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PACIFIC ISLANDS

MONTHLY

DECEMBER, 1985

Irene Narayan

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"Tragic
failure..."**

**SPC
probed**

Is NZ deserting Lange?



Weinberger



Ansett into Cooks



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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY



Richard Herr 27



Kerry Packer 33



Henri Sautot 39



Heimatu'ura Ma'atu 65

IN THIS ISSUE

MRS NARAYAN INTERVIEWED — Our Suva Correspondent turns in a memorable interview with Fiji's sole woman MP, and one of the country's ablest politicians, Irene Jai Narayan.

THOUGHTS OF CASPAR WEINBERGER — PIM Publisher Garry Barker reports on a satellite interview given to journalists in a number of Pacific countries by US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger in which he outlines US perceptions of current defence problems in the Pacific, including the troubled ANZUS Treaty.

NO "BRIGHT SIDE" EVIDENT IN NEW CALEDONIA — Veteran Australian journalist Denis Warner reports on a recent visit to New Caledonia, and finds it hard to "look on the bright side". Mr Warner is at present editor of the *Pacific Defence Reporter*.

11

18

22

AUCKLAND, NOVEMBER 4 — A review of the remarkable denouement of the November 4 case in Auckland against two French secret service agents held in connection with the bombing of the Greenpeace flagship *Rainbow Warrior*

WHITHER, THE SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE? Dr Richard Herr reviews the South Pacific Conference in Honiara in October — which was criticised as almost a waste of time by the leader of the Fiji delegation, Deputy Prime Minister Ratu David Toganivalu — and cautions against "throwing the baby out with the bathwater" in reaction to the "somnolent" affair.

A 45th WWII ANNIVERSARY — PIM Associate Editor Malcolm Salmon recalls the remarkable events of September-October 1940, when an Australian warship played a key role in keeping New Caledonia on the Allied side in what 14 months later was to become the Pacific War.

26

27

39

THE COVER

Fiji's Irene Jai Narayan.
Photo Kim Gravelle. See interview page 11.



CONTENTS

American Samoa	28, 53	Papua New Guinea	7, 47
Australia	31, 39, 57	People	57
Books	45	PIM Opinion	5
Cook, Capt. James	42	Political currents	54
Cook Islands	9, 31	Service Page	66
Deaths	65	Shipping Schedules	61
Fiji	9, 11, 17, 54	South Pacific Conference	27
France	10, 20, 39	Stamps	59
French Polynesia	9, 29, 52	Television	33
Hawaii	50	The Month	27
Islands Press	55	Tonga	65
Kiribati	57	Tradewinds	31
Letters	9	Tropicalities	52
New Caledonia	22, 38, 39, 43	USA	18
New Zealand	26, 36, 45	USSR	48
Pacific Report	7	Western Samoa	57, 65
Yachts	60		

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Dense fog on Wall St.

For all of this year, and particularly in the last three or four months, the Pacific has been the focus of considerable international political attention. Events there managed on the one hand to disrupt one of the West's oldest, and seemingly most secure, defence alliances and, on the other, to cause a major upset to the French government, even, perhaps to advancing its expected downfall early next year.

While the ANZUS predicament is not, at first sight, a matter in which the French are involved, some blame for the continuing impasse over New Zealand's ban on nuclear ships should be laid at their door. New Zealanders were having second thoughts about the loss of their ANZUS membership, were beginning to see that in today's world no-one can play ostrich and be safe, were realising the wider implications of their government's policy.

And then not only did French government saboteurs blow up the Greenpeace ship, *Rainbow Warrior* as she lay in Auckland harbor, but they followed it by having President Mitterrand perform an imperial strut on Moruroa which, as New Zealanders and many others in the region saw it, was lifting an arrogant two fingers to some genuine anxieties and some very sincere objections.

As our commentators report in this issue, the Greenpeace incident, and the curled presidential lip, outraged New Zealanders of every political slant -- even those who had regarded anti-nuclear activists as "pinko pawns" in the heady game of international power politics.

Then the US refused to condemn France for the attack, and former US ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, made some widely-reported gratuitous comments which, in sensitive New Zealand ears, sounded as if they were being told to shut up, and never mind the radio-active fallout because it was only in their backyard and not in any place which mattered to the major powers.

All of that quite rapidly slammed the lid down on careful efforts being made to moderate the New Zealand position on nuclear ship visits. Nobody is more stubborn than a New Zealander affronted and outraged.

French motives can be well enough understood, but why did the Americans play so rough -- or, at least give the appearance of utter unconcern for small nation Pacific interests? In their case it is, if not unknown, uncharacteristic to so ignore image, courtesy and at least the appearance of concern. We do not pretend to know, but we may have found a clue in the editorial columns of no less an institution than the *Wall Street Journal*.

There, on September 20, four days before the notable Pacific policy speech in Washington to the Asia Society by Australian Ambassador Rawdon Dalrymple (see PIM, Nov), the *Wall Street Journal* betrayed that, in their circles at least, Americans had very faulty knowledge of the facts and the issues involved.

Given the *Journal's* pretensions to expertise, the editorial is remarkable for its profusion of errors. And, given that, there is then nothing to be surprised about the errors of its conclusions.

They advance the extraordinary theory, illustrated by a map more suitable for *Le Canard*, that by wishing the French and their nuclear weapons gone from the Pacific, New Zealand is seeking to extend its exclusive economic zone to a radius of 3000 miles.

The editorial writer suggested the French were nobler colonists than the British, whom he seemed to think were still in control of New Zealand.

"...a patriotic Frenchman will tell you that the French have been in Tahiti as long as the British have been in New Zealand," he said, swerving violently away from the real point. "New Zealand's moral point, we take it, is that instead of granting French citizenship to the Polynesians, the French should have done to the islanders what New Zealand's settlers did to the Maoris."

Where is George Washington? What was the War of Independence all about?

They attributed responsibility for the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty to Mr Lange. We wonder what Bob Hawke, whose initiative it was at the last Forum, would think about that. They also showed they completely misunderstood the thrust of the Treaty for they saw it as an attempt to remove not only the French, but also the US Navy. In fact, the Treaty specifically permits nations to approve of and accept such as the US Navy.

Indeed, the *Journal* seemed even to blame New Zealand for the Greenpeace bombing: "However stupid an event may be uncovered, France has not been moved to similar desperation in the harbors of more supportive nations," the editorial said.

"Our view could not be stronger that both the French nuclear tests and the French presence in the Pacific make the world safer, not more dangerous," the editorial continued.

The writer went on to record, with reasonable accuracy this time, the strength of the Soviet Union's base at Cam Ranh Bay, and its fishing agreement with Kiribati.

"If the French left the Pacific," he wrote, "the Soviets would have more chances to infiltrate and meddle."

Of course one may see France's interests being primarily with the Western alliance. But letting them do what they like in other people's territory is no way to ensure that sovereign nations, however small and under-developed, will not take umbrage and, as Kiribati did, sign deals with the enemy.

The French as a powerful and helpful presence in the Pacific is one thing. But, as a nuclear-testing nation, or as a colonial power in New Caledonia, they invite reactions which will do nobody any good.

France is trying to do something constructive about New Caledonia, and deserves support in that developing quagmire. But that will not be achieved by the sort of thinking displayed by the *Wall Street Journal*.

With that sort of ivory-craniumed ignorance about the place is there any wonder that the Reagan administration cannot see that its own policy, if such it may be called, of choosing the French over anyone in the Pacific, is, in fact, damaging its own interests and those of the West in an area of increasingly vital importance?



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PACIFIC REPORT

PNG 'CONNED', INQUIRY TOLD

Evidence could justify a finding that Papua New Guinea's Prime Minister, Michael Somare, had acted in an "un-statesman-like manner" in personally attending a drug search of an Australian commercial aircraft, the Peldale Commission of Inquiry was told in Port Moresby on November 5. The commission was also told PNG had been "conned" in buying Israeli Arava military aircraft for \$A14 million. The remarks were made by counsel assisting the inquiry, Tony Mullumby. But, Mr Mullumby said, in his view there was insufficient evidence to prove that there had been irregular commissions in purchase of the Aravas and the sale of a luxurious government jet. The inquiry, headed by Justice Theodore Bredmeyer, was appointed by the government to investigate allegations about the aircraft deals and Mr Somare's role in the drugs search at Port Moresby airport on March 6 of an aircraft operated by the Sydney-based company Peldale. Mr Mullumby, in his final address said a common thread in all the terms of reference was the involvement of Peldale representatives, John Johnson and John Lawrence Aston, as well as the Melbourne-based Arava regional sub-agent Sonnie Lipshut. Mr Mullumby said that the PNG Government could have saved Kina 900,000 (about \$A1.3 million) by dealing directly with the Israeli Government to buy the Arava, rather than going through agents.

FRENCH 'WARRIOR' INQUIRY SUNK

A French parliamentary investigation into the sinking of the Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior* in Auckland on July 10 has been abandoned. Officials in Paris said that the National Assembly's Laws Committee, which must endorse any parliamentary investigation, had rejected formal demands from the Socialists and Communists for a commission of inquiry. The committee said an inquiry would be useless after the two main Opposition parties, the RPR and the UDF, had refused to take part. Prime Minister Laurent Fabius announced the investigation in September, after admitting that French secret agents had been responsible for blowing up the *Rainbow Warrior* shortly before it was to leave Auckland to demonstrate against French nuclear testing at Moruroa, French Polynesia. Among reasons for shelving the inquiry was no doubt the fact that the *Rainbow Warrior* issue had practically disappeared from the French public arena by early November, when the "no probe" announcement was made. Recalling a remark by Voltaire that "it was impossible to get the French to be interested in anything for more than 10 days", political commentator Jean-Marie Benoist wrote: "First, Greenpeace was killed by (the October visit to France by Soviet leader Mikhail) Gorbachev. Then Gorbachev was killed by the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro*,

and nobody particularly remembers Greenpeace any more." Benoist noted that the extent to which Greenpeace had lost the attention of the public was reflected in the absence of any reaction to the dramatic claim by the new head of the French intelligence agency, General Rene Imbot, that he had uncovered a plot to "destroy" the intelligence agency. This announcement, made simultaneously by the general on all three of France's television networks, had been followed by almost absolute silence, and there had been no public demand for further information. Writing in the London-based weekly, *The Spectator*, on October 5, another commentator, John Ralston Saul, a close student of the role of the French military in the country's political life, didn't even bother to argue the point that the army was the moving force behind the *Rainbow Warrior* sinking. Saul wrote: "The idea to sink the ship can only have originated at the officer level. Whether it was approved by the minister hardly matters; either way he was treated like a pushover. As for the stupidity of the secret services, it should surprise no one ... Secret services are filled with second-rate people of limited imagination. Having failed, it is not surprising that they should attempt to tar the government with their own incompetence." Saul calculates that since 1830, French military officers have on average brought down, or have sought to bring down, the ruling government on average once every 13 years.

U.S. DIPLOMATIC TIES SOON — LINI

Vanuatu's Prime Minister Fr Walter Lini has predicted that his country will soon establish diplomatic links with the United States. He said in late October his visit to the United States for the 40th anniversary sessions of the United Nations had enabled him to have discussions with American officials in New York, and that these talks had improved the atmosphere between the two countries. Asked whether the decision would also mean the establishment of ties with the Soviet Union, Fr Lini said the possibility was there, but that relations with America would come first.

PRESIDENT DeROBURT IN 'MORAL' VICTORY

Nauru's President Hammer DeRoburt on October 31 "won" a seven-year-long, \$US20 million defamation suit in a Honolulu court. But he is unlikely to pick up a cent in damages. President DeRoburt took the action over a 1978 report in the Guam-based *Pacific Daily News* alleging that he had lined up a secret loan from Nauru to a group in the Southern Marshall Islands who wanted to form a breakaway government. Defendants were the owners of *Pacific Daily News*, the giant U.S. Gannett Corporation. The court heard that the loan had in fact been made, but that it was not secret, and that, most important, DeRoburt himself was not in office at the time. DeRoburt won the case in the sense

that the court found that the report was "false" and "damaging" to him. But it did not find, as U.S. laws require it to do before a public figure such as DeRoburt can be awarded damages, that the article was written with "actual malice". Among character witnesses called by DeRoburt was the former New Zealand prime minister Sir Robert Muldoon. Observers in Honolulu estimate President DeRoburt's costs in the long-drawn saga at between \$US3 and \$4 million. It is understood they are being met by the Republic of Nauru. — *From a Special Correspondent in Honolulu.*

KENILOREA LASHES FRANCE AT U.N.

Sir Peter Kenilorea, prime minister of Solomon Islands, told the United Nations General Assembly in October that France was pursuing "imperialistic" policies in the South Pacific. His outspoken attack on French policies on both New Caledonia and on nuclear testing was the high point of his trip through the United States, the Bahamas and London. His UN speech was covered carefully by the *New York Times* and other publications. The prime minister criticised France's continuing claim to sovereignty over New Caledonia, and said that his country "condemns and deplores" a French military buildup in the territory. He called the French claims to the island "colonialistic in all aspects". Regarding the nuclear question, Sir Peter said that the heavy reliance of the South Pacific nations on marine resources was one of the main reasons for their concern about nuclear testing. If nuclear tests are as safe as France says they are, he asked "Why can't the French Government carry out its tests in France?" Sir Peter said that "certain technicalities" had caused a delay in the signing of the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty by Solomon Islands. Despite these delays he said that his nation's policy was "not to allow any vessels and aircraft which are nuclear-powered, or are capable of carrying nuclear weapons, into its waters, airspace and ports". During a week in New York — he did not come to Washington — Sir Peter conferred with the Secretary-General of the UN, Peru's Javier Perez de Cuellar, and with the President of the 40th General Assembly, Jaime de Pinies, the Spanish Permanent Representative to the UN. After the visit to New York, Sir Peter and several other Pacific island leaders repaired to another island capital, resort-studded Nassau in the Bahamas, for a meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government. Among others present were Michael Somare of Papua New Guinea, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara of Fiji, and Father Walter Lini of Vanuatu. While the heads of government were conferring in Nassau, their UN delegations were voting in a contested election for a non-permanent seat on the UN Security Council. The opposing candidates were Liberia and Ghana, two English-speaking, West African nations ruled by fairly new military dictatorships; Liberia, backed by the US and the Organisation of African

States, eventually lost to Ghana, a Commonwealth member supported by the Soviet Union, among others. In the odd tradition of the United Nations, the four votes were done secretly, and neither sources in the US State Department nor the Pacific Island UN missions would speculate on whether the island nations supported the American candidate or the Commonwealth member. The five Pacific nation members of the UN are Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Western Samoa. — *From David North in Washington.*

OIL RICHES AROUND CORNER FOR PNG?

Papua New Guinea is poised to become a major oil producer by world standards if a series of huge structures being tested in the Southern Highlands measure up to seismic indications. Attention has centred on the Juha and Mananda structures, which are just two of at least 15 geological formations regarded as ideal petroleum-bearing chambers. Advances in petroleum search technology have been spectacular since the first well was drilled in PNG just after World War I, but during that period no major strike has ever been made. Now all that is changing — with immense potential significance for PNG. "What we know is that there is a major hydrocarbon province up there," says Jock Cluff, principal oil analyst at Brisbane stockbroker, Wilson & Co. Wilsons, who take a specialist interest in oil stocks, have been monitoring oil exploration in PNG. Cluff believes that the two current wells, Juha No. 3 and Mananda No. 3, which have reached target depth and are testing in oil strata, could show commercial values larger than any existing Australian field. For instance, the Mananda structure is over 40 km long. Cluff anticipates that if Mananda is as large as early indications suggest — despite drawing water in the first two of five levels being tested in Mananda No. 3 — the Australian-American drilling consortium could see a pre-tax profit of \$US1.5 billion in the first full year of production in 1991. Of this PNG's treasury would draw off \$US775 million in super taxes and income tax. This boost to the economy would not only be enough to wipe out the Australian aid component of the national budget which accounts — depending on analysis — for between 25 per cent and 30 per cent, but would leave sufficient for an annual trade surplus of up to \$US500 million. An indication of how rich this would make PNG is that this first-year budget surplus would pay for the construction of a highway linking Port Moresby with the northern side of the island. — *Walter Birchett.*

NEW PARTY FOR SOLOMONS

Solomon Islands has a new political party. Formed in October, it is called the Solomon Islands Nationalist Front for Progress (NFP), and has been set up by a leading Opposition MP, Andrew Nori, who represents West Are Are. According to Mr Nori, it will provide an open forum for people who wish to seek solutions to land disputes. The NFP would abolish the

existing system of provincial government, and establish a direct link between central government and area councils. Mr Nori, a lawyer, said the NFP would hold a national convention at the end of November.

'SATAN' ACCUSED IN CHURCH ROW

Church politics can often be at the centre of community issues in the Pacific — a fact which the Anglican Archbishop of the Church of Melanesia, Norman Palmer, has recently discovered. Palmer lost his provincial secretary, Ambrose Bugotu, in an unseemly upheaval which saw demonstrators march through the streets of Honiara in mid-September demanding the archbishop's resignation as well. The conflict centred on the relocation of Honiara's All Saints church, whose congregation had been collecting for a new chapel only to discover that the archbishop, advised by Bugotu, wanted to develop the land for commercial purposes. Palmer and Bugotu, who are both of Melanesian descent, were accused of being overwhelmed by the advice of their white financial advisers. Confronted by the 2000 demonstrators who had paraded through Honiara's streets before assailing him on the steps of his church, Archbishop Palmer claimed: "There are traitors and Satan has been let loose to try to fight against the church of God." He defended his secretary as a dedicated individual, prepared to work "48 hours without stopping". "I see nothing wrong within the Church of Melanesia," he said in answer to critics. Palmer, according to a close adviser, "could have handled it differently," but in the end, his secretary fell victim to the angry parishioners and was removed by the church synod. — *Walter Birchett.*

BOOKER PRIZE TO KERI HULME

New Zealand author Keri Hulme has won Britain's best known and most valuable literary award, the Booker Prize. The award was made for Ms Hulme's novel, *The Bone People*. The work, which is said to have been in the writing for 12 years, is a long prose poem about Maori myths and personal relationships. The Booker Prize is worth about \$A21,000.

ISLANDER WOMEN GET THE PAPEETE CHOP

People are still talking in Tahiti about the strange events of mid-September in which two Islands women — one a Maori, the other Fijian — were served with expulsion orders within hours of each other, and escorted to departing aircraft by immigration police. The first was Tuaiwa Kereopa, better known in New Zealand as Eva Rickard. She arrived with a group of five others, including Father Bernard Denehy, a Catholic priest, and four trade unionists, one of them a Tokelauan. They were on their way back to New Zealand after visiting Nicaragua. Before they left the airport each was presented with a document to sign pledging that under no circumstances would he or she take part in any demonstration, or make any public statement, during their short stay. No one

agreed to sign. Later the same day they took part in a candlelight procession in support of Greenpeace organised by the Mayor of Faaa, Oscar Temaru. Eva Rickard and Mr Temaru each addressed the meeting, at which several hundred people were present, and the quiet affair ended with a minute's silence in honor of the slain *Rainbow Warrior* photographer, Fernando Pereira, and a prayer spoken by a deacon of the Evangelical Church of French Polynesia. The next morning, as her group was at the airport ready to leave, an expulsion order from the high commissioner was served on Eva Rickard, forbidding her from visiting French Polynesia at any time in the future. Her companions were not served with similar orders, although they too had taken part in the march and subsequent meeting. But the most curious thing was that the next day, September 17, another Pacific Island woman, Tinai Nakita Anna Sovaia, from Fiji, who had been seen and photographed in the front ranks of the Faaa procession, left the territory escorted to the aircraft by immigration police armed with an expulsion order. It was only to be expected that a journalist who had been present at both the procession and the expulsion of Tania Nakita Anna Sovaia should make a connection between the two events. As a footnote to the journalist's article, which appeared in a local newspaper, the high commissioner explained that the second expulsion was for purely administrative reasons, the Fiji woman's visa having run out some time before, and not having been renewed. In view of her unwillingness to leave, and after several warnings, the high commissioner explained, he had no option but to issue an expulsion order against her. Despite these explanations, many in Tahiti see a link between these two identical actions which followed so quickly upon each other after the demonstration. — *Marie-Therese Danielsson in Papeete.*

THE WEEVIL THAT SAVED THE SEPIK

A tiny black weevil was the star of a documentary film produced by Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) and screened by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation on October 29. For this insect saved Papua New Guinea's mighty Sepik River from strangulation by a water weed called *Salvinia molesta*, which originated in Brazil and has now spread to Asia and the Pacific. The Sepik is the lifeblood of an extensive area of PNG, but by 1980, the weed covered 500 square kilometres of the river, choking access to villages and destroying vital fishing. Nothing seemed capable of killing it. Then, in 1981, a CSIRO research team discovered a weevil which attacked the weed and kept it in check. After extensive tests in Australia, particularly at a lake near Mount Isa also threatened by the weed, the weevil was introduced into the Sepik. Within 18 months, the weevil was triumphant with the weed retreating to the river bank. The CSIRO team was awarded the UNESCO Science Prize of \$15,000 for its work, the first time the award had been given to Australia.



THE ARTS FESTIVAL IN PAPEETE

Who paid the air fares?

I am among the happy few in Tahiti who can read English. I can tell you I am very often annoyed and offended because everything reported in your magazine on French Polynesia is seen through an outsider's distorting eyes. I am hinting at Bengt Danielsson who apparently can't help warping facts and events.

For instance, in his article entitled Flosse's French Festival (PIM Sept.), he belittled the effort made by the local government by asserting that the French Government supported all foreign delegations, which was absolutely false because the Council of Pacific Arts held in Papeete last February decided to create a fund, managed by the South Pacific Commission, to help small countries meet the extra cost of air transport due to the change of venue.

Financial contributions amounting to \$US130,000 were made by France, Chile, New Zealand, Australia, USA and UNESCO. This was of course little when compared to the tremendous budget of the festival, which was justified by the extraordinary circumstances. Danielsson mentioned it, but it was necessary to add: without France's help.

In spite of some obvious defects, the festival was a real success and therefore I pay tribute to Victor Carrell for recognising it as such in another PIM article. Which country could have staged such a festival in four months and made available so much money on its own?

Mr Danielsson takes any opportunity to vent his anti-French feelings. He can't bear the idea that the people of French Polynesia democratically choose to maintain their relationships with France. As a foreigner enjoying our prosper-



ity, he should not interfere and give a false image of our country. In some countries of the Pacific, newspaper correspondents have been ousted for less than that.

It is not fair of him when he asserts wrongly that five Pacific countries refused to participate in the festival out of solidarity with the FLNKS, and that there was no murmur of protest in Tahiti when an anti-independence delegation came from New Caledonia. On the contrary, at the opening ceremony, the New Caledonian delegation received a big hand from the crowd because it was composed of 90 per cent of Melanesians who meant to demonstrate in front of all the Pacific people that they don't share the separatist views of the FLNKS.

I have decided to respond whenever Bengt Danielsson writes falsehoods in future.

J. TAUMIHAI

Papeete,
Tahiti

Kanak dancers of New Caledonia rehearse for the Festival of South Pacific Arts that never was — the one due to be held in Noumea in December, 1984. The festival's transfer to Papeete, French Polynesia, in July this year is still a source of controversy.

'Cooks, Fiji, paid their own way'

You should correct one of the errors in the article by Marie-Therese and Bengt Danielsson about the South Pacific Festival of the Arts in Papeete (PIM Sep p22). It is not true that the French Government paid the air fares for all foreign delegations. Whoever they might have paid for, it was neither Fiji nor the Cook Islands.

Three hours before the plane took off for Papeete from Rarotonga the Cook Islands delegation did not have their tickets. Each member of the party had to personally guarantee to re-

pay his or her share of a government loan eventually, and at the last minute, given to the delegation. This they did, and raised part of the \$NZ40,000 needed by giving concerts in Papeete.

I do not know exactly how the Fiji delegation managed to pay their fares but I am most reliably informed that they did not get the money from the French Government.

C.W. WEBSTER

Auckland,
New Zealand.

Wingti Wins PNG No-Confidence Vote

The Somare Government in Papua New Guinea was toppled in a leadership vote in the parliament in Port Moresby on November 21. Paias Wingti, 34, a Highlander who has been extremely visible in the country's politics over recent months became PNG's fourth prime minister after winning a vote of no-confidence in Mr Somare by 58 to 51.

Mr Wingti was for a time deputy to Mr Somare but broke with him last March and since that time had been steadily building his numbers in the parliament, while making no secret of his plans to bring on a no-confidence vote.

Somare, who has been PNG's dominant politician since the late 1960s, is now Leader of the Opposition, and has vowed to win the next general election in 1987. An hour or two being a very long time in PNG politics, and the country's politicians being of fickle nature, he is given a very fair chance of repeating his 1982 comeback.

Political observers said Mr Somare's defeat was no real surprise, given that he had been under strong attack for some months and had been forced to give away a great deal to a fragile coalition in order to keep power. In the end his erstwhile supporters deserted him in sufficient numbers to give Wingti, and his deputy, former prime minister Sir Julius Chan, the victory for which they had worked so shrewdly.

Sir Julius is a veteran of no-confidence motions. He ousted Mr Somare for two years on a similar vote in 1980.

Mr Wingti opened office as prime minister with a series of vigorous edicts, and a promise to spend more wisely than his predecessors had done. He said he would abolish up to three ministries, make severe cuts in the bureaucracy (the size of which is one of PNG's most serious problems), and limit ministerial perks and travel.

Wingti said he would reject the Somare budget, tabled in

parliament only about a week before the no-confidence vote and operate on temporary supply while preparing his own budget (Sir Julius Chan is his finance minister) by next March.

He has also given notice of rescinding the Somare government's approval of broadcast television in PNG, and has amended the inconvenient legislation banning imported advertising material from PNG publication.

Wingti, an ebullient if occasionally erratic, man was congratulated on his victory by the Australian prime minister, Bob Hawke who wished the new leader good fortune "in the very testing times you will face ahead."

Obviously Australia has an interest in the new leader, and wishes him well, for a stable, hopefully progressive, PNG is important to them. But a Papua New Guinea without Michael Somare at the helm may strike some foreigners as a shade uncomfortable. Wingti has Sir Julius Chan at his right hand, which should calm some international worries about the changeover, but the general view externally is that he is to some degree on notice.

Wingti is the youngest man to have become prime minister, and the only one to have had a university education (although he dropped out in 1977 to enter politics). His rise to power has been spectacular and, while some of his success must be attributed to the support of the experienced Sir Julius Chan, he is seen as capable of uniting the very diverse regional groups within PNG.

But the economic, social and political problems which contributed to the Somare downfall have not disappeared because of the change of helmsman. The economy remains shaky, law and order continues to be a problem, there are still 10,000 Iranian refugees living in PNG, causing a very delicate problem with Indonesia.

Foreign debt is mounting

rapidly, revenue from minerals, and even mining production, are falling, and Australian aid, currently running at nearly \$350 million annually, is to be cut by 3 per cent per annum over the next five years.

Wingti, a Highlander, also faces the perennial problem of PNG prime ministers, that of maintaining the numbers in a parliament now famous for its floor-crossers and factions. He leads a coalition of five parties, which in many respects seem to have little in common, plus

some highly individualistic independents. It is, in fact, a more diverse group than that which fell apart under Mr Somare.

In short, while the jockey has changed, the horse, and the course, remain very much the same.

Somare conceded defeat gracefully, promising to cooperate with Wingti to ensure a smooth transition of government, and to provide responsible, constructive opposition.

"I have been very proud to have held the head office pre-independence, at independence, and after independence," he said. "But I have also served as Leader of the Opposition. It is not new to me, and I am only too happy to play that role again." — *Staff Writer.*

Labor sweeps Suva poll

The Fiji Labor Party, formed only four months ago, delivered a stinging blow to the leader of the National Federation Party, Mr Siddiq Koya, and his faction by taking eight seats in the Suva City Council election in November. No official NFP candidates won seats. Adding to the ignominy was the election of five former NFP members who stood as independents, unofficially, but obviously, supporters of Mrs Irene Narayan whom Mr Koya had earlier sacked as NFP deputy leader. The remaining seven seats were won by candidates fielded by the Alliance, the party ruling the national government of prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara. While the Labor Party was expected to make some inroads into the NFP's traditional support, no-one forecast the extent of its victory, nor that it would also find support, as it did, in the traditional Alliance seats of Maunikau and Tamavua. The NFP had controlled the City Council for several years and

had never been without major representation.

The Alliance and the Labor Party had fielded a full slate of 20 members, while the NFP had only 15 candidates.

Political commentators in Fiji suggest that the electorate is showing signs of disaffection from both the NFP and the Alliance, leading to theories that the traditional, racial, alignment of the country's politics may be subtly changing.

However, Suva is not Fiji, and the city council is not the parliament and no revolution is expected, even in the two by-elections due to be held in December. These are for the Ba-Tavua Indian National seat and the Lau-Rotuma Fijian Communal seat in the House of Representatives. The Fijian seat is blue-ribbon Alliance, but great interest is being taken in the Ba-Tavua contest for among the candidates is Mahendra Chaudary, leader of the Labor Party. — *From Our Suva Correspondent.*

IRENE NARAYAN INTERVIEW

"In Fiji race is the constant factor"

The Iron Lady of Fiji... the "Mrs Indira Gandhi of Fiji"... the "only real man among the 52 members of Fiji's House of Representatives..."

These and other terms have been used to describe the sari-clad, 53-year old, Mrs Irene Jai Narayan, who has been constantly returned to parliament with huge majorities for the past 19 years in an Indian communal seat for the capital city, Suva.

Mrs Narayan came to Fiji from India, her birthplace, in 1955, at the age of 23 when she married a Fiji citizen, Mr Jai Narayan. Both had met at Benares University. She was born, and had her early education at Lucknow, the youngest of nine children, of whom only three survive, a brother and a sister.

While she has emerged as a very powerful, fearless, and outspoken politician in Fiji, politics does not run in her blood. Her father and brother both had Army careers.

At college she dabbled a little in student affairs, but she was not fond of politics. When she came to Fiji and joined the teaching service as a higher school teacher there was still no thought in her mind of a political career.

Then the late A.D. Patel, founder of the National Federation Party and the first Leader of the Opposition in the parliament, approached her to con-

Politics make a heady brew in Fiji. Cabinet shuffles ... speculation about new prime ministers ... yet new splits in the National Federation Party ... the formation of the Fiji Labor Party, seeking to cut across the traditional, racially-arranged, voting system. All these and much else fill the minds of the gossips.

Through it all the name of Irene Jai Narayan, former deputy leader of the NFP, the only woman in the parliament, constantly is heard, especially now in the wake of her virtual sacking by the party leader. What will she do? Will she join the Labor Party? Will she soldier on against the autocratic leader, Siddiq Koya?

Our Suva Correspondent interviews this lady of strong personality and great determination; admired by many, particularly among the nation's intelligentsia, and avoided by others who accuse her of nagging too much. But, as our correspondent reports, not a soul can ignore her.

test a communal seat against the well-known lawyer, the late A.I.M. Deoki.

Mr Patel had heard Mrs Narayan speak at some rallies and was convinced she had the makings of a fine politician. While she felt unsure of herself, Patel and others urged her on and she went to the hustings, defeating Mr Deoki in resounding fashion. Ever since then she has been returned with a thumping majority on the NFP ticket.

But 19 years later things are quite different. Mrs Narayan is now highly unlikely to contest the next election as an NFP candidate.

Now the situation is quite different. Mr Patel is long dead. The former leader of the opposition, Jai Ram Reddy is no longer in office. The leader of the party is now S.M. Koya whom she once challenged for the leadership and lost by one vote.

Mrs Narayan and Mr Koya have never seen eye to eye politically, and the animosity goes back to the great NFP leadership crisis in the wake of the April, 1977 general election which the NFP won, but after which they could not form a government. Mr Koya was party leader at the time, having taken over from A.D. Patel.

From the political shambles Koya was turned out and the party leadership was given to Jai Ram Reddy, a Lautoka lawyer. Mrs Narayan was largely responsible for the second general election that year, and the campaign which led to the ousting of Mr Koya.

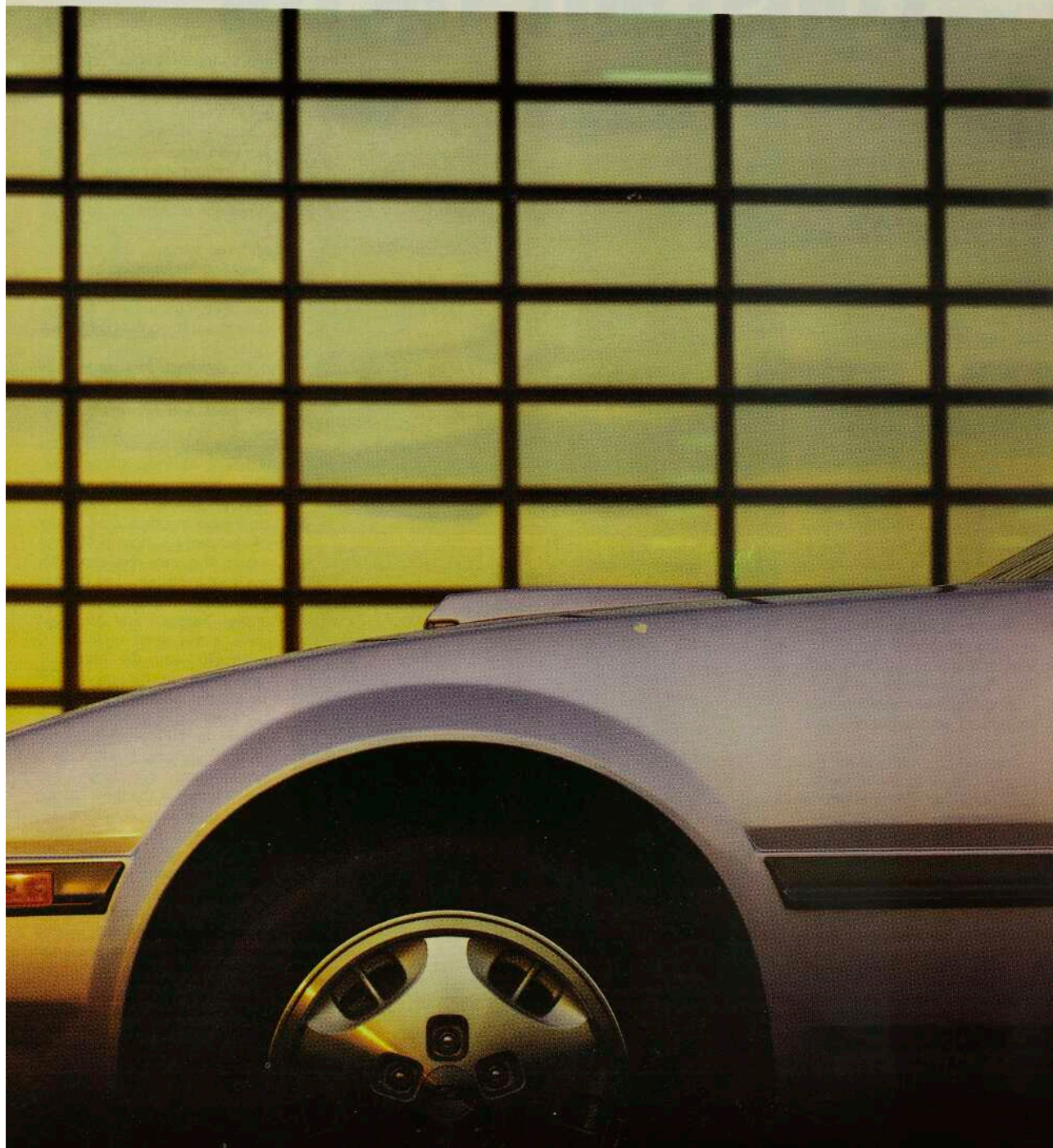
While Mrs Narayan still main-

Irene Jai Narayan (right) ... "admired by many, avoided by others, but not a soul can ignore her."

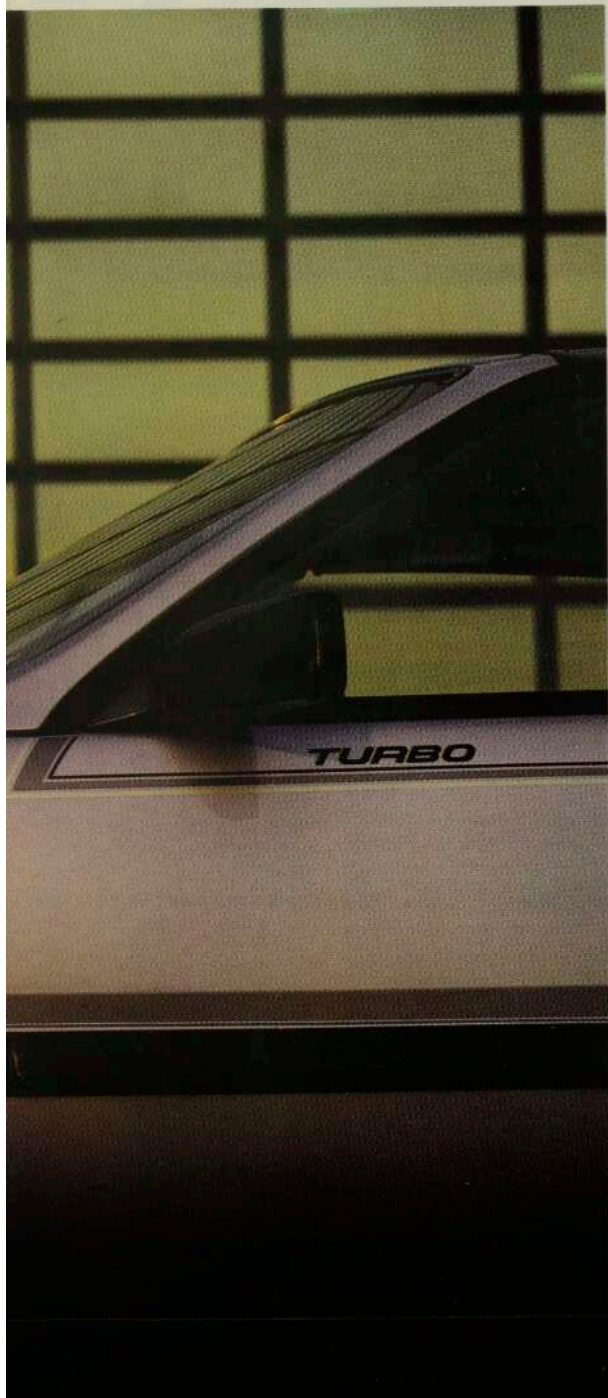


Continued on page 14

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Quality in motion



IRENE NARAYAN INTERVIEW

Continued from page 11

tains she is a member of the Opposition, she has withdrawn her support from the leadership of Mr Koya and has vowed not to work with him. In her 19 years she has become experienced, mature, and a very shrewd, knowledgeable and fearless politician. She was elected the president of the party in 1977 and Opposition Whip in 1978.

In 1977 she was made deputy leader but in 1979 when there were moves for the reunification of the two NFP factions, the Flower Group, under Mr Reddy, and the Dove Group under Mr Koya, in preparation for the 1982 elections, a compromise was worked out in which she gave up the presidency to a Koya man, Mr Ram Sami Gounder. She remained deputy leader and shadowed the finance minister.

In a reshuffle of the NFP shadow cabinet in July this year Mr Koya dumped her as deputy leader and appointed Mr Koresi Matatolu. She was offered the education portfolio, but rejected it.

Today she says she cannot support Mr Koya's style of leadership which, she says, "depends upon bluff and bluster."

The days when politicians could thrive on this sort of thing are gone, she says, but Mr Koya has not changed. He is fond of forming his own cliques, and now the NFP is the victim of that habit. She makes no secret of the difficulty she has in working with Koya and, while she says her relations continue to be good with other NFP parliamentarians, she no longer attends the NFP parliamentary board meetings. She claims that she is muzzled and, despite her rank as the most senior NFP member of parliament, is no longer permitted to express her views.

She is NFP, but she is not prepared to follow what Mr Koya or his cohorts dictate, she says.

But how long is she prepared to continue in this way? — "This is a big question," she replied. "Perhaps for the next



Fiji Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara . . . "Fijian interests are taken good care of by the Alliance Party." — AIS photo by Malcolm Lindsay.

two days, two weeks, two months or perhaps for two years. I really cannot say."

She said there was no leadership and the party was disintegrating. It was important to save the party, she said, because the NFP is an Indian party, which can speak up for the rights of the Indians.

But, as long as Mr Koya was the leader, the NFP could not be saved. He was not interested in the party, but consumed with maintaining his position. He was not working to make the party strong, as Mr Reddy had done, she said. Mr Reddy had gone out of his way to befriend even his political enemies in the drive for party unity. Without this the party could not be taken seriously as a viable alternative government in Fiji, she said.

Today, however, the NFP was a kind of joke, she said. It was the Koya group or the Dove group. It was no longer

one party. This was not the sort of party to which she wished to subscribe. If it continued in such fashion it would disintegrate, she said, and would not be a force in the 1987 elections.

Mrs Narayan has a very large following in Suva, and was a notable constituent politician. Until Mr Koya barred her from the party offices as a result of their dispute earlier this year she was constantly available to her constituents, and devoted full time to defending their rights wherever she felt they were being damaged. Her supporters seem to be loyal and could well follow her whichever way she decides to go.

Inside and outside parliament, her voice was constantly heard, taking the government to task on a wide variety of bread and butter issues, involving basic public welfare.

In the Suva City Council elections she has always played a key role, especially in selec-

tion of candidates. This year, however, she has had no say at all in the process. At one stage there were indications that the Labor Party was likely to get her backing and field candidates who would have the support of the NFP's Flower faction.

Mrs Narayan acted as a mediator for a possible merger of the NFP's Youth Wing and the Labor Party. However, Labor Party officials turned down the proposal, saying the party was not prepared to form a coalition with any group.

Political analysts in Suva say the merger would have been only cosmetic. The Labor Party, they say, would have totally absorbed the Youth Wing, giving the Labor Party a member in the House of Representatives, in the form of the Youth Wing man, Davendra Singh who defeated the Koya, official NFP candidate, Dr Balwant Singh Rakha in a by-election earlier this year.

The merger would have also cleared the way for the dissidents, Irene Jai Narayan, Dr Satendra Nandan, and Mr H.M.Lodhia, to join the Labor Party. It is understood that the Labor Party leader, Dr Timoci Bavadra, and others, saw the danger of being overwhelmed by the experience of the NFP members and also by giving the impression that the Labor Party was merely the NFP in another form.

But is Mrs Narayan contemplating joining the Labor Party? — "I have not yet decided to join that party. What will happen over the next few months I cannot say. But, surely, if and when, I do join I shall not aspire to any leadership role. If anyone believes I might be leading the Labor Party, that is not true."

What would make you join the Labor Party? — "I want to see how the party conducts itself. I would like to see what kind of following it has, and what stand it takes on some important issues. It is a very good thing for the Labor Party to say that the two established parties have divided the country on racial lines, but we want



Irene Narayan and Siddiq Koya in happier times . . . Mr Koya "is not interested in the party, but consumed with maintaining his position" — "if the party continues in this fashion it will disintegrate, and will not be a force in the 1987 elections". — *Fiji Times* photo.

to bring the races together.

"It is very nice of them to say they want a common name and a common identity for all people. Those are very nice, idealistic things to say. But in Fiji race is very important. The Alliance Party, which is predominantly Fijian, takes every care to protect the rights of the Fijian people. The National Federation Party is predominantly an Indian party and it is one which could speak up for the rights of the Indian people.

"The Labor Party is hopeful of drawing support from both Fijians and Indians and would not be prepared to speak for any particular race. But from my experience I know that in this country in the final analysis everything boils down to race. So what will be the position of the Indians in the Labor Party? It is unknown.

"If there is an issue affecting the welfare of the Indians in this country, will the Labor Party be

prepared to speak on behalf of them?

"By the same token, if there is an issue affecting the Fijians, will the Labor Party stand up and speak for them?

"In fact, let me be frank, I will not be very worried what the Labor Party chooses to say or not to say regarding the Fijian people, because I think the Fijian interests are taken good care of by the Alliance Party. But as far as Indian interests are concerned, these days the Federation Party does not seem to be worried about what is the future of the Indians in this country or what is affecting the Indians or their welfare here even at the present time.

"As a communal Indian member I have always thought in terms of my community, and let me be very frank: I will not be apologetic for being communal in my approach, because we have a constitution which is very communal. It is a racial

constitution. The electoral system is racial and the prime minister of the country has often enough said that race is a fact of life. I accept that.

"So far we have been fortunate enough that so many years after independence the two major races have been living side by side in peace.

"In fact we have been very fortunate that there has been no racial strife, or religious or communal intolerance. On the whole we are living very happily in the country.

"But the racial factor is very much there and the different races, particularly the two major races, must be satisfied. They must have confidence in their leaders that they will take care of them, and will always do things which are in the best interest.

"The Fijian community is very fortunate that they have good leaders, but today if you asked the same question about

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IRENE NARAYAN INTERVIEW

the Indians you would get a different answer.

"It really saddens me to say that the Indians do not have leaders who are really dedicated and committed to the cause."

Q: Will the Labor Party fill this gap? — "These are the things I want to see before I make a decision. I am in no great hurry."

Q: So you don't see Fiji politics moving away from racial divisions? — "No. Anyone who thinks we can push the racial divisions into the background and talk about our people, their fears, worries and needs, and have politics on bread and butter issues --- no, it is not going to be that way."

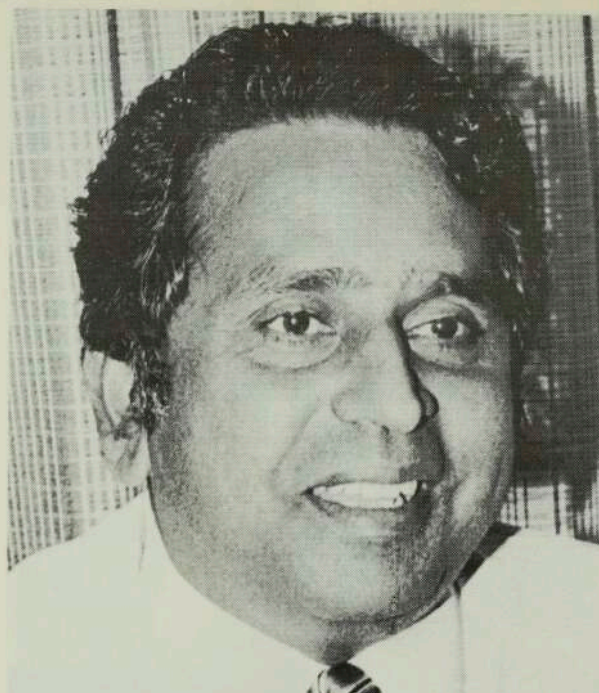
Q: What effect do you see the Labor Party having on Fiji politics? — "It is too early to say what the Labor Party is likely to achieve, but I must say I do welcome the advent of the party. Right now there is one big question about it and that is how many Fijians will they have in it? From the reports I am getting I can see that it is mostly Indians, and mostly the disgruntled supporters of the National Federation Party who have gone over."

"Dr Bavadra and others are campaigning in the villages, but what kind of support they are getting from the Fijian community cannot really be accurately assessed at this stage. That is one question. And if the Labor Party is not able to get sufficient support from the Fijian community I don't think they will be able to achieve very much."

"What will happen is that only the Indians will be fragmented, some with the NFP and some with the Labor Party. In such a situation the Alliance will have a field day."

"If the Alliance holds on to its traditional support and also that of the Indians who have always supported the Alliance then the Alliance will have a bigger majority. The by-election about to occur, and the Suva City Council elections will throw some light on the situation."

"There is one area of the city where the majority of Fijians live and have previously block-



Former National Federation Party leader Jai Ram Reddy ... "he went out of his way to befriend even political enemies in the drive for party unity". — *Fiji Times* photo.

voted for the Alliance Party. If the Labor Party can make inroads here, or even in one of the five seats, that will show their strength and support."

"In the by-election for the Ba-Lautoka Indian National Communal seat there has been no active campaigning. It is a big constituency with about 30,000 voters, of whom 8000 or so are Fijians. In 1982 the Indian Alliance was wiped out there. But now we have reports that whole villages are changing to Labor."

"Even if the National Federation Party got 6000 to 7000 traditional votes, I have my guess that the Labor Party, which will be supported by the young and educated crowd, is likely to win. The Labor Party is definitely a force to reckon with."

In the last session of parliament both the prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Koya, defended the House business committee's decision to limit debate on the governor-general's speech to 15 minutes per member. Mrs Narayan

complained that the move was designed to gag her, and ran into strong criticism from the two leaders.

Mrs Narayan said their tone and words were uncalled for.

Mr Koya was widely seen as referring to Mrs Narayan when he said that people who wished to "use democracy to propound their views both in newspapers and in the House are without discipline. The day is coming very soon for those people to know that if they have love for this country -- and I have because I was born here -- they would not behave in this fashion for the last 12 years."

Mr Koya said the committee decided on the time limit for good reasons which were known to the public.

In also defending the limit, the prime minister referred to a statement by Mrs Narayan that those who negotiated for Fiji should become a little more demanding and aggressive in getting a quota. He said he was surprised Mrs Narayan had taken him to task on the question of negotiating for Fiji under SPARTECA.

He said Mrs Narayan had condemned him for not doing what he should have been doing. On the other hand Australian and New Zealand media had accused him of twisting the arms of their prime ministers. His credibility was at stake, he said.

The prime minister went on to describe Mrs Narayan as "beautiful, moves nicely and dresses well, and has all the attributes of a beautiful lady."

"It is only when she speaks that all these attributes fall away and we see vicious vindictiveness, and all the attributes we do not usually associate with a beautiful lady. I hope she realises her talents and exploits them to the full," the prime minister said.

Mrs Narayan said she was hurt by the comments. "All I can say is that parliament is the place where we argue out the issues. But when someone runs short of argument they can resort to abuse. So if I have been abused in the House I would say that the honorable gentlemen had run short of ideas."

She said it was a pity that the prime minister had chosen to attack her in this fashion. "Would he have attacked me in the same fashion if I had been a Fijian lady of chiefly class?"

On the reference to her Indian birth Mrs Narayan said the slur was very hurtful. Other MPs were born in India, but they were not reminded of it. She had served Fiji unstintingly for 30 years, and to be constantly reminded of her Indian birth was "a sad thing," she said.

Mrs Narayan, 53, is married to a Fiji-born school teacher, Jai Narayan, who is a member of the Boundaries Commission and the Electoral Commission. She was a school teacher, but entered politics in 1966 and is a full-time politician. They have four children, three boys and a girl. The eldest son is a doctor, married with one child and lives in New Delhi. The second son is studying in Canberra. The daughter is studying in India and the youngest son is in Suva at the University of the South Pacific.

"Win or bust" bid by Fiji Labor Party

Whichever party wins the two by-elections held in Fiji in November, the results will be of immense political consequence to the country. They pose a test on which either the two established racially-aligned parties, or the newly-formed, and professedly multi-racial, Labor Party could falter, or even founder.

One by-election is for a Fijian communal seat, and the other is for a national Indian seat, which means that voters of other races, Fijian and the general electors (non-Indians or Fijians) will also cast their votes.

The trade union-supported Labor Party which came on the political scene in Fiji only in July of this year is contesting both seats. The Indian-dominated National Federation Party, which forms the Opposition in parliament, is not fielding a candidate in the Lau-Rotuma Fijian seat.

The by-elections came about because of the death earlier this year of the member for Lau-Rotuma, Mr Jonati Mavoa, at the time the minister of foreign affairs, and the resignation from the House of Sir Vijay R. Singh, formerly member for the Indian national seat of Lautoka. Sir Vijay was appointed chief executive of the newly-formed Sugar Cane Growers' Council earlier this year.

Lau-Rotuma is a blue-ribbon seat of the Alliance party. In the 1982 general election, the only occasion on which Mr Mavoa was opposed, there were 7345 registered voters, of whom 83.34 per cent, or 6330 cast votes, 6121 in favor of Mr Mavoa. The only other candidate, Mr Desmond Faigaitu, of the National Federation Party, polled 209.

The Alliance has chosen as its candidate Mr Felipe Bole, 49, an experienced civil servant,

who has served as a departmental permanent secretary and as a diplomat (Fiji's permanent representative to the United Nations in New York). Mr Bole's last job was at the East-West Center in Honolulu as director of the Pacific Islands Development Program. He comes from a chiefly clan and graduated with a master's degree from Victoria University in New Zealand.

Mr Bole was challenged by one of the Fiji Labor Party's vice-presidents, Mrs Jokabeci Koroi, 54, a former nursing sister who has been a unionist for 14 years. Mother of six children, she is the national secretary of the Fiji Nurses' Association.

The Lau-Rotuma seat is a straight two-way contest between the time-tested Alliance Party, and the brand-new Labor Party, unknown and untried.

In the contest for the north-central Indian national seat previously held by Sir Vijay Singh, it is a three-cornered fight between two brothers and one of the founders and guiding lights of the Labor Party, Mr Mahendra Chaudry.

When the Labor Party was launched in July its leaders said they were not planning to make a big impact in the 1987 general elections. They said they were charting a 10-year course and aimed to "form the government in 1991." However, initial support and enthusiasm from the public, and the two by-election chances have tempted them to try themselves at the hustings.

Mr Chaudry, 43, was born and raised in the Ba-Tavua area and is one of the best-known, and most ambitious, of Fiji's labor leaders. Since 1960, when he joined the Auditor-General's office, until his resignation in 1975 to become the

general secretary of the 7000-strong Public Service Association, Mr Chaudry has lived in Suva. He has built up a reputation as a firm union organiser but in recent years has made little secret of his political ambitions both within and outside the union movement.

Chaudry has considerable following among public servants who see him as their champion. He is an aggressive negotiator and has given the government some bad times. Mr Charles Walker, then the finance minister, resigned from the Cabinet about two years ago in protest after the government bowed to public service pressure for a pay rise regarded as damaging to the national economy.

Chaudry also formed a farmers' organisation in Vanua Levu and although his power base is the public service, he can expect some support from this sector of the community, which may give pause to the National Federation Party which has its power base among the sugar farmers of the Western Division.

Chaudry has put his future, and possibly that of Labor, on the line by taking part in the by-election. A defeat could be political suicide for them both. He and his officials went into the vote confident that they were offering the electorate the best choice, and hoped to capitalise on the open split between the two factions of the NFP.

Given this split, and the poor support the Alliance has in this electorate, Chaudry probably has a good chance of victory.

The Alliance has fielded Mr Uday Singh, 45, younger brother of the National Federation's candidate, Mr James Shankar Singh, 61, a former president of the Indian Alliance and once a member of Ratu

Mara's Cabinet.

Mr Uday Singh was born in Ba, a member of one of the richest cane-farming families in the area. He has been a staunch supporter of the Alliance, despite his brother's upset and eventual defection to the NFP.

Uday Singh unsuccessfully contested the same seat in 1977 and in the last election, 1982, he lost by five and a half votes against Sir Vijay.

James Shankar Singh, the NFP candidate, is one of Fiji's most experienced politicians. He was for many years president of the Indian Alliance, one of the three constituent parties of the Grand Alliance, more commonly called the Alliance Party, which has formed Fiji's government since independence.

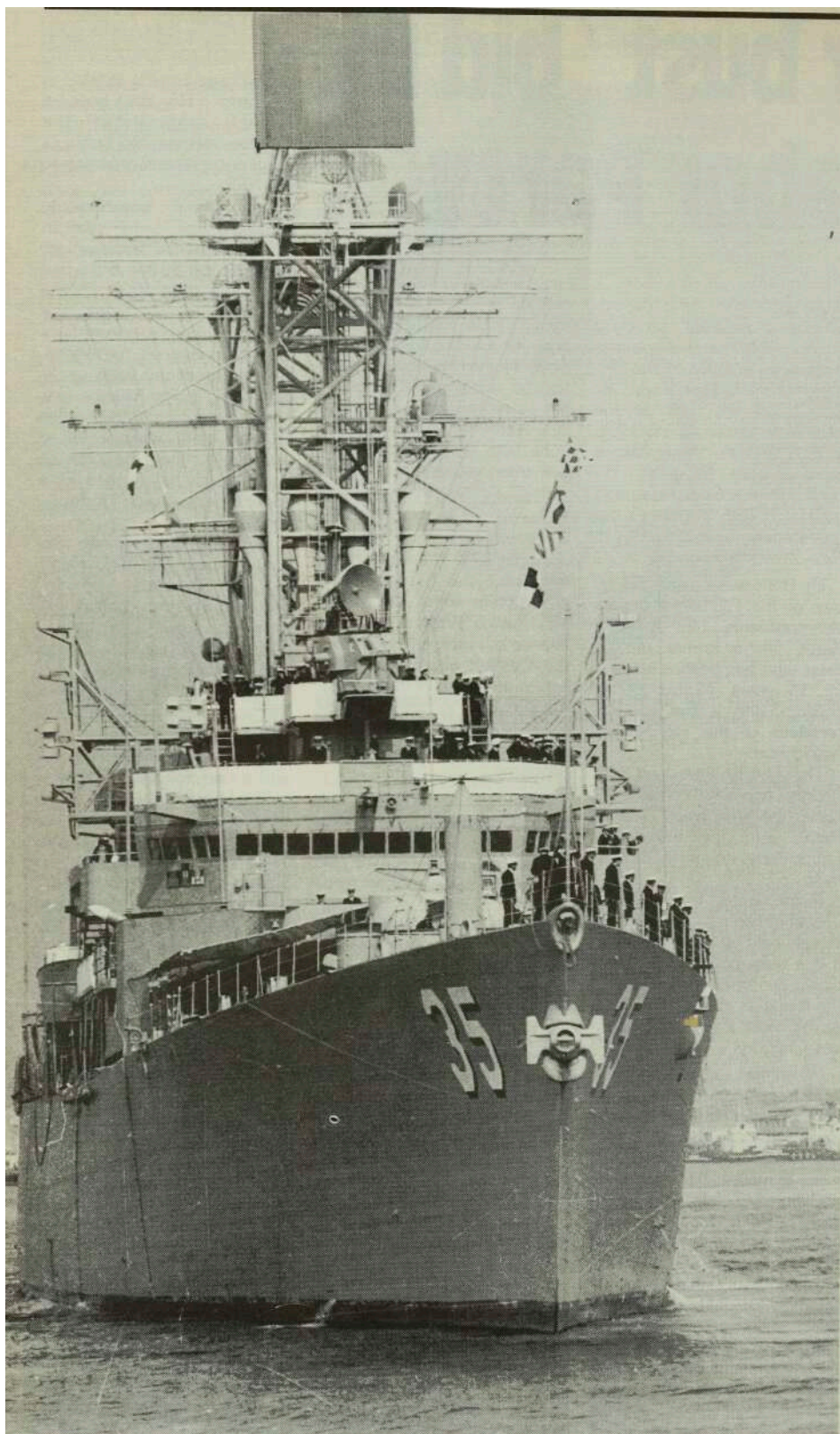
Previously James Singh was running mate with Ratu Mara, but had differences with him and resigned from cabinet. He resigned from the Indian Alliance in 1981 and had since kept a low profile until his election earlier this year as the NFP's organising secretary.

Voter apathy is generally pronounced in by-elections in Fiji and a low poll was expected.

The Labor party appeared to be the most vigorous on the hustings and with good reason. Their votes depended upon a change of mind in the public. The Alliance was depending upon the split in the NFP to bring Indian voters over to their side to add to their traditional block support from Fijians and such as the Gujerati merchants who normally support the establishment.

The NFP rates its chances as good. It concedes it may lose some of its traditional support to the new party, but says this drift will not be enough to bother its chances of success. Like the Alliance the NFP dismisses the Labor Party as simply an aberration of nuisance value only.

But inside its committees, the NFP does seem to be afraid of their own factionalism. The Koya group, supporting James Shankar Singh, is clearly at odds with the former NFP leader, Jai Ram Reddy, and his supporters. They appeared to be working for James Singh and for the Labor Party's Mahendra Chaudry.



U.S.S. *Truxtun*, nuclear-powered warship, and sister ship of U.S.S. *Buchanan*, whose proposed visit to a New Zealand port was refused in the early stages of the ANZUS row.

Seen on television with the clarity which modern satellite communications provides even to the furthest corners of the globe, Caspar Weinberger comes across as a steady, moderate, clean-shaven, collegiate sort of man. He is soberly-suited, calm of voice, measured of tone, determined, and obviously aware of the awesome power he wields as master of one of the world's greatest military machines.

And yet he also gives the impression of being thoughtful and patient; ready to listen to those who differ with his country's view.

Whether he is prepared to do more than listen might also be doubted, at least if you happen to be David Lange, prime minister of New Zealand with whom Weinberger, and the rest of the American administration, are at odds over whether or not an ally should sink his own principles (and political liabilities), in order to honor a long-standing fraternal agreement.

The question is of immense importance to the Pacific, not only because of the effect it has had upon the credibility of the ANZUS agreement, but also because of the pressure it has put upon the other countries of the region.

Australia is particularly and vitally involved. The Americans have given some the appearance of demanding that Australia choose between their close family friendship with New Zealand and their need of the power of the United States. And that presents Canberra with a terrible dilemma, for it is a fair guess that if such a choice had to be made, particularly with Australia under a Labor government, the nod would not go towards Washington, despite the obvious and powerful need of the trans-Pacific connection with the superpower.

That may be too coarse a way of expressing a most complicated problem. But, the fact that the situation is now in its current fragile state may also be a sign that the Americans do not quite appreciate the delicacy of the matter, nor the depth of the life-long relationship between the ANZAC countries.

All of this was the major topic

Of all the vexatious topics currently disturbing the political waters of the Pacific, few rival the argument between the United States and New Zealand over the harboring of nuclear ships and weapons. The stubborn postures of both countries have eaten out the roots of ANZUS, one of the oldest and most important mutual defence agreements in the region. There are signs, as we report elsewhere in this issue, that New Zealand's David Lange no longer has the fullest support of his countrymen, but, borne along also by the huge international furore over the Greenpeace bombing, he is maintaining his stand. Against him, equally adamant, Lange faces a U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz, not known for his patience with those who confront him, and the milder-mannered, but equally firm, US Secretary of Defence, Caspar Weinberger.

Weinberger recently was the subject of an international, satellite-linked interview with senior journalists in Australia, New Zealand, and Asia. *Pacific Islands Monthly's* publisher, GARRY BARKER, was there.

WEINBERGER'S ANZUS DOCTRINE

"We would welcome NZ's return, anytime..."

in an international press conference conducted recently with Weinberger, using the Intelsat satellite and ground facilities in Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Korea, the Philippines and Singapore.

Following is a transcript of some of the questions and answers relating to that, and other Pacific matters:

Q: Various U.S. spokesmen have said you want to review your involvement in ANZUS if New Zealand passes nuclear-

free legislation. What do you want to review? What are your options?

A: If New Zealand takes a final legislative stand that would prevent our being able to carry out our responsibilities under the ANZUS Treaty and also prevent New Zealand from carrying out theirs. Obviously we would have to think about establishing security arrangements for the area that divided the burdens as best we could without, apparently, the participation of New Zealand.

This would be a source of great regret to us, not only because of our long personal friendships and historic associations and alliances that we have had over many years, but because of the very bad effect that it would have on the security of the whole region.

So we very much hope that we won't have to reach this point. We would very much hope that presently New Zealand will understand how vital it is for their interests, for ours, for Australia, that we continue to work together, as we have for so many years.

Q: That would seem to fore-shadow a total pullout by the U.S. from ANZUS, and perhaps development of an arrangement with Australia. Is this so?

A: We never like to deal in hypothetical types of questions. We just hope that it will be realised that the arrangement we had where the three of us work together, share burdens, share benefits and maintain the security of the whole region, could be continued.

It should be recognised, however, that if New Zealand decides that they simply don't want to do that, or that they have a policy which they feel precludes their doing that, then we would have to look at what methods we have of protecting our own interests in Australia and other nations in the region; how that could best be carried out.

Q: What action do you want New Zealand to take that would mean you did not reach that point where you had to negotiate separate agreements?

A: We do not understand why we cannot simply continue as we have been for so many years, until about a year to a year and a half ago. We have never fully understood, and do not understand to this day, what benefits New Zealand thinks can come to itself or to the region by this kind of action. It is an attempt to force us to change a world-wide policy, a world-wide commitment, that we have to fulfil with our Navy in ports in all the continents, and that we simply cannot change. That is the policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear

weapons.

It would give a great deal of valuable information and aid and comfort to the enemy if we would be forced to disclose that. So we cannot do that. And a country that tries to force us to change that policy -- simply, that can't happen.

So that is why we would have to think about major changes, should that become the permanent policy of New Zealand. We very much hope it won't.

Q: But do you accept, though, that in the proposals that were presented to you recently by New Zealand's deputy prime minister, Mr Geoffrey Palmer, New Zealand accepts that the United States will not confirm nor deny whether the weapons are on board the vessel?

A: Yes, but that policy was basically, I'm sorry to say, totally unworkable. It was a proposal that we would allow, as we understood it, some official in New Zealand to decide whether there were or were not nuclear weapons on board. If he let a ship in, why then, presumably, there would be the announcement to the world that that ship did not have nuclear weapons. He was, presumably, going to make some sort of inspection offshore and make a unilateral decision as to whether an American ship could come in and help fulfil its joint security mission with New Zealand.

It was patently unworkable and I think that is the very kindest way to phrase it.

We were sorry. We were hoping it would be something useful, but clearly it was not.

Q: Well, to get to the bottom line, then, are you saying New Zealand either accepts, without questioning them, all United States naval vessels into its ports, or they lose ANZUS?

A: No, what we are saying is that we should have a continuation of the policy that we have had for all of the years since the ANZUS Treaty was signed that has worked so very well, and that is, that when American ships are proposed for port visits to New Zealand, which, in the past, have always been not only very popular, but very vital for our naval exercises, that those visits be accepted, provid-

WEINBERGER'S ANZUS DOCTRINE

ing other conditions are right at the time.

We have never said that an American ship or any ship had to be accepted by New Zealand at any time or at any place, but we did have to insist and we do have to insist that we can never confirm or deny the presence of nuclear weapons on any ship.

Q: From your own knowledge of New Zealand politics, do you think it is realistic to ask Prime Minister Lange to overturn this quite fundamental policy that his government and his party have endorsed time and time again, which is to bar nuclear weapons from New Zealand?

A: It has been a fundamental policy for only a few months and I would not dream of advising New Zealand what they should do about their own policy. That is eminently the business of New Zealand. But, on the other hand, it is proper for me, since you have inquired, and since we have done so many times, to point out the consequences of this very drastic change in the fundamental policy of New Zealand.

Q: Will America pull out of ANZUS if the New Zealanders go ahead with their decision to pass that denial of ship visits into law?

A: To a very considerable extent, New Zealand has pulled out of the alliance by the action that it has taken thus far. That is why we say that we hope very much that they will rethink that position and agree to the value of the continuation of the alliance and recognise the benefits and the burdens that we all share and we all bear in helping to keep the peace in this major and vital region of the world.

Q: But will America pull out of the ANZUS alliance if this happens?

A: You keep asking that as if it is some sort of unilateral decision that we would take. We are not able to perform the duties and the responsibilities that we have under the ANZUS alliance if one of the partners simply says, "you can't come in under any circumstances unless you break your world-wide policy."

It isn't a question of our pulling out. We have responsibilities and the only way they can be fulfilled is by an active presence of the fleet and of various other security assets in the region. Australia recognises that. Every other country in the region recognises that.

Q: So if ANZUS does become inoperative, would America seek a new bilateral arrangement with Australia? *A:* I think we have a bilateral arrangement with Australia that is working extremely well, and I think the Australian government has recognised the vital nature of continuing that kind of relationship and that, in effect, and in essence, we have already established a very good bilateral relationship and hope very much to continue that.

Q: Would you keep the framework of ANZUS open and welcome New Zealand back at any time?

A: Oh, yes, there's no desire to punish anybody or anything of that kind. The conditions that gave rise to the ANZUS Treaty are still there. Nothing has changed. The only thing that has changed is the policy of New Zealand, which I hope is temporary, and which, in effect, prevents our carrying out our obligations and prevents the ANZUS organisation from doing the very vital task that it has performed so very well of keeping the peace in that whole region.

There's some theory that if you don't have nuclear weapons you somehow are no longer a target and are therefore perfectly safe. And, very sadly, Belgium and a number of other countries are around to testify that that just isn't so. You get trampled on, and smashed, just as quickly whether you have weapons or whether you have a treaty, if you happen to be in the way of an aggressor. The way you keep the peace is to be strong enough through mutual action to deter war.

Q: Could you see any form of new arrangement being set up in the Pacific to include Japan?

A: We have a very good, close, working relationship with Japan and I think it is vital that

we do. It is vital that we recognise that conditions have totally changed, and reversed themselves in the past 40 years, and it is vital to have the help of Japan in helping us all preserve peace.

There's a growing threat from the Soviets in that whole region. They are increasing their naval and their air assets very rapidly. They are making very major use of Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam and other areas, so it is important to have the help of everyone.

Japan is a very strong country, and we think can contribute, and is contributing, in a major way, to the security and safety of all of us in that very important part of the world.

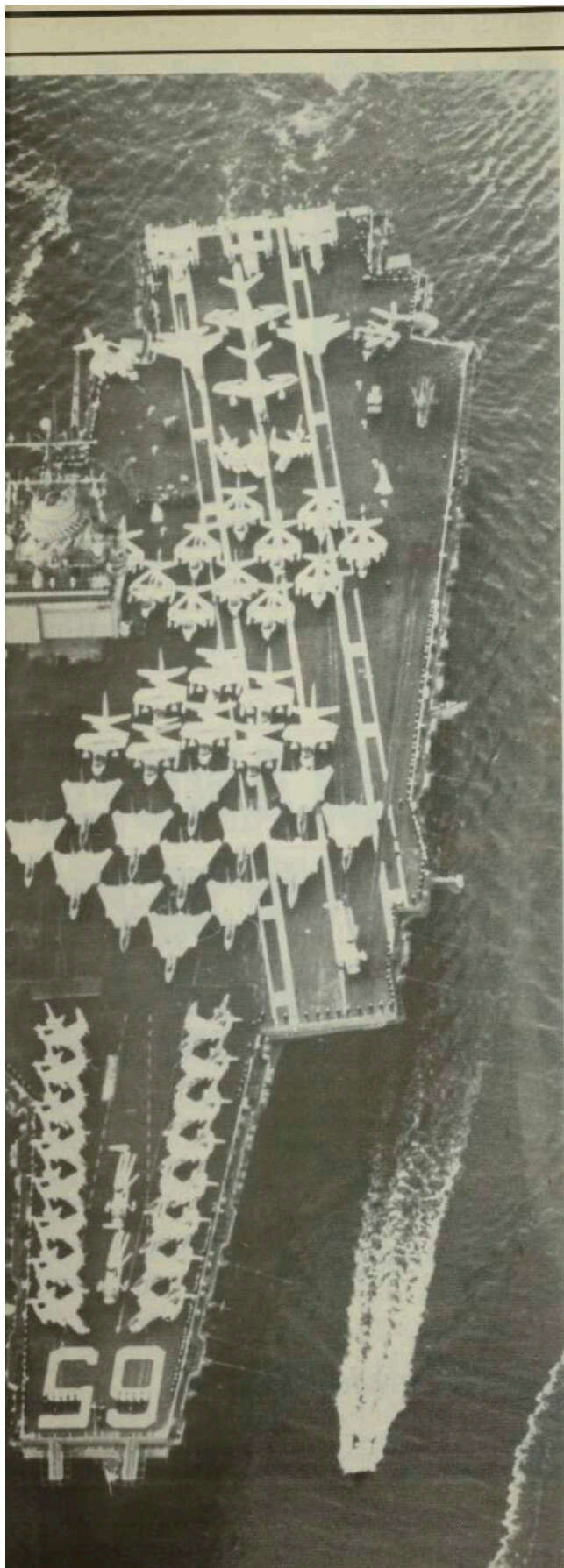
Q: That Soviet threat on Cam Ranh Bay is now seriously threatening our sea lanes of communication in the Western Pacific, certainly for America to respond to any situation in the Middle East. How do you see this in relation to the problems of the Philippines and the continued existence of the American bases at Clark and Subic Bay?

A: We think the security arrangements that are in place are vital, are necessary, and should continue. We think that it is essential that we maintain this kind of capability of dealing with what is clearly a growing Soviet threat. If it is not there, if we are not able to do that, you add not only credibility to the threat, but you encourage it. It is only when you have the ability to make a strong and immediate response that a country like the Soviet Union will understand that an attack by them will gain them nothing. If you encourage them, if you tempt tyrants, so to speak, then you are in a situation in which you are apt to have aggression start.

Q: How do you see New Zealand's new plan for taking a wider, but lesser, military role within the Southern Pacific?

A: I really have not seen sufficient detail of what additional burdens would be carried as a result of that. We don't really have any clear idea, any good idea, of what is intended. But nothing can be substituted for





WEINBERGER'S ANZUS DOCTRINE

the arrangements that we have had in effect and urgently need in the future. Certainly nothing that New Zealand could do, if they are not going to reverse their present policy, would restore for them the kind of security they had during the period when the ANZUS Treaty was fully in effect.

The hour-long conference then diverted to discussion of Asian defence questions, including the continuing build-up of military strength in North Korea, and the still developing Soviet involvement with it.

Mr Weinberger was also questioned about the Strategic Defence Initiative (S.D.I.) or "Star Wars" program, and asked if he thought it would jeopardise the Geneva talks ("I don't think so.") or whether President Reagan was likely to modify his position on it.

"The S.D.I. does not jeopardise anybody or anything," he said. "It offers a very much greater hope to the world that nuclear weapons will be rendered obsolete and impotent. The president is fully determined to continue with the research necessary to see if we can deploy such a system...it offers too much hope to the world to give up."

The conversation continued through US-China relations on which Mr Weinberger said: "...what we are talking about are ways to modernise and strengthen the defensive nature of China's military capabilities. I think most people agree that that's a good and necessary thing to do, particularly in view of the size and strength of the Soviet threat on their borders."

He conceded that the US public and the Congress now sought reforms in the Philippines, but fended off hypothetical questions about what the US might do if their bases in that country came under attack as part of a break-down of the current regime.

However, he said, "we regard the bases as important to us, the Philippines and the region. We have contingency plans to do what is necessary to

preserve and protect those bases and enable them to be used, to continue to maintain the freedom of the Philippine islands and the Pacific region."

He was asked whether security conditions had changed in the Pacific, especially since Soviet naval strength in the ocean had grown considerably.

"Without any question," he said. "When I said the conditions which led to ANZUS were unchanged I meant that the need to band together to deter attacks by the Soviets had not changed. But the actual strength of the Soviet Union has increased, and is increasing on a very alarmingly rapid basis, and so the threat has increased, but the factors which led us to associate have not changed."

Did he see any role for the ASEAN countries taking a greater share of the defence burden in the Pacific -- perhaps through some kind of regional grouping?

"It is not important whether strength is maintained through an organisation," he replied. "What is vital is that the job be done."

Again he was asked what would happen when, or if, New Zealand passed its nuclear-free legislation.

"We would hope," he said, "that further, calmer, consideration of the whole problem and its consequences would lead to some change of thinking and some recognition of the fact that we cannot change the no-confirm-or-deny policy, because of our world-wide commitments and our responsibility to preserve and protect our ships and their ability, in turn, to preserve and protect freedom in the region."

"We hope that this re-examination will lead to the conclusion that the conditions that we have had in the past have worked extraordinarily well for all three countries."

"There is not only no reason to change and to weaken those. There is every reason in the world, in view of the growing Soviet threat, not to do so."

The giant nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, U.S.S. *Enterprise* ... "the U.S. cannot and will not change its neither-confirm-nor-deny policy on nuclear propulsion or nuclear arms."

DEFENCE EXPERT'S VIEW

"Tragic failure" forecast for

An honest effort by the Mitterrand government to find a solution to the pains and problems of New Caledonia and to set the territory on the path to independence appears to be headed for tragic failure.

Instead of an orderly process of decolonisation, what now seems all but certain to emerge, if on a much smaller canvas, is a situation comparable with that in Northern Ireland, South Africa or the Middle East.

In the clash of the irresistible force of Kanak nationalism on the immovable mass of entrenched French settlers the fallout will affect all of the South Pacific.

Since France took possession of New Caledonia in 1853 the territory has been administered as part of the French Republic. New Caledonians are regarded

Gloom is a ready bed-fellow whenever, and wherever, one surveys the political works of man upon this small planet. As communications improve the messages they bring seem to tell, largely, of violence, oppression and uproar. Racial problems seem to have grown until, today, it sometimes seems that hardly a country is without taint from this expression of man's inhumanity to man. Since the Second World War, however, the Pacific Islands have been more or less happily immune from such influences. One would be stupid to suggest that all races of the region are in a constant pink cloud of love for each other, but tolerance seemed better than average, and violence rare.

Now this picture has changed by the deterioration of the situation in New Caledonia and the failure of perhaps surprisingly honest efforts by the French to find a peaceful solution. Noted commentator, DENIS WARNER, editor of "Pacific Defence Reporter," recently visited Noumea and filed this story.

as French citizens and participate in the French presidential elections as well as electing two deputies and a senator to the French parliament. Until President Mitterrand took office there was no thought or intention of preparing the territory for independence, either in association with France or fully on its own.

Well aware that the indigenous Melanesian people have not had an equal share in the development of the territory, the Mitterrand plan to set the process of independence in motion called for the creation of four regional councils to help in the development of predominantly Melanesian areas, an advisory territorial Congress, and finally, in 1987, a referendum to determine the territory's future.

A big turn-out of voters for

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French efforts

the regional elections in September saw the militant Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) sweep the polls in three of the four regional councils, while Noumea, home for more than half the population and most of the French, voted heavily for anti-independence candidates.

Eighty per cent of the Melanesians voted for candidates who want independence, but 61 per cent -- the local French claim the figure is really 65 per cent -- of the whole population voted for candidates who will resist independence at almost any cost or price.

Confident that the Socialists will be thrown out of office in the French elections next March, the anti-independence groups are thumbing their noses at the present French government, believing there will be no independence, while the Kanaks are warning that there will be bloodshed if there is not.

"There will be violence and bloodshed," says Suzanne Ounei, of the FLNKS. "It will be very violent; very bloody."

The chairman of the newly-created Noumea regional council is a tall French lawyer, Jean Leques. He is regarded as a moderate, but, in common with almost all other Frenchmen here, he opposes independence.

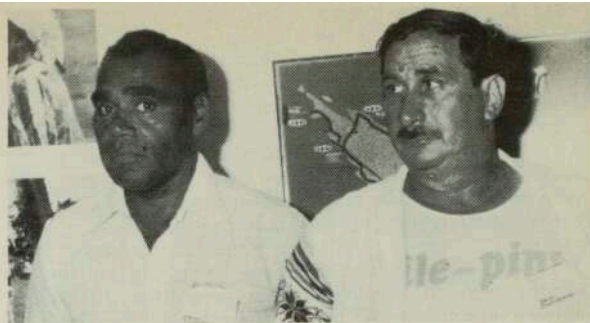
"The best thing is for France to stay," he told me. "I don't want this to become Communist."

Mr Leques spoke of the visit to Libya last year by Melanesians looking for support in their drive for independence. "I am sure Russia will be very interested in New Caledonia," he said.

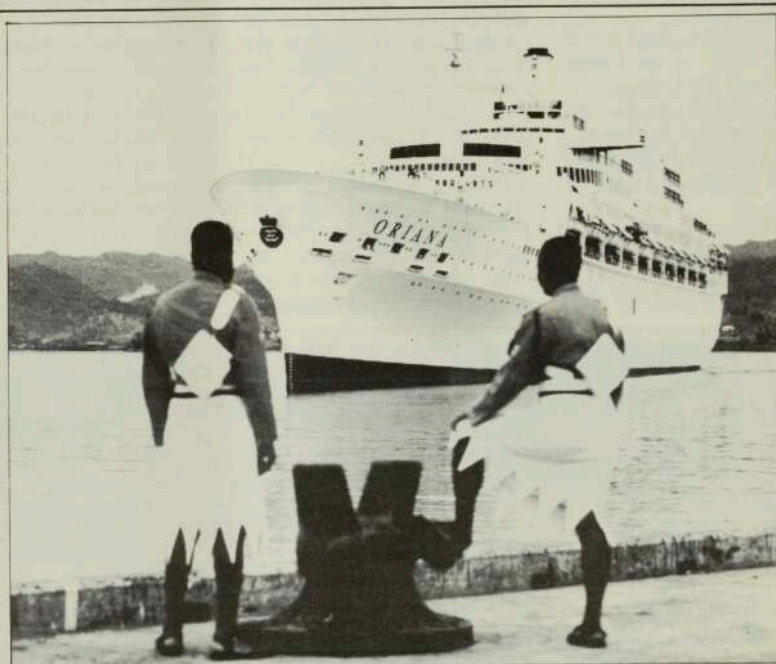
"In the last war, New Caledonia was a sort of unsinkable aircraft carrier. If the Japanese had ever come here, Australia would have been in much trouble, and might even have been invaded."

The Communists, he added, had followers in New Caledonia.

All of this is no doubt true, but what Mr Leques, and many of the 61 per cent of the French and others who oppose independence, do not appreciate is that in the coming confrontation, the almost inevitable bloodshed must lead to a situation in which the Melanesians, if they are denied what they



Fighting back against the slump in New Caledonia's tourist trade caused by the political troubles, High Chief Hilarion Vendegou (left) and resort owner Georges LePers were among a delegation from the strife-free tourist destination of the Isle of Pines which visited Australia late in October. — Patrick Riviere photo.



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believe to be their natural rights, will turn to almost any quarter for support.

Instead of helping to preserve the stability of the South Pacific by their continued presence, the French in New Caledonia may well help to create the conditions which outside powers may see the opportunity to exploit.

In October the newly-elected Congress with its anti-independence majority threw the hat into the ring when it refused even to debate the various ordinances under which the French Government hopes to pave the way to a peaceful transfer of sovereignty, or to offer any advice.

"We wanted to send a message to Paris — no independence," said Mr Leques.

If the message was clear and easily understood in France, it was no less clear to the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front.

Noumea is as pleasant a town as one might hope to find anywhere. Its homes wander across the scattered hill tops,

the better to view the blue waters of the Pacific. The weather is balmy and the beaches are ready made for the tourist trade. The shops and boutiques are filled with exotica from France. The marinas have so many elegant yachts that surely almost everybody in the town must own one.

Many French families have been living here for three or four generations. They claim, with justification, that they have every right to regard New Caledonia as their home. They are there to stay, they say.

The comparison is unfair, but it is difficult to resist the temptation to recall similar French attitudes in Indo-China some 35 years ago. The French had been there for a century and intended to stay, and besides, they said, if they abdicated their tasks, the Communists would take over.

In those far-off days, I used to commute between Singapore and Saigon. In Singapore, the customs and immigration officials, and the porters at the airport, were Singaporeans.

In Saigon, even the porters were French. For Saigon read Noumea. A Frenchman stamps your passport. Another Frenchman examines your bags and a third Frenchman loads them, for the 40-minute drive to Noumea, into a bus also driven by a Frenchman. Even the dazzling flame trees outside the terminal building are reminders of the Indo-China connection, as, sadly, is the heavily sand-bagged guard post at the end of the runway.

The last census appears on the surface to be a dry as dust set of figures. They are, however, immensely revealing, indicating as they do the fine balance between the various peoples, and the disproportionate shares of what New Caledonia has to offer.

At the end of 1983 there were 145,468 inhabitants. Of these, 61,780, or 42 per cent, were Melanesians, and 53,974, or 37 per cent were Europeans. There were also 18,956 Polynesians and other islanders, with a sprinkling of Indonesians, Chinese, Indo-

Chinese and others.

The Melanesians are concentrated on the outer islands and along the east coast of the main island. Noumea, where about half the population lives, is a predominantly French town.

Some 7500 Melanesians earn their living by farming, compared with only 245 Europeans. Only four Melanesians are heads of enterprises employing 10 or more workers, compared with 156 French. And so it goes, 589 French public servants to 59 Melanesians, 977 French police to 167 Melanesians, with little or no attempt made to develop local talents.

The seeming affluence of Noumea suggests that it must be backed by a well-developed hinterland, but this is not the case at all. Thanks to contracts written in US dollars, the nickel smelter continues to make reasonable profits despite the low world commodity prices, but after Noumea the next biggest town is Bourail, which has a population said to be no more than 1300.



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Gaping holes on the top floor of this Noumea building were the offices of Melanesian advancement agencies — before midnight bombers struck. — Sue Williams photo.

The surrounding seas teem with fish, but there is no fishing industry. Agriculture has gone backwards in the past century, with cattle introduced from Europe destroying the taro terraces once cultivated by the Melanesians.

Islands that would feed a population many times larger have to import much of their food. If this is a bonus for Australia, which sells \$40 million worth of goods to New Caledonia, much of it in food-

stuffs, it is another woeful indicator of how little the French have done in the past to prepare New Caledonia to stand on its own economic feet.

The French State provides 30 per cent of the budget, and is contributing some \$250 million to \$300 million each year, much of it in the way of salaries to the civil servants from metropolitan France.

The creation of three of the four regional councils in predominantly Melanesian areas is

a recognition by Paris of past neglect, and a recognition, also, of the need for long overdue upcountry development.

Perhaps if the councils get down to hard work, and are provided with sufficient funds, helpful progress will result, but as of recent days the elected members lacked all the infrastructure needed to perform their tasks, while the Territorial Congress, as we saw with the refusal even to debate the French Government's proposals, is biding its time in anticipation of a Gaullist victory in France in March.

As one French speaker put it, "we refuse to discuss, refuse to sanction, refuse to participate in the masquerade of democracy to which we have been invited."

On both the Kanak and French sides there are those who will not hesitate to use and have already resorted to terrorist tactics to achieve their aims.

Some French families have already been driven from the hinterland and more are likely to follow. All is quiet in Noumea

itself, although pedestrians on the streets are few after dark.

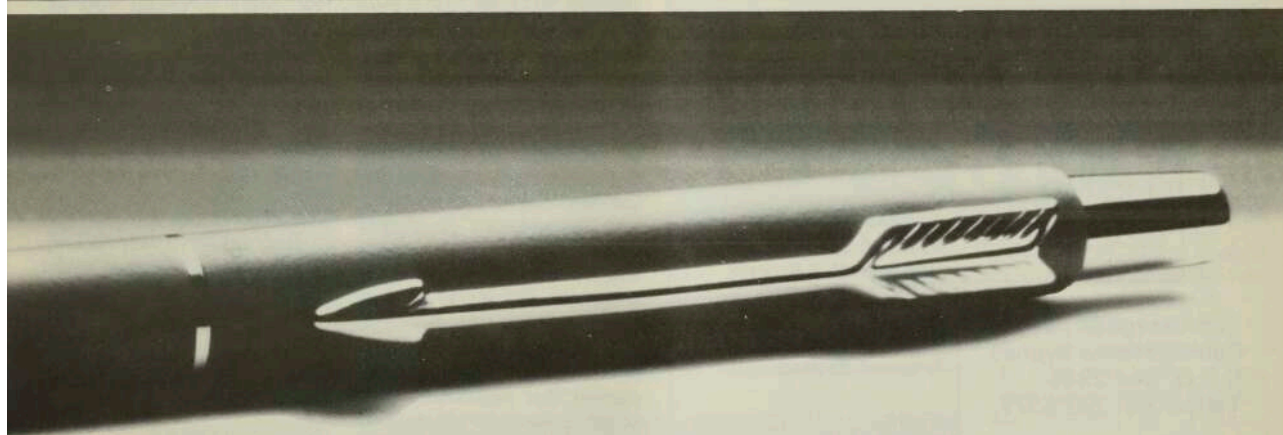
This is no Beirut, although that does not mean in the years ahead it may not become something like another Belfast.

Confident now that they have the numbers to win an immediate referendum, the New Caledonian French will call for a vote to settle the issue once and for all, as soon as the Gaullists have recovered France.

And it would, of course, settle nothing.

The FLNKS will boycott the referendum, insisting that only those born in the territory should be eligible to vote, and step up the harassment of French settlers in the hinterland.

There is no dialogue between the two sides and none seems likely to develop. As in the case of the Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland, or the Christians and Muslims in Lebanon, or the blacks and the whites in South Africa, common ground does not exist and compromise is a dirty word.



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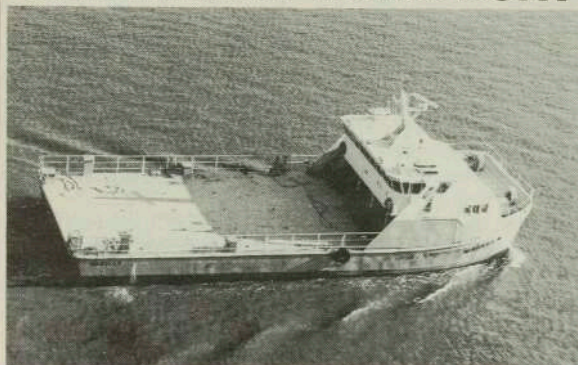
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GREENPEACE CASE

All the players, but no drama

Those who expected extended high theatre from the trial, in Auckland, of the two French secret service agents charged with bombing the Greenpeace vessel, *Rainbow Warrior* were deeply disappointed last month. The spies pleaded guilty not to murder, of which they had been originally charged, but to a reduced charge of manslaughter and were sent back to jail to await sentencing at the end of the month.

As the cohorts of the international media glumly folded their tents and prepared to depart, allegations arose that New Zealand's government had done a deal with the French.

Mr Lange strenuously denied there had been any trade-off. However, the French defence minister, Mr Quiles, said in Paris that there had been "discreet contacts" with the N.Z. government over the case, although he did not go into detail.

This was sharply rejected by the N.Z. Attorney General and deputy prime minister, Mr Geoffrey Palmer, who said it was "preposterous" to suggest that a political deal had been struck with France to reduce the charge of murder to one of manslaughter.

The French external affairs minister, Mr Dumas, also claimed that negotiations had occurred over the court case, and said they were continuing over the release of the two accused agents, Major Alain Mafart and Capitaine Dominique Prieur.

For a third time Mr Lange denied there had been negotiations, let alone a deal, on a government-to-government level.

The plea of guilty was accepted by Judge Ronald Gilbert in the District Court in Auckland, which meant that no detailed evidence about the attack upon the *Rainbow Warrior* would be heard. And that would avoid considerable embarrassment for the French,

in particular their spy department, the D.G.S.E.

The lesser charge of manslaughter was brought by the N.Z. Solicitor-General, Paul Neazor, who appeared personally. He told the court the prosecution accepted that Mafart and Prieur were not personally responsible for placing the explosives on the ship and had no intention of killing anyone.

"The Crown also accepts that the guilty plea means a significant acceptance of the consequences of the act of sabotage," Mr Neazor told the court.

Murder warrants remain in place for three other French agents whose whereabouts, presumably in France, are unknown. The French government has refused efforts by the NZ police to obtain their extradition.

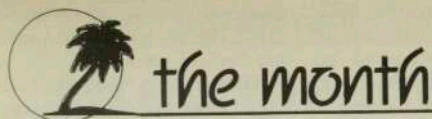
The two accused stood side by side in the dock and were charged in their real names: Alain Michel Yves Mafart, 35, major of the French army, and Dominique Angeles Francoise Prieur, 36, captain of the French.

Both answered with the English word "guilty" when asked to say how they pleaded to charges of wilful damage to the ship and that they "caused the death of Fernando Pereira ..."

In New Zealand manslaughter carries a penalty ranging from a reprimand to life imprisonment. (Murder carries a mandatory life sentence with a minimum non-parole period of seven years).

Speaking outside the court Greenpeace chief, David McTaggart, said: "President Mitterrand, Hernu and Lacoste should have been in the dock." Hernu was the French defence minister at the time of the attack on July 10, and General Lacoste the chief of D.G.S.E.

McTaggart said the reduction of the charges made no difference to Greenpeace's determination to pursue compensation for Pereira and the loss of the *Rainbow Warrior*.



What ails the South Pacific Conference?

My feeling is that the South Pacific Commission is certainly becoming a more settled organisation. This is clear -- its work programs are of high value, and are generally regarded as being very competently done.

However, in a way it has become a victim of its own past. In its time it has generated a great deal of excitement, going back to Ratu Mara's remarks, at Lae in 1965, about the need to reform the organisation. Therefore, there has been a certain expectation that it will continue to provide a kind of stimulation which I don't think that people necessarily want. In other words, the kind of development issues addressed by the SPC probably will not be the object of the kind of agitation stirred up over the last 20, or especially 10, years, as the debate has developed with regard to the SPC's continuance or relevance.

Having said that, it is also a matter of concern for the secretariat and the member countries to ensure that the conference does not settle into being a rubber-stamp for merely technical programs. I say that for several reasons. The first reason is that development-related issues remain a very high, if not the first, priority in the South Pacific region. These, therefore, should be subjected to the careful and considered scrutiny of member countries.

Second, the conference does involve an entire region in a way which no other body has done, and so it is perhaps regrettable that those territories that are excluded from other regional associations lose out

The annual South Pacific Conference held in Honiara, Solomon Islands, in September-October, produced negative reactions in some quarters, notably from Fiji's Deputy Prime Minister, Ratu David Toganivalu. In this article Dr RICHARD HERR, of the University of Tasmania, who has made a special study of the conference and its parent, the South Pacific Commission, describes what he thinks has gone wrong, and the grounds for hoping it can be put right.

on the cut and thrust of regional debate by virtue of this having been lost at the conference. In other words, if the territories that do not have access to discussions of regional priorities in the South Pacific Forum, the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC), the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), and the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC), miss out entirely, this will not be good for

them, nor for the other states involved, because, apart from anything else, they lose some of the fraternal links they have forged in the past through the conference.

A third consideration is that the conference involves large numbers of observers, who are again assembled from a wider group than other meetings provide. They have greater range and diversity in focusing on development issues in the South Pacific. The conference has offered members of the

South Pacific area the opportunity to offer comment, and to some extent pass judgment, on the work done by bodies represented by these observers, or sometimes on the work they are *not* doing. Not always on the floor of the conference, but in private, it allows these representatives to explain the position of their organisations, or that of their governments, so that a better understanding emerges on both sides.

For these and other reasons it is important that the conference enjoys a senior level of political representation from its member governments. In the past, the conference has sought and facilitated the attendance of senior government representatives by shortening the working period of the conference.

(In 1976 Dr Herr and Josua Cavalevu formed a two-man panel to review the functions of the SPC. At that time the conference working period was cut from two weeks to one. There was a demand to reduce the amount of technical material coming before the conference by treating more of the technical matters in the committees, and the panel developed a special period within the conference for discussion around identified themes — PIM.)

It appears to me that the weakness that has emerged centres primarily on the use of themes in the conference. One result of this is that the themes have often not served as a catalyst for general discussion, as was originally hoped. It may be also that too much work has been identified as technical, and referred to committees.

I think in looking at the most



South Pacific Commission headquarters in Noumea, formerly HQ of the World War II U.S. military.

recent conference, however, one should recognise a number of features before being too critical. The conference really should not be embarrassed by its own success in establishing a

more regular and accepted administration of its serious responsibilities. The fact that it can do its job with less controversy should be a matter of pride, not regret. Also, through-

out the history of the SPC, there have been periods of hectic activity, succeeded by cycles where much less energy was expended.

We really should not be too concerned about one relatively quiet and straightforward conference although quite clearly if too many conferences were to become too somnolent both the conference and the SPC would be in trouble.

expensive "rubber stamp exercise". The agenda for the meeting "lacked substance."

The annual talkfest had lasted only two days this year, and "in a general sense had only limited value for the people of the Pacific," said Ratu David who led the Fiji delegation. "Many of the decisions had been made in advance by officials. They were put to the conference merely for approval." He said the agenda should reflect the importance of the conference, which normally was attended by senior government leaders from all member countries.

Ratu David said he had voiced his dissatisfaction among delegates and had received "strong support."

However, despite his criticism, the Fiji leader said he remained a supporter of the SPC concept. It was the only regional organisation catering to the interests of all South Pacific countries, he said.



Incoming South Pacific Commission secretary-general Palauni Tuiasosopo ... dangers in "too somnolent" conferences. — Stuart Inder photo.

Ratu David sounds off on SPC talkfest

Dissatisfaction in the region with the performance of the South Pacific Commission was sharply marked by the deputy prime minister of Fiji, Ratu David Toganivalu, upon his return from the Honiara conference. He said the annual conference had become simply an

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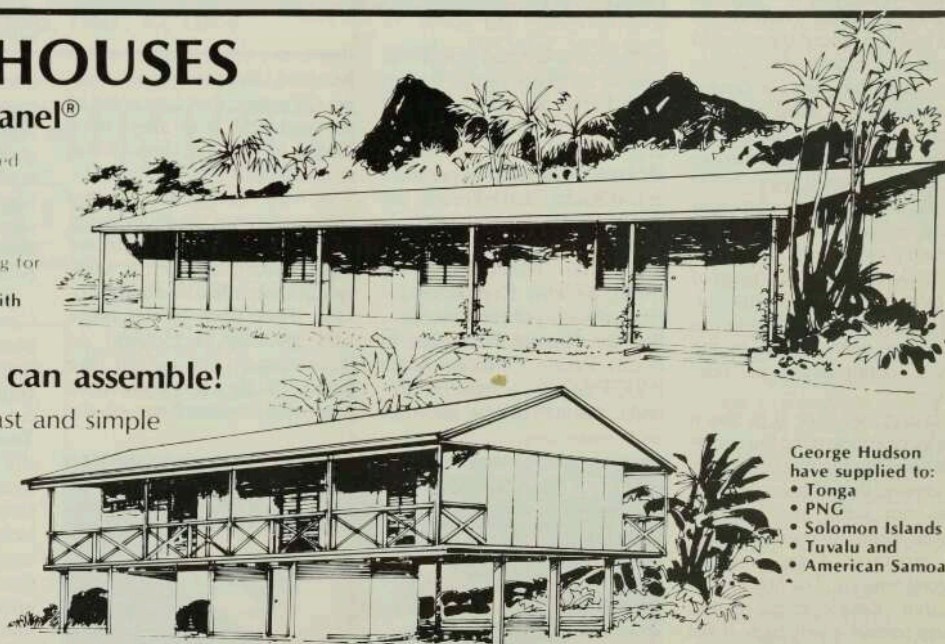
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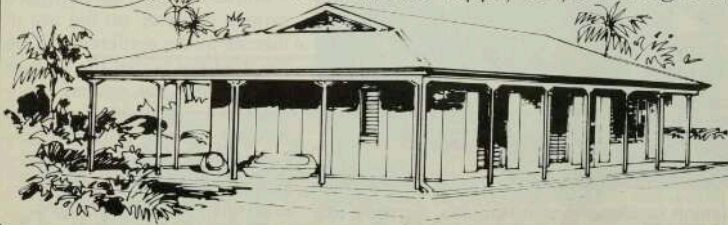
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THE MANGAREVA STORY

Greenpeace v. Gambierdiscus

Ever since French combat divers sank the *Rainbow Warrior* in July, the world has been asking why they committed this "absurd and criminal" act — to use the words employed by President Mitterrand himself in his first statement on the affair, rapidly forgotten. Our answer in a previous column (PIM Oct. p19) was that the French military high command learned well in advance, through various snoopers and spies, of the (in their eyes) unforgivable plans hatched by the Greenpeace leaders to embark on this vessel for the 1985 protest cruise to Moruroa both a group of Tahitian freedom fighters, and a couple of medical doctors. What seemed especially to alarm the French authorities was that they rightly suspected that the task of the doctors was to land on other atolls in the Tuamotus in order to examine the effects of radiation on the environment and the inhabitants after the 112 nuclear tests made so far.

One of their supposed targets was the Mangareva or Gambier islands, 250 nautical miles east of Moruroa, where a major health problem has long existed. What has happened there is that all fish in the circular, 24-km wide lagoon have been poisonous since the French tests began in 1966, and that as a result all the 500-600 inhabitants have been poisoned, most more than once.

Some readers may find it a little surprising that the Mangarevans have knowingly gone on eating poisonous fish over such a long period, considering the severe suffering they must endure each time in the form of fever, vomiting, headaches, muscular pains and in some instances partial or total paralysis. But for those who understand that there is no other protein source on these rocky, barren islands, the risks the islanders deliberately and cheerfully take become more comprehensible.

Like all true Polynesians, few

of the Mangarevans can resist the temptation to catch and eat the swarms of fat fish they see every day in the lagoon. Some have tried to protect themselves by feeding morsels of the fish they now and then catch, against all warnings, to cats and dogs. The result has been that these poor substitutes for experimental guinea pigs have rapidly expired.

The intensity of the epidemic soon attracted the attention of American and Japanese toxic fish experts, and eventually also prompted the Louis Malarde medical research institute in

Papeete, originally set up to combat elephantiasis and tuberculosis, to launch a large-scale investigation. One thing that all these scientists immediately agreed on was that the symptoms described above were not caused by eating fish directly contaminated by radioactive fallout from the French tests at Moruroa. Incidentally, radiation of this type has been fully documented in Micronesia by American toxologists, whereas no comparable data from French Polynesia is available. Most of the fish irradiated there during the years from 1966-74, when nuclear tests were made in the atmosphere, have by now left the area, died — or been eaten by the islanders.

Thanks to the brilliant research carried out by Dr Raymond Bagnis of the Institut Louis Malarde, the whole

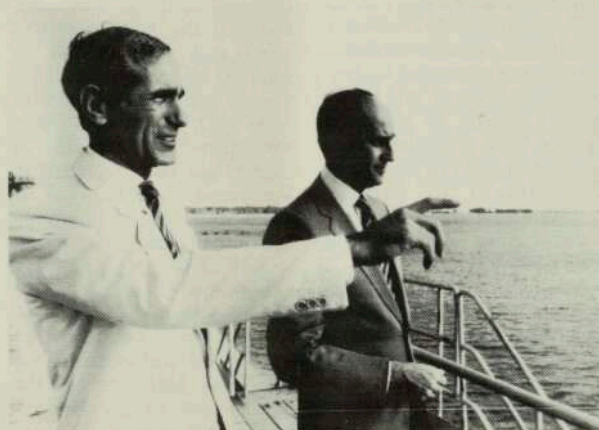
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Marie-Thérèse and Bengt Danielsson

mechanism of the totally different type of ciguatera fish poisoning was eventually discovered. Briefly stated, it is caused by the ingestion by lagoon fish of a species of microscopic brown algae of the dinoflagellate family, named *Gambierdiscus toxicus* after the island group where it was first identified by Dr Bagnis. His research team has also clearly established that this algae, which already in pre-European times occasionally caused fish everywhere in tropical waters to become poisonous, multiplies in an explosive manner when the coral reef on which they grow is damaged and/or killed.

In the past, the damage was mostly inflicted by natural agents like cyclones and tidal



Top: French Defence Minister Paul Quilès (left) standing on a security platform with Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, shortly after the pair had witnessed France's first-ever publicised nuclear test explosion at Moruroa on October 24. Below: Mr Quilès is interviewed following a swim in the Moruroa lagoon. — AP wirephotos.

waves. But with the advent of Europeans, the destruction is mostly wrought by dredging, dumping, dynamiting, sewage and waste disposal. An iron ship wrecked on a reef is also a powerful coral killer.

The question that from the beginning was uppermost in our minds was therefore: Who polluted the Mangareva lagoon? The inhabitants unhesitatingly singled out the CEP army bombers as the sole culprits, and complained bitterly along these lines to the few French governors and administrators who cared to visit the remote and isolated islands. To no avail. And when these official visits were reported in our French-language newspapers, the stories were exclusively about the friendly and hospitable Mangarevans, and the wonderfully warm reception they gave their beloved French masters.

We denounced this conspiracy of silence several years ago in these columns (PIM Nov '81, p22), and pointed out, among other things, the disastrous effects on the health of the islanders from such sources of contamination as radio-active fallout, the frequent discharges from warships, and the dumping by the CEP of contaminated material in the Mangareva lagoon.

We repeated the gist of our revelations and accusations during the International Coral Reef Congress held in Tahiti at the end of May this year (PIM Aug p7), when a special semi-

nar was devoted to the problem of ciguatera fish poisoning, only to be told by Dr Bagnis that, unfortunately, the search for the ultimate cause of the Mangareva epidemic was a problem quite outside and beyond the scope of his strictly toxicological and clinical studies. We nevertheless came away with some hitherto unpublished ciguatera statistics for French Polynesia showing that the incidence of ciguatera is 45 times higher in Mangareva (Gambier) than in the Society Islands! But, as we said, without any explanation for this astonishing difference.

When Greenpeace president David McTaggart was interviewed in August by several British, French and American TV channels he mentioned with good reason the plight of the poor Mangarevans as a particularly tragic example of the health hazards caused by the French Pacific tests.

The French RFO TV station, which also operates in Tahiti, immediately countered by producing Dr Bagnis and a Dr Wong Fat, who we were told had just been appointed as the first civilian head of the Health Department in French Polynesia (the department remains staffed and run by French army doctors).

Although Dr Bagnis had previously stated that he had never undertaken research into the causes of the fearsome ciguatera epidemic in Mangareva, he now gave emphatic assurances that it was partly

occasioned by natural phenomena, and partly by certain public works, mentioning for the first time some mysterious scheme "to improve the coastline".

His main message was that the epidemic was almost over and that the happy islanders are again, as in the good old pre-bomb days, able to eat the fish they catch in the lagoon with no problems whatsoever.

Now it so happened that the mayor of Mangareva, Lucas Paeamara, was at that precise moment sitting in front of a TV set at the home of a friend in Tahiti where he was on a rare visit to attend to some administrative business.

His immediate, angry reaction was to dash off a letter to the local TV and radio stations, with copies to the two French-language dailies, to complain that it was a lie and an insult to his people to pretend that the ciguatera epidemic was over, and that the population was happy and contented. On the contrary, he said, the epidemic was as bad as ever. And, in reply to Dr Wong Fat — who had claimed that one case of cancer had been recorded in Mangareva since 1974 — he could testify that visiting army doctors had recently discovered several cancer cases, and that local women often gave birth to deformed babies.

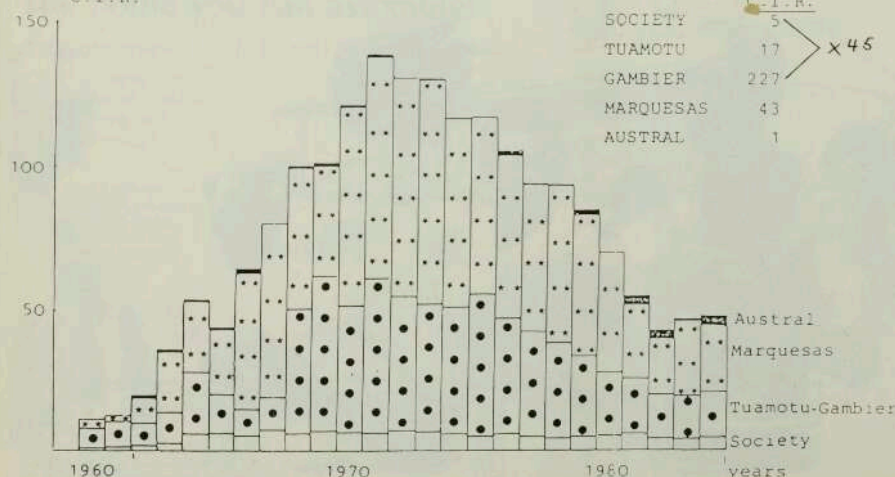
When two weeks passed without the local media having made his letter public, the mayor went to see his colleague, the mayor of Faaa,

Oscar Temaru, who is the most outspoken pro-independence and anti-nuclear politician around, since Charlie Ching was arrested in March and sentenced on dubious grounds to a two-year jail term. Oscar Temaru called a press conference, challenged the official version of the great Mangareva epidemic and distributed copies of Mayor Paeamara's suppressed letter. One of the newspapers later published it in full, which represented a considerable victory.

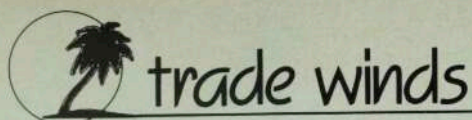
Oscar Temaru's closing remarks at his press conference (which somehow went unnoticed in the local media) were as follows:

"The sad truth is that the only ones who have tried to help us are the Greenpeace ecologists. But was this fear of having scientists poking their noses into the Mangareva mess really a sufficient reason for the French intelligence service to embark on the risky operation of sending combat divers to Auckland harbor to sink the Rainbow Warrior? For we must not forget that the 3000 French soldiers and foreign legionnaires on Moruroa could easily have repulsed an attack by a dozen ecologists. We have therefore to look for a more convincing motive, which, alas, is not difficult to find. Greenpeace had planned to embark on the Rainbow Warrior doctors and scientists ready to undertake the health survey the Territorial Assembly has been clamoring for since 1981 — and to start it at Mangareva! The ultimate aim of the sabotage was thus to prevent the unpleasant truth from being known."

Very obligingly, the French authorities shortly afterwards confirmed Oscar Temaru's claims by refusing the substitute Greenpeace tugboat permission to make even a short call at Mangareva during its much publicised protest vigil in the waters around Mururoa. It can therefore be said that *Gambierdiscus tricoloris* won the first round. But many more rounds remain to be fought, and we are confident that the Greenpeace people will come out on top in the end, because they are fighting for a just cause. — Marie-Therese and Bengt Danielsson.



The diagram, based on data compiled by the Louis Malardé Institute, Papeete, shows the geographical incidence of ciguatera in French Polynesia from 1960 to 1984. The figures in the top right hand corner are for the incidence of ciguatera per 1000 inhabitants in the various island groups of the territory — Mangareva had an incidence 45 times higher than the Society Islands.



NEW AIRLINE VENTURE

Cook Is. links with Aust's Ansett

Ansett Transport Industries of Australia has added a third Pacific Island country, the Cook Islands, to the list of those with which it has agreements to operate regional, international airlines.

Prime Minister Sir Thomas Davis announced in October that Cabinet had approved the deal and expected the first service to take place in March or April, 1986. Ansett's management in Melbourne has similarly announced that it had been approached by the Cook Islands government and that it had offered a management arrangement similar to that undertaken for Western Samoa with Polynesian Airlines.

No other details of the contract have been announced but it appears to involve Ansett in providing aircraft (most likely a Boeing 767 wide-bodied twin-jet), plus crews and management expertise. Provision of know-how may even extend to ground facility management, at Rarotonga and Aitutaki. Ansett's experts are therefore expected to provide senior staff for the new Cook Islands Airport Authority at both ports, replacing New Zealand Civil Aviation Department personnel due to leave in the wake of the recent hand-over by the New Zealand government of such responsibilities to the Cook Islands government.

No name has yet been publicly aired for the new company but a good bet is considered to be Cook Islands International Airlines — C.I.I.A.

Announcements so far indicate opening of direct, non-stop

services between Sydney and Rarotonga, aiming at boosting Cook Islands burgeoning tourist trade but, presumably, they would also operate between Rarotonga and New Zealand. This would take them into direct competition with Air New Zealand, a matter to which prime minister Davis referred somewhat obliquely in his Cabinet statement when he expressed the hope that the New Zealand line would cooperate fully with the Cook Islands newcomer.

While Ansett is being very reticent about its plans, the company's interest in the Pacific is well-established and, with

the contract to the Cooks completed, will be significantly boosted.

Ansett owns 49 per cent of Air Vanuatu in partnership with the national government, and operates Polynesian Airlines on a contract with the government of Western Samoa.

One of the more intriguing questions now being asked by aviation industry observers is how far Ansett will be able to link-up or integrate its network of Pacific regional flights. Industry observers say this is possible, and even desirable, in the interests of rationalising the present rather untidy and very

expensive airline system in the south-west Pacific.

Ansett has always shown very keen interest in the concept of an integrated airline service for the Pacific and was a major, and very aggressive, contender for the right to operate Fiji's Air Pacific, biggest of the islands region's national flag-carriers. Losing that race to Qantas, which signed a three-year management contract with the Fiji government, was a bitter pill for Ansett, the taste of which still lingers, but which the contract with the Cook Islands will help remove.

Sir Thomas said it was "envisaged that as far as possible the present Ministry of Transport staff will be as they are now, and it is hoped that there will be as little staff disruption as possible as a result of the change-over."

He said Air New Zealand was expected to maintain its present frequency of services with both Boeing 747 Jumbo and 737 twinjet aircraft. He hoped that Air New Zealand could cooperate with the Cook Islands airline when the agreement came into force in April.

"I am sure that the tourism boom which is taking place in the Pacific will allow us all to share in the market profitably, especially if we cooperate with one another in all aspects of the trade," he said. The arrangement with Ansett would give the Cook Islands opportunities in a wide range of ventures.

Aviation industry observers suggest that one of the elements in Ansett's continued interest in the region is the chance to widen its base and



Reaching for the Pacific skies: When Cook Islands International Airlines takes off it will likely be with one of these Ansett-owned Boeing 767 wide-bodied twin jets.

KENWOOD

The advertisement features a Kenwood Spectrum 94WB stereo system as the central focus. The system includes a tall central rack unit housing a turntable, tuner, and cassette deck, flanked by two large black floor-standing speakers with prominent white drivers. To the left of the speakers is a small, leafy green tree in a silver cylindrical pot. The background is a stylized space scene with a blue and white planet, a bright rainbow beam of light, and a comet streaking across a dark blue sky. The floor is a light-colored grid pattern.

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use more economically its fleet of Boeing 767 wide-bodied twinjets. Crucial to this is the extension and strengthening of Faleolo Airport, in Western Samoa, which has already seen an Ansett 767 on a check flight. Similar upgrading of Port-Vila's airport would round out what is seen as very badly needed development of the region's aviation facilities.

The Boeing 737 type which Ansett currently runs to Apia and Port-Vila is a good deal smaller and, although both Polynesian and Air Vanuatu are reported to be providing profits to their shareholders, the Boeing 767 is regarded as a more economical and efficient aircraft on the route distances of the Pacific.

Cook Islands International expects to have the use of an Ansett Boeing 767 for at least some services, presumably on a pick-a-back arrangement such as Air Pacific has with Qantas in which a Qantas 747 wears Air Pacific colors, but, remains a Qantas service on which Air Pacific buys wholesale seats.

How Ansett and the Cook Islands government handles the aircraft livery problem will be particularly intriguing. If Sir Thomas Davis's outlook is any guide, the Cook Islands will seek to have its national flag very thoroughly waved in Pacific tourist circles -- which probably means a smart new color scheme for one of Ansett's Boeings, plus uniforms for cabin staff and crew, and international class meal service on board.

Ansett already operates a very high standard of cabin service on board its Boeing 767s, particularly on the long-leg services from Melbourne and Sydney to Perth.

Beyond these areas for speculation there is the much wider, and vastly more complex matter of how ambitious the Cook Islands (and their contract airline operator) intend to be in competing internationally.

Polynesian Airlines already runs through from Apia to Rarotonga and on to Papeete in Tahiti. With judicious time-table work, or integration of aircraft useage, a more or less direct, one-stop service from Sydney to Tahiti could be laid on. Similar service might also be provided from Auckland.

Packer's Fiji T.V. plans hiccough?

Fiji is to have broadcast television by June, 1987, or even earlier, according to some reports, but just who is to provide it has suddenly become the biggest question around Suva.

Kerry Packer's Channel Nine group from Sydney, Australia, was given the government's approval to set up a Fiji national system, providing some local programming and a good deal of material derived from Packer's flow of international material through the Intelsat satellite. Now, however, there is wide-spread speculation that the government may be about to change its mind.

The managing director of Publishing and Broadcasting Ltd., which owns and runs Channel Nine, Mr Linton Taylor, accompanied by their legal adviser, and Mr Warwick Cooper, formerly information secretary at the Australian High Commission in Fiji, arrived in Suva in mid-October for detailed discussions with government officials.

Initially the Channel Nine officials, and more so Mr Cooper, who described himself as a consultant to P.B.L., sounded very optimistic about getting the service up and running within nine months.

A news conference was arranged for the morning of Thursday, October 17, the day they were due to depart at the conclusion of their talks. On Tuesday evening a reception was held at one of Suva's top restaurants and a very impressive video presentation was made of the Channel Nine proposals.

Late on Wednesday evening, however, efforts were made by Mr Cooper to inform the media that the news conference had been called off. No reason was given.

Those who could not be contacted arrived at the Suva Travelodge at 8.30 a.m. and were told by Mr Cooper that Mr Taylor had decided to cancel the news conference. Again no reason was given.

Lack of information on the point, particularly in a town like Suva, which is renowned as one of the gossip capitals of the Pacific, inevitably led to speculation that the Channel Nine group was disappointed by the response it got from the Fiji government's negotiating team, led by the Director of Information, Ratu Isoa Gavid.

Observers say the Channel Nine group came to Fiji on the understanding that they had blanket approval from the government to establish the television service and could, thus, demand and get whatever facilities they required. But, these reports say, when they sat across the table to hammer out the agreement they found the going tough -- and a lot of questions raised by the government men.

Besides Ratu Gavid the Fiji negotiators included the Director of Lands, Mr Brij Lal, the Deputy Secretary of Finance, Mr Pandaram, the Director of Telecommunications, Mr Ben Whiting, a senior telecommunications engineer, Mr Prapart Singh, and the Division Surveyor, Central, Mr Verma Nand.

Reports in Suva say that while the Fiji government, in accepting the Channel Nine proposal, had specifically said its decision was "to accept in principle" this qualification was somehow not conveyed to P.B.L. officials in Sydney.

The Fiji government has agreed that its shareholding in the local television company will be 20 per cent -- the equity

being given in the provision of land for the station and the transmitting site.

During the talks in Suva the prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, was overseas attending CHOGM in the Bahamas and also on a side-trip to the United Nations in New York and to Washington to open Fiji's new embassy there.

Mr Linton Taylor went back to Sydney without, apparently, accomplishing very much. Word then was that he would return to Suva mid-November to continue negotiations.

The Fiji-based company, Television, South Pacific -- which was the only other organisation to have its proposal considered by the Fiji government -- plus Australia's Channel Ten (currently controlled by the Rupert Murdoch media interests), and NBN-3, the Newcastle, NSW, station which has been granted the licence to establish television in Papua New Guinea, are believed to be intently watching events in Fiji and, according to Suva speculation, if P.B.L.'s approval develops a hiccough they will be ready with their own offers to set up Fiji's television industry. FOOTNOTE: Gossip was further fuelled in Suva by the appearance of what looked like a "shiner" on Mr Cooper's right eye. This, he explained, was not a product of any difference of opinion with anyone, but the result of accidentally striking an open window in a corridor of the Government Buildings.

In Sydney Mr Taylor of P.B.L. firmly dismissed the report that his company's arrangement with Fiji was under review or likely to be amended or rescinded.

"That is quite unfounded and without any substance," he said.

"Our negotiations to date have been cordial and I expect to confirm our arrangements on my next visit to Fiji in the week commencing November 17."

Mr Taylor would not comment beyond that and also declined to say anything about reports of a difference of opinion within the group which had been in Fiji. Mr Cooper remained consultant to P.B.L. on the Fiji project, he said.



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TOYOTA

NZ STAND FIRMS

French testing fouls ANZUS hopes

If there was a chance of the New Zealand government rethinking its ANZUS policy, and the matter of allowing American nuclear warships to enter NZ ports, the French smashed it to the ground.

Last June, there was developing through the country a feeling that perhaps the Labor government had gone too far with its ships ban. Demands began to be heard that Mr Lange do more than just claim he had a mandate to implement a policy which Labor left-wing groups had held for years without overwhelming public support.

And then came that appallingly stupid, and also arrogant,

There is a tragic irony in current Pacific affairs that the Americans have refused to criticise the French over their nuclear testing program at Moruroa, despite the clear fact that it is they who have been the cause of New Zealand steeling itself to carry through its ban on nuclear warships.

As our correspondent ROY VAUGHAN, suggests here, Mr Lange's policy was on the brink of a rethink when French saboteurs bombed the Greenpeace anti-nuclear ship *Rainbow Warrior* and blew up any chance of reaching an accommodation with Washington and Canberra, at least in the near future.

The NZ policy has driven a shaft through the ANZUS alliance, upset Pacific security arrangements, given comfort to the Soviet Union, embarrassed Australia, and upset the Americans. About the only nation not discomforted is France.

French attack upon the Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior*. From the ANZUS viewpoint nothing could have been worse timed or more calculated to bring New Zealanders of whatever political hue firmly together, outraged by what they saw as assaults upon their national identity and independence.

Any serious chance moderates in the Lange government might have had of amending the ship ban, on grounds of the seriousness of the consequences to ANZUS, and New Zealand security, died in that explosion.

The *Rainbow Warrior* incident was manna from heaven for New Zealand's anti-nuclear



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lobby and it certainly helped launch prime minister David Lange more firmly on the world stage with his messages of anti-nuclearism.

Suspicion that the ban on nuclear ship entry was the first step in a plan to quit ANZUS was confirmed by a remit put forward at the Labor Party's annual conference.

Last month delegates at that conference voted for a complete withdrawal from ANZUS and ignored recommendations from the Minister of Defence, Mr O'Flynn, and instead voted to support a policy of non-alignment.

While both Mr O'Flynn and Mr Lange said afterwards they were not going to be embarrassed by the remit, the Labor Party sentiments gave no cause for optimism over healing the ANZUS wound.

Euphoria was evident in the country, among the public as well as among politicians, over New Zealand's sudden prominence in world affairs. First was the nuclear warship ban, then the moral indignation over *Rainbow Warrior*, followed by Lange's UN appearance.

The French government justly deserved the wrath it incurred by the Greenpeace attack and probably a majority of New Zealanders felt the United States was being a bit arrogant in the first place about its defence demands.

Against that background it was relatively easy to make good domestic capital out of these issues. But in the world of international affairs people never quite feel the same in foreign countries as do the folks back home, closer to the point.

Mention the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific to the Japanese, as I did recently, and a good many have never heard of it. Yet it was headline stuff in the South Pacific a couple of months ago.

The mass-circulation *Asahi Evening News* even carried a story close to the anniversary of Hiroshima Day, complaining that too many journalists visit the city each year to dig up stories on nuclear horrors from people who were in fact suffering only from natural ailments.

It is probably an even bet whether New Zealand will remain nuclear-free indefinitely, but it certainly seems that those

who are concerned about ANZUS and the rundown of New Zealand's armed forces are going to have a tough job raising any public awareness.

A New Zealand trade mission to the US which was organised by the Auckland regional Chamber of Commerce did get in one big lunge on that issue. The chairman of the Chamber, Sir Alan Hellaby, told New Zealanders mission members were highly concerned that the ban on nuclear warships would affect relationships with the US.

A few weeks earlier a group of former NZ defence chiefs issued a statement raising their concerns, but they were dismissed as "a bunch of geriatric generals" by Mr Lange in a political lapse reminiscent of the Muldoon style of concentrating on attacking the man rather than the issue.

It is possible in this beautiful little country of lush green grass, and mountain grandeur, poised in splendid isolation, to take a very academic view of the rest of the world and imagine that one can get by without all of the nastiness which goes on elsewhere.

That somewhat ivory-tower view has been both a blessing and a curse for New Zealand in the past. Geographic isolation sometimes makes it difficult for the ordinary person to know just how impractical some of the idealists' ideas are.

About the time the nuclear warship ban was being implemented the NZ government made big noises about beefing up the armed forces. Some pundits pointed out the millions of dollars it would take to create conventional go-it-alone forces like those of Switzerland, a neutral European country which many believe Mr Lange seeks to emulate in the South Pacific.

The fact is that extra funds have not been forthcoming for the NZ armed forces and neither has any military cooperation from the US.

If the world abandons nuclear weaponry we all know that those with the numerically biggest armies would have an advantage. The Falklands incident showed that even the merest rock, no matter how remote, cannot be considered safe from armed aggression.

As for political opposition to Labor policies within New Zealand: the conservatives of the National Party have lately spent much more time ripping out their own organisational heart than in attending to important affairs of state. Such is the state of their public image that the Labor government, whose image had been sagging, moved ahead last month on public opinion poll barometers.

With clearly over-stated geographical isolation, not too much criticism at home, and a predilection for head-in-the-grass attitudes among some sectors of the public, it is not easy for New Zealanders to get their perspectives right.

There is no question about it, many New Zealanders strongly and honestly believe their country is leading the world in the anti-nuclear issue.

A few years ago, assisted by the ego of Sir Robert Muldoon, a different group of New Zealanders strongly believed their country was leading the world on monetary reform. It is worth wondering whether one is any more accurate an observation of history than the other.

At the end of the day the

New Zealand voter at the next general elections will be left to ponder whether the nuclear ship ban has made New Zealand any more secure or free from war or a nuclear holocaust or the attentions of an aggressor.

He may also have to consider the material effects upon his pocket and the living standards of his family if friends decide that New Zealand will have to pay the price of going it alone if it does not ease the nuclear ships ban and opts to stay outside traditional defence and economic alliances.

During the height of the colonial era it was often said that Christian missionaries disarmed and pacified the natives so that colonial developers could walk in and take their land without a fight.

That was probably the last thing the missionaries wished to do, just as the last thing Mr Lange wants to do is to hand New Zealand over to anyone. But it is now clear that those who do oppose Mr Lange's policies share similar concerns to those natives who did not have quite so much confidence in human nature.

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White militants close ranks in New Cal.

"Loyalist, but not an accomplice." With these words the R.P.C.R. majority in the New Caledonian Congress rejected outright the nine ordinances drawn up by the French government for the new administration of the territory.

The F.L.N.K.S. members of the congress, to save themselves from a defeat, abstained from the vote.

Three days had been set aside by the congress for debate on the proposed regulations. However, the action of the R.C.P.R. shortened the session to a mere two and a half hours.

Despite the party's refusal to acknowledge the ordinances by taking part in the debate, the nine documents had been carefully studied by all members of the congress beforehand. R.P.C.R. members to whom I spoke claimed the

proposals were quite unrealistic for the territory and yet another move by the French government to force people to leave.

Some of these sentiments appear to have been shared by the high commissioner, Mr Fernand Wibaux, who left for Paris just before the scheduled debate to discuss the documents with the French minister for New Caledonia, Mr Pisani, and Prime Minister Laurent Fabius.

Certainly the land rights document is one of the most controversial of the nine, along with taxation and compensation.

Under the proposed land ordinance the Kanak people, or rather the tribes, since they are considered the owners rather than individuals, could claim any land which does not belong to the state, is being used for military purposes, or which has been

designated for public works during the next five years. Land which is used for nickel mining could be claimed, but the mining rights could not. The companies involved would instead pay a leasing fee to the owner tribe and/or royalties.

The land claims would be handled by a special office set up to make valuations, finance the Kanak reclamations and settle disputes.

Under the French constitution a land owner cannot be forced to sell his holding unless it is in the national interest -- for projects such as expressways and the like. Just how the French government will get around this point has not been made clear.

Similarly wide-sweeping is the proposed taxation ordinance. Under the old system very few people in New Caledonia paid any tax. For example the average wage-earner, on about Aust\$1000 to \$1200 a month, has paid virtually nothing. Under the new proposal, all those earning more than the equivalent of Aust\$700 a month would pay.

The amount of tax proposed is scaled according to income, ranging from 5 per cent through to about 60 per cent, the same as in France, with a discount built in to cover the cost of living. There would also be a levy on the Kanak land used for agriculture which has previously been left untaxed. Taxes would also be increased for companies, although some fairly generous concessions are offered to promote development.

All the income tax collected would go to the territorial budget while land tax and licensing fees for businesses would go to the regional councils.

As for compensation, those people who have lost property during the violence of the last 12 months will not automatically get 100 per cent of the property's worth back. Anything up to Aust\$20,000 equivalent would be fully compensated, but after that the

rates fall dramatically so that compensation for the average house worth between \$60,000 and \$100,000 would be only 60 per cent. For property worth more than about \$400,000 the compensation proposed is only 10 per cent.

Despite the opposition to the ordinances from the right there is not much they can do, even using their majority in the congress, to change the situation. The congress can only advise the French government on the document and make recommendations.

However, given the strength of feeling against the ordinances, and the unrest starting to appear in Noumea, it is almost certain there will have to be changes made if any administration in New Caledonia is to succeed.

Already there has been an upsurge in the tension throughout the territory with activists on the right showing their determination to fight the Mitterrand government's plan.

An example of this was given on the night of Friday, October 25, when more than 200 loyalists raided the nightclubs and bars frequented by the Kanaks in Noumea. Police intervened before any real violence began, keeping the two groups apart, and escorting the Kanaks back to their stronghold in the suburb of Mont Ravel.

The angry Kanaks then set up barricades along the main road and began hurling rocks at passing cars. The result was about 20 people injured and more than 20 others arrested.

A few days later an arson attempt was made on the F.L.N.K.S. headquarters in Noumea. A group of 15 men attacked the two-story house with Molotov cocktails, burning the front of the building, and smashing windows and doors. No one was hurt.

The raids by the loyalists were well-planned and were "just the start," according to one organiser.

"We have shown the F.L.N.K.S. that we mean business, that they cannot get away with their campaign of fear and aggression. We can do something as well. We are constantly pressured by the French government and the F.L.N.K.S. We have had enough." — Sue Williams in Noumea.



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"LAST ANNIVERSARY" OF 1985

When French faced Australian guns

It takes some effort of the imagination to register firmly what were the strategic realities of the day 45 years ago. World War II was still "taking shape." Great Britain -- and Australia -- were at war with Germany. But, in the rest of the world, neither Japan (apart from its war in China), nor the Soviet Union was yet a belligerent. The US was distant and uninvolved, with serious and legitimate doubts hovering over its ultimate intentions.

Australia's minister to Washington, R.G. Casey, reported as follows on a conversation he had on September 16, 1940, with US Secretary of State, Cordell Hull:

"He said American public opinion was not ready for anything that could be called a military alliance in the Pacific but that short of that he believed a great deal could be done by 'keeping the Japanese guessing.' He repeated that it was possible for the British Empire and the United States to take 'parallel action' but not 'joint action' in the present state of public opinion.

"He said he did not believe it was in the interest of the British Empire, or the United States of America, to go to war with Japan in present circumstances or even in the future. He thought America's role central producer of weapons and munitions for us at least in present circumstances."

Casey said Hull told him "in great confidence" that the US was considering new measures to "put the screw" on Japan. These included a loan of \$US25 million to China, a

Before ringing out 1985 with its spate of 40th anniversaries of various events associated with the end of World War II, it is worthwhile to consider another war-time anniversary falling this year -- a 45th anniversary this time, and therefore not of an event occurring at the war's end, but in its very early days.

That event was the successful Anglo-Australian intervention of September-October, 1940, in the affairs of New Caledonia which led to the replacement of a pro-Vichy administration in Noumea by a pro-Free French one. From the viewpoint of the subsequent war in the southwest Pacific, this anniversary is arguably quite as significant as any other observed in the course of the year. PIM associate editor, MALCOLM SALMON, here recalls this piece of high history.



RAN Captain H. A. Showers ... handled his responsibilities with great courage and diplomatic skill. — John Lawrey photo.

"more serious" embargo on petroleum and scrap to Japan (a clear indication that existing impediments to such trade were ineffective), and an "embargo on import of Japanese silk..."

Casey concluded his account of the conversation with the remark:

"Australian press representatives here most anxious to learn what is going on. I have only told them that it is important to give some prominence to the conversations with the Secretary of State for the benefit of the Japanese, but to stop short of giving Australian public to believe that mutual defensive arrangement is about to be consummated."

So, for the time being Britain, Australia, remained alone. And the background to the developing action in New Caledonia remained accordingly a specifically Anglo-French conflict, of a type which seems anachronistic today, but with which the world had been familiar for hundreds of years. Indeed, it is as hard to envisage such a conflict today as it is to keep in mind that both Britain and France in 1940 were -- what neither of them is today -- pre-eminent Great Powers.

Following the fall of France after five weeks of fighting in June, 1940, throughout the vast French colonial empire there developed an intense struggle between supporters of the collaborationist Vichy government in France, and the newly-emerged Free French movement, headed by General Charles de Gaulle for the loyalty of the colonial populations.

The official word from Vichy was that the colonies were to

remain "neutral" but the dynamics of war soon made nonsense of this directive.

The British were extremely active in seeking to undermine Vichy influence in the colonies and to promote that of de Gaulle.

On July 3, 1940, less than a fortnight after the June 22 armistice with Germany, British warships struck at a French naval squadron in the major French naval base of Mers-el-Kebir in Algeria's Gulf of Oran. The squadron was sent to the bottom, with the loss of 1200 French naval personnel. The British acted in the -- understandable, but mistaken -- belief that the Vichy regime was about to hand the French navy over to the Germans. The incident was used in France to fan the flames of an already raging anglophobia, and to this day the name "Mers-el-Kebir" remains a powerful trigger for anti-British sentiment among Frenchmen, not least those in New Caledonia.

In September British warships were to mount an attack on the Vichy stronghold of Dakar, Senegal, in West Africa. Their aim was to crush the Vichy garrison, and instal de Gaulle and his headquarters there, it being felt highly desirable that he should operate from French territory rather than from London. But the Vichy resistance was too strong, and the attack was discontinued.

Such was the immediate context of the plan spelled out in a

message sent on August 30, 1940, by Lord Caldecote, U.K. Secretary for Dominion Affairs, to Sir Geoffrey Whiskard, U.K. High Commissioner to Australia.

Lord Caldecote said that his government had become aware that because of a message they had received that the population of New Caledonia was anti-Vichy, the Vichy authorities had ordered the sloop *Dumont d'Urville* to proceed from Papeete to Noumea where its captain, Toussaint de Quievrecourt, was to assess the situation. It had further become aware that Quievrecourt had recommended strong measures against pro-Gaullist elements in the colony, and "the development of trade with Japan and America to oust British economic influence."

He went on: "It seems unlikely that so long as the *Dumont d'Urville* remains at Noumea the anti-Vichy elements in New Caledonia will be able to resist the imposition of a pro-Vichy government."

He said the British government had been asked by General de Gaulle whether one of His Majesty's ships could take the then French Resident Commissioner in the New Hebrides, Henri Sautot, an ardent Gaullist, from Port-Vila to Noumea, adding: "If this could be arranged and the immediate return of the *Dumont d'Urville* to Papeete could be secured, there seems reason to believe that de Gaulle elements in the colony would be encouraged to

depose the Governor and declare openly against Vichy."

Lord Caldecote was nothing if not precise. He said: "New Caledonia falls within the limits of the Australian naval station and any naval action in these waters would therefore be a matter for the Royal Australian Navy."

"The Admiralty understand that, while other ships at the disposal of the Australian Naval Board of sufficient fighting value to overawe the *Dumont d'Urville* are engaged on other services, *HMAS Adelaide* should be available. In these circumstances we should like to suggest to the Commonwealth Government that the *Adelaide* be sent at once to the New Hebrides to embark the French Resident Commissioner, proceeding thence to Noumea with instructions to bring about as quickly as possible the return of the *Dumont d'Urville* to Papeete."

And so, more or less, it came to pass.

With commendable despatch — credited by most close students of the affair to prime minister, Robert Gordon Menzies — *HMAS Adelaide* prepared for sea and sailed from Sydney for Port-Vila on September 2. She arrived on September 7, and was soon joined by the small Norwegian tanker *Norden* whose mission was to refuel her.

After conferring in Port-Vila with the British High Commissioner, Western Pacific, Sir Harry Luke, and the British Resi-

dent Commissioner in the New Hebrides, R.D. Blandy *Adelaide's* captain, H.A. Showers, realised that the planning so far done for such a risky operation was perilously thin. In particular he discovered that no contact had been established with the Gaullists in Noumea.

At his insistence this contact was established, via coded messages to Melbourne and the British Consul in Noumea, W. Johnston.

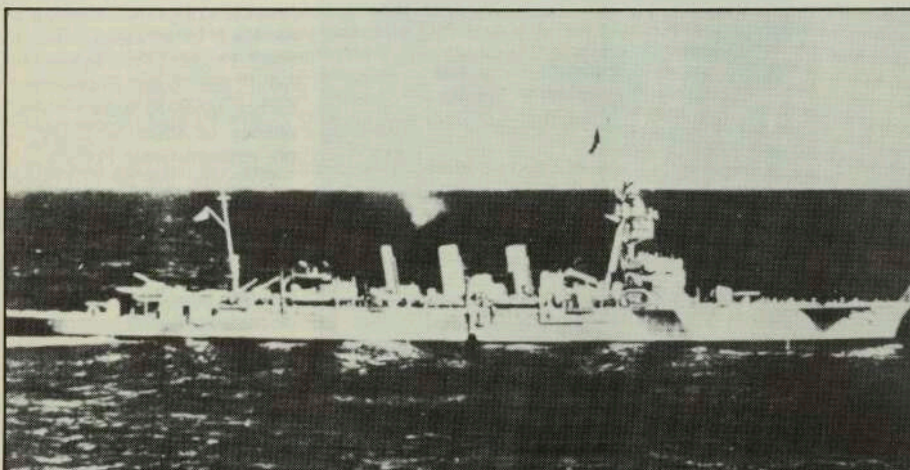
On September 13 a small coastal vessel under the command of a young Caldoche, Maurice Houssard, arrived in Port-Vila from Noumea. Houssard said a warm welcome for Sautot in Noumea was assured, and brought a confirmatory message from the newly-appointed — and first-ever — Australian Official Representative in New Caledonia, B.C. Ballard.

Finally, on September 16, *Adelaide* set sail for the south, Sautot travelling on board the *Norden* to preserve his "neutrality." The ships arrived off Noumea at 6.15 am on September 19. At first there was no sign of the welcoming launch promised by the Gaullists. But, instead, about 7.30 am the two ships were approached by one from the *Dumont d'Urville* which was moored near Noumea's wharves. But a heavy swell prevented the officer on board from presenting his captain's protest to the intruders.

Adelaide and *Norden* proceeded cautiously across the lagoon, not without some fear of receiving a salvo or two from the town's coastal batteries. But, although it appears that Governor Denis had ordered the batteries to open fire, nothing happened. There has been speculation as to whether the gunners had refused to obey orders, or whether the guns were out of order. Noumea-based historian Georges Pisier thinks the latter is the more likely explanation.

Soon after a boat arrived from shore — presumably sent by the Vichy administration — to report that the administration had the situation ashore well in hand.

Captain Showers decided to



HMAS Adelaide ... prompt and effective action following a word from London.

stop, send the *Norden* outside the harbor, and bring Sautot aboard *Adelaide*. He would then wait the situation out.

His decision was the right one, because soon a launch flying the Cross of Lorraine flag of the Free French movement approached, making all the pre-arranged signals, and with the news that the town was in the hands of the dissidents, and that all was ready for Sautot's arrival.

Sautot was put ashore to a hero's welcome from a crowd of about 2000 -- in which armed settlers from the bush, many of them ex-servicemen from World War I, were prominent -- and at 3 pm was proclaimed Governor. He immediately sent his predecessor, Denis, into internal exile at La Foa, about 70 km from Noumea.

Captain Showers and *Adelaide* spent the day cruising slowly back and forth outside the harbor "to give confidence to the insurgents in the town, to impress the *Dumont d'Urville* and to survey the passes through which the *Amiral Charner* could enter the harbor." (It had been learned that this vessel, a sister ship of *Dumont d'Urville*, was on its way from Saigon to Noumea with reinforcements for the local garrison. But she was called back to Saigon en route, and never appeared).

On September 20, *Adelaide* moored off Brun Islet, her guns trained on *Dumont d'Urville*. In terms of armament, the confrontation between the two ships was hardly equal. *Adelaide* of 6000 tons, was armor-plated, and equipped with eight 150 mm guns and torpedoes. The *Dumont d'Urville* of 1600 tons, had three 130 mm guns. But there were many more factors in the equation than these.

On September 21 Quievrecourt, who hadn't budged from the *Dumont d'Urville*, and who was in direct communication with Vichy and Saigon, sent a letter of protest to Showers claiming he was in breach of The Hague Convention of 1907. Showers replied that it did not apply in the case, and Quievrecourt repeated his protest. Showers advised him that

he would only use force in response to the use of force.

On the same day Showers went ashore to confer with Sautot, Ballard and Johnston. Sautot insisted that *Adelaide* should stay as long as the *Dumont d'Urville* remained a threat.

Since Quievrecourt would have nothing to do with the "rebel" Sautot, the latter asked Showers to negotiate with him "as one sailor to another" to seek a settlement. Showers accepted the responsibility.

Georges Pisier comments in an excellent article on the affair in the quarterly bulletin (No 62) of the New Caledonia Historical Studies Society: "Quievrecourt was an intelligent man. He well understood the delicacy and danger of the situation. Vichy was also understanding, because Indochina was tangling with the Japanese at Langson, and was threatened by the Siamese in the south. It was better that New Caledonia should cross over to de Gaulle than that it be occupied by the Japanese.

"This is why Quievrecourt responded to Showers' invitation, and proved conciliatory in their discussions. He agreed to sail for Indochina (he had received orders to do so from Vichy) on condition that he was provisioned for a passage of 18 days, and that Sautot agreed that all non-Gaullists who wished to do so could be embarked on the *Pierre Loti* (off Noumea at the time) and repatriated to Indochina. The

two sailors agreed on these conditions. The agreement concluded, Showers moved *Adelaide* to a position beyond Nou Island less directly threatening to *Dumont d'Urville*.

The one further moment of serious danger occurred on September 23 when Quievrecourt got news of the Dakar operation. After Mers-el-Kebir it was almost too much to swallow. He called his officers together and a vote was taken on whether to attack *Adelaide*. Showers, too, had heard the news, and was prepared for the worst. But, aboard *Dumont d'Urville*, there was only one vote in support of an attack. So the agreement held.

On September 25 *Dumont d'Urville* sailed for Saigon, accompanied out of the harbor by the *Pierre Loti* heading for Sydney with 237 Vichy supporters, mostly military and public service personnel, on board, who were, by arrangement with the Australian government, later sent on to Saigon.

Showers and *Adelaide* stayed on for a few more days, Showers using part of the time to make a long statement before the de Gaulle Committee in which he declared that Australia's only motive in intervening was to permit New Caledonians to continue the war alongside the Allies, and that she had absolutely no annexationist designs.

On October 4, *Adelaide* raised anchor and sailed for Sydney.

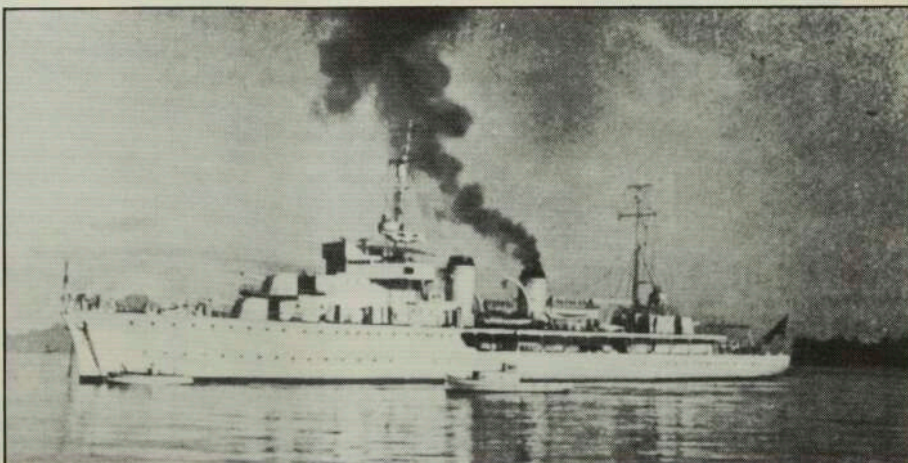


Henri Sautot ... Capt. Showers called him "the bravest man I ever met".

There followed a period of active Australian defence aid to New Caledonia which involved among other things, construction of three airfields, including Tontouta, now Noumea's international airport. This connection ended only with the arrival of American forces in massive numbers, from March, 1942.

One brief quote from the American naval historian, S.E. Morison, clearly indicates the significance of the events of September-October, 1940, for the actions which were to follow. Writing of the Guadalcanal battle of 1942, widely held to have been the turning point of World War II in the Pacific, he says:

"The nerve centre of this campaign was not ... at Washington or Pearl Harbor, but at Noumea, where Admiral Halsey and his chief of staff ... with about 15 seasoned staff officers and 50 blue-jackets ran the entire South Pacific Force of Navy, Army, Marine Corps...."



The French sloop *Dumont d'Urville* ... a principal actor in a 1940 wartime drama in Noumea's harbor. — Photo Neptunia.

History painting: Cook's

There follows the third and final instalment of Professor Bernard Smith's lecture "The Functions of Art on Cook's Voyages". The lecture was second in the series known as The Dulcie Stretton Lecture, sponsored by The Library Society of the State Library of New South Wales.

I suspect that Banks became envious of Parkinson's work on the *Endeavour*, especially after the quarrel with Stanfield. Consider this instance. Parkinson made the wash drawing, *The Tree on One Tree Hill*, at Matavai Bay in Tahiti. At right a Polynesian is to be seen carrying breadfruit, at left another carries a bundle of *tapa* cloth. Nearby, two Europeans, perhaps Banks and Solander out botanising, and at centre a seated figure, Parkinson, presumably, drawing. Banks after Parkinson's death took these and other drawings by Parkinson into his possession and handed one to John Barralet, an Irish artist, to make a preparatory finished drawing from which an engraving might be cut to publish in Hawkesworth's *Voyages*. In this case Barralet made two versions. In the first, the central figure that I presume to represent Parkinson in the original drawing, was first drawn and then erased. In the second drawing Barralet has omitted the central seated figure and transformed the two European figures into Polynesians, presumably so that the engraving would look more exotic. Were the changes made at Banks's suggestion?

If this seems uncharitable to Banks, it should be considered along with Banks's reply to Hawkesworth when he asked whether the use that he had made of Parkinson's materials in preparing the published account of the voyage should be mentioned. A friend of the Parkinsons, Dr Fothergill had suggested it. Banks's reply was

definite: "As for Dr Fothergill's intention of saying that Parkinson's materials had been used by you I am strongly of the opinion that that should not be". Nor was it. And from that day to this Parkinson's contribution to the voyage has been much undervalued, and largely because of Banks's firm desire to suppress his name.

Captain Cook also made unacknowledged use of Parkinson's drawings, though in his case the reasons are more understandable. But it has led to the traditional ascription to Cook of drawing which he in fact never made. There is a manuscript in the British Library, Add MS 7065, which is entitled "Charts, Plans, Views and Drawings taken on Board His Majesty's Bark *Endeavour* in the Years 1768, 1769 and 1770 by Lieut. James Cook". That sounds straightforward enough. But few if any of the drawings in the manuscript are in fact by Cook's hand though Beaglehole, Skelton and others have, not surprisingly, on the evidence of the title, ascribed the drawings to Cook.

Most of the work is by Charles Praval, a seaman who joined the *Endeavour* at Batavia after the crew was depleted by death from malaria and dysentery. Praval at first intended to work his way home as a supernumary for victuals only. But late in January 1771 Parkinson and Spöring died within a few hours of one another, leaving no artist on board. At this stage, if would seem, Praval told



William Hodges A View of Matavai Bay in the Island of Otaheite.

artists at full stretch

Banks that he possessed some skill in copying drawings, at which, I have no doubt, Banks gave him a Parkinson drawing, now lost, of an Aborigine drawn at Endeavour River. Praval copied the lost drawing and inscribed his name beneath. R. A. Skelton described this drawing as that of a Melanesian native drawn by Praval before he joined the *Endeavour*. But a comparison of the drawing with the written descriptions by Banks and Parkinson of Aborigines at Endeavour leaves little doubt that this is a depiction of one encountered there; for it depicts the frizzy hair, the arm bands, the bone necklet, the nose ornaments worn by Endeavour River Aborigines. Nor need the white shirt and white armband deter us, for we know that Cook handed out clothing which the natives later discarded. For the original drawing Parkinson seems to have induced the Aborigine to wear a shirt; and the shirt armband may have been an innovation of the Aborigine, replacing the traditional bark armband. Parkinson, a pious young Quaker, was somewhat reluctant to draw the genitals of nude figures. This is the only case we know of in which an Aborigine appears to have actually posed for his portraits, and we know it only through a rather poor copy.

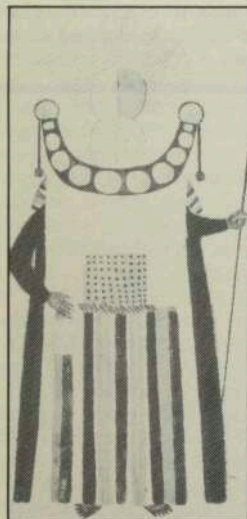
At that time Cook was preparing the fair copy of his log now known as the "Admiralty Journal" (from which Hawkesworth worked), and he required illustrations to accompany it. Banks must have shown Cook Praval's copy of Parkinson's drawing. Cook thereupon set Praval to copy drawings by Spöring and Parkinson, to make drawings of artifacts collected on the voyage, and to design the title page of what is now Add MS 7085. This may explain why, a fortnight after the death of Parkinson and Spöring, Praval's name is changed on the *Endeavour* Muster book from that

of a supernumerary listed for victuals only to that of an AB for wages and victuals. That the drawings in Add MS 7085 are indeed by Praval is clear from an even cursory stylistic examination. The dots for tree foliage and the use of overlapping hatching are features of his penmanship.

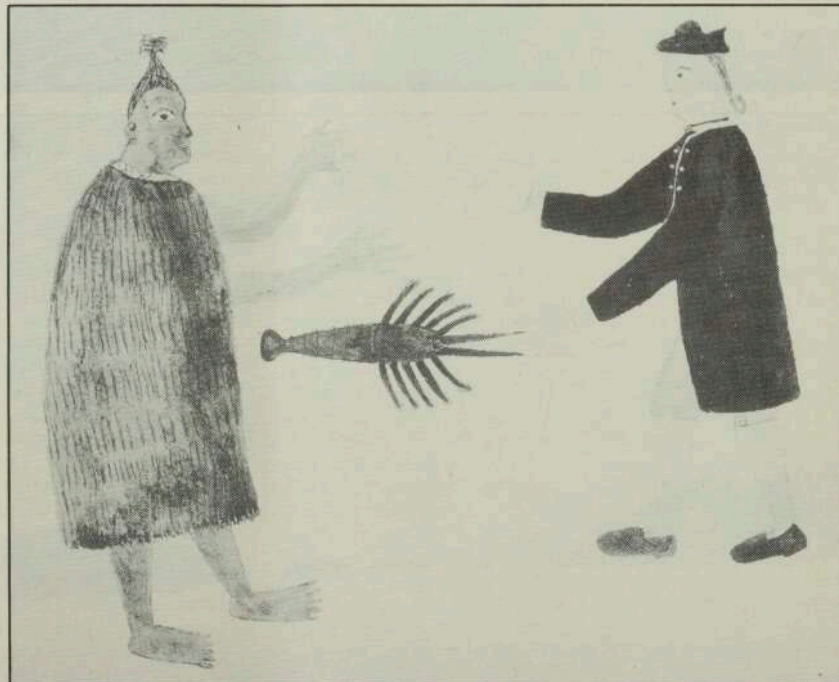
Some charmingly naive drawings were also made on the *Endeavour*. My colleague Dr Rudiger Joppien has called him "The Artist of the Chief Mourner" using this drawing as his name work. I have little doubt that the artist was Joseph Banks himself, drawn perhaps as *aide-memoire* for his journal when neither Parkinson nor Spöring was available, or perhaps just for his own pleasure. My reasons are too involved to be summarised here, but are spelt out in Volume I of the *Art of Captain Cook's Voyages*.

I have spent most of my time dealing with work of the first voyage, though it is less accomplished and perhaps less attractive than the art of William Hodges on the second, and John Webber on the third voyage, because the first voyage is of the greatest immediate interest to Australians and because it is on the first voyage that the main categories of voyage art appear most distinctly in their respective functions.

English art historians are at last beginning to realise that William Hodges is one of the most original of their own landscape painters. His central interest on Cook's second voyage was the accurate rendering of atmosphere color and light. In this he is much in advance of his time and may be seen as an 18th-century forerunner of Constable. In the Society Islands, painting from the privacy of the great cabin, he produced some remarkable paintings that look more like paintings of the late 19th century than work of



Artist of the Chief Mourner
... "charmingly naive draw-
ings", attributed to Joseph
Banks.



An English Naval Officer bartering with a Maori. By the Artist of the Chief Mourner.

the early 1770s. No preliminary drawings exist for these works, and I believe he painted directly on to the canvas. It is thus an early kind of plein-air painting, though produced paradoxically from within a windowed and moving studio. Hodges learned his plein-air techniques from his master Richard Wilson who practised plein-air sketching in Italy. Unfortunately, none of Richard Wilson's plein-air work, to my knowledge, has survived. Hodges may also be seen as a forerunner of Turner. As a result of his reactions to the Dusky Bay landscape, he certainly produced some of the earliest unquestionably romantic landscape painting in English art. When he returned to England he was caught between the scientific and atmospheric emphasis of his voyage art and the classical style of his master Wilson that prevailed at the Royal Academy. His *View of Cape Stephens* is a memorable essay in the pictorial sublime; *Matawai Bay Tahiti*, is one of the finest pictorial evocations of that dream of a Pacific island paradise that so fatally tempted the *Bounty* mutineers. Such paintings, while continuing to convey ethnographic information, transform their material aesthetically into European visions of the Pacific.

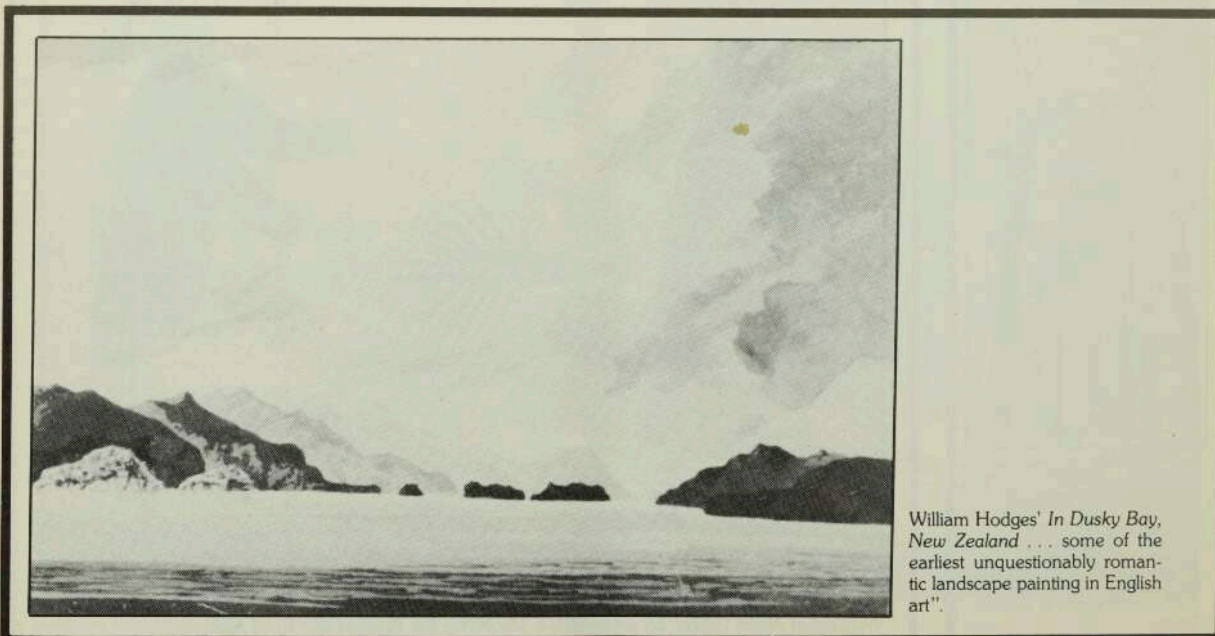
The last important function of Cook voyage art, and it became increasingly important with each voyage, was the portrayal of significant events of the voyage. Documentary art was transformed into the highest form of academic art: history painting. As Cook came increasingly to realise that his voyages were making history his artists were put to the business of depicting important events that could be engraved to illustrate the official accounts. One example is Hodges' painting, which was later engraved, of the *Landing at Erromanga* in Vanuatu in 1774. Another is John Webber's fine watercolor entitled a *View in Annamooka* (Nomuka) in Tonga. It depicts a crucial incident for all Cook's voyages, the proper establishment of a market by means of which he gained the provisions that made his long voyages possible. Cook, of course, as I have said elsewhere, discovered nothing in the Pacific; what he did was to introduce, among other things, capitalism to the Pacific Ocean, with both its costs and benefits. Wherever he went he found people there before him. It is perhaps no coincidence that the publisher who published the official accounts of all his three voyages, Strahan and Cadell, also published Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*.

Webber's *View in Annamooka* is also of interest because in it, as in so much of his work on the third voyage, we see that the

documentary arts of the earlier voyages, particularly the first voyage, which were practised as separate disciplines, coastal and harbor views, botanical illustrations, ethnographic illustration, and history painting, are aesthetically conjoined. Something of the documentary demands of all these separate genre of art are here united in a new genre, the typical landscape that combines the documentary with the aesthetic.

If then we are trying to understand Cook voyage art we have to begin by taking its functions and its intentions seriously, otherwise we shall make mistakes. But art can never wholly be understood in terms of its intentions. Significant elements emerge that were not intended, and these elements foreshadow the future. Two such elements emerge from the art of Cook's voyages. One is aesthetic and the other is social. The aesthetic element resulted in the creation of a new kind of landscape painting, typical landscape, which dominates Western art during the first part of the 19th century; landscape painting is no longer resolved within the dominant categories of European aesthetics, the sublime, beautiful, picturesque and so forth, it also insists upon the diversity of regions and the diversity of cultures. It is not at bottom naturalistic, as so many art historians such as Lord Clark have in the past assumed, it seeks rather to typify, just as Charles Darwin, in the biological sciences, was seeking to typify and find the vital dynamic factors behind the typification.

The other unintended element in Cook voyage art I can only mention by way of concluding; but in some ways it was the most significant emergent factor of all. In order to depict the peoples of the Pacific, Cook's artists had to develop strategies of friendship. And for this purpose a musket or a line of marines 20 yards behind was not a particularly satisfactory mode of operation. It was not a case of the pen being mightier than the sword, or the brush being mightier than the musket. I'm sure that as people, Cook's artists were temperamentally not much different from the other members of their company. The basic difference lay in their vocation. In order to depict what anthropologists insist now upon calling "the other", artists had to work in a close and unarmed relationship over a protracted period. There were no tele-photo lenses in those days. So that in practice artists like Parkinson, Hodges and Webber became the earliest agents in the Pacific of a peaceful cultural contact. Ironies and contradictions were to develop out of that situation too. But that is another story.



William Hodges' *In Dusky Bay, New Zealand* . . . some of the earliest unquestionably romantic landscape painting in English art".



Celebrating the Maori Action Song

The Maori Action Song. By Jennifer Shennan. Published 1984 by the New Zealand Council for Educational Research, P.O. Box 3237, Wellington, New Zealand. 112 pp. ISSN 0111-2422, ISBN 0 90 8567 34 0. \$NZ11.95. Overseas \$U.S.10.00.

"We are the people who carve and dance like this" — expresses what the book, *The Maori Action Song*, is all about. This book is alive — it glows with the warmth which its author, Jennifer Shennan, feels for her subject and the people from whom it springs. But it is held firmly within the discipline of research carefully done and of logical planning in the way the material is set forth.

In the foreword Wiremu Parker writes: "Action songs are not residual elements of a bygone Maoritanga (Maori arts and culture). Rather they are a vital, exhilarating, resonant, thriving and integral part of Maori life today. Among other benefits, they are a form of therapy for a people undergoing an identity crisis. Song and dance are among the means by which human beings everywhere purge their souls of the tensions of daily strife and maintain some harmony with the world around and beyond them."

On the dedication page a quotation from the French poet, Paul Valéry states: "The dance, in my opinion, is much more than an exercise, an entertainment, an ornament, a society pastime; it is a serious thing and, in some aspects, even a holy thing."

As for my own view of Jennifer Shennan's careful work and her sincere dedication in researching the subject of Maori action songs, I can only cheer that someone in the South Pacific has made avail-



able to us all this fine collation of history; of varied expert points of view, and that she has been able to open wide a window on the comparative styles which have developed over several periods since the great gathering of Maori people in Rotorua in 1901.

Of course her photographs of and text concerning the Maori Haka of ancient days (which is a basis of the Maori Action Song), and as experienced from the first days of contact with the people from Europe, are an important foundation for Miss Shennan's book. She builds upon the haka to portray the values inherent in the many influences which have gone into the creation of Maori Action Songs as they developed and are known today. Though there remains an affinity with pristine haka, the action song is

indeed a genre of its own.

It is said that there was no portrayal in the 1901 gathering of the action song. There were instead traditional ngeris, karangas, hakas, peruperus, waiatas, etc. A committee was formed "to oversee performance standards". The chairman was Tarau Marumaru of Ngatiapa. "The wearing of a feather, the poise of a weapon, the gyration of a poi ball, the shape of a taua or haka party . . . was discussed at length and sometimes decided upon." Thus we can acknowledge a precedent for the careful vetting done today for competitions between dancing groups representing many scattered areas and tribes from all parts of New Zealand.

The 1906-07 International Exhibition held in Christchurch was a second large gathering of Maori people — but this time

with Pacific Island groups from Rarotonga, from Fiji and Niue (whose leaders apologised that they had "left their singers at home" so they showed only crafts). "There were regular performances from the Fijian and Rarotongan groups which, as well as performing war dances, enacted dramas with traditional dances woven into the course of narrative . . . All the (Maori) performers would have returned home aware of the uniqueness of their own dances, but also no doubt with ideas to imitate Rarotongan dances. These included love songs in which expressive hand and arm movements alluded to images of the text." Miss Shennan asks could these dances have provided some inspiration or influence on the subsequent development of Maori Action Songs?

Another early Pacific Island link, this time with the Waikato people of the Hamilton area, was joined when a Cook Island group visited Princess Te Puea and her people. She later organised "a touring concert party whose repertoire included action songs, yet it is quite clear that the Maori dance style was not overtly modelled on other Polynesian dances, even if some of the formal features may have given early inspiration".

Once the leaders in Maori communities accepted the Action Song it quickly became popular until it is now "effectively the national dance of New Zealand". Miss Shennan gives many examples of how the Maori leaders composed action songs for their people. Two great Maori men of the early 20th century, Sir Apirana Ngata and Hone Heke, "amused themselves by interpreting the popular songs of the day into Maori and singing them over together". But a prominent composer, the Rev. Kingi Ihaka, outlines his approach as: "First the theme is decided — this is directed to-

wards the occasion. The music is composed, the text is then worked out". Tuini Ngawai, leader of a culture group at Tokomaru Bay in the 1930s and '40s, said that "words come to her in a dream". The song *Arohaina Mai* which she regards as her best "took only a few minutes to compose". But in Rotorua with the strong tourist intake it was different with "the need to welcome visitors". The farewells to departing soldiers during the two world wars, then the welcome parties when the men returned, also had a strong effect in disseminating new compositions. Again some used popular tunes of the day, while other composers created not only the words and the stylised movements but also the music.

No matter what the catalyst for the rebirth of action songs, these are often set to beautiful poetic texts which are expressed by the flowing arms and hands. The feet keep the beat and in New Zealand — different from the dance of other Pacific island peoples — the body sways from side to side. In the Maori culture the right foot

keeps the rhythm. The foot is set down on the beat and then is raised again in continuous *accent* and *non-accent* as the weight is transferred once again on to the left foot. This swaying to the right and left makes the tubes of dried flax in the *piu piu* skirts (*phormium tenax*, or in the Maori language "*harakeke*") softly swish from side to side like the ocean tides — or if the body moves a little forward or back the skirt opens like a flower and closes with a swishing clicking sound that is a kind of gentle tympany.

This Maori action song book contains a wealth of knowledge. Not only is the Action-Song-dance traced via the haka (according to early researchers Johannes Anderson and Elsdon Best the word *haka* is best translated as *posture dance*), and via the Cook Island visits and on through the great Maori composers of the renaissance — about 1918 to 1940 or 1950 (as the book sets the time when action songs came into their own) — but there are also delightful chapters on "Images of Dance in Wood-carving" and "Dance in Legend and Mythol-

ogy", and, although "Maori dancing is recognised as a group activity" there are some lovely lines about a daughter of a chief, Te Puhuhuia, who danced solo for some distinguished visitors. It is quoted from the legend of Te Ponga and Puhuhuia, translated by Margaret Orbell:

"When she came out in front of the ranks of the haka, her body bent in one direction and another! Yes, when they saw what a high-born girl can do! They kept gazing at her eyes; *anana*, they were like a waxing moon rising over the horizon! And so the visitors were completely overcome with the beauty and grace of this woman, and when Te Ponga, the chief of the travelling party, saw her beauty, his heart was driven wild."

Altogether a splendid book complete with an excellent glossary and index. It is well illustrated with black and white photographs.

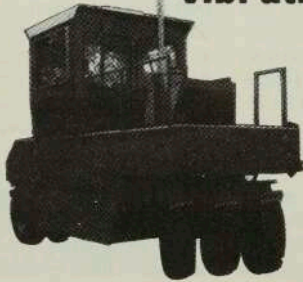
The Maori Action Song is a fine addition to the all too sparse collection of books on Pacific arts. — Beth Dean.



PACIFIC

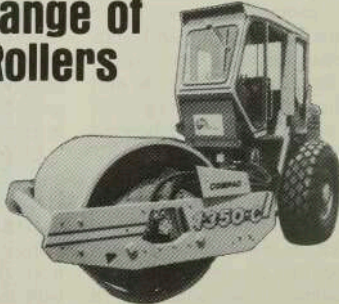
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FOODS OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

For Paua Sup, first catch your snake!

Kaikai Aniani: A guide to bush foods markets and culinary arts of Papua New Guinea. By R. J. May. Published by Robert Brown and Associates, Bathurst Australia, 1984. 192 pp. ISBN 0909197 52 0. Price \$21.95.

Mumued Mumut, Beche-de-Mer Soup, Baked Snake, Sago Grub Sate, Sea Urchin Omelette — recipes for these and other culinary delights are to be found in *Kaikai Aniani* by R. J. May, a man who obviously enjoys his food.

Dr May has been associated with Papua New Guinea since 1970, and is well known for his work and research there — he was awarded the Papua New Guinea Independence Medal for his services to research in 1977.

The preface tells us that when he and his wife first arrived in PNG they had great difficulty in finding anyone, national or expatriate, who could identify, let alone tell them how to cook, any but the most common of fruit and vegetables from the markets. The expats dined on what they knew — tired, wilted and grossly over-priced after transport from Australia — while the nationals also ate just what they recognised from their own districts.

Kaikai Aniani was written, therefore, to enliven the menus of both sets of diners. But it is not just a cook book, it is also a most useful reference work for those interested in the dietary habits and patterns of the people of Papua New Guinea, and their methods of cultivation.

Part One begins by giving the three main classifications of the people of PNG according to their methods of agriculture: the lowland shifting cultivators who rotate their gardens, allowing the bush to regenerate and thus replenish the earth; the sago eaters who mostly inhabit the swampy river lowlands and deltas — they collect the sago

from the natural stands of palms, supplementing their diet with fish protein; and the Highlanders who have more sophisticated agricultural systems and to whom meat protein, whether reared or hunted, is most important. These descriptions are followed by a well illustrated section on the different methods of food preparation preferred by the various groups, the role played by feasting within the societies, food taboos, and the significance of yams.

"A Checklist of Eatables" also has classifications — this time of food types: Roots and Tubers, Sago and Other Starches, Green Leaves and Shoots, Cucurbits, Legumes and Other Vegetables, Nuts and Fruits, Seafood and Meats. The descriptions make for easy identification and give suggestions for best appreciation. Each is accompanied by either a photograph or drawing. It is a little disconcerting to find "People" in the Meat category. It says "few recipes for human flesh have been recorded, but it seems to have been cooked like any other meat and was gener-

ally preferred to pig... (it) tasted like opossum." While the author assures us each recipe is tried and true, this taste sensation was reported by an earlier intrepid gourmet.

Part Two of *Kaikai Aniani* is where we find ingredients for Mumued Mumut and other dishes. The author doesn't claim that these are traditional recipes, rather that they are ways of preparing PNG foods. The first section is "Soups" including Paua Sup with the direction "First catch your snake..." But other more practical recipes such as Greens and Coconut Soup and Paw Paw Soup would be most useful to anyone shopping in an islands markets. The "Seafood" and "Meats" sections have simple recipes like Prawn Creole and Beef and Ginger along with others which introduce less familiar additions like Chicken in Galip Nut Sauce and Pork Marita (pandanus fruit). Sago Grub Pate with Peanut Sauce might not feature on everyone's favorite menu — "This is a very rich dish." But I can recommend Flying Fox with Prunes and Cream Sauce. The vegetable section deals deliciously with yams, breadfruit, taro and sweet potato among others, and to finish a meal one can find Paw Paw Souffle, Avocado Ice Cream or Hibiscus Jelly in "Sweets."

May has concluded with a comprehensive further reading

list, a detailed spreadsheet with the composition of common foods, and a useful index.

Kaikai Aniani is an informative book on the foods of Papua New Guinea which would also be most helpful to anyone living in a country with similar staple crops. The illustrations are clear and detailed, the style lively. May's culinary knowledge has certainly improved since he ate his first caterpillar at the age of two!

Mumued Mumut, by the way, is bandicoot cooked in the earth oven. — Ngaire Douglas.

Books received

Publishing in the Pacific Islands. Edited by Jim Richstad and Miles M. Jackson. Published 1985 by University of Hawaii Press, 2840 Koloalu Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. No ISBN. Price \$US11.00.

The Fiji Explorer's Handbook. By Kim Gravelle. Published 1985 by Graphics (Pacific) Limited, PO Box 2189, Government Buildings, Suva, Fiji. No ISBN or price provided.

Siapo: Bark Cloth Art of Samoa. By Mary J. Pritchard. Published 1985 by University of Hawaii Press, 2840 Koloalu Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 84-73323. Price \$US129.95.

Practical Water Power. By J. L. Harrison-Smith. Published 1985 by the author, 120 Seventeenth Avenue, Tauranga, New Zealand. No ISBN or price provided.

Island Economies: Studies from the South Pacific. By Te'o L. J. Fairbairn. Published 1985 by Institute of Pacific Studies, University of the South Pacific in association with Asia Pacific Research Unit, Box 3978, Wellington, New Zealand. No ISBN or price provided.



Flying fox with prunes and cream sauce... only one of the many pieces of culinary exotica to be found in the book *Kaikai Aniani*.

SOVIET POWER IN THE PACIFIC-II

"When elephants fight, the grass is crushed"

The prospect of a Soviet threat to the South Pacific has been the subject of recurrent, if not widespread, speculation within the region for more than a decade. Over such an extended period of time, it might be expected that some serious consideration would be devoted to assessing the nature and character of the alleged threat. And indeed such is the case. Unfortunately little of this body of scholarship found its way into the October PIM article by the former director of the Micronesian Area Research Center, Dirk Anthony Ballendorf.

Ballendorf promised to take a "hard look" at three questions crucial to any analysis of the validity of Moscow's ambition in the region: "What are the Soviet interests in the Pacific? What is the present Soviet presence? And is it a threat?" The questions are clearly appropriate but the avowed "hard look" dissolved into a vague and unfocused stare. What are the Soviet interests according to Ballendorf? He makes an oblique reference to Soviet envy, apparently to obtain a missile-testing facility of the type the Americans enjoy at Kwajalein. No other aims are as (in)directly adduced, not even the fish which are the ostensible ground for the Soviet relationship with Kiribati, and which Ballendorf stated to be the basis for current regional fears regarding Moscow.

One only has to look to the recent record of Soviet activity in the region to see that, however limited the USSR's interests may be, they are more extensive than Ballendorf intimated. The Soviet Union has sought episodically to secure a resident diplomatic mission in the South Pacific. It has regular-

ly attempted (largely without success) to develop an aid presence, including the widely reported offer of hydrographic assistance through the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC). The Soviets once enjoyed a large share of the regional tourist cruise ship market, although this went into decline in reaction to the Afghanistan invasion and allegations of electoral interference in Fiji. (Fiji has announced recently, however, that the ban on Soviet cruise ships will be lifted.) Moscow's cultivation of alternative trade union associations has attracted comment, while the allegations of financial intervention in Fiji's national elections provoked a royal commission. Clearly the USSR does have specific interests in the region that it does wish to pursue.

Being a global superpower, it is scarcely surprising that the Soviet Union has wide interests of which some will include the South Pacific.

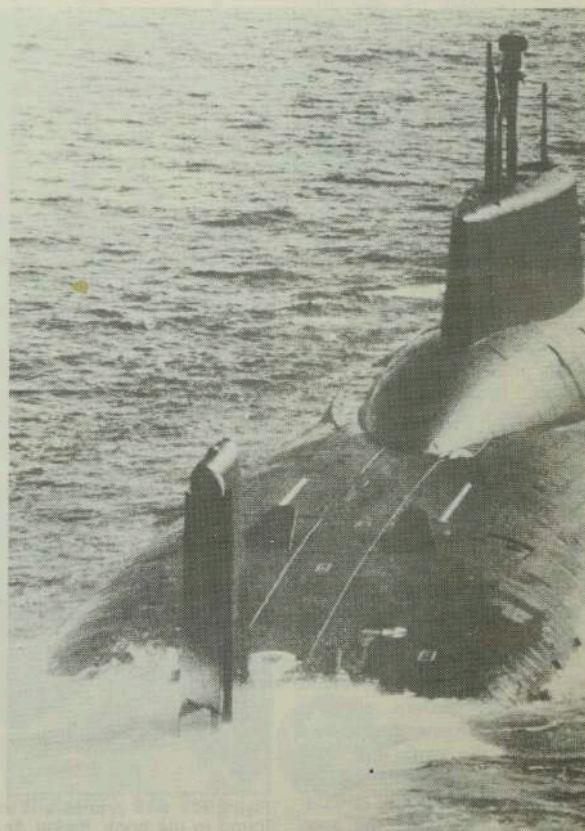
What is open to question is whether the Soviet Union wants a presence in the region for its own sake or in order to gain leverage against the pre-eminence of its Western opponents. One might have expected Ballendorf's "hard look" to turn its scrutiny on to such questions as whether or not the Soviets have paid a higher than commercial rate for their access

to Kiribati waters (as has been alleged), and, if so, whether or not this shows a desperation for acceptance or masks ulterior, strategic goals. Similar questions could have been asked about Moscow's persistent wooing of CCOP/SOPAC members.

Related to this "ends or

means" question is the issue of surrogates. Much of the professed fear of Soviet designs on the region has arisen recently not so much from the actions of the USSR itself as from the activities of states some believe to be Moscow's stalking horses in the South Pacific. Ballendorf's "hard look" did not encompass the Cuban relationship with Vanuatu, the Libyan connection with New Caledonia, or the rumored North Korean attempts to make a contact in the area.

There was direct answer at least to Ballendorf's second question regarding the current status of the Soviet presence.



He wrote that it has already a "tremendous military presence". But where is this presence located? The Soviets are in the Pacific, it is true, although not necessarily in the South Pacific region. Ballendorf has followed the ploy of some other writers who would titillate or alarm by alternating the use of the word "Pacific" between a Pacific Islands referent, and its broader oceanic basin usage. As he suggested himself, the Cam Ranh Bay facility has essentially an Asian purpose for the Soviets. It might be developed to project power into the South Pacific Islands region, but there appears to be little evidence of a compelling desire to do this at the moment.

Indeed, where Ballendorf offered evidence of a Soviet military presence in the Pacific Islands region, this is in connection with American bases in the Micronesian area — Guam and Kwajalein. These Soviet vessels are transient in that they are home-ported outside the region and their purpose is clearly aimed at the US rather than the Islands. On the matter of Soviet surveillance, it is noteworthy

that Ballendorf extended this to Kiribati by bringing up the popular image of Russian surveillance vessels being "disguised" as fishing boats. While clearly such attempts at deception are practised, it is normal for the pseudo-fishing boats to go to surveillance targets, not for surveillance vessels to go to fishing grounds.

Turning to the third question — is there a threat? — again the reader gets no direct answer. Ballendorf appears to have dismissed the issue with some cavalier and sophomoric sophistry about Islanders being "smart" enough to play the superpowers off against each other, and about double standards. If so, he has done the Kiribati Government a grave disservice as well as misread much of the other Islands governments' concern over Soviet involvement in the region.

Kiribati went to some pains to avoid giving any impression of "playing the ANZUS card". Indeed, had he been only seeking an aid increase from the Western allies, President Tabai could have secured enough to have saved face and, by not

proceeding with the Russian access agreement, avoided all the domestic problems he now faces. Further, as additional evidence that Tabai was not insensitive to the possibility of wider motives, his government declined to allow the Soviets to negotiate on Tarawa or, in the agreement, to gain onshore advantages they reportedly sought.

Perhaps the key to the issue of a putative Soviet threat is to be found in what Ballendorf called the double standard of Western states having relations with the USSR while discouraging the Islands from following their example. In this he substituted the piety of a legal equality of sovereign states for the good sense of recognising their differing physical capacities in a way which, by and large, the Island states have not. It was great power rivalry a century ago which cost the Islands their independence. Few regional policy-makers have suggested they wish to risk a return to such rivalry.

It is scarcely a double standard for states with wider interests and greater resources to have a more extensive array of international contacts than less well endowed states. And the decision as to whether or not Island governments can, or are willing to, cope with a potentially demanding relationship is not one which is made in Canberra or Wellington. One only has to look at the Solomons' genuine annoyance over the Soviet observers at the CCOP/SOPAC meeting in Honiara in September this year to see that the Islands will make up their own minds on such matters. Also, were Canberra determined, for example, to put the Islands into a diplomatic cocoon, Australia would hardly have established an office at the UN to allow the region's microstates to interact more fully with the *entire* world community.

The article also contained comment which may be questioned on the ground of accuracy. On the commission side: Ballendorf indicated that the Russian access agreement with Kiribati was to "be put to the people". It is not clear that this

was ever intended, but obviously it has not happened. Since such a referendum is one of the goals of the new opposition party, the Christian Democrats, one assumes the government does not intend itself to pursue a plebiscite on the matter.

On the matter of omissions, it is somewhat surprising that the former director of the Micronesian Area Research Center could discuss the prospects of a Soviet relationship with the Micronesian entities without mentioning the strategic denial provisions in their compacts. While these provisions might not preclude any chance of some formal relations, they were designed with the USSR in mind and one would imagine that some heartburn would be generated before the US could bring itself to accept contact between the Soviets and the Micronesian entities.

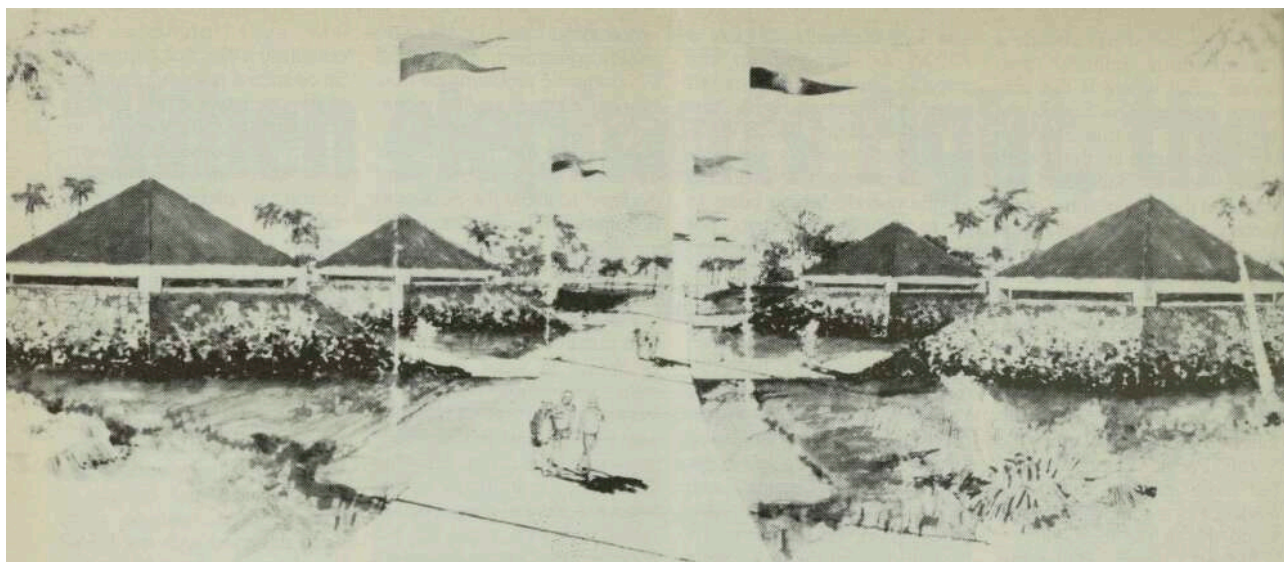
To conclude, the Soviet Union does have a variety of interests in the South Pacific which might lead it to seek a greater presence in the region. These interests include fishing, transport, science, diplomacy, and trade, as well as global and regional strategic and military objectives. However, these interests so far have appeared to be very modest relative to its other global and regional ambitions. Moscow still has no resident missions in the region and very little else to show for more than a decade of opportunity.

On these grounds one might have little quibble with Ballendorf's sketchy but similar conclusions. However, his artful implication that the relatively benign past is justification for a more adventurous future does give cause for reservations. Ballendorf himself pointed to the problem when he wrote that if the Soviets get up to anything in Kiribati the Americans "have probably anticipated it . . . and have a defence already worked out". Clearly, a major defence interest by either superpower in the South Pacific will provoke a counter-response by the other. And, as the African proverb has it, "when two elephants fight, it is the grass that suffers".

The Soviet Union's giant Typhoon class nuclear-powered submarine on manoeuvres. Its dimensions are said to exceed those of a football field. — Photo from Soviet Military Power, published 1985 by the US department of Defense.



The growing numbers of operational, nuclear-powered TYPHOON class ballistic missile submarines contribute to the Soviet Union's increasingly more capable land, sea, and air forces with nuclear attack missions.



Entrance to Sports World — administration and sports medicine buildings.

VAST COMPLEX BUILDING

Hawaii bids for Pacific sports leadership

Strenuous physical activity has no place in most people's dreams of a holiday paradise in the Pacific. Sporting ambitions on holidays seldom extend further than a leisurely stroll around a golf course, a day's fishing off some palm-fringed shore, or simply a dip in a gin-clear ocean.

Even spectator sport tends to concentrate on the semi-comatose -- navel contemplation, bird-watching; gentle things like that.

But in spite of these results from almost all efforts at market research among tourists, an American firm is planning to build a huge, first-class sporting complex at Waikoloa, amid the volcanic black lava fields and green hills of the popular Kohala coast on the "Big Island" of Hawaii.

Plans for Sports World so far unveiled by the Transcontinental Development Corporation of Santa Barbara, California, include an athletics-cycling-

A lavish new complex is under construction in Hawaii, aiming to become the centre of 21st Century sporting interests in the Pacific Basin. And, as JIM SHRIMPTON reports here, the Island nations will have a chance to test their athletic prowess on these new fields.

football stadium with seating for 35,000, an indoor sports centre, four baseball-softball diamonds, and a grand prix motor track, as well as two new golf courses.

Transcontinental says it is confident that with the proper promotion, there will be sufficient interest among tourists who flock to Hawaii in their tens of thousands all year round, mainly from the mainland U.S.A. and Japan, to make a success of the multi-million dollar project. They are also looking towards revenue from the major U.S. and international television networks covering the world-class sporting events they plan to stage at their

complex.

Indeed, plans are already well afoot for such events. Already an international games has been planned, using the well-established Pacific Conference Games as the vehicle. This multi-sports event has been held every four years since 1969 but in future will be staged every two years and restricted to athletes under the age of 20.

The venue for at least the next three series of these games will be the giant new Sports World centre.

The new format was decided in Canberra, Australia, at a meeting of the Pacific Conference Games Federation at

which China was admitted as a sixth member, joining Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Japan and the United States. Australia and New Zealand athletic officials have already welcomed the plan to expose their young athletes to top-class competition, especially with the inaugural world junior championships being held next year in Athens.

While the Pacific Islands is not yet part of the Conference efforts are being made to bring them in through a special series of events, for islanders only, held in conjunction with the main games. This Australian suggestion, if approved, would give island athletes an excellent chance to gain experience of both competition and training methods. A decision will be made late this year on how soon to hold this element of the competitions.

The new and elaborate venue in Hawaii, and the decision to restrict the event to juniors, have given new life to the Pacific Conference Games

which are a full program of track and field events, excluding the marathon, decathlon and heptathlon and walks.

Until this year's meeting in Canberra many officials had feared that the United States would withdraw from the Conference. The U.S. Athletics Congress has never fully supported the conference, saying it had to take second place to the ever-busier international track and field calendar. Adding to their difficulty is the fact that official control over star athletes has diminished in direct ratio to the athletes' ability to earn hard cash from commercial sponsorship.

The other factor has been the huge, and increasing, cost of staging the games -- bringing teams of up to 35 competitors and officials from the other side of the Pacific for 10 days of warm-up and only two days of competition.

Now, however, the developers of Sports World, the West Nally Organisation, say they will guarantee fares and accommodation for Pacific Conference national teams of up to 50 every two years from 1987 at least until 1991.

At the Canberra meeting, Patrick Nally, of West Nally, said that if the Hawaii complex was not finished in time for 1987, arrangements would be made for the athletes to use the high-quality facilities of a nearby private school. But construction, already under way, is expected to be accelerated by the federation's acceptance of the Sports World offer.

The main advantages of a base in Hawaii for the games appear to be three-fold. First, the venue is mid-Pacific, which reduces the flying time and the cost of assembling all the teams. Second, a warm climate is guaranteed all year round. Third, and most attractive from the Pacific Conference viewpoint, sponsorship is offered covering all the major costs involved.

The other cheering aspect of the arrangement is that control is in the hands of practical businessmen directly and vitally interested in making it all succeed.

Still to be decided is disposition of the marketing and television rights for the games, but West Nally has asked to handle

these in return for Transcontinental's financing of the games. But some delicate negotiation will be required. For instance, the Athletics Congress of the U.S. holds television rights to all approved competition in the United States and guards that asset with considerable jealousy.

But, while some very important details have yet to be worked out, the outlook for the continuation of the Pacific Conference Games in a quite lavish permanent home now seems optimistic.

Sports World is only part of a massive investment by Transcontinental at Waikoloa. Last September they announced construction of a 1260-room Hyatt Regency hotel on 60 beachfront acres at an estimated cost of US\$360 million.

The 31,000-acre Waikoloa community also includes the 500-acre Waikoloa Beach Resort and a residential project. Sports World will occupy 98 acres when it is completed. West Nally describes it as the

first major sports complex of its kind to be integrated with a world-class holiday resort... "a sports Utopia for professional and amateur athletics in one of the most beautiful settings on earth," says Mr Nally.

The main showpiece will be a stadium where up to 35,000 spectators will be able to watch athletics, various codes of football plus hockey and cycling. Next-door will be an Olympic-size swimming pool, a baseball and softball complex and a building housing offices and a sports medicine clinic. A separate indoor centre will house facilities for boxing, wrestling, basketball, volleyball, gymnastics and other floor events.

Seven kilometres inland, towards Waikoloa village, will be a four-kilometre motor racing circuit capable of containing Formula One style cars at speeds of up to 300 kilometres an hour.

West Nally says that at a later stage the complex will be expanded with facilities for lawn bowls, polo, trap and skeet

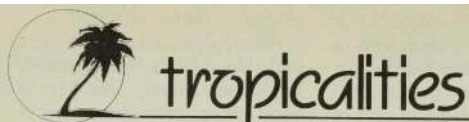
shooting, tennis and golf.

Although it is still at a very early stage of its development, Waikoloa already has some good prospective customers. A leading Japanese professional baseball team has said it will come to the complex for spring training next year, and some American major league teams may also be attracted out of their traditional winter hidey-holes in Florida.

While Transcontinental and West Nally are gung-ho about their development they are also very sensitive to local feelings. Certain areas of the Waikoloa area are strictly *kapu* because they contain historic Polynesian petroglyphs (rock carvings) and they are considered holy ground where no *haole* (white person) may tread. Several *kapu* sections border the present Waikoloa golf course and players who hook or slice off some fairways just have to leave their ball where it lies, barred from retrieving it by a cross-boned *kapu* sign prohibiting entry.



The planned Sports World complex. Baseball diamonds top left. Athletics-football stadium top right.



tropicalities

Race against time for oldest relics

Don't bank on it yet . . . But conservation work could conceivably begin soon on the oldest known relics of Europeans in the South Pacific.

The relics are two ancient iron cannons outside the entrance of the (now-defunct) Musée de la Découverte at Point Venus, Tahiti. Their condition has been steadily deteriorating for the past 16 years.

The cannons were recovered from the reef at Amanu Atoll in the Tuamotu Archipelago, about 800 km east of Tahiti, in 1968 following the publication of an article by me in PIM for January of that year. The article was entitled "Were Europeans Living in the Eastern Pacific in the 16th Century?" It drew attention to the fact that, in 1929, the French administrator of the Tuamotus, Francois Herve, had found four ancient cannons on the Amanu reef, one of which was recovered at the time and taken to Tahiti, but later lost.

The article also suggested that the cannons may have belonged to the Spanish caravel *San Lesmes* which had disappeared in the eastern Pacific in 1526; that the caravel's crew may have inter-married with Polynesian women; and that this could account for the European appearance of many Polynesians in the Society Islands in Captain Cook's day.

One reader of the article was Claude Maureau, commander and senior flying officer at Hao Atoll, forward base for the nuclear tests at Moruroa. As Amanu is Hao's nearest neighbor, Maureau decided to make a search for the cannons that Herve had apparently left on its reef in 1929. Using a helicopter,

ROBERT LANGDON here relates the long-running, and yet to be completed, tale of the discovery and attempted conservation of cannons from the 16th-century Spanish caravel, *San Lesmes*, the oldest known relics of Europeans in the South Pacific.

he made a systematic reconnaissance and sighted two cannons near the atoll's northern tip. They were lying in shallow water about 15 metres from the outer edge of the reef. The third cannon was not to be seen, and what became of it is still a mystery.

About three weeks after the aerial reconnaissance, Maureau had a salvage party to the site, using three helicopters. One helicopter landed the salvage team on the reef while the others hovered overhead to haul up the cannons in rope

nets after they were broken from the coral that encased them.

The two cannons were first taken to Hao and then to Tahiti. In Tahiti, they were handed over to the recently-opened Musée de la Découverte, run by a French journalist, Bob Putigny. Later, plaques were affixed to them stating that they were the gift of the French Navy to the people of French Polynesia.

During a visit to Tahiti in August, 1969, I photographed the cannons at Point Venus, measured them, and made

sketches of them. Later, a specialist in old ordinance in the Tower of London identified the cannons as being of a type that had gone out of use in Europe about 1550. This left no doubt that the cannons had, indeed, belonged to the *San Lesmes* as no other ship was known or was likely to have been lost in the eastern South Pacific before the middle of the 16th century.

The dating of the cannons provided me with the starting point for my book *The Lost Caravel* which Pacific Publications brought out in 1975. This elaborated considerably on the theory I had propounded in PIM.

I did not see the cannons again until 1977. By then, their condition had deteriorated considerably. Having seen what had happened in a few years to anchors recovered from La



Members of the salvage team get a rope net under one of the Amanu cannon after Claude Maureau (with hammer) had freed it from the coral.

Perouse's ship *Boussole* in 1962, I became concerned that the fate of the cannons would be the same unless efforts were made to preserve them. However, interviews and correspondence I had with authorities in Tahiti on this subject got nowhere; and on subsequent visits to Tahiti — in 1979 and 1984 — the condition of the cannons was even worse.

Finally, during a visit to Paris in May this year, I found a group of people who took an instant and almost passionate interest in the preservation of the cannons. These people were members of the Cercle D'Etudes sur l'île de Paques to whom I had been invited to give a talk. My talk, entitled "History is in their Blood," described how 20 present-day Easter Islanders with no known non-Easter Island ancestors had been found in 1972 to have certain genes that are peculiar to Basques. I argued that the explanation for this appeared to be that the Easter Islanders were descendants of a Basque seaman of the *San Lesmes*.

A second speaker at the same meeting was Claude Maureau, the man responsible for the recovery of the *San Lesmes* cannons. Like myself, he emphasised that unless positive steps were taken soon to preserve the cannons, they would probably be nothing but heaps of rust in about five



A Tahitian taxi driver poses with one of the two cannon recovered from Amanu at Point Venus, Tahiti, in August 1969. Their corrugated surfaces which indicated their ancient method of manufacture were then clearly visible. The cannon were later placed on wooden mounts.

years. Members of the audience became quite excited about this.

Later, reports on the talks by Maureau and myself were sent to the Tahiti newspaper, *La Depeche*. They made front-page news on successive days. That on Maureau's talk was headed "It is necessary to save the cannons of the *San Lesmes*." It was illustrated by several photographs that starkly demonstrated what 16 years of exposure to the elements had done to the cannons.

The report attracted the attention of two Munich men, Dieter and Volker Flach, specialists in restoration. They told *La Depeche* that even at

this late stage they could save the cannons; and on October 14, *La Depeche* published a report from them outlining what work would be required to conserve them for "an indefinite period."

Now, it seems, all that is needed is a green light from the political representatives of the owners of the cannons, the people of French Polynesia, to go ahead with conservation work. That, of course, will cost money. But so what? Where else in the South Pacific can you see anything of European origin even half as old as the *San Lesmes* cannons? Or which offer such food for thought?



An October, 1985, picture of the cannon. Rust has eaten deeply into the metal. — In about five years, "heaps of rust"? *La Depeche* photo.

PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY — DECEMBER, 1985

American Samoa news 'privatised'

"Privatisation," that word which has linguistic purists writhing in pain throughout the English-speaking world, is alive and well in American Samoa.

Under the Reagan Administration's philosophy of letting governments do nothing which is traditionally done by non-government interests, the territory's long-established *News Bulletin*, published by the Office of Public Information, ceased publication from September 30.

The *News Bulletin* of September 17 announced the change in the following terms:

The long familiar face of the government daily *News Bulletin* will not be seen after September 30. In announcing this move, Governor Lutali said this morning that it is part of his administration's efforts to terminate all responsibilities the government presently undertakes which are traditionally non-government. He said that although there is no indication from the business sector at this time to publish a daily newspaper to replace the *News Bulletin*, he is optimistic that in the very near future, someone will produce one.

"With the closing of the *News Bulletin*," the Governor added, "American Samoa will have to rely on the three existing weekly newspapers, Radio Samoa, and KVZK-TV to provide the public with news. And I hope it would not be long before a daily newspaper is published here."

Governor Lutali said the *News Bulletin* has played an important role in informing the people of what goes on in the government. However, he noted that the news sheet is very much restricted to government departments and to a few members of the public who called at the *Bulletin* office everyday for their copies.

The Governor concluded by commending the media for the fine work they have done, and invited them to help American Samoa's development by continuing to report unbiasedly and accurately.



Fiji's Cabinet reshuffles: more changes to come?

Militoni Leweniqila, long-serving but controversial, member of the Fiji government, and an undoubted power in the sometimes complicated political affairs of Vanua Levu, has been dropped from the Cabinet by prime minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara.

At the same time a similarly well-known and ebullient figure, Apisai Tora, has been raised to full Cabinet rank.

The cabinet changes so far announced involve dropping Mr Leweniqila, promoting Mr Tora from junior to senior cabinet rank, and raising two back-benchers, one to full cabinet status and the other to junior rank.

The ostensible reason was the need to fill the post of Foreign Affairs minister vacated by the death in a fall of Mr Jonati Mavoa. His portfolio has been taken by the veteran minister, Semesa Sikivou.

Political analysts say the shuffle is by no means complete and the prime minister is expected to make further changes in which the Speaker of the House, Mr Tomasi Vakatora will once again be given a senior ministry, while the present minister for Housing and Urban Development, Mr Ted Beddoes, is likely to be given a different post.

For keen students of the Fiji political scene it is Mr Leweniqila's fall, and Mr Tora's rise, which provide the greatest interest.

Mr Tora has a large reputation in the islands as a very stormy petrel. He is passionately political, having in his time set up a trades union organisation,



Militoni Leweniqila ... dropped, but not forgotten.

and a political party before finally joining Ratu Mara's Fiji Alliance.

Tora has considerable personal influence among Fijian villagers in the north-west of Viti Levu. At one time he was said to be flirting with the Indian-based National Federation Party, then led by the late A.D. Patel. In more recent times he has been considered both close and useful to Ratu Mara. Among his more controversial acts was a call, several years ago, for the wholesale deportation of Indians, but this was seen more as an expression of political opportunism than of any deeply held belief. He was one of the first trades union leaders in Fiji, but was never within the Fiji Trades Union Congress, instead forming his own "rebel" Fiji Federation of Labor.

Tora served two years as a corporal with the Fiji armed forces in Malaya during the communist emergency of the

1950s and while there took the middle name of Mohammed.

This Cabinet reshuffle, announced mid-October, is regarded as fairly minor, and the first of an expected number of changes Ratu Mara intends to make in his team, but it involves several important ministries.

Mr Tora, now 50, has taken over the important Communications, Transport and Works portfolio from Mr Sikivou who goes to Foreign Affairs. The prime minister, himself, had taken over foreign affairs responsibilities after the death of Mr Mavoa. He has now given this up, but has kept the sensitive department of Civil Aviation and Meteorology through which the government deals with its vital interest in the fortunes of Air Pacific.

Earlier this year the prime minister took responsibility for the Citizenship Act, which previously came within the authority of Mr Leweniqila.

Back-bencher Akariva Nambati has been elevated to senior Cabinet rank and takes over the Ministry of Home Affairs previously held by Mr Leweniqila.

The other back-bencher to be promoted, Ratu Timoci Vesikula, becomes Minister of State for Rural Development, the post previously held by Mr Tora.

Announcing the changes, the prime minister said that the Alliance government believed in equal opportunity for all. Through the appointments new blood had been brought into the government. Thus, he said, new vigor and fresh perspective had been brought to the government team which was now involved with the formulation

and implementation of the new Five-Year Development Plan, DP-9, which was due to be submitted to parliament in November.

Ratu Mara said he had himself decided to give up the foreign affairs portfolio so that he could devote full attention to the overall direction of the country's economic and social development. He said the creation of employment opportunities and the spreading of development to every part of Fiji, and particularly the rural and outer areas, would continue to command the highest priority in deployment of government resources and effort.

In terms of geography the greatest importance would be given to those parts of the country which had not so far shared fully in the benefits.

● ● ●
Militoni Leweniqila was first elected to parliament in 1972 and has held ministerial rank from then until now. His first appointment was as assistant minister for Fijian Affairs and Rural Development. After the 1977 general election he was appointed Minister of State for Lands and Mineral Resources and in 1979 was raised to full cabinet rank.

While his light has now faded somewhat in cabinet circles he remains in a position of some influence in the community. Upon his retirement from Cabinet the Macuata Provincial Council appointed him managing director of the Macuata Development Company at a salary of \$25,000, plus a company house and car. He said he had "benefited a lot as a Cabinet minister."

from the islands press

From The Samoa Times, Apia

The telephone bills recently issued by the Post Office have brought a number of complaints.

One of these was directed at the way the bills themselves were distributed. Instead of delivering them subscribers were asked to come and collect them. Subscribers who questioned the change in the system were rudely told that either they collected the bills or their phones would be cut.

From The Tonga Chronicle, Nuku'alofa

Growers should continue efforts to improve the appearance of their bananas, as New Zealand housewives buy bananas more for their beauty than their sweetness.

This advice comes from John McLaughlan, South Island manager of Fruit-Distributors Ltd., the New Zealand importer of Tongan bananas.

From the University of the South Pacific Bulletin, Suva

University residential student population is composed of a very high percentage of disciplined persons with respect to alcohol and tobacco, and generally spend very little of the money which is at their disposal on the two items. This was revealed in a recently conducted survey which attempted to gauge student habits with respect to alcohol and tobacco . . . Almost 50 per cent of respondents professed that they neither drank nor smoked while 23 per cent answered that they both drank and smoked.

From the Marianas Variety & News, Saipan

SAIPAN — The shift to self-government under Commonwealth status did not limit its effects to the politics system in the Northern Marianas: it also led to more divorces between 1978 and 1981.

This was one of the findings of a study on marriage and divorce in the Northern Marianas from 1963 to 1983 conducted by Richard D. Shewman of the Criminal Justice Planning Agency . . . He attributed the fluctuation to the economic and political instability during that period.

From the Cook Islands News, Rarotonga

A ten-man team of Government workers from the Outer Islands, Fisheries and Conservation department here, reported via Peacesat yesterday, that a school of Papera sharks might have foiled attempts by Tahitian yachts to land on Suwarrow.

A spokesman for the group said they observed one papera measuring twenty feet long, attacking a dinghy from one of the yachts.

The five yachts left before the Government team could question them.

From the Cook Islands News, Rarotonga

The housemaids of a prominent motel at Arorangi who staged a walkout last Thursday, said Director and Inspector of Labour Mrs Akaiti Ama, did have a valid complaint during a CIN telephone interview yesterday.

Mrs Ama said the housemaids had complained that their wages were "docked" without prior explanation by the Manager.

They also complained about the lack of staff quarters resulting in what some pointed out as the humiliating act of sleeping in wheelbarrows.

From the American Samoa News Bulletin, Pago Pago

George Bird Siaosi also known as Ox has been charged with second degree burglary. He is alleged to have stolen a record

player and speaker from a house in Malaloa, March 15 and then selling the stolen items in exchange for a bag of marijuana.

What Solomon Islands Finance Minister George Kejoa thinks about the Public Service, as reported by the Government Monthly, Honiara

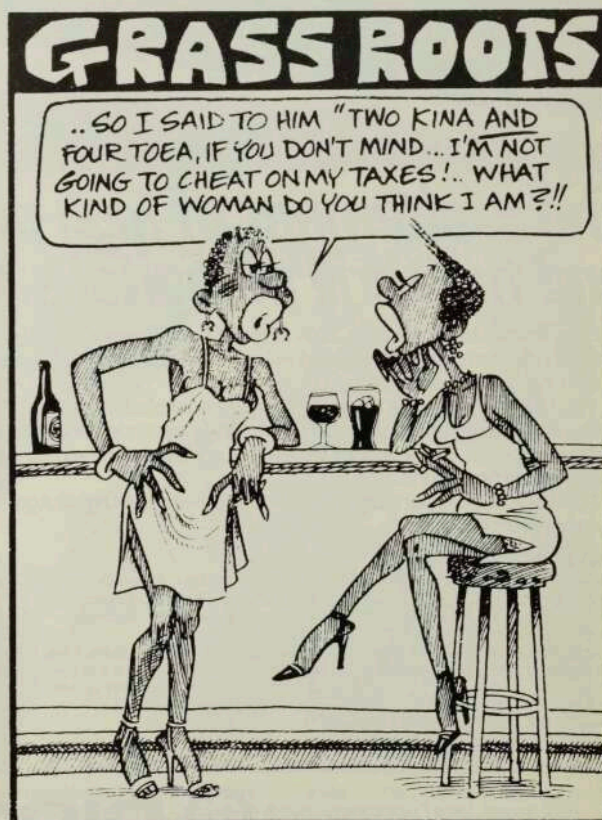
In his opening speech, the Minister described the Public Service as "a monster with fifteen heads (ministries) feeding off the country's revenues, providing diminishing services, and leaving little for development."

Every year the proportion of our recurrent budget devoured by this monster increased, he told MPs. It was already over 60%.

From a letter in The Fiji Times, Suva from Asha Singh (Mrs)

Sir, — Air Pacific has once again advertised for flight attendants, and according to what I saw at the Olympic pool last week, it makes you wonder, who chooses the applicants.

Some of them looked as if they had just come from "out of the jungle" with no dress sense at all, no class whatsoever . . . Another thing which Air Pacific should do is to make every girl sign a contract that she will not get pregnant for at least two years after joining, as a lot of money is spent on training the new recruit.



North Solomons plans to introduce a two per cent bed tax in hotels and lodges in 1986 to help finance a tourism office which was set up in September. *Papua New Guinea Post-Courier's* resident cartoonist Grass Roots offered his usual pithy comment on this change in Kieta's accommodation arrangements.



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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



American Samoa's **Palauni Tuiasosopo** was elected the new secretary-general of the South Pacific Commission at the South Pacific Conference in Honiara in October.

He replaces Solomon Islands' **Francis Bugotu**.

Pope **John Paul II** has appointed a new bishop coadjutor in Papua New Guinea.

Fr **Paul-Jean Marx**, member of the Congregation Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, and parish priest of St Paul's at Putei (Toaripi region) has been named Bishop Coadjutor of the Most Rev **Virgil Copas**, Archbishop-Bishop of Kerema. Fr Marx was born in 1935 in Mutzig (France). In 1961 he joined the Congregation of Missionaries of the Sacred Heart and was ordained priest in 1963.

He came to PNG in 1964 and was entrusted with Bema missionary station in the Gulf Province until 1969. Since then he has been parish priest of St Paul's at Putei and Director of the Catechetical Training Centre in that parish.

Besides French (his mother-tongue), he speaks English, German, Melanesian Pidgin and two local languages (of Kamea and Toaripi regions). Fr Marx is a pioneer of the evangelisation in the mountainous area of Gulf Province.

Jioji Kotabalavu, secretary to the Fiji Cabinet, former Fiji Ambassador to Japan and former secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed the first executive director of the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC).

Michael Howell, British Consul-General in Frankfurt, West Germany, has been appointed Britain's High Commissioner to Papua New Guinea, succeeding **Arthur Collins**, High Commissioner in PNG since January, 1982. Mr Howell, who has also served in Berlin, Pakistan, India and Afghanistan, will take

up his new post in January. Mr Collins will take up a new appointment at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

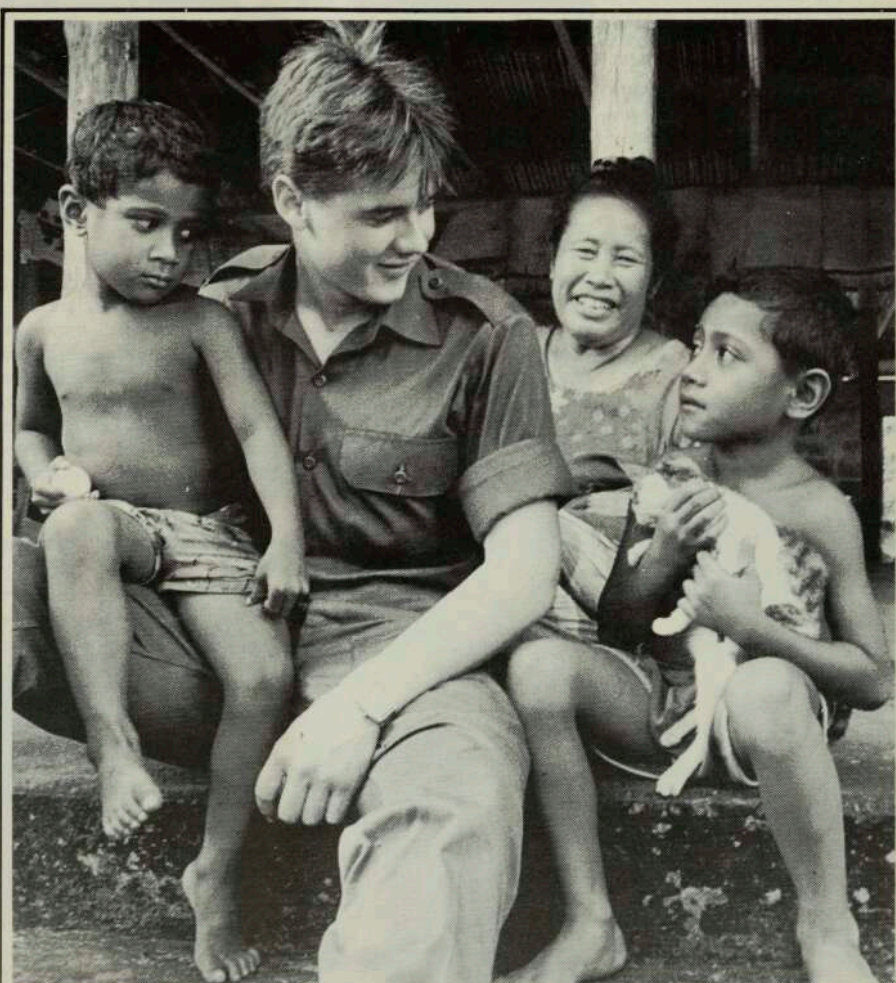
Graeme Ammundsen, until recently New Zealand Ambassador to Bahrain, has been appointed NZ High Commissioner to Tonga, succeeding **Priscilla Williams**, who left Tonga at the end of October and will go to Australia early next year as Deputy High Com-

missioner. Mr Ammundsen was High Commissioner in Solomon Islands in 1978-80.

Chris Gorrington, general manager of the Sheraton-Perth Hotel in Western Australia, has been appointed general manager of the 300-room Sheraton-Fiji resort, scheduled to open in mid-1987. The new resort, to cost \$F35 million, will have a 600-seat convention centre, four restaurants and a nightclub.

Dirk Anthony Ballendorf is a Fulbright Visiting Fellow in Micronesian History at Macquarie University, New South Wales, Australia.

Dr Ballendorf was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1939, and was educated at the public schools there. He attended Temple University and graduated from West Chester University as a history teacher, spending the following two years, 1961-63, as a Peace



Signalman Dave Tenni of Broadmeadows, Victoria, Australia, makes some friends in Western Samoa before the Australian Army survey project Operation Anon. Signalman Tenni, based with the 2nd Signal Regiment, Watsonia, Victoria, provided communications for a team from Randwick, NSW-based 2nd Field Survey Regiment, who staged through Western Samoa before beginning their survey work for the Kiribati Government. They are providing data for topographic maps of the Gilbert, Line and Phoenix Island Groups and identifying Kiribati's 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone, a project of Australia's Defence Co-operation Program. — Picture courtesy of Australian Army, Public Relations, NSW.

Corps Volunteer in the Philippines.

He received his further education and administrative training at Howard University, 1963-65, and at Harvard, 1968-71. Subsequently, he served as director of planning for the Pennsylvania Office of Higher Education at Harrisburg, and president of the Community College of Micronesia at Ponape in the Eastern Caroline Islands.

He has been Associate Professor of History and Micronesian Studies at the University of Guam's Micronesian Area Research Center since 1979, and was director of the centre for five years (1979-84). He was incorrectly described as the present director in PIM (Oct. p.51). Dr **Michael Graves** is now director.

In addition to writing for both popular media and professional journals, including PIM, Dr Ballendorf has been the editor of *Glimpses* magazine, a regional quarterly published at Guam.

In a little more than a year, the Sydney-based Tour Associates have produced "startling results in marketing Western Samoa to Australian travellers", according to the Australian monthly *The*



Dirk Anthony Ballendorf

Business Bulletin.

The magazine writes that the company's entry into the field happily coincided with the introduction of a direct air service by Polynesian Airlines between Sydney and Apia, the capital of Western Samoa.

Taofi Atoa, the managing director of Tour Associates, is the guiding force behind this wholesale agency's Pacific involvement. She joined Tour Associates in February, 1984

and immediately put her knowledge of the South Pacific to work. She was born in Western Samoa, educated in New Zealand, and cut her teeth on informing Australia about the area she loves — the South Pacific.

As the former representative of the Samoa Tourist Bureau in Australia, Taofi undertook a task that seemed impossible when access to Western Samoa was next to impossible for most of the prospects she approached. Access became feasible when the weekly direct service was introduced by Polynesian Airlines.

The first West Indian circumnavigators are on special leave

from their government jobs to do the thing again. **Harold and Kwailan la Borde** are accompanied this time by their two sons.

Mr and Mrs La Borde began their sailing experience 25 years ago in the *Humming Bird I*, an 8-metre boat without an engine.

Their first voyage around the world was in 1969 on the *Humming Bird II*.

The couple spent eight months in Fiji in 1970. Mrs La Borde was expecting their second child **Andre** and she flew to New Zealand to give birth while their older son, **Pierre**, attended Marist Primary School.

Mr La Borde was in Fiji for the Independence celebrations in 1970.

When they returned home in 1973, they began building the yacht they are now using ... *Humming Bird III*. It took them eight years to build and Mrs La Borde said it cost them a lot of money.

Mr La Borde said the whole project was spread out so they did not feel much.

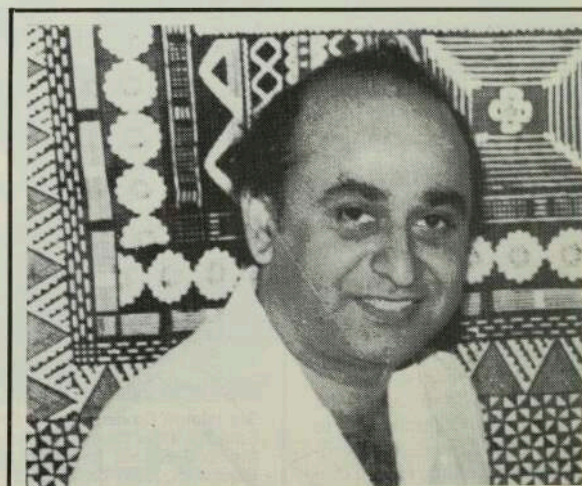
Humming Bird III is 16.7 metres long, and was used as a training project to teach young Trinidadians boat-building.

The couple said the ultimate challenge of this passage is to sail around Cape Horn.

Mr La Borde likened the sailing of Cape Horn to the conquering of Mount Everest by mountaineers. — *Joanna Berwick in The Fiji Times.*



Taofi Atoa ... "startling results".



Narsi Raniga, Fiji's secretary for foreign affairs, who has been appointed Fiji's Acting High Commissioner to India, will visit that country three times a year until a permanent appointment is made.

SAMOA SOLOMON ISLANDS ER **Pacific stamp box** VANUATU With John Hunter

Australia's most important event for stamp collectors in 1985, took place from September 30 to October 6, 1985. This was SUNPEX '85, held in Fortitude Valley, Queensland.

Collectors, dealers and representatives of philatelic bureaux from all over Australia, New Zealand and many Pacific countries travelled to Brisbane for the exhibition.

The postal administrators of Norfolk Island, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands, all used special postmarks in their countries during the period of the exhibition.

One of the more unusual features of the show was an effort to break the Guinness Book of Records figure for the number of stamps licked in a four-minute period. Heats were held each day and the finals were run on October 5. We haven't yet heard if the record was broken. Any claim has to go to the publishers of the book for checking and acceptance. But according to all reports, SUNPEX '85 was well-populated with a range of very dry and sticky tongues.

The other recent philatelic event of great note was the commemoration in Papua New Guinea of the centenary of postal service in that country. Marking this event was a release of a pre-stamped envelope to recall the carriage of mail along the infamous Kokoda Trail.

This tortuous and very rough route across the Owen Stanley Range from Port Moresby to Popondetta is, of course, best-known for the battle fought along its length between the Japanese and Australian forces during World War II, but its muddy, jungle-choked length was well-marked by the feet of mail carriers long before that historic period.

The mail-runner service between Port Moresby and Kokoda was established in December, 1904 and it remained operative until quite well after World War II. The runners gave way to aircraft in October, 1949, when Qantas began weekly services with a DeHavilland DH84 Dragon Rapide, linking Port Moresby with Popondetta and Kokoda.

The foot mail was carried by men called Police Runners who performed extraordinary feats of endurance, literally running along the Trail in all sorts of weather -- most of it exceedingly wet -- delivering letters and news-



papers to the isolated houses and communities along the way with astonishing regularity.

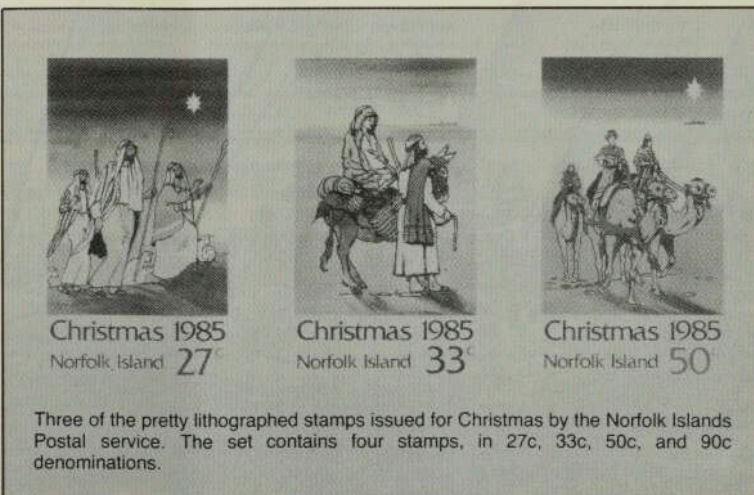
The service was re-enacted on August 26, 1985, with runners employed by the PNG Philatelic Bureau carrying some of the special pre-stamped envelopes released on that day to mark the occasion.

The centenary of PNG postal services was itself marked on October 9 by issue of a set of commemorative stamps, plus a miniature sheet. An excellent leaflet has been published on this issue with important information for collectors on the history of the services provided in British New Guinea (1885-1906), Papua (1906-1942), German New Guinea (1888-1914), the Mandated Territory of Papua New Guinea (1921-1942), and independent Papua New Guinea (from 1975 onwards).

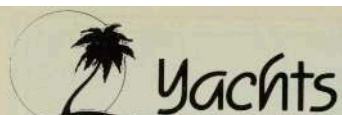
Papua New Guinea has also produced a 16mm film called *So the*

Message Runs as part of the celebrations.

Recent issues: November 1 -- Australia -- Christmas Part II, 27c, 33c, 55c, 90c and 45c aerogramme. November 5 -- Samoa -- Christmas November 6 -- New Zealand -- N.Z. Military History (Royal New Zealand Navy), four values and miniature sheet. November 6 -- Tuvalu -- Crabs. November 6 -- Pitcairn Islands -- Christmas 6c, 9c, 35c, \$2. November 6 -- Australia -- Polly Woodside Centenary, 40c pre-stamped envelope. November 11 -- Vanuatu -- Marine life part I (nudibranchs). November 12 -- Tonga -- Christmas November 13 -- Papua New Guinea -- Nombowal Artifacts 12t, 30t, 60t, and 80t. Also 12t Christmas pre-stamped envelope. November 20 -- Australia -- The Collection of 1985 Stamps, annual album. November ? -- Solomon Islands -- Bicentennial of the birth of J.J. Audubon.



Three of the pretty lithographed stamps issued for Christmas by the Norfolk Islands Postal service. The set contains four stamps, in 27c, 33c, 50c, and 90c denominations.



And see the big boats fly . . .

At least nine maxi-yachts worth over \$6 million will fight out the sixth biennial Burns Philp South Pacific Maxi Championships. To be held off Sydney from mid-December, the four-race series will see the first clash between Syd Fischer's 25-metre *Ragamuffin* and Rod Muir's 22-m *Windward Passage*.

Windward Passage, which arrived in Sydney on October 20 from the USA, is a legend in international ocean racing circles.

Although older than *Ragamuffin* her previous owners have spent millions of dollars keeping her competitive.

Property magnate and driving force behind the east coast America's Cup syndicate Syd Fischer will

be looking to steer *Ragamuffin* to her second win in the Burns Philp series. Under her former name *Bumblebee IV* she was the 1979 champion.

Jack Rooklyn will also be looking for another win. He won the inaugural 1975 championship in *Ballyhoo*, and this year he and his son Warwick will be aboard the Ben Lexcen-designed 23-m *Apollo*.

Queensland is expected to have two entries with *The Office* and *Spirit of Queensland*, while Victoria will be represented by Gary Graham's 18-m *Quasimodo* and Western Australia by Bob Williams' *Freight Train*.

Expected entries are shown in the accompanying table.

	LOA (metres)	Designer	Owner	State
<i>Apollo</i>	22.8	Lexcen	J. Rooklyn	NSW
<i>Bewinched</i>	18.9	Frers	W. Ferris	NSW
<i>Freight Train</i>	18.9	Frers	R. Williams	WA
<i>The Office</i>	20.1	Adams	A. Bloore	Qld
<i>Quasimodo</i>	18.2	Ing	G. Graham	Vic
<i>Rampant</i>	21.3	Lauanos	A. Tucker	NSW
<i>Ragamuffin</i>	24.6	Frers	S. Fischer	NSW
<i>Spirit of Qld.</i>	20.1	Adams	—	Qld
<i>Windward Passage</i>	22.2	Gurney	R. Muir	NSW

Burns Philp South Pacific Maxi Champions of past years are: 1975, *Ballyhoo*; 1977, *Kialoa*; 1979, *Bumblebee IV*; 1981, *Helsal II* of Our Town Newcastle; 1983, *Nirvana*.

We regret that due to repeated delays in Sydney's mails owing to a mailsorters' dispute, we are unable this month to offer our regular coverage of yacht movements. We hope to resume this regular PIM feature in our January issue. — Editor.



Above: The 1983 Burns Philp South Pacific Maxi Champion *Nirvana*, owned by New York television producer Marvin Green.



Left: The Ben Lexcen-designed *Apollo*, owned by Jack Rooklyn of New South Wales, is a contender for this year's title. Jack Rooklyn won the inaugural championship in 1975 with *Ballyhoo*. With him in the crew of *Apollo* this year will be his son Warwick.



shipping schedules

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

AUSTRALIA - FIJI

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), Wiltrans Agency Pty. Ltd., 21st Floor, 60 Market St., Melbourne (614-4788) Tlx 30163. ACTA Pty. Ltd., Brisbane (221-3116); Elders-ANL Pty. Ltd., Port Adelaide (47-5688); Newcastle, Sofrana Sydney (27-9851); Websters-ANL, 58 Charles St., Launceston, Tasmania (320-555) 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 - NZ

Pacific Forum Line operates a fully containerised service (general, reefer and ro-ro) from Sydney to Noumea, Lautoka, Suva, Apia, Pago Pago, Nuku'alofa, Lyttelton, Sydney, Cargo centralised from Adelaide, Melbourne, Brisbane.

Details from: Pacific Forum Line, P.O. Box 796 Auckland; Union Bulkships, 333 George Street, Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne; Union Co., Lautoka, Suva, Nuku'alofa; Pacific Forum Line Apia; Polynesia Shipping Pago Pago; SCONZ, Christchurch.

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

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

Details from K. Asia Pacific Pty. Ltd., Goldfields House, 1 Alfred Street, Circular Quay, Sydney (232-2277), Tlx 122143.

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., Goldfields House, 1 Alfred Street, Circular Quay, Sydney (232-2277), Tlx 122143.

Warner Pacific Line operates a 6 weekly containerised/breakbulk service to Tarawa from Melbourne/Sydney/Brisbane and Auckland. Details from Hetherington Westfarmers Shipping Agency, 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671); MacKay Shipping Ltd., Downtown House, Queen Street, Auckland (30-229).

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), Wiltrans-Agency Pty. Ltd., 21st Floor 60 Market St., Melbourne (614-4788) Tlx 30163 ACTA Pty. Ltd., Brisbane (221-3116), Elders-ANL Pty. Ltd., Port Adelaide (47-5688), Newcastle, Sofrana Sydney (27-9851); Websters-ANL, 58 Charles St., Launceston, Tasmania (320-555).

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, Melbourne and Brisbane 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 and the New Zealand Line operate a 10-day container service (TRANZTAS) between Sydney and Melbourne to Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton and Port Chalmers.

The Translas service has been extended to cover Burnie and Fremantle on a direct call monthly basis linking to the main New Zealand ports.

Details from ANL Shipping Agencies, 20 Bond Street, Sydney (232-0444) and ANL Shipping Agencies, "World Trade Centre", Cnr Flinders and Spencer Streets, Melbourne (611-2323) or New Zealand Line, Pastoral House, 98 Lambton Quay, Wellington (728-5000).

AUSTRALIA - MARSHALL IS.

Warner Pacific Line operates a 6 weekly containerised/breakbulk service to Majuro from Melbourne/Sydney/Brisbane and Auckland.

Details from Hetherington Westfarmers Shipping Agency, 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671); MacKay Shipping Ltd. Downtown House, Queen Street, Auckland (30-229).

AUSTRALIA - MARIANAS - GUAM FSM - PALAU

Micronesia Transport Line operate a 55 day containerised/breakbulk service from Melbourne/Sydney/Brisbane and Auckland to Palau, Yap, Guam, Saipan, Truk, Ponape and on inducement, Kosrae.

Details from Hetherington Westfarmers Shipping Agency, 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671); Sofrana Unilines Customs Street, Auckland (77-3279).

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

Sitmar Cruises operates a year-round cruise program from Sydney to include the better known ports in the above countries, plus a number of unspoilt and largely unknown island paradises.

Details from Sitmar Cruises, 39 Martin

Place, Sydney (239-9000); NSW, reservations and inquiries (008 42-2277); Rest of Australia, reservations and inquiries (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 - PNG - SOLOMONS - VANUATU - NZ

Pacific Forum Line operates a containerised and ro-ro from Brisbane to Port Moresby, Lae, Honiara, Port Vila, Lyttelton, Napier and Auckland.

Details from: Union Bulkships, Brisbane Steamships Shipping, Port Moresby and Lae; Sullivan's Ltd, Honiara, Vila Agents Port Vila; SCONZ Christchurch, Napier and Auckland.

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

K. Asia Pacific operates a 3 monthly service from Sydney and Melbourne to Tuvalu (Funafuti). Subject inducement.

Details from K. Asia Pacific Pty. Ltd., Goldfields House, 1 Alfred Street, Circular Quay, Sydney (232-2277), Tlx 122143.

Warner Pacific Line operates a 6 week containerised/breakbulk service to Funafuti from Melbourne/Brisbane/Sydney and Auckland.

Details from Hetherington Westfarmers Shipping Agency, 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671); MacKay Shipping Ltd., Downtown House, Queen Street, Auckland (30-229).

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., Goldfields House, 1 Alfred Street, Circular Quay, Sydney (232-2277), Tlx 122143. Dalgety Shipping, World Trade Centre, Melbourne (616-6700).

AUSTRALIA - PNG - SOLOMONS

Sofrana Unilines (Aust.) P/L operates a 3-4 weekly cargo service to PNG ex-main ports on the east coast of Australia.

Details from Sofrana Unilines, 19 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-9851) Tlx 25327.

AUSTRALIA - PNG - SOLOMONS VANUATU

A consortium of NGAL/PNGL 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., P.O. Box R124, Royal Exchange, Sydney 2000 (2-0547); Nedlloyd Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney, (2-0522); New Guinea Express Lines, 37 Pitt Street, Sydney, (241-3991); Vila Agents, PO Box 27, Port-Vila (2456), Tlx NH1011.

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, P.O. 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); Nuigini Express Lines, Port Moresby (21-4572); Lae (42-1536); Nuigini Island Cargo Services Pty. Ltd., Rabaul (922-467); Bougainville Agencies Pty. Ltd., Kieta (956-089); Robert Laurie (PNG) P/L Madang (82-2157); Garamut Enterprises P/L Wewak (86-2106); Burns Philp (PNG) Ltd. Kavieng (94-2133); Alotau Stevedoring & Transport, Alotau (61-1318); Ngatia Wholesalers Pty. Ltd., Kimbe (93-5102); and Tradco Shipping, Mendana Avenue, Honiara (22588); Vila Agents 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, Melbourne and Brisbane to Papeete, for containerised and break bulk cargo.

Details Compagnie Generale Maritime, 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (231-3700).

Sofrana Unilines (Aust.) P/L operates a 3/4 weekly cargo service to Papeete ex main ports on the east coast of Australia.

Details from Sofrana Unilines, 19 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-9851) Tlx 25327.

SINGAPORE - HONG KONG - FIJI ISLANDS PORTS

Kyowa Shipping Co. Ltd. operates a monthly containerised and breakbulk cargo 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) now operates a monthly service accepting containerised and break bulk cargo from Manila, Keelung, Kaohsiung and Hongkong to Lautoka.

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

ka, Suva and thence to New Zealand ports.
Details from Carpenters Shipping, Harbour Centre Building, 1st Floor, Thomson Street, Suva (312-244), Tlx FJ 2199; Burns Philp, Suva (311-777); P&O S.N. Co. Wellington (736-477) or Nedlloyd Swire Pty Ltd., Sydney (20-522).

Nedlloyd operates bi-weekly cargo service with four ships from Surabaya, Jakarta, Bangkok, Port Kelang and Singapore to Suva, 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 Shipping, PO Box 634, Port Moresby (22-0289).

Kyowa Shipping Ltd. operates monthly services from Japan to Guam, Saipan, Solomons, New Caledonia, Fiji, Western and American Samoa, Tahiti, Cook Is., Tonga and Vanuatu.

Details: Hetherington Wesfarmers 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.

HAWAII - TAHITI - SAMOAS - TONGA - KIRIBATI - FIJI - SOLOMONS - PNG

Star Shipping Associates operates a

monthly service originating in Honolulu and destined for Pago Pago, Papeete, Apia, Nuku'alofa, Suva, Vila and Port Moresby.

Details from Star Shipping Assoc., P.O. Box 25988, Honolulu, Hawaii 96825, Ph (808) 396-4256; Polynesia Shipping Services in Pago Pago and Burns Philp Agency in Apia, Nuku'alofa, Suva and Port Moresby.

JAPAN - FIJI - ISLAND PORTS

Kyowa Shipping Co. Ltd. operates a monthly containerised 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.

Bali Hai service operates a monthly containerised 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 Yoko, Nagoya, Kobe, Guam, Saipan, Truk, Ponape and Majuro, returning via Yoko, Nagoya and Kobe.

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

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, reeler, 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'sia) 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'sia) Pty. Ltd., 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2041); Tlx AA24063; Columbus Line, Lae (423466), Tlx NE 44171; or the lines' local agents.

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

Pacific Forum Line operates a containerised and ro-ro service from: Lyttelton, Napier and Auckland to Brisbane, Port Moresby, Lae, Honiara and Port Vila.

Details from: SCONZ Christchurch, Napier and Auckland; Union Bulkships Brisbane; Steamships Shipping, Port Moresby and Lae; Sullivans Ltd, Honiara; Vila Agents, Port Vila.

NZ - COOK IS. - NIUE - TAHITI

New Zealand Line operates cargo services based on pallets and similar units from Auckland to Niue, Cook Islands and Tahiti.

Details from the NZ Shipping Agencies International Ltd., P.O. Box 3420, Auckland (79-7210); Waterfront Commission, P.O. Box 61, Rarotonga; Cook Islands; Shipping Office, Govt. of Niue, P.O. Box 107, Niue Island; Compagnie Maritime Polynesienne, P.O. Box 368, Papeete, Tahiti.

NZ - FIJI

Reef operates a regular 18-day service from Auckland to Suva and Lautoka. Also passenger accommodation.

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 containerised and ro-ro 21 day service from Auckland to Lautoka, Suva, Apia, Pago Pago and Nuku'alofa.

Details from: Pacific Forum Line, Auckland and Apia, Union Maritime, Lautoka, Suva and Nuku'alofa; Polynesia Shipping, Pago Pago.

NZ - N. CALEDONIA - VANUATU - PNG - SOLOMONS

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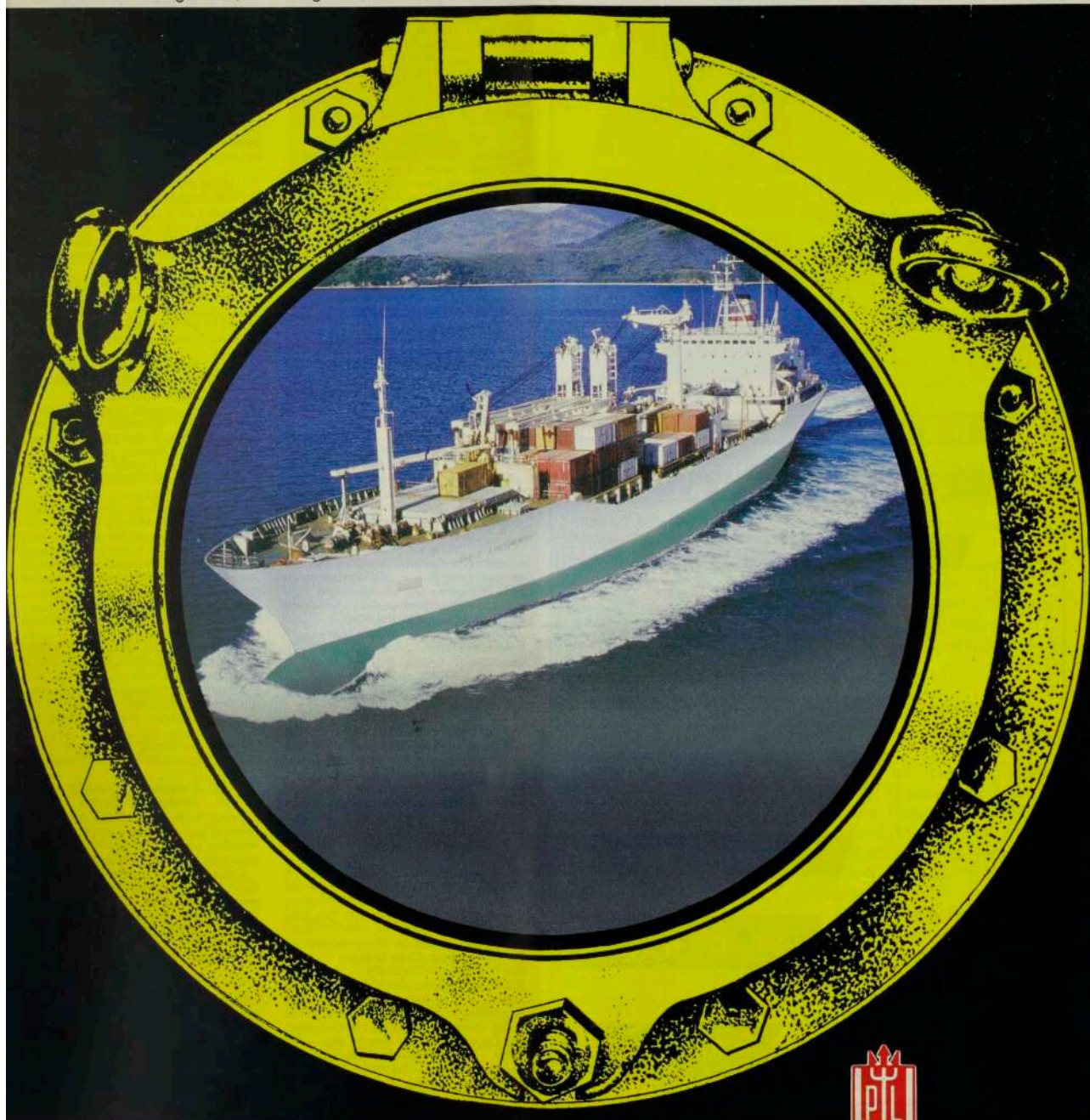
Port Agents

- Papeete: Morgan-Renier, Boile Postale 420, Cable "MORG"
- Pago Pago: Polynesia Shipping Services, Inc., PO Box 1476, Cable "POLYSHIP"
- Apia: Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand, PO Box 50, Cable "UNION"
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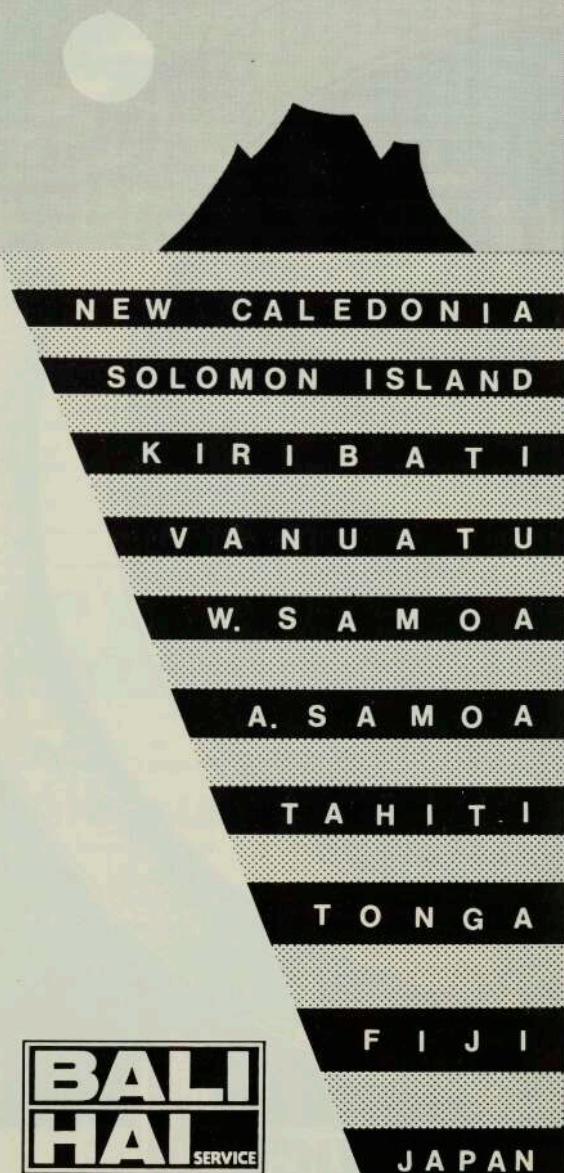
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

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 Tahitienne 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; CTM-Tahiti Line, P.O. Box 9012, Papeete (39042), Tlx Tahiti 322 FP Tahiti.

NZ — TONGA — SAMOAS

Warner Pacific Line services Auckland, Nuku'alofa, Vavau, Apia, Pago Pago fortnightly carrying general and freezer cargoes.

Details from McKay Shipping Ltd., Downtown House, 21 Queen St., Auckland, 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, Pacific Maritime Services, P.O. Box 2617, Pago Pago, American Samoa (633-2728) cables: Pacmar SX205.

TAHITI — NEW CALEDONIA — VANUATU — SOLOMON IS. — NEW ZEALAND — PNG — SINGAPORE — EUROPE

Polish Ocean Lines operate in a semi-container type vessel to the following ports, from Papeete, Noumea, Santo, Vila, Yandina, Honiara, Auckland, Rabaul, Lae, Singapore, Port Kelang, Penang then to Mediterranean ports and Europe via the Suez Canal. (Other New Zealand ports subject to inducement).

Details from Universal Shipping Agencies Ltd., 6th Floor, 38 Fort Street, Auckland 1, New Zealand (30931), Tlx 21517.

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 from Compagnie Generale Maritime, 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (231-3700).

EUROPE — TAHITI — NEW CALEDONIA — NEW ZEALAND — VANUATU — SOLOMONS — PNG — EUROPE

Polish Ocean Lines offers regular monthly sailings for containerised and break bulk cargo, also conventional reefer space and reefer containers, from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, Rouen to Papeete, Noumea, Auckland, Santo, Honiara, Rabaul, Lae, Singapore, returning to Europe via Suez, other ports in South Pacific can be served directly with inducement or otherwise via transhipment.

Details from Sotama, BP 9170, Papeete, Tel 427805 — Tlx 373 PF / SATO; BP C2, Noumea Cedex Tel 272094 — Tlx 163NM / Universal Shipping Agencies P.O. Box 2282 Auckland — Tel 30930 Tlx 21517 / Vanua Navigation P.O. Box 44 Vila — Tel 2027 — Tlx 1033 / Melan Chine Shipping Co. P.O. Box 71 Honiara — Tel 21678 — Tlx 66335 / Steamships Trading Co. Ltd P.O. Box 89 Rabaul — Tel 922952 — Tlx 92929 / Steamships Trading Co. Ltd P.O. Box 85 Lae — Tel 424666 — Tlx 42423 / Union Steamship Co. of NZ Ltd P.O. Box 50 Apia — Tel 21781 — Tlx 225 / Warner Pacific Line P.O. Box 93 Nuku'alofa — Tel 22088 — Tlx 66219 / Fiji Agents — T.B.A.

EUROPE — TAHITI — W. SAMOA — FIJI — N. CALEDONIA

Nedlloyd offers regular cargo services from Continental ports to Papeete, Apia, Fiji and New Caledonia.

Details Nedlloyd (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., 8 Spring Street, Sydney (27-3801); Carpenters Shipping, 1st Floor, Harbour Centre Bldg., 100 Thomson St., Suva (312-244), Tlx 2199 FJ and Vatan 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'asia) 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'asia) Pty. Ltd., 51 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2041), Tlx AA 24063; Columbus Line, Lae (42-3466), 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'asia) 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 — 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 28 days from the San Francisco Bay area, Los Angeles, and Honolulu to Majuro, Ebeye, Kosrae, Ponape, Truk, Saipan, Yap, Koror, Kota Kinabalu, Brunei, Lae, Kieta and Rabaul.

Service is also offered utilising the same vessels on the same 28-day frequency from the Philippine ports of Manila, Cebu, and Davao and General Santos and the Papua New Guinea ports of Rabaul, Lae and Kieta to Hawaii, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Finally service is available from Davao, Cebu, Manila, Hong Kong, Keelung and Kaohsiung to Saipan, Guam, Honolulu, Lae, Rabaul and Kieta.

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; Anscor Transport and Terminals Inc., P.O. Box 7023-5, Metro Manila, Philippines (521-8074) Tlx 65021 ATTI PN.

US — HAWAII — SAMOAS — KIRIBATI — NAURU

Nauru Pacific Line operates regular conventional and container services from San Francisco and Honolulu to Christmas Island, Pago Pago, Apia, Tarawa and Nauru.

Details from N.P.L. (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 (415-543-4517); Nauru Air and Shipping Agency, Suite 506, 841 Bishop St., Honolulu, HI 96813 (808-523-0441).

US. NOUMEA — FIJI

PAD Line operates an approx. 3-weekly ro-ro service from west coast USA and Canada to Noumea, Suva and Lautoka.

Details from Sofrana Unilines BP 1602, Noumea (27-51-91), Tlx NM048; Carpenters Shipping, Harbour Centre Building, 1st Floor, 100 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.

deaths

Heimatu'ura Ma'atu

In Nuku'alofa in September, aged 25.

Heimatu'ura Ma'atu, wife of the King of Tonga's second son, Prince Fatafehi Alaivahamamoa Tukuaho, died in Vaiola Hospital of heart disease.

The couple married in Hawaii five years ago without the consent of King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV, who sought to annul the union and cancelled Prince Fatafehi's right of succession to the throne.

However, after intervention by Queen Halaevalu Mata'aha, the couple returned to Tonga where the prince took the title of the Noble Ma'atu, and the accompanying estate of the remote islands of Niuafo'ou and Niuaotuputapu.

Widely regarded as a commoner, Heimatu'ura Ma'atu was the daughter of a Honolulu entertainer, Taviana Anderson, and a Tongan woman distantly related to the king.

The Queen returned to Tonga from Auckland to attend Heimatu'ura's funeral at the royal Loamamu tombs.

Papaliitele Molioo Laupepa Malietoa

In October, aged 45.

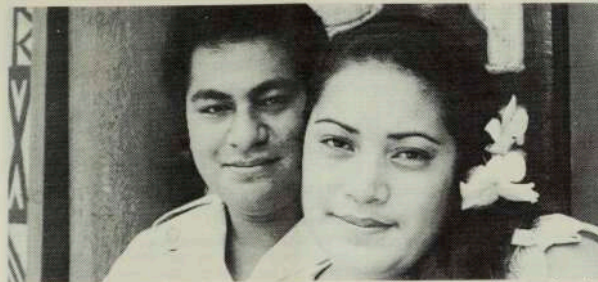
Papaliitele Molioo Malietoa was the son of Western Samoa's Head of State Malletoa Tanumafili II and Masi'ifo Lili.

After attending a number of schools at home, in 1951 he entered Newington College, Sydney, Australia, where he gained university entrance in 1959.

He worked in the New Zealand External Affairs Department in Wellington from 1960 until Western Samoa's independence in 1962, returning to Apia to work in public relations for the Prime Minister's Department.

In 1964 he began training at the Australian Military College at Portsea, Victoria, graduating as second lieutenant in 1965. In 1967-69 he served with the New Zealand Battalion in Malaysia as assistant battalion adjutant.

He left the army in 1969 and



Star-crossed lovers in life, now separated forever by untimely death: Heimatu'ura Anderson (right), pictured with Prince Fatafehi Alaivahamamoa Tukuaho of Tonga during their honeymoon-in-exile in Honolulu in 1981. — Sheree Lipton photo.

returned home to manage family plantations. He had the title Molioo conferred upon him in 1974, and that of Laupepa in 1978.

In 1976-79 he served as aide-de-camp to his father with the rank of police inspector. During this period he accompanied the head of state on official visits to China, South Korea, Japan, the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, and a number of Pacific Island countries.

In 1982 he was elected to parliament for Faasaleleaga No. 2, and in the same year was appointed minister of justice.

Western Samoa's Prime Minister Tofilau Eti said in a tribute at his funeral:

"Papaliitele was a man who loved life and always sought to enjoy to the full the company of his fellow men.

"He had a natural flair for public office. One of his first tasks as minister was to represent Western Samoa in a Commonwealth Regional Heads of Government meeting held in Suva. He met this challenge with confidence, dignity and skill, earning for himself and his country the respect and admiration of those present at that meeting . . .

"But for his untimely death, his country would have witnessed much more of this talent given in its service."

John Womersley

In Sydney in September.

An Australian who played a major role in setting up the Botanical Gardens in Lae, Papua New Guinea, John Womersley went to Lae in

1947 as a forest botanist.

He was for many years chief of the Division of Botany.

In 1950, he began developing the area, which is now the National Botanical Gardens.

He retired in 1975, but was actively involved with the Royal Society in Adelaide, and worked as a consultant in some countries.

"There are not many expatriates of his era left in PNG, but many nationals will remember him, and with affection," an old friend said.

Pokoina Tommy

In Rarotonga on August 26, aged 44.

Pokoina was born in Mauke January 1941 to Natua (Tararo Aniki) and the late Raemaki Karati. He was adopted by the late Mr and Mrs Tommy Strickland, also of Mauke.

The Stricklands left the island in 1949 to enable the children, brothers Nooapii and Pokoina and sister Pokotea, to attend school in Rarotonga.

Pokoina attended Avarua Primary School in 1952 and then Tereora College the next year.

After further education in the Cooks and New Zealand and a successful career in accountancy in both countries, in 1972 he was appointed as the Cooks' Acting Collector of Inland Revenue in January 1972 and became the Collector in March of the following year, a position which he held until his resignation in 1980 when he joined a local accountancy/consultancy private practice.

Pokoina was a very keen

sportsman, playing tennis, cricket and rugby for the Tupapa Maraerenga Club. He was also a very active member of the Rarotonga Golf Club, and his happy and carefree countenance will be missed by his fellow club members.

Pokoina enjoyed dabbling in oils and he was quite an accomplished artist, displaying his works at local exhibitions.

Haji Ibrahim Adam

In Suva in September, aged 85.

The owner of Nausori's Empire Theatre, Haji Ibrahim Adam was the patron of the Rewa branch of Fiji Muslim Sports Association.

He came to Fiji in 1931 from Bharuch in Gujarat State, where he was born.

He began selling eggs in Verata and other rural areas and later opened a shop on the site of the present Nausori Bus Station.

In 1953 when Queen Elizabeth was crowned he built a theatre and named it "Empire" to mark the coronation.

In 1969 he went to Mecca on a pilgrimage.

Reuben Bennett Quintal

In Sydney on August 12, aged 59.

Born on Norfolk Island, Reuben Quintal was a son of the late Rosa Amelia and her husband Ralph Quintal. He did all his schooling on Norfolk and worked for most of his life in Australia.

Because of ill health he had to retire early and had been in a nursing home for some years.

Allen Thomson Low

At Savusavu, Fiji, on July 26, aged 78.

Mr Low was born in Forbes, New South Wales, Australia.

He went to Fiji in 1936 to work for Burns Philp (South Sea) Co Ltd, and served in many of the company's branches as either accountant or manager. These included Suva, Lautoka, Labasa, Ba, Norfolk Island, Niue Island, Rotuma Island and Pago Pago.

He retired to Savusavu in 1973.



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ADVERTISING

Afro Hair Care	66
Aggie Grey	66
AIWA	68
Aust. Fin. Review Info Service	37
Bali Hai Service	64
Bank Line	67
Columbus Line	67
Dept. of Trade	4
Hawker Pacific	22
Henry Cumines	26
Honda	2
Hudson Homes	28
Maritime International	26
Matsushita Electric	6
Nissan Motor	12, 13
Papua Hotel	66
Parker Pens	24, 25
Pauls Milk	36
Pioneer	56
P & O Cruises	23
Polish Shipping	63
Polynesian Shipping Lines	62
Robert Muir Books	66
Sheaffer Pen Textron	15
Toyota Motor	34, 35
Trio-Kenwood	32
Tutt Bryant	46

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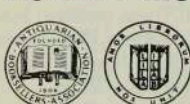
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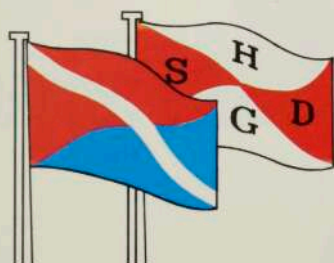
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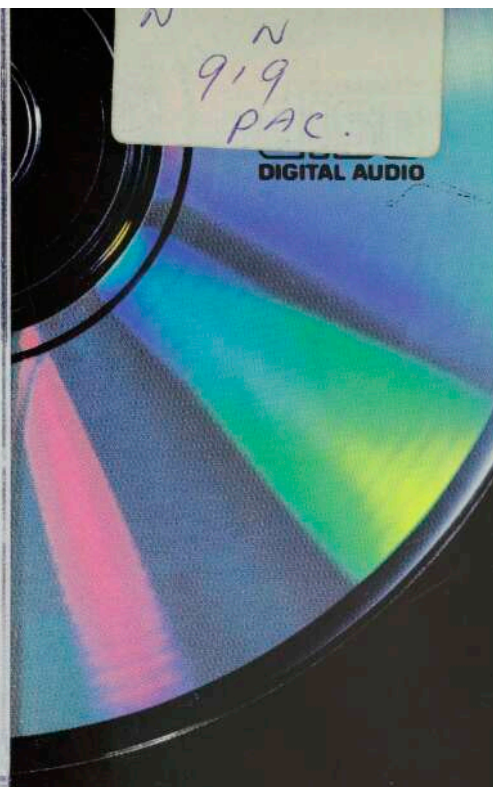
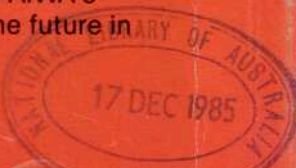
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