers will grow, as will the tide of refugees into PNG. Their greatest effect so far has been to gravely embarrass their leading cousin, Mr Michael Somare of Papua New Guinea, whose constituents cannot see why he does not do more to recognise and redress the wrongs done to their kin across that inconvenient and unnatural border.

Mr Nyaro, in a long interview published in this issue, concedes that his military strength is slight but says that he and his followers will continue to fight until they control their own country. As things stand in the world, and at the United Nations, Mr Nyaro is not likely to win much more than what interest he can stir in the media, and in the hearts of humanitarians. Even the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees appears powerless to intervene. The refugees themselves say they dare not return to their side of the border for fear of dreadful reprisals by the Indonesians. Their fears are genuine, and probably well-enough based. The Indonesian government has asked for a list of names to be assembled. The refugees say this means Jakarta wants a hit-list but, more likely, it represents prevarication. Why buy back trouble? reasons Jakarta. But Mr Somare must also be careful, for to appear to carelessly push his brother Melanesians back into the jaws of death or even lesser retribution, would bring a hornets' nest down upon his head. Thus, while PNG has said it will assemble the required list of names and assist the return to normal business in all directions, they so far have only one man detailed to discover and write down nearly 8000 names, many of which, on paper, will look pretty much like a lot of others.

It is the plight of these refugees which at once is the most poignant and the most politically difficult. So long as they remain on the border they offer an embarrassment to Mr Somare, but any move by him to push them back will cause even more trouble. In the end they may just have to stay where they are, on some sort of internationally-funded handout, until the heat of the situation cools and they gradually filter back to their own.

The main problem is that the Indonesians do not properly recognise the very particular place land has in Melanesian culture and, using their solidiers, are running roughshod over very sensitive and ages-old matters. If the administration in Jakarta and Jayapura were to be less dictatorial in their approach, and a great deal more sensitive, then, finally, a generation or two from now, the situation might resolve itself.

## Pacific Report

### NEW CALEDONIA BILL ADOPTED IN PARIS

A bill granting internal autonomy to the French territory of New Caledonia passed the critical first reading stage in the National Assembly in Paris on May 29. As passed, the bill had some modifications to the original, notably that the president of the New Caledonia government, elected by the Territorial Assembly, will choose his own ministers. In the original, the ministry would have been elected by the assembly. With the socialists holding an absolute majority in the French Lower House, the bill passed on the votes of the Socialists and Communists. The opposition was divided, but opposed the measure. Jacques Toubon, spokesman for the neo-Gaullist RPR party, claimed the government wanted a Kanak, socialist New Caledonia. In fact, he added, the government was preparing "an Australian New Caledonia." In reply, France's

Minister of State for Overseas Departments and Territories, Georges Lemoine, said the RPR had failed to take into account the origins, history and values of the Kanak people. The bill then went to the Senate, but as pointed out in a report by the US agency, Associated Press, any modifications made there can, in practice, be over-ruled by the National Assembly. In the course of the debate three Kanak activists disrupted parliamentary proceedings by shouting pro-independence slogans and scattering leaflets. The demonstrators also shouted slogans directed against Mr Lemoine, before guards were called to remove them.

### U.S., PALAU SIGN REVISED COMPACT

A revised version of the Compact of Free Association has been signed by the United States and Palau, bringing termination of the

# Some of the world's best pilots leave home to fly for Air Niugini.



It doesn't take visitors long to find out why Air Niugini employs over a hundred pilots. Because Papua New Guinea is such an incredibly mountainous country, flying is often the only way to get around, and the national airline covers a staggering schedule of domestic flights as well as international ones. Only about 20% of Air Niugini's pilots fly on international routes—and then only after logging four to five years flying in PNG!



## Relax. You're with experts.

When you consider that Air Niugini hires only experienced pilots, and that every single one of them serves several years on the domestic network before becoming eligible for promotion to international routes, it's hardly surprising that Air Niugini's Boeing pilots are regarded as some of the world's most experienced flyers. Each of them has logged between 9,000 and 14,000 flying hours.

## We can afford to be choosy

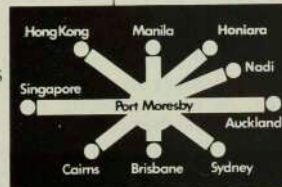
Papua New Guinea has always held a special fascination for flyers, and jobs with the national airline are keenly sought by pilots who have already gained commercial experience in Australia, New Zealand and the UK.

21 ports at home,  
10 overseas  
Whether you're  
travelling for



business or pleasure, Air Niugini can fly you to Papua New Guinea and show you around. For further information contact

your Travel Agent or nearest Air Niugini Sales Office.



**AIR NIUGINI**  
THE NATIONAL AIRLINE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands a step nearer completion. The new version of the compact was signed in Washington on May 23 by Ambassador Fred M. Zeder, President Reagan's personal representative for Micronesian political status negotiations and Ambassador Lazarus E. Sali, Ambassador for trade and political status negotiations for the Republic of Palau. Paul Malamud, US Information Agency staff writer, reports: "Under the provisions of the newly signed compact, and in order to conform with provisions in the Palau Constitution concerning hazardous substances, the voters of Palau must approve the compact by a 75 per cent majority for it to come into effect. Absent from the revised version is the section dealing with the storage and safety measures associated with nuclear materials, which had been inserted in the original version at the insistence of the government of Palau. Other changes include fewer specific claims by the United States to potential military training areas in Palau. The ballot will address approval of the compact and the issue of compatibility with the anti-nuclear provisions of the Palau Constitution in a single question." The new plebiscite will be preceded, like earlier ones, by a voter education campaign. The Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands have already certified the results of their plebiscites, and the compacts for those island groups are at present undergoing the process of legislative approval in the U.S. Congress.

#### **RAROTONGA-PAPEETE TIES STRENGTHENED**

The burgeoning "special relationship" between the Cook Islands and its eastern "cousins" in French Polynesia was further strengthened by the visit to Tahiti in mid-May of Cooks Prime Minister Sir Thomas Davis. In talks with Gaston Flosse, vice-president of the territory's government council, the two leaders agreed that in future there should be regular twice-yearly meetings between the two sides. The first would be between experts from either side to discuss exchanges in the agricultural, technical and educational fields, and the second at a higher level, and held alternately in the Cooks and French Polynesia. Mr Flosse said as an immediate step he would be seeking French Government support for a scheme under which two French language teachers would be sent to the Cooks and two English language teachers would come from the Cooks to work in French Polynesia. Speaking on the broadening perspectives for French Polynesia's relationships with island countries, Mr Flosse said: "When our new statute is in place, we are seriously considering establishing relations with Fiji, and with countries even closer to us such as Tonga and the Samoas. As a first priority, we will strengthen our ties with the countries of the Polynesian triangle. We already have ties with Vanuatu, from which we buy copra." Sir Thomas did not pass up the opportunity to point out that the Cook Islands and its relationship with New Zealand offered living proof that self-government need not necessarily lead to complete independence. Such remarks are music to the ears of the majority of French Polynesia's politicians. The territory's pro-independence, anti-bomb party, *la mana te nunaa*, introduced a certain piquancy to Sir Thomas' visit when one of its members in the Territorial Assembly asked him to state his attitude to French nuclear testing at Moruroa Atoll. Replying, Sir Thomas made a request to the French Government to stop its testing in the Pacific and move it to the Atlantic. In a press statement released later, *la mana te nunaa* said: "Our party's Territorial Assembly members were astounded that Vice-President Flosse did not immediately protest at this act of interference by the representative of a foreign country in the affairs of France." The statement recalled that this was precisely Mr Flosse's reaction when Chris Schacht, a representative of the Australian Labor Party, made a similar statement in Tahiti some months ago.

#### **HAWAII BIDS FOR PLACE ON S.P.C.**

Hawaii's Senate and House of Representatives have adopted resolutions calling on President Reagan to accord the State official status on the South Pacific Commission. The resolution, introduced in the house jointly by Speaker Henry Peters and house minority leader Frederick W. Rohlfing, notes that the South Pacific Conference on Saipan on October 4, 1983 "took an historic step and unanimously agreed to abolish the differential between the Committee of Representatives of Participating Governments and other members of the conference so that there are now 27 members of the South Pacific Conference with equal status, including three American territories (Guam, American Samoa, and

the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas), and the soon to be 'former' United Nations Trust Territory entities, which will be or are likely to be in the free association status with the United States . . . ." It recommends: "... that appropriate legislation be introduced and enacted by Congress to mandate that the President select at least one full-time resident from the State of Hawaii to the positions of US Representative and/or Alternate Representative on the South Pacific Commission, and that at least one of such persons selected by the President from Hawaii residents be additionally designated as the 'State of Hawaii Representative on the South Pacific Commission,' and charged with the duty of maintaining appropriate liaison with Hawaii State governmental and private organisations with interests and involvement in the region over which the SPC exercises jurisdiction."

#### **"KEYSTONE KOPS" AFFAIR IN MEIER CASE**

British Columbia, Canada, authorities have dropped 11 criminal charges against a prominent lawyer who represented John Herbert Meier, of Bank of the South Pacific, Nukualofa, fame. (See story p. 23.) Police charged the lawyer, Gordon Dowding, in December, 1983, with having conspired to subvert justice. Meier was named as an unindicted co-conspirator. Dowding was also charged with fabricating evidence, obstructing justice, trying to obtain false documents, influencing a criminal appeal, pretending to influence, offering a benefit to an official, and conspiracy involving false papers. But on May 14 in Vancouver, the Crown entered a "stay in proceedings." Crown and defence lawyers said part of the reason was Dowding's decision to retire from practising law. Dowding, aged 66, is a former Speaker of the provincial legislature. Dowding would not talk to reporters. His lawyer, William Deverell, said Dowding "went out on a short limb" for Meier, and "made some serious errors of judgment." Deverell called it "a Keystone Kops affair." He said Dowding investigated people who "turned out to be undercover cops working on something else . . . people were stumbling over each other's feet. It involves the CIA, an ex-PLO member, and a convicted drug trafficker." Deverell said Dowding might write a book about it. Meanwhile, observers wonder how so many serious charges came to be so airily dropped and what evidence Dowding obtained — tape recordings, perhaps — which authorities do not want revealed in the spotlight of an open court. — Alan Merridew in Vancouver.

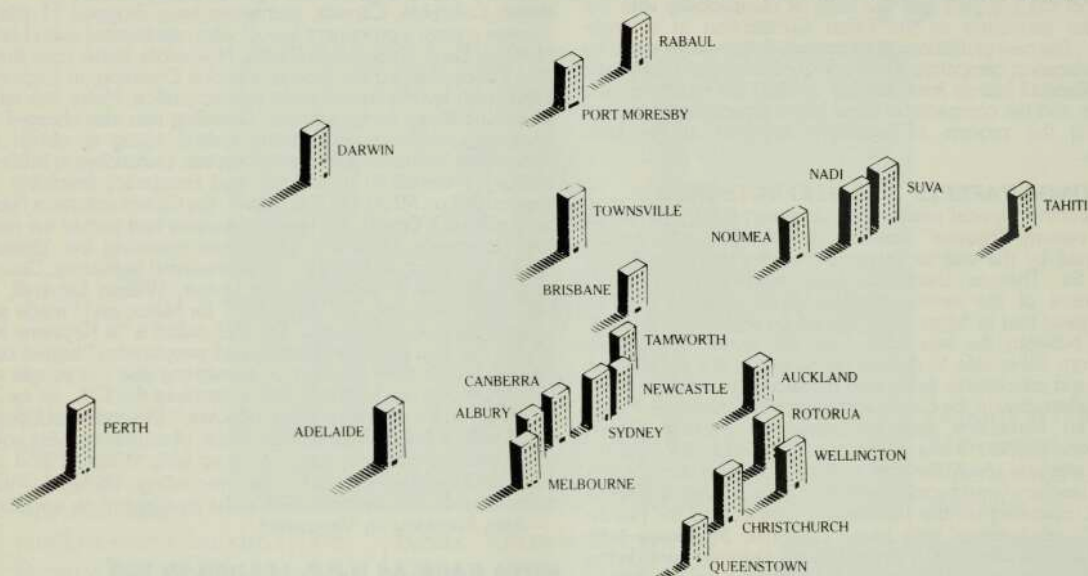
#### **KOYA BACK AS N.F.P. LEADER IN FIJI**

Veteran Fiji politician and former Leader of the National Federation Party (NFP) Opposition, S. M. Koya, has been elected party leader in succession to Jai Ram Reddy, who resigned as Opposition and party leader and also resigned his seat in the House of Representatives some time after leading his party out of the House when speaker Tomasi Vakatora ordered him out (PIM June p.22). Mr Reddy's resignations came because, he said, he did not want the Opposition coalition of the NFP and the Western United Party to be split over his decision to boycott parliament. Mr Koya succeeded the late Mr A. D. Patel as party leader in 1969, but was ousted in September, 1977 by Mr Reddy, when the party, hopelessly split, lost heavily to the Alliance Party in the September general election. (See detailed report in this issue).

#### **PM's DAUGHTER IN TONGAN ROYAL WEDDING**

Tonga's latest royal wedding took place on May 17 when HRH Princess Sinaitakala 'Ofeina' ehe-Langi Tuku'aho was married to Kinikinilau Tutoatasi Fakafanua in Nukualofa's Centenary Church of the Free Wesleyan Church of Tonga. The princess is the youngest daughter of Tonga's Prime Minister, HRH Prince Fatafehi Tu'ipelahake, and Princess Melenaita. The groom is the eldest son of the governor of Haapai, the Hon. Fakafanua, and Kalolaine. Among the distinguished foreign guests were Fiji's Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara and his wife Adi Lala. A Fijian delegation of persons closely related to the Tongan royal family was also present. Adi Litia Cacobau Mara, daughter of Ratu Mara and Adi Lala, led the bridal procession to the traditional "fakalelea" ceremony on May 14. She also headed the bridesmaids at the wedding ceremony. Western Samoa was represented at the wedding by the Hon. Fuatanga, minister of lands, and his wife. Wedding celebrations, which began on May 10, continued until May 21. The newly-weds left on May 22 for New Zealand, where Kinikinilau Tutoatasi is to continue law studies at the University of Otago.

# WE'VE MADE IT OUR BUSINESS TO BE WHERE MOST BUSINESS IS DONE.



No matter how comfortable a hotel is and how good its facilities are, it's to no avail if that same hotel isn't near where you want it to be.

At Travelodge our aim is to attract people in business, which, quite simply, is why you can find us in so many business centres.

Not surprisingly, more and more people, particularly with business to transact, are choosing to stay at Travelodge.

The one hotel group that offers excellent service and facilities at a realistic price. Plus the distinct advantage of being ideally located in or near the business centre of major metropolitan and provincial cities.

Since your hotel often has to serve as an office too, we provide you with first class business facilities.

Dictation and transcription, photocopying, telex, national and international courier services, business breakfasts and rooms for large or small meetings. There are also many other little extras.

Like a newspaper every morning and fresh fruit in your room on arrival. There's also complimentary coffee in the lobby for you and your guests.

Another thing that won't go unnoticed is the millions of dollars spent on the facilities today's businessmen and women demand. Large, tastefully decorated rooms, excellent restaurants and intimate bars.

Stay at Travelodge. You'll not only find us conveniently located, you'll also find that a warm reception is just the beginning.

For reservations world-wide please phone Sydney (02) 267 2144. Melbourne (03) 690 6111.

Brisbane (07) 2218586.

Adelaide (08)

223 6288. Canberra

(062) 491424. Perth

(09) 325 3811. Or

your travel agent.



WM&C/TVI 4742

### **W. SAMOA: OZ COMES GOOD ON FALEOLO**

Australia will foot most of the \$A5 million bill for Western Samoa's Faleolo International Airport extensions which will open the airport to large jet aircraft and allow its international airline, Polynesian Airlines, to extend operations. Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke has told Samoan Prime Minister Tofilau Eti that a grant of \$4 million will be made through the Australian Development Assistance Bureau (ADAB), \$500,000 to be made available immediately, and the balance of \$3.5 million paid in the next financial year. The project includes extension of the runway by 1050 metres to 2700 metres. The Special Projects Development Corporation is supervisor in association with Cameral McNamara, of Australia, and E. T. Smith, of New Zealand.

### **I.M.F. PRAISE FOR PNG ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT**

International Monetary Fund officials, who have been in Papua New Guinea studying its economy, have complimented PNG on effective management of its economy but have warned that its economic base is weak and it will have some long-term difficulties to overcome.

### **TROUBLES IN FIJI'S SUGAR INDUSTRY**

In the face of Fiji cane farmers' refusal to cut their cane unless they are given a firm assurance that the cutting season, just beginning, will not be interrupted by strikes by sugar mill workers, the Fiji Sugar Corporation, which operates the nationalised industry, has been ordered to give its mill workers a 6 per cent pay rise. The unions had rejected a package deal offered by the corporation of a 5 per cent pay rise which would be tied to an assurance by the workers of a strike-free season and no more pay claims. Talks between the unions and the corporation had become deadlocked, and more than 1000 farmers were refusing to cut their cane for the Penang mill, one of three on the main island of Viti Levu. The Fiji Sugar Marketing Co. has warned that, if crushing does not start soon, a shipment of sugar to Britain worth \$F7 million could not be delivered. The Fiji Tripartite Forum's Ability to Pay Committee ruled that the corporation could and should pay the 6 per cent wage increase, which would conform to the 1983 national pay guidelines. The corporation's chief executive, Rasheed Ali, said the industry could not afford the pay rise as the corporation was facing its first loss, of \$3.5 million, and would have to borrow \$2 million to meet the pay rise. Later, the unions accepted a rise of up to 5 per cent and pledged there would be no disruption of crushing operations. In another hearing, an arbitrator has awarded cane farmers \$9000 compensation for loss of earnings caused by a mill workers' strike which held up crushing operations. The sugar content of cane decreases rapidly if the cane is not crushed shortly after cutting. It was the first such award.

### **PNG CUTS POWER CHARGES**

Reversing an almost universal trend, the Papua New Guinea Government late in May announced a reduction in rates charged consumers of electric power. Announcing the cuts, Minerals and Energy Minister, Francis Pusal, said the charge for the first 100 units had been cut from 12 toea a unit to 11.5 t, and the minimum charge from K5 to K4 for both general supply and domestic consumers. Mr Pusal said that an industrial tariff, for major consumers, would be introduced at a rate about 23 per cent lower than the reduced uniform tariff. Saying it was hoped the level of electricity tariffs would not change for the next 18 months, Mr Pusal attributed the reductions in charges to the commissioning of two medium sized hydro-electric schemes near Rabaul and Mt Hagen, completion of major rehabilitation work at Rouna and Ramu power stations, staff cutback of 500 employees by the power authority, and good rains which had raised the level of the Sirinumu dam.

### **BARGE, LAUNCH, FOR NIUE**

Niue's Public Works Department has completed construction, at a cost of nearly \$A15,000, of a barge and a launch financed by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau (ADAB). The launch has been named ADAB 1.

### **W. SAMOA: TAX 'KILLING' WINE INDUSTRY**

An excise tax imposed by the Western Samoa Government of \$WS2 on a 750ml bottle of wine and \$4 on a 750ml bottle of liqueur produced locally is "literally killing the industry", according

to Bob Rankin, managing director of Island Styles Ltd and maker of Talofa tropical fruit wines and liqueurs. He said he has lost about \$8000 on sales since the tax was imposed. Sales dropped from \$1000 a week pre-tax to \$100 a week and, at mid-May, sales were \$42.60 a week. Mr Rankin said he had been to Fiji with the idea of moving his wine business there and they were delighted. They offered far better tax and export incentives and better still, had no excise tax on local wines.

### **VANUATU: PARTY'S 'NO' TO KIRIBATI WORKERS**

The Vanuatu Independent Alliance Party and five trade unions have announced opposition to government approval of a plan to recruit workers from Kiribati for cocoa and coffee plantations and other planned agricultural projects. The unions said that a statement attributed to Vanuatu Finance Minister Kalpokor Kalsakau that there was a manpower shortage was untrue because there were many Vanuatu people unemployed. The scheme, approved after talks between the Vanuatu and Kiribati governments, will limit the employment of Kiribati workers to 200 on contracts of not more than two years. Employers will be able to employ Kiribati nationals already living in Vanuatu, of whom there are more than 300. Arrangements are being made to repatriate those who cannot afford to stay.

### **FIJI FARM PROBLEMS AIRED BY I.L.O. MAN**

Some Fiji farmers still mix dangerous agricultural chemicals with their bare hands and harvest crops before the correct waiting period after spraying. The International Labor Organisation's adviser on labor and population in the South Pacific, Rueben Dudley, said this situation still existed in Fiji despite the presence of agricultural field officers. Mr Dudley was speaking at the 54th annual conference of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science (ANZAAS) in Canberra in May. He said the officers' advice was not having the desired effect. Farmers often preferred short-cut methods — the traditional attitude of using one's own way to get quick results. Mr Dudley said there was a resentment over the authority of the field officers and the use of protective clothing in the hot climate. "Farmers in many situations are known to mix chemicals with their bare hands, spray fields without the proper use of protective gear, and are so profit-oriented that they refuse to wait until the recommended period after spraying their crops," he said. Mr Dudley said the problems could be minimised through field officers giving more attention to individual farmers and by concentrating on specific problems.

### **ANTI-MALARIA BATTLE OF GUADALCANAL**

A mass distribution of anti-malaria tablets is to be carried out on the island of Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands. The island is considered to be the most heavily malaria-infested area in the world. Statistics showed that last year, every man, woman and child on Guadalcanal suffered a malaria attack at least once. There were 45,000 cases reported, whereas the population of the island is about 40,000.

### **SCIENTIST DOWNBEAT ON SEABED MINERALS**

An Australian scientist says recent investigations have shown that the extent of manganese nodules on the Pacific seabed suitable for economic exploitation is much smaller than previously thought. Dr Robert Burne, an Australian government research scientist, said that essentially, the deposits suitable for exploitation were confined to areas close to the equator. He said these were mainly in the economic zone of Kiribati and possibly in the northern Cook Islands. The nodules are rich in deposits of copper and nickel. Dr Burne also said areas adjacent to Kiribati and the Cook Islands offered good prospects for the discovery of cobalt deposits. He said cobalt, which is important to the defence industry, had already been found in areas adjacent to Micronesia. Dr Burne was speaking in Canberra at the 54th congress of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science — ANZAAS.

### **CORRECTION**

Our item about Papua New Guinea Highlands elections (PIM June p7) suggested that former police commissioner, Henry Tokam, was interested in nominating. In fact it is his brother Joe who may have political ambitions. PIM regrets the confusion.



## letters

# Open letter to Easter Island's first 'home-grown' governor

When I read, in PIM September 1983, of Easter Island's petition for independence, I was struck by the futility of such a plea despite the genuine grievances of the islanders and am, therefore, pleased to see (PIM May p61) the speed and common sense with which the government of Chile has coped with the situation — by appointing a "home-grown product" to the position of governor of "Rapanui" — just as the United Kingdom did for Australia, in 1931, when it appointed Sir

Isaac Alfred Isaacs as governor-general of Australia.

The following is a copy of a letter I have written to Sergio Rapu Haoa which you might consider publishing as a matter of interest because "Te Pito" is now a dead language (apart from the fact that my letter may never reach him), and its message applies to the committee of Mana te Pukuranga o Te Pito o Te Henua (Rapanui/Easter Island/Isla de Pascua/Pasch Eyland), and to the rest of the island's inhabitants.

*Xo au ko Sergio Rapu Haoa, ariki o Te Pito o Te Henua;*  
Greetings Sergio Rapu Haoa, ariki of Rapanui;

*i Hanga Raa ariki te nahonga o te ariki. Mua, Notu Notu*  
Hanga Raa is now the home of the ariki. First, Notu Notu

*i Anakena te nahonga o te ariki. i Anakena*  
in anakena the home of the ariki.

*Xi tua mahupuna hia, i*  
After descendants many, in

*Xi tua mahupuna hia, i*  
After descendants many, in

*ko Rotoroto (he raa a Ngara) hepea o mua i oho mai i "Peru".*  
Rotoroto (second son of Ngara) signed on in advance to settle there in Peru.

*Rei ko Rukunga i ka noho ko te tahi tau --- "Ito Mui".*  
Then Rukunga in his place for that one year --- "Ito Mui".

*Xoe a mui ki Te Pito o Te Henua. Xoe Rukunga e mate*  
Bad future for Rapanui. Rukunga from asthma

*tinga'i i te heua.*  
died unnaturally in the breath of death.

*He hakahaki i te ariki ko Atamu a te Xena.*  
He laid claim to be the ariki, Adam [First Man] of Xena.

*Xo Atamu kotira ko te tahi tau. Nata te Tangata Paati*  
Atamu accepted for that one year. Next, the 'Tangata Paati'

*he too mai i te ariki. Te ariki paka. He kai, oho, temu".*  
deposed the ariki. "The ariki is extinct. He has gone, so, for ever".

*Xu muko.*  
Mutually, it is agreed to be so.

--- Ahe! Te ariki i te ora. Hakaungunga Xo Sergio Rapu Haoa.  
--- But! The ariki lives. Congratulations Señor Sergio Rapu Haoa.

(An extract from an investiture charge recited when an 'ahu' statue was erected.)

12 02 61 91 11 91 61 91 61 81  
Xoa rongo rongo.  
(A testimonial)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11  
1 & 2: Xama kama 3: inga 4: paka. 5: Xu 6: mata  
Be ever alert ruling noble. become eye  
7: huenata 8: kanga 9: tiaki 10: o te 11: paka 12: rei  
seeing private guardian of the noble sacred  
13: tupuna. 14: Tarapua 15: matapoteko 16: mo 17: lalinga,  
ancestors. Protector scanning everything for relatives,  
18: ranginui 19: ngo'kia 20: hoki-mai 21: etua.  
faithfully for ever protect (then) from intruding strangers.

#####

Ahe! Xau kau. Rua te piere nangata i Te Pito o Te Henua  
But! Slowly, slowly. Two thousand people in Rapanui

mea tarapu o te nangata "Chile", au tangata hakahonui ina horenga  
need help from the people of Chile, and impartial men of substance

o te henua. Nemo nemo ruku puku reko rakau kore nangata.  
of the world. Independence inheres innature or poor people.

Riva-atu koraiti.  
Progress slowly.

Titika koe koe i te Tangata Ao i te ao o te nangata  
Sincere happiness as the Governor in the government of the people

i Te Pito o Te Henua.  
of Rapanui (Easter Island).

Xa koe. . . .  
"Te you. . . ."

(Gut/uric Hore) Tiozi Rongo Rongo.

NOTE: In pre-European times, the ariki was not a king or even a chief (as such). His powers were those of a governor implemented through the "mana" of "Hiva" — the "supernatural power" of that

"homeland of tradition beyond the horizon" — today? the government of Chile.

G. C. HORE

Frankston, Vic.  
Australia

## PNG theatre study: A plea for help

Together with two other students of social anthropology and sociology I have been granted a three-months scholarship to study the recent development of theatre groups in Papua New Guinea, starting at the end of September this year. We are interested in all aspects concerning intentions, working methods, traditions, forms and problems of theatre and its contributions to the

development of the country.

Our study will not be carried out as a strictly scientific research, as a three-months stay sets narrow limits. The intention of our scholarship program rather is to give students who later might work in the field of development co-operation the chance of a personal encounter with life in a Third World country under a certain aspect.

We chose "theatre" as a

subject for our study project because we recognise it as an element in cultural development which is not imposed from outside but mainly based on traditions and ideas originating in PNG.

Could anyone help us in establishing contacts? We also would be really grateful for any other assistance which could enable us to find access and understanding to the people of PNG as well as our subject.

STEPHANIE GOHLER  
Hartengrube 18/5  
2400 Lubeck  
West Germany

## Oldest hero in Polynesia

I am glad that it was a special joy for W. Sharpe-Dunn to discover Mautikitiki (PIM Mar. p.37) but he is hardly a "new Polynesian hero". He is in fact the oldest and best-known hero of all, Maui. In New Zealand Maui-tikitiki-a-Taranga, in Samoa Ti'iti'i, and everywhere fisher-up of this island using that island as his canoe, slower-down of the sun, bringer of fire.

Everywhere, his stories have their own special flavor. On Mungiki his battle with a crab, in which he marked the animal's back (the mark is there to this day, which proves the story is true) has a light charm. In New Zealand, the story of his attempt to reverse death by entering the body of the Great Lady of Night, Hine-Nui-te-Po, his betrayal by the laughing

fantail, and his doom, has an awesome power.

But the constancy of the name and the main themes persisting across the oceans and the centuries point to a power in the oral tradition which we of the paper memory should have more respect for.

HUGH YOUNG MOMOKE  
Wellington  
New Zealand

## Phosphates and facts

Having been a reader of PIM for many years, I know that you share my belief that journalism cannot be made out of rumors and small-town polemics — particularly in the delicate balance of the Pacific islands' feelings and politics.

Yet I am shocked and appalled, as scientist, writer, and party to the subject-matter, by the lack of journalistic integrity and decency of the article of the Danielssons, "From Makatea to Mataiva" in PIM's April issue. Its unbroken string of errors and untruths could have been easily avoided by checking the public records or simply calling some of the concerned parties; the companies' representatives, the administrative or government officers informed, the local service of mines, or myself.

What makes the thing worse is that your columnists built up their misrepresentations into some kind of plot and personal attack against the "French tycoon" Jean Bréaud, of Tahiti, who, ironically, never assumed the possible existence of Mataiva; did not play any part in setting up the original California-based group of companies which initiated the prospecting; did not even ever attend any of the Raro Moana consortium meetings; has no active role and only a minority interest in my local company, Polymine, that he accepted to join as a friend of my family, with and for his son Olivier later assassinated; and finally, has always spoken about the Mataiva project more as an advocate of French Polynesia's interests at large than of his own indirect and very modest interests in the venture.

The existence of Mataiva phosphates, or similar underwater atollian deposits was never and nowhere hinted when I originated the idea in 1972 and started our explorations which took us, at some risk, during the last 10 years, across surfs, reefs, and storms, through some 75 Pacific atolls and 12 jurisdictions. I frankly resent that the Danielssons deny me altogether the concept, the organisational effort and the discovery; that they take away my company from me; and that they don't give me a phone call to check their facts!

The discovery of Mataiva occurred in 1976, not in 1978. Pechiney is not a member of the consortium, having transferred long ago its interests to BRGM, the French Government mining agency. We did not make 400 "test pits" on Mataiva, but five. Your picture does not represent "one of the

phosphate prospecting sites" (one of the 400?!), but the site of the main dredge tests. The "monster dredge" is a small, scaled-down, semi-industrial testing unit. The 900 tons sent to the U.S. for industrial treatment were 400 tons sent to New Zealand. And all this with the blessings of Francis Sanford's government council, well before Gaston Flosse got elected! How can the Danielssons have misread so purposely their political calendar!

Should I continue? The minor outbreaks of ciguatera that many atolls experienced from the breakage and decay of some parts of the **outer reef** before the hurricanes were unrelated to the work done **inside** the lagoon. The minute phosphatised occurrences recognised in Pukapuka and Niau lagoons are a rather common event in our explorations and a far cry from the "important deposits of high-grade phosphate" suddenly discovered there by the Danielssons. There is no chance of any economic discovery in Pukapuka and not one in 10 in Niau. Someone indeed got phosphate fever!

Last, but not least, not only the majority of the inhabitants of Mataiva do not "protest" against Mataiva project, but impatiently ask for a go-ahead. They undoubtedly sense that the time of the guano seekers, the Pacific Island Phosphate Company of Lord Stanmore and John Arundel, their related Compagnie des Phosphates de l'Océanie, the British Phosphate Commissioners, Banaba,

Nauru, and all the Pacific phosphate lure, are gone; that we live in a global marketplace with the phosphates of Florida, Morocco, Jordan, and, tomorrow, Mexico or Peru, at our doorsteps; and that in view of the uneasy techniques and the huge investment required, the deposit of Mataiva, minuscule by world standards, may well stay in the ground forever to the benefit of no-one, even if Mataiva Atoll were to become an independent nation!

Now, in all truth, we learnt here a lesson: that the next time we should be more careful about releasing timely information about our endeavors, so that we don't find ourselves, too late, hopping mad about their misrepresentation, wilful or not.

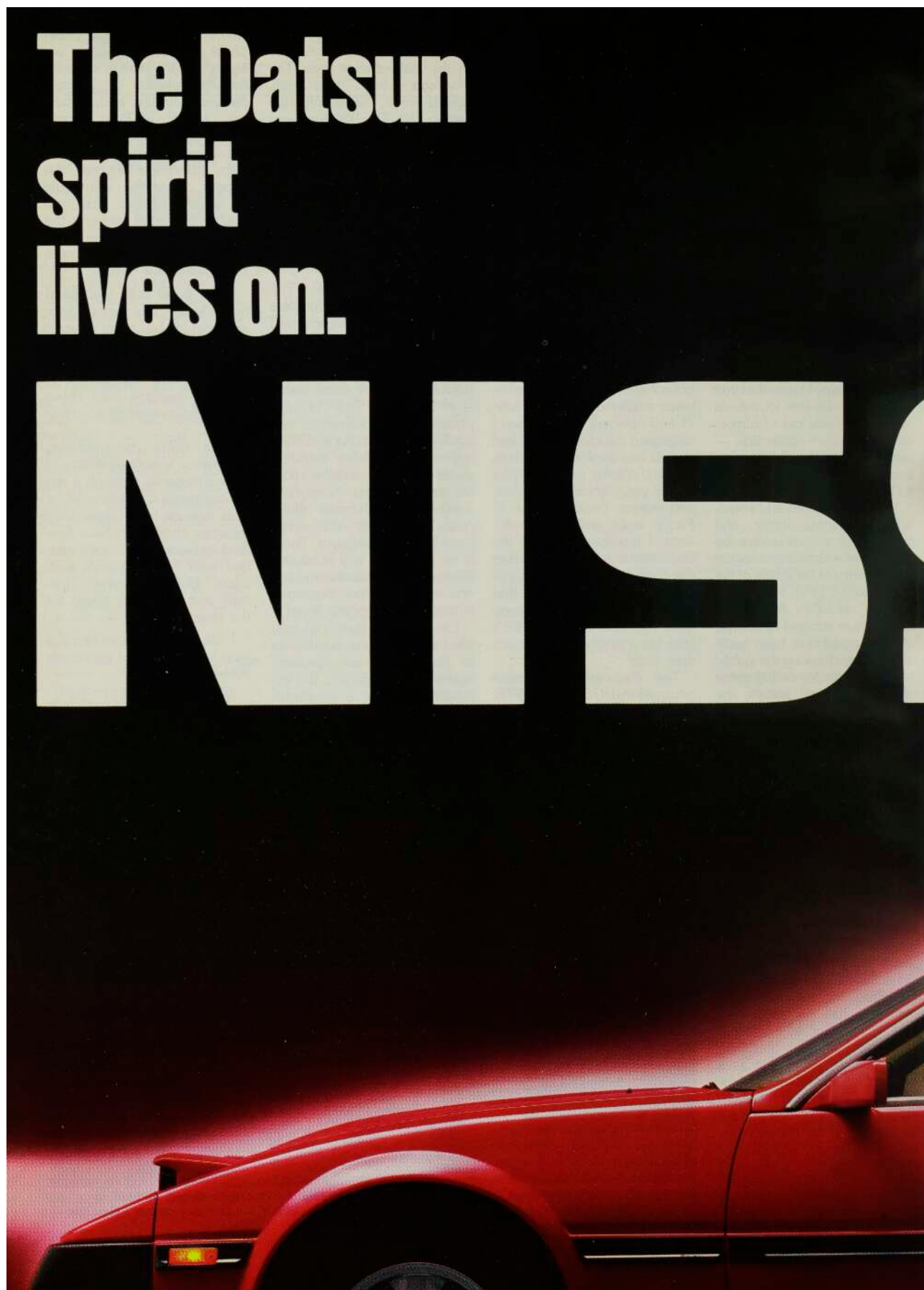
(For your information, Geomarex is now operating in New Caledonia, through a sister company, Coralmin, SA, in joint venture with Union Oil's minerals division; in New Zealand as Geomarex in joint venture with Todd Minerals and, again, Union's minerals division; and in Kiribati, solely, for the time being).

I would not have written this long letter, did I not appreciate PIM so much.

ANDRE ROSSFELDER,  
President, Geomarex, California; Polymine, SA, Tahiti; Coralmin, SA, Noumea. Author of "Clipperton, Ile Tragique", Docteur es-Sciences (Marine geology).  
La Jolla, Calif.,  
USA.



The old phosphate workings on Makatea, French Polynesia. Production ceased in 1966. Now, as reader Rossfelder writes, it's "go" again for phosphate production in the territory, but at a new site — W.A. Hornberg photo.





Car of the future, NX21

Production line with welding robots

IC for computerized cars

Perhaps you've noticed. Datsun is changing its name. But the spirit that made Datsun a symbol for advanced automotive technology throughout the world will never disappear. Because now Datsun is Nissan. Fact is, the two have always been one and the same. Nissan has been Datsun's corporate name for over 50 years. The only change we've really made is to give our products their proper name. So if you've begun to miss the name Datsun, rest easy. The spirit that made Datsun so great is alive and well and living inside every Nissan.

 **NISSAN**

# DATSON



# West Irian: Suffering

The Free West Papua Movement is seen by the Indonesians as a bunch of lawless rebels to be hunted down ruthlessly and removed from West Irian's political scene as quickly as possible. Papua New Guinea's government is forced by the realities of international politics to put aside the ethnic links strongly felt by many PNG people at grassroots level. Port Moresby now finds the OPM a source of embarrassment at home, and in relations with Jakarta, and Canberra. Australia sought to stay out of the spotlight, but was dragged in when a row developed with Michael Somare's government over an Australian-made television interview with OPM leader, James Nyaro. PIM has also interviewed Mr Nyaro, in considerably greater depth than the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, and in the following pages reports his perhaps simplistic, but undoubtedly sincere, views as told to Alfred Sasako.

**The Free West Papua (OPM) movement was formed 22 years ago at Sorong and Manokwari in the southern section of the island Papua New Guinea shares with Indonesia.**

It was started by leading Melanesian activists, including Abner Asmuruf and Permenasi Awom, whose brother, Joel, a major in the Indonesian paramilitary mobile group maintained in Jayapura, was said to be involved in the planning of

the abortive uprising in Jayapura in February this year.

Asmuruf and Permenasi were captured in 1967 and, according to some West Irianese living in Port Moresby, were later brutally murdered by Indonesian troops.

Asmuruf was the chairman of the fledgling movement back in 1962. Until 1982 the OPM suffered setbacks in its drive to draw international attention to its problem, due largely to political in-fighting over the movement's leadership.

**N**obody who cares for the peace and stability of the Pacific Islands can have taken the slightest comfort from the episodes of clumsiness, and misfortune, which marked the latest round in the continuing saga of the West Irian border. The outbreaks of foot-in-mouth disease spread from Port Moresby, through Sydney, and even to Melbourne. Only Jakarta remained immune. The Indonesians who are, by some counts, the villains of the piece, but who are, of course, still the legal proprietors, kept their mouths shut and proceeded determinedly in the direction of what they wanted: the crushing of the Irianese OPM rebels.

Meanwhile, in a row over where a television interview took place with West Irian guerrilla leader, James Nyaro, Papua New Guinea put clamps on the operations of foreign journalists in PNG, largely gagged the Australian Broadcasting Corporation's office in Port Moresby, and announced it would not renew the work

permit of Mr Sean Dorney, the resident ABC man.

This in itself was seen, even by the ministers issuing the order, as entirely unfortunate. Mr Dorney was the meat in the sandwich; the sacrificial goat in a dispute with the Australian media for which Mr Somare had no taste, but in which he saw for himself no other course.

At the heart of this row was the very different way in which Australian, and other western, international reporters see their rights and duties, as compared with the attitudes of the leaders of developing countries.

The offending program was ABC television's Four Corners which, in the 1982 Fiji general elections, also ran foul of prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara. As Mr Somare did last month, Ratu Mara accused them of failing to realise the values and the sensitivities of third world nations, and of sensationalising a very delicate and difficult situation for their own programming ends.

Papua New Guinea insisted that the Four Corners reporter,

Mr Allan Hogan, had been told not to entice Mr Nyaro on to PNG territory. Mr Hogan said he had not been so instructed. Most likely he had been so advised, but not in terms that he, as pretty much a stranger to Melanesian courtesies, would fully recognise.

The other pity of the media mess over the issue was that the program, and the interview, probably were not worth all the fuss.

In Australia, however, it all assumed fairly large proportions when the relatively new, "clean-up the image" chairman, of the ABC, millionaire retailer Mr Ken Myer, delivered himself of words seen as critical of working foreign correspondents. He said, broadly, that they should accept what might be seen by them as censorship and refrain from embarrassing foreign governments. That caused a media uproar in Australia, led to demands for Mr Myer's resignation, for the "sorting out" of ABC management, which seemed to have caused the upset in the first place by

agreeing to a request from Mr Somare not to screen the rather poor one-minute film of Mr Nyaro.

Mr Somare's concern was that PNG would be seen by Indonesia as harboring and aiding the rebel pretender. In the end, the film was screened, but so much fuss was generated that Jakarta saw honor as satisfied and congratulated PNG on its disciplining of the foreign media.

Then, somewhere in the middle of the storm, PNG bagged a visiting Indonesian journalist, more or less accused him of spying, but had to apologise publicly when he was proved to be innocent.

The whole affair had some of the aspects of a Wagnerian opera, complete with Valkyrian choruses of outraged journalists, concerned members of the public, and bags of wounded, not least of them the board and management of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

As an opera it was totally absorbing. As an exercise in foreign relations it was a dis-

# uncertainty, go on

OPM president, Mr James Nyaro, is a man who has successfully gathered the "broken pieces" together, bringing unity among the Melanesian population in Irian Jaya.

In this exclusive interview, conducted at the border earlier this year, Mr Nyaro talks about the disunity in the past, the plight of Melanesians driven from their homeland and what he sees as the importance for Papua New Guinea of the OPM presence along the border. For almost five hours I sat questioning and cross-questioning the self-styled president of the OPM, James Nyaro, on the "whys, the whens, the ifs and

the hows" of his movement's 22 year struggle for independence from Indonesia.

"We do not want to be ruled by Indonesia and we will fight until we are free," he told me.

"I am sorry that until only last year political in-fighting for power by the two main factions of OPM — one led by Jacob Prai and the other by Seth Rumkorem, both now living in exile in Europe — had projected a bad image internationally on our intentions."

"We, too, did not, and still do not want this," Nyaro said. "Today I can assure you that we have achieved national unity and our goal now is a united

push for independence for the Republic of West Papua New Guinea," he said.

Nyaro claimed PNG had to be "part of the struggle" to win this independence for the estimated 2.5 million Melanesian people in Irian Jaya.

If PNG did not help then, "sooner or later" PNG would join West Irian under Indonesian military rule.

"For the past 22 years PNG has turned a deaf ear to our requests and appeals for help. I think it is now time for PNG to help us or we (the OPM) will look to other sources," he said.

He did not specify what those "other sources" might be, but claimed that PNG, as the lead-

ing Melanesian nation of the Pacific, had a duty to help OPM.

"If PNG could help Vanuatu achieve its independence we do not see why we, as Melanesians, should not be accorded the same, or similar help," he said.

The other reason for seeking PNG's assistance was that "we believe PNG does not want communism along its border with Indonesia."

"Our country, West Papua New Guinea, is a Christian country and we do not want to turn it into communism," Nyaro said.

But, as commander in chief of an estimated 35,000 Papuan

aster in which the real losers seem to have been the good guys, Mr Somare and his government.

Mr Somare is disadvantaged whatever he does, and can do precious little to change that fact. He cannot afford to be too accommodating to his Melanesian cousins to the west, because to do so would badly upset Indonesia. Yet, among his own grassroots electors, there is a very strong sense of outrage at what is happening in West Irian, and criticism of Mr Somare for not "doing something" about it. But his options are extremely limited, and, for him, the political risks are high. The initiative is with Mr Somare's opponents inside PNG, and with the Indonesians who seem to have got off virtually scot-free so far as international criticism is concerned, despite the very oppressive nature of their approach to Melanesian interests in West Irian.

Perhaps the most poignant question of all is posed by Mr Nyaro in the interview we publish in this issue: "Mr Somare

went to the aid of our Melanesian brothers in Vanuatu; why does he ignore us now?" There are plenty of answers to that, none of them satisfactory to people on either side of the border.

Many people, among them the PNG opposition leader, Iambakey Okuk, ask why cannot the West Irian problem be returned to the United Nations and be re-examined by the colonialism and human rights committees? The United Nations position is that West Irian was dealt with when the Indonesians took over from the Dutch. None has taken up the cry.

The Port Moresby government does not say so in stentorian tones, but is quite clear that it must live with Indonesia, that its first duty is to the 3.5 million people of Papua New Guinea and, however much they might be drawn by ethnic links, not to the Melanesians over the border. In stating this policy Mr Somare was aware that he was making himself unpopular in his own grassroots, but he felt he

had no choice.

In the brand-new, and beautiful parliament in Port Moresby the Foreign Minister, Rabbie Namaliu, who had been at the epicentre of the political cyclone, and who appeared to be speaking very much for Mr Somare, laid out the government policy: "The maintenance of good relations with the governments of neighboring countries is vital to our national interests. Members of parliament and other leaders, should, therefore, think carefully about what they say on the subject."

"The government of which I am a member recognises that there have been serious difficulties on our border in recent months, and in our relations with Indonesia. But we believe that the discussions and other exchanges that have taken place have helped to reduce tensions and strengthen relations."

And then a final word: "The government welcomes criticism and questions," he said. "We ask only that they be responsible, positive, and sensitive to

our national interests."

Meanwhile, Indonesia was also doing a little to ease the tension. In Jakarta a civil rights group was set to investigating the killing of Melanesian academic, Arnold Ap (reported in this issue).

Jakarta also reiterated its statement that when the border refugees were repatriated, and that, they indicated, would be a gradual, screened process, there would be no reprisals. This did not convince the refugees themselves, and no great campaign to sift them and send them back has yet begun, or even seriously been contemplated.

They, meanwhile, are being fed by the PNG government, assisted by Austcare of Australia, some promises of funds from Indonesia, and the Roman Catholic church.

The last word for the month on this continuing saga came from Jakarta where it was reported that 55 OPM guerrillas had surrendered at an Indonesian army post near Jayapura.

**James Nyaro, the man at the centre of an international political storm involving Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and Australia, is the fifth man to rise to leadership of the Operasi Papua Merdeka, the Free West Papua movement whose members are now being hunted down, and killed in hundreds, by Indonesian troops in West Irian.**

At 42 "General" Nyaro, as his followers call him, is one of the few Melanesians from Irian Jaya to have had the benefit of a college education. He was educated in Holland where he graduated with a diploma in agriculture and today he speaks English slowly, deliberately, and with a noticeable Dutch accent.

He regards himself as president of all Melanesians in West Irian, a group estimated to number 2.5 million many (Nyaro claims most) of whom, now strenuously object to what they regard as the colonial rule imposed upon them from Java by the Indonesians. Nyaro worked briefly in East Java after his studies in Holland and before he was transferred to Jayapura, Irian Jaya's capital, in 1981.

Like many of his race Nyaro is a small, nuggety man standing 5ft 6in tall, with a grizzled beard and tightly-fuzzed head of hair. He was for a time married to a German girl who, with Nyaro, endured the unpleasantness of an Indonesian jail because of their OPM activities. They are now divorced and Nyaro has married a local girl who lives with him in his mobile headquarters on the border.

As a public servant in Jayapura Nyaro had servants who attended to his routine in a large government house which went with his job. He was then one of the few Melanesians in a senior administrative posi-

tion within the Indonesian government.

But he fumed about what he saw as the subjugation of his race, and the gradual loss of Melanesian identity within their own land. In 1982 he slipped away from Jayapura to join the hundreds of others already in OPM's jungle guerrilla encampments.

He soon rose into a position of influence, but kept himself clear of the faction-fighting and rivalry which for many years had diffused and weakened OPM's position. Now, with the two main faction-leaders, Jacob Prai and Seth Runkorem, in exile overseas, Nyaro has come into his apparently undisputed own.

His rebel "government" comprises 27 ministers, including a defence minister, Alex Deray who supervises training of the guerrilla bands which ambush, snipe at and generally harass Indonesian forces in Irian Jaya. Deray claims to have 35,000 men under his command, dividing them into seven provincial military groups of 5000 men each. These are Biak, Merauke, Sorong, Fakfak, Jayapura, Manokwari and Wamena.

Deray says he was trained in guerrilla warfare in Holland (although he does not say by whom) and came back to Irian Jaya five years ago to go into the jungle and pass on his knowledge.

Not all of the 27 "ministers" are in Irian Jaya. Some live overseas but all are doing what they can to promote the cause of Melanesian freedom in Irian Jaya, Nyaro says.

Nyaro claims an extensive and sophisticated intelligence system linking his jungle headquarters and encampments with agents in Jayapura, Jakarta, and cities all over the world.

Nyaro himself lives with a semi-nomadic jungle-based group which, he says, numbers 8000 including women and children.

freedom fighters, he said, time was running out for him. "We may be left with little option. That message to PNG is short and clear."

Nyaro said any resort to the seeking of help from a communist power would be "a last resort" and that he and his men were "prepared to fight to the last man until we have an answer from PNG."

Nyaro blamed Australia for advising PNG against giving him any assistance.

But why Australia? I asked him. After all, PNG is an independent, sovereign nation.

"PNG's independence is only a rubber stamp from Australia and even to this day everything is controlled by Canberra," he retorted.

Despite the stern and very blunt nature of his words, Nyaro, a Dutch-educated agriculturalist who now styles himself "general," speaks very quietly, almost in a monotone, but his conviction of the justice of his cause is strong and very clear. He looks older than his 42 years; grey flecks speckle his beard. His eyes look tired. There is a depression on his left cheek, which might be the mark

of an old injury. He has the air of a man who feels himself to be at the centre of great events.

But surely, if PNG helped the OPM Indonesia would retaliate, I said.

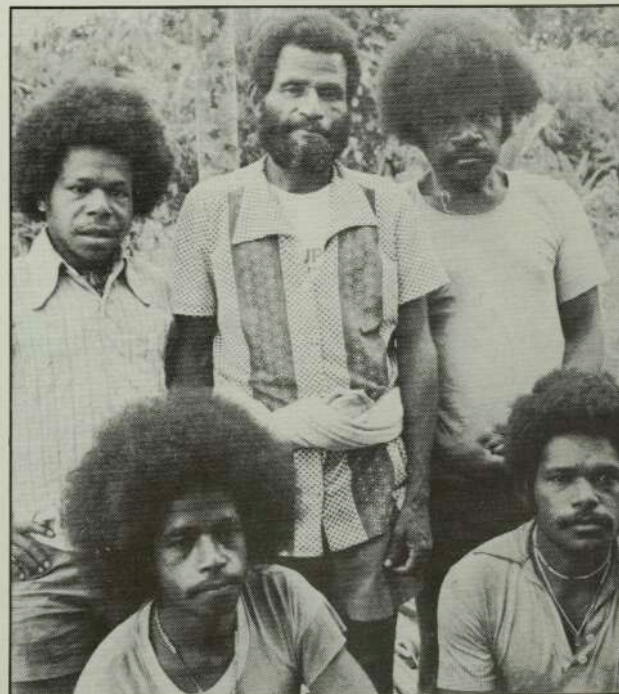
"Well, now is the time for PNG to help us before security is tightened," he said. "And even if Indonesia did learn about such help, and wanted to retaliate militarily, or otherwise, we would join forces to meet any threat," he said. Nyaro might not have many guns, but he does not lack confidence.

"PNG must not forget that it is a member of the United Nations and the Commonwealth, and I have no doubt in my mind that members of the Commonwealth would not just stand by and watch while one of its members was in difficulty," he said.

And then Nyaro repeated again what he seems to regard as his "message" for Port Moresby: "If PNG stands idly by now it will be swallowed whole by Indonesia later on."

Nyaro said he was convinced Indonesia would one day invade PNG. Far from being an embarrassment, he claimed, the OPM was in fact of benefit

James Nyaro (standing, centre) flanked by aides.



to PNG. "Our presence helps keep the military regime of President Suharto from making any advances.

"But the time may be sooner than most people think when the Indonesians will come marching into PNG," he said.

For many years, he said, the OPM had provided PNG with intelligence reports which, he claimed, "consistently pointed to Indonesia advancing eastwards."

What form of help did he need from PNG?

"Our immediate problems are two-fold," he replied. "We urgently need arms, including 2250 automatic rifles, machine guns, hand-grenades and other ammunition. Our other urgent request is that we be allowed exit through PNG so that I can take my people's struggle for independence to international bodies, including the South Pacific Forum and the United Nations."

Nyaro conceded that at present his men had few guns; those they carried were mostly gathered from Indonesian soldiers killed in jungle ambushes. ("Our Melanesian brothers have given their lives for the

arms we do have...").

Some apparently reliable reports say they have a few Israeli-made weapons, though nobody seems to know how many, or from whom they were obtained. But most OPM jungle fighters seem to use bows and arrows, spears and hatchets.

Food, medical care and shelter seem to be of little concern to them. "We are living on soil, just like any other people, and food is the least of our worries," Nyaro said. "Even clothing is no problem." Some of Nyaro's men are deserters from the Indonesian forces and still wear the uniforms, and colorful red, bright blue and khaki berets of Indonesian regiments. Nyaro himself sometimes wears T-shirts, and on other, perhaps more formal, occasions, dons a jungle green uniform without badges either of rank or identity.

"Medical care is our main problem. Because Indonesia is hostile to us, our sick children, women and men are just left to either recover without help, or die," Nyaro said.

"In the past PNG was good to us, by allowing some of our sick people to be treated at

Vanimo (PNG's most northern town on the 800km long border), but this has been stopped by the Foreign Affairs Department," he said.

Could they not get treatment in Jayapura?

"Oh, no. We cannot go back to Jayapura. The Indonesians would just kill us, knowing that we are OPM members," he said. Lately, however, he said, OPM had stopped sending its sick to Vanimo because the first batch, having been treated, was sent back to Jayapura. What had happened to them after that he did not know. Only the Indonesians knew, Nyaro said.

In the jungle the main killer diseases were cerebral malaria and diarrhoea.

Nyaro's account of the February clashes between OPM and Indonesian troops in Jayapura is somewhat different from official statements, and suggests much more activity, and considerably greater violence.

According to him about 150 Melanesian soldiers in the Indonesian armed forces, including the second-in-command of the para-military mobile brigade (BRIMOB), Major Joel

Awom, held a meeting of dissidents in Jayapura last December. They decided to activate OPM operations, firstly in Jayapura. Nyaro said a message was relayed to him at OPM headquarters along the border that the troops were ready to strike on or about February 13.

He approved the plan, he said, but before it could be executed Indonesian intelligence had intercepted it, forcing the planners to launch their attack four days early, on February 9. (Other reports suggest the OPM adherents became over-excited by the prospect of an uprising and talked about their plans in the hearing of Indonesian agents or informers. The Jayapura military commander immediately began arresting known sympathisers.)

Major Joel Awom, whose elder brother, Permenasi Awom, was one of the founders of OPM, moved out with those troops loyal to him, and broke into the army barracks in Jayapura. They seized a large quantity of guns and ammunition, said Nyaro, which enabled them to launch a series of hit-run attacks on Indonesian

A group of refugees on the PNG side of the border. — Alfred Sasako photos.



## CCOP/SOPAC

THE COMMITTEE FOR COORDINATION  
OF JOINT PROSPECTING FOR MINERAL RESOURCES  
IN SOUTH PACIFIC OFFSHORE AREAS

### Director

Applications are invited for the position of Director of the Technical Secretariat of CCOP/SOPAC, located in Suva, Fiji.

CCOP/SOPAC is an inter-governmental organization composed of eleven countries\* of the South Pacific. Its primary objective is to survey the inshore and offshore marine areas of its member countries to identify the marine mineral resource potentials within their Exclusive Economic Zones. The Technical Secretariat is the executive arm of CCOP/SOPAC.

The main duties of the Director will be to assume responsibility for the management of the Technical Secretariat of CCOP/SOPAC.

The post is restricted to nationals of the member countries of CCOP/SOPAC.

Applicants should have a degree in Science, with management/financial experience in addition to technical experience in their area of expertise. A degree in one of the geosciences would be an asset. They should be familiar with funding organizations, and have an understanding of the structure of member governments. A proven ability to work harmoniously with South Pacific Island Governments would be an advantage.

Salary and conditions of service are negotiable. The successful applicant may initially be appointed on a one-year probationary basis as Director-Designate and thereafter for two — or more year periods.

Fully documented applications, including details of work experience and qualifications and the names of at least 3 references, should be forwarded to —

Director Application  
CCOP/SOPAC Technical Secretariat  
C/- Mineral Resources Department  
Private Mail Bag  
SUVA, Fiji.

Applications should reach the Technical Secretariat by 31 August 1984.

\* Member countries of CCOP/SOPAC are: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Guam, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Western Samoa and Vanuatu.

troops in and around Jayapura.

Other Melanesians in the Indonesian forces deserted and joined the rebels. Some fled across the border and were among early groups of refugees collected at Vanimo and charged by PNG authorities with illegal entry.

Nyaro claims that Jayapura was blacked out totally as power and telecommunications were destroyed in violent clashes between OPM guerrillas and Indonesians. Two OPM members were shot dead as they tried to raise the movement's flag at the provincial parliament building in Jayapura.

The Indonesians began retaliatory attacks all over the town; the city's residents, mainly women and children, began to flee into PNG. This flood has continued, as Indonesian reprisals have gone on.

They represent a grave embarrassment for the Port Moresby government which, undoubtedly, will be judged wrong, either by Indonesia, or by its own people, whatever it finally decides to do with the refugees.

For there can be no doubt that the refugees are very afraid about what could happen to them if they were pushed back over the border, and very little question but that their fears are well-grounded.

"We appeal to PNG to look after our children and women now in Vanimo and other border villages," said Nyaro. "Their lives are in great danger if they are returned to Jayapura."

On Indonesia's transmigration policy Nyaro said that up to 1980 as many as 90,000 Javanese had been resettled along the PNG-Indonesian frontier.

"But don't think these settlers are ordinary civilians," he said. "They are trained military personnel disguised as civilian settlers," he said. (This accords with other reports, some of them from Jakarta, which talk of Indonesian Army families being the "foundation" of new settlements along the road Indonesia is building the length of the frontier).

As day dawned at the end of the interview, I asked Nyaro

what plans he had, if ever his people gained independence.

"Irian Jaya will retain the present seven districts (provinces) each under a commanding military officer," he said. "Military rule will be imposed for two years after Indonesia grants our independence so that we can ensure proper and effective security against any clandestine operations by Indonesia."

"When the 24-month period has elapsed, a national election will be held so that a democratically-elected government can be installed. It will be up to the national parliament to decide on the number of provinces and whether West Papua New Guinea should have a president or a governor-general as head of state."

"All these things are enshrined in our constitution," he said. "The fighting going on is indicative of how soon we want to be independent from Indonesia." — Alfred Sasako.

### Avebury's call

Lord Avebury, chairman of the British Parliamentary Human Rights Group, wants Irian Jaya and East Timor discussed at a meeting at The Hague, Holland, next month when an international aid consortium will consider a US\$2.5 billion aid package for Indonesia.

Lord Avebury said his group, representing 100 Westminster parliamentarians, were concerned about the border conflict and the alleged violation of human rights. A dossier on both territories had been delivered to the British Foreign Secretary and the London representatives of 17 other governments, including Australia, who are members of the inter-government group on Indonesia.

This body meets annually to decide levels of assistance and is due to discuss this month a World Bank proposal for the massive sum of aid.

"It is an ideal opportunity for getting some assurance from Indonesia that they will stop military operations near the border, put a halt to death squads and recognise the problem of the refugees in PNG," Lord Avebury said.

## Behind the killing of Arnold Ap

Arnold Ap, an Irianese intellectual and academic, was murdered in prison last April by an Indonesian goon squad. As a killing it was not untypical of Indonesian dealings in Irian Jaya, and has been condemned as such. But as a political decision, which it appears to have been, it was an act of stupidity. For Ap has become a martyr, identifiable not only inside Irian Jaya, but outside, in Australia, Holland, and the United States. The Indonesian hierarchy has killed off a troublesome figure, but in so doing has lost many of its former supporters and apologists. Jakarta's position in the present Irianese crisis is thereby now a deal more fragile and less popular.

Nobody knows how many Irianese have died over the last 20 years in prison, or in jungle skirmishes, as a result of Indonesian reaction to the activities of the Operasi Papua Merdeka (Free Papua Movement). The total may run into thousands, giving credence to angry claims that the Indonesian "colonial masters" of Irian Jaya aim at genocide and the destruction of Melanesian culture. But of all the killings none has stirred quite the reaction that greeted the death of Arnold Ap, a gentle, likeable man, who was curator of a little anthropological museum attached to Cenderawasih University in Jayapura. Ap was popular and respected. He was careful and thoughtful; a scholar much

more than a typical "freedom fighter." And, at the age of 36, defenceless and alone, he was shot dead in his solitary confinement cell in Jayapura prison by his Indonesian jailers.

Those who knew him say Ap, though a sympathiser, was not an OPM activist. He was, however, deeply dedicated to the preservation of Irianese culture and it was this, and his position as a leading Irianese intellectual, which undoubtedly led to his murder at the end of April.

The Indonesian goon squad "murdered Arnold Ap in premeditated fashion because he was an intellectual who personified Irianese culture, which some powerful figures in Indonesia are not prepared to tolerate," wrote Peter Hastings, foreign editor of *The Sydney Morning Herald*.

"There are no prizes for guessing who they are. The people who murdered Ap are the people who excused ill thought-out policies in Irian

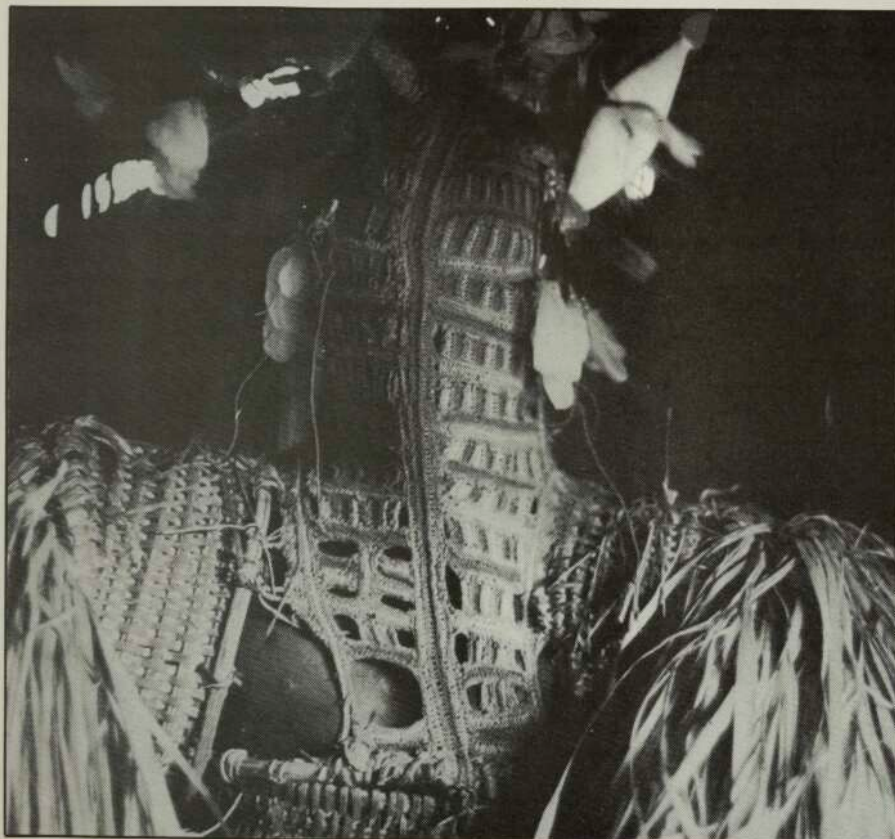
Jaya with the question 'do you want us to keep the place as a zoo?'" said Hastings.

"Arnold Ap's murder is inexcusable on humanitarian grounds. On political grounds it is sheer lunacy...If the Indonesian government wants to double the number of Irianese refugees, now a record 4800 crossing into PNG; if it wants to go on senselessly alienating the Irianese, especially around Jayapura and the border; if it wants to entrench mounting PNG resentment; if it wants to indulge in the counter-productive exercise of generating Australian anti-Indonesian feelings, then murdering (Arnold Ap) is the right way to go about it."

The murder revealed "an appalling Indonesian misjudgment of feeling abroad," Hastings said. "While the problem of nation-building in a huge disparate country of 150 million people of diverse religious, ethnic and cultural backgrounds requires measures too easily criticised by societies more fortunately-placed, the fact remains that Indonesia's New Order government increasingly endangers its claims to be regarded as either just or civilised."

"How can it justify the extra-judicial murder of some 4000 criminals, including many innocents, by army hit squads? Where are the police, the courts, the judges? Where is the

**Masked figure, Pupis, Irian Jaya. Manufacture and display of such masks have been proscribed by the Indonesians. Photo from *The Lost World of Irian Jaya* by Robert Mitton.**



### Death ride

Arnold Ap was in a party of five destined for execution by an Indonesian army death squad. Ap and three others were shot on April 21, but a fifth man escaped and jumped off the military vehicle taking them to an execution site and escaped into the bush.

According to the source of this information, a letter in Indonesian received in Port Moresby, Ap was killed with Eduard Mofu, Augus Rumtuboi and Johaness Gento Rumanum. Mofu's body was found on April 22 and Ap's on April 26, the letter says. The other bodies have not been recovered.



**Listen to a Dream.**

Close your eyes and listen. You'll hear music that is rich, full, and luxurious as a lazy morning—music like you've never heard before from a compact stereo radio cassette recorder. You're not dreaming, you're listening to National's RX-F4F.

The RX-F4F features a preset equalizer that lets you color your own sound of music at the press of a button with low, middle, and high-frequency boosts and a high-frequency cut. Combine any or all four settings any way you like to bring out the best in cassette tapes or FM/MW/SW<sub>1</sub>/SW<sub>2</sub> broadcasts.

A two-way, four-speaker system that handles 16W of power (P.M.P.O.) can provide some very wide-awake volume levels without distortion, while Ambience Stereo envelopes you in enhanced stereo imaging. There's even a built-in AC transformer to keep things compact and tidy.

The RX-F4F. You couldn't dream of a more beautiful sound.

**National**

National, Panasonic and Technics are the brandnames of Matsushita Electric.

The RX-F4F lets you dream in four beautiful colors: red, blue, black, and silver.

20

PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY — JULY, 1984

rule of law?"

Arnold Ap was from Biak, a Protestant who went to school first under the Dutch and then the Indonesians. He was known among Pacific intellectuals as a man devoted to preservation of Melanesian culture, particularly its legends, songs and dance. He sought to preserve Irianese ethnic identity in the face of Javanisation by the territory's Muslim administrators.

He was fond of collecting songs and stories on tape, but was dismayed to discover that the Indonesian army had used some of these records to entice villagers out of the bush whence they had fled ahead of military sweeps against the OPM.

Becoming increasingly outspoken and anti-Indonesian, Ap was finally arrested late in 1983 and held in Jayapura prison without charge or trial. His family was not allowed to visit him.

According to some Indonesian sources reported in Sydney Ap and four others escaped from the prison on April 21. They were recaptured but,

according to the report, Ap again attempted to escape... and was shot while making the attempt.

Few believe that. Most are convinced he was cold-bloodedly murdered.

Murder or not, the shooting has rendered Indonesia's position in Irian Jaya vastly more difficult. And, that being so, the situation is now measurably more fragile.

Angry letters, condemning Indonesia for the murder of Arnold Ap, hit the Australian press almost immediately. Among them were some from leading academics previously noted for their support of Indonesia's viewpoint.

Four leading figures from the Research School of Pacific Studies, joined with Antony Forge, of the Australian National University, to write to the Sydney Morning Herald, which published their letter under the heading, "Indonesian Repression at its Worst." J.A. Mackie, Peter McCawley, James Fox

and Anthony Reid, with Forge, wrote:

"Having noted with mounting concern the heavy-handed methods of the Indonesian Government in dealing with dissidents in Irian Jaya and East Timor over the past year, we feel compelled to make some public protest about the shooting of Arnold Ap.... This act of singular inhumanity is both politically senseless and morally indefensible.

"It is not least so because it occurred at the very time when Indonesian intellectuals, academics, and journalists were attempting to increase awareness of Irianese culture through the medium of an Irian Jaya Festival.

"Those of us who count ourselves Indonesia's staunch friends in Australia, and who have long been endeavoring to present the Indonesian side of the story to the Australian public on controversial issues, find it impossible to defend or condone this kind of behavior...."

Four Sydney University academics also condemned the

killing which, they said, "tragically illustrates a return to the cruder forms of officially sanctioned repression that characterised the treatment of dissidents in Indonesia in the late 1960s and 1970s. In the past few years there seemed to be signs that the Indonesian Government was willing to adopt relatively more humane priorities in the treatment of its political opponents; now, however, in the wake of the murder of thousands of 'criminals' by Government-sponsored death squads, the increasingly repressive action being taken by the Indonesian military against dissidents in East Timor and West Irian has once again consigned humanitarianism to the political wilderness in Indonesia."

The four, Helen Jarvis, Carolyn van Langenberg, Michael van Langenberg, and Thea van Lennep, said they considered Indonesia's recent policies in West Irian and East Timor had served to reinforce "a common public view in Australia," that Indonesia was "an expansionist military state."



## RONCAGLIA OPR THE SYSTEM DESIGNED FOR GROWTH.

There is a Roncaglia OPR to suit every miller production requirement and milling situation, made possible by the modular concept engineered into Roncaglia mills.

Only a Roncaglia mill can be built in stages either for increasing production or milling different cereals simultaneously.

This is only one of the advantages of the Roncaglia milling system if you wish to know more, simply fill in the coupon and we will mail you more about Roncaglia techniques.

**RONCAGLIA  
OPR**

Officine Roncaglia S.p.A  
I-41100 Modena - Italy

Viale Reiter 51/2 - Tel. (059) 21.88.99-21.85.51-24.10.52 - Telex 213384-216089-510169 RONCALI

Cut out and send to Roncaglia OPR.

Name position

Company

Address

Post code

Telephone

## Koya returns in Fiji

# Will Sid really run?

On May 20, 1984, Siddiq Koya returned on the rebound to become Leader of the Opposition in Fiji's parliament, and head of the National Federation Party. Mr Jai Ram Reddy had stuck to his "irrevocable" decision not to "stand up, or bow to" the Speaker, Mr Tomasi Vakatora, and his resignations from both parliament and leadership of the party mean he has gone into voluntary political exile.

What does this augur for Fiji where race plays a vital part in politics and the electorates vote on racial lines? In a sense, the leader of the predominantly Indian National Federation Party is looked on by Indians on both sides of the fence as their communal leader. Sid Koya, as a sort of second choice, must live with the realisation that he may not really enjoy that position, as memories of the 1977 General Election, Phase 2, which badly split the party, do not easily fade. Besides, Sid's followers had waged a particularly virulent campaign, especially against Mrs Irene Jai Narayan, the NFP's deputy leader of some years, who unsuccessfully tried to succeed Mr Reddy.

The founding fathers of Fiji's Constitution (of which the writer was one), tried to create a bridge between the Indians and other races by insisting that the Leader of the Opposition should be consulted on certain vital appointments, for example, that of Chief Justice. But relationships between Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, the prime minister, who enjoys an unbroken, and unchallenged, record of leadership in Fiji since 1964, and successive leaders of the Opposition, have waxed and waned, with periods when he was not on speaking terms with the late A.D. Patel, Sid himself, and Reddy.

Consultation, therefore,

Siddiq Koya, the "big bear" of Fiji Indian politics has resumed his place as leader of the National Federation Party, the major ethnic Indian group, and must now restore its unity in the wake of the resignation of former leader Jai Ram Reddy. He must also decide whether the NFP is to remain primarily an Indian party, or is to bid for grassroots Fijian support. KARAM RAMRAKHA, himself once secretary of the NFP and a "major political figure in Fiji, here examines the problems Mr Koya now faces.

which is really meant to be dialogue, and a striving for consensus, with disagreement as a remote last choice, has often deteriorated into an exchange of letters.

The position was compounded when, just after the last elections, Ratu Sir Kamisese alleged that the Russians had funded the Opposition's election campaign. A long, drawn-out, inquiry by a Royal Commission, returned a verdict of "not proven."

The first question that comes to mind is whether Sid will be able to establish dialogue with the Prime Minister. After all, in 1969-70, both men worked in tandem and produced a negotiated freedom for Fiji and a peaceful transition into an independent country. Ratu Mara, when attacking Jai Ram Reddy, made it clear that he preferred the leadership of Sid Koya. Whether this was off-the-cuff political parrying, or a genuine expression of opinion, will now be put to the test. Sid Koya, I know, would like to see a return to the good old days. But Ratu Mara is likely to remain on guard.

For one thing, there is the current refusal of a section of canegrowers to cut their cane until various assurances are given to them by the Fiji Sugar Corporation. The Prime Minister has called for harvesting to begin in recognition of the

national interest in the vital crop. Sid Koya has remained president of the Federation of Canegrowers, Fiji's powerful farmers' union. Unless some quick rapport is reached between the two leaders, relationships will remain uneasy, if not hostile.

Sid Koya has declared that he wants to make the NFP strong, and a viable alternative to the government. This means that he sees himself as an alternative prime minister. In Third World countries, failure of the Opposition to win elections, often as a result of entrenched loyalties, or outright vote-rigging, has led to the collapse of democracy. Worse still, election results unfavorable to the ruling junta are quashed by military takeovers or coups. Fiji is not likely to suffer such a fate. But there are fears in the Indian community that an Indian prime minister would not be acceptable to the Fijians. Indeed, it was this which led the National Federation Party to offer a coalition government to Ratu Mara after his defeat in the April, 1977, elections.

The Opposition, while it has a significant following amongst a section of Fijians, has failed to throw up a leader who would be as acceptable to the Fijians as Ratu Mara or, indeed, the recently-appointed deputy prime minister, Ratu David Toganivalu.

So Sid's first priority will be to woo the Fijian vote while trying to keep his own Indian following intact. Lately, many followers have become disillusioned with the divisions in the NFP, and some have openly crossed to the Alliance, especially where it has led to material gains. An opposition in the wilderness can



offer nothing in Fiji apart from parliamentary seats and places in the Senate. And disgruntled defectors have never been known for their steadfast loyalties.

The second question is the modus operandi Sid must follow to make inroads into the Fijian vote. In the West, and North, his hand is reasonably strong, but the Central votes still elude him, and these hold the delicate balance of power in the 28-24 majority which the government has.

Campaigning amongst the Fijians is often difficult when large numbers reside in vil-

**Speaker Vakatora: Reddy bowed — out!**

lages, and follow their chiefs blindly, and often do not have issues to excite them to come out of the fold. Despite lack of material possessions, many Third World citizens do enjoy peace and happiness which is not found in materially rich countries. The Alliance has looked after its Fijians well, ensuring that they enjoy high positions, and villages are now secure with basic water and electricity supplies. What villager would want his happy pattern of picnic life, fishing and bush walks disturbed, especially



**Rivals to partners — Irene Jai Narayan and Sid Koya together at the Indian helm.**



when the Alliance is ever ready to lend him a helping hand if he wants to venture into the glitter of the city, or bring the world into his village by radio or video.

In 1969, the NFP made a determined foray into the Fijian life, setting up what it called "Operation Taukei" (which means Fijian landowner). It made small impression.

In 1982, Jai Ram Reddy formed his coalition with the Western United Front, a party led by the disgruntled Ratu Osea Gavidia who had rowed with the government over ownership of Fiji's large introduced pine forests. They performed creditably in the elections, but Sid will have to come up with better answers than that.

Then there is Indian unity itself. Indians are prone to accept the man at the top blindly (take, for example, the case of Sanjay Gandhi in India), and Sid could enjoy widespread support. But, essentially, Sid is a crisis politician, and comes out best when he is fully tested.

The Alliance has been able to woo Indians, especially the business community, which feels it must desert the high philosophy of politics to the immediate philosophy of making large sums of money in as short a time as possible. The rank and file of the NFP remains reasonably solid with the party. What is needed is a balance of Fijian voters to give the party the edge in 1987 when the next elections will occur.

To date, Ratu Sir Kamisese has allowed the parliaments to run out their course believing in the motto, "leave well alone." But he is known to be watching events closely, and he is too consummate a politician to pass up the chance of calling a snap election if he feels that this would vastly improve his majority. Already, the Opposition walk-out (reported in our last issue), has produced deep divisions within the party — when Reddy walked out all the others, including Sid, walked out in protest. Reddy vowed not to return. Meanwhile, some suggested a return and others, including Sid, said the boycott would continue.

The branch presidents, largely on Sid's side and supporting him, passed resolutions that the boycott should continue.

For Sid to return to parliament and spread a sheet over the events of the past, would mean a volte-face. That Mr Reddy has gone as a sort of sacrifice does not make any real difference to the fact that the walk-out was en masse, deliberate and bolstered by party decisions.

Fiji's Constitution allows a Westminster style call for general elections by the prime minister. While Ratu Sir Kamisese is not known for quick or sudden decisions, preferring a sedate pace, there are signs that he may depart from these habits in the coming months. Only time can tell, but one thing is sure ... the Fiji political pot will continue to bubble.

# Save hard cash with Lincoln hardfacing



Save real money by repairing, rebuilding, or resurfacing worn equipment with Lincoln continuous wire hardfacing. Or by hardfacing new equipment before use for extra wear and longer working life.

Beat the high cost of replacement parts, labour, and unnecessary downtime with a LINC PAC wire feeder and petrol, diesel, or PTO-driven power source. Handle big jobs or small, including:

- tines of any sowing/tillage equipment
- crawler/tractor parts
- cutting tools
- posthole diggers
- steel sprockets and gears
- machine parts
- any linkages or parts that wear

Use your LINC PAC system to build up impact- and abrasion-resistant surfaces quickly, with less waste. Slashing your maintenance costs. Increase parts' wear resistance. Overcoming parts shortages and delivery delays.

Substantially increasing equipment working life. And ensuring maximum productivity.

The LINC PAC continuous wire system. It's like welding with 180 sticks – without 180 stops. See your nearest Lincoln dealer now for the hard facts about saving hard cash with LINC PAC hardfacing.

ELA MOTORS – Port Moresby.

CARPENTER MOTORS LTD. – Suva.

ISLAND ENTERPRISES – Honiara.

S.A.T.M.A. – Noumea.

**LINCOLN**  
**ARC WELDING**

The Lincoln Electric Company (Australia) Pty. Limited,  
35 Bryant Street, Padstow, N.S.W. 2211  
Telephone (02) 772 7222. Telex AA22792

NEW ZEALAND  
152 St. Georges Road, Auckland  
Telephone 88 5180. Telex 21803

LE151.25/18.S&P

# End of the road for the Bank of the South Pacific's Mr Meier?

John Meier, governor of the defunct Bank of the South Pacific, Nukualofa (PIM Sep. '78 p9), is stuck in some deep, smelly glue. The man who used a Tongan diplomatic passport to beat an American attempt in 1978 to extradite him from Sydney seems to be running short of luck.

Police escorts took Meier aboard a Canadian Pacific Air jet at Vancouver International Airport on December 20, 1983. The Boeing 737 took off into a brilliantly clear night's sub-zero air.

By midnight, John Herbert Meier, 50, had been booked into Los Angeles County jail on a murder charge. He is alleged to have hired a hit man to kill a business associate in 1974 after insisting that the businessman's life be insured for \$400,000.

The forced exit — his second from Canada — was particularly bitter for Meier. He fought this extradition for more than two years, going so far as trying to sue Canada's Justice Minister.

Meier seemed terrified of being locked up with bizarre sex perverts and mass murderers and common violent criminals. His alleged crimes — swindling, tax evasion, bail jumping — were much more genteel than all that.

And because courts have said he took millions of dollars from the empire of the late, strange tycoon Howard Hughes, Meier must have felt he was a mark for hoodlums and other conmen.

He had been relatively safe in Canada. Officials had granted him landed immigrant or permanent resident status in 1972 as he fled American authorities. Then in 1977 Meier was granted Canadian citizenship. His personal bodyguard was a former Royal Canadian Mounted Police authority on organised crime. On the strength of his earlier days in Nevada, Meier even did consulting work for a combined police forces unit on the pos-

Canadian journalist ALAN MERRIDEW brings PIM readers up-to-date with the doings of American John Meier, who six years ago was making headlines throughout the Islands with his ill-starred, Tonga-based Bank of the South Pacific.



John Meier (second from right) with his wife, Jennie, and children Joanne, 16, and Jimmy, six, photographed in Sydney in 1978. Meier had just dodged extradition to the United States on the strength of his holding a Tongan diplomatic passport. — *Sydney Morning Herald* photo.

sible impact of gambling in British Columbia.

But while he was relatively safe, Meier was becoming increasingly desperate. The past six or seven years have been a living nightmare for him and his family. When he wasn't in American and Canadian prisons, he was fighting in the courts and through some newspapers to stay in Canada.

Meier has persistently claimed that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is persecuting him. He tells reporters this is because of the relationship between Howard Hughes and former U.S. president Richard Nixon.

But neither he nor his lawyers have produced proof of Meier's claims. Usually lost or buried in the sensations of Meier's stories is his role in fleecing Hughes' organisation and in jumping bail.

According to a U.S. federal judge, Meier diverted millions

of dollars from Hughes to himself when he had a trusted position for buying mining properties.

Meier arrived in Canada in 1972 after skipping a \$100,000 bail bond for alleged U.S. federal tax violations. These involved \$6.5 million in back taxes, penalties and interest for a single year.

After becoming a Canadian citizen on November 10, 1977, Meier flew almost immediately to Tonga via Tokyo and Sydney. In July, 1978, he escaped extradition proceedings in Sydney by merit of his Tongan diplomatic passport. The U.S. Government wanted him in Salt Lake City, Utah, to face an obstruction of justice charge.

Unfortunately for Meier, in December, 1978, a Canadian judge issued an extradition order. He had been told Meier had forged documents in his home after receiving, in late 1976, some 4000 documents

that were supposedly the papers of the late Hughes, and recovered from Mexican authorities.

It was reported around that time that a key witness against Meier, one Robert Robertson, was in protective custody in the U.S. Robertson had testified that there had been threats of violence against him.

A Salt Lake City jury convicted the extradited Meier on July 31, 1979, of obstruction of justice. Sentenced to 30 months' imprisonment, he in fact served 21 months, in U.S. and Canadian jails. He was transferred to Canada under a prisoner exchange treaty.

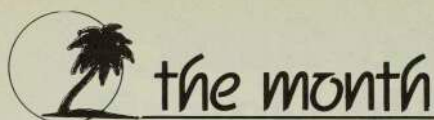
But less than a month after Meier's release in January, 1981, a Los Angeles grand jury indicted him for the murder of Vancouver stock promoter Wayne Alfred Netter. Indicted with Meier were his former Vancouver lawyer and fellow visitor to Tonga, Gordon A. Hazlewood, and one William McCrory, of Los Angeles. A judge ruled that Hazlewood should not be extradited.

Someone, allegedly McCrory, stabbed Netter to death in his Beverly Hills Hilton hotel room late on November 29 or early November 30, 1974. Netter had defaulted on a \$250,000 loan, allegedly arranged by Meier. Security for it was a \$400,000 life insurance policy that Meier had allegedly insisted on.

The Vancouver extradition hearing was told that Meier knew of the murder 90 minutes before a chambermaid found Netter's body.

A Canadian government lawyer who appeared for the state of California, P. W. Halprin, said Meier received a phone call in Calgary, Alberta, at 12.30 p.m., Los Angeles time. Meier allegedly said, "I know, I know," and turned to Robert Robertson, then a business associate, and said Netter was dead.

But the Beverly Hills police department were not advised of



## MARINE TECHNOLOGY

# Studying the state of the art

The first Pacific congress on Marine Technology was held in Honolulu over four days in late April. The event was sponsored by the local chapter of the Marine Technological Society, a national professional association devoted to the marine sciences. The two co-chairmen responsible for arranging all details were Dr Narendra Saxena, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Hawaii, and Jack Harmon, the head of SEACO, Inc., an ocean engineering company.

The congress greatly exceeded the organisers' expectations. A total of 19 technical sessions were held, and the number of papers delivered was 95. About 120 participants were expected, but in the end

211 scientists, government representatives, and observers from Australia, Canada, India, Indonesia, Japan, the People's Republic of China, Singapore, the Soviet Union, Taiwan, and the United States attended. The congress will be held every other year, and the 1986 event is already being planned for Honolulu. Japan and Taiwan are interested as potential hosts for 1988.

The purpose of the congress was to provide an international forum for scientists, policy-makers, administrators, and others concerned with marine technology to discuss ocean resource development and management. Sessions focused on ocean science and engineering, ocean energy, ocean mining,

offshore resource management, remote sensing, fisheries, tsunami detection, marine transportation, navigation and positioning, trade, technology transfer, and marine education.

The opening keynote speaker was Dr John V. Byrne, administrator of the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA). That agency was created in 1970 to improve understanding, management, and conservation of marine and atmospheric resources.

NOAA is the regulatory agency which establishes federal policies governing the use of the U.S.'s oceanic, coastal, and atmospheric resources. Byrne reported upon several developments in NOAA relating to the Pacific.

Reflecting a concern to preserve the productivity and the health of the ocean, President Reagan announced in March that the "Year of the Ocean" will be celebrated beginning on July 1, 1984. The year is designed to expand public understanding of the ocean's

## A View from Honolulu



**Robert C. Kiste looks at the Pacific**

importance, to promote a sense of stewardship among ocean organisations and industries, and to foster a public-private partnership for the wise management of ocean resources.

In March 1983, President Reagan established the 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone off U.S. shores. In order to prepare for the future exploitation of the zone, NOAA and the U.S. Geological Survey

## End of the road

the death until 2.06 p.m., Halprin said.

Earlier this year, Los Angeles prosecutor Michael Brenner told the Vancouver *Sun* newspaper that his case against Meier was circumstantial. But he would be able to prove that Meier loaned the money and was the one to profit by Netter's death, Brenner said.

Brenner successfully argued against bail for Meier. He cited Meier's previous bail-jumping, his use in Sydney of a Tongan diplomatic passport, and a warrant issued in Britain for Meier for allegedly using a forged passport.

At time of writing, a spokesman for Los Angeles District Attorney Robert H. Philibosian was unable to confirm to the writer the date when Meier's preliminary hearing might be held. — *Alan Merridew.*

## The men who took Tonga's Privy Council to lunch

John Herbert Meier seems to attract lawyers like flies — with sometimes sticky results.

There is Gordon A. Hazlewood, the Vancouver lawyer who says he had two audiences in 1977 with Tonga's King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV and Prime Minister Fatafehi Tu'iipelehake while setting up the short-lived Bank of the South Pacific. He and Meier also took the Privy Council to lunch, Hazlewood said in a 1977 interview in Vancouver.

In February, 1981, Hazlewood was indicted along with Meier by a Los Angeles grand jury for a

1974 murder. He surrendered to sheriff's officers in Vancouver where a judge subsequently ruled there was not sufficient evidence to extradite him. Hazlewood was suspended by the Law Society, however, on other matters.

In March, 1982, another Vancouver lawyer, John Conroy, who had represented Meier in 1981, filed a petition to place Meier in bankruptcy. Conroy said Meier owed him \$26,317 for his work.

(Meier was fighting other lawyers at that time, too: Summa Corp., formerly Hughes Tool Co., was trying in British Columbia to

enforce a \$11.9 million judgement against Meier. Summa was also trying to get an order in Geneva, Switzerland, against Meier for the seizure of \$7.1 million.)

Another British Columbia (B.C.) lawyer, Gordon Dowding, tried in 1981 and 1982 to prevent Meier's extradition on the murder charge. Dowding is a former speaker of the B.C. legislature. He said the extradition attempt was a political persecution and the murder charge part of a movie scenario.

In December, 1983, Dowding was charged in Vancouver with conspiracy to subvert justice. Meier was named as an undicted co-conspirator. — *Alan Merridew.*



## Pioneer bring the miracle of LaserDisc™ technology to the new P-D70 Compact Disc player.

Now, many of the revolutionary laser-optic and digital electronic techniques first developed for our sensational LaserDisc™ brand videodisc systems are yours to enjoy in the new P-D70 Compact Disc player. Your favourite music is permanently stored in digital form on a pocket-sized disc enabling the total beauty and excitement of a live performance to be re-created in your home.

Here's how Pioneer does it:

- 3-spot laser beam with three sophisticated servo systems.
- Focus parallel drive servo to improve sensitivity and quick search.
- High-quality audio-use components and a new LSI for better sound.
- Convenient search and random access put the fun in hi-fi.

All this, plus the always high level of Pioneer design and product reliability. After all, who else looks that far ahead.



P-D70



For further information, please contact:

**Australia:** Pioneer Electronics Australia Pty. Ltd. (Incorporated in Victoria), P.O. Box 295, Mordialloc, Victoria, 3195 Tel: 580-9911  
**Fiji Islands:** Brijlal & Company, G.P.O. Box No. 362, Suva, Fiji Islands Tel: 22258  
**New Zealand:** Monaco Distributors Ltd., 2 Poland Road, Glenfield, Auckland, New Zealand Tel: (09) 444-9144  
**Norfolk Island:** Burns Philp (Norfolk Island) Ltd., P.O. Box 21, Norfolk Island  
**Vanuatu:** Burns Philp (Vanuatu) Ltd., Vila, Vanuatu

**Nauru Island:** Jacob Enterprises, P.O. Box No. 4, Republic of Nauru  
**Tahiti:** Tahiti Hi-Fi, P.O. Box 848, Papeete, Tahiti  
**New Caledonia:** Menard Pacifique Sarl, B.P. 3899, Noumea, New Caledonia Tel: 27-62-23  
**American Samoa:** Transpac Corporation, P.O. Box 1477, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799 Tel: 633-5224  
**Rarotonga:** South Seas International Ltd., P.O. Box 49, Rarotonga, Cook Islands Tel: 2327  
**Papua New Guinea:** Bali Merchants Pty. Ltd., P.O. Box 6103, Boroko Tel: 254887

are now undertaking a major survey. The first area to be mapped is the continental shelf off the coast of California, a project estimated to take about three years of research. The Alaskan area will be started in 1986. By 1987, research vessels will begin to alternate between Hawaii in the winter and Alaska in the summer.

This research effort will coincide with the availability of a satellite-based Global Positioning System, which will also start up in Hawaii in 1987. This system will enable ships to determine their location within a margin of error of only a few metres without the need for establishing contact with shore stations for reference.

An international research project, Tropical Ocean Global Atmosphere (TOGA), will be launched in early 1985. TOGA is part of the World Climate Research Program and is co-ordinated with other programs in the central and eastern Pacific. TOGA will embrace the entire Pacific basin and will include 10 years of monitoring to measure wind stress, sea surface temperature, sea level, thermal structure in the upper ocean, and variations in the equatorial circulation system and the global atmosphere.

The major outcomes of TOGA are expected to be: improved long-range weather forecasts on a seasonal or year-to-year time scale, climate data

products tailored for industry and government, and realistic models showing how natural environmental and human forces influence living resources. Australia, India, Japan, and New Zealand are co-operating in the research effort.

Perhaps the greatest interest at the congress itself was on new technologies which relate to the exploitation of ocean resources. The mining of seabed minerals still seems a long way off in the future. The use of satellite remote sensing to detect the movements and behavior of fish seems to be closer. For example, the National Marine Fisheries Service's Southwest Fisheries Center in La Jolla, California, has successfully defined the spawning habitat of the northern anchovy by orbiting satellites. Similarly, the location of albacore has been successfully predicted. They seek out water that is both warm and clear, and satellites can detect those qualities.

In addition to the technical sessions and papers, there were about a dozen and a half exhibitors of technological hardware at the congress. The whole affair was quite well organised, and the sheer volume of information communicated was impressive. Little was said, however, about the potential impact of all of this on small Pacific nations. — Robert C. Kiste.



During a break in the first Pacific Congress on Marine Technology: Jerry Norris (right), director of the Pacific Basin Development Council, with Dr Richard Herr, who attended as an observer for the Australian Government — Caroline Yacoe photo.

## Feather money of Santa Cruz

Postmark  
Papeete



Marie-Thérèse  
and  
Bengt Danielsson

During a recent cruise on our old favorite vessel, *Lindblad Explorer*, we were lucky enough to make a landfall in the remote and rarely visited Reef Islands in the Solomons' Santa Cruz group. They have not figured much in the news since 1877, when the people of Nukapu killed Bishop John Coleridge Patteson in retaliation for brutal kidnappings perpetrated a few years earlier by a notorious blackbird.

Even the few Australian, American and European anthropologists, who since World War II have undertaken field work in the Santa Cruz Islands, have paid scant attention to the minuscule atolls scattered over the Great Reef. In fact, it was not until the 1960s that Professor William Davenport of the Philadelphia University Museum, and Gerd Koch, curator of the South Sea section of the Berlin Museum fur Volkerkunde, studied in depth the most famous feature of the Santa Cruz culture area: the inter-island trade based on the use of feather money, which is fully comparable in interest and ingenuity to the much better known *kula* ring in the Massim region.

By then, however, Australian bank notes were replacing the highly original and ornamental native currency, as we had occasion to see for ourselves during visits to Ndeni, Utupua and Vanicolo, where the only surviving specimens turned out to be tattered coils with dirty, smoke-black feathers.

It was therefore without great expectations that we set out in a zodiac from the *Lindblad Explorer* for the shallow shores of Lomlom islet, inhabited by a few hundred Papuan-speaking Melanesians. Their immediate neighbors to the north, however, are Polynesians, who have preserved their distinct language and culture. The Polynesians word *akauloa* is for instance generally used to designate the Great Reef.

But while we were still threading our way through a maze of reef channels and coral

stones, about a dozen men appeared on the beach, each carrying in his arms a round bundle the size of a scooter wheel, wrapped in brown pandanus leaves. When we stumbled up the beach, after having waded the last stretch, the men had already unwrapped the contents of their bundles — feather coils in excellent condition, which they declared themselves ready to dispose of at prices varying from 100 to 500 Solomon Islands dollars. By then more eager vendors were arriving by canoe.

The biggest craft was a sea-going *puke*, bought a generation ago by the *akauloa* men at the even more distant Duff or Taumako islands for the traditional price of 10 coils of feather money.

Unlike the *kula* ring, centred on the purely ceremonial exchange of shell necklaces and armrings, the Santa Cruz trade is carried out with a medium of exchange which constitutes a true currency. The basic unit, called *mangahau*, is a coil or belt of plaited fibres, nine metres long and five centimetres wide, covered with glued-on red feathers of a local species of honeyeater, *Myzomela cardinalis*. Depending on the brilliance of the feathers and its state of pre-

servation, each coil has a precise value in relation to other coils, which can thus all be placed on a common scale.

As Professor Davenport points out, there is a close parallel here with our own free enterprise or capitalistic system: "For all who participate, the motivation of this trade goes beyond the exchange of necessities and native luxuries; the islanders buy and sell for the express purpose of making money. The accumulation of money is the way to prestige. But since the currency itself is perishable, prestige finds its tangible expression in spending as well as in accumulation, above all in helping to buy brides for members of one's family and friends and in giving feasts. Prestige won in these ways is the source of political power and authority."

The need for such an international currency — for which there is still no counterpart in our own Western world — arose from the complementary nature of the island economies. While the big island Ndeni (named Santa Cruz by its Spanish discoverer Mendana) produces a surplus of yams and taro, which cannot be grown on the arid atolls of the Great Reef 40 kilometres to the north. These islands are able to supply fish, turtles, shell discs and sennit, non-existent, or in short supply, on the high islands of Ndeni, Utupua and Vanicolo.

Moreover, the unproductivity of the soil on the coral islands has liberated the women from the heavy garden work which is the lot of their sisters on the high and fertile islands. The atoll women therefore have more time for the plaiting of mats and baskets, and weaving cloth. These are thus important export items. What is more, with their ample leisure time, they have become expert in the arts of pleasing men, and are therefore much in demand on Ndeni.

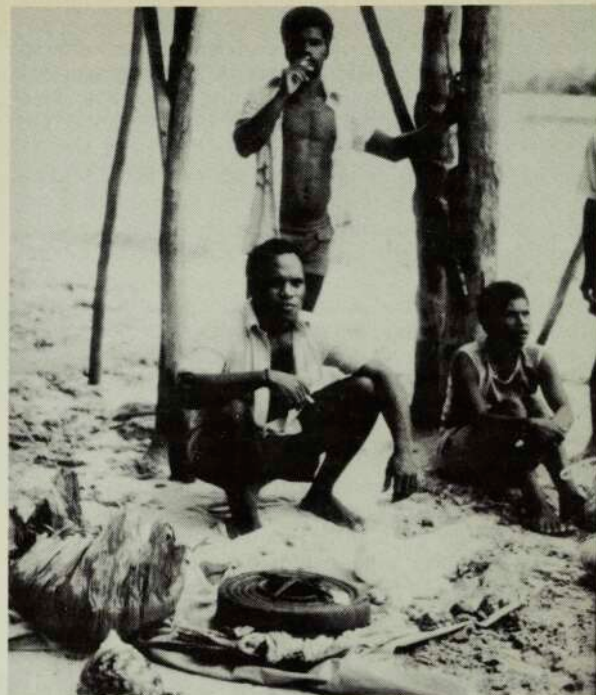
"Today the women go only as wives," Professor Davenport reports. "But once some went as concubines. Concubines were clearly distinguished from wives; they were shared by a group of men; they did no gardening or other domestic chores; having no dwelling of their own, they lived in the men's club house. On the other

hand, a concubine's possessors could purvey her services as a prostitute, sell her outright or even kill her without fear of retaliation. None of these things could be done with wives. But since the purchase price of a concubine was 10 times higher than a bride price, selling a girl into concubinage had its attractions for many Reef Island families. The British Government has forbidden the practice, but Reef Island women still go south as wives."

In all societies with a capitalistic system, specialists of all sorts, inside and outside the government, work very hard to invent and impose mechanisms tending to avoid or at least to cushion too-abrupt currency and price fluctuations. In the Santa Cruz Islands, an admirable stability is maintained thanks to the limited number of honey-eaters and the laborious and time-consuming processes involved in making feather coils.

It takes thus no fewer than 300 birds to supply the feathers needed to make a single coil, and the number of man-hours required to manufacture it is about 600, according to Professor Davenport's calculations. It must also be remembered that feather money goes out of circulation faster than coins and bank notes, due to its fragility, the ravages wrought by vermin and mould, and the wear and tear of handling. To protect their precious savings, the islanders placed the coils on racks over the smouldering household fire, which certainly kept them dry and killed off insects. But at the same time the smoke blackened the feathers until the unhappy owner was left with a totally black and therefore worthless piece. So all in all, a neat balance was maintained between the supply of and demand for capital, and no inflation or devaluation of the currency ever occurred.

Unfortunately, the future of the highly original and smoothly functioning Santa Cruz system of exchange is as dark as the few surviving coils of feather money. Practically everywhere in the group today the medium of exchange is the Solomon Islands dollar, and it is certainly a sign of the times that those who still happen to possess this traditional type of currency, like



The capitalists of Lomlom display their wares to Lindblad Explorer passengers. — Bengt Danielsson photo.

the beach vendors at Lomlom, nowadays on the trading vests by all means to sell it so as to be able to buy all the wonderful modern goods to be found

nowadays on the trading vests and in the local stores. —Marie-Thérèse and Bengt Danielsson.

## MARSHALL ISLANDS

# Odd coalition for a commonwealth

Of all the Micronesians, the Marshallese are the most consistently "conservative" in their political action. Perhaps it comes of living on atolls, where one's awareness of available resources is so acute. Perhaps it comes from a still-strong traditional system that has melded — smoothly for the most part — with an imported democratic form of government.

Whatever the reason, the regularised beat of Marshallese politics gives it a sense of predictability that is not present in the other island groups of the Trust Territory. This factor makes it easier to understand the latest rumblings from Majuro: calls for U.S. common-

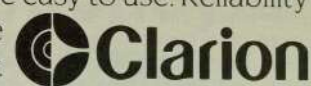
## Notes from the North



Floyd K. Takeuchi on Micronesia

continued on page 33

ou were looking for the perfect fit. Uncompromising sound quality. As beautiful to look at as it is to listen to. Advanced electronics. A choice of sophisticated features that are easy to use. Reliability that's no fairy tale. Clarion makes a wide selection of models, with one that's just your size. Clarion Car Stereo. Listen, and drive happily ever after.



## THE SEARCH IS OVER



Further information — **Australia:** Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd., 554 Parramatta Road, Ashfield, N.S.W., 2131 / **New Zealand:** AWA New Zealand Limited, P.O. Box 50-248, Porirua / **Fiji Islands:** Brijlal & Co., Ltd., G.P.O. Box 352, Suva / **Tahiti:** Hi-Fi Shangrila, B.P. 200, Papeete / **New Caledonia:** Caldis, B.P.M.1, Noumea Cedex / **Guam:** Micropac Audio Inc., P.O. Box 3478, Agaña, Guam 96910, U.S.A. Tel: 472-8091, Cable Code: HIFI AUDIO AGANA / **Vanuatu:** The Sound Centre, P.O. Box 434, Vila / **Cook Islands:** South Seas International Ltd., P.O. Box 49, Rarotonga / **Papua New Guinea:** Hagemeyer (P.N.G.) Pty. Ltd., P.O. Box 1426, Boroko, Port Moresby.

Nuclear armaments ... nuclear ships ... nuclear testing ... These are the emotive phrases of our age.

They have led, and will doubtless continue to lead, to argument, demonstrations, misunderstandings and rage.

But, like it or not, and few sane people take any joy from the presence in the world of a force so indiscriminately destructive as the hydrogen bomb, the uneasy peace we have enjoyed in most, though far from all, the world, has been the product of the nuclear stand-off. We have had small wars instead of major international conflicts.

The main strength has always rested with the super-powers, The United States and the Soviet Union. France's decision to have her own nuclear force, however small by the standards of the others, has always been the subject of heated debate. It remains so, even today when the world shivers again in the icy blast of a renewed cold war between West and East.

The small nations of the Pacific have never liked the French doing their testing in this area and are keen to see an end to it. The French say they are spending their millions on the project as part of their effort to keep the

free world free. Besides, they say, opponents of the tests grossly exaggerate their dangers.

Declaration of some, or all of the Pacific as a nuclear-free zone will be the major item for discussion at the South Pacific Forum, to be held at Tuvalu from August 26 to 28. Emotionally this will be easy; politically quite difficult. For example, and although Micronesia is not within the Forum area, nuclear questions continue to involve minds working on the independence of Palau (see Pacific Report, this issue), and the future of French Polynesia.

In this latter Pacific country, a territory of metropolitan France, and dependent upon French government aid, a program of nuclear testing has been the centre of dispute, domestic and international, for nearly 20 years.

Very rarely have ranking French officials ever talked about the program. In this article Vice-Admiral Jean Montpellier, commander of the Centre for Pacific Experimentation (C.E.P.) in French Polynesia, breaks the silence in an exclusive meeting with PIM, explains the French Government's attitude on nuclear testing, and answers some recent media criticism by PIM columnists Bengt and Marie-Thérèse Danielsson.

## Admiral on French N-tests

France will resume underground nuclear testing on the Tuamotu atoll of Fangataufa, said Admiral Montpellier. Plans call for the tests to be conducted alternately on Fangataufa about 40km south of Moruroa where France has conducted most of her tests since 1966.

He declined to give a timetable for the tests, or to detail how many tests were scheduled in the current program. That was a matter of national security, he said. The last nuclear test on Fangataufa was an atmospheric one, made in 1970. The atoll was then abandoned as a test site because of radiation contamination.

The atoll was no longer contaminated, said Admiral Montpellier, "which is proved by the fact that we are returning. If we send workers to Fangataufa there's nothing to worry about."

The Admiral rejected suggestions in the Australian magazine *The Bulletin* that Moruroa "has become so battered and polluted that France has decided to use Fangataufa for bigger and dirtier explosions."

"That is rubbish; quite false," he said.

Since 1975 the tests, which started in the atmosphere, had

been underground and all radio-active substances emitted had been trapped in the solid rock foundations of the atoll at depths ranging from 600 to 1000 metres below the surface, he said.

*The Bulletin's* article contained little or no material from French authorities and no effort had been made to check with them, the Admiral said. Among other things it asserted that the French tests would continue "indefinitely". On this, the Admiral said, the tests would continue "as long as necessary, although I truly hope not indefinitely."

The Danielssons, Bengt and Marie-Thérèse, PIM correspondents who were asked to write the *Bulletin* article, say they have on previous occasions spoken with Admiral Montpellier ... "but he always says things like 'it's safe' or 'that's a military secret...'" Marie-Thérèse said. "To have interviewed anyone from C.E.P. would have been 'completely useless,'" she said.

Mrs Danielsson and her husband have been very vocal critics of the French nuclear testing program ever since 1962 when Paris announced it was moving from Algeria to the Tuamotus. Last February she

became leader of one of two rival committees formed to protest about the testing. This group claims to be apolitical and is made up of members of two local opposition political parties, a women's group, and a conservationist lobby. They staged a protest march in Papeete on February 25 this year, attracting a crowd of about 1000.

On March 3, the rival Anti-Nuclear Committee attracted a crowd of about 500 for its march through Papeete. This group links an end to testing to independence for Tahiti.

Mrs Danielsson does not directly link Tahitian independence with the nuclear question, saying independence from France is for Polynesians to decide but, "if getting rid of the French is the only way to stop the testing, then I would say yes," she said.

The important point, say the Danielssons, is that "there is plenty of land to do underground testing in France. Everyone knows that ... there is plenty of military land in France."

*The Bulletin* article suggested that Australia was about to ask France why tests could not be done in France. It said a report on the question was in prepara-



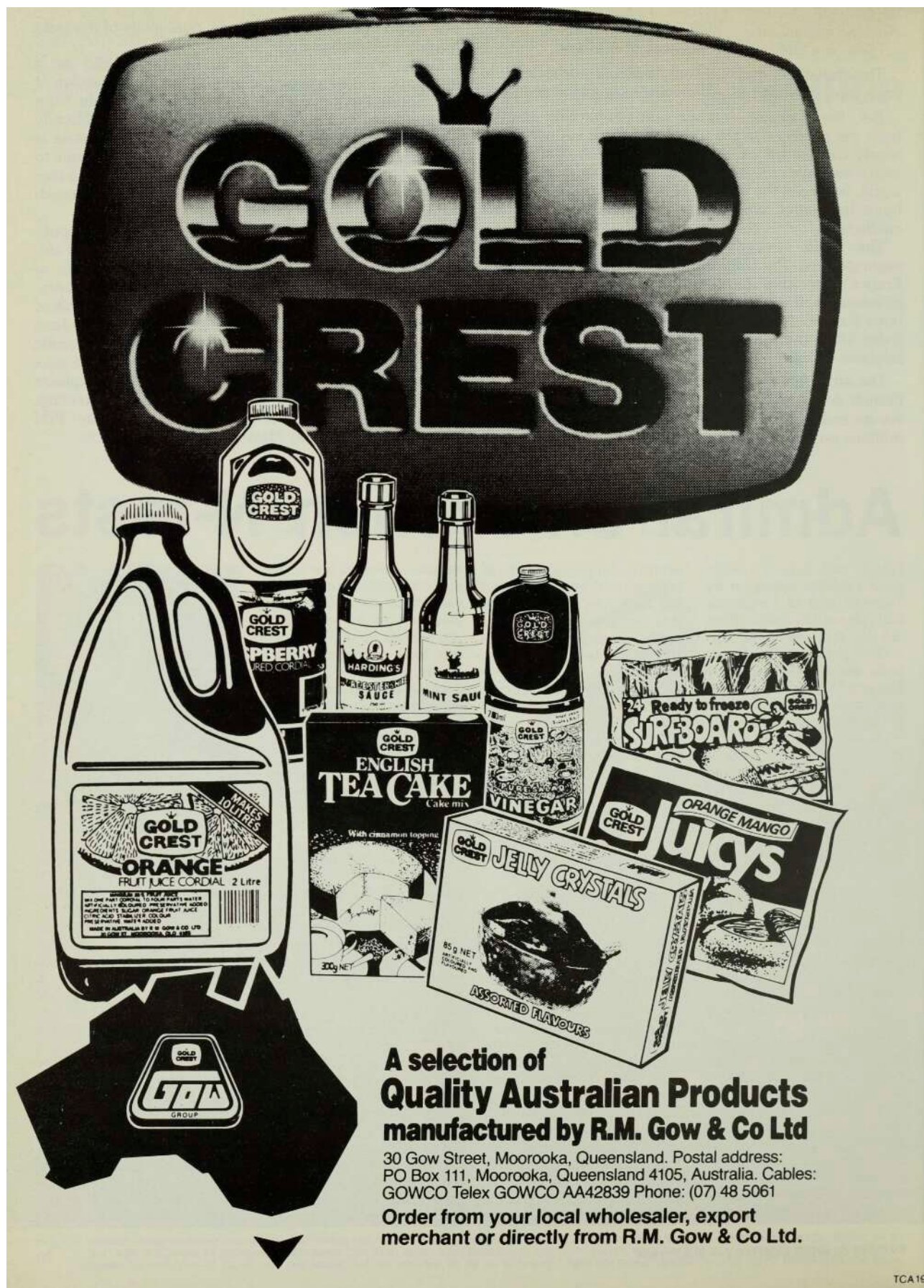
Admiral Montpellier

tion for Foreign Minister, Bill Hayden, who might then "increase pressure on France to end testing in the Pacific."

Admiral Montpellier dismissed as nonsense the idea of testing in Europe. "Where could one find an area in France where there is a 20 km radius from the testing site free of any population? It just doesn't exist."

Nor, he said, had he ever heard a suggestion that any French government had seriously entertained such a thing.

The Admiral said it was quite false that the 58 underground tests so far conducted at Moruroa were as injurious to human health as the 39 over-ground



**GOLD CREST**

**ORANGE**  
FRUIT JUICE CORDIAL 2 Litre

**RASPBERRY**  
RED CORDIAL

**HARDING'S**  
SAUCE

**MINT SAUCE**

**VINEGAR**

**ENGLISH TEA CAKE**  
Cake mix  
With cinnamon topping

**JELLY CRYSTALS**  
ASSORTED FLAVOURS

**Juicy's**  
ORANGE MANGO

**Ready to freeze**  
**SUREBOARD**

**GOWCO GROUP**

**A selection of  
Quality Australian Products  
manufactured by R.M. Gow & Co Ltd**

30 Gow Street, Moorooka, Queensland. Postal address:  
PO Box 111, Moorooka, Queensland 4105, Australia. Cables:  
GOWCO Telex GOWCO AA42839 Phone: (07) 48 5061

**Order from your local wholesaler, export  
merchant or directly from R.M. Gow & Co Ltd.**

TCA19

## The Month

Continued from page 29

wealth status instead of a free association status.

There is more, and less, to this than meets the eye. No doubt some of the backers of commonwealth truly believe the Marshall Islands would be better served by a more intimate relationship with Washington, D.C.

But there is a broader based foundation for the commonwealth calls. The theme is a rallying point for a number of disaffected Marshallese who want to stop the implementation of free association — at almost any price.

The two notable factions are Kwajalein atoll landowners and islanders from atolls in the southern Marshalls. Each group has different reasons for advocating commonwealth, but their tactical objective is the same: delay, and scuttle if possible, the Free Association Compact in the U.S. Congress.

The Kwajalein people are represented by the Kwajalein Atoll Corporation. The KAC's leadership — notably Imada Kabua, a relative of the president — want to ensure a continued close relationship

with Washington and with that a higher degree of leverage than free association promises. Their "bottom line" is the lease payments the United States makes for use of the atoll as a missile firing range.

One of the most perceptive analysts of Micronesian matters has been Henry Schwalbenberg, a Jesuit brother who has been headquartered these past three years at the Micronesian Seminar on Truk. In his most recent memo on the politics of free association (No. 13 in a series put out by the seminar), Schwalbenberg looked at last year's Marshallese plebiscite.

In the memo, Schwalbenberg said: "Kwajalein's concerns would probably be best served by a continuation of the present interim use agreement (for the atoll) . . . The only way to maintain an interim use agreement system would . . . be a continuation of a trusteeship-like political status."

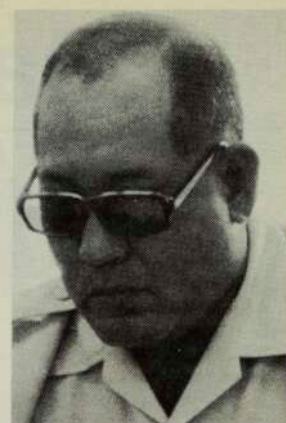
Just below the surface of the KAC's rhetoric in favor of commonwealth, one will find this lease system concern. And it does not take much scratching to discover the fact.

The situation with the southern Marshallese is somewhat different. There has been consistent opposition to Amata

Kabua on those atolls. Their support of commonwealth is but the latest manifestation of their traditional distrust of Kabua, and indeed control by the lineage he represents.

Schwalbenberg's analysis notes: "The history of dissatisfaction of the southern atolls toward the current Marshallese leadership extends to pre-colonial times. In 1878 an *iroij* (chief) by the name of Kabua signed a treaty on behalf of the Marshall Islands with Germany. This compact with Germany eventually led to complete German acquisition of the Marshall Islands in 1885. The German-Marshallese compact, besides granting the Germans numerous trading rights, also conferred on Iroij Kabua foreign recognition as 'king' of the Marshalls. This German conferral of authority on the *iroij* was challenged and never accepted by Iroij Loiak of Ebon (a southern atoll). Hence, the first recorded opposition in the long and unsuccessful history of southern efforts to limit the power of the Kabua faction. An event not without a number of parallels to the present."

Given the differences between the two groups — the KAC is clearly interested mainly in using the movement to gain



Marshalls President Amata Kabua

leverage with the U.S. and against the national government in Majuro, while the southern people are more interested in carrying on their opposition to Kabua — the odd coalition probably will not get very far.

Appealing in this fashion to the conscience of American lawmakers is coming too late, and (in the case of the KAC) the ulterior motives are evident. In fact, a call for commonwealth status seems sadly out of synchronisation with the times. The United States proposed such a relationship in the late 1960s, when the political negotiations were just getting underway. Micronesians rejected it outright (the exception being the Northern Marianas, of course).

A firm majority of Marshallese support free association. The opposition had its chance last September, but was not successful.

Those who oppose free association have, of course, every right to continue their struggle. And while the odds are heavily against the possibility, such tactics might even delay the approval of the compact by the U.S. Congress.

Still, at this point in the political development of Micronesia, one cannot be faulted for asking if such delaying tactics do more harm than good for the Marshallese. The alternative, it seems, is a seemingly unending stalemate or, worse yet, encouragement of divisive sentiments. Neither result would be a step forward for the Marshallese people. — Floyd K. Takeuchi.

## Admiral

tests at Moruroa and the two at Fangataufa between 1966 and 1974.

He denied that the projected tests at Fangataufa will be bigger than any yet made. "It is too early; nobody knows yet," he said.

So much misinformation, guesswork and fantasy existed in the public mind about the effects of nuclear testing, said the Admiral. There had been suggestions that miscalculations had resulted in major accidents on Moruroa, that explosions had been bigger than anticipated and that the outer wall of the atoll had been breached.

Admiral Montpellier said two French workers had been killed on July 6, 1979, but the accident had nothing to do with the testing. "They ignited a spark in a chamber with had just been cleaned with a substance which left explosive fumes," he said.

Nor did the explosions cause tsunamis, or huge tidal waves. "Each underground test creates an earthquake effect which can cause waves, but they travel only about 500 metres," he said.

Allegations that since 1966 the north coast of Mururoa has been used as a dumping ground for contaminated materials such as tools, clothing, timber and so forth, were "crazy," said the admiral. "We do not dump anything in the sea."

"Nor has there been any abnormal increase in cyclones in the region since November, 1980. Moruroa has never been hit by a cyclone, including in that period from December, 1982, to April, 1983, when one tropical depression and five cyclones hit French Polynesia. Cyclones have come within 80km of the atoll, but Moruroa has never suffered by cyclone damage," he said.

"However, on March 11 and

12, 1981, a storm loosened some radio-active elements left over from atmospheric tests," he said. "The atoll's beaches were closed for a few days while the radio-active residue was cleaned up," he said.

Since then technicians had regularly checked the state of the atoll, he said, and in spite of some very vigorous storms over the last few years, "no new radio-activity has been found," he said.

No radio-active waste was scattered around the islands, or floating about in the Pacific, said Admiral Montpellier. Allegations to that effect were "dangerous" because they led to public alarm, and they were primarily political in their aim, he said.

"People who do not like the French presence in the Pacific spread such stories. Others, who rely on France developing weapons for the free world, take no notice. Public opinion is pretty well-formed by now."

# Starting & Staying **POWER**



## Power Boats Need Different Batteries

There is a big difference between a car battery and a marine battery.

A car battery, for example, is never really discharged, as it is only used for a few seconds each day — and promptly re-charged. Not so your cruiser or sportsfisherman.

Starting the engine is only the beginning. During the day, weekend or cruise, how often will you run the live bait tank, the depth sounder, the nav. lights —

or maintain a listening watch on your radio transceiver?

As well as cranking power, boats need staying power. Boats need Besco's Marine Batteries, deep cycle, heavy duty marine batteries.

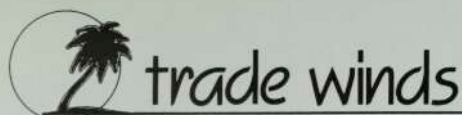
If your boat is getting a little flat in the electrics department, write or phone **BESCO** today — and ask for more information, more facts about **BESCO MARINE BATTERIES**.

# **BESCO**

Batteries Division Of Sims Products Pty. Ltd.  
A Peko Wallsend Group Member

**Papua New Guinea:** Lae, Automarine Industries, P.O. Box 785, Ph. 42-1125; Rabaul, Automarine Industries, P.O. Box 248, Ph. 92-2574; Port Moresby, Par Sales, P.O. Box 1680, Boroko, Ph. 25-6266. **Fiji:** Suva, Fiji Bandag, 23 Sinoma Street, Walu Bay, Ph. 31-1200. **New Caledonia:** Noumea, Andre Thuilier, BP 889, Ph. 27-4906. **Solomon Islands:** Honiara, Guadalcanal Electrics Ltd., P.O. Box 521. **Hongkong:** Kowloon, T. L. Knight & Co., P.O. Box 95585 TST, Ph. 366-5341. **New Zealand:** Auckland, Battery Services (Ind.) Ltd., P.O. Box 27-375, Ph. 69-4111; Wellington, Gould Batteries, 58 Hautana Street, Lower Hutt, TLX NZ3714. **Australia:** Sydney, Besco Batteries, P.O. Box 1, Villawood, Ph. 632-0251, TLX 21886; Jarwil International Pty. Ltd., 410 Kent Street, Sydney, Ph. 264-3477, TLX 72102.

**LEADERS IN BATTERY TECHNOLOGY**



## 'Steady as she goes on Vanuatu economy,' says Kalsakau

With Vanuatu now given an "A1 at Lloyds" style approval rating by the IMF, and tourism burgeoning, Australian and French interests are poised to make major investments in new hotel and resort complexes in the country, says Finance Minister Kalpokor Kalsakau.

After a difficult period since 1980 things were now looking bright, he told PIM during a short interview conducted aboard the Sydney ocean racing yacht *Helsal II*, renamed "*Spirit of Vanuatu*" for her entry in the Sydney to Port-Vila race last month. Mr Kalsakau, as Minister for Tourism, and chairman of Air Vanuatu, has been closely involved with promotion of the big yacht race. Sponsors were local Port-Vila businessman, Ken Berkeley, of Yachting World, the Asiatic Trust, Air Vanuatu and the Cruising Yacht Club of Australia.

Mr Kalsakau said the planned quite major hotel development was to some extent contingent upon extension of the Vila airport which, at present, was large enough only for Boeing 737 aircraft such as that operated by Air Vanuatu. The national airline, a joint venture with Ansett Transport Industries of Australia, was keen to expand traffic and use larger aircraft, which runway extension and strengthening would allow.

Vanuatu had an application before ADAB (Australia's development aid organisation) for help with the airport development. Kalsakau said he was confident the project would go through reasonably soon. "It will make a huge difference to Air Vanuatu, particularly," he said. At present there were weight limits on the Boeings but with the planned development completed a fully-laden Boeing

727 would be able to use the runway.

The other factor producing a high degree of optimism among tourism investors was the progress made with solving Vanuatu's customary land problems.

"We had to develop a registration system for leases," Mr Kalsakau said. Registration was now going ahead and investors were able to get a bankable document covering the tenure of their development sites.

In rural areas farmer-settlers were re-negotiating leases with the customary owners and, in most cases, were retaining use of the land. In urban areas re-negotiation of a lease was "virtually automatic" for prior occupants, Kalsakau said.

The IMF, in its review of Vanuatu three months ago, gave the country a notable "thumbs-up" saying its performance could be taken as a model for many others elsewhere in the world, and some of them a good deal bigger countries, too.

"I am absolutely delighted with their report," said the minister. "They have given us a clean bill of health and an 18-month review period which is as long as the IMF gives anyone."

This seal of good economic housekeeping, coupled with restoration of order in the once very vexed land tenure question, and the rise of tourist business gives Vanuatu a buoyant outlook.

"The economy is improving," said Kalsakau. "We have a six per cent growth rate per annum and inflation is down to between three and four per cent. There is a balance of payments surplus, the only one in the region I believe, and we continue to operate on a balanced budget policy.



Kalpokor Kalsakau (right), chairman of Air Vanuatu, and the country's finance minister, at the helm of *Helsal II* on Sydney Harbour. Mr Kalsakau was in Sydney for the start of the inaugural Sydney-Port-Vila yacht race in May. *Helsal II* was renamed *Spirit of Vanuatu* for the event, as it was the official entry of the Vanuatu Government. At left is Mike Newsom, who skippered the yacht during the race. — Air Vanuatu picture by Keira Lockyer.

"The offshore finance business is growing very quickly, and it will continue to grow, with government support," he said.

A committee had now been established to report directly to the council of ministers on legislation required, and ways and means of improving development of Vanuatu as a financial centre. "We plan to make it the best in the South Pacific," he said.

Perhaps the biggest current problem was restoring morale on Santo. "It is very quiet these days," the minister said.

"We now plan to develop Santo's agriculture, particularly in beef farming," he said, adding that the plan included support for both large companies (mostly foreign, but some joint-venture) and small-

holders. One large French company was there, operating land, and also participating as the major shareholder in Santo's abattoir. They were re-investing in cattle. Some other French companies, and Australians,

**THE PAPUA HOTEL**  
PORT MORESEY

- \* Right in the business centre
- \* A tradition for comfort and fine food
- \* All rooms airconditioned
- \* Restaurant \* Bars
- \* Banquet hall

A. C. NEUMANN  
manager  
Phone 21-2622  
Cable 'PAPTEE'



## *The Million Dollar Look in Stylish Sound*

This year's top-of-the-line AIWA system is designed to stay in style next year, and the year after too. With high-power component separates designed to be "Digital ready".

In fact, with such features as a dedicated CD function selector and Dolby HX Professional\* equipped auto-reverse cassette deck, the V-1100 is an 85 watt-per-channel system ready to deliver better performance from any music source—digital or analog.

Want to put your records onto tape? AIWA makes it easier than you ever believed. A microprocessor-controlled "Auto Editing" facility lets you dub

automatically from the programmable turntable to the cassette deck, even in random track order.

V-1100—Sophisticated separates with totally automated integration. It's AIWA's new concept in audio that sets the trend for sound in the 80s!

\*Dolby and the double-D symbol are trademarks of Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.  
\*HX PROFESSIONAL ORIGINATED BY BANG & OLUFSEN

# AIWA®

**AIWA Australia Pty., Ltd** 14 Gertrude St., Arncliffe, N.S.W. Australia 2205 AUSTRALIA PHONE; (597) 2388/**Oceania Indent Agency (P.N.G.) Pty., Ltd** Ago St., Gordon Box 5518, Boroko, Papua New Guinea PHONE; 256411/**The Sound Centre Ltd** P.O. Box 434 Port Vila, Vanuatu PHONE; 2035/**P. Hargovind Bros** 190 Renwick Road P.O. Box 490 Suva Fiji PHONE; 24350/**Makanjee & Sons Limited** P.O. Box 91 Sigatoka Fiji PHONE; 50158/**Milaw Trading Co., Ltd** 36 Airedale St. Auckland, New Zealand PHONE; (09) 399175/**hiifivox** 79, rue de Sebastopol, Noumea, New Caledonia PHONE; 27.24.66/**Harvest Pacific Limited** P.O. Box 517, Honiara, Solomon Islands PHONE; 131/**Fare Hi-Fi Stereo** Rue du Marechal Foch, Papeete, Tahiti PHONE; 2-4814/**Micropac Audio, Inc.** Agana, Guam 96910 PHONE; 472-8091/**Cook Island Trading Corp Ltd** P.O. Box 92, Rarotonga, Cook Island/**Nauru Co-Operative Society** Republic of Nauru

too, were looking at taking up leases, he said.

Vanuatu would aim at the E.E.C. beef market, using established trading links through France, but also branching out to Japan, again using valuable links with a company already set up in Vanuatu, in this case a Japanese fish-processing firm, he said.

The Vanuatu government owned a cattle ranch and was using this not only for beef production but also for a training program designed to improve the performance and quality control of local small-holders.

The Vanuatu Livestock Development Station on Efate had already developed a new breed of "Pacific" cow, using two European breeds, the Charolais and Limousin, with the "tropical" strains, Africander and Brahman.

"The breed shows great potential, particularly for the smallholder," said Kalsakau. "It is so new it has not even yet been named," he said.

Politically, Vanuatu seems very quiet, and perhaps even a touch unnaturally so. Most say this is the after-effect of the Santo revolt and also, to some extent, the product of early, somewhat "schoolmasterish" attitudes within the government to the country's inevitable post-colonial problems.

The last national elections were held in November, 1983, which gives the Lini government four years to go in office, a handy time and one which, Kalsakau indicates, they intend to use constructively, hastening with their development slowly and steadily.

Some unemployment (which, in customary Pacific fashion, fails to produce any real privation) is developing out of a bit of urban drift among young rural people. This, says Kalsakau, is probably inevitable in a country which has 80 per cent of its population on rural subsistence economics alongside a growing foreign tourist industry.

"It is very hard to get accurate figures, but we are watching the situation," he said. "At least we do not have the problem of our African colleagues in the ACP forum. For them unemployment means starvation."

## Papeete tussle on TV ads: Money's the key

The French Polynesian Government Council wants to impose a 25 per cent tax on television advertising which, they say, could produce some 140 million CFP (more than \$100,000) in revenue.

The decision, made late in March, and still to be approved by the Territorial Assembly, is seen as the latest round in a current somewhat drawn-out battle between the territorial administrators and the French government over television advertising.

Advertising on Tahiti's single television station, the French state-owned and operated RFO, began on February 1, despite vociferous objections from the territorial government, with vice-president Gaston Flosse at the forefront of the outcry.

A new company known as O.F.R.E.S., which is in charge

of selling commercial air time, figures prominently in the affair. Prior to its entry into the Tahitian electronic media scene it worked with Papeete Mayor Jean Juventin, leader of the biggest opposition party in the territorial assembly, in the setting up of public bus shelters throughout the city.

The bus shelters have large surfaces for advertising and are the closest thing Tahiti has to billboards. However, the public seems to make little use of them for their ostensible purpose and the Government Council has ruled that they and their advertising panels are illegal. An order has been issued for their removal but, so far, no work in that direction has started.

The territorial government says it is not opposed to television advertising as such but wants to see set up the audio-

visual communications committee provided under a 1982 French law, extended to French overseas territories, such as Tahiti, last July. It has made efforts, legal, political and procedural to have the T.V. ads banned, but has not succeeded.

Commercials are limited to five minutes after the nightly news at 7 pm, a 30-minute interlude in the average daily five hours of television broadcasting, most of it in color.

Locally-produced ads run an average of 15 seconds each and cost about \$20 per second. Imported ads, mostly from France, cost about \$25 per second. The local ads run four days a week, and are aired before the news. The imported variety run seven days, and are aired after the news.

If all allotted commercial time is sold under contract (the rates quoted above are contract prices), total revenue is 566 million CFP (about \$4 million). This does not include calculation for surcharges for preferred spots. *Al Prince in Papeete.*

## NZ trains Islands medical engineers

Early this year 13 students from around the Pacific converged on the Central Institute of Technology in New Zealand's Hutt Valley, near Wellington. For 18 months from that time the trainees from the Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Papua New

Guinea, the Solomons, Tonga and Western Samoa would be studying biomedical engineering, specialising in the maintenance and repair of medical and X-ray equipment.

During the first week of their stay in New Zealand, students

took part in an orientation program which included visits to local industry, farms and island community groups. In this relaxed atmosphere, trainees and tutors got to know each other.

The training program was initiated by the World Health Organisation about 10 years ago when a need was recog-

*Continued on page 62*



The '84/'85 Medical Engineering Class at New Zealand's Central Institute of Technology, back row, left to right: F. McDougall (Course Supervisor), T. Perese (W. Samoa), K. Lavea (W. Samoa), K. Ho (Solomons), H. Tenambo (Papua New Guinea), A. Rima (Cook Is.), N. Bradbury (Tutor). Front row: V. Swami (Fiji), P. Tomane (W. Samoa), V. Singh (Fiji), D. Poihega (Niue), F. Eke (Tonga), B. Jambui (Papua New Guinea), N. Singh (Fiji), I. Iafeta (W. Samoa).

# NEW '84 TOYOTA HILUX INTRODUCING PERFOR

**Performance *plus* comfort.  
Performance *plus* durability.  
Performance *plus* variety.**

Advanced, powerful new engines put you in command with higher torque, better efficiency. Inside, more driving comfort than ever before — with a roomier cabin, bigger windscreens, and lean, clean instrumentation. Newly designed suspension gives you big carrying capability, yet carries you in comfort. HILUX is one tough truck with a suspension you can count on. Choose from a wide variety, including 4WD regular or double cab — and two new additions — 2WD extra cab and flatdeck. The all-new Toyota HILUX. Add it all up, and you have performance *plus*!



AMERICAN SAMOA: BURNS PHILP (SOUTH SEA)  
CO., LTD., P.O. Box 129, Pago Pago.  
COOK ISLANDS: COOK ISLANDS TRADING  
CORPORATION LTD., Private Bag, Rarotonga.  
FIJI: AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES COMPANY, G.P.O.  
Box 355, Suva.  
GUAM & MICRONESIA: ATKINS, KROLL (GUAM) LTD.,

443 South Marine Drive, Tamuning.  
KIRIBATI: TARAWA MOTORS, P.O. Box 36, Bairiki,  
Tarawa, Kiribati.  
NAURU: NAURU COOPERATIVE SOCIETY.  
NEW CALEDONIA: SERVICE IMPORTATION  
AUTOMOBILE DU PACIFIQUE, Rond-Point du Pacifique  
(Station Total) B.P. 438, Noumea.

# PERFORMANCE PLUS!



New 2.4-litre diesel engine



Roomier cabin



New suspension



4WD Double Cab



HILUX 4WD Regular Cab, Long wheelbase

**ORFOLK ISLAND:** BORRY'S LIMITED, P.O. Box 169.  
**APUA NEW GUINEA:** ELA MOTORS, A Division of Burns Philp (PNG) Ltd., P.O. Box 75, Port Moresby.  
**AIJAPAN:** MICROL CORPORATION, P.O. Box 267, Aijapan.  
**OLOMON:** MENDANA ENTERPRISES (S.I.) LTD., P.O. Box 174, Honiara.

**TAHITI:** NIPPON AUTOMOTO, P.O. Box 342, Papeete.  
**TONGA:** BURNS PHILP (SOUTH SEA) CO., LTD., P.O. Box 55, Nuku'alofa.  
**VANUATU:** VANUATU MOTORS, P.O. Box 18, Port Vila.  
**WESTERN SAMOA:** BURNS PHILP (SOUTH SEA) CO., LTD., P.O. Box 188, Apia.

# TOYOTA



**ELECTRICITY FROM SUNLIGHT**

- VILLAGE POWER
- HOUSE LIGHTING
- REFRIGERATION
- WATER PUMPING
- COMMUNICATIONS
- MILITARY
- MARINE

  
**SOLAREX**  
Pty. Limited  
5 Bellona Ave., Regents Park 2143  
N.S.W., Australia  
(02) 644-5055 TLX AA21975



## ALTERNATIVE ENERGY FEATURE

*The Pacific has abundant supplies of the World's most essential commodity — it just has to be harnessed.*

# ENERGY— not just an Arab preserve

ENERGY is our greatest single asset. Without it very little in the modern world would be possible. But, for much of industrial history man has wasted energy. Only now is there concern that our planet may run out of energy, bringing to a halt the developments, the comforts and the enterprises so many admire.

And yet the irony is that energy continues to fall upon us in virtually limitless quantities. Our problem is the harnessing of it. The hope of our future thus lies with the engineers who seek the keys to exploitation of alternative energy sources of which the vast and sunny Pacific possesses an abundance.

One might even dream that in the distant future the Pacific could become a major industrial region powered by the abundant sun, the great oceanic swells and the tides.

Wind, water, sunshine and trees are energy sources constantly renewed and fortunately not radio-active or, in most cases, damaging to the environment. In many parts of the world engineers and scientists already have projects well under way to use these great natural benefits.

In the following article, written with the help of Derk Dammers and David Hughes, of Antelope Engineering, of Neutral Bay, Sydney, we examine some of the alternative energy sources which come within the scope of the Pacific's smaller island countries.

Pacific mythology is rich with stories of the gods of wind, sea and sun, and as things stand for our area as it speeds into the ever changing 21st Century, those gods, or at least their elements, could provide prosperity in a world only now bringing a proper enthusiasm to the search for energy after oil becomes too expensive, and then runs out.

Much of research so far has been in the rich, industrial, countries which are seeking energy in vast quantities ... sufficient to power big cities. For them, probably, nuclear energy must be one of the essential options. Many of them also have access to vast supplies of coal which, in modern furnaces, may be burned without too greatly polluting the environment. The world's coal reserves may last several centuries yet. The efficiency of exploitation methods for coal is growing rapidly not only in the design of furnaces and gasifiers, but also in the means of converting coal to liquid petroleum-type fuel.

But Pacific countries cannot afford immensely expensive nuclear power stations, and they have no coal.

So, price, size and resource are important. Machines must be smaller than fully-industrialised countries require, they must be cheap, efficient, reliable and use what is available nearby as their fuel. For the Pacific, with its vast distances and high transportation costs, there is no point in an alternative energy system

which requires imported supplies. The machinery itself will probably need to be imported, although already much may be done in a simple way with what is locally available... but development is expensive, and why pay the price when overseas expertise supported on a much wider market can be imported?...unless, of course, one has the prospect of export sales. But the fuel, the consumables, must be locally-supplied.

Wind and water offer great opportunities. The trade winds blow steadily for long months of the year in most areas of the Pacific. Many more mountainous islands have streams which can be dammed for small hydro-electric plants. There is abundant vegetation. A good deal of practical knowledge already has been gathered and applied.

The Fiji Sugar Corporation has for years generated and sold electricity using the bagasse which is the "waste" product of sugar cane crushing. This is, of course, a fairly large operation and not one most Pacific Islands could presently contemplate.

But there are plenty of small steam generating plants available which could be adapted to burn coconut husks, wood chips from sawmills, and other material probably now thrown aside and wasted. Also in Fiji, a chicken-raising and processing company has set up a bio-mass plant which uses all waste material, including the manure from the chicken yards, in

various energy and money-saving ways.

The Fiji cement factory, which once used enormous quantities of oil, is now burning coal dust and may soon move to wood chips for at least a large percentage of its fuel needs, Fiji now being on the brink of exploiting its large introduced pine forests.

And, in Vanuatu the cement works is using waste wood to provide low pressure steam for an autoclave.

In a conventional, but also very cost-effective way, wind is now being used in many parts of the world to generate electricity directly.

The most advanced plants are huge, with blades up to 100 metres in diameter, mounted on towers which threaten to rival the Eiffel. They are also very expensive, but down the scale are wind-generators suitable for villages, small factories, and even individual houses.

A Dutch company, Polenko, builds a line of wind turbines which cost less than Aust.\$8000 for 3.5kW of generating capacity. Bigger machines, pushing out up to 100 kW cost \$100,000 and turbines three times that size cost about three times as much.

A small 1 kW unit is marketed under the name LMW2.5 (2.5 metre diameter blades) and this unit costs \$A3000, landed in the Pacific. This excludes the tower, as in view of the transport costs involved, a locally-built tower makes more sense. These small units can be

# With PRI Supplying Your Energy Equipment, The Best Is Yet To Come.



Many wholesale energy equipment suppliers offer you a good variety of products.

But can they offer you a history of proven performance and the guarantee of service tomorrow?

PRI's Energy Products Division can.

We're a part of Pacific Resources, Inc., an independent energy company based in Hawaii.

With PRI behind your energy equipment, the best is yet to come.  
In variety of products.  
In value.

In parts and service support.

And in availability and inventory.

And when it comes to water heating equipment, the PRI Energy Products Division has the backing of PRI's 80 years of water heating experience. We're the most knowledgeable company in the Pacific Basin when it comes to water heating needs.

Talk to PRI's Energy Products Division about any of your energy equipment needs.

For information call (808) 547-3522 or write P.O. Box 3379, Honolulu, Hawaii 96842, USA.

We've got it all.

- **Hardwick** gas ranges, electric ranges and microwaves
- **Roper** gas ranges, electric ranges and microwaves
- **State** gas and electric residential and commercial water heaters
- **Jetglass** commercial gas water heaters
- **E-Tech** heat pumps, heat recovery units and swimming pool heaters
- **Customized** commercial heat pumps
- **Photovoltaic** equipment
- **PRI** solar products
- **Luau torches**
- **Manchester** propane tanks

The Best Is Yet To Come.™

Energy Products Division

PRI Energy Systems, Inc.

A PRI Company

© PRI 1984

## ALTERNATIVE ENERGY FEATURE

used for battery-charging and by installing a convertor, 220-240v 50Hz electricity will be available for small household appliances in remote areas.

The smallest Polenko wind turbine will give power on as little as 7kt of wind, and will produce 5000 to 9000 kWh per year. At the sort of prices energy authorities have to charge in the Pacific this offers savings of around \$2000 annually on present-day costs.

Of course, without big banks of batteries, which add to the capital cost, wind generators provide power only when the wind blows and are, therefore, contributory rather than total replacements for oil-burning generators. Yet they offer considerable savings for, once installed, they are enormously reliable and durable. The Polenko company talks of 20-year life for its machines and very low maintenance costs.

Bio-mass is the buzz-word for vegetable and agricultural material which, previously, we called waste. Today, in a variety of ways, it is being turned into electricity.

The Vyncke company of Belgium is one of the experts in this field, building boilers capable of burning virtually any kind of biological waste. This includes straw, wood, bark, paper, cardboard, sawdust, rags, coconut husks, palmfruit waste, corn cobs, rice husks, and even old carpeting. The manufacturers say their boiler does not produce pollution ... all harmful fumes and smoke are filtered out and dealt with.

Nor do these plants promise only energy supply. Many islands in the great ocean are curiously short of fresh water. Provided that enough wood and other combustible materials are available, combined power stations and desalination plants can be set up to solve both energy and water problems.

Antelope Engineering Pty Ltd., have worked on budgetary proposals for a 2400 kW power station, using wood and coconut husks as fuel. By thermally coupling the power station to a desalination plant and utilising the waste heat from the exhaust and the condensing unit, the freshwater generators could supply daily in excess of 500,000 litres of high quality water. The brine from the evaporator units can form the basis of a salt-producing industry, while the ash from the boilers can be used as a fertiliser.

Such a system of making potable water is of enormous potential value to Pacific islands which have hopes of establishing a tourist industry, but cannot because of the uncertainty of their, mostly rain, water supplies.

The estimated cost of a completely-installed unit is about \$4.5 million. The



**The Dutch were building windmills 600 years before the invention of the steam engine. This is one of their latest, and most efficient, the Longlife LMW generator which produces 1000 watts of power, for a capital cost of less than \$A3000.**

total annual cost of fuel to run a diesel power station of similar size at an average load of 60 per cent is in the order of \$1.5 million.

The steam power station would require for an equivalent output to the diesel, 25,000 tons of wood and husks per annum which, at \$20 per ton, would cost \$500,000. But that money would go to local firms, farmers and laborers instead of draining foreign exchange. Thus, not only would scarce foreign currency be saved (indeed, with a viable tourist industry it could be made, not spent), but jobs could be created.

Many islands would not be able to produce the quantity of wood required for such a large plant. However, by integrating wind turbines in the electrical grid the quantity of wood required annually could be considerably reduced. Fresh water may also be produced by electrical reverse osmosis plants. Thus surplus electricity from wind turbines on strong wind days can all be used to provide excess fresh water for storage in tanks.

All of the equipment used in this example is well-proven, says Derk Dammers, of Antelope, and has been operating for many years in ships and land-based industrial plants.

The sun, ultimately, is the source of all our energy, except that derived from nuclear fission. Without the sun the planet would not have produced the plant and animal life which, eons ago, died and began to form our fossil fuels, oil and coal. Without the sun we would not have trees to burn, or rivers to dam. Not that it would matter much, for we should not be here, either.

Yet, only recently has very much been done about harnessing the power of the sun directly. Solar water heaters are the most common application and they are

now very familiar in the Pacific, perched on the roofs of houses and hotels.

Anyone who watches the Pacific's flocks of yachts will also know how efficient are modern photo-voltaic cells, used for charging batteries and operating radios. Robot beacons, used to chart ocean currents, also now use solar panels to power their micro-transmitters and electronic instruments. A great deal of development has gone into these units in the last few years and they can now be built powerful enough to run quite large water pumps, an application being found useful in the arid, but very sunny, outback of Australia.

Most of the world's hydro-electric plants are huge. The Pacific has very few of them. Fiji's Monasavu is probably the best modern example, and it cost millions of dollars. But, as was recently reported in PIM (April, 1984, page 25), mini-hydro electric plants can be of enormous significance. They have the advantage of being portable if necessary, relatively easy to maintain, reliable, and within the scope of ordinary villagers to install and service with very little outside help or advice.

The plant described by Denis Fisk in our April issue was a one-off, built for the task. But, already, transportable hydraulic energy plants are being produced commercially to operate in remote areas.

For about \$10,000 one may buy today a unit producing about 4kW of electricity from a flow of less than two gallons of water per second, given a reasonable head. Such a machine weighs only 75kg and stands a metre tall.

All of these developments are relatively recent and the pace of work on the technology is growing rapidly. An enormous, if relatively quiet, revolution is under way.

## ALTERNATIVE ENERGY FEATURE

# A solar Pacific

Direct generation of electricity from the sun has excited scientists for about a century, but has been a practical, almost household, technique only since 1974.

We owe the technology to the Americans, and the space race, for it was the Bell Telephone Laboratories which, in 1941, first developed the silicon cell that turned sunshine into electricity in one step. Twelve years later that laboratory

experiment was a practical device; the need to power space satellites gave the money and the impetus for the research. Twenty more years of work, and the world had a practical solar module within the reach of average buyers.

Already photo-voltaic cells, as engineers call solar power units, are all around us...on calculators, wrist watches, yachts, houses, farms, and even cars, although these latter units are

still very experimental. But, already, units have been linked to generate several megawatts of power.

With the sun right overhead, in a clear sky, about one kilowatt of energy falls on every square metre of exposed ground. Present-day photo-voltaic cells can convert this into about 100 watts of electricity.

Solarex Pty Ltd., of Regents Park, NSW, is Australia's oldest and largest company in this field, and, backed by Standard Oil Company of Indiana, has developed a great many applications for solar cells. Mark Fleming, one of their engineers,

says modern technology has made the cells ultra-reliable, strong, and durable.

"They need almost no maintenance," he says. "At most, in harsh environments, they will need occasional scrubbing with soapy water to clean their toughened glass covering. To prevent over-charging it is better to connect the batteries which allow solar energy to be used even at night through a voltage regulator and, of course, the storage batteries need periodic checking ... but that's about all. It's very simple, and it's financially viable, particularly where conventional energy is expensive, as it is in the Pacific.

"Anticipated life of the solar modules is well in excess of 20 years. Battery life can range from five to 15 years, depending upon environment and use," he said. "The modules are protected against things like hail storms and our Solarex units have withstood winds over 160 km per hour.

"How expensive are they? It depends on many factors, but payback periods can be as short as five years," he said.

For the Pacific, troubled by great distances and high freight costs, or infrequent service to small islands, solar modules can be a godsend, dramatically improving the life-style of people whose alternatives are either no power, or power at prohibitive cost.

"It means they do not have to stop activity at night," says Mr Fleming. "They can have power for their radios, hi-fi systems, video sets, and water pumps... all without any effort beyond the initial installation.

"Solarex even has a solar-powered refrigerator, with 127 mm insulation and a top-opening door, especially designed to use minimum energy and keep food in good condition in the most remote and difficult conditions. So we can even make the hot sun cool your beer.

"We've been at this since 1977," said Mr Fleming. "The knowledge and the equipment are now available to open the way to a whole new way of life for people everywhere in the Pacific."

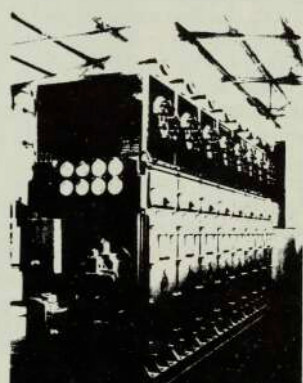


### ALTERNATIVE ENERGY & FUEL SAVING INSTALLATIONS

**WIND TURBINES**  
1-1000KW  
Grid connected  
Independent operation  
AC 50/60 Hz and DC

**STEAM POWER STATIONS**  
100-10 000 KW  
Burning Plantation Waste

**HYDRO POWER**  
10-15 000 KW  
Heads of 1-1000 m



Eight cylinder steam motor set 2000 k VA

**HEAT RECOVERY**  
Hot Water  
Process Steam  
Fresh Water

**SOLAR WATER HEATERS**  
Domestic  
Industrial

**PHOTOVOLTAIC PANELS**  
Lighting  
Solar Pumps



55 KW Wind Turbine

Feasibility Studies  
Turn Key Projects  
Maintenance Contracts  
Leasing Contracts



**Antelope Engineering Pty. Ltd.**  
P.O. Box 271, MILSONS POINT 2061  
Australia Phone: 909 2199 Telex: 24432

## Trobriands — and the sweet sorrow of parting

**May 7, 1981:** We have just arrived at Kawa Island.

Talabubu tells us that we have been lucky because the wind was favorable the whole time. It sometimes takes as long as a week to reach his island from Kiriwina's west coast. We had made the trip in three days.

It was a wonderful voyage, truly calm, relaxing and lazy. Of the three days we spent in the canoe, on the first we didn't set off till lunchtime; on the second we left after breakfast but stopped in the early afternoon; and this morning we left when the sun was well up and got here about four in the afternoon. Both nights we slept on deserted islands in the middle of nowhere, one night lying on coconut palm leaves and the other on the sails. Out of the 10 canoes that left with us from the beach in Matawa, three today swung in to reach Sim-Sim island.

In this area, the canoes with outriggers all have sails made with woven leaves of the pandanus tree: they are very beautiful and truly give you an idea of the hand-made craft, a splendid example of the needs, and especially the ingenuity of people who, using only the resources of nature, must survive in the sea. These canoes represent the only means of keeping contact with neighboring groups of islands, where smoked fish can be exchanged for baskets of yams and bundles of sago. Here, however, sea voyages are generally made only in groups. It's most unusual to go sailing alone, as is done so often in the Calvados Chain Islands.

**May 8:** Ogigiku is the name of the only village here in Kawa island. It's rather large and quite different from Trobriand villages. The houses are all pile-built and the space inside the village is not only wider, but is also totally devoid of yam houses and confusion, and there is not even a single pig. We are guests in the house of Talabubu, who, to make us feel

ROBERTO PETTINI continues his "Melanesian Journey" by telling of the last days he and brother MARCO spent on Kiriwina Island in Papua New Guinea's Trobriand group, and on the neighboring islands of Kawa and Sim-Sim.

even more at ease, has moved to sleep with his wife and daughters on the verandah's top floor. Really, there was no way we could make him change his mind.

Kawa's soil seems to be all stones and rocks, and you really notice this when you walk about on it; the little soil available is for the gardens. The single little beach is only a few square metres of sand and coral and it's the place where yesterday we landed and pushed the canoes up to the first slopes of the island.

Our arrival at the village was far from exciting. People hardly seemed to notice us, except the

three daughters of Talabubu, who as soon as they saw us clung tightly to their mother and cried in fear. Later we will learn that the last white people to pass through here did so during the Second World War . . .

Today the "Three Graces" — as we called them straight-away — not only stopped crying but were already returning our smiles. Women this morning started to approach, asking us whether we wanted to exchange bits of our black stick tobacco for some of their fruit, and to look at the photographs of the Alps that I had stuck in my diary.

**May 13:** Life in Ogigiku is very

calm, and closely related to the sea. People fish on every day of good weather, and there is always someone repairing a net or weaving pandanus leaves already dried, to make a new sail.

In the gardens they grow only a few yams but a lot of manioc (which, with fish, is the staple food here) and a little corn, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, papaws and bananas. There are also those delicious little lemons, as small as ping pong balls. It's a pity that here, too, the art of cooking doesn't exist. Everything is boiled or roasted, including bananas and papaws, and we are the only ones who add a little salt and lemon. The only variations to fish are chickens (which have one leg amputated so they can't run away) and the kingfishers which are caught in traps and raised until the moment of execution.

**May 15:** After breakfast Talabubu went to gather betel nuts on one of the deserted islands



Pulling up the sail of pandanus leaves — on Kawa Island, the outrigger canoes "truly give you an idea of the handmade craft . . . the ingenuity of people who must survive in the sea".

nearby, and we remained in the village. We strolled around and chatted here and there; then, with a group of children, we went for a wash in a little pool of rain water which you enter on tiptoe because it has a muddy bottom, hot and sticky. Using half a coconut shell we rinsed and splashed each other, then it started to rain . . . To us it has been something of a game, since soap doesn't exist here, and wherever you sit or lie down you get dirty again.

Tonight we tried to teach Talabubu and his nephew Moaidou to play cards, an exercise which caused a lot of laughs. Talabubu played without understanding the rules or the logic of the game. He made funny faces but I don't think he found it funny at all. Every time he had a Queen he said loudly that he had a "Mary" and he put it down and tried to pick up other cards . . . On the other hand, what kind of Papuan would he be, to give away a "Mary" like that, without getting something in return?

Tonight, too, at least one kilo of sugar went. As we were playing cards, mugs of scratched metal, cups made of coconut shells, of concave pieces of plastic, or empty cans, kept coming in empty and leaving full of piping hot tea. People

here are crazy for tea with sugar and, if we hadn't stopped them, they would put more than four spoonfuls in every cup.

Every time a cup of tea went, Talabubu announced the name of the receiver, specifying brother, sister, father or mother according to the degree of relationship. Here, as everywhere in Melanesia, cousins are called brothers or sisters, all uncles and aunts are fathers and mothers, and the village tonight seemed to us like an enormous family, to which Marco and I are the only ones who don't belong . . .

**May 18:** We are in Sim-Sim Island.

Weddings, exchanges of tobacco and nuts, the long chats between puffs of cigarettes, so frequent among the villages in Kiriwina, take place here only between the people of Kawa and Sim-Sim. Today we are here for one of these exchanges.

The village is a little smaller than Oigigiku and instead of being on a promontory is almost at sea level, right behind a little stretch of beach and a few coconut palms. The total population is 95, as opposed to 115 in Kawa. It has the air of a place "lost in the water", but rather than being fascinating, life here seems rather monotonous.

From the stores of Kiriwina you see around the place a few pots, bits of calico, and pairs of worn-out shorts; someone has a primitive kerosene lamp. Then there are the usual odd things: pieces of plastic and metal coming from God knows where and transformed into objects of local use. I saw a child, for example, going around wearing on his head half of a pilot's radio ear-phones, another playing with an old steering wheel from a car, several people wearing pieces of aluminium turned into bracelets; and here the net-floats of Japanese fishing vessels have a hole punched in them and are used as water containers.

**May 22:** Back in Oigigiku, I help Talabubu to scrape new pandanus leaves with a piece of pumice, then I accompany him and his wife Uagadi to their garden.

On the way "Tala" stops to show me the kind of leaves he uses when he fishes in the little coves on the island's coast. To make me understand better he rips some and mashes them, showing me the juice that kills all the fish swimming within a certain radius from the point where he drops the leaves in the water. On the way both there and back, we again catch a glimpse of the big iguanas

living on this island. Just the time for a glimpse, and then we see them running off fast. They are not hunted here because nobody eats them, yet it's their skin which makes the village drums.

As if I were a spoiled child, they prepared a seat of leaves for me, and wanted to leave me in peace and quiet chewing sugarcane while they gathered sweet potatoes and tapioca. This time I was the one who wouldn't be persuaded . . . we returned to Oigigiku in single file, first Tala with the bush knives, then Uagadi with a basket of potatoes on her head, and finally me with several coconuts hanging from a stick across one shoulder. When we reached the village, Tala wanted to cross it slowly from one end to the other, to show everybody my share of the joint work. I wish it was always this easy to be made to feel so close . . .

At night, Oigigiku is lit up by a few small fires, a couple of cans filled with kerosene, and by the light of the moon which is now getting full. Tonight we danced around the slender tree that lives in the centre of the village. There were not many of us. A few boys and girls, a couple of older people and several children wearing crowns of long, narrow leaves on their heads. Here people don't play and dance as in Kiriwina. Instead of guitars, three drums are beaten with very few variations, the songs are one continuous monotonous ditty, and the "dance" a simple, unending walk around the tree.

**May 25:** Today there was a meeting of all the men in the village and it was decided to sail for Kula in about 10 days. They will go to the d'Entrecasteaux Islands, and Talabubu told us that if we want to go back to Kiriwina we must be ready to leave, or he won't have the time to return to Kawa to go with them.

**May 30:** This time the trip lasted four days. The wind didn't blow astern as it had on the way, and we had to change direction constantly to use whatever wind there was.

However, we had plenty of time to enjoy the trip and to stop whenever we liked. Talabubu and his two nephews who had come with us didn't lose



Roberto makes an entry in his "Melanesian Diary" on the beach at Sim-Sim Island — accompanied by a good number of interested observers.

**COLLINS  
OLYMPIC**

**The Stationery and Diary People.**

**Commercial, School, Household  
Stationery and Diaries.**

**Fast and efficient export service.**

**COLLINS  
OLYMPIC**

COLLINS OLYMPIC LIMITED  
P.O. BOX 476, AUCKLAND, 1  
NEW ZEALAND.  
PHONE: (9) 484-009  
TELEX: N.Z. 21293 (EDUNLOP)  
CABLES: GRAPHICOL

any chance to provide us all with food. When we stopped on a large rock covered only by grass and by birds, we saw them running and grabbing dozens of small eggs, and they cooked enormous omelettes on site. Dragging a line behind us, we were very lucky, too, with the fish. Needless to say, they often got cooked immediately on the canoe. One morning, as we were on a coral bank, Talabubu, sitting at the rudder, even managed to catch a lobster that was swimming past. And we weren't lacking for surprises; at one place in the middle of the sea the water was so shallow that we all had to get out and push the canoe — walking for two hours in water that only came above our ankles. On this flooded coral reef, Talabubu took us to see the rusty wreck of an American four-engine plane from the Second World War. Before saying good-bye and separating, before we went on our way to Morobubuna's village, Talabubu took us aside and gave each of us a little bottle of magic fluid. "Spread just one drop on

a betel nut and give it to the girl you want to fall in love with you: she won't be able to resist ... I keep using mine every time I go away from Ogigiku." We were really moved: our friend Tala had given us the most precious thing he had ...

We wanted to surprise Obulabula by our sudden return and we succeeded. In a flash we found ourselves among lots of shouting, among so many hands, and once again covered by flowers.

It was very beautiful — beautiful again to be among people who like to laugh, to joke and to have you with them. For the rest of the day, and for a few more days after that, we did nothing but answer the same questions: how many "vivilas" (girls) are there in Kawa and Sim-Sim, how are they, and did we sleep "under the same mosquito net" with them? It seemed as if everybody was asking us, including the women, the old people and the children.

Life in Obulabula is very pleasant again, but after being there for three more weeks we

again feel the urge to move on. It's funny, but at a certain point you realise that you don't have any valid reason to stay on, unless you want to become somehow an active part of a system to which you'll never really be able to belong. We truly don't want to spoil our Trobriand story — the first that has magically made us feel like children again, giving us the chance to enjoy this care-free part of ourselves, with no contradiction with the fact that we are in reality young men.

**June 19:** Yesterday the news that we are leaving on Monday spread like wildfire, generating a procession of people coming to ask if it was really true, and to show their sadness with many "sorys ..." and by rubbing their eyes.

Morobubuna went especially to get an extra ration of yams to cook the "mona", the food traditionally prepared especially for this kind of occasion, when someone leaves the island, village and relatives ...

**June 21:** Our departure was another excuse for a big gathering. A good part of Obulabula's

population this morning came with us to the landing strip. For the last time we were covered with flowers; in our hair, tucked into the bracelets on our wrists. Then, under the burning sun, we wait for the plane to arrive, all together, chewing the last betel nuts, and passing cigarettes from one mouth to the other, as we've been doing all the time during the last three months ...

This time it's hard to be leaving, more so than we could possibly have imagined. Isoba has tears in her eyes, she wants us to sit next to her. "Martin has gone away and now you go too ... will I see you again?" Then suddenly everybody stands up excitedly. Up there in the sky a small dot is getting steadily larger and noisier. There are a few quick glances, the last half words, then we find ourselves with seat belts fastened.

Everybody in the plane seems to be looking at us in surprise ... Our kalekos and our painted faces already seem out of place ...

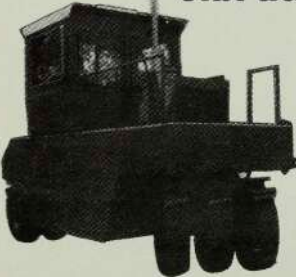
Next month: Tasman Islands.



# PACIFIC

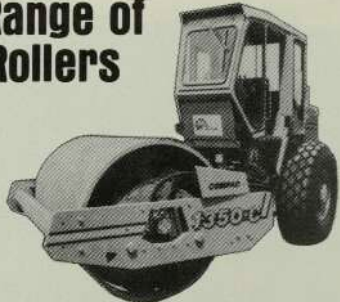
## CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT CO

### Introducing the Dynamic New Range of Vibrating & Pneumatic Tyred Rollers



**THE RANGE**

- Pacific Self-Propelled Vibrating Rollers
- Single and Double Drum Types
- 1.5 tonne to 16 tonne
- Pacific Self-Propelled Pneumatic Type Compactors
- 3 Models 16, 21, 38 tonne Ballast Weights
- Pacific Landfill and Sanitary Landfill Compactors
- Pacific Pneumatic Earth Borers
- Pacific Road Brooms
- Pacific Railway Maintenance Vehicles



**DISTRIBUTORS REQUIRED  
THROUGHOUT THE PACIFIC**



**PACIFIC** Construction Equipment Co.  
24 Salisbury Road, Hornsby NSW 2077, Australia. Phone (02) 476 2666





## A Tongan short story writer's talents amply demonstrated

**La'a Mo 'Uha (Sun and Rain) and Other Stories in English and Tongan.** By Pesi Fonua. Published by the Vavau Press, Tonga, 1983. 118 pp. Price \$6.17.

Three years ago Pesi Fonua won a short story competition in *Tusitala*, Polynesian Airlines magazine, and this inspired her to bring together the six stories in this, her first, collection. When Pesi sent us *La'a Mo 'Uha* she wrote, "I believe that it is the first time . . . a Tongan writer has presented a collection of modern short stories in the Tongan language." (We forget that it was only in 1974 that Tupou Posesi Fanua published *Po Fananga — Folk Tales of Tonga*, the first collection of Tongan folk tales to appear in two languages, Tongan and English. The books lie only a decade apart).

Typeset in Anchorage, Alaska, printed in Nukualofa, *La'a Mo 'Uha* is now being reviewed for a magazine published in Sydney by a reviewer writing from Wellington — and I might go on to add that Pesi was supported in the writing of this book by the Australian Fund for the Preservation and Development of South Pacific Cultures. As Albert Wendt wrote in *Lali*, "In spite of the political barriers dividing our countries, an intense creative activity is starting to weave firm links between us."

Like *Po Fananga* and the Tongan literary journal *Faikava* this collection is bi-lingual — ingeniously, the stories are first presented in Tongan, but then, if the reader flips the whole book over, we can read the stories again in English, beside a useful glossary of 43 Tongan words and phrases. The author has translated these stories into English herself.

Pesi Fonua echoes the con-

cern of many Pacific writers when she notes: "For many years the only form of creative writing we found here in Tonga was the work of our ancestors and that of Papalangi. Most of these stories are printed in the English language and relate to people and ways of life remote from ours in the Tonga of today. . . . However, in the last few years we have started to read the work of Tongan writers, in our own language and in English, relating to our lives in modern Tonga." So, *La'a Mo 'Uha* is an enormously important book: in it the modern short story finds voice in Tongan, a new writer confronts us through a new literature and Tongan readers are given a new view of the contemporary world — from a Tongan point of view. With so much at stake a literary critic proceeds with great caution. As the Tongan

poet Konai Helu Thaman once wrote in *Mana*: "Let the people of the Third World decide what they need or value — that may be different from what you or I would choose, but so what?"

In that same issue (1978) Albert Wendt pointed out: "A literature is both a mirror and a map of the mind and soul, the here and now. And because we need to know about where we are living now, every culture needs such a map." Writers like Pesi Fonua are replacing the old papalangi "maps" with a new Pacific cartography. We must be careful we are not in turn replacing the old papalangi Pacific literature with a new prescriptive papalangi criticism. That would be a bitter irony.

*La'a Mo 'Uha* is important, both for what it achieves and for what it doesn't, for this is a book which only partly realises itself. One story, "Ko e

Fa'ahikehe", is simply awe-inspiring. So much so, that it forces us into a major reconsideration of the rest.

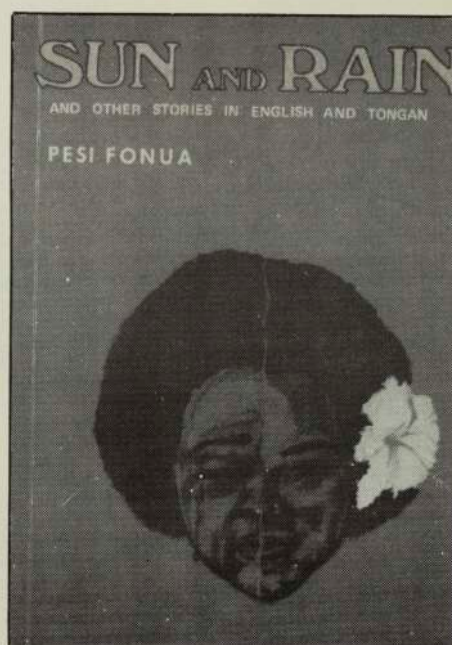
Listen to how "Ko e Fa'ahikehe" begins:

"In July 1950 a child was born on an island in the northern archipelago. The boy, who was named Lolopo-i-Pulotu — meaning Midnight in the Afterworld — differed from others of his generation because he had twelve fingers and twelve toes. And the island villagers did not know who his father was.

"He and his mother, Mata'ahu — Face Hardened with Smoke — stayed in the home of the old woman Sisi-mei-Tanekinanga — Whispering from the Graveyard."

We are listening to the voice of a marvellously gifted writer.

"Ko e Fa'ahikehe" is an example of what Alejo Carpen-



Front and back covers of a bilingual collection of short stories.





TRADITIONALLY THE NAME  
ASSOCIATED WITH PERFECTION  
IN CIGARETTES  
BENSON & HEDGES

20

*Special Filter*

**BENSON and HEDGES**

WARNING-SMOKING IS A HEALTH HAZARD

WHEN ONLY THE BEST WILL DO.

© The Benson and Hedges Company Pty. Ltd. 1983 CC1426/83 JWT016.P351

tier has termed "lo real maravilloso" ("the marvellous in the real") — prose in which the wondrous and inexplicable become part of ordinary perception. This story is filled with the significant details only a great writer has the power to capture. Three-year-old Lolopo-i-Pulotu is found walking a "tiny carved skeleton figure on a mat". The two women are heard discussing the news from Nukualofa: "The minister of the church possesses supernatural powers, and apparently with the strength of his prayer the blind can see, the dumb can talk, and the crippled can walk properly."

"Ko e Fa'ahikehe" is the story of the emergence of healing powers in a seven-year-old orphan under the guidance of Sisi, who, with his dead parents, continues to guide him from Pulotu, the afterworld, where she also has gone by the story's end:

Ma'ata, Lolopo's neighbor, explained to the others: "I can hear them all talking in the fale almost every night. And the other evening I saw Lolopo in the forest picking leaves for medicine, and I am certain he was talking to (his father) Taputala and Sisi, but my daughter and I could not see anyone with him . . ." Much of the story is told through the incident of that approaching patient, Seini and her visits to a cave at Funga Hoponga, which I gather is rather like New Zealand's Te Rerenga Wairua (the Leaping-place-of-spirits) or the cliff on Hawaii where I once saw the shadow of a man running through the trees towards the edge. The whole episode is alive with almost casually telling observations. As Sisi and Lolopo walk through the forest in search of devil's umbrellas: "The dawn was breaking but in a short while they were engulfed by the shadow of the forest where they were welcomed by the enga birds whistling . . ." The characters are especially vivid, Pesi's descriptions catching them like people in a jungle suddenly seen in a patch of sunlight. "The steward was in a faint, but after the pastor massaged his chest he revived." "Sisi handed the boy a small basket to hold while she tied a piece of black cloth around her head, covering her

silver hair. She was all black. Even her walking stick was blackened by age. Sisi took the basket from the boy then began to feel her way outside."

This illusion of realism (which lends to "Ko e Fa'ahikehe" a rich undercurrent of fable) is abandoned in the remaining stories in *La'a Mo 'Uha*. Here instead is a short story we recognise from Witi Ihimaera's *Pounamu Pounamu*, Patricia Grace's *Wairiki* or Albert Wendt's *Flying-Fox in a Freedom Tree*. In the last decade this naturalistic story form became a rallying point for emerging Pacific writers — within it they solved the problems of language and culture which immediately confronted them. "Ko e Fa'ahikehe" seems startling precisely because of this background of realistic story telling.

These other five stories necessarily strike us as stages in

a writing process on a road to the discoveries uncovered in "Ko e Fa'ahikehe". Each establishes our sympathy with a group of recognisable characters confronted with some acknowledged problem of modern Tongan life — but all this puts considerable restraints on Pesi Fonua's resonant imagination.

As a writer she is clearly more comfortable with situations which rise above the everyday and ordinary. In these other stories she has become trapped into recipes for a restricted diet — stories which lack a little butter, that dash of salt, the familiar taste of coconut which makes an otherwise plain dish tasty and interesting. Each story begins well but ends lamely. Her characters talk a bit like nervous actors — after a few pages we want to stand on our seats and shout to them, "Just talk naturally".

One final burden for the reader I almost hesitate to bring up: *La'a Mo 'Uha* needed a more careful proof-reading before it went to press. There are both mis-spellings and errors of grammar.

But finally I want to return to Konai Helu Thaman's warning that we must allow writers to choose their own directions. Pesi Fonua has so amply demonstrated her talents in this, her first book, that she is assured of a large following, whichever way she decides to go in the future. What we would most want to say, after all, is *malo 'aupito*. — D. S. Long.

(I am very grateful to Daniel Vakautu who helped me through the Tongan text. If there are any errors in my interpretation they are most assuredly mine, not his. — D.S.L.)

## Transnational corporations in the islands context

CONSUMPTION  
MAY BE  
HAZARDOUS  
TO YOUR  
HEALTH



Graphic from *Losing Control* . . .

**Losing Control . . . Towards an Understanding of Transnational Corporations in the Pacific Islands context.** By James E. Winkler, Published by Pacific Conference of Churches, Lotu Pasifika Productions, 1982, Suva, 82 pages.

This book addresses the central question of what impact are transnational corporations (TCs) having upon economic and political decisions in the Pacific and aims at stimulating further debate and understanding of the problem.

Winkler argues that the world economic system, in which TCs are leading actors, threatens to get completely off the rails, bedevilled by recurring crises of one form or another — e.g. shortage of a strategic raw material, hyper-inflation, high and rising rates of unemployment, inadequate foreign aid, and increasing impoverishment of the Third World.

International capitalism (no less than international socialism) shows no signs of responding to cries of developing countries for the creation of a new International Economic Order based on the principle of

social justice. Pacific Island countries, many of which have only recently won political independence, are losing control over the key aspects of their economic life under continuing pressure from the volatile and impersonal international economy. There is little hope for them unless national leaders begin to open their eyes and re-examine some of the basic assumptions underlying current development policies and programs as part of a process of developing more appropriate formulas for development.

Such is the principal theme developed by Winkler in this small book which has the distinction of being the first book to come out devoted specifically to the subject of TCs in the South Pacific context. The work is timely, for TCs and their impact on the region are receiving increasing attention from Pacific Island leaders who see in TCs a potential for promoting economic development on one hand, and a capacity for exploiting them on the other. Yet, as Bishop Jabez Bryce points out in the foreword, "... many of us do not

quite understand the structure and complexity of this whole phenomenon" (i.e. TCs in the Pacific Islands). A ministerial round table conference recently held in Apia on the subject of TCs and the developing Pacific Island countries, organised by ESCAP and UNCTC, is evidence of attempts to come to grips with such issues. (And it might be noted that the Pacific islands Development Program, East-West Center, Honolulu, is researching in this field under mandate from a group of Pacific Island leaders.)

Winkler deals with his subject in a lively, simple and popular style which makes for easy reading. A great deal of ground is covered — both global and regional — and his perspective is that of a concerned human being — I was going to say "churchperson" — troubled by the injustices and imperfections of the world economic system and their moral and humanitarian consequences. It is not, however, a balanced account of the subject. For example, Winkler does not discuss the reasons why TCs have risen to such prominence over time, or

examine their positive contributions if any. The latter issue is touched upon in passing in only a single paragraph on page 21.

In Chapter 1 (there are only four chapters), Winkler deals with the TC as a modern phenomenon, focusing on the characteristics behind its rapid global expansion. These characteristics are well-known, but two in particular are somewhat alarming: their important part in a larger global trend towards a greater concentration of wealth and power, and (prepare to go into a cold sweat!) their tendency to align themselves with local elites; politicians, civil servants, intellectuals, property owners, businessmen — who see in TCs a powerful vehicle for promoting their own positions and influence.

Hardly less disturbing is the claim that the position of TCs is constantly being reinforced by advertising and media flows — and even foreign aid — thus enabling them to extend their influence throughout the whole fabric of local societies. All part of "losing control" — not only economically but socially, given the part they play in creating

such social ills as rapid urbanisation, crime, unemployment and disintegration of family life.

Closer to home, Winkler, in Chapter 2, is concerned with the Pacific as an area of interest for the great powers — economically, strategically and militarily — and then discusses particular fields where TCs have been prominent. I found the sections on the two Pacific trading giants — Burns Philp W. R. Carpenter — of most interest, especially the outline of the way local subsidiaries of the former have recently been active in extending their range of activities by takeovers. By virtue of size and the diversity of services provided, these two companies are powerfully placed to influence all facets of island life.

The natural wealth of the South Pacific region is the subject of Chapter 3 — wealth in form of on-shore mining, fisheries, forestries, tropical agriculture and seabed minerals, and, on the darker side, as a "dumping ground for mediocre products as well as a nuclear and tourist playground"

## Check these great tastes from Edmonds\*

Serving the Pacific for over 100 years

### Products Available

|                        |                                     |                     |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Baking Powder          | Cheesecake                          | Icing Sugar         |
| Custard                | Peanut Butter                       | Mix n Bake Pastries |
| Jelly                  | Sandwich Spreads                    | Peanuts             |
| Pancake Mix            | Rice Risotto                        | Coconut             |
| Pikelet Mix            | Quick Snacks                        | Rice packs          |
| Beef Stock             | Imitation Cherries                  | Sugar Sachets       |
| Chicken Stock          | Glaze Cherries                      | Soya Oil            |
| Scone Mix              | Cocktail Cherries in maraschino oil | Honey               |
| Pastry Mix             | Canned Mushrooms                    | Cordials            |
| Donut Mix              | Curry Powder                        | Cornflour           |
| Sponge Mix             | Breadcrumbs                         | Cut Peel            |
| Bun Mix                | Glucose D.                          | Crystallised Ginger |
| Soups                  | Vita Crunch                         | Pet Food            |
| Pickles                | Breakfast Cereals                   | Detergent           |
| Preserves              | Fla-vor-ice (liquid ice block)      | Disinfectant        |
| Pkt Cake Mixes         | Flour                               | Ant Killer          |
| Mixed Fruit for Baking |                                     |                     |

### Our Famous Brands

Betty Crocker  
Sunshine  
St Clements (peel, ginger, cherries, and mixed fruit)  
Chellies (artificial cherries)  
Country Kitchen  
Sure to Rise  
Acto  
Edmonds  
Colonial  
Lite Lunch  
Sun-up  
Oxo  
Hansells  
DYC

Available throughout  
Fiji, American Samoa,  
Western Samoa, Tonga, Niue,  
Cook Islands, Solomon Islands,  
Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu,  
New Caledonia, Tahiti

All available from  
one manufacturer

Proudly manufactured in New Zealand by

## EDMONDS FOOD INDUSTRIES LTD.

P.O. Box 27-249  
Mt Roskill  
AUCKLAND, NZ

Telephone 698-167  
Cable Address Sunshine  
Telex Address 21690

\*Ask for our  
Illustrated product catalogue  
and export price list.

Bankers National Bank  
Year Established 1881  
Export Manager Tony Babbage  
incl W F Tucker  
& Company Limited

Brochure Factory 83

## NZ: "Blessed by nature, deeply divided by human nature"

**New Zealand and the Pacific.** Edited by Roderic Alley. Published by Westview Press Inc., 550 Central Avenue, Boulder, Colorado 80301, USA. 421 pages. ISBN 0 86531 929 4. English price 18.75 sterling.

This book is a pleasing attempt to tackle a subject ambitious in its scope — New Zealand, its relations with the Pacific and the world. "In its design," the introduction states, "this book was based on an assumption that ... in order to know how the countries of the Pacific relate to one another, it is necessary to know what each is like. Yet equally important, in order to know what these countries are like, it is necessary to know how they relate."

The first third of the volume is devoted to a reasonably comprehensive assessment of one individual country, New Zealand. Then, as a painter adds color by color to his canvas, the picture is built up to include the South Pacific, and

finally, beyond that, the wider Pacific setting.

Of the 12 contributors to the book (Roderic Alley is the editor) no fewer than six are

lecturers at Victoria University in Wellington, so an expert assessment of New Zealand is assured. Bearing in mind readers who are not well acquainted with the country (what a



'Snow-clad peaks and beautiful lakes are New Zealand's signature ...' — Air New Zealand photo.

pleasant feature for a scholarly volume!), much essential background is offered on social structure, population, the economy, politics and energy resources. Unfortunately much of the statistical information is from 1971, which undercuts the sense of up-to-dateness the authors wish to convey.

One enigma, say the authors, is the ambiguity in New Zealand life: the dream of self-employment, and other attitudes, in a people "who might, according to certain indices, be readily identified as working class"; the separation of people according to status, privilege and income "in a society which debates the issue of equality with fervor". A picture emerges of a nation richly blessed by nature, and deeply divided by human nature. The problems New Zealand faces have certainly not been all of her own making. The 1974 OPEC price jump and the strains imposed on exports by Britain joining the EEC are just two of the most important external factors. But an increasing number of New Zealanders, it is claimed, now see the major source of their country's weak economic performance as internal and therefore potentially controllable.

Some interesting perspectives are offered on the political situation. "As an entirely pragmatic, non-doctrinaire party, National has stayed unburdened of any ideological encumbrance curbing its facility to shift ground, change policies or meet the new circumstances and challenges arising in government or on the hustings." The response to problems from the political executive has "lacked coherence, being increasingly preoccupied with short-term crisis management".

Valuable as is the background offered by the book's opening chapters, the picture takes more colorful shape as the focus enlarges to foreign policy. The changing perspectives of New Zealand's view of the world are traced. This "reluctant nation", bound by history to a distant European mother, has slowly come to recognise that the best contribution it can make to the strength of the Western world is by helping to preserve peace and security in the Pacific.

### Transnational corporations

(p. 62). The region's natural wealth is substantial but so far heavily under the control of TCs. And so long as they remain dominant so will island countries find it difficult to realise a meaningful state of economic independence. (Interestingly, Winkler maintains that the only truly independent people are subsistence farmers who can still feed and provide for themselves — a notion which might strike some as being somewhat unrealistic and nostalgic in this day and age.)

All this makes sombre reading, but fortunately Winkler does not leave us without a glimmer of hope for the future. The final chapter offers alternatives capable of assisting Pacific island economies to escape the excesses of the Western economic model.

Winkler pleads for a turning away from present ideologies and economic structures in favor of a more humane

approach which focuses on the community and the well being of all.

He proposes a development strategy based on the following four principles: to change present market mechanisms; a promotion of the concept of self-reliance; social justice; and full participation in the decision-making process. These are admirable enough principles but, unfortunately, Winkler does not develop them in detail for the benefit of those who have to determine development strategy in the islands. Some guidelines on how to go about changing existing market structures would be helpful. And he does not appear to fully appreciate the practical difficulties of converting these strategies into working principles given the existing power structures and development ideas.

On the role of the church,

Winkler reaffirms that it must "cast its lot with the poor" and seek to change basic economic arrangements and attitudes. The latter in particular is a tremendous challenge and one which calls for new initiatives and greater determination than demonstrated in the past on the part of the church.

And what of our political leaders who have been cast among those who are the "high-priests" of modern capitalist development? They will need to re-examine the part they may be playing (perhaps unwittingly) in promoting the interests of TCs in their home islands, as well as current development policies, to ensure that they conform to national aspirations set against resource availability. To change one's way of thinking on these matters is not easy; but a careful reading of Winkler's book would be a fine way to start. — Te'o I. Fairbairn.

Under Norman Kirk's leadership, "a conscious effort was made to improve New Zealand's relations with its South Pacific neighbors. Kirk helped foster a new New Zealand identity as a Pacific Island state." The National Party, hard-headed realists though they are ("Foreign policy is trade," Muldoon has said), have broadly continued this trend. Furthermore, the growing Polynesian nature of New Zealand society provides both a severe test and an exciting opportunity: "If New Zealanders cannot live in harmony at home, their country is unlikely to develop harmonious relations with the rest of the world."

New Zealand has found a new assertiveness which "need not be belligerent ... New Zealand's stature abroad can be enhanced by the assertion of an independent voice in world affairs." Her Pacific identity is acceptable and comprehensible to the international community, as well as something with which all New Zealanders can identify.

The second third of the book deals with New Zealand's rela-

tions with the South Pacific. A sketch of the background of New Zealand rule in the region (a rule characterised by periods of "benign neglect") leads swiftly to an in-depth survey of New Zealand's role in the 1980s. Concentration is given to development assistance (60 per cent is allocated to the South Pacific); the issue of nuclear weapons; migration; the law of the Sea; economic development and resource management; trade and transport; decolonisation; and regional co-operation. A whole chapter is devoted to organisations and issues in South Pacific regionalism, an admirable hitch-hiker's guide to the galaxy of the region's 10 main organisations. The economies of scale vital to economic development are emphasised as the primary rationale for regional co-operation.

The role of the South Pacific Commission (SPC) as "a non-political organisation" is encouraged. But, "despite its apparent robust health", organised regionalism is not without substantial stresses. "The unit-

ing effect of decolonisation may not survive the 1980s as the basis for regional camaraderie."

The goal of economic development is providing a substantial alternative motivation for working together. The development of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC) is detailed in an illuminating chapter which covers the chief economic issues in the region.

There is the constant dilemma of weighing a cost, in monetary terms, against a benefit which may not be quantifiable. Visions become replaced with "concern for secondary or peripheral issues". Developments in the global arena dictate that the Pacific must "learn to 'sprint' before it can 'walk'." The region has "its share of experts who forget that ... the aspirations and destiny of the region are not theirs". And, the writer asserts, "further progress requires that one fundamental question be answered with commitment: What is the destiny of the peoples and therefore countries of this region?"

New Zealand's development assistance to the Pacific (and the quality versus quantity debate) gets lengthy treatment. So too, as wider international relations come centre stage in the book's closing chapters, does the Pacific's links with the European Community. Lome I and II ("they have established an exemplary relationship between the EC and a group of developing countries") receive detailed analysis. Pacific-wide trade and inter-relations are scrutinised, nation by nation. It all makes stimulating reading.

The penultimate chapter is devoted to the "Politics of Pacific Security". The lack of adequate resources on the part of individual nations, and general vulnerability, make some kind of common defence agreement needful as well as desirable. "Australia and New Zealand have sought (not without some despair) to steer the United States towards the recognition of the permanence of its interests in the Pacific. The Americans have been unwilling

*continued on page 66*



Suppliers of  
top quality handtools  
to the world market  
for 50 years



**HANS SCHRÖDER A/S**

Nr. Farimagsgade 65-67 DK-1364 Copenhagen K Denmark  
Telephone 45-1-13 70 50 Telex 15 110 dk Telegrams TOOLS

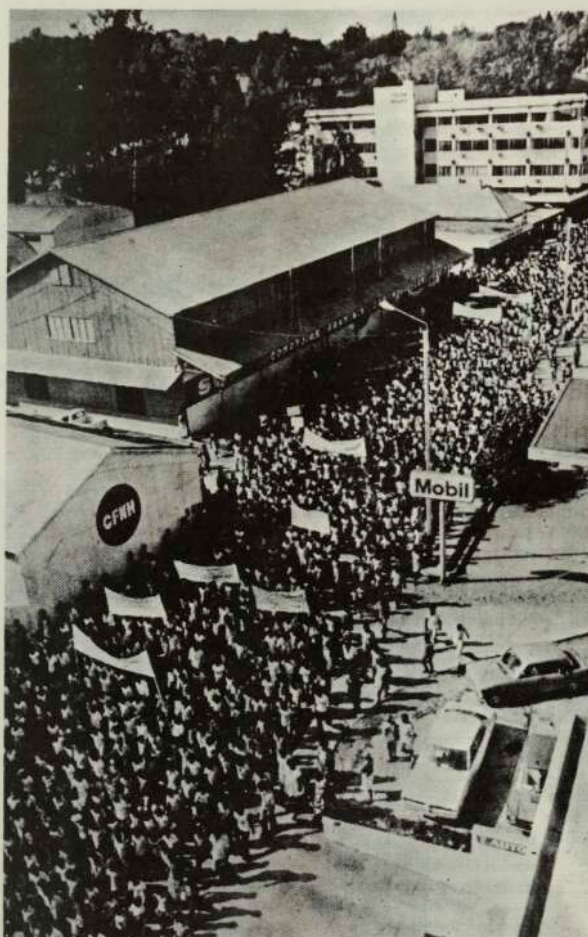
## The future of French as a Pacific language

To most Pacific Islanders, and to most Australians and New Zealanders also, it is easy to forget that English is not the only lingua franca of the Pacific. The French have had a history of colonial interests in the Pacific as long as the British and their Australian and New Zealand offshoots, and they have left their linguistic mark in the fact that today there are territories such as New Caledonia and French Polynesia that seem as indubitably and irreversibly francophone (or, French-speaking) as Solomon Islands or Cook Islands are anglophone (or, English-speaking).

To be sure though, the number of Pacific Islanders who can be reached through French is far smaller than the number of people who can be reached through English. The total population of New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna, French Polynesia, and half of Vanuatu (more about that later) totals only 362,000, while the anglophone population of the Pacific totals more than four and a half million. This represents more than a twelve-fold difference in favor of English. In fact, French comes a rather distant third in the international language stakes in the Pacific when we consider Neo-Melanesian, which reaches probably more than two and a quarter million people in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu — that makes this language six times the size of French in terms of numbers of speakers in the Pacific.

English and French both have unquestioned status as world languages (which Neo-Melanesian does not). United Nations organisations such as WHO and UNESCO for example, operate in both languages.

Dr TERRY CROWLEY, co-ordinator of the University of the South Pacific's languages centre in Port-Vila, examines the prospects of the French language in the Pacific of the future. While emphasising the credentials of French as a genuine Pacific lingua franca, he sees problems arising from the past failure of French colonial administrations to develop French-medium tertiary education in the region.



Port-Vila, June 25, 1977: the biggest demonstration in Vanuatu's run-up to independence was in support of retaining the status of French. — Nabanga photo, reproduced in Jeremy MacClancy's *To Kill a Bird with Two Stones*.

So too does the Pacific's South Pacific Commission, which is tiny by comparison. It could be argued that the Pacific is too small to allow both languages to remain. The existence of two major world languages among so few people only serves to divide Pacific Island nations, whose challenges and problems are otherwise really rather similar. In fact, there is a diplomatically unexpressed hope that seems to be evident in much of the anglophone Pacific that the French language (and the people who brought it) might simply "go away". This hope has certainly been fuelled by a traditional Australian and New Zealand hostility to French colonialism in what they perceive to be "their" areas of influence, and this hostility has produced a distinct antipathy towards the language. In Australia, for instance, though French is the most widely taught second language, it is taught badly, and it is taught as a European language, rather than as a Pacific language (which it also undeniably is). (Though, to be fair, Radio Australia does broadcast for a short time each day to its francophone neighbors.)

But, people should not forget the fact that French has as long a history as English in the Pacific, and if time alone were an indication, then both have an equal claim to status. The French language has become a Pacific language, and there are now even new Pacific varieties of French that have evolved differently from the French of France. A "vache" in New Caledonia is known as a "boulouk" (from English "bullock"), and a "tiaré" is a flower that nobody from France would recognise by that name. French has, in short, become "indige-

nised", just as English has, and is regarded as a genuine language of the Pacific, along with other recently introduced languages such as English, Neo-Melanesian and Fiji Hindi.

Just as the status of English has changed little vis-a-vis Pacific vernaculars after independence, so too could we expect to see little change in the status of French in relation to vernaculars in any French territory that might gain independence from France in the future. Despite the high level of hostility between Kanaks in New Caledonia and the ethnic European "Caldoches", French is the only language that links the Melanesian speakers of the 28 indigenous Kanak languages. The struggle for independence is conducted against France, but in French. It is interesting to note that at the time that France annexed New Caledonia in 1853, a variety of Bislama was widely spoken, but this was quickly eliminated by French missionaries and replaced as a lingua franca with French. If Bislama had survived to the present (as it has in Vanuatu), then it is quite possible that

French would have had a much less certain future in New Caledonia than it does today.

The situation in the Polynesian territories of Wallis and Futuna and French Polynesia is somewhat different, in that there are practical indigenous alternatives to French. In tiny Wallis and Futuna, where the question of independence never seems to be raised, French policy has been to use French as the only language of education (as is true also in the rest of the francophone Pacific). This has produced a younger generation that is quite fluent in French, though this is to the disquiet of some of the older people who see in this a danger to the future of the Wallisian language. The danger is not seen as the French language alone however. Colonial French educational policy has always been to teach French culture along with the language, and it seems that this policy has been quite successfully implemented in Polynesia. The danger, therefore, is that French educational policy aims to produce French men and women, who happen to look

like Pacific Islanders. As a result of the disquiet that has been expressed about the success of this policy in Wallis and Futuna, there has been a resurgence recently in loyalty to the vernacular, and now, Wallisian has equal status with French on the local radio station, and Wallisian is taught as a subject in junior high school (though it is not used as a medium of instruction, even in primary school). Wallisians living in New Caledonia (who number rather more than their compatriots in Wallis and Futuna itself) have even started their own vernacular community newspaper. Despite this resurgence in vernacular pride, however, there is no questioning of the wider importance of French among Wallisians and Futunans. It is seen as the only door to the outside world, and to money-earning jobs in an economy that has become totally dependent on France.

In French Polynesia, French does not have the sole claim to lingua franca status in the territory. Apart from Tahitian, which claims about 100,000 speakers, there are six other

much smaller Polynesian languages spoken. Among Polynesians who speak these seven different Polynesian languages, it is in fact Tahitian rather than French that is used as a lingua franca. There is considerable loyalty among Polynesians to Tahitian as a symbol of their Polynesian identity. A Tahitian Academy has been established, with the aim of developing the Tahitian language so that it will continue to be a useful means of communicating in the modern world. There is a distinct feeling among speakers of Tahitian that their language should be kept "pure" of French borrowings, in much the same way as the French Academy in Paris battles against "impure" English borrowings. As in Wallis and Futuna, however, Tahitians still see the learning of French in school as the only means of acquiring good jobs in town. Just as with English in the remainder of the Pacific, money easily buys loyalty to an originally colonial language, and this is a loyalty that cannot easily be shaken off.

So far, I have ignored Vanuatu, and this is for the



## LONG LIFE PRODUCTS AND FRESH DAIRY FOODS, QUALITY YOU CAN TRUST

QUF Industries Ltd. offers an export award winning range of Longlife products as well as a complete range of quality fresh dairy foods.

With 15 years' experience in export markets, QUF has the product knowledge and expertise to provide you with outstanding service in the 1980's.

- Pauls Longlife UHT Milk is natural liquid cow's milk with no preservatives or additives and is available in the 250ml, 500ml and 1 litre sizes.
- Shake Longlife flavoured milk is offered in delicious Chocolate, Malted, Caramel and Strawberry flavours.
- Pauls Longlife Thickened Cream is ideal for whipping or pouring.
- Popper 100% Fruit Juice is available in seven flavours in a wide range of Longlife pack sizes.
- Pauls fresh Dairy Products including Milk, Cream, Yoghurt and Cottage Cheese are available in an extensive range of flavours and sizes.

### TRADE ENQUIRIES:

QUF Industries Ltd.,  
P.O. Box 12, South Brisbane,  
Queensland, 4101 Australia  
Telephone: (07) 44-0151  
Telex: AA 40614



reason that Vanuatu is a special case in the francophone Pacific. Vanuatu is the only country in the Pacific where French, English and Neo-Melanesian meet as lingua francas. In Vanuatu, the number of children who go to French-medium and English-medium primary schools is more or less equal. One misconception about Vanuatu that is very common outside the country is that it is a "partitioned" nation, like Germany or Korea, but in Vanuatu's case with distinct francophone and anglophone areas. This is not so, and never has been. Whether a child goes to a French-medium school or an English-medium school depends to some extent on what schools are available in the area, but there is usually a choice of nearby schools for parents to send their children to. And in fact, it is not at all uncommon for some children in a family to be sent to a French-medium school, and some to an English-medium school, both in the same area. This situation actually derives from a desperate attempt by the French Government to win the hearts and minds of ni-Vanuatu from sympathies towards English in the 1960s, when French Government schools were first established. They were set up not so much according to which areas needed schools, but according to which areas already had English-medium schools, so that students could, it was hoped, be drawn away from the "opposition", with more spectacular permanent buildings, free schooling and free board. The established English-medium schools could offer none of these things (though continuing support for English schools was not affected by these moves).

At the time of independence in 1980, the status of French and English was hotly debated — a debate which was encouraged by the French side of the Condominium system to ensure the preservation of French. The anglophone Vanuaaku Pati government of Fr Walter Lini, which led the country to independence, came to be widely viewed as posing a threat to the future of the French language. The largest public demonstrations to be held in Port-Vila



In New Caledonia, the struggle for independence may be waged *against* France but it is conducted *in* French. Slogan on the banner in this demonstration against visiting French Minister Georges Lemoine earlier this year says: "Lemoine, do us a favor. Get lost!" — Helen Fraser photo.

before independence were by French-educated ni-Vanuatu seeking guarantees that French would be maintained with the same status as English. To avoid making a politically impossible choice between the two languages, the national language of the new *Ripablik blong Vanuatu* was declared at independence to be Bislama, the Vanuatu variety of Neo-Melanesian. French and English, however, were granted equal status as languages of education, and the country is now officially trilingual.

But, the election of a Vanuaaku Pati government in Vanuatu before 1980 really just reflected a number of widespread underlying reactions to French policy in the Pacific. Despite the constitutionally guaranteed equal status of English and French, there are signs that all may not augur well for the future of French in Vanuatu. One rather unfortunate legacy of French colonial policy has been the complete lack of tertiary educational opportunities through the medium of French in the Pacific. There are now significant numbers of English-educated ni-Vanuatu who have gained degrees from the University of the South Pacific, the University of Papua New Guinea, and also from Australian and New Zealand universities. When these people return from their studies, they invariably take up very high positions in govern-

ment, and French-educated ni-Vanuatu, because of their lower qualifications, will necessarily be restricted to lower positions. The Vanuatu Government sees the need to make the USP Centre in Vila into a genuinely bilingual institution, but this will take more funds than USP has available at the moment, in a time of considerable financial constraint. And, in any case, why should USP have to pay for the lack of foresight in French colonial policy? It could be argued that French-educated ni-Vanuatu are beginning to see the difficulty of the position that they are in, and some have started making the difficult transition from their *Lycée*-learned textbook English, and have enrolled in courses at USP. The first francophone students are now well on the way to taking degrees from an anglophone institution. Does this represent the chink in the armor of francophony in Vanuatu?

The rest of the francophone Pacific feels this same problem, only more keenly than Vanuatu. French colonial policy has never been to foresee possible independence for its territories, and the technical and higher training of colonised peoples is not seen as a responsibility. The British, however patronisingly, tended to look upon this as a kind of "sacred trust". French-educated ni-Vanuatu find the transition to English relatively easy,

because they are in an environment that is anglophone as well as francophone, and Vanuatu is arguably the luckier for this in terms of gaining a tertiary educated work-force. But now, even New Caledonian Kanaks are starting to make the same transition, which in their case is far more difficult, and small numbers of Kanaks have enrolled at UPNG and USP. After 1066, England was a country with an English-speaking peasantry and a French-speaking nobility. The question to be asked now is this: As a result of French colonial neglect of tertiary education in the Pacific, has the first step been taken in the creation of an anglophone elite in the francophone Pacific? And what effects would this have on the future of French in the Pacific in the long term? It could hardly be encouraging. Yet, if French were to begin losing status, it is clear that the blame would lie squarely on French colonial educational policy. The anglophone Pacific is sensitive enough not to attempt to undermine the position of French. It doesn't really need to. If the position of French were to be undermined, the undermining forces would come from within.

Another pressure in Vanuatu that seems to pose some kind of particular threat to French is its geographical proximity to Australia, the economic giant of this part of the Pacific. The second

foreign exchange earner in Vanuatu is tourism, and of the tourist arrivals in 1983, 91 per cent were English-speakers, mostly on ships and package tours from near-by Australia. The remaining nine per cent were French-speaking holiday-makers from New Caledonia, with a few tourists also from Japan. This has meant that the tourist industry is going to prefer to employ people who speak English rather than French. (The same pressures from tourism are evident in New Caledonia and French Polynesia also of course, though there is not the alternative pool of English-educated people to draw from for employment.) A check of shop windows in the main street of Vila, Kumul Highway (formerly known in Condominium days rather cleverly as Rue Higginson) shows that while 60 per cent of public notices are in English only, a mere 10 per cent are in French only. Of the remainder, about 20 per cent are genuinely bilingual (or, trilingual, especially in the case of government notices), and the remaining 10 per cent are in

Bislama or Japanese. Such then has been the effect of the pull of the tourist dollar in Vanuatu.

One only wonders now whether the population as a whole in Vanuatu is going to perceive the need for English rather than French for jobs. For the first time in Vanuatu, jobs are becoming difficult to find, and one occasionally hears young job-seekers in Vila today muttering "Why did I go to school in French?" Could any government in Vanuatu in the future act to maintain a genuinely equal status for the two languages given these kinds of pressures?

But, the same considerations do not apply in the same way in New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna, or French Polynesia. Despite the secret hankerings of a largely anglophone Pacific, French is, and for a long time will continue to be, a Pacific language. But one wonders at the same time whether French colonial policy is capable of producing an independent francophone Pacific country that is entirely happy with its linguistic legacy. — Terry Crowley.

## VANUATU

# Govt. strives for inter-island shipping safety

On Tuesday, February 7, the inter-island vessel MV Lebon chugged into Port-Vila harbor loaded — or, overloaded — with 324 passengers, 229 over her legal limit. Many of them were schoolchildren, returning to start the first term of the new school year. If the overload had led to any mishap there would have been previous little to help these children — MV Lebon carried precisely 95 lifejackets.

However, waiting at the wharf that day were Harbormaster D. J. Enever, and Director of Ports and Marine, Captain Walls, accompanied by several policemen to help count the disembarking passengers.

In this way the government signalled that the bad old days of lax safety standards on inter-island travel in Vanuatu are over. The company which owns MV Lebon faces court action and suspension of the ship's safety survey certificate, under the Shipping Regulations Amendment Act, passed last July.

Of course, there were shipping regulations, based on British safety standards, under the condominium, and up until the passing of the July act. But they were not enforceable, and had the status of recommendations rather than laws. Safety-conscious harbormasters at Vila and Luganville have told some shipowners that repairs to their

vessels were necessary, or that their crews were insufficiently trained. But they have had to watch helplessly as the ships continued trading unchanged. Accidents occurred which were in part, at least, attributable to poor marine safety.

Inter-island shipping is the arterial system of archipelagic Vanuatu, carrying copra from, and imported goods to, the 90 per cent of the population who live away from the two major port towns. Before independence the trade was dominated by Co-operative ships and internationally owned ships, which enforced safety standards voluntarily, with only a few locally owned ships operating. However, since independence more locally owned companies have been entering the trade. It is in part the competition between these ships for cargo that has sent some of them in search of higher profits through overloading.

But the introduction of enforceable standards is not easy. "The situation's always been there . . . it's been going on so long people take it to be the norm," Mr Enever said. "It's a question of education." Mr Enever also pointed out that pleasure craft, still exclusively expatriate-owned, will also be facing a crackdown under the new regulations, especially regarding certification of seamen.



**FOR THE BEST IN JEWELLERS SUPPLIES**

FOR PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE — SEND A\$10.,  
REFUNDABLE, ON FIRST OF \$50 AND OVER.

**HALL-TEC DISTRIBUTORS PTY. LTD.**  
4TH FLOOR, PERRY HOUSE  
131 ELIZABETH ST., BRISBANE, QLD. 4000  
PH. (07) 229 4165. TLX. 42668  
**AUSTRALIA**



Port-Vila waterfront . . . the government is working for more, and safer, arrivals. — Air Vanuatu photo.

Under the new regulations, a system of spot checks will be instituted. Equipment, repairs and qualifications of the crew, as well as overloading, will all be inspected. The spot checks will be limited, as facilities and staff are only available at the two major ports, Vila and Luganville. It is possible that unscrupulous operators could still overload on trips between other islands.

Not all deficiencies can be rectified overnight. The training of the crew members, for instance, is taking place gradually at the Marine Training School (see PIM, January, 1984) where masters' and engineers' certificates are offered. Some ships have been granted temporary dispensation from the regulations, where experienced but unqualified seamen have not yet been able to attend courses at the school.

In spite of the relatively gentle implementation of government policy, local shipowners are unhappy about the new stringency, which, as it cuts down on overloading and insists on proper maintenance, will cut into profits. A press release from the local shipowners' organisation, announcing a rise in the Port-Vila-Santo passenger price from 2500vt to 3700vt (approximately \$A25 to \$A37), specifically named Mr Enever and the crackdown on overloading as causing the increase.

However, this Shipping Regulation Amendment Act is itself only an interim measure, designed to fill the gap until the introduction of the Merchant Shipping Act, now in preparation. Other measures planned to improve inter-island shipping are the building of medium-size wharves at island regional centre ports, a program of beaconing and reef-blasting to improve passages into rural harbors, marking of isolated reefs, further support for marine training, and the placing of lighthouses at strategic landmarks.

The arterial system of inter-island shipping is being maintained and upgraded not only for safety's sake but for economic and socio-political reasons. But ... "Safety, that's our big thing," says Mr Enever, "And it's a full-time job." — Julie-Ann Ellis in Port-Vila.

## WESTERN SAMOA

# Does a "trickling up" idea bring suicide rate down?

DENNIS OLIVER, a former training officer with the YMCA in Western Samoa, writes on the dramatic decline in the country's suicide rate over the past couple of years — from a high point of 49 in 1981, to 35 in 1982, to only 20 last year. Mr Oliver was closely involved with the Suicide Study Group, a community body set up in mid-1981 in Western Samoa to tackle the problem, and has already contributed to PIM a progress report on its work (Nov '82 p15). He is also the author of a book on development strategies, *Trickling Up* (reviewed by Sandra Rennie in PIM Mar p36). In the accompanying article he describes how certain key ideas outlined in this book were put into effect by the Suicide Study Group.

What were the facts uncovered by Western Samoa's Suicide Study Group when it began its work in June 1981?

It found that suicides had increased from six in 1970 to 23 in 1976, and had reached a high point of 49 in 1981. It also found that 50 to 60 per cent of all suicides in the country were committed by young men from 15 to 24 years old.

This made the rate of suicide among young Samoan men 94 per 100,000 (figure adjusted in relation to actual numbers), three times higher than the highest figure published by the World Health Organisation in its annual statistics.

The group also found that the weedicide paraquat was the vehicle of death in 60 to 80 per cent of all cases, that in 40 per cent of all cases the apparent triggering event was a scolding by the victim's parents, and that of the 360 villages in Samoa, 260 had not had a suicide in the previous 10 years, and that 50 per cent of all suicides had taken place in 19 villages.

One member of the Suicide Study Group disclosed the fact that in the four most suicide-prone villages the ratio of *matai* (chiefs) to commoners was 1 to 1.6, whereas the national ratio of *matai* to commoners was 1 to 12 in 1981, and 1 to 24 in 1961.

It was decided to mount a public awareness campaign to bring the problem into the open for community debate, with the

following provisos:

1. There was to be no attempt to offer explanations as to the causes of the problem;

2. There was to be no attempt to offer solutions to it.

The public awareness cam-

paign, conducted over a period of three weeks, including eight radio programs in both the Samoan and English languages, and 182 column inches of articles and reports in both languages in eight local newspapers.

Not once in the course of all those words did any of the study group offer theories of explanation or remedy.

The question "What is causing it?" was constantly asked by newspaper reporters and radio interviewers, but the temptation to appear masterful and to "have the answers" was always resisted.

The belief which made the study group keep their ideas to themselves was that the energy created by worry about the



These village children of Western Samoa don't look as if they've got suicidal tendencies — but a distressing number of boys a few years older have taken their own lives in recent years. However, there are solid grounds for thinking that Western Samoa's youth suicide wave is on the ebb. — Polynesian Airlines photo by Steven Carruthers.

causes of the problem would translate itself into attempts to formulate remedies. The only people with the power to execute remedies were the people directly affected by the problem. These included family members and village leaders in places where the suicides were taking place.

Put another way, if the study group attempted to put up explanations, analysis and prescriptions — and the group had some expertise in psychiatry and sociology — no matter how scientifically brilliant their theories might have been, they had no power over the lives of the village people which could

match the power the people had over their own lives.

What were the results of this strategy?

Dividing each year into blocks of three four-month periods, the pattern of number of suicides for 1981-83 inclusive in Western Samoa looks like this:

1981: 1, 14; 2, 19; 3, 16. Total 49.

1982: 1, 14; 2, 6; 3, 15. Total 35. (The second third of this year covered the period of the Suicide Study Group's campaign.)

1983: 1, 12; 2, 5; 3, 3. Total 20. (The second third of this year saw the introduction of a

YMCA community worker. See below.)

From May 1983 the YMCA of Western Samoa employed a community worker who spent the rest of the year initiating discussions in 26 villages aimed at encouraging the people to wrestle with the local history of suicide and its causes, and to design remedies for the future. Following the example of the study group, he did not expound theories or prescribe solutions. But nor did he allow simplistic theories to go unchallenged, or let people get away with placing all the blame on others.

Most often the plans made were not written down with goals and deadlines. Nor is there any documentary evidence to prove that the solutions they prescribed were in fact directly responsible for the dramatic "cure".

What is known is that sales of paraquat declined dramatically, and that in all likelihood paraquat held in stock in the villages is now more carefully locked away than before.

It is worth noting that the study group strategy was based on two value positions outlined in my book *Trickling Up — A Strategy for Development Where the People at the Bottom Matter Most* (published by Lotu Pasifika Productions, and reviewed in PIM March 1984, p36).

These were: "We believe that the community people know their problems and know the solutions that will work better than others know them." And: "We believe that the main actors that make the plan and work the action should be the people with the problem."

If the Suicide Study Group had adopted a "Trickle Down" approach, they would have applied for a grant from W.H.O. which would in all probability have appointed an overseas expert or two in sociology and/or psychiatry. The expert would have written several amazingly scientific papers to explain the subtle causation factors and the prescription of integrated multi-disciplinary strategies required to "cure" the problem. But the people would not have been involved, except as spectators or reviewers of somebody else's thought processes.

Perhaps one other value position described in *Trickling*

*Up* highlights the difference between the two strategies: "We believe that too much help is a bad thing, and that people should only be helped to become more self-reliant." — Dennis Oliver.

## There's a problem in the Marshalls too

Suicide is the leading cause of death among Marshall Island males between the ages of 15 and 24, according to statistics compiled by a recent workshop on the subject. About 80 per cent of the victims are unmarried, most had jobs or were students. Their educational level also seemed reasonably high. About 90 per cent went at least to the sixth grade in school and 25 per cent finished high school.

About half the suicides gave some indication of their intention, and 20 per cent had at least one prior attempt on their records, the report said.

In 25 per cent of cases recorded since 1979 in the Marshall Islands, suicide victims had at least one family member or close friend who had also committed suicide. Almost all of them drank alcohol, but very few were found to have had a history of serious alcohol abuse. Much more significant, said the report, were quarrels with elder members of the family or problems related to girl friends.

Speaking during the workshop Alfred Capelle said there was no word for suicide in Marshallese until the Japanese introduced the term "kilaba." Dr Neil Palafox agreed with other speakers that parental guidance in teenage years, and a careful adherence to family and cultural traditions, were important in preventing the sort of condition which led to suicide. Personality disorders leading to acute depression were blamed for many Marshallese suicides and could be noticed by associates of potential victims through such signs as loss of appetite, refusal to talk, insomnia, or continual references to going on a long trip. All seemed to be disguised appeals for attention from those around the victim, said the speakers.

TOYOTA DATSUN MITSUBISHI MAZDA HONDA ISUZU HINO

### JAPANESE RECONDITIONED USED CARS

We Export



Top Quality  
Quick Delivery  
Economical Price

Please contact to:  
**INTERCONTINENTAL LTD.**  
P.O. BOX 194 NAKA  
2-16-13 SAKAE NAKA-KU  
NAGOYA 460 JAPAN

TELEPHONE: 052-211-5125  
TELEX: 0442-4880 INCONT J  
CABLE: INCONT NAGOYA

# 'INSTANT HOUSES'

## and Commercial Buildings

with Therma-Panel®, the fully insulated inter-locking Building System

Cyclone rated

OUR DESIGN YOUR DESIGN

Economical • Fast

The building you can assemble



**George Hudson Homes** (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.  
186 Hume Highway Cabramatta NSW 2166  
Australia. Tel: (02) 727 9066. Telex: AA25800  
Post coupon for details and prices.

Name .....

Address .....

Tel: .....

# Decolonisation: A Frenchman puts his controversial view

The French view of the Pacific is somewhat different from that taken by others in the area. This month we publish an article by Jacques-Maurice Cler, correspondent in Noumea for the Paris newspaper, *Le Figaro*.

In it he considers the approaching greater autonomy of the French territories, leading to independence, at least for New Caledonia. He suggests that a French withdrawal from the Pacific would weaken the area's security, and place much greater burden upon Australia and New Zealand, which are not well-equipped for such onerous duties.

"Already, Indonesia is flexing her muscles," he writes. "Disarmed and weakened by pacifist and anti-nuclear propaganda, Australia relies upon allies to protect her. But what if Indonesia achieves nuclear power? Their interest in it is significant."

Les territoires français de l'Océanie, et plus particulièrement la Nouvelle-Calédonie et la Polynésie Française, connaissent actuellement une évolution de leur statut dans le sens d'une plus grande autonomie.

Les projets de loi portant sur les formes des statuts de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et la Polynésie Française étaient présentés au parlement fin mai. Auparavant, les projets avaient été soumis à l'Assemblée Territoriale de chacun de ces territoires.

La Polynésie s'est prononcée le 12 avril par 17 voix contre quatre, et six abstentions, en faveur du projet gouvernemental. La majorité territoriale conduite par Gaston Flosse, proche du RPR (Rassemblement Pour la République, parti d'opposition nationale dirigé par Jacques Chirac), a tenu à rappeler son opposition à tout glissement vers l'indépendance. L'opposition locale, cependant, s'était efforcée sans succès d'obtenir au préalable "la reconnaissance de la légitimité d'une éventuelle aspiration ultérieure du peuple polynésien à la souveraineté nationale". On observera l'extrême prudence dans la formulation d'une revendication d'indépendance à terme.

## VERS L'INDEPENDANCE

Contrairement à la Polynésie, en Nouvelle-Calédonie l'idée d'une évolution inéluctable vers l'indépendance Kanak socialiste prend force. Tel est l'enseignement majeur du récent séjour sur le territoire de Georges Lemoine, secrétaire d'état aux départements et territoires d'outre-mer.

M. Lemoine a pu notamment déclarer, sans provoquer de réactions vives de la part des anti-indépendantistes: "Nous pensons que nous devons, avec vous, construire la case de la Nouvelle-Calédonie de demain. Une case qui sera celle du peuple Kanak, et celle de tous ceux que le peuple Kanak accueillera dans sa case."

L'incertitude du devenir politique pèse sur le développement économique du territoire. Le marasme qui affecte la Nouvelle-Calédonie depuis ces dernières années s'est encore aggravé en 1983, non seulement en raison de la diminution des activités liées au nickel, mais aussi à cause des résultats décevants de l'agriculture, de l'élevage, de la pêche. Seul le tourisme enregistre des résultats satisfaisants.

Cette détérioration de la situation économique entraîne nécessaire-

ment une aide financière croissante de la métropole, progressant en moyenne de 18% par an, et atteignant actuellement près de CFP40 milliards (environ 300 millions de dollars) par an, soit CFP250,000 par habitant.

Le produit intérieur brut Calédonien par habitant, bien qu'en régression, se situe encore à un niveau relativement élevé. A titre comparatif, en 1981 le PIB par habitant était de CFP678,197, proche de celui de la Nouvelle Zélande (CFP 786,331). Il était en Australie de CFP1,063,583, et en Papouasie Nouvelle Guinée de CFP66,000. (Chiffre de 1980 pour ce dernier pays.)

Cette richesse relative, bien qu'inégalement répartie, et la faible densité de ses populations, rendent la Nouvelle-Calédonie particulièrement attractive. Il ne fait aucun doute qu'à terme, et plus vite qu'on ne le pense, des pays surpeuplés de la région tels que l'Indonésie (activée par l'Islam révolutionnaire) s'efforceront d'y pénétrer. En Nouvelle-Calédonie il y a environ 6000 Indonésiens dont la plupart résident en brousse, et principalement sur la Côte Est.

Cette région en voie d'être désertée par les blancs, laisse les Indonésiens seuls face à certains extrémistes mélanésiens qui pratiquent la terreur. Le cas de la famille Yoshio Kono, Indonésien, est significatif à cet égard. Récemment victimes de coups et blessures, de dégradations matérielles, d'abattage d'animaux, Yoshio Kono et son épouse mélanésienne, ont été sans défense aux exactions commises par des individus irresponsables, leur comportement a d'ailleurs provoqué l'indignation de la population aborigène locale qui a contraint les coupables à se livrer à la gendarmerie pour échapper à la sanction coutumière.

Dans la perspective d'un relâchement de la souveraineté de la France en Nouvelle-Calédonie, de telles exactions (qui pourraient d'ailleurs être provoquées) serviraient de prétexte à intervention étrangère. Il serait alors difficile d'y mettre un terme d'autant que cette action se situerait vraisemblablement dans une période favorable (tension internationale, engagement des forces régionales sur un autre théâtre d'opérations, grèves, terrorisme).

## LE COMMENCEMENT DE LA FIN

L'Australie riche et sous-peuplée

est de toute évidence un objectif à terme de pays voisins démunis et sur-peuplés. L'idée répandue que son insularité la protège d'une invasion est un concept confortable mais dépassé. L'Australie qui se prive délibérément d'une capacité de dissuasion nucléaire devra développer des forces conventionnelles considérables pour assurer la défense immédiate et rapprochée de son territoire, et assumer ses responsabilités de sécurité dans le Pacifique Sud. (Il y a gros à parier que l'Indonésie sera dotée de l'arme nucléaire avant l'Australie.)

Dans cette situation de non-défense, La Nouvelle-Calédonie livrée à elle-même sera une proie facile pour des pays animés par des idéologies ou des religions en mal d'expansion. Pour l'Islam révolutionnaire la pénétration du Pacifique se fera par l'Indonésie, et pour l'Indonésie le chemin de Sydney passe par Nouméa.

Le vide créé par le départ de la France ne manquera pas de susciter les convoitises. La Nouvelle-Calédonie indépendante deviendra un pistolet braqué au cœur de l'Australie.

Ce sera le commencement de la fin de la présence Européenne dans le Pacifique, où quelques millions de blancs désarmés, inhibés par le laxisme et le bien-être matériel, seront bientôt liquidés, ou réduits à l'état d'aborigènes de deuxième type.

Mais, Dieu merci, nous n'en sommes pas encore là. Les aborigènes, qu'ils soient Australiens, Calédoniens, ou autres, bénéficient de la protection de leurs tuteurs traditionnels. Bien sûr, leur statut peut être amélioré, dans le sens de l'égalisation des chances. Mais actuellement ils vivent dans la paix. Dans ce monde d'affrontements où les situations de guerres civiles et militaires se multiplient, il est démentiel de susciter la déstabilisation par le racisme et l'idéologie marxiste révolutionnaire dans des pays comme la Nouvelle-Calédonie, où la coexistence pacifique de communautés ethniques et de civilisations différentes est exemplaire.

L'argument de la décolonisation est dépassé. Il date de plus d'un demi-siècle. Entretemps, l'histoire a montré que pour les petits peuples la "décolonisation" fait plus de mal que de bien. Elle se traduit toujours par une oppression, et trop souvent par le génocide. --

JACQUES-MAURICE CLER.

# HENRY GUMINES PTY. LTD.

LOCAL AGENTS AND  
REPRESENTATION

428 George St., Sydney.  
Cables: Henco Sydney.  
G.P.O. Box 3949.  
Telephone: 232 5377.

For specialised and  
personalised buying  
service throughout  
the Pacific Islands  
and the East.

Resident Agents in  
other Pacific Territories.

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

RABAU: M. & C. Seeto,  
P.O. Box 131, Rabaul.  
Telephone 92 2919.  
MADANG: W. Double,  
P.O. Box 22, Madang.  
Telephone 82 2696.

## FIJI

K. Witherington Ltd.,  
P.O. Box 293, Suva.  
Telephone 22 356.

## VANUATU

John Lum & Associates,  
P.O. Box 65, Santo.  
Telephone 329.

## SOLOMON ISLANDS

Mr. Tom Lo,  
P.O. Box 327, Honiara.  
Telephone 399

## Exporters General Merchants

### FOR SALE STEEL BUILDING ON LARGE FREEHOLD BLOCK RANADI INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, HONIARA

**DESCRIPTION:** BUILDING — 120' x 30' x 12'.  
AREA: 3600 sq.ft.  
BUILT — December, 1981.  
Extensive Office and Shelf  
Accommodation with Air  
Conditioning, Telephone and  
Fluorescent Lighting.  
Shower and Toilet Block 12' x  
10' and Timber Storage Shed  
15' x 12'.  
LAND AREA — 0.1524  
hectares.

**PRICE SI\$100,000** — Bank Finance available to  
approved purchasers.

Contact — **The Director,  
W.S.T.C.  
P.O. Box 528  
HONIARA**

## Trade Winds

*continued from page 37*

nised for Western Pacific regional health departments to have trained local biomedical technicians on hand in order that advantage could be taken of modern technology. Following visits by a team of W.H.O consultants to various countries in the region, recommendations were made that the training should be conducted in New Zealand because of that country's close ties with the Pacific and its large Polynesian population. The Central Institute of Technology was suggested as being an ideal venue, taking its facilities, which include campus accommodation for 500 students, into account.

The New Zealand Government and the institute were then approached, the result being the signing of a four-year joint project agreement between NZ and W.H.O. In 1977 the course supervisor, Fraser McDougall, was appointed to the CIT and he, along with a second W.H.O consultant from Australia, Graham Engisch, were commissioned to undertake visits to participating nations to determine individual requirements and to interview prospective candidates for training.

By the end of the four-year project in December 1982, two 18-month courses, specifically tailored to meet the needs of Pacific nations, had been conducted. Twenty-five students from 13 nations received training, thus providing a nucleus of expertise from which future technicians would evolve.

On completion of the project, the course supervisor undertook a four-month follow-up assignment for the NZ Ministry of Foreign Affairs to visit some participating nations to assist in the establishment of hospital maintenance programs to assess future training needs and to report on the overall effectiveness of the project. Findings of the visits, which took in Tonga, Western Samoa, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati and Solomon Islands were encouraging in that CIT trainees were playing an active and significant role within their respective health departments, including attending to equipment maintenance and repair.

With the main aim of the project being the establishment of effective biomedical sections in Pacific base hospitals, the provision of trained personnel, although a major factor, is by itself insufficient. To achieve the aim more rapidly, each technician is provided with a comprehensive tool kit and basic test equipment. In some cases a kit of electronic components and spares is also provided. Also, technical backup and encouragement is available until such time as technicians become fully confident.

At the outset, funding was provided for the establishment of specially equipped laboratories, thus providing "hands-on" experience for trainees. Recently a number of manufacturers were approached regarding sponsorship of the project. This resulted in a number of very generous donations of equipment from companies such as Philips, Roche, S & W Medica Teknik and B.O.C. Medishield. Such assistance is invaluable, since it enables technicians to be trained in the latest technology.

It is hoped that health departments in Pacific Island nations can now view the future with more certainty and be able to expand and improve their services by acquiring more modern equipment. Trained technicians will be on hand locally to ensure its continuing operation, without the prohibitively expensive presence of overseas experts. — *From a correspondent in Wellington.*

• • •

Eel skin, tanned, dyed and stitched into sheets to make wallets, handbags, shoes and even briefcases, is becoming popular in many parts of the fashionable world and may provide Western Samoa with a handy export industry. Samoan eels are large and have beautifully decorated skins. Tanned into leather they are stronger, lighter and more scratch-resistant than cowhide.

Paul Hartogh, a lecturer at the University of Samoa has been tanning the skins of both sea and fresh water eels and is in process of sending samples to a tannery in New Zealand for evaluation. He sees a good market for the skins in Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii.

## from the islands press

### From The Samoa Times, Apia

The production of home-brewed beer for sale is rising again partly because of the higher prices for Vailima beer and partly because of the rising need to find other sources of income. Last week the police confiscated three barrels and 70 bottles of illegal beer from a place at Lalovaea, one barrel and a dozen bottles from another house at the area and two barrels from one place at Mataututai.

### From the Papua New Guinea Post-Courier

A man was held at knife point and robbed of K15,000 bride price money in Port Moresby on Wednesday, police said yesterday.

### From The Fiji Times

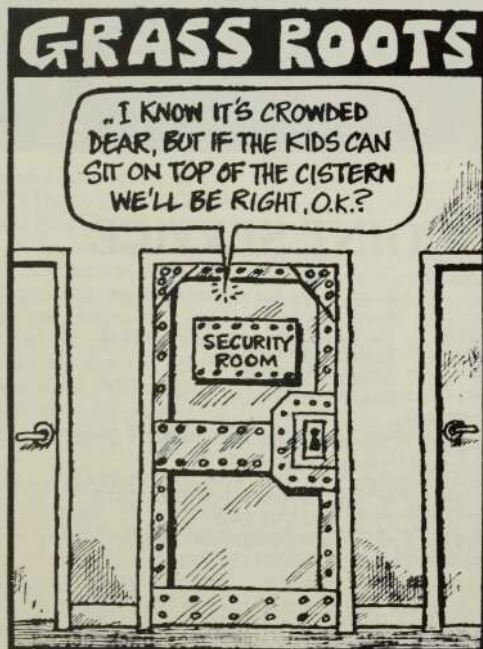
Suva City Council's lawyers retained to recover rates arrears collected the cash but did not pay it into the council's accounts for up to two years, the Lord Mayor, Cr Navin Maharaj, said yesterday.

Talking to reporters in Suva, the Lord Mayor said about \$14,000 that should have been paid straight to the council after collection was held by the lawyers without the council's knowledge.

"In one case, the money paid was kept for two years by a lawyer, in 10 cases the lawyer concerned kept the money for 18 months and in two cases the money was kept for nine months." Cr Maharaj said.

### Grass Roots in the PNG Post-Courier

The Australian government is fortifying houses occupied by its defence personnel on loan to the PNG Defence Force, against the rising Port Moresby crime tide. It is believed each of the 55 houses involved will set aside a room for the fortification treatment which will involve the fitting of steel barr. A spokesman for the Australian High Commission said the houses were occupied by personnel living away from army barracks. Cost of the work will be borne by the Australian Government. No details were available on which rooms were favored for fortification.



### From Tam-Tam, Port-Vila

Students and teachers from Unesua High School, during a recent Science Field Trip to Tanna, were discriminated against by an angry dugong! One of the teachers who was with the group, said they were warned by the villagers at Port Resolution that the normally docile sea animal "resents white people". The dugong, he said, responds to local calls. When summoned, it appeared and frolicked in the shallows. Unfortunately though, the discriminating dugong spotted Science teacher Mr William Allen from New Zealand and a young boy (white) in the group, it sent the teacher scrambling ashore to safety and attacked and tossed the boy so hard that he lost his pants!

### From Te Uekera, Tarawa

About 20 invited guests witnessed this year's passing out ceremony at the MTS (Maritime Training School), Betio on Friday. Although nearly two hundred were invited, only the 20 turned up. What made it worse, the guest speaker didn't turn up either (he was sick).

### From a report in the Marshall Islands Journal of a fire which destroyed a restaurant and store in Majuro.

... Keijo also told the Journal that a telephone call was made from the Sun Hotel to the police department to report the fire but that it took over one and a half hours for the fire truck to finally arrive at the scene. "I was told that the delay was caused by the fact that the police had to go get the firemen because they (the fire crew) are the only ones who know how to operate the fire truck".

*be different —*

*be exclusive . . .*

*Wear*  
*Michoutoukine*  
*Creations*

MICHOUTOUCINE CREATIONS

B.P. 224, VILA, VANUATU

## CASH PAID FOR STAMPS ON ENVELOPES

Do you receive mail from Fiji, Solomons, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu or any other Pacific Island?

I pay cash for neatly opened envelopes posted from Pacific Islands (Minimum 50 envelopes).

Write for further details to:

COLIN HINCHCLIFFE

7 ROYD AVENUE, HECKMONDWIKE.  
WEST YORKSHIRE. U.K. WF16 9AL.



## EUROPE-SOUTH PACIFIC JOINT SERVICE

*The South Pacific Specialists offer facilities for shipment of:*  
Containers (FCL/LCL) and Break-bulk Cargo plus reefer space and deep tanks for carriage of vegetable oils and other liquid bulk cargo.

Carriers also accept heavy lifts, overlength and cumbersome parcels.



**THE BANK LINE LTD LONDON**  
**COLUMBUS LINE REEDEREI GMBH HAMBURG**

### *Ports of Service:*

Loading: Papeete, Apia, Suva, Lautoka, Noumea, Port Vila, Santo, Honiara, Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Kimbe, Rabaul, Kieta, Darwin.

For: Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Hull, Dunkirk, Le Havre.

Additional ports on enquiry.



*Please contact our regional offices for further information:*

The Bank Line (Australasia) Pty. Ltd.  
Suite 801, 51 Pitt Street  
Sydney N.S.W. 2000  
Phone: 27 2041 Telex: 24063

Columbus Line Reederei GmbH  
P.O. Box 1667  
Lae/Papua New Guinea  
Phone: 42 3466/42 3287.5  
A.H. 42 2481  
Telex: Colline NE 44 171

COL1433



**Maureen Wright** the young Australian soprano making her name at the Sydney Opera House and other venues, will give concerts in Suva and other Fiji centres during July of this year.

The concerts are organised by the Fiji Arts Council and sponsored by Air Pacific to help raise funds for the Fiji contingent to the 4th South Pacific Festival of the Arts to be held in Noumea in December.

The idea for the tour came from **Victor Carell**, who directed the first arts festival in Fiji in 1972. Miss Wright has starred in a number of Mr Carell's productions at the Opera House over the last three years.

On the tour Miss Wright will be accompanied by **Joy Parry**, well-known New Zealand organist and choral conductor.



Maureen Wright

Sir **Julius Chan**, leader of the People's Progress Party (PPP) in Papua New Guinea, together with party secretary, **Sam Pinael**, have been in West New Britain province meeting party leaders and reviewing candidates for this year's election. This was his first visit to the province since 1980 when, as prime minister, he opened the oil palm factory at Kumbango.

Sir **Richard Stratton**, knighted earlier this year, is to retire soon. Sir Richard is British High Commissioner to New Zealand, with a concurrent high commissioner appointment to Western Samoa. He also serves as Governor of Pitcairn Island.

**Jeremy Hearder**, until recently Australia's High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, is to take over this month as high commissioner to Fiji. He succeeds **Colin McDonald**, who returns to Canberra after serving in Fiji since 1982.

**Peter Thomson**, formerly in Fiji's Tokyo embassy, has been appointed Fiji's consul-general in Sydney.

Mr Thomson is the son of **Ian Thomson**, who until recently was the independent chairman of the Fiji Sugar Board and Advisory Council.

Mr Thomson succeeds **Douglas Walkden Brown** in the Sydney post.

France's new ambassador to Vanuatu is **Philippe Baude**. Mr Baude, 54, has previously served in Vietnam, Sweden, Bangladesh, Finland, Jordan, Thailand and Turkey.

He succeeds **Jean-Marc Menguy**.

The United Nations' Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has appointed **Paula Sotutu** of Fiji as head of the new ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre in Port-Vila. Mr Sotutu formerly headed ESCAP's Nauru office, which has been merged with its former Suva office to form the new regional headquarters in Port-Vila.

Two speakers well-known in the Pacific took part in a conference on educational radio held by the Public Broadcasting Association of Australia in May.

They were **Keith Jackson**, a former radio administrator and broadcaster in Papua New Guinea who now lectures on the information media at Australia's International Training Institute, Sydney, and Dr **James Lange**, head of communications, University of Guam.

Mr Jackson addressed the theme "What is educational radio?" and Dr Lange spoke on problems faced by educational broadcasters when assessing the use of satellites. — W. G. Coppell.



The cover of the 1983 annual report of the Papua New Guinea Banking Corporation is a graphic representation of the traditional and modern in PNG society.

It depicts the corporation's manager/staff, **Aho Baliki**, clad, on one side of the picture, in a safari suit jacket and, on the other, in traditional ceremonial costume from his native Okiufa village, Goroka, in the Eastern Highlands Province.

A note explaining the report's cover picture says: "As manager/staff, Aho has risen to a responsible position in the bank after less than 10 years service . . . Even though he maintains strong links with his home and its traditional importance, Aho has adjusted to the demanding tasks of a bank executive in the modern economy . . ."

General manager of Leisure Pacific, a new company in the Pacific holiday scene, is **Jacques Saint**, a young Frenchman who has already acquired a wealth of experience in the travel industry.

Mr Saint was six and a half years in Sydney with American Express Travel as product

manager, spent two years as manager of the New Caledonia Government Tourist Office in Sydney, and then was marketing and development manager for Air Caledonie in Noumea for another two years.

Leisure Pacific, with its base in Port-Vila, Vanuatu, is offering deals for holidays in New Caledonia, Vanuatu and Tahiti.

It also handles bookings for CREIPAC, the non-profit centre established in Noumea to facilitate French-language study in the Pacific.

Recently back in Vanuatu from Japan is the editor of the government newspaper, **Tam-Tam**, **Japheth Tavoa**. With six other journalists from the Asia-Pacific region, Mr Tavoa made the visit as a guest of the Japanese Government.

Another prominent ni-Vanuatu in Tokyo at the same time was Foreign Minister **Sela Molisa**. Mr Molisa was attending a meeting of the Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). He reported favorable responses, especially from representatives of Japan and Malaysia, to his appeal at the meeting for more financial aid for his country.

# **NORTH QUEENSLAND ENGINEERS & AGENTS PTY. LTD.**

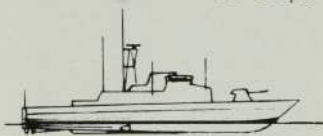


**Shipbuilding and Repair  
are our Business**

We have full facilities for repair or refitting  
SLIPPING to 750 tonne  
DOCKING to 200 feet

The shipbuilding division can construct a vessel to  
your design, or design one to suit your needs.

Barges, Tugs, Workboats, Catamarans, Landing Craft  
and Patrol Boats are all within our scope.



**CALL US TODAY**

**N.Q.E.A.**

36 Buchan Street, Cairns 4870

P.O. Box 1105, Cairns

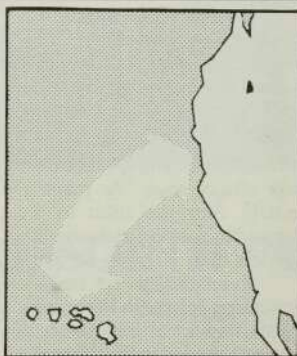
Telephone (070) 51 6600. Telex 48087

CONTRACTORS TO THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY



**PACIFIC ISLANDS  
TRANSPORT LINE  
M.V. SIRIUS**

**EXPRESS  
CONTAINER  
•REEFER  
SERVICE  
between U.S.  
West Coast  
ports  
and**



**TAHITI/SAMOA** PAPEETE  
PAGO PAGO  
APIA

**General Steamship Corporation LTD**

**General Agents**

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.

## **Books**

*Continued from page 54*

pupils, in part because of an historic ambivalence towards participation in international activities which continues to influence both public and policy-maker alike. The imbalance of the ANZUS relationship — and of that between Australia and New Zealand ("unavoidably unequal") — adds to the strain imposed on the search for adequate co-operation in the field of security. America sees Micronesia as more important strategically than the South Pacific. "Unresolved doubts about the wisdom of reliance upon the American nuclear umbrella" will be increased during the 1980s by "an intensifying concern amongst Pacific Islanders over the environmental and social consequences of nuclear programs more generally". Furthermore, suggests the author, the most important security problems faced by the new states of the Pacific may be internal. But whatever differences there may be in their relationships with each other and on other issues, "over questions threatening the health, peace and security of the Pacific region these nations may be expected to work together in increasingly vocal ways".

The final chapter, which completes the survey of international relationships, is rendered in parts almost incomprehensible by the liberal use of jargon, from which the rest of the book is mercifully free. (Who really understands the meaning of this: "A change in regime locale normally involves a different matrix of international interaction"?). But helpful angles are added by the highlighting of Japan's growing might and the entry of China onto the Pacific stage. Japan's ambitious proposal for an Asian/Pacific Community (a variation of Ratu Mara's "Pacific Way" concept?) is also discussed.

For those interested in the Pacific, this is an admirable book which can be highly recommended. It achieves its goal of giving a broad picture of the interlocking relationships in the region in a way which is remarkably readable for a book

of this depth. The authors strive to remain objective and broadly speaking they succeed. The text is accompanied by a good number of maps. There are 30 pages of appendices full of invaluable statistical information, and a remarkable bibliography running to 34 pages.

The authors are united in the conviction that New Zealand has a vital role to play in the Pacific region, a role which "stems from the totality of its economic and political relations with the countries of the region, from its expanding resource base, and from its close and well-established links within the Southwest Pacific and Australia".

This volume offers much hope for the future. There are hard decisions to be made, but the possibilities are enormous. As in most things, it all comes down in the end to the quality of people's lives, aims and motives. One is reminded of an old Tongan proverb: "*Ke me tatau ho ngutu mo ho tuhu*" ("If only our hands were as efficient as our mouths"). — *Edward Peters.*

## **Books received**

**Mau: Samoa's Struggle Against New Zealand Oppression**

By Michael J. Field. Published 1984 by A. H. & A. W. Reed Ltd., 68-74 Kingsford Smith Street, Wellington 3, New Zealand. ISBN 0 589 01492 7. Price \$NZ19.95.

**Factors Affecting Standards in Community Schools: A New Ireland Case Study. Educational Research Unit Report No. 46.**

By Ephraim T. Apelis. Published 1984 by the Educational Research Unit, University of PNG, Box 320, University PO, NCD, Papua New Guinea. ISSN 0254 069X. Price K2.75.

**In the Land of Strangers: A Century of European Contact with Tanna, 1774-1874.**

By Ron Adams. Published 1984 by the Development Studies Centre, Australian National University. Distributed by ANU Press, PO Box 4, Canberra, Australia. ISBN 0 86784 425 6. Price \$12.00.

**Melanesia: Beyond Diversity. Volumes 1 & 2.**

Edited by R. J. May and Hank Nelson. Published 1982 by the Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, PO Box 4, Canberra, Australia. ISBN 0 86784 045 5. Price \$10 per volume.

**Timor: A People Betrayed.**

By James Dunn. Published 1983 by The Jacaranda Press, 65 Park Road, Milton, Qld., 4064. ISBN 0 7016 1715 2. Price \$15.95.



## Has "Jaws" moved to Pentecost?

Has "Jaws" moved out of Hollywood and into the South Pacific? Julian Putley, of the yacht *Starry Night*, now at Honiara, isn't sure, but thinks there's a chance the sea monster might have called through.

Julian writes to PIM:

"One normally associates vicious shark attacks on humans with sensational Hollywood movies, but recently, while cruising through Vanuatu, I heard from a reliable source, a true story that chilled me to the bone.

"I was anchored on the west side of Pentecost Island at Hohio Bay (in order to see the spectacular land diving held every autumn) and, as usual when anchoring in a new bay I dived in to check the anchor, swimming in a large circle around the vessel to ensure no coral heads were present.

"When I regained the yacht I noticed a large crowd on the beach staring and pointing at me, but I paid no real attention. Later, the same day the headmaster of the primary school there told me that two weeks previously, about April 25, a 13 year old boy had been completely devoured just yards from where my boat was anchored. The boy was standing in the water, up to his chest, when a large shark attacked him.

Observers said the shark made three or four quick strikes and before assistance could be rendered there was nothing but a red stain in the water. No remains were found. They told me it was the second such attack in five years.

"The teacher said that sharks are prevalent in the rainy season, coming close in to shore to forage amongst the debris from swollen rivers. At this time the sea is very murky and swimming or even wading in it is most inadvisable," concluded Mr Putley.

Even experts differ on what makes sharks attack humans. Most attacks, at least in the Pacific, appear to occur in shallow water rather than out at sea or on the face of a major reef. In Fiji, for example, all recent attacks have been made on men or women fishing while standing hip-deep in the sea, often with a string of dead, and frequently bleeding, fish floating around their waists. The curiosity, in fact, is that given the great number of people

fishing in this time-honored fashion, shark attacks are not more prevalent; indeed, they are quite rare, or so it would seem from the available reports. There are many sharks in the Pacific. In half a decade of scuba diving we have seen many sharks, some closer than others, but shark attacks upon divers are almost totally unknown, not that many divers (aside from Ben Cropp and the Taylors), hang about while

"munchies" are in the vicinity. In Fiji, where the local branch of the British Sub Aqua Club has about 100 active divers, sharks are seen constantly. Very rarely, a diver is "bumped" by a shark, it being of a territorially-possessive ilk, but in many years of sport diving not one attack has occurred. No diver, however experienced, takes sharks and their tempers for granted. Yet many people with long experience of the sea consider them to be creatures much-maligned by the media and the human race. One must presume, of course, that no-one leaping to the defence of sharks in general has met them head-on, so to speak. Editor.

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

● **ANORE.** A recent yacht arrival at Tubuai was *Anore*, a 22 m auxiliary ketch built in 1976 in Florida. With mahogany ship planking, fibreglassed, and double centreboards, *Anore* arrived from Raivavae with skipper/owner Theo Vatis of New York, and crew Kathy Flynn, Peter Lavoie (both U.S.A.), and Jon Phillips (New Zealand).

The cruise of *Anore* began from her home port of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in January 1983. She went to the Bahamas, Panama, Galapagos, Marquesas, Tuamotus, Society Islands, Cook Islands, Tonga, Fiji, New Caledonia, arriving in Sydney, November 1983.

Leaving Sydney in January 1984, they sailed to Lord Howe Island, then to Auckland, and to Raivavae in 15 days.

They brought a sick infant with her parents from Raivavae to the hospital here at Tubuai.

Leaving for Tahiti, they planned to return to Fort Lauderdale by July via the Tuamotus and Panama.

## MISSING YACHT

### A sister's appeal

The following letter appeared in the May 4, 1984, edition of the *Papua New Guinea Post-Courier*, Port Moresby.

I am writing to you in the hope that one of your readers may be able to give some information concerning the disappearance in February of my brother and his family on their yacht, the "Rosl".

My brother, Michel Petit, his wife Joelle and their three children (aged 18, 14 and eight) were to spend the school holidays sailing around the Loyalty Islands, off New Caledonia's east coast.

The family left Noumea on January 25 and were to return on February 18 for work and schooling.

They were seen for the last time at Ouvéa Island on February 4.

The "Rosl" is a steel-hulled yacht, 13 metres long and weighing 13 tons, with two masts and in perfect condition. The boat was equipped with motor, radio, solar batteries, etc. and Michel had completed a navigation diploma.

Despite aerial searches by New Caledonia authorities of the zone 350/400 km around New Caledonia and the islands, appeals to the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Hawaii, Australia and New Zealand, there has been no trace.

An international appeal continues several times a day to planes and boats.

I still hope that my brother and his family might be found on an uninhabited Pacific island and I

hope that one of your sea-going readers may be able to help me.

The letter was signed: Mrs Claudine Marchive-Petit, P.O. Box 1419, Noumea, New Caledonia.

## Moresby's RPYC is to move house

Port Moresby's Royal Papua Yacht Club is almost certain to move to new premises.

The club's commodore, Dr Philip Spradberry, said in May the club had plans to build an aquatic sporting complex at Gabutu, near Koki, at an estimated cost of K1 million.

This meant shifting the club from the city's harbor area to an open shoreline.

The clubhouse and its mooring area are located in a downtown city area, sandwiched between the busy wharf area and the Defence Force naval base.

"One of the main reasons why we plan to move to Gabutu is because of the expanding container wharf," Dr Spradberry said.

He said the container wharf could occupy the club's entire waterfront in about five years.

"Losing the waterfront would mean losing one of our major facilities," he said.

He said the wharf re-development was at stage one and when it reached stage two would occupy the whole waterfront, from the wharf to the naval base.

"The other reason we have to move is because of the busy Stanley Parade which runs in front of the clubhouse, separating it from the waterfront.

"The road gets quite busy and becomes very dangerous for the club members and customers."

Dr Spradberry said the Gabutu area had more space and water area, an advantage for aquatic sports such as fishing, skiing and scuba diving.

Dr Spradberry said it was hoped the Gabutu aquatic complex, when built, would become "the finest in the Pacific".

# **KAY BASON re-ports from Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea:**

● **MOONGAZER.** David Pierce and his wife Marcia must have set a record building their 11 m Samson design ferro ketch in just 18 months. They worked hard as a team, in the front garden of their home in Anglesey, North Wales, to beat V.A.T. In 1977 they left the U.K. on their circumnavigation heading for the Caribbean, through Panama to the Galapagos Islands, the Marquesas, and then headed up to Hawaii.

Vancouver was next port of call, and they spent a winter in the Rocky Mountains skiing. In the spring they cruised to Alaska and then south to San Francisco, Mexico (sunshine) and back to the Marquesas. These islands were their favorite spot. There are so many beautiful islands in the Pacific which they discovered en route for New Zealand and Australia. David really enjoyed cruising around Tasmania, back to Sydney and then on to Noumea, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and PNG.

*Moongazer* has visited many PNG ports. David and Marcia believe that discovering new anchorages takes time, and they don't intend to return to the U.K. for a few more years.

● **BANYANDAH.** Here's a cruising family, who after 20 months "landlocked" in Cairns, Queensland, had to get back out to sea. Judy and Jack Binder, and sons Jerome and Jason, have been cruising extensively since 1974 when they launched their 12 m ferro ketch in Sydney. The family have visited Malaysia, Thailand,



Judy and Jason Binder of *Banyandah*.

and crossed the Indian Ocean. In 1979 they sailed to Borneo, the South China Sea, Japan, Hawaii, Fiji, Norfolk Island, Nelson, and eventually returned to Coffs Harbor, New South Wales. No wonder they couldn't stay in port too long after travels like this.

On board with the family is Bruce Nichols, a teacher who's thoroughly enjoying educating Jerome and Jason. Jack and Judy have installed a computer/word processor to liven up their children's high school education. Jack is also programming a navigation course on the computer.

*Banyandah*, which is from an Australian Aboriginal language and

means "Home In The Water" is now heading across the Indian Ocean for South Africa.

● **MAGNUM.** Jim Booker and Mary Power have owned this 12 m Frank Pelin Wonderlust catamaran for the past three years. They kept her in Wewak, PNG, their home port, where Jim was commodore of the yacht club. The cruising in this area is very good. Blup Blup and the Schouten Islands in particular are worth a visit. The diving is excellent and the locals very friendly. Jim and Mary sold *Magnum* in Port Moresby and now hope to find a bigger boat in Australia.

## **New charter service in Fiji**

Just launched is a new yacht charter service in Fiji — the Sail Fiji Yacht Charters Ltd.

Operating a 13.5 metre cutter-rigged yacht, *Red Velvet*, the company offers skippered cruises to Fiji's Yasawa and Mamanuca island groups.

Sail Fiji is a joint venture of Ian Duncan of Lautoka, Fiji, and Larry Low, of North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.



*Banyandah* in harbor at Port Moresby.



Mary Power and Jim Booker of *Magnum*.



# 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 three 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 and Marshall, Burnie, Tasmania (31-1833), Carpenters Shipping, Harbour Centre Building, 1st Floor, Thomson Street, Suva, Fiji (312-244), Tlx FJ2199.

## AUSTRALIA - SAMOAS - TONGA

Warner Pacific Lines operates a regular cargo service from Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne to Nuku'alofa, Pago Pago, Apia and Vavau. Feeder service available from Apia to Cook, Christmas, Fanning and Washington Islands.

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

## AUSTRALIA - NEW CALEDONIA - FIJI - SAMOAS - TONGA

Pacific Forum Line operates a fully containerised service (general, reefer and ro-ro) from Sydney to Noumea, Lautoka, Suva, Apia, Pago Pago, Nuku'alofa, Sydney. Cargo centralised from Adelaide, Melbourne, Brisbane.

Details from: Pacific Forum Line, P.O. Box 796 Auckland; Union Bulkships, 323 George Street, Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne; Union Co., Lautoka, Suva, Nuku'alofa; Pacific Forum Line Apia; Polynesia Shipping Pago Pago.

## AUSTRALIA - LORD HOWE IS - NORFOLK IS

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

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

## AUSTRALIA - KIRIBATI

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).

KAP New Guinea Lines call Tarawa after PNG ports on a 35 day basis from Melbourne and Sydney/Brisbane.

Details from K. Asia Pacific Pty. Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (232-2277), Tlx. 22143.

## AUSTRALIA - NEW CALEDONIA AND/OR VANUATU

Sofrana-Unilines ships serve Noumea every three 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 Westfarmers Shipping Agency, 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671).

Compagnie Generale Maritime operates a monthly service from Sydney to Noumea, Port Vila and Santo, for containerised and break bulk cargo.

Details Compagnie Generale Maritime, 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (231-3700).

## AUSTRALIA - 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 ZEALAND

The Australian National Line (ANL) and the Shipping Corporation of New Zealand operate a 10-day container service between Sydney and Melbourne to Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Port Chalmers.

Details from ANL, 20 Bond Street, Sydney (232-0444) or P.O. Box 22387 G.P.O. Melbourne 3001 (62-0681) or Shipping Corporation of New Zealand, P.O. Box 3344 Wellington (72-8500).

## AUSTRALIA - NZ - FIJI - HAWAII - US

P & O liners call at Auckland, Suva, Pago Pago and Honolulu on eastbound and westbound voyages between Sydney and the US. Details from P & O Booking Centre, World Travel Headquarters Pty. Ltd., 33 Bligh Street, Sydney (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; Sullivan's Ltd., Honiara; Union Bulkships, Brisbane.

## AUSTRALIA - MICRONESIA

Nauru Pacific Line operates a regular

container service from Melbourne to Ponape, Truk, Guam and Saipan.

Details: N.P.L. (Australia) Pty. Ltd. Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne (653-5709), Nedlloyd Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (2-0522).

## AUSTRALIA - TUVALU

KKL operates a 3 monthly service from Sydney and Melbourne to Tuvalu (Funafuti). Subject inducement.

Details from KKL (Kangaroo Line) Pty. Ltd., 4th Floor, 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (235-0322).

## AUSTRALIA - PNG

KAP New Guinea Lines cargo vessels call at Melbourne, Sydney, Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Wewak, Manus, Kimbe, Rabaul, Popondetta.

Details from K. Asia Pacific Pty. Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (232-2277), Dalgety Shipping, World Trade Centre, Melbourne (616-6700).

## AUSTRALIA - PNG - SOLOMONS - VANUATU

A consortium of NGALP/NGL and CON-PAC/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); InterOcean 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); Niugini Island Cargo Services Pty. Ltd., Rabaul (922-467); Bougainville Agencies Pty. Ltd., Kieta (956-089); Alotau Stevedoring & Transport, Alotau (61-1318); Ngatia Wholesalers Pty. Ltd., Kimbe (93-5102); and Trading Company, Mendana Avenue, Honiara (22588); Vila Agencies Ltd., PO Box 971, Vila, Vanuatu (2490); John Lum & Associates, PO Box 65, Santo, Vanuatu (329).

## 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 Beuventura, 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, Hongkong to Lautoka, Suva and then to island ports.

Details from Carpenters Shipping, Harbour Centre Building, 1st Floor, Thomson Street, Suva, (312-244), Tlx FJ2199.

## FAR EAST - FIJI - NEW ZEALAND

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

Details from Carpenters Shipping, Harbour Centre Building, 1st Floor, Thomson Street, Suva (312-244), Tlx FJ2199, Burns Philp, Suva (311-777) P&O S.N. Co. Wellington (736-477) or Nedlloyd Swire Pty. Ltd., Sydney (20-522).

Nedlloyd operates bi-weekly cargo service with four ships from Sourabaya, Jakarta, Bangkok, Port Kelang and Singapore to Suva, Lautoka and NZ ports.

Details from Nedlloyd (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., 8 Spring St., Sydney (27-3801), Burns Philp (SS) Co. Ltd., Suva and Lautoka.

## FAR EAST - MID-S. PACIFIC

China Navigation's New Guinea Pacific Line operates a regular container service from Hongkong, Taiwan, Manila, Port Kelang and Singapore to Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul and Honiara monthly and to Wewak, Madang and Kieta every three months. Cargo from the same Far Eastern ports to the South Pacific ports of Noumea, Santo, Vila, Papeete, Pago Pago, Apia, Rarotonga and Tarawa will be shipped via Japan on the monthly Bali Hai service.

Details from Steamships Trading Co. Ltd., PO Box 1, Port Moresby (22-0222).

Kyowa Shipping Ltd. operates monthly services from Japan to Guam, Saipan, Solomon, New Caledonia, Fiji, Western and American Samoa, Tahiti, Cook Is., Tonga and Vanuatu.

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

## GUAM - NORTHERN MARIANAS

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

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

## INTER PACIFIC ISLANDS

South West Pacific Containers Line offers a scheduled container service with 23 day frequency between Apia, Honiara, Kieta, Lae, Noumea, Nuku'alofa, Pago Pago, Port Moresby, Santo, Suva and Lautoka, Vila. Trans-shipment to overseas markets can be arranged. Breakbulk cargo, heavy lifts and refrigerated accepted.

Details from Burns Philp and Co., 7 Bridge Street, Sydney (20-547) Tlx AA20290.

**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, Harbour Centre Building, 1st Floor, Thomson St., Suva (312-244), Tlx FJ2199.

**JAPAN — FIJI — ISLAND PORTS**  
Balli Hai service operates a monthly service from main ports of Japan to Lautoka and Suva and thence to island ports.  
Details from Carpenters Shipping, Harbour Centre Building, 1st Floor, Thomson St., Suva (312-244), Tlx FJ2199 and Burns Philp, Suva (311-777).

**JAPAN — MICRONESIA**  
The NYK Shipping Line operates a monthly cargo service from Japan to Micronesia, calling at Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Guam, Saipan, Truk, Ponape and Majuro, returning via Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe.  
Details from Burns Philp & Co. Ltd., 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (2-0547).

**JAPAN — MICRONESIA**  
Saipan Shipping Co. Inc. operates 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., P.O. 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 Harbour Centre Building, 1st Floor, Thomson St., Suva (312-244), Tlx FJ2199.

**PNG — INTER — MAINPORT**  
Papua New Guinea Line offers scheduled 10-20 day coastal liner services linking all PNG major ports with containerisation, reefer, heavy lift and 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 AA24063; 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 AA24063; 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, P.O. Box 796, Auckland (790-050) Tlx 60460; P.O. 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., P.O. Box 3420, Auckland (797-210), Waterfront Commission, P.O. Box 61, Rarotonga; Cook Islands; Niue Govt. Offices, Niue Island Compagnie Maritime Polynesienne, BP 368, Papeete, Tahiti.

**NZ — FIJI**  
Reef operates a regular 18-day service from Auckland to Suva and Lautoka.  
Details from Reef Shipping Agencies, P.O. Box 3382, Auckland, NZ (77-1221-3), Tlx 60633; M.V. Fijian Shipping Agencies Ltd., Private Bag, Suva, Fiji (31-1056).

Pacific Line with one ship operates three-weekly ro-ro cargo service New Zealand, Lautoka, Suva. No passengers.  
Details: Sofrana Unilines, 18 Customs Street, Auckland (773-279) P.O. Box 3614, Tlx: NZ2313; Carpenters Shipping, 100 Thomson 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., P.O. 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.  
Pacific Forum Line operates a four-weekly service from Tauranga to Noumea, Lautoka, Suva, Apia, Pago Pago and Nuku'alofa. Details from Pacific Forum Line, Auckland: Union Co., Tauranga, Lautoka, Suva, Nuku'alofa; Polynesia Shipping, Pago Pago.

**NZ — N. CALEDONIA — VANUATU — PNG — SOLOMONS**  
Sofrana Unilines with three ships operate 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), P.O. Box 3614, Tlx. NZ2313.

**NZ — TAHITI**  
Compagnie Tahitiennne Maritime SA (as CTM-Tahiti Line) operates one ship, MV Bounty 111, monthly Papeete — New Zealand. (No passengers).  
Details from Sofrana Unilines, P.O. Box 3614, 18 Customs St., Auckland Tlx NZ2313; Agence Maritime Cowan, P.O. Box 9012, Papeete (39042), Tlx Tahitlin 322 FP Tahiti).

**NZ — TONGA — SAMOAS**  
Warner Pacific Line services Auckland, Nuku'alofa, Vavau, Apia, Pago Pago fortnightly carrying general and freezer cargoes.  
Details from McKay Shipping Ltd., Downtown House, 21 Queen St., Auckland, P.O. Box 1372 (30-299), Cables MACSHIP, Telex NZ2554, Warner Pacific Line, Box 93, Nuku'alofa, Tonga; Mealelei (Western Samoa) Ltd. Private Bag, Apia, Western Samoa, Kneubuhl Maritime Service, Box 39, Pago Pago, American Samoa, 96799.

**NZ — NEW CALEDONIA**  
CP Line operates a monthly cargo service from Auckland, Napier and Mt Maunganui to Noumea.  
Details from McKay Shipping Ltd., P.O. 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

# We've just made the ocean smaller!

Polynesia Line's new MS Polynesia 550-container ship provides regular monthly cargo service between Papeete, Pago Pago and Apia in the South Pacific, and Long Beach and Oakland on the US Pacific Coast.

## POLYNESIA LINE

Interocean Steamship Corporation General Agent

**Port Agents**

**Papeete**  
Magnum-Venture  
Boite Postale 449  
Papeete, Tahiti  
Cable "MORECO"

**Pago Pago**  
Polynesia Shipping  
Services, Inc.  
PO Box 1478  
Pago Pago,  
American Samoa 96799  
Cable "POLYSHIP"

**Apia**  
Union Steam Ship Co.  
of New Zealand  
PO Box 50  
Apia, Western Samoa  
Cable "UNION"

**San Francisco**  
Interocean Steamship  
Corporation  
485 California Street  
Suite 1001  
San Francisco, CA 94104  
(415) 398-2000  
Cable "INTERCO"

**Long Beach**  
Interocean Steamship  
Corporation  
6621 E. Pacific Coast  
Highway Suite 100  
Long Beach, CA 90801  
(213) 499-1450  
Cable "INTERCO"

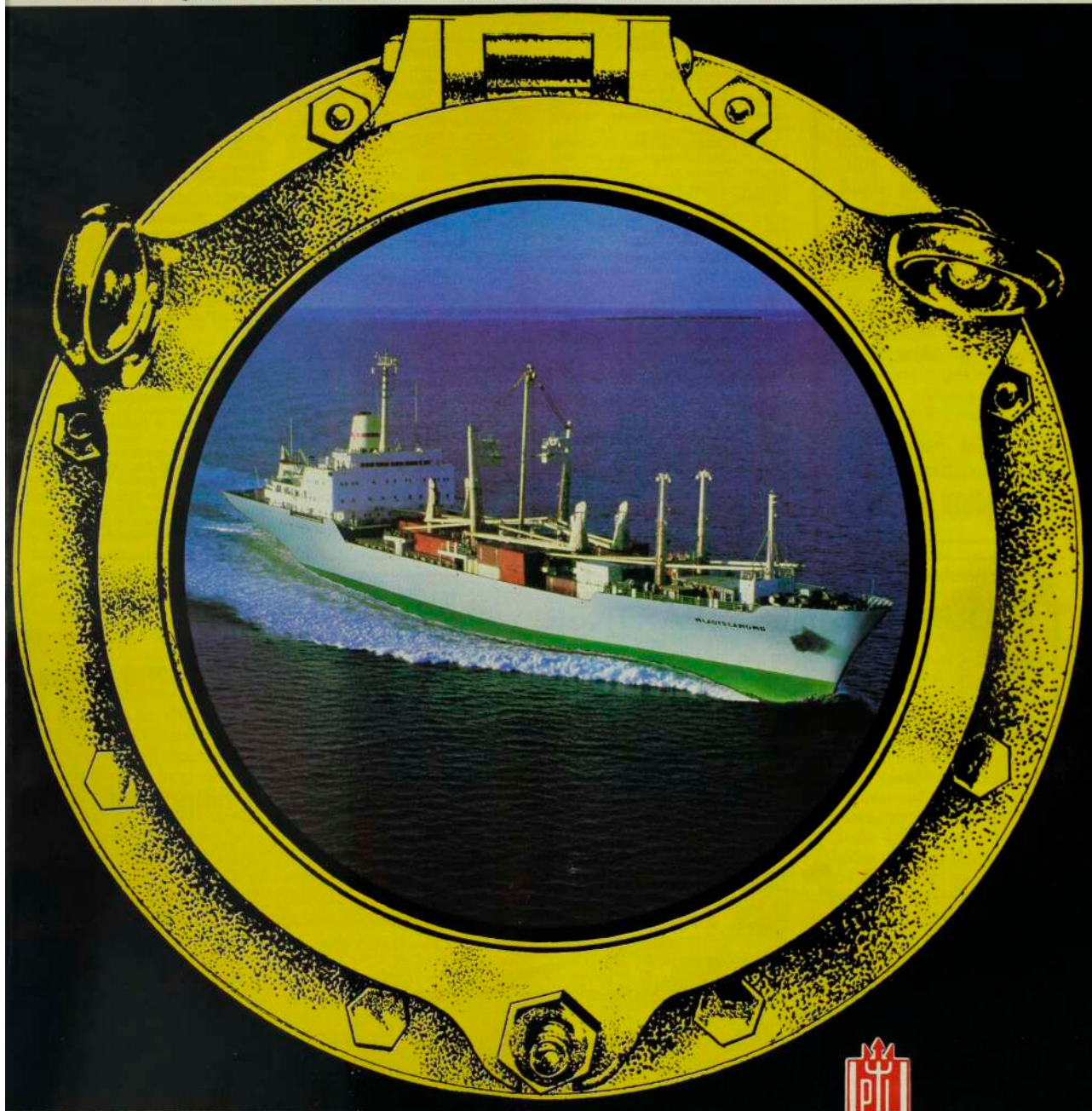
NINE DAYS TO POLYNESIA

ELEVEN DAYS TO U.S.

Serving Polynesia is all we do—and we do it better!

# POLISH OCEAN LINES

General Management, 10 Lutego 24,81-364 GDYNIA, POLAND, Phone: 20-19-01, Cables: POLOCEAN Telex: 054-231



## SOUTH PACIFIC SERVICE



We offer monthly service to and from: GDYNIA, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, MIDDLESBOROUGH/IMMINGHAM, ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, ROUEN, PAPEETE (via PANAMA), NOUMEA, AUCKLAND, HONIARA, RABAU, LAE, SINGAPORE, by our multipurpose vessels carrying dry and reefer containers, reefer chambers, heavy lifts, breakbulk or palletized, bulk liquids.

### POLISH OCEAN LINES Representatives

AUCKLAND T.B.A. Telex 21517 NZ "UNISHIP". SYDNEY Mr Walenciak Telex 20428 AA "SLEIGH"

### POLISH OCEAN LINES Agents

TAHITI SOTAMA Telex 296 FP "COUTIMEX". NEW CALEDONIA SATO Telex 163 NM "SATO". AUCKLAND UNIVERSAL SHIPPING AGENCIES LTD., Telex 21517 NZ "UNISHIP". SOLOMONS MELAN CHINE SHIPPING CO., LTD Telex 66335 HO "SYMECO". PNG STEAMSHIPS TRADING CO., LTD Telex 42423 NE "STEAM".

## ALL THE NEWS IN A FLASH

The South Sea Digest tells you what you want to know about the Pacific Islands in a few words. All the leading firms and diplomatic missions read it. You can 'phone or write or call for a follow up.

See insert for  
subscription details:

**THE SOUTH SEA DIGEST**

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, P.O. Box 50, Apia, Tlx. 25; Williams and Gosling, P.O. Box 79, Suva (312633), Tlx. 2163; Warner Pacific Line, P.O. Box 93 Nuku'alofa (21089), Tlx. 66219; Universal Shipping Agencies, P.O. Box 2282, Auckland (30930), Tlx. 21517.

### EUROPE — TAHITI — W. SAMOA — FIJI — N. CALEDONIA

Nedlloyd offers regular cargo services from Northern Europe and U.K. to Papeete, Apia, Fiji and New Caledonia.

Details from 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, Nuku'alofa, Suva and Lautoka.

Details from The Bank Line (A'sia) Pty. Ltd., 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2041); Tlx AA 24063; Columbus Line, Lae (423-466) 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 (423-466) 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 (42-3466) 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 — PAPUA NEW GUINEA — PHILIPPINES

PM&O Lines operates three fully self-sustained container vessels on a sailing frequency of every 21 days from the San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles, and Honolulu to Majuro, Ebeye, Kosrae, Ponape, Truk, Saipan, Yap, Koror, Kota Kinabalu, Brunei, Lae, Port Moresby, Kieta and Rabaul.

Service is also offered utilising the same vessels on the same 21-day frequency from the Philippine ports of Manila, Cebu, Cagayan de Oro, Davao and General Santos to Hawaii, San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles. Details from PM&O Lines, 181 Fremont Street, San Francisco, California, 94105, U.S.A. (415) 543-7430, Tlx. 278016, Cable PMONAV SFO; PM&O Owner's representative, P.O. Box 803, Saipan, N.M.I. 96950, Cable — COMMONTIME SAIPAN, Tlx. 783605; Soriomont Steamship Agencies Inc., Soriomont House, 801 United Nations Avenue, Manila, Philippines. Tel 50-1831 and 50-1851, Tlx. 40138. ANSHIP PN.

### US — HAWAII NAURU — MICRONESIA

Nauru Pacific Line operates regular conventional and container services 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 N.P.O. (Australia) 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 Trans-Austral Shipping BP 1602, Noumea (27-51-91), Tlx. NM048; Carpenters Shipping, Harbour Centre Building, 1st Floor, Thomson Street, Suva (312-244), Tlx. FJ2199; Trans-Austral Shipping Pty. Ltd., P.O. 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., P.O. 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., P.O. Box 1478, Pago Pago 96799.

## YOUR BUSINESS PARTNER

### Japan S. Korea Taiwan Singapore Hong Kong

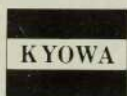
To: Solomon Is., New Caledonia, Fiji, W. Samoa, A. Samoa,

Tahiti, Cook Is., Tonga, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Nauru

To: Guam, Saipan, Truk, Ponape, Majuro, Yap, Koror

### Taiwan Hong Kong Singapore Philippines

To: Papua New Guinea, Pacific Islands.



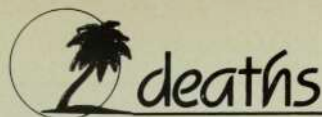
**KYOWA SHIPPING CO., LTD.**

#### HEAD OFFICE:

5th Fl., Suzumaru Bldg. 39-8, 2-chome, Nishi-Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan.  
Phone: 03(437)2885 (Rep.) Cables: "MARIQUEEN" Tokyo Telex: 242-4651 Kyowa J.

#### OSAKA OFFICE:

Okajima Bldg., 7th Floor, 2-14, Nishihonmachi 1-chome, Nishi-ku, Osaka, Japan  
Phone: 06(533)5821 (Rep.) Cables: "MARIQUEEN" Osaka Telex: 525-6271 Ssiosa J.



**Prof. Harry Street.**

In Windermere, England, on April 20, aged 64.

Professor Street served as chairman of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Fiji Electoral System in 1975 and 1976. He was professor of English Law at the University of Manchester from 1960. The report recommended the abolition of all 25 national cross-voting seats in the Fiji parliament and their replacement with five large constituencies each of which would have five MPs elected on a common roll. The government did not accept the recommendation.

Professor Street qualified as a solicitor in 1940, then served with the Royal Air Force in India, Burma and Sri Lanka. After the war he taught at Columbia and Harvard Universities in the U.S. before going to the University of Nottingham and then Manchester. He was general editor of the Penguin Education Foundations of Law Series of textbooks, served on the British Committee on Racial Discrimination (1976), the Monopolies and Mergers Commission (1973-80) and the recent Bingham Committee on the workings of the Contempt Act in Britain.

"The Times," said of him: "He was a quiet man whose interests ranged from a deep love of Shakespeare to the fortunes of Manchester United football team and the Lancashire County Cricket Club. Above all he loved walking in the hills of the Lake District," which was what he was doing when he collapsed and died.

**Justice Sir Trevor Gould.** In Auckland, on May 2, after a short illness, aged 78.

Sir Trevor was vice-president of the Fiji Court of Appeal, a position he had held for almost 20 years. Tributes were paid in the Supreme Court of Fiji by the Chief Justice Sir Timoci Tuivaga.

In 1938 Sir Trevor took up an appointment as Crown Counsel in Hong Kong and was there, serving as a member of the Volunteer Defence Force, when the Japanese invaded.

He spent four years as a prisoner of war.

After the liberation of Hong Kong he was appointed to the High Court in that colony and later served as a Senior Puisne Judge and Acting Chief Justice. He then joined the Court of Appeal for East Africa in 1958 and became its vice-president in 1963, a position he held for two years. He was knighted in 1961 for his services to the British legal system. He retired and returned to New Zealand in 1965 and was appointed to the Fiji Court of Appeal in the same year.

**Prem Chandra Prasad**

In Suva on April 13, aged 45. Dr Prasad was Reader in Geography in the School of Social and Economic Development of the University of the South Pacific. He was born in Sigatoka, Fiji, and graduated with BSc in chemistry in 1964, and MSc (First Class Honors) in 1967, from Otago University, New Zealand. He then studied at the University of Hawaii where he obtained his PhD in 1971. He first joined USP as a lecturer in geography in 1971, was appointed senior lecturer in 1977 and this year was promoted to the readership.

**Baltazar Jerome Bordallo, Antonio Cruz Artero**

Two men — one politically active, the other quietly heroic — died on Guam in May.

Baltazar Jerome Bordallo, who led the effort to gain United States citizenship for the people of Guam, was laid to rest following a state funeral. Antonio Cruz Artero, who received the Medal of Freedom for hiding a U.S. serviceman during the Japanese occupation of Guam in World War II, was buried with full military honors.

The efforts of Bordallo and Artero are connected with half a century of political and land rights issues on Guam.

Shortly after the U.S. took Guam from Spain in 1898, it set up a naval administration to govern the island. In 1936, Baltazar Bordallo, newly elected president of the Second

Guam Congress, and F. B. Leon Guerrero, a fellow congressman, went to Washington, D. C., to seek civilian government for Guam and U.S. citizenship for Guamanians.

The story goes that when Bordallo and Leon Guerrero met with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, they talked mostly about fishing. Finally the president, reminded by his staff of other appointments, asked the two Guam congressmen what they wanted. Bordallo said, "We're here to get citizenship for Guam." Roosevelt replied, "Well, I hope you get it." They did, finally, in 1950, with the passage of the Organic Act of Guam, which gave the island territory self-government and its residents U.S. citizenship.

Antonio Artero was a private, deeply religious man, devoted to his family and content with working his land. It was there on his property in northern Guam that he sheltered and fed George Tweed, a U.S. Navy radioman, during the Japanese occupation. Tweed, hidden and cared for by many Guamanians — some of whom were killed by the Japanese for refusing to reveal his whereabouts — eluded the Japanese for more than two years. His last haven was on the Artero land, from where he was rescued by a U.S. military vessel in 1944.

Artero received the Medal of Freedom, America's highest civilian award, for supplying information about the occupation forces and for sheltering Tweed at the risk of death to himself and his family.

Following World War II the Artero land, where Tweed had found security, was deemed necessary to U.S. military security. An air force base and a naval communication station now almost completely surround the Artero family's remaining property, entry to which is by permission of the military.

Unable to develop their beach property because of access restrictions, the Arteros hosted a widely publicised and well-attended picnic on their land earlier this year to call

attention to their plight. A family member travelled to Washington, D.C., where he presented the Arteros' story to officials and displayed the Medal of Freedom, saying in effect that while Antonio Artero was proud of the medal, he would rather have the use of his land for his children and grandchildren in recognition of his services to America.

The legacy of Baltazar Bordallo and Antonio Artero continues in two areas of vital importance to the people of Guam. Bordallo laid the groundwork for political rights for Guamanians, a movement that is still in process as Guam works towards a possible commonwealth relationship with U.S. His son Ricardo Jerome Bordallo, governor of Guam, serves as chairman of the commission on self-determination which is drafting the document for this proposed political status.

Artero can perhaps be regarded as symbolic of Guamanians who lost their land to U.S. military requirements. The recognition he gained as a recipient of the Medal of Freedom who was denied the right to develop his property focuses attention on the efforts of other former landowners. This complex land claims issue is now moving towards a climax as Guamanians seek fair monetary compensation in court for their property.

Neither Baltazar Bordallo nor Antonio Artero could have known of the ramifications of what they did back in the 1930s and 1940s. They just did what they knew was right. — *Phyllis Koontz* on Guam.

**Brother Leonard Baillie**

In Townsville, Australia, on Good Friday, April 20, aged 64.

Br. Baillie taught in Christian Brothers schools in Papua New Guinea for 20 years.

He arrived in 1962 and started teaching at Vuvu, East New Britain, Mongop, New Ireland, and Tari in the Southern Highlands Province.

He became the director of the St Michael's Formation centre in Vuvu in 1969.



## SERVICE PAGE

# PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

**AUSTRALIA:** Distribution: The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 44-74 Flinders St., Melbourne, Vic., 3000. **Advertising Reps** — Brisbane — D. Wood, Anday Agency, CCA Centre, Dayboro Road, Closeburn 4520; Box 1918, GPO Brisbane, 4001; telephone (07) 289-4128. **Adelaide** — Hastwell Williamson Rouse Pty. Ltd., PO Box 419, Norwood, SA, 5067; 59 Kensington Road, Norwood; telephone (08) 332-3322, telex 871113; **Perth** — Allen & Associates, Suite 2, 284 Stirling St., Perth, WA, 6000, telephone (09) 328-9593 or (09) 328-9363.

**Fiji:** Distribution and subscriptions — Desai Bookshops, P.O. Box 160, Suva, Fiji, telephone Suva 23036. **Advertising** — Fiji Times & Herald Ltd., 20 Gordon St., Suva, telephone 31-4111, telex FJ2124.

**FRENCH POLYNESIA:** Distribution — Hachette Pacific, 10 Ave Bruat, Papeete, telephone 25610.

**HAWAII, UNITED STATES:** Distribution — PIM, Hawaii, PO Box 22250, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96822. **Advertising** — Brian C. Asgill, Apt. 1308, 1676 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, Hawaii, 96815, telephone (808) 955-9718.

**JAPAN:** Advertising and subscriptions — Universal Media Corporation, GPO Box 46, Tokyo, telephone 666-3036, cables UNIMEDIA Tokyo, telex 2524665.

**KOREA:** Advertising and subscriptions — World Marketing, Inc. Box 4010, Seoul; phone 776-5291-3, telex K23232.

**MALAYSIA:** Advertising and subscriptions — Worldwide Media Services, 57-B Komplex Damai, Jin Dato Haji Eusoff, Kuala Lumpur, telephone 63-9340, cables WORLDMEDIA Kuala Lumpur, telex 315333.

**VANUATU:** Distribution — Maropa Bookshop, HQ Box 210, Port Vila. **Advertising** — Bill Penthand, Norman Bros Bookshop, Port Vila, telephone 2232.

**NEW CALEDONIA:** Distribution — Depot Centre de Presse Michel Pentecost, CBP2, Noumea, telephone 27-2434, 27-4729.

**NEW ZEALAND:** Distribution — Gordon & Gotch, PO Box 584, 2 Carr Road, Mt. Roskill, Auckland 4. **Advertising** — International Media Representatives Ltd., PO Box 10259, Balmoral, Auckland 4, telephone 605-909, 792-370, telex NZ21404.

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA:** Distribution — Gordon & Gotch, PO Box 3395, Port Moresby, telephone 25-4551, 25-4855. **Advertising** — Kan Head, PNG Post-Courier, PO Box 85, Port Moresby, telephone 21-2577, telex 22120.

**SOLOMON ISLANDS:** Distribution and Advertising — The Bookshop, (Norman Bros.) PO Box 503, Honiara.

**PHILIPPINES:** Advertising — The GF Group, 12 San Ignacio St., Uroaneta Village, Makati, Metro Manila, telephone 817-7299, telex 45950 and 4233.

**UNITED KINGDOM:** The Herald & Weekly Times Ltd., No 1 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3DZ, England, telephone 01 836 5162, telex London 21989.

**UNITED STATES MAINLAND:** Advertising — Joshua B. Powers Jr., Powers International Inc., 551 Fifth Ave., New York, New York 10 017, telephone 867-9580, telex 236514. **Subscriptions** — PIM, Hawaii, PO Box 22250, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96822.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

|                   | Local  | Aust. |
|-------------------|--------|-------|
| American Samoa    | \$US21 | \$18  |
| Australia         | \$A18  | \$18  |
| Canada            | \$US27 | \$25  |
| Cook Islands      |        | \$19  |
| Fiji              |        | \$18  |
| French Polynesia  |        | \$22  |
| Guam              | \$US23 | \$20  |
| Hawaii            | \$US23 | \$20  |
| Japan             |        | \$20  |
| Kiribati          |        | \$19  |
| Micronesia        | \$US23 | \$20  |
| Nauru             |        | \$21  |
| New Caledonia     |        | \$22  |
| New Zealand       | \$NZ24 | \$18  |
| Niue              |        | \$19  |
| Norfolk Island    |        | \$15  |
| Northern Marianas |        | \$20  |
| Papua New Guinea  |        | \$23  |
| Solomon Islands   |        | \$19  |
| Tonga             |        | \$19  |
| Tuvalu            |        | \$19  |
| United Kingdom    | Stg 15 | \$25  |
| U.S. Mainland     | \$US27 | \$25  |
| Vanuatu           |        | \$19  |
| Western Samoa     |        | \$18  |
| Elsewhere         |        | \$A25 |

Payments by personal cheque are only acceptable in Australian (from a branch in Australia), U.S. and New Zealand currency. For all other remittances please send an international bank draft in Australian dollars. Published monthly by Pacific Publications (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. and printed in Australia by Quadricolor Industries Pty. Ltd., Mulgrave, Vic.

## ADVERTISING

|                                 |            |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Aggie Grey .....                | 74         |
| Air Nuigini .....               | 6          |
| Antelope Engineering .....      | 44         |
| Amatil .....                    | 50         |
| Aussies .....                   | 74         |
| Aiwa .....                      | 36         |
| Bankline .....                  | 64         |
| Besco Batt .....                | 34         |
| Clarion .....                   | 30         |
| Collins Olympic .....           | 42         |
| Columbus Line .....             | 64         |
| Edmonds .....                   | 52         |
| Fisher, Peter .....             | 74         |
| General Steamships .....        | 66         |
| R.M. Gow .....                  | 32         |
| Hall-Tec Dist P/L .....         | 58         |
| Henry Cumines .....             | 62         |
| Hinchcliffe, Colin .....        | 63         |
| Hitachi Ltd .....               | 2          |
| Hudson Homes .....              | 60         |
| Intercontinental .....          | 60         |
| Kyowa .....                     | 72         |
| Lincoln Electric .....          | 24         |
| Matsushita .....                | 20         |
| Markwell Bros .....             | 74         |
| Michoutouchkine Creations ..... | 63         |
| Nicholas Pierce Mem .....       | 74         |
| Nissan Company .....            | 12, 13, 76 |
| N.Q.E.A. .....                  | 66         |
| Pacific Resources .....         | 42         |
| Papua Hotel .....               | 35         |
| Pauls Milk .....                | 56         |
| Pioneer Electronics .....       | 27         |
| Polish Shipping Lines .....     | 71         |
| Polynesian Airlines .....       | 4          |
| Polynesian Line .....           | 70         |
| Roncaglia .....                 | 21         |
| Schroder, Hans .....            | 54         |
| Solarex .....                   | 40         |
| Sopac Coop .....                | 18         |
| Southern Pacific Hotels .....   | 8          |
| Toyota Motors .....             | 38, 39     |
| Tutt Bryant .....               | 48         |
| Western Solomons Trading .....  | 62         |
| Yamaha Motors .....             | 75         |

## PETER FISHER TRADING PTY.LTD.

381 PITT STREET, SYDNEY, 2000, AUSTRALIA

Telephone: 264 5395

TELEX: AUSTAS AA20149 ATT. PETER FISHER

### EXPORTERS TO THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

## FOR SALE

### BRITISH POLAR DIESELS

5 Cylinder 200 HP 450 RPM  
4 Units. New. Unused.  
Ex Royal Australian Navy  
Model M45E  
Large quantity of new parts  
available

**AUSSIES (S-S) Pty. Ltd.**  
17 BRIGHTON AV.,  
CROYDON PARK  
NSW. AUSTRALIA, 2133  
PHONE: (02) 797-7094

## Nicholas Pierce Memorial Scholarship to

### Geelong Grammar School, Australia

Geelong Grammar School is a co-educational boarding school near Melbourne.

The Nicholas Pierce Memorial Scholarship will be awarded to an able secondary pupil. Preference will be given to candidates resident outside Australia. Under some circumstances it would could cover full fees and extra allowances. It will begin in 1985 and continue until the child leaves the school.

Enquiries are invited and should be addressed to the:

Headmaster's Secretary,  
Geelong Grammar School,  
Corio, 3214, Victoria, Australia.



And Australia's largest stock  
of Yanmar spare parts — for  
current and older models.

**MARKWELL BROTHERS**  
11 McCONNEL ST., BULIMBA BRISBANE.  
(07) 399 1911.  
TELEX: 42691.

## Aggie Grey's Hotel

Stay at Aggie Grey's...  
the South Pacific's  
legendary hotel.

Situated right in the heart of  
Western Samoa. Enjoy Poly-  
nesian-style friendliness and  
service, in cool surroundings,  
superb entertainment and food.  
Magnificent white sand beaches  
only a short drive away. Air-  
conditioned rooms, swimming  
pool and full bar facilities.

Bookings through Union Steam-  
ship Company of NZ, Pan Am,  
Air New Zealand or direct to  
Aggie Grey's, Apia, Western  
Samoa. Cables: 'AGGIES' Apia.

# BURN WATER.

Whether you're out on the water to live it up or to make a living, we have a Yamaha for you — from **2 to 200 HP**. Every one is built to push you stronger and longer, from our sizzling singles to our fiery, **super V-4's and V-6's**. Sure they run on gas and oil, but what they burn up is water.

**YAMAHA**

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA**  
ELA MOTORS  
A DIVISION OF BURNS PHILP (PNG) LTD.  
P.O. BOX 75, POST MOESBY TEL: 25 4088, 21 7030

**FIJI**  
AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES COMPANY  
A DIVISION OF BURNS PHILP (SOUTH SEA) CO., LTD.  
G.P.O. BOX 233, SUVA TEL: 382444

**TRUK**  
SUSUMU'S ENTERPRISES  
P.O. BOX 100 TEL: 445

**PONAPE**  
PONAPE ISLAND TRANSPORTATION CORP.  
P.O. BOX 758, KOLONIA TEL: 405

**SOLOMON**  
Y. SATO (ROVIANA) & CO. P.O. BOX 162, HONIARA

**GUAM**  
PACIFIC CYCLE CO., AGANA TEL: 477-1277

**KIRIBATI**  
THE TEIKARAOI FISHING CO., LTD.  
P.O. BOX 430, BETTO, TARAMA TEL: 535

**TAHITI**  
CIDA INTERNATIONAL TAHITI  
P.O. BOX 184, PAPIETE TEL: 29219

**NEW CALEDONIA**  
ROYAL MOTORS  
S.P. 2548, NOUMEA TEL: 28, 55, 12

**VANUATU**  
VANUATU MOTORS  
A MEMBER OF THE BURNS PHILP GROUP  
P.O. BOX 16, PORT VILA TEL: 3341

**AMERICAN SAMOA**  
BURNS PHILP (SOUTH SEA) CO., LTD.  
P.O. BOX 1057, PAGO PAGO

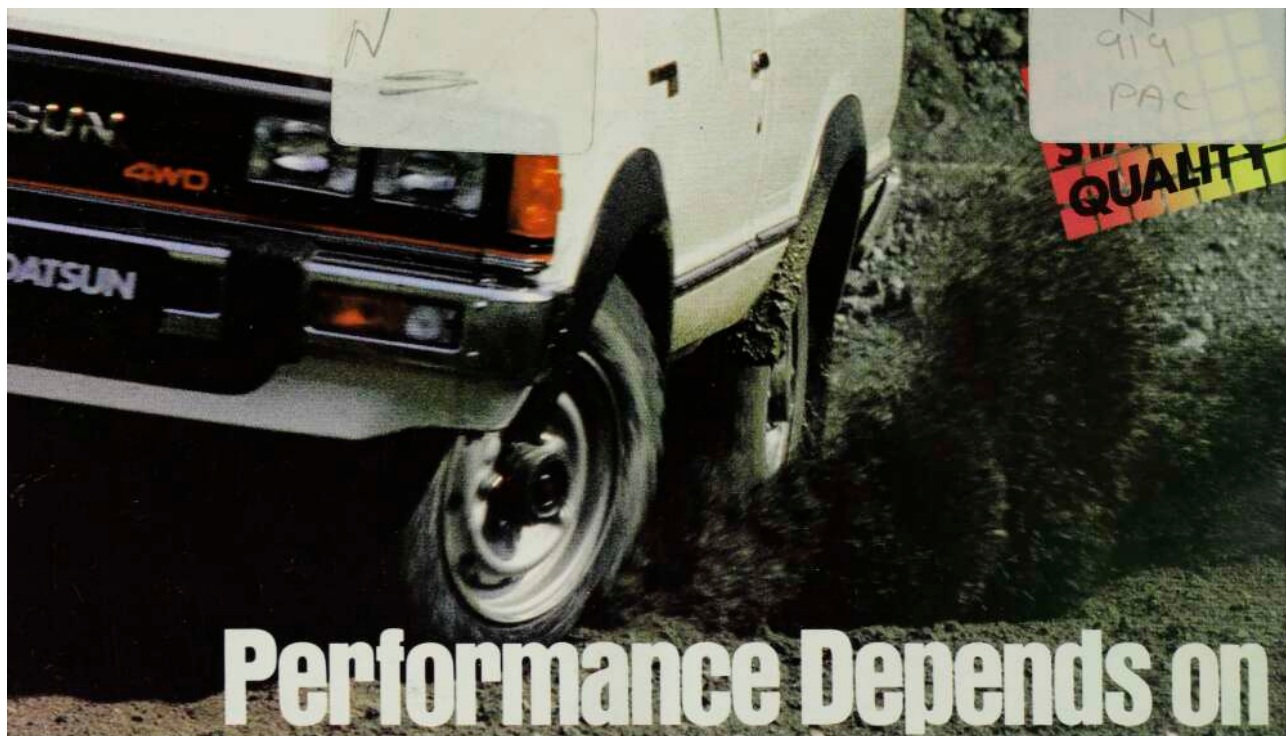
**WESTERN SAMOA**  
BURNS PHILP (SOUTH SEA) CO., LTD.  
MOTOR DIVISION, G.P.O. BOX 188, APIA TEL: 22671

**KINGDOM OF TONGA**  
E.M. JONES LTD.  
P.O. BOX 34, NUKU'ALOFA TEL: 21-421, 21-422

**REPUBLIC OF NAURU**  
JACOB ENTERPRISES P.O. BOX 4

**PALAU**  
BEACH SAND COMPANY  
P.O. BOX 12-KOROR

**YAP**  
YAP FISHING AUTHORITY  
P.O. BOX 338



# Performance Depends on Toughness.



Nissan Cabstar



Nissan Sunny



Nissan Vanette



Nissan Urvan



Nissan Patrol



Datsun Pickup 4WD

That's why Nissan means higher performance. Toughness is total. Every member of the wide-range lineup has extra strength and durability built-in along with superior maneuverability. These high performers deliver penny-pinching fuel economy and tough reliability. Once you discover how great the ride and handling ease are, you will understand what makes Nissan commercial and passenger vehicles worldwide favorites. There's more to a Nissan than meets the eye.



American Samoa Max Haleck Inc., Pago Pago Cook Islands Cook Islands Motor Centre Ltd., Rarotonga Fiji Carpenters Motors, Suva Kiribati Atoll Auto Stores, Bairiki Nauru Jacob Enterprises New Caledonia Agence Alma S.A., Noumea Norfolk Island Sirius Motors Papua New Guinea Boroko Motors, Port Moresby Solomon Islands United Enterprises Ltd., Honiara Tahiti Tahitibull S.A.R.L., Papeete Vanuatu Pentecost Vanua Trading Ltd., Port Vila Western Samoa Morris Hedstrom Samoa Ltd., Apia