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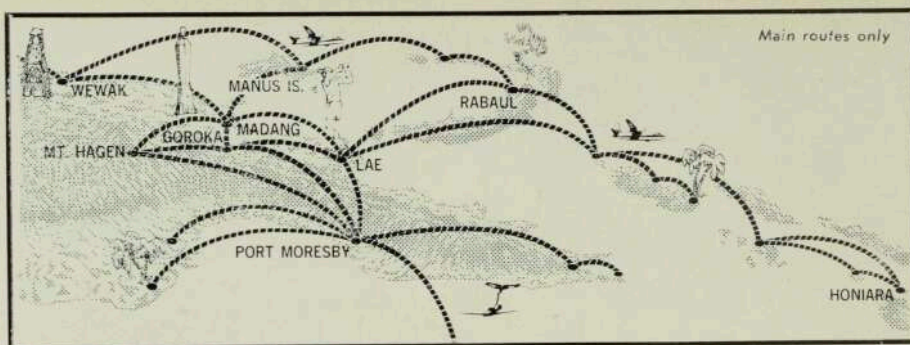


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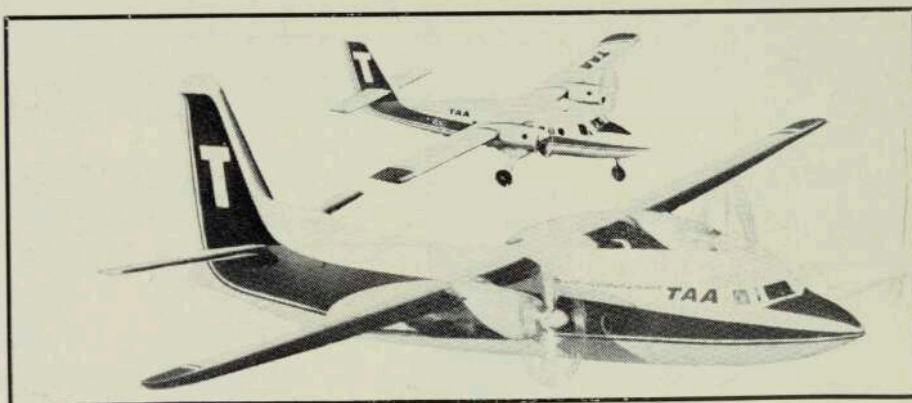
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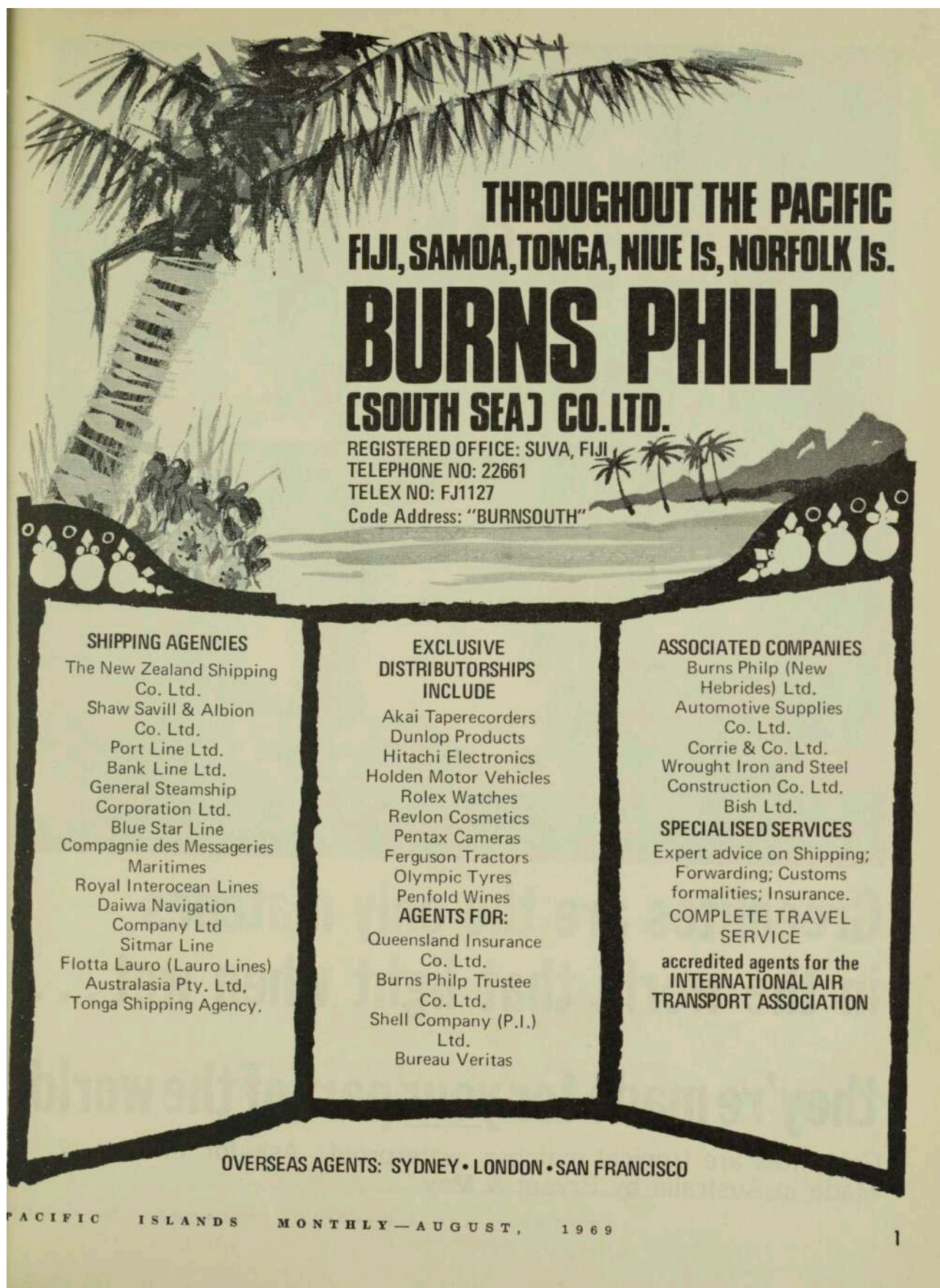
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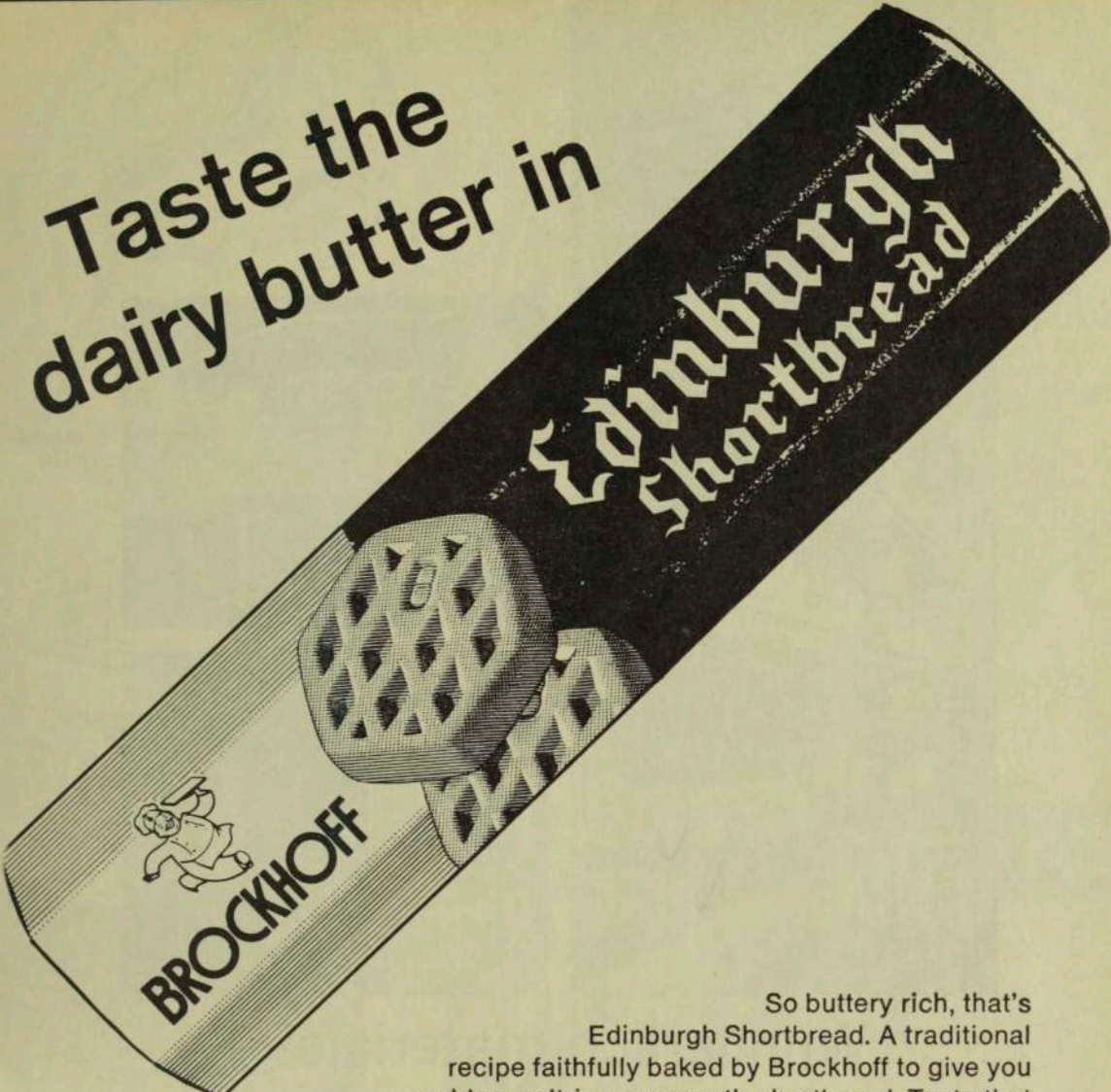
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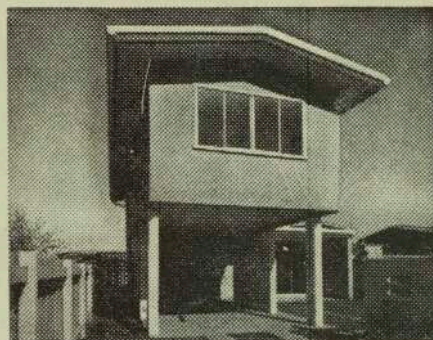
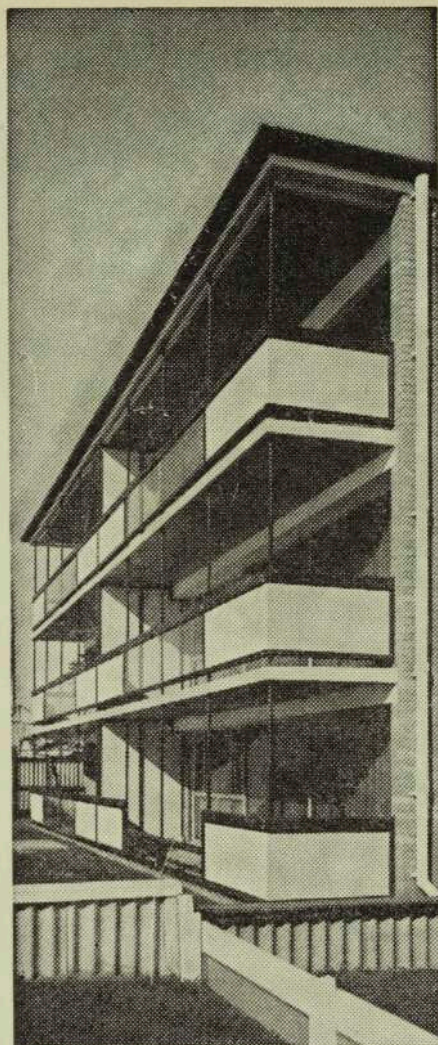
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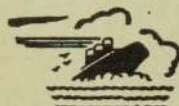
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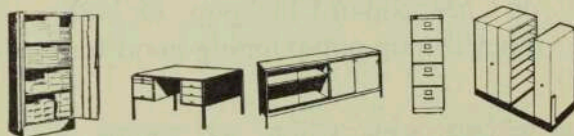
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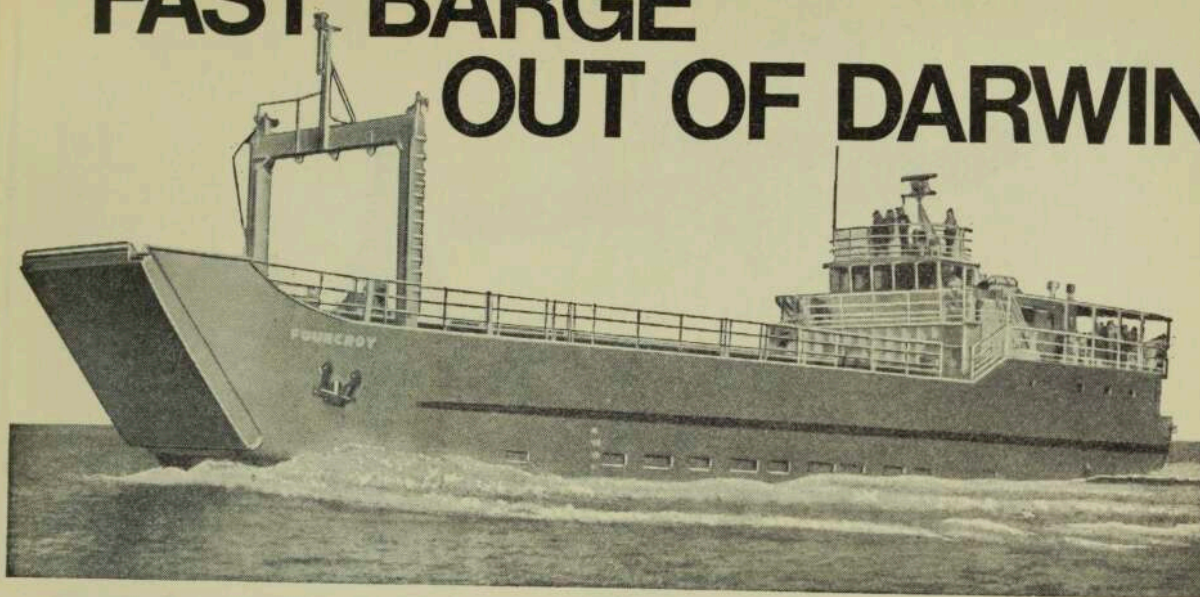
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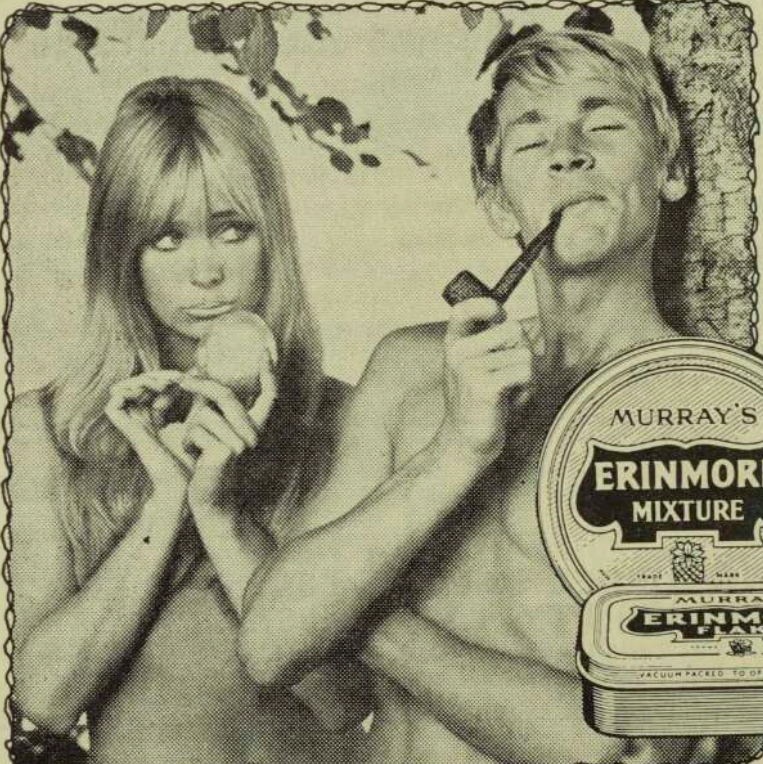
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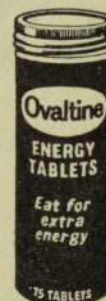
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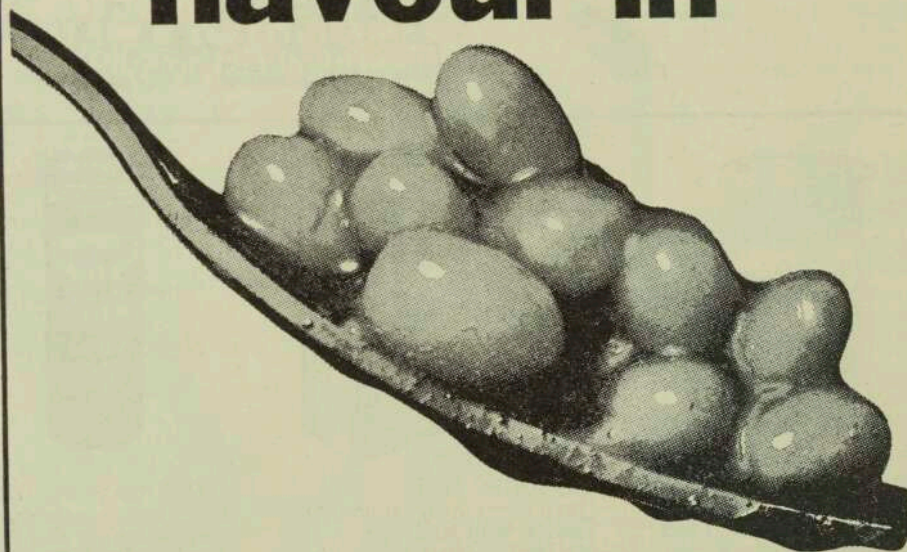
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Letters

MEMORIES OF THE GILBERTS

Sir,—In an article in *PIM* (May, p. 81) on Anton Meyer you refer to a Lucien Tom. The name should be Russian Tom. Tom told me he was born near Odessa and fought in the Crimean War. At the battle of Balaclava he fought against the English and was shot in the side of the abdomen with a copper bullet. The wound never healed, and when he became drunk, his stench was worse than a skunk's.

Tom's trading station was at the northern end of Tarawa, near Buariki.

The name Peter Grand you mention should be Peter Grant. If my memory has not failed me, Peter with his wife (white woman) and two daughters, lived between Nuatibu and Taratai.

While writing about traders in Tarawa Lagoon, I might as well mention all the others trading there at the beginning of this century. Francis J. Lodge, a New Zealander, traded between Grant and Russian Tom. In 1906 he wrote to Mr. Deakin, the Prime Minister of Australia, saying that I refused to take his copra. He got a reply, of which I received a copy, telling him that if he brought his copra to the ship I could not refuse to take it, provided the vessel had room. Lodge lived at a part of the island where the ship's copra boats could only go at spring tide and as Lodge had no boat of his own he was in an awkward spot. However we settled our difficulties amicably without having to resort to the old method of "pistols for two and coffee for one". Then there was Anton Kwarra, a native of Trieste, an Austrian who could neither read nor write but had a marvellous memory. His station was near Aberkora.

Then came that fine old American skipper, Captain Kustell, whose right hand had been blown off by dynamite while fishing. I liked Kustell, for his word was always accepted. It was off Kustell's station that Captain Handley, who was executed by the Japanese during the war, careened that beautiful schooner, the *Louise J. Kenny*, but she did not rise again. The next station south of Kustell's was owned by On Chong and Co., of Sydney. It was near Buata but I forget the Chinaman's name who traded there. Still travelling south, the next trader was that very nice

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German Jew, Edward Meyer. His station was, as your article states, near Eita.

The next trading station was one owned by On Chong near Teatorereki. The trader's name was Ah Chew. Poor Ah Chew died in the hospital at Betio. The hospital orderlies had been told not to let his wife near him while he was ill, without authority from the doctor. Mrs. Ah Chew managed to get into her husband's sleeping quarters and it was said that Ah Chew died while performing matrimonial duties.

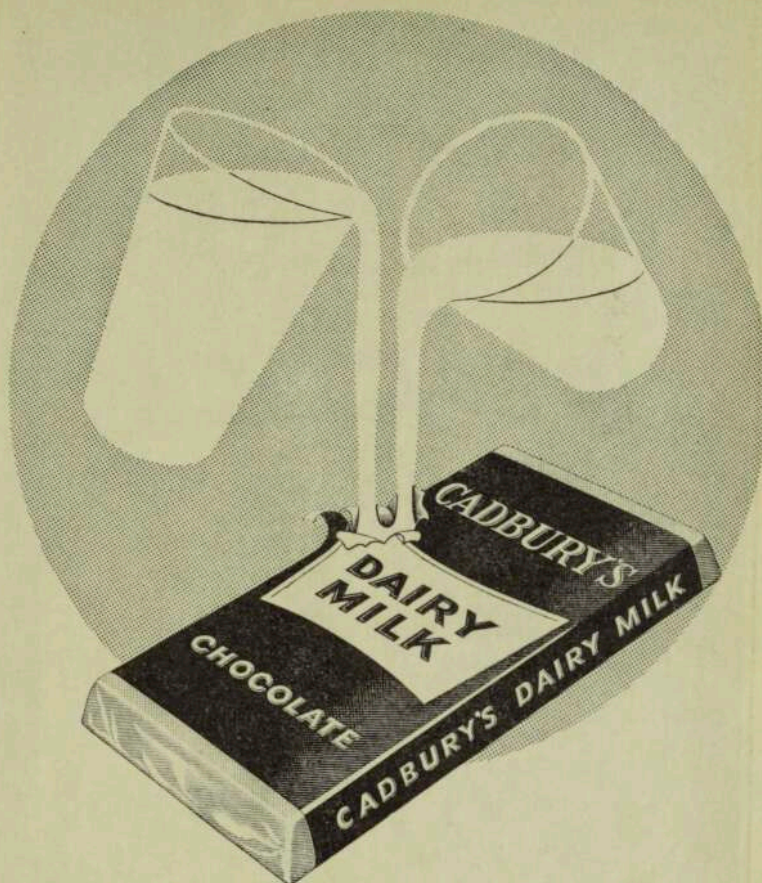
On Chong and Co.'s head office was in George Street. They owned shops in many parts of the country. In the Gilbert Islands their headquarters were at Butaritari, where they had a very large store, and they had a wharf and stations at every island in the group except Abemama and its satellites, Aranuka and Kuria, Tamana and Arorae.

It used to be said that any of their New South Wales traders who could not pay his debts, was shipped to the Gilberts to work the debt off.

It is interesting to note that each vessel On Chong owned left its bones at Butaritari. The *Fernmount*, which they bought from the North Coast Company, sank at her moorings in the inner lagoon during the night of Christmas Eve, 1904, while under the command of Captain Menmuir. The barque *Loongana*, which was built on the Derwent River in Tasmania and traded for years between Sydney and Butaritari, was lost at Butaritari. The *SS Brunner*, and the barquentine *Alexa* were wrecked there. (Captain Wynn, who is now a marine surveyor in Sydney, was master of the *Alexa* for four years and made some remarkably fast runs in her. He did one trip in 23 days. He was not master of her when she was lost.)

Mention was made in your article of Mr. J. Mitchell's trip to the Gilberts. The passenger list that trip read as follows: January 5, 1899—*Titus*, 760 tons, Captain James Runcie, sailed for Santa Cruz and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands with the following passengers—Sisters Genevieve, Julienne, St. Pierre, Valentine, Francaise, Apolline, Clementine; Bishop Leray; Fathers Raymond, Cochet, Troublanne, Quarrier, Van Hoogstraaten; Brothers Fusholler, Louis, Basil; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell; Mr. W. Johnstone; and eight in the steerage.

The *Titus* returned to Sydney on March 22, 1899, with Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell. The cargo consisted of 200 tons of copra and 2,000 lb of shark



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fins. The *Titus* only made one more trip to the Gilberts. Mr. Mitchell only made the one trip. He shortly afterwards became manager at Thursday Island, where he did wonderful business for Burns Philp, especially in pearl shell.

"SUPERCARGO"
(Neville Chatfield)

Killara, NSW.

GLEN WRIGHT'S SAMOA

Sir,—Mr. Glen Wright's article about the Western Samoan universal suffrage vote (*PIM*, May) is unsympathetic and unperceptive. The former might be allowable, but your readers deserve more expertise and knowledge of local attitudes, customs and laws than Mr. Wright evidently possesses.

People in Western Samoa are worried about matters Mr. Wright should have mentioned. Will matais be able to maintain law and order at the village level with universal suffrage? Probably not. Would the present police force be able to take over their role? Certainly not. Would funds be available to enlarge the police force in the event of universal suffrage? Certainly not.

As Americans, both Mr. Wright and myself have doubtless been brainwashed into thinking that our system of democracy must surely be best for all people, in all places, at all times. I hope Mr. Wright may some day understand how absurd this notion is.

At least he should learn the facts about the matai system. He claims that matais have their pick of the women both in and out of marriage. Anyone who knows Samoa will spot the false ring of that statement. Due to their position and authority, matais must maintain the respect of their people. In a Samoan village, where privacy and secrets do not exist hanky-panky quickly destroys that respect.

Since the special sexual privilege of the matais is a myth, the complaints of the *taule'ale'a* (untitled men) must be a myth, too. And so they are. My *taule'ale'a* friends were vastly amused by Mr. Wright's lack of knowledge. They pointed out that the *taule'ale'a* are the ones who have the fun in the moonlight under the bananas, and that when a man becomes a chief his days of playing around are over.

I am puzzled as to why Mr. Wright brought titillating matters into the article, and also into the one in your

(Continued on p. 21)



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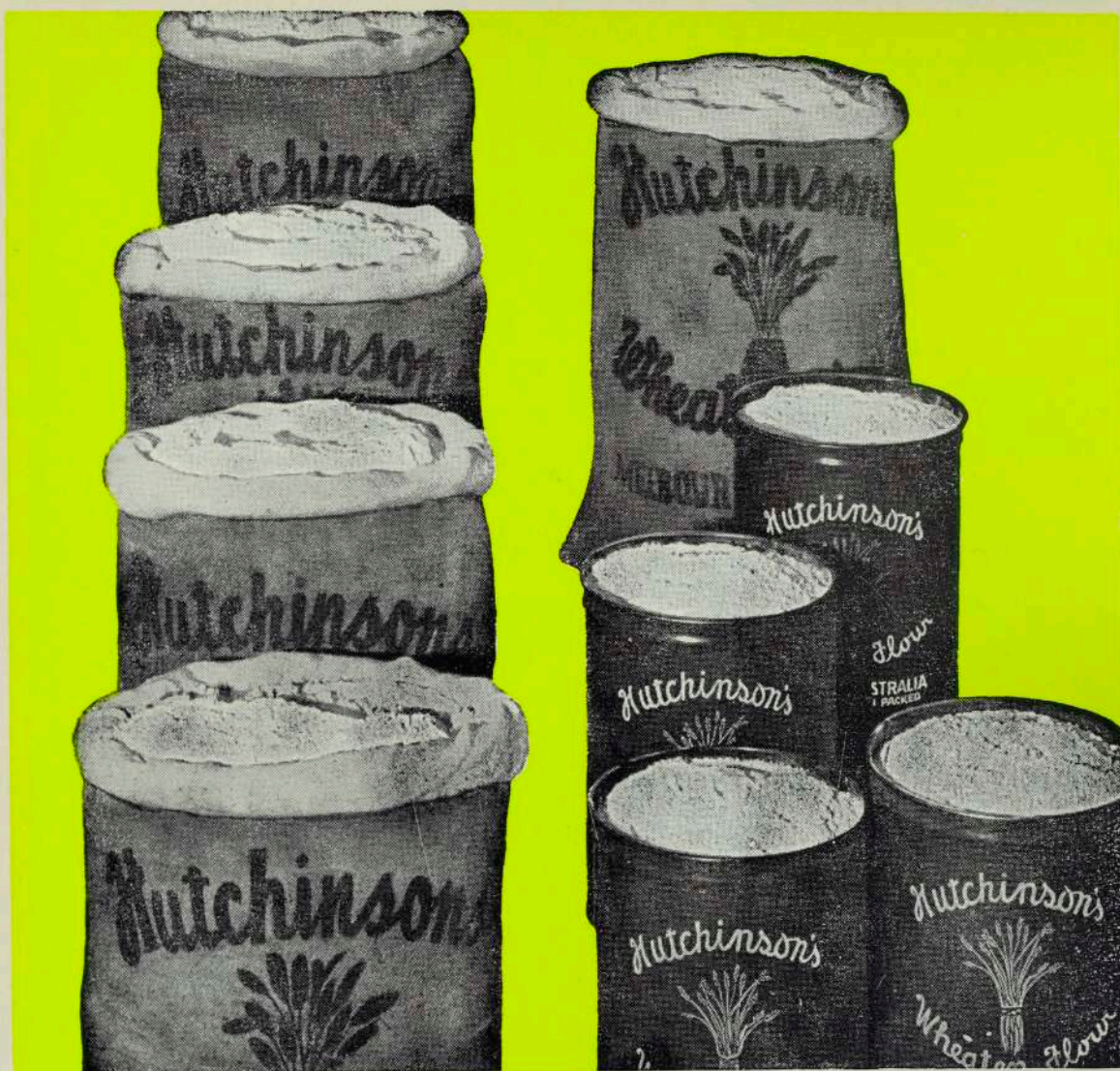
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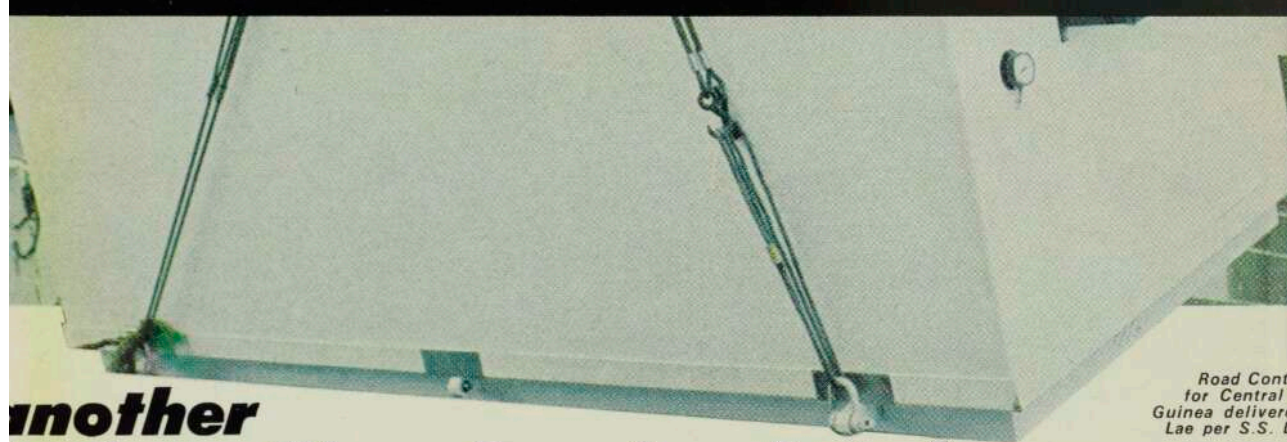
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Letters

(Continued from p. 16)

June issue. For the latter, he was writing about Western Samoa, suddenly switched to American Samoa to inject a little sex into his journalism, and just as suddenly switched back to Western Samoa. Does he have some sort of ecclesiastical bee in his bonnet?

What I find most troubling about both these articles is the lack of respect towards Samoa inherent in them. There seems to me to be a mockery there which, super-imposed upon an almost negligible attempt to understand Samoan attitudes, can only help make it difficult for Samoans and papalangis to understand and trust each other.

I have just ended a year of journalism and anthropological studies in Western Samoa. During that time I lived about as closely with Samoans as a foreigner can. When all is said and done, one cannot claim—explicitly or implicitly—that Samoans are dumb and dirty natives. They are a kind and good people. Their attempts to rule themselves in independence deserve a coverage more gentle and perceptive than Mr. Wright seems capable of producing.

RICHARD A. GOODMAN
Hotel Tahaka'a,
Papeete.

CHATTERTON'S "WITH-IT-NESS"

Sir,—I would like to answer the letter of Mr. John Huon, firstly by voicing my great admiration and respect for Mr. Percy Chatterton. In my six years in the territory (firstly as a volunteer worker and then as a member of the private enterprise sector) I have been increasingly impressed by Mr. Chatterton's humanity, understanding and vision towards this country and its people.

Far from "reflecting the psychology of the former LMS coastal pastor" Mr. Chatterton's column "To The Point" and his published statements in the Press show him to be a man of exceptional "with-it-ness" on today's "Niugini".

Naturally his electorate of Port Moresby and his great knowledge of the native people in the area are the subjects upon which he is most frequently heard. However, he has proved himself upon numerous occasions to be very aware of the problems of New Guinea and has very constructive and sensible ideas to alleviate many of them.

Mr. Huon's letter, on the other hand, reflects an unfortunate and destructive regionalism combined with a thinly disguised contempt for the coastal population of Papua and possibly of New Guinea as well.

It is all very well to uphold the Highland population "who in 20 years have responded spectacularly to European influence". These people have been singularly blessed in their short colonial experience with a very much more enlightened and beneficial system of administration than was the lot of the coastal population. The coastal people put up with a generation of bumbling paternalists who made little attempt to initiate economic development, however well meant their intentions.

They also have been fortunate, the Highlanders, in the productive potential of their land and the efficient example of the European planters.

The Niuginian kiaps will inevitably be recruited at first from coastal areas where educational facilities have been available longer, and it's surely better for the sake of future understanding and unity that trained Papuan and New Guinean officers of all branches of the Administration work where they are needed without reference to the region of their origin.

Mr. Huon's contention that "sophisticated native administrators are often more authoritarian and arrogant to their primitive brothers than former white officers" is doubtful to a degree in the light of modern training and ideals. Furthermore his example of the inequities of Liberia, a country that has been independent for over a century and has a rather unique history, is hardly a valid one.

What about Zambia and Tanzania where their respective presidents Kaunda and Nyrere are notable for their modest standards of living and their devotion to improving the living standards of their people—in Nyrere's case, against almost insurmountable odds?

Mr. Huon mentions the hypothetical example of the "indolent Sicilians running Italy". As a student of the history of Sicily, I would say that the Sicilians are less indolent than oppressed and poverty stricken due to the indifference and neglect of their more fortunately situated northern fellow countrymen. Is Mr. Huon recommending that this unfortunate and unfair system should be perpetrated in this country? As for Corsica, it produced Napoleon!

He cites an article in *The New Guinea Quarterly* of October, 1968, by a local writer as being anti-European. I read this article and considered the point of view of the writer to be that too much power is

wielded in primitive areas by young, inexperienced men of very often contemptuous and self-important outlook. His criticism did not seem to me to be anti-European as such, and I believe that in many respects it was very accurate. I don't think he was criticising the system of District Administration in the territory as much as the amount of power wielded by its younger officers.

Agriculture is all very well and very important, too, Mr. Huon, but the urban scene of Papua-New Guinea is just as real. Home rule is probably not very far off for Papua-New Guinea, whether the people like it or not, and "racial polemics" and politics will be an ever increasing reality. We can't turn back the clock but we can hope and work for unity and racial harmony.

No one can fail to admire the progress and industry of the Highlanders or to sympathise with the problems they face in being superficially "less sophisticated" than their coastal brothers.

But let us not sneer at the coastal people and make unfavourable comparisons. They, like the Highlanders, are producing many fine young men and women who are worthy of our respect and faith that they can achieve success in the "white collar world". This country needs them every bit as much as it needs the productive planters and farmers and graziers. Let us wish them all success and let us hope for more leaders as fine and far-seeing as Mr. Chatterton.

MRS. PENELOPE BRYNING,
Lae,
New Guinea.

BAR, BELLY AND BEACH

Sir,—We are recent subscribers to *PIM*, having discovered your excellent magazine during our previous visits to Australia and Papua-New Guinea. We are now planning another trip for early 1970, and this time we hope to see something of areas we have missed, particularly the British Solomons and the New Hebrides.

I very much agree with US actor Victor Jory's views as stated in an article about him in July, 1968, *PIM*.

Mr. Jory pointed out that air fares in the South Seas are high. This is due to the large distances and, sometimes, to small passenger loads.

We always travel independently, using local services and facilities. We never use pre-paid US travel agents' suggestions and tours and in that way we avoid the bar, belly and beach crowd who patronise only Hiltonised places.

EDWIN L. GUSTUS
Chicago,
USA



Up Front with the Editor

This issue of *PIM*, and the next, are spilling over with sporting news, and of course the reason for it is the Third South Pacific Games, just about to erupt in Port Moresby. For every reader who thinks we have overdone it, there'll be another three who would want us to do still more.

Sport is big news in the South Pacific every month of every year. Sport, not politics, has done most to unify the Islands. The territories talk the same sports language—if one allows for the French passion for bicycle racing and the British fanaticism for hitting golf balls.

It is the South Pacific Games series, begun only six years ago, that has made this common interest obvious and thus given the South Pacific a new dimension of unity. I reported that first South Pacific Games for *PIM*. Suva, that week in August, 1963, was all things to all of the South Seas, as nearly 700 sportsmen from 13 territories came together. Not even the regular South Pacific Conferences had brought so many Pacific peoples to the one spot at the one time.

Sophisticated

The impact was much greater on the visitors than on the people of Suva. Suva's reaction to this, the biggest single gathering of representative South Pacific people yet assembled, was one of those unexpected ones that are part of Suva's special charm. There was a carnival atmosphere, yet no Games "fever". All of us had predicted that Suva would collapse in chaos under the impact, but Suva coped without panic—treating it as a sort of sustained week of paydays, a whole week of cruise ships in port.

From Popondetta to Malaita and the backblocks of Tahiti, none of the visitors had suspected there could be such a sophisticated South Seas city as Suva, and their activities in the sports arena turned out to be of less importance to them than the whole new social world that was opened up. This was really living.

Socially, Noumea wasn't quite the same success, but this I think was

due to the subtle changes in the South Pacific sporting atmosphere which followed Suva.

Nobody knew before Suva what the sporting yardstick was. After Suva, they knew. More importantly, they could see how the new yardstick could be met.

Fiji showed the South Pacific that sporting organisation was required; that there had to be playing fields to train on, pools to practise in, and serious, specialised coaching. It was not good enough to play competitive sport with nothing but enthusiasm and natural aptitude.

Fiji in 1963 had been better organised than any other territory—it played more sport, more kinds of sport and had more grounds to play on than anybody else. It was Fiji which had originally suggested that the Games be launched. It was no surprise that Fiji dominated the first Games.

The pages of *PIM* in the three years after Suva disclosed, month by month, how the slapdash sporting approach was being abandoned by the territories. Nobody learned the lessons of Suva better than the French, who were determined to make a good showing on their home ground in 1966. They built grounds, a splendid pool, brought out coaches and sent their leading athletes and swimmers abroad to gain experience. They deserved their walkaway win at Noumea, because other territories had not been idle either, and now knew the score.

Standards and determination have improved still further in the three years since Noumea. I have no doubt they will continue to improve, but in the meantime there has been another development.

This is the problem of distance and finance, which are related. It has now become apparent that all

the territories—most with economic problems—can't raise money enough to get their people to the Games. Niue, the Gilbert & Ellice Islands, and at the last-minute the Cook Islands, have all withdrawn because of the cash shortage. Some are talking of staying out and spending the money on improving sports facilities locally. Other territories have severely reduced team sizes, which will have the effect of depriving younger athletes of experience. Worse than that, if this trend continues, the social aspects of the Games—the impact of one South Pacific group on another—will be destroyed. The day could come when we send only small, highly trained athletes to the South Pacific Games for no purpose but to win at all costs.

That was not the intention of those who at a meeting of the South Pacific Conference in 1959 proposed that an inter-territory tournament be established "to overcome insularity in the South Pacific".

How do you fix it?

What to do about it?

My old friend Fred Dunn, who was at that time *PIM*'s correspondent in New Caledonia, suggested in *PIM* just after the Noumea Games that territories think about the advantages of holding every Games in Noumea. This, he said, would avoid athletes making the long and expensive drag from, say, Tahiti to Port Moresby; and save less-favoured territories from having to pay out huge sums on sporting facilities to host the Games in their turn.

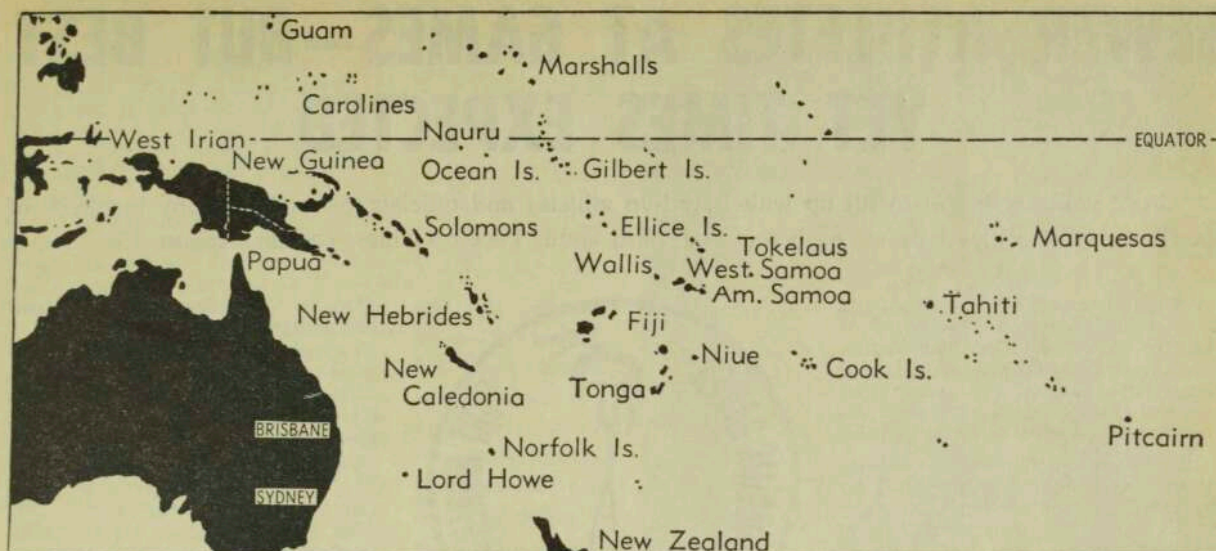
"It might even be possible," wrote Fred Dunn, "to work out a system whereby other countries host the Games using New Caledonia's facilities."

Certainly the idea of a more central Games arena—possibly Suva—has a lot going for it. It is worth discussing seriously in the next few weeks, when the organisers must decide whether to accept France's offer to stage the 1972 Games in Papeete.

—Stuart Inder

OUR COVER

The three Papua-New Guinea stamps in colour on our cover are among many stamps issued by Pacific territories to mark the Third South Pacific Games in Port Moresby, August 13-23. For pictures of other Games' stamps, turn to p. 99.



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FEWER ATHLETES AT GAMES—BUT BEST YET TIMES EXPECTED

Port Moresby began to fill up with keyed-up athletes and officials, as well as many hundreds of spectators, with only days to go before the third South Pacific Games, starting August 13.

Although fewer athletes are taking part in the Games, the standard of events is expected to be much higher than in previous years. Officials and competitors have learnt much from previous Games and have been training intensively over the past months.

Interest in the Papua-New Guinea capital was tempered only slightly by the news that yet another territory—the Cook Islands—had withdrawn at the last minute, and the Western Samoan team would be reduced because of costs.

Eleven Islands' territories, however, with over 1,000 athletes and officials, will be competing for the 760 gold, silver and bronze medals.

Competing territories are the host team, New Guinea, and the Solomons, French Polynesia, Guam, Tonga, Nauru, New Caledonia (including Wallis and Futuna), New Hebrides, Western Samoa, Fiji and American Samoa.

Not competing, besides the colourful Cook Islanders, are the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Niue and the US Trust Territory of Micronesia.

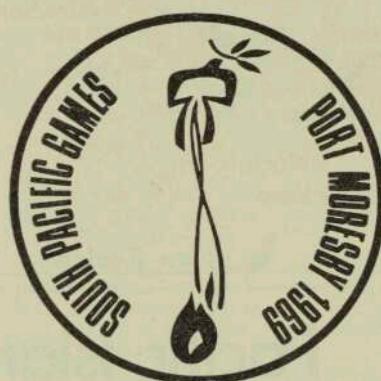
July Microlympics

In July, Micronesia held its own Microlympics at Saipan to examine its athletic potential for the next South Pacific Games in 1972, in which it hopes to take part.

The territory has also been encouraged to develop its own native skills and among the events were canoe sailing and paddling, coconut tree climbing, spear throwing, coconut husking and underwater swimming and diving.

Sports at Port Moresby will be athletics, Rugby Union, soccer, basketball, swimming, netball, yachting, golf (at Lae), tennis, judo, table tennis, boxing, volleyball, weightlifting, and softball.

Finishing touches to Games arenas in Moresby are being made, timing equipment is being installed and last-minute accommodation arrangements are being made sufficient for Games people and the expected hundreds of



August 13th—23rd

overseas and territory visitors who will fill the town's pubs, private homes and temporary housing.

Mr. D. O. Hay, P-NG's Administrator, has declared the afternoon of August 13 a half-day holiday in Port Moresby, so that public servants and others can see the opening ceremony.

The official opening will be performed by the Duke of Kent.

Competitors' and managers' accommodation will be in two villages, one at Moresby Teachers' College and the other at the Administrative College. Men and women will be housed in the same villages.

These are the last-minute reports on Games chances, specially compiled by PIM's Islands correspondents:

SOLOMON ISLANDS

The soccer team has improved considerably and is expected to acquit itself well. Sixteen players will be sent under coach manager Jock Elliott.

Basketball is a game that has picked up considerable popularity in the last two to three years and 12 players will be sent under Father Louis Morosini, coach-manager.

A very fit and keen Rugby team with lots of fight in it is doing well. The training squad is bringing the team up to the peak of condition. Fiji dominates this sport, but the

Solomons feel they have a good chance among the others.

Twenty-one players, including David Campbell, at the University of Papua-New Guinea, have been selected, under coach-manager Tom Donovan.

The golf team is represented by John Hall, Deputy-Director of Agriculture, who is a big man, a big hitter, and possessed of a good match temperament.

Whether there are medals to be won or not in netball, the Solomons girls are determined to have a go at the P-NG team. Ten girls are in the team under coach-manager Winnie Duituturaga.

The Chinese lead in table tennis: two of the team of three having previously played in competition table tennis in Hong Kong, winning high reputations.

In athletics, hopes lie for a few individual medals. The team of 11 men includes George Lepping, who won a silver medal for the triple jump in Noumea, and George Fafale, currently doing a course at Rabaul and the present NG record holder. Both are jumping close to 48 ft for the triple jump, and will also represent in the long jump.

Andrew Dakatia, another Solomons student in NG, will take part in the 10,000 metres and marathon, for which he is tipped by Moresby coaches to be a likely medal winner.

The remainder of the team, who are relatively untried, will take part in the sprints, 1,500 metres, 5,000 metres and 10,000 metres. One of the distance men, Lonsdale Bako, competed in Noumea as a 15-year-old schoolboy and now has a lot more strength and stamina.

Team manager is Mike Lee and assistant manager, John Tura. The total team strength is 82, most of whom will travel to Moresby by the RCS *Belama*, leaving Honiara on August 6.

The Solomons have participated in both the previous Games but their only success so far has been in the Noumea triple jump, where they took bronze and silver medals.

FIJI

Prior to the announcement of Fiji's South Pacific Games team, a smattering of onlookers and a determined group of athletes braved cold, wet weather to gather at Buckhurst Park for the final trials.

Highlight of the two-day meeting was undoubtedly the magnificent performance from slightly built Usaia Sotutu, who became the fastest 10,000 metres runner in the South Pacific when he ran the distance in 31m. 55.7s. His time was 4m. 16.3s. outside the world record.

The second and third runners—middle and long distance coach, Mike Joyce and Nowame Vuto of the RKS Old Boys Club—also broke the South Pacific Games record of 33m. 4.6s. established at Noumea in 1966 by Morgan-Morris of Nauru.

There were some excellent performances from a number of other athletes—including girl runner Torika Varo, who starred in the Noumea Games. She was trying out her leg for the first time in serious competition since undergoing a cartilage operation. The results were good enough to win her a place in the team.

Record breaking

Attractive Mereone Bose, 18, earned her place when she broke Fiji's discus record twice within five minutes at Buckhurst Park.

Eleanor Phillips took the women's pentathlon, amassing 3,540 points to Ana Ramacake's 3,384 points for the five events.

Highlight of the second day's events was the 5,000 metres tussle between Sotutu and Englishman Mike Joyce, who has been the only pace-maker formidable enough to push Sotutu on the track.

Joyce and Sotutu see-sawed in first and second places during the 12 laps of the 5,000 metres but it was only in the final straight that the result could be seen.

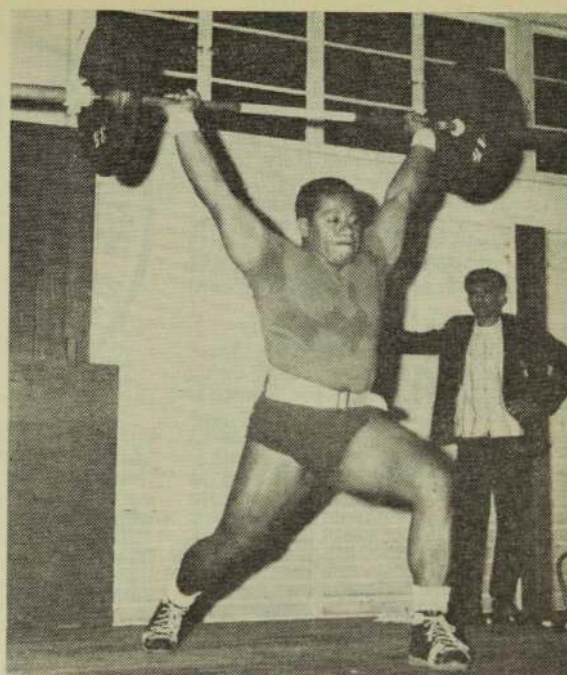
Joyce flashed past Sotutu 40 metres from the tape—and the little Fijian grinned as he saw his coach breast the tape first.

Although it seemed in June that girl swim-star Olive Pickering, who represented Fiji in Noumea, wouldn't compete at Port Moresby, news came in July that she would be in Moresby after all.

She returns to Fiji temporarily from Australia in late July to join the Games team.

Olive's recent times have been well under the qualifying times set by the Amateur Swimming Association of Fiji.

Fiji gold medallist Vilitate Qumivutia lifts nearly 300 lb above his head in a preliminary lift at weightlifting trials in Suva. Fiji's team won four gold medals at the Noumea Games.



She has been swimming regularly in Australia, where she has been living since 1967, and has now acquired top coach Vic Arneil who coached Australia's Michael Wenden to gold medal success at the Mexico Olympics.

Her presence on the team, with Lorraine Emberson (who dominated the women's events in the recent Fiji championships), Lyndal Probert and Julie Murphy gives Fiji its best-ever women's swimming team.

A Games team of nine boxers, five of them 1969 Fiji champions, was chosen during the Fiji Amateur Boxing Association trials held in Suva on July 12.

As no middleweight of sufficient standard was available, Fiji will not be represented in this division, nor will there be anyone in the light-flyweight, as no boxer in Fiji is small enough.

The team is:

Flyweight, Subhas Chandra, of Labasa, who won a gold medal at the last Games without having to box for it, because there was no contender;

Bantamweight, Chandra Sen, an aggressive young boxer from Lautoka, who won the Fiji title this year;

Featherweight, former champion Sakaraia Qoro, of Suva;

Lightweight, champion Esala Vula, of Suva, who has been undefeated in 40 bouts;

Light-welterweight, Isimeli Nuinui, who became the 1969 champion in June;

Welterweight, champion Basedeo, from the Western Division;

Light-middleweight, champion Alipate Korovou, of Suva, a silver medallist from Noumea and reigning Fiji champion for the past three years;

Light-heavyweight, Salusalu, of Suva and heavyweight, police sub-inspector Veramu Dikidikilati, who had been disqualified on a technicality during the June championships when he was clearly ahead on points.

Manager Stan Brown says Fiji's strength lay in the lightweight, light-welterweight, welterweight and light-middleweight divisions.

"But it's the same with the other territories," he added wryly. "Boxing should be much keener at the Games, because P-NG is putting great effort into training and Western Samoa has been working with a NZ trainer for months.

"Tonga and French Polynesia have been meeting regularly in competition bouts—so competition from them will be keen too.

"The New Hebrides team is an unknown quantity of course since it will be its first appearance.

"But I'm pleased with our team—they've been training hard since the June championships and will continue to do so right up until the Games begin."

Fiji's coach is Hector Hatch, trainer of the very successful team which won seven medals at Noumea.

If funds can be raised, Moses Evans, ex-Fiji and ex-Games

champion, will be accompanying the team to Moresby as assistant trainer.

During the Noumea Games, Fiji's heavyweight gold medallist, hefty Vilitate Qumivutia, scored a total of 765 lb with his three lifts. But he put that score well and truly in the shade when he lifted a total of 815 lb during the Amateur Weightlifting Association trials in Suva a few weeks ago.

Vilitate raised 310 lb in the clean and jerk, breaking his own record of 281 lb, set at Noumea.

In the press, he raised 275 lb above his head, breaking the South Pacific Games record of 253½ lb set by Western Samoa's F. Sueili at Noumea.

In the middle-heavyweight division, Filimoni Romanu, of Suva, smashed the press record of 242½ lb, held by P. Patel, of New Caledonia, by 27½ lb.

The Fiji team, with five veterans of the Noumea Games, looks a formidable one. Team members are:

Bantamweight—J. K. Nair; lightweight—V. P. Sharma and M. Hassan; middleweight—S. Vonovono; light-heavyweight—M. Sivoi; middle-heavyweight—F. Ramanu; heavyweight—Vilitate Qumivutia.

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

The host country for the Games by far has the biggest contingent . . . 234 in all.

In Noumea, P-NG's record for the field events was a great collection of silver medals. This year P-NG enters into the Games with a warning from athletics team coach John Cheffers that "gold medals for New Guinea will be as scarce as hen's teeth".

Cheffers, speaking at Rabaul, said New Guinea couldn't be sure of winning even one gold medal.

The factors, he said, were the rapidly rising standards in the other Pacific territories and the slowing-down of New Guinea athletes in training during the past few days.

"What some of them need is a swift kick in the right place," Cheffers told a radio interviewer. "Some of our athletes are working (at their training), some are not working too hard, and a few are just not doing anything."

Cheffers says that now that most of the New Guinea championships are over, the Games team is finding itself hard-put to get enough last-minute, serious competition in readiness for August 13.

"New Guinea athletes just don't appreciate the strength of the opposition—the Games are not going to be a 'picnic' for us," he said.

Cheffers claimed that some of the territory's section managers had been



boosting the morale of their athletes and players by telling them they would win plenty of medals. "They are in danger of getting carried away with themselves," said Cheffers.

"We don't want our athletes to go into these Games too confidently, and then be disillusioned. I'm a pessimist at heart, and despite what I've said, I hope that we can—I think we will—win a few medals."

The best bets? Kito Kaida (Daru), Salitia Pipit, Geno Pou, Brother Gough, Darius Uvah (Rabaul), Loko Kolore (Port Moresby), Goa Koite (Lae). Cheffers believes that if a medal is almost "certain", it will be the 4 x 100 metres relay, won by New Guinea at Fiji (1963) and Noumea (1966).

In the 100 metres, four countries, including P-NG, are strong contenders. The territory's best time for this event was recorded by Meli Muga at the territory championships, running into a strong wind, at 10.9s. Fiji and Nauru have recorded times of 10.3s. and 10.4s.

P-NG has entered in all divisions of the boxing except heavyweight. Its hopes rest with four boxers.

Both men and women's basketball teams are well in the running for medals.

The P-NG soccer team has every chance of making the top four, who will play off for the three medals. This time the matches have been arranged in such a way that all teams will play each other. Tahiti is still favourite.

The big threat in Rugby Union is the Fijian team now touring Australia on its way to the territory. Fiji did not participate in Rugby Union at Noumea, and P-NG took out the gold.

The territory tennis team received a silver medal . . . going down to French Polynesia. The tennis team is more confident this time, although it sees French Polynesia as a danger still.

Of the table tennis team, the

strength seems to lie with the women, but officials admit they don't know performances in other territories.

The swimming team has youth and at the moment is undergoing two training sessions daily: it will be increased to three as the Games draw nearer.

In the weightlifting, the territory has entered in all divisions, but Fiji appears to have the strength.

GUAM

Not represented in Suva, and in only three sports in Noumea (athletics, basketball, volleyball), Guam is sending its biggest team to Moresby—108 competitors and officials. They'll compete in athletics, softball, netball, volleyball, basketball, swimming, tennis, table tennis, judo, sailing, golf, boxing and weightlifting. It's a young team, designed to gain experience, but there is strength in the ball games, particularly in basketball. Guam won a basketball bronze in Noumea.

FRENCH POLYNESIA

French Polynesia has excellent prospects of carrying off several gold medals in the athletics events.

Jean Bourne, the territory's champion sprinter, seems almost certain to win the men's 100 and 200 metres. He has spent much of his time in France since the last Games and has done the 100 metres recently in 10.4s. and 10.3s.

He won a gold medal in Noumea for the 200 metres with a time of 22.4s.

Stanley Drollet, the silver medallist in Noumea in the pole vault, could easily go one better this time, as his best recent performance is 4.30 metres (14 ft 1½ in.) compared with the Games record of 13 ft 7½ in.

Other good performances recently by French Polynesian male athletes were: Charles Huck, 52.5s. in 400 metres; Alexandre Teahu, 1.90 metres (6 ft 3 in.) in the high jump; Pierre Teahu, 1.87 metres (6 ft 2 in.) in the high jump and James Deane, 39.40 metres (129 ft 3 in.) in the hammer throw.

Dominique Chaze, with recent performances of 13s. for 100 metres and 12.5s. for the 80 metres hurdles, looks like being well in the running for a medal or two.

Yvonne Harry (3,350 points in the pentathlon) is also considered a good prospect among the women, as is Yolande Temeharo (3,400 points).

NEW CALEDONIA

With the second largest team after the host team at the Games, New Caledonia is expected to really turn on the pace, particularly in swimming

and athletics. Six coaches from France will accompany the team.

In recent weeks Caledonian sportsmen in various events have been able to match themselves against several overseas teams for worthwhile experience. This could well pay off in Moresby.

The best recent performances were: *Men* — 100 metres, Wajieme, 10.9s.; 110 metres hurdles, Blameble, 16.4s.; 200 metres, Wajieme, 22.3s.; 400 metres, Wajieme, 50.9s.; 800 metres, Guepy, 2m. 5.3s.; 1,500 metres, Guepy, 4m. 12.5s.; 3,000 metres steeple, Julien, 10m. 46.8s.; 5,000 metres, Feracci, 17m. 9.4s. and 10,000 metres, Guepy, 34m. 50s.

Shot put, Bone, 14.59 metres; discus, Bone, 47.5 metres; javelin, Wayo, 58.64 metres; triple jump, Kaddour, 14.73 metres; long jump, Paouta, 6.72 metres; hammer throw, Bone, 38.40 metres; high jump, Belmeda, 1.75 metres and pole vault, Bonnet de Larbogne, 4.20 metres.

Women — 100 metres, Kapoui, 13.3s.; 400 metres, Guenant, 1m. 2.6s.; 800 metres, Guenant, 2m. 33.2s.; shot put, Lesson, 11.73 metres; discus, Sakoumory, 34.34 metres; javelin, Paniewa, 42.08 metres; long jump, Pine, 5.17 metres and high jump, Maindu, 1.50 metres.

NAURU

The team will include basketballers, tennis players, softballers, and track and field athletes.

The tennis squad of four men and four women includes four players of Games experience (Graham and Gay Roberts, Kun Menke and Langi Grundler).

Training both on the courts and in organised physical activities takes up at least five sessions per week, so the team should not lack stamina.

In softball, Nauru is fielding an attractive young side. Out of the 12 girls, three are still attending secondary school, so speed and enthusiasm will be more than evident. Softball is in its third year on the island, and registered players number over 100.

As Nauru ground conditions don't favour softball, the girls should find the grassy fields of Moresby a wonderful change.

The basketball team is made up of eight Nauruans and four Ellice Islanders. Under the vigilant eye of Queenslander Bob Love, the team is in intensive training.

Lack of height may hinder the team, but speed and ball-handling are features of the Nauruan game, and these latter qualities may more than compensate for the lack of "tall timber" in the side.

If statistics are any guide, Nauru looks certain to collect one gold medal and a string of silver medals.

Mrs. Lois Lax is currently throwing the discus 20 ft further than the best recorded elsewhere in the South Pacific, and her 145 ft 10½ in. may be improved upon at Moresby.

She should make the final of the 80 metres hurdles as she has recorded 12.8s. already this year and all her runs have been solo!

Tony Bowditch ran a 9m. 57.4s. steeplechase in his first attempt since Noumea and should improve enough to give the Fijian Sotutu another great race.

Tony has twice run 4m. 10.6s. for the 1,500 metres on his own, and should break his Games record at Moresby.

He will also run in the 5,000 metres and the marathon.

Robbie Morgan-Morris has started to show some form again with 32m. 59.6s. and 32m. 47.2s. for 10,000 metres on two consecutive weekends, but is still six seconds behind Sotutu's best.

The three distance events should be worth watching when these two athletes meet.

Promising junior Karl Tabwia will lead the younger brigade of distance runners from Nauru, and Karl is to run in the 1,500 metres, 5,000 metres, and the steeplechase.

Karl Hartmann lines up for 10,000 metres and marathon, while William Tabwia tackles the 800 metres, 1,500 metres and the steeplechase. Nauru expects these young athletes to bring home a great deal of experience from these Games, and put it to good use by collecting medals in 1972.

Nauru holds five South Pacific Games records in track and field athletics and hopes to improve the tally in Port Moresby.

COOK ISLANDERS TO MISS GAMES

The Cook Islands will not be sending a team to the South Pacific Games because of lack of funds, and because of transport problems.

Instead the islands' sports association has raised \$2,000 towards the development of Rarotonga's Constitution Park as a central sports ground.

The Cooks were represented at Suva, but arrived three days after the start of the Noumea Games because of transport difficulties. The Cooks have no regular commercial air service.

AMERICAN SAMOA

Boxing and basketball are the two big hopes of the 70-man Samoan team. The territory will also be represented in volleyball, weightlifting, softball and tennis.

Boxing, which regularly attracts big crowds to the Lee Auditorium and other arenas near Pago Pago, is extremely popular, particularly bouts between burly athletes from neighbouring Apia, Western Samoa, and Pago Pago youths.

American Samoans have acquitted themselves well in boxing events in both Games, without taking away full honours, and locals expect their punching boys to return to Tutuila in late August with a few medals.

Favourites for Games include Ve'a, a heavyweight, To'o, a light-heavyweight, and Pii Nomaea, a middleweight.

In a recent fight at the Lee Auditorium, Pii scored an easy knockout in the first round against Lauifi Laumoli in an elimination tournament for Games selection. The crowd, who had cheered Pii even before the action started, wildly acclaimed Pii a Games "must" when he put Pauifi on the canvas seconds later.

WESTERN SAMOA

Western Samoa will send a team of 14 contestants and four officials.

They will fly from Apia to Port Moresby via Noumea, Sydney and Brisbane on August 9.

That independent Samoa would participate was very much in doubt until the middle of July because of the lack of funds. Money-raising projects fell flat.

At last the government came to the rescue, the cabinet granting \$WS3,000 on July 16—half the amount needed. The rest was by public subscription.

Western Samoa's team will consist of three weightlifters, two marathon runners, two yachtsmen, six boxers and four officials.

They are, in the same order: Paul Wallwork, middleweight (gold medallist in the Noumea Games); Peko Seuli, heavy (silver medal, Noumea), and Filo Fuata, bantam; Amani Tapusoa and Saialala Gaopoa, who will run in the 5,000 and 10,000 metres and steeplechase in addition to the marathon, and Iafeta Suamene, decathlon; Allan Grey and S. Tefaga; Moli Afatasi, light-welter, who won a gold medal in Noumea. He was the only boxer selected when this issue went to press. A bantam, welter, feather and middleweight were to have been chosen the last two weeks of July. The officials: Tufuga

S. Atoa, president of the Amateur Sports Federation, general team manager and representative to the Games Council; Floyd Strain, athletics; Alfred Betham, boxing; William Barrett, weight lifting.

Western Samoans won four golds and four silvers with a team of 43 in Noumea, 1966, and a silver and a bronze with a team of 80 at Fiji in 1963. The financial restrictions have curtailed severely the number of contestants for Port Moresby, yet at the same time ensured high quality, so this Games may bring in more medals than the others.

Samoa sports officials believe that their 14 competitors will bring home as many as six gold, two silver and two bronze medals.

Gold medallist middleweight weightlifter Paul Wallwork, now studying in Australia, is considered certain to retain his title, as is gold medallist light-welterweight boxer Moli Afatasi, who has been showing great form in New Zealand. Officials expect silver medallist heavyweight weightlifter Peko to take the gold medal this time.

Samoa's third weightlifter, bantam-weight Filo, has been lifting in the Commonwealth Games category and is also expected to take a gold medal.

Samoa's yachting entrants, A. Grey and crewman Tevaga, have been performing consistently well with Apia's flourishing Yacht Club and should be among the placegetters at Port Moresby. The three-man athletics team comprises two marathon and distance runners Saialala and Amani who have been clocking around 2h. 40min. for the marathon plus a decathlon entrant Iafeta who has been doing well in New Zealand.

There are any number of outstanding boys from whom to pick the other five boxers not already named. Boxing officials are confident that every boxer who makes the team will be a gold medal prospect.

NEW HEBRIDES

High medal hopes are centred on a 14-strong squad of athletes, seven men and seven women which, in spite of its youth (average age is a little under 18), contains some experienced members.

Eight of the team have competed overseas before—three men and one woman took part in the Noumea Games—and it is hoped that the territory will be well represented in the finals.

Experience gained by sprinter Charles Godden during a visit to Australia last year was of great benefit and his times during this year

are well up to expectation. He has three times done 10.4s. for the 100 metres even though he was beaten into second place during the principal meet of the season by Yves Rollands, both men clocking 10.6s. (sprint strength is shown by third and fourth runners in the race, Jean Bai and Seru Korikalo, both being timed at 10.7s.).

In the 200 metres, the season's best time has been 21.8s. (Korikalo twice, Godden once) though Rollands recorded 21.4s. from five metres in a handicap event.

Best time for the four x 100 metres relay has been 41.9s. but this was on a track where the first 200 metres were in very poor condition.

For the same reason it is difficult to assess chances in the 400 and 800 metres events where the best times for the season have been 51s. and 2m. 3.2s.

Only one man has been entered for field events and this for the long, high and triple jumps—he has a good chance of reaching the top six in at least one of these events.

The big steps this season have been made by the women athletes, previously not strong. Saria Kaluat, who at 14 reached the final of the 100 metres in Noumea, has had a very good season. She took the 100 metres in 12.6s., 200 metres in 26.3s., 400 metres in 61.9s. as well as a long jump of 16 ft 5 in. and several javelin throws over 112 ft.

Another girl, Marilyn Rose Leo, has a season's best time of 64.1s. for the 400 metres but part of the track was in poor condition.

In field events, Didin Kaltakae is throwing a discus regularly around the 120 ft mark; Leisale Mangawai is reaching 125 ft with the javelin. Two other girls aren't far behind with their throws in both events.

Athletics trainer Alan Bell is sure that some medals will be won since such large advances have been made since 1966. However, he's reluctant to say in which events because it's been hard to obtain up-to-date information from other competing territories.

For the first time the football team will come from Santo and Vila. Previously the Hebrides has been represented by either a complete Santo or a Vila team.

Final selection of the 15-man squad was made on July 21 by team manager Mr. Gabrillargues, a professional coach and former international player from France, called in for the last two months to weld together players who have hardly met before.

His professional assistance was requested by coach Remy Delaveuve who is not hopeful of Hebrides' football chances. "With progress made recently by Fiji and Papua-New Guinea, we'll be lucky to get a bronze medal", he said.

Mr. Delaveuve also hopes to

A dramatic scene at the 1966 Noumea Games as Robbie Morgan-Morris of Nauru, and an official support Fiji's Usaia Sotutu at the end of the 10,000 metres. Sotutu collapsed after finishing second to Morgan-Morris. Both Sotutu, a hot favourite, and Morgan-Morris will run at Moresby.

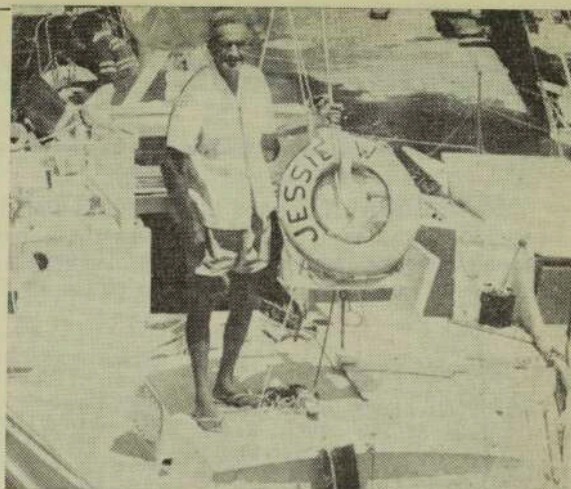


LAST VOYAGE OF THE 'JESSIE W'

An 82-year-old Anglican clergyman was warned not to attempt sailing his trimaran single-handed from Suva to Australia. But three months after the departure of the Rev. Frederick Watts from Suva, an American freighter found his trimaran, *Jessie W*, aground on the Great Barrier Reef, 185 miles off Brisbane. Mr. Watts had been dead for some time, probably through illness and exhaustion.

"He was not a navigator," said one of his friends in Suva. Mr. Watts had left in his 35 ft craft despite pleas from his friends to take a safer route home. He said he had been sailing all his life. This photo was taken in Suva aboard the *Jessie W*.

Mr. Watts had given up partial retirement in Western Australia, to take up work in Fiji two years ago. He decided to return home to Australia after having been persuaded by his diocese not to sail on missionary work to the Cook Islands.



arrange exchange visits between Hebrides and Australian football teams. This could improve standards enormously.

Boxers have been entered at five weights: middle, light-middle, welter, light-welter and light. The most promising and most experienced is middleweight George Coulon. Boxing is new in the condominium and prospects are hard to assess. Nevertheless, hopes are high and the experience will be of great future value.

In tennis only one event, the mixed doubles, will be played—by Rene-Guy de Gaillande and Evelyne Vallette. Rene-Guy has played at both previous Games, but this will be Evelyne's first overseas competition—she's only 15 but an extremely talented and potentially top-class player.

There is an upsurge of golf interest in Vila, thanks to the superb new course at Erakor (part of the new Lagon Hotel and Country Club).

Previously unknown hazards are steadily raising standards among Vila players who have nearly all managed to eliminate any tendency to hook (three holes have boundary fences on the left which are backed with impenetrable undergrowth).

The three-man golf team for Lae is Mr. Justice Trainor, Rick Coppage, of Vila, and Ken Carpenter, of Santo.

Enthusiasm and interest are mounting all the time and it was especially regrettable that, thanks to an extraordinary fit of parochial pique on the part of the Santo Judo Club, it was necessary to cancel the judo entry at the last minute.

TONGA

Tonga will send 13 contestant to the Games, six in boxing and seven in athletics.

The boxers are: heavyweight: Fonomanu Sekona; light-heavyweight, 'Aisea Funaki; middleweight, Sione Ngalu; light-middleweight, Hiva Sekona; welterweight, Setefano Santos and lightweight, Solomoni Nanao.

The Amateur Boxing Association has put in a long season of hard training and extensive preparation with competitive bouts at home and overseas.

President of the association, Adolph Johansson, who was to manage the boxers, has been called on an overseas course and will be replaced by Hahano Vaha'i, who will also represent the Tongan Chiefs.

NEW GUINEA LAND CONFRONTATION

Drastic legislation has been passed by Papua-New Guinea's House of Assembly to safeguard territory assets, such as buildings, roads and bridges, against villagers who claim ownership of the land on which they are built.

Now, villagers may win their land claims in court but instead of getting the lands or the constructions on it, they will be given cash compensation on a scale yet to be finalised.

Meanwhile, the Administrator is studying a confidential report on the reasons behind Rabaul land disputes, prepared at his request by former MHA, Mr. Ian Downs.

And on Bougainville in late July a confrontation was building between native landholders and police over land resumptions for the Panguna copper project.

Usually reticent, Mr. Johansson, speaking on the chances of the boxers, said, "We are expecting medals, since all six boxers are champions in their divisions. Fonomanu, Sekona and Hiva Sekona should take the laurels while Setefano Santos should also be in the gold.

"Sione Ngalu could also win his division but this is anticipated to be the toughest and most gruelling section of the boxing. 'Aisea Funaki should stand a good chance of a bronze medal also the late selection, Solomoni Nanao."

Athletic team to travel consists of Peni Tu'ipulotu and Sione Havili, hurdlers; Saia Maka, sprinter; 'Alipeti Latu, decathlon; Keta 'Iongi, girl sprinter; Sanitesi Latu, high jump; and Semi Pulu, runner.

Athletics manager, Alan Nixon, hopes his older, more experienced, contestants will win medals.

Peni Tu'ipulotu is the present holder of the Games records for 110 and 400 metres hurdles and has bettered his time on several occasions since the last Games.

Semi Pulu, at present in New Zealand, has run places in the NZ national championships and has bettered the Games records for 100, 200 and 400 metres. Decathlon 'Alipeti stands a good chance for honours also.

Among the younger group, girl sprinter Keta 'Iongi has equalled the present Games record while Sanitesi Latu has cleared 6 ft 4 in. in the high jump. Saia Maka and Sione Havili are also promising.

- For a review of form over the last two Games, see pp. 30-31. And for Noumea and Suva records, see pp. 32-33.

Your form guide to the Games

A guide to performance at the South Pacific Games in Port Moresby is to be found in the performances in the first two Games. On these two pages *PIM* writers who were on hand at both Noumea and Suva sum up form there. Their summaries should be read in conjunction with the detailed results of those two Games, on pages 32-33.

Overall point scores

Traditionally, there is no official point-scoring at the South Pacific Games, but as in the Olympic Games the tally of medal winners by each territory is followed with great interest. In Noumea and Suva four territories have dominated the results—all of them with large populations. They are Fiji, P-NG, New Caledonia and French Polynesia.

In Noumea, New Caledonia topped the unofficial point-score after taking more gold, silver and bronze medals than any of the other 13 competing countries. In Suva, Fiji had exactly the same success among 12 other competing territories.

These results indicate that a host territory begins with an advantage over its opponents, probably because it can field bigger teams with less expense and with less disruption to their training.

In Noumea, order of points was: New Caledonia, Fiji, French Polynesia, P-NG, Western Samoa, Nauru, Wallis and Futuna, American Samoa, Tonga, the Cooks, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides and Guam. No points were scored by the GEIC.

In Suva, the order was: Fiji, P-NG, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Tonga, Cooks, American Samoa, Western Samoa, GEIC, New Hebrides. No points were scored by Nauru, Niue and the British Solomons.

Athletics

Fiji (thanks mainly to its women) and New Caledonia (thanks mainly to its men) carried off the bulk of the athletics medals in Noumea and Suva, with the main threat coming from P-NG. But on the basis of results compared with team size, some of the smaller territories did better—notably Nauru.

Both Games showed that the smaller territories could, between them, considerably reduce the medal hopes of the larger territories if

they concentrated on their athletics prowess. The Noumea Games also showed the advantages that were drawn from proper coaching in the three years since Suva. Contestants were fitter and better trained than they were in Suva, and the times were generally better, although not always. Variable weather undoubtedly reduced chances of South Pacific records in Noumea. And Sunday competition, which was against the religious convictions of some territories, undoubtedly deprived some contestants of medals.

The Fijians at both Games showed they had great natural ability as athletes.

In Port Moresby: Keep your eye on the smaller territories, and on Fiji's women. P-NG's men could shine.

Swimming

The French beat the heck out of everybody in Noumea, Fiji beat all-comers in Suva. The French display was the superior one; Suva standards were not high because there was not so much competition at that time.

In Noumea, New Caledonia took all 19 gold medals and missed only three of the 15 silver medals. Star of the swimming, and star of that Games, was a 12-year-old, Marie-Jose

Kersaudy, who took seven gold medals, five in individual events.

Young stars similar to Marie-Jose had done the same thing for Fiji in Suva, and both Games showed that, in swimming, one or two brilliant exponents can scoop the pool.

Noumea showed what everybody suspected after Suva—that South Pacific swim standards would improve with expert coaching and more pools to train in; that native swimmers had especially lacked these facilities. Between Games the French installed both coaches and pools.

In Port Moresby: Watch New Caledonia, Fiji and New Guinea battle for places. For real thrills keep your eye on their youngsters.

Soccer

It's been a preserve of the French. New Caledonia and French Polynesia were favourites in both Noumea and Suva, and certainly gave the best displays. They played each other for the gold medal in Noumea (with French Polynesia taking the honour, to the surprise of the crowd).

In Suva, by the luck of the draw the two French teams found themselves playing it out in the semi-finals, and New Caledonia emerged winners—to go on and beat Fiji. The French Polynesians had deserved better.

At both Games the Solomon Islanders were great fun.

In Port Moresby: For spectacular soccer, buy a seat when the French are playing. Or the Solomon Islanders.

Rugby

The Rugby standard in Noumea was low. Results there weren't regarded as an indication of true South Pacific form. New Guinea took out the gold medal in Noumea, and in skill they were streets ahead of the three other contestants—New Caledonia, New Hebrides and Wallis and



Futuna. Fiji and Tonga were missing from Noumea because the timing of the Games — December — put their players too far out of season. Fiji and Tonga are traditional Rugby rivals—they have been competing against each other in Tests since 1924.

In Suva, they were the main opponents and the Fijians trounced Tonga for a gold medal—although the Fijians had played better Rugby on their Australian tours.

In Port Moresby: The Fijians are the team to watch.

Boxing

Performances varied widely in Noumea and Suva, but generally it was a battle between science and stamina, with stamina taking most of the medals. The central Polynesians—the Samoans, the Tongans and the Cook Islanders—had most success. They punched harder. Boxing is a popular sport in these territories.

Fiji had a commendable record in both Games; P-NG was a disappointment in Noumea, after having done reasonably well in Suva.

New Caledonia showed signs of future development in Noumea, not having been represented at Suva because of affiliation difficulties.

In Port Moresby: Prowess will vary widely in the different divisions. But watch the West Samoans, keep half an eye on the New Caledonians—and regret the absence of the crowd-pleasing Cook Islanders.

Basketball

The French Polynesians — the Tahitians—were superior in men's basketball in both Games, and also in women's basketball in Noumea. The French Polynesian men's team was first-class in all departments, and results of the first two Games seemed to indicate that the French would continue to dominate this sport in the South Pacific. In women's basketball, the P-NG team was prominent, but not superior, at both Games.

In Port Moresby: French Polynesia for favourite, with an eye on P-NG's women.

Volleyball

It's been an all-French affair in both Noumea and Suva. In Noumea, French Polynesia, New Caledonia

and Wallis divided up the medals for men's and women's games, but American Samoa was also prominent in Suva.

Volleyball is a popular Polynesian sport, played in the villages often with a fishing net strung between two palms.

In Port Moresby: The French should continue to be the exponents.

Netball

The old-style version of women's basketball was played only in Noumea, and the Cook Islanders slaughtered all opposition.

In Port Moresby: As the Cook Islanders won't be competing, look for new exponents.

Weightlifting

It wasn't contested in Suva, and in Noumea some Fiji representatives were upset by food poisoning, so what happened there might not be a true guide to South Pacific form. But the Fiji team, New Guineans and the West Samoans dominated.

In Port Moresby: Watch Fiji.



Moresby's Games will present yachting for the first time. A triangular 12-mile course off Paga Point, in Fairfax Harbour, has been selected for Fireball Class yachts like this one.

Your form guide to the Games

Tennis

The French played the more brilliant tennis in both Noumea and Suva. In Noumea, New Caledonia took all the gold medals, and deserved them, but they were pushed by Fiji and New Guinea.

Tennis standards appear to be higher in territories with the biggest transient European populations; players from other territories have lacked experience. Teamwork has been the secret of success at both Games, despite individual brilliance.

In Noumea the "lawn tennis" was on concrete.

In Port Moresby: For fine play, watch the French, but have a saver on New Guinea for victories.

Table tennis

The French and Fiji dominated all table tennis in Noumea and Suva. Both were well served by Chinese players, whose Oriental qualities of patience and persistence gave them a flying start.

French Polynesia was easily superior in Noumea, and New Caledonia was defeated by the slightly more skilful Fiji team in Suva. The P-NG men's team did take a bronze medal in Noumea, as a slight revenge for their cry of "we wuz robbed!" in Suva under the knock-out system then operating. They thought they would have had a better showing under a points system. Best South Seas table tennis exponents appear to be found among the more sophisticated populations, who have more time to devote to the art.

In Port Moresby: Keep your eye firmly on the French, with half the other one on New Guinea.

Yachting, Softball, Judo and Golf

All being staged for the first time. Pick your own favourites!

RESULTS OF 1963 SUVA GAMES

Men's Athletics

100 Metres: 1—J. Pothin (NC), 10.6s. 2—K. N. Kaiyala (Fiji), 10.9s. 3—C. Kaddour (NC), 11.1s.

200 Metres: 1—C. Kaddour (NC), 22.3s. 2—A. Nabou (Fiji), 22.4s. 3—B. Richter (P-NG), 22.6s.

400 Metres: 1—C. Harrison (P-NG), 49.7s. 2—W. Maina (P-NG), 49.9s. 3—A. D. Racule (Fiji), 50.4s.

800 Metres: 1—M. Joyce (P-NG), 2m. 2.4s. 2—S. Naivalurua (Fiji), 2m. 2.7s. 3—S. Rokovesa (Fiji), 2m. 3s.

1,500 Metres: 1—S. Tuifangaloka (Tonga), 4m. 23.4s. 2—M. Joyce (P-NG), 4m. 25s. 3—S. Rokovesa (Fiji), 4m. 25.4s.

5,000 Metres: 1—M. Joyce (P-NG), 17m. 16.6s. 2—K. Pupa (Cooks), 17m. 28.6s. 3—K. S. Gould (Fiji), 17m. 28.8s.

10,000 Metres: 1—V. Saulekaleka (Fiji), 36m. 39.8s. 2—T. Mango (GEIC), 36m. 46.2s. 3—K. S. Gould (Fiji), 37m. 7.8s.

110 Metres Hurdles: 1—C. Tetaria (FrP), 15.6s. 2—K. Pale (Tonga), 16.2s. 3—R. Mitchell (Fiji), 17.1s.

400 Metres Hurdles: 1—O. Malamala (Fiji), 59.5s. 2—G. Southwick (Fiji), 59.7s. 3—P. Martin (FrP), 60.9s.

3,000 Metres Steeplechase: 1—J. P. Laifa (NC), 10m. 23.8s. 2—V. Saulekaleka (Fiji), 10m. 47s. 3—S. Ratuyawa (Fiji), 11m. 14s.

4 x 100 Metres Relay: 1—P-NG (B. Richter, J. Vuia, Sale, M. Muga), 42.8s. 2—NC (A. Areski, C. Kaddour, Hineun, J. Pothin), 43.1s. 3—Fiji (S. Moceidreke, K. N. Raiyala, A. Nabou, F. Bower), 43.3s.

4 x 400 Metres Relay: 1—P-NG (C. Harrison, J. Vuia, B. Richter, K. Vela), 3m. 24.3s. 2—Fiji (A. Racule, L. Waqa, J. Navusolo, O. Malamala), 3m. 26.1s. 3—NC (A. Humuni, A. Piepe, A. Yakawene, Vittorio), 3m. 31.4s.

Discus: 1—M. Rakuro (Fiji), 161 ft 11 in. 2—K. Vatanimotu (Fiji), 130 ft 6 in. 3—A. Hulot (NC), 126 ft 1 in.

High Jump: 1—E. Laboran (P-NG), 6 ft 3 in. 2—T. Kabakoro (Fiji), 5 ft 11 in. 3—N. Passa (NC), 5 ft 11 in.

Hop, Step, Jump: 1—C. Kaddour (NC), 46 ft 8 in. 2—T. Kabakoro (Fiji), 46 ft 1 in. 3—S. Latu (Tonga), 43 ft 10 in.

Javelin: 1—O. Ivaharia (P-NG), 203 ft 8 in. 2—M. Penissio (NC), 196 ft 5 in. 3—V. Liga (Fiji), 195 ft 10 in.

Long Jump: 1—C. Kaddour (NC), 22 ft 11 in. 2—J. Pothin (NC), 21 ft 6 in. 3—C. Tetaria (FrP), 21 ft 4 in.

Pole Vault: 1—A. Latu (Tonga), 11 ft 6 in. 2—J. Waewo (NH), 11 ft 6 in. 3—Malatana (P-NG), 11 ft 3 in.

Shot Put: 1—M. Rakuro (Fiji), 47 ft 6 in. 2—A. Tokawa (NC), 45 ft 7 in. 3—P. Wakalina (NC), 44 ft 2 in.

Boxing

Bantamweight: 1—M. Julius (P-NG). 2—K. Nair (Fiji). 3—S. Qoro (Fiji).

Featherweight: 1—T. George (Cooks). 2—P. Gurumuthi (Fiji). 3—S. Tinae (AmS) and M. Osborne (Fiji).

Lightweight: 1—J. Brown (Fiji). 2—K. Katoo (Tonga). 3—T. P. Hopkins (P-NG).

Light-welterweight: 1—J. Scanlan (AmS). 2—P. Anifi (Fiji). 3—A. Tomaira (P-NG) and M. Moli (Fiji).

Welterweight: 1—P. Marsters (Cooks). 2—P. Nelson (P-NG). 3—S. Cawa (Fiji) and M. Kautau (Tonga).

Light-middleweight: 1—M. Evans (Fiji). 2—T. Tuineau (Tonga). 3—K. Hopkins (P-NG) and T. Ponapa (AmS).

Middleweight: 1—R. Roko (Fiji). 2—P. Puruto (Cooks). 3—L. Hui (P-NG) and E. Fonoti (AmS). Roko by forfeit.

Light-heavyweight: 1—J. Tukana (Fiji). 2—G. Robati (Cooks). 3—A. Loloasa (AmS) and M. Delai (Fiji).

Men's Team Sports

Basketball: 1—FrP. 2—AmS. 3—P-NG. Decided on points.

Rugby: 1—Fiji. 2—Tonga. 3—WS.

Soccer: 1—NC. 2—Fiji. 3—FrP.

Volleyball: 1—FrP. 2—AmS. 3—Fiji. Decided on points.

Men's Swimming

110 Yds. Backstroke: 1—C. M. Raddock (Fiji), 1m. 15.8s. 2—P. Postal (NC), 1m. 18.8s. 3—M. Sau (Fiji), 1m. 20.3s.

110 Yds. Butterfly: 1—T. Jovel (P-NG), 1m. 16.4s. 2—K. Jarope (P-NG), 1m. 26.9s. 3—P. Postal (NC), 1m. 29s.

110 Yds. Freestyle: 1—C. F. Bay (Fiji), 1m. 22s. 2—J. D. Griffiths (Fiji), 1m. 3.8s. 3—P. Kerrigan (Fiji), 1m. 4.2s.

220 Yds. Breaststroke: 1—S. Koroi (Fiji), 3m. 13.4s. 2—P. Kangan (P-NG), 3m. 18.8s. 3—J. Dauapere (NC), 3m. 27.5s.

440 Yds. Freestyle: 1—C. F. Bay (Fiji), 5m. 23.4s. 2—J. F. Griffiths (Fiji), 5m. 25.3s. 3—J. Y. Mamelin (NC), 5m. 37s.

440 Yds. Medley Relay: 1—Fiji (C. M. Raddock, C. F. Bay, S. Koroi, J. D. Griffiths), 5m. 16.2s. 2—P-NG (J. Hardy, B. Selan, P. Kangan, K. Jarope), 5m. 19.7s. 3—NC (J. Bouye, J. Duffayet, P. Postal, J. C. Legras), 5m. 28.7s.

4 x 110 Yds. Freestyle Relay: 1—Fiji (P. Kerrigan, C. J. Muller, J. D. Griffiths, C. F. Bay), 4m. 21.6s. 2—NC (J. C. Legras, F. Caillard, P. Postal, J. Y. Mamelin), 4m. 31.4s. 3—P-NG (J. Hardy, T. Jovel, B. Selan, K. Jarope), 4m. 34.4s.

1,650 Yds. Freestyle: 1—C. F. Bay (Fiji), 21m. 36.4s. 2—J. Mamelin (NC), 22m. 38.6s. 3—F. Caillard (NC), 22m. 57.4s.

Women's Team Sports

Basketball: 1—Fiji. 2—WS. 3—P-NG. Decided on points.

Women's Athletics

100 Metres: 1—A. Ramacake (Fiji), 12.2s. 2—M. Vakalala (Fiji), 12.3s. 3—E. A. Phillips (Fiji), 12.5s.

200 Metres: 1—M. Vakalala (Fiji), 26.3s. 2—A. Ramacake (Fiji), 26.4s. 3—E. A. Phillips (Fiji), 26.7s.

800 Metres: 1—G. Bigourd (NC), 2m. 28s. 2—L. L. Lotu (Fiji), 2m. 33s. 3—A. Serukalou (Fiji) (no time recorded).

80 Metres Hurdles: 1—H. Sarciaux (FrP), 12.8s. 2—E. A. Phillips (Fiji), 13.1s. 3—A. Ramacake (Fiji), 13.7s.

4 x 100 Metres Relay: 1—Fiji (M. Vakalala, A. Ramacake, E. A. Phillips, K. L. Kuruvoli), 50s. Western Samoa and American Samoa, who followed in that order, were disqualified for baton change outside the area.

Discus: 1—M. Turukawa (Fiji), 117 ft 1 in. 2—S. David (FrP), 109 ft 1 in. 3—D. Tanc (NC), 98 ft 2 in.

High Jump: 1—M. Woodhouse (Fiji), 4 ft 10 in. 2—E. A. Phillips (Fiji), 4 ft 9 in. 3—H. Sarciaux (FrP), 4 ft 7 in.

Javelin: 1—M. Turukawa (Fiji), 120 ft 1 in. 2—L. Haro (P-NG), 105 ft 2 in. 3—L. Nadumu (Fiji), 104 ft 2 in.

Long Jump: 1—K. L. Kuruvoli (Fiji), 18 ft 3 in. 2—A. Ramacake (Fiji), 17 ft 9 in. 3—M. Vakalala (Fiji), 15 ft 8 in.

Shot Put: 1—M. Turukawa (Fiji), 37 ft 7 in. 2—M. Tetuaria (FrP), 33 ft 2 in. 3—V. Pua (WS), 32 ft 8 in.

Women's Swimming

110 Yds. Breaststroke: 1—M. L. Smith (Fiji), 1m. 39.6s. 2—W. Raivuni (Fiji), 1m. 40.7s. 3—J. E. Herrington (Fiji), 1m. 41.2s.

110 Yds. Backstroke: 1—W. Adi (Fiji), 1m. 27.6s. 2—J. Finn (P-NG), 1m. 31.5s. 3—J. M. Blyth (Fiji), 1m. 31.9s.

110 Yds. Freestyle: 1—A. Ranadi (Fiji), 1m. 13.9s. 2—S. Matthews (P-NG), 1m. 16s. 3—C. S. Anfinson (Fiji), 1m. 16.8s.

HOW THEY PERFORMED IN SUVA AND NOUMEA

On these two pages are the results of the First South Pacific Games in Suva in 1963, and the Second Games in Noumea in 1966. Several of the Noumea figures—the jumping and throwing events—have been converted from metric measure to the nearest half inch. In the weightlifting events the metric measure has been retained. To convert to pounds, the formula is: 10 pounds equals 4.535 kilograms. The cycling results have been omitted from the Noumea figures, as cycling has not before or since been part of the Games.

220 Yds. Breaststroke: 1—J. Herrington (Fiji), 3m. 33.8s. 2—M. L. Smith (Fiji), 3m. 37.3s. 3—P. Mae (P-NG), 3m. 45.0s.

440 Yds. Freestyle: 1—J. E. Herrington (Fiji), 6m. 1s. 2—S. Matthews (P-NG), 6m. 5.3s. 3—C. S. Anfinson (Fiji), 6m. 16.6s.

3 x 100 Yds. Medley Relay: 1—Fiji (W. Adi, M. L. Smith, A. Ranadi), 4m. 20.7s. 2—P-NG (J. Finn, S. Matthews, P. Rae), 4m. 34s. Only two teams competed.

4 x 110 Yds. Freestyle Relay: 1—Fiji (W. Adi, C. S. Anfinson, J. E. Herrington, A. Ranadi), 5m. 17.4s. 2—P-NG (J. Finn, S. Matthews, P. Rae, A. Cronan), 5m. 20.3s. Only two teams competed.

Mixed Team Sports

Table Tennis: 1—Fiji. 2—NC. 3—GEIC. On a knockout basis.

Tennis: 1—Fiji. 2—NC. 3—P-NG. On knockout.

RESULTS OF 1966 NOUMEA GAMES

Men's Athletics

100 Metres: 1—J. Pothin (NC), 11.2s. 2—A. Kaumata (P-NG), 11.3s. 3—K. Cavuile (Fiji), 11.5s.

Record: J. Pothin (NC), 10.6s., Suva, 1963.

200 Metres: 1—J. Bourne (FrP), 22.4s. 2—B. Richter (P-NG), 22.6s. 3—S. Moceidreke (Fiji), 22.8s.

Record: B. Richter (P-NG), 22.0s., 1st semi-final, Suva, 1963.

400 Metres: 1—D. Lacabanne (NC), 50.2s. 2—D. Midi (P-NG), 50.9s. 3—L. Waqa (Fiji), 51.3s.

Record: C. Harrison (P-NG), 49.7s., Suva, 1963.

800 Metres: 1—E. Humuni (NC), 2m. 0.5s. 2—W. Wellbourne (P-NG), 2m. 0.8s. 3—O. Malamala (Fiji), 2m. 2.4s.

Record: O. Malamala (Fiji), 2m., in first qualifying heat.

1,500 Metres: 1—A. Bowditch (Nauru), 4m. 7.9s. (record). 2—P. Tuinakauvadra (Fiji), 4m. 8.7s. 3—K. Raciri (Fiji), 4m. 8.9s.

5,000 Metres: 1—R. Morgan-Morris (Nauru), 15m. 44.8s. (record). 2—D. Schuster (WS), 16m. 19.1s. 3—L. Tabua (P-NG), 16m. 23.7s.

10,000 Metres: 1—R. Morgan-Morris (Nauru), 33m. 4.6s. (record). 2—U. Solutu (Fiji), 33m. 24.7s. 3—J. Goe (NC), 34m. 19.2s.

110 Metres Hurdles: 1—P. Tuipolotu (Tonga), 15.3s. (record). 2—C. Tetaria (FrP), 15.6s. 3—M. Blameble (NC), 16.1s.

400 Metres Hurdles: 1—M. Blameble (NC), 54.7s. 2—W. Wellbourne (P-NG), 56s. 3—H. Iwa (NC), 56.9s.

Record: P. Tuipolotu (Tonga), 53.6s., in first qualifying heat. He did not run in final because it was staged on a Sunday.

3,000 Metres Steeplechase: 1—U. Sotutu (Fiji), 9m. 59.2s. (record). 2—A. Bowditch (Nauru), 10m. 1s. 3—M. Guepy (NC), 10m. 8.8s.

4 x 100 Metres Relay: 1—P-NG (P. Waleawate, A. Kaumata, S. Tita, B. Richter), 43s. 2—Fiji (K. Caviolate, R. Thomas, J. Lesu, R. Ravonu), 43.1s. 3—FP (M. Thunot, C. Tetaria, A. Teai, J. Bourne), 43.7s.

Record: P-NG, 42.8s., Suva, 1963.

4 x 400 Metres Relay: 1—Fiji (A. Racule, O. Malamala, M. Waqa, S. Tamani), 3m. 24s. (record). 2—NC and P-NG tied, 3m. 27.2s.

Discus: 1—M. Rakuro (Fiji), 148 ft. 2—A. Beer (NC), 146 ft 7 in. 3—H. Wetta (NC), 131 ft 5 in.

Record: M. Rakuro (Fiji), 161 ft 11 in., Suva, 1963.

Hammer: 1—H. Wetta (NC), 126 ft 7 in. (record). 2—J. Deane (FP), 124 ft 2½ in. 3—M. Bone (NC), 117 ft 1½ in.

No event in Suva, 1963.

High Jump: 1—J. Salmon (FP), 6 ft 3 in. (equal record). 2—A. Tautehau (FP), 6 ft 3 in. 3—L. Mamuaifua (Wallis), 6 ft 1 in.

Equal record: E. Laboran (P-NG), Suva, 1963.

Javelin: 1—P. Wakalina (NC), 226 ft 10 in. (record). 2—V. Liga (Fiji), 217 ft 6 in. 3—U. Watha (NC), 194 ft 8 in.

Long Jump: 1—C. Tetaria (FP), 24 ft (record). 2—J. Pothin (NC), 23 ft 5 in. 3—J. Lesu (Fiji), 23 ft 3 in.

Pole Vault: 1—B. Ballastre (FP), 13 ft 7½ in. (record). 2—S. Drollet (FP), 13 ft 5½ in. 3—Y. Bonnet (NC), 13 ft 5½ in.

Shot Put: 1—A. Beer (NC), 51 ft 11 in. (record). 2—M. Bone (NC), 48 ft 3½ in. 3—A. Tokawa (NC), 46 ft.

Triple Jump: 1—C. Kaddour (NC), 48 ft 3 in. (record). 2—G. Lepping (BSIP), 46 ft 7½ in. 3—V. Biri (BSIP), 45 ft 10 in.

Boxing

Flyweight: 1—S. Chandra (Fiji), only entrant.
Bantamweight: 1—M. Julius (P-NG), only entrant.

Featherweight: 1—B. Ainsley (P-NG). 2—S. Tinae (AmS). 3—N. Zeoula (NC).

Lightweight: 1—D. Le Vangon (NC). 2—J. R. Sivia (AmS). 3—E. Warren (FP).

Light-welterweight: 1—M. Fatasi (WS). 2—L. Vantu (NC). 3—M. Moli (Fiji) and A. Tomara (P-NG).

Welterweight: 1—S. Ulaula (WS). 2—A. Korovou (Fiji). 3—N. Kaoutche (NC) and B. Gobrait (FP).

Light-middleweight: 1—Basdeo (Fiji). 2—T. Latulipe (WS). 3—P. Fai (AmS) and A. Taofifenua (Wallis).

Middleweight: 1—P. Biu (Fiji). 2—E. Fonoti (AmS). 3—L. Lealofi (Wallis) and U. Dawa (P-NG).

Light-heavyweight: 1—J. Ramasima (Fiji). 2—F. Panape (AmS). 3—A. Kulimoetoke (Wallis) and A. Haereapo (FP).

Heavyweight: 1—D. Pouia (NC). 2—Verumu Dikidikilati (Fiji). Only two contestants.

Men's swimming

100 Metres Backstroke: 1—J. Y. Mamelin (NC), 1m. 10.4s. (record). 2—P. Henry (NC), 1m. 13.3s. 3—D. Lane (Fiji), 1m. 15.2s.

110 yds in Suva, 1963.

100 Metres Butterfly: 1—T. Ruyer (NC), 1m. 10.3s. (record). 2—S. Baleisalomone (Fiji), 1m. 11.1s. 3—F. Caillard (NC), 1m. 11.3s.

110 yds in Suva, 1963.

100 Metres Freestyle: 1—J. P. Morault (NC), 58.4s. (record). 2—J. Y. Mamelin (NC), 58.9s. 3—P. Wilkins (Fiji), 59.2s.

110 yds in Suva, 1963.

200 Metres Breaststroke: 1—P. Lesturgie (NC), 2m. 55.8s. (record). 2—G. Villume (NC), 3m. 0.8s. 3—S. Koroi (Fiji), 3m. 3.7s.

220 yds in Suva, 1963.

200 Metres Freestyle: 1—D. Douceur (NC), 2m. 11.4s. (record). 2—J. Y. Mamelin (NC), 2m. 12.1s. 3—P. Wilkins (Fiji), 2m. 12.2s.

No event in Suva, 1963.



200 Metres Individual Medley: 1—D. Douceur (NC), 2m. 36.8s. (record). 2—J. P. Mamelin (NC), 2m. 39.5s. 3—T. Ruyer (NC), 2m. 41.7s.

No event in Suva, 1963.

400 Metres Freestyle: 1—D. Douceur (NC), 4m. 42.6s. (record). 2—J. Y. Mamelin (NC), 4m. 50.5s. 3—P. Wilkins (Fiji), 4m. 52.4s.

1,500 Metres Freestyle: 1—O. Colin (NC), 19m. 35.1s. (record). 2—D. Douceur (NC), 19m. 56.9s. 3—J. R. Colin (NC), 20m. 37.7s.

1,650 yds in Suva, 1963.

4 x 100 Metres Freestyle Relay: 1—NC (J. Morault, J. Y. Mamelin, F. Caillard, D. Douceur), 3m. 56.4s. (record). 2—Fiji (C. Bay, R. Newbiggin, S. Baleisalomone, P. Wilkins), 4m. 0.9s. 3—FP (M. Davio, L. Bellais, C. Davio, C. Freedland), 4m. 21.5s.

4 x 110 yds in Suva, 1963.

4 x 110 Metres Medley Relay: 1—NC (J. P. Mamelin, P. Lesturgie, T. Ruyer, J. Morault), 4m. 41.4s. (record). 2—Fiji (D. Lane, S. Koroi, S. Baleisalomone, P. Wilkins), 4m. 48.2s. 3—P-NG (D. Cluer, N. Cluer, Tovitolon, P. Maloney), 5m. 10.5s.

No event in Suva, 1963.

Weightlifting

Bantamweight: 1—S. Nair (Fiji), 217.5 kg. 2—S. Niautou (NC), 210 kg. 3—G. Seeto (P-NG), 207.5 kg.

Featherweight: 1—J. Seeto (P-NG), 250 kg. 2—D. Seeto (P-NG), 247.5 kg. 3—S. Gutuhau (NC), 245 kg.

Lightweight: 1—A. K. Nair (Fiji), 282.5 kg. 2—M. Hassan (Fiji), 242.5 kg. 3—S. Hellowin (NC), 240 kg.

Middleweight: 1—P. Wallwork (WS), 317.5 kg. 2—C. Seeto (P-NG), 315 kg. 3—R. Bowen (NC), 275 kg.

Light-heavyweight: 1—C. Wallwork (WS), 345 kg. 2—P. Patel (NC), 312.5 kg. 3—A. Fullilaci (Wallis), 252.5 kg.

Middle-heavyweight: 1—F. Ramanu (Fiji), 335 kg. 2—B. Bernard (WS), 327.5 kg. 3—B. Naceri (NC), 280 kg.

Heavyweight: 1—S. Q. Vilitati (Fiji), 347.5 kg. 2—P. Seuli (WS), 340 kg. 3—K. Sako (Wallis), 330 kg.

NOTE: The winner's performance in each of the weightlifting events is a Games record. Weightlifting was not on the programme in Suva, 1963.

Men's team sports

Basketball: 1—FP. 2—NC. 3—Guam.

Rugby: 1—P-NG. 2—NC. 3—NH.

Soccer: 1—FP. 2—NC. 3—NH.

Table Tennis: 1—FP. 2—Fiji. 3—P-NG.

Tennis: 1—NC. 2—P-NG. 3—FP.

Volleyball: 1—FP. 2—NC. 3—Wallis.

Mixed team sports

Table Tennis: 1—FP. 2—NC. 3—Fiji.

Tennis: 1—NC. 2—Fiji. 3—P-NG.

Women's athletics

100 Metres: 1—T. Varo (Fiji), 12.8s. 2—A. Ramacake (Fiji), 13s. 3—N. Taraingal (P-NG), 13.2s.

Record: A. Ramacake (Fiji), 12.2s., Suva, 1963.

200 Metres: 1—T. Varo (Fiji), 25.3s. (record). 2—A. Ramacake (Fiji), 26.5s. 3—M. Lacombe (NC), 26.8s.

400 Metres: 1—J. Mitchell (Fiji), 1m. 2.8s. 2—G. Bigourd (NC), 1m. 3s. 3—M. Frebault (FP), 1m. 3.6s.

Record: J. Mitchell (Fiji), 1m. 1.3s. in 2nd qualifying heat.

No event in Suva, 1963.

800 Metres: 1—S. Makuku (Fiji), 2m. 25.2s. (record). 2—B. Namal (P-NG), 2m. 25.5s. 3—G. Bigourd (NC), 2m. 26.7s.

80 Metres Hurdles: 1—S. Hefferman (Fiji), 12.8s. 2—L. Lax (Nauru), 12.8s. 3—Y. Ukeiwe (NC), 12.9s.

Record: L. Lax (Nauru), 12.6s. in second qualifying heat.

4 x 100 Metres Relay: 1—Fiji (U. Totoki, T. Varo, J. Mitchell, A. Ramacake), 49.6s. (record). 2—NC (M. Lacombe, A. Kopoui, E. Deuwi Aarii, A. M. Benjamin), 50.5s. 3—P-NG (M. Wika, N. Taraingal, D. Exon, N. Anisa), 52.9s.

Discus: 1—L. Lax (Nauru), 138 ft 10 in. (record). 2—M. Turukawa (NC), 116 ft 7 in. 3—C. Mattered (FP), 112 ft 7 in.

High Jump: 1—A. N. Vacoume (NC), 5 ft (record). 2—E. Phillips (Fiji), 5 ft. 3—L. Meindu (NC), 4 ft 10 in.

Javelin: 1—E. Poa Matane (NC), 132 ft 6½ in. (record). 2—S. Milo (NC), 131 ft 7 in. 3—N. Tufele (Wallis), 126 ft 11 in.

Long Jump: 1—A. Ramacake (Fiji), 18 ft 1 in. (equal record). 2—Y. Temearo (FP), 14 ft 9 in. 3—T. Varo (Fiji), 16 ft 8½ in.

Equal record: K. L. Kuruvoli, Suva, 1963.

Shot Put: 1—A. Naimotu (Fiji), 39 ft 11 in. (record). 2—M. C. Wetta (NC), 38 ft 9 in. 3—L. Vakautu (Tonga), 37 ft 7 in.

Women's swimming

100 Metres Backstroke: 1—M. J. Kersaudy (NC), 1m. 17.4s. (record). 2—O. Pickering (Fiji), 1m. 21.5s. 3—M. J. Constans (NC), 1m. 23.4s.

110 yds in Suva, 1963.

100 Metres Butterfly: 1—M. J. Kersaudy (NC), 1m. 18.2s. (record). 2—S. Hanner (NC), 1m. 19.7s. 3—O. Pickering (Fiji), 1m. 24.6s.

No event in Suva, 1963.

100 Metres Freestyle: 1—M. J. Kersaudy (NC), 1m. 6.5s. (record). 2—S. Hanner (NC), 1m. 7.5s. 3—C. Legras (NC), 1m. 9.4s.

110 yds in Suva, 1963.

200 Metres Individual Medley: 1—S. Hanner (NC), 2m. 49.5s. (record). 2—O. Pickering (Fiji), 2m. 52.5s. 3—C. Berton (NC), 2m. 58.2s.

No event in Suva, 1963.

200 Metres Breaststroke: 1—M. A. Nicolle (NC), 3m. 9.7s. (record). 2—C. Berton (NC), 3m. 13.5s. 3—M. Smith (Fiji), 3m. 13.8s.

220 yds in Suva, 1963.

400 Metres Freestyle: 1—M. J. Kersaudy (NC), 5m. 5.1s. (record). 2—S. Hanner (NC), 5m. 13.6s. 3—C. Legras (NC), 5m. 18.7s.

440 yds in Suva, 1963.

800 Metres Freestyle: 1—M. J. Kersaudy (NC), 10m. 24.5s. (record). 2—S. Hanner (NC), 11m. 1.3s. 3—C. Legras (NC), 11m. 6.1s.

No event in Suva, 1963.

4 x 100 Metres Freestyle Relay: 1—NC (S. Hanner, C. Berton, C. Legras, M. J. Kersaudy), 4m. 46.9s. (record). 2—Fiji (O. Pickering, L. Bannantyne, M. Smith, S. Newbiggin), 4m. 53.1s. 3—P-NG (T. Mae, S. Maloney, M. Alquin, S. Matthews), 4m. 58.3s.

4 x 110 yds in Suva, 1963.

4 x 100 Metres Medley Relay: 1—NC (S. Hanner, M. A. Nicolle, M. J. Kersaudy, C. Legras), 5m. 28.5s. (record). 2—Fiji (O. Pickering, P. Griffen, K. Le Conte, S. Newbiggin), 5m. 33.9s. 3—P-NG (S. Maloney, T. Mae, P. Mae, S. Matthews), 5m. 59.4s.

No event in Suva, 1963.

Women's team sports

Basketball: 1—FP. 2—P-NG. 3—Fiji.

Netball: 1—Cook Is. 2—Fiji. 3—P-NG.

Table Tennis: 1—FP. 2—Fiji. 3—NC.

Tennis: 1—NC. 2—Fiji. 3—P-NG.

Volleyball: 1—FP. 2—NC. 3—Wallis.

In W. Irian it's all over (bar the shouting)

From JOHN RYAN, in Port Moresby

The so-called "act of free choice" is over. West Irian is now the sovereign 17th Province of the Republic of Indonesia.

The 800,000 Papuans of the former Dutch New Guinea (1848-1962) are now officially Indonesian citizens . . . and the Republic of Indonesia stretches (as Sukarno promised in 1962) from Sabang in Sumatra to Merauke, 40 miles from Papua, in the extreme south-east of West Irian.

And Australia (and its White Australia policy) now officially shares a

455-mile, unfenced border with coloured Asia.

Dutch Foreign Minister J. A. H. Luns insisted in August, 1962, that West Irian's 800,000 should have their 1969 "act of free choice", but the method of vote-taking was dangerously vague. Indonesia moved in on May 1, 1963, and even though the transfer agreement gave Djakarta only "full administrative control" of West Irian, the Indonesians immediately began treating West Irian as the 17th Province and its people as "Indonesians". The ethnic noun "Papuan" was banned.

And now, in July-August, 1969, Indonesia has kept faith with the 1962 transfer agreement by giving its "Indonesian" citizens of West Irian the promised "act of free choice". Little needs to be said about Indonesia's odious way of taking votes . . . barbed wire fences around the voting places "so as to prevent the Free Papua Movement staging demonstrations" . . . and hours of harangues and promises to put the voters in the right frame of mind . . . scores of armed troops and policemen . . . and then the voting itself: a show of hands instead of a secret ballot.

Three centres did it

This "act of free choice" vote-taking was scheduled from July 14 to August 4 in the eight regencies (districts) of Merauke, Djajawidjaja (main centre Wamena), Paniai (Enaratoli), Fakfak (main centre, Fakfak), Sorong, Manokwari, Tjenderawasih (Nabire) and last, the capital township regency, Djayapura.

But after only three centres were polled (Merauke, Wamena and Enaratoli) the Indonesian Home Ministry in Djakarta was able to announce on July 20, that "the people of West Irian have already decided to remain Indonesian . . . the rest of the voting does not matter now".

The 524 selected voters at Merauke, Wamena and Enaratoli represented just over half of West Irian's entire native population and Djakarta's

Micronesia wants a plebiscite

The establishment of a self-governing Micronesian state in "free association with the US" rather than an independent Micronesia was the first recommendation for the US Trust Territory in the final report of the Micronesian Political Status Commission, submitted to the Congress of Micronesia, Saipan, on July 21. The commission recommended independence should its first recommendation be "not feasible".

Alliance with the US was necessary, the commission said, because Micronesia needed economical support and it "wished to retain the present association with Americans and with the American way of life".

The decisions contained in the final report were the same as those announced earlier in the year by the Commission in a statement of intent (*PIM*, June, p. 25). The final report goes into detail about the problems likely to be encountered.

It said it feels Micronesia can approach the US on the new proposals "in an attitude of confidence", and the commission members pledged to fully inform Micronesia of progress with preliminary negotiations over the next few months. The report proposed a constitutional convention and a plebiscite.

Home Ministry was quick to point out that on majority rule, West Irian's future was already assured.

It was no accident that the first three rounds of vote-taking were in the most pro-Indonesian and the most unsophisticated, dependent areas—Merauke, where Indonesians have lived for nearly a century, and in the Highlands, where national political knowledge is unknown.

More control

With half the population already accounted for in the first six days of the "act of free choice", the Indonesian Government could relax—could even discount any possible damage from adverse polling in the traditional, trouble areas: Fakfak, Sorong, Manokwari, Tjenderawasih and Djayapura.

Indonesia's Military Commander in West Irian, Brigadier-General Sarwo Edhie, reorganised his civil-military staff for more effective control in the

They want the UN to condemn Indonesia

From LUKE SELA, in Port Moresby

The Free Papua Movement has appealed to 36 coloured nations to condemn Indonesia's "act of free choice" in West Irian.

Chairman of the Free Papua Movement, self-exiled West New Guinean, Nicolaas Jouwe, has told Free Papua members in Port Moresby that he wants the 36 nations—stretching from Malawi to Jamaica—to prevent the UN general assembly ratifying the "act of free choice" at the next UN meeting in September.

Nicolaas Jouwe says in a letter that he is also appealing to President Diiori of Niger to provide travel documents from Papua-New Guinea to New York for two former members of the West Irian Provincial Assembly, Mr. Clemens Runaweri and Mr. Wilhem Zongganoa, who crossed the border on May 1.

Both men are carrying documents "proving" Indonesian atrocities, threats and promises concerning the "act of free choice".

Australia has declined them travel documents. But an Australian member of the Papua-New Guinea House of Assembly, Mr. James Middleton (Sumkar Electorate, Madang District), has put up \$4,000 for plane fares to New York, if they can get travel documents.

Mr. Middleton was in Australia in July, still attempting to get a clearance for the men from Australian authorities.

CORAL'S DEADLY ENEMY

Fiji Fisheries Assistant Euka Ninokibau looks with justifiable dislike at the creature currently menacing coral reefs throughout the South Pacific.

It's the Crown of Thorns starfish, almost indestructible and responsible for turning 100 square miles of the Australian Great Barrier Reef into an undersea desert.

Fiji's fishermen and divers have been urged to destroy the starfish by burning—breaking them into pieces only results in each piece turning into another starfish.

The Crown of Thorns poses such a threat to the reefs of the Pacific that the US Government held a conference in Guam to discuss possible means of wiping it out.



final stages of the "act of free choice".

The General replaced his Army Chief of Staff in West Irian, and brought in several other more experienced soldiers.

In addition, he took a tighter rein on the civil administration of West Irian by transferring several District Administration officers. The Resident (District Commissioner) at Merauke in the extreme south-east, was transferred to the capital Djayapura because of his apparently good record against "trouble-makers".

Border patrols—civil and military—were also strengthened to head off any "Indonesian citizens" who are members of the small Free Papua organisations which tried to prevent Indonesia getting sovereign control of West Irian.

Border liaison with the Australian administration has also been increased. Australia's Liaison Officer, Mr. Royce Webb, has made several trips to Djayapura and the Indonesians are expected to reciprocate in September by visiting Vanimo, in New Guinea's West Sepik District.

During one trip, Mr. Webb took back to the Indonesians four rifles smuggled across the border since April by some of the 400 who've crossed, asking Australian political asylum. Late in July, the Australians increased their watch along the entire border for West Irian villagers dissatisfied with the result of the "act of free choice".

And in Port Moresby, after returning from the UN Trusteeship debate on New Guinea, the Ministerial Member for Labour, Mr. Toua Kapena, said: "We should send all refugees back to West Irian . . . they should not have been allowed across here in the first place."

His New Guinean companion at the UN, Mr. Matthias Toliman (Rabaul), was silent. He may have been thinking of the UN debate in 1965 when,

with Mr. John Guise, he had a private interview with U Thant and political adviser Dr. Ralph Bunche, seeking urgent UN action to help the West Irian refugees then entering Australian New Guinea.

Indonesia's Minister for Home Affairs, Amir Machmud, has promised West Irian "full autonomy" (internal self-government).

A broadcast from Radio Merauke on July 14 after 174 selected native leaders had voted at Merauke for West Irian to remain Indonesian, said Amir Machmud had also promised several million rupiah for urgent development work in the Southern (Merauke) Division of the country.

"Great day for Indonesia"

Radio Merauke quoted Amir Machmud: "Today's voting shows once and for all that the West Irian people see their correct future—one language, one culture and one nation with Indonesia."

"Indonesia now stretches from Merauke to Sabang . . . this is a very great day for Indonesia."

The West Irian serial was over. All that remained was for the United Nations General Assembly to accept from U Thant's personal representatives in West Irian a carefully-worded account of the polling and the results.

And if any of the UN delegations were to challenge the system of polling or the result, what would they do about it?

West Irian has been a political football in a game of power politics and nobody—the Netherlands, the United States, Australia or any of the other 86 signatories to the transfer agreement in 1962—seems to believe that West Irian's 800,000 deserve any-

thing better . . . than Indonesia has just given them.

West Irian is now Indonesia's 17th Province and Djakarta now has every moral and sovereign right to do there as it pleases.

Already, West Irian's missionaries are reporting the rejuvenation of Djakarta's 1965 "population plan" for West Irian—the shipping of several thousand (some reports say up to 13,000) landless Javanese and Ambonese to New Guinea for farmer-resettlement schemes. And if the West Irianese landowners object, as they did in 1965, more Indonesian troops will be flown in. Their "police" actions will be "private" affairs, no longer in the UN spotlight.

● See also Percy Chatterton's comment, p. 48.

Giant loan for Panguna copper

Conzinc Riotinto, the majority shareholder in the copper development on New Guinea's Bougainville Island, announced in late July that a \$US246.4 million European loan, headed by the world's biggest bank, Bank of America, had been negotiated to finance the \$A300 million project.

The massive loan, still subject to final approval, will be provided by 27 world-wide banking and financing bodies.

This is the way history ends—not with a bang but a whimper

The Department of District Administration, 60-years-old this year, has become the first "casualty" of a new campaign to reorganise and streamline the Papua-New Guinea Administration.

DDA and its 800 public servants (739 field officers) have been absorbed by the Department of the Administrator.

DDA's Director, Mr. T. W. Ellis, has become the Secretary of the Department of the Administrator, displacing Mr. D. M. Fenbury, who'll now head a brand-new Department of Social Development and Home Affairs.

DDA has become a division of the Department of the Administrator. The decision took most by surprise, but latest reports indicate that the reorganisation will *not* bring any changes in fieldwork authority or responsibilities.

DDA began life in 1909 as the Papuan Department of Native Affairs with three officers—a Commissioner, a Protector of Papuans (mainly in the Torres Strait pearling industry) and a doctor—to police labour regulations. Later, it became the Department of Native Affairs and District Services and three years ago, the

Department of District Administration.

There was a serious attempt in 1965 to get rid of the department by allotting patrol officer responsibilities (policeman, magistrate, postmaster, bank agency officer and numerous other titles) to specialist departments.

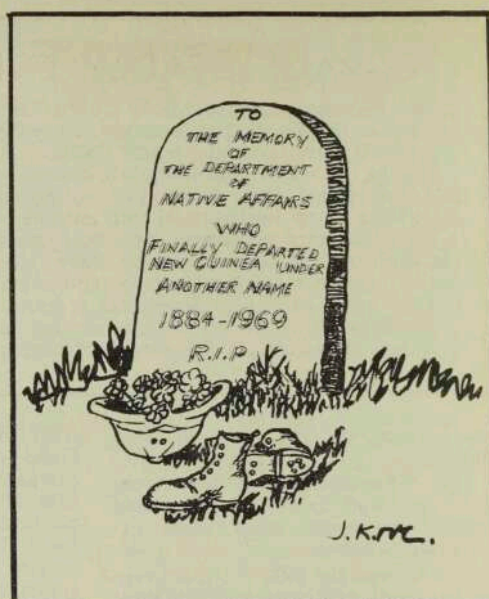
Canberra's decision (with strong prompting from Administrator Hay) to absorb DDA within the Department of the Administrator was one of Konedobu's best-kept secrets for years . . . senior DDA staff, with the exception of Director T. W. Ellis, knew nothing until the Administrator issued a news statement.

The Administrator admitted that one of the prime factors for destroying DDA as an independent department, was the repeated lack of liaison between DDA and his own department during the recent Indonesian incursions, shootings and killings on the Australian side of the border.

District Commissioners and other field staff were reporting to Mr. Ellis, and he was reporting to Canberra and to the Minister.

Protocol and diplomacy were casualties during the border troubles, and the Administrator and Secretary of the Department of External Territories, Mr. George Warwick Smith, moved quickly to restore them.

By absorbing DDA and promoting Mr. Ellis as Secretary of the Department of the Administrator, the Administrator has made sure that from now on, vital information from Mr. Ellis' field men will reach Mr. Ellis where he is readily available . . . within the Administrator's own department.



● This sad pen and ink tribute to the famous Department of Natives Affairs is by J. K. McCarthy, one of the last and probably the best-known Native Affairs Directors, who began his career as a patrol officer and now lives in retirement in Port Moresby. The date 1884 is the year Papua was proclaimed as a British Protectorate and the real work of pacification began.

But the experienced, straight-from-the-shoulder former Secretary of the Administrator's Department. Mr. Fenbury, is widely regarded as the real casualty of the reorganisation. He has been moved out to head a new Department of Social Development and Home Affairs, consisting of mid-rank divisions and branches from several other departments.

Mr. Fenbury happy?

They include the Social Services and Community Development division from DDA, the Archives Section, the Bureau of Statistics, the Electoral Office, the Stores and Supply Branch, the Government Printing Office and the General Services division from the Treasury Department. The Administrator says that Mr. Fenbury will help the Administration put considerably more emphasis on problems of urbanisation, excessive migration from villages to towns, and the employment of school drop-outs.

If Mr. Fenbury was happy about having a new and highly versatile department of his own, he was not prepared to go on record as saying so.

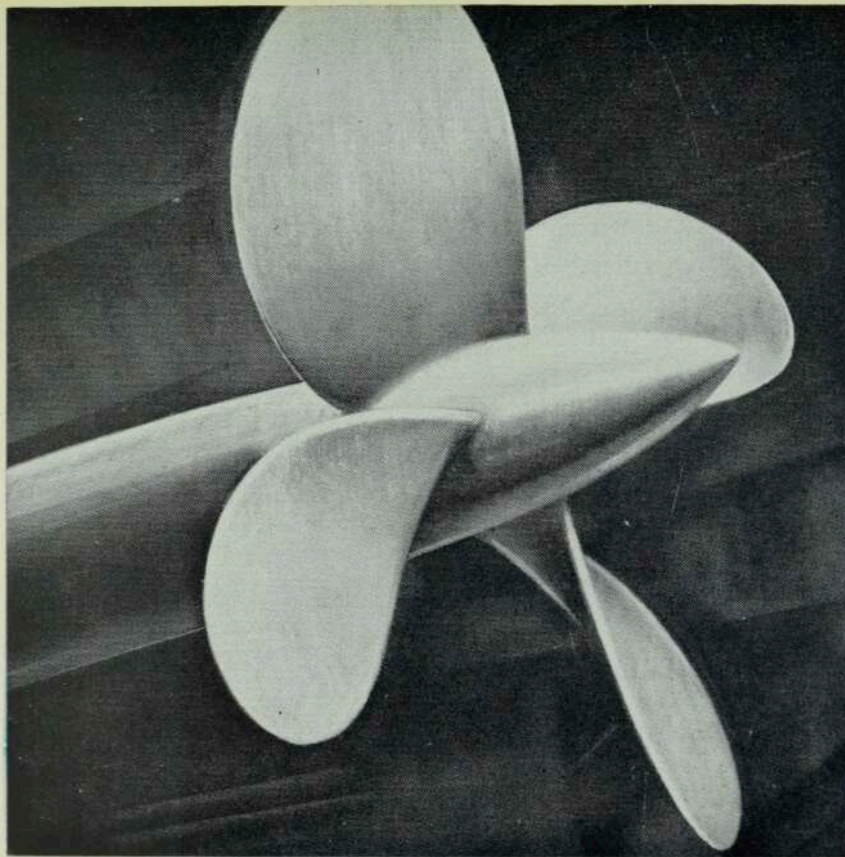
DOWN WITH MINI-SKIRTS

The Teop-Tinputz Local Government Council on Bougainville Island has put a ban on mini-skirts.

Teop-Tinputz councillors were told in July that young, unmarried girls wearing mini-skirts were much too revealing when bending over. In addition, mini-skirts were frowned upon by the Roman Catholic Mission.

A councillor sprang to the defence of the mini-skirted Tinputz girls by pointing out that years ago, before the missionaries arrived, the girls wore only a bunch of leaves front and rear.

One indignant girl wrote a letter to Radio Bougainville denying that the mini-skirts were at all indecent when girls bent over. "We wear 'liklik trauses' (pants) to cover ourselves properly," she said.



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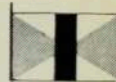
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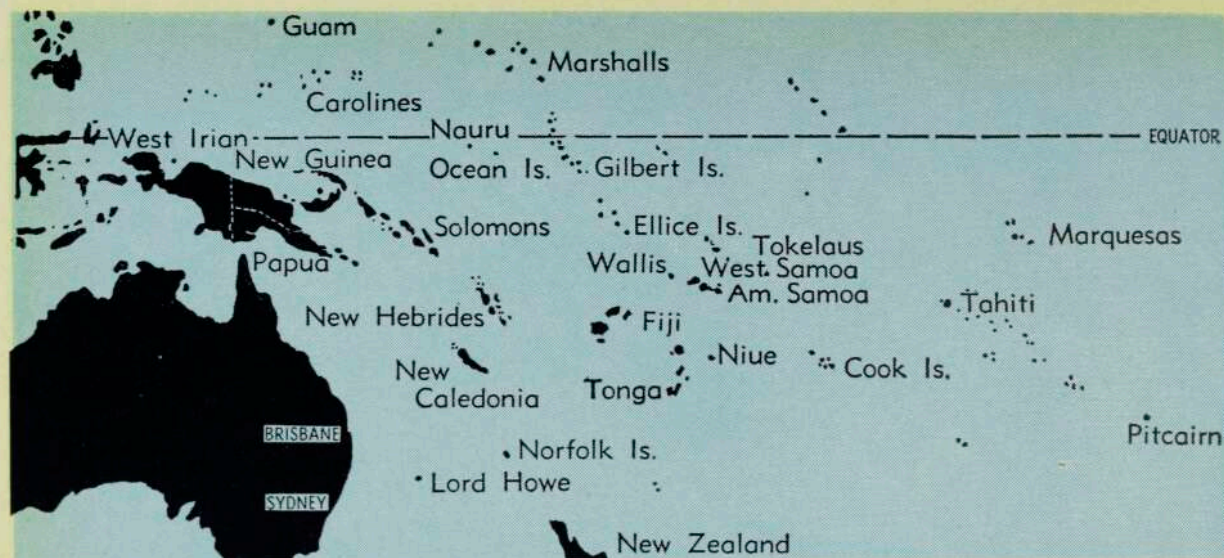
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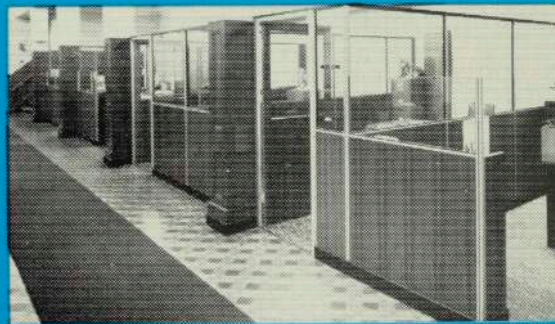
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Two big challenges face new Governor of American Samoa

By THOMAS KASER*

The appointment of John M. Haydon as the new Governor of American Samoa continues a tradition of high turnover and political legacy in that territory's No. 1 position.

Haydon, former president of the Seattle (Washington) Port Commission, is to succeed Owen S. Aspinall on August 1—the second anniversary of Aspinall's appointment. He thus becomes the 38th Governor of American Samoa since the islands were ceded to the US more than 69 years ago. Counting acting governors—some of whom succeeded other acting governors—Haydon is the 46th chief executive of the territory.

The status of being Governor of American Samoa seems to have changed over the years. There was a particularly high turnover of governors during the years of administration by the US Navy (1900-1951), apparently because it was neither fun nor fashionable to be king of such a remote castle. The average tenure of naval governors was about 21 months, with some unusual exceptions: two governors left after serving two months on the job, and one committed suicide in the rambling frame mansion that has been the governor's home since about 1903.

Increased status

Since the administration of American Samoa was turned over to the US Interior Department in 1951, the status of being governor has increased considerably, and the position has become largely a political plum.

Without passing judgment on the abilities and accomplishments of Samoa's civilian governors, it remains clear the job has acquired distinct political ties. For example, Democrat James Ewing was bounced in early 1953 by the incoming Eisenhower administration after serving just over three months on the job. He was replaced by Republican Lawrence M. Judd, who in turn stayed only five months because of failing health.

Republican Peter Coleman (now the No. 2 man in the US Trust Ter-

ritory of Micronesia), was replaced by Democrat H. Rex Lee as the Kennedy administration took over in 1961. And the territory's two youngest civilian governors, Democrats John C. Elliott and Owen S. Aspinall, were sons of influential American politicians.

The indication is that American Samoa's civilian governors are staying longer than the naval governors did. Whereas the average tenure for naval governors was 21 months, it has been 27 months for civilian governors.

But perhaps the wide range of tenures makes the term "average" a misnomer: three civilian governors stayed four months, three months and five months, respectively, while the two longest governorships in the territory's history (75 months of H. Rex Lee and 54 months of Peter Coleman) were those immediately before Aspinall.

American Samoa's governors have become known for various accomplishments—or a lack of them. H. Rex Lee, the man who got the money from Washington, was a capital improvements or "building governor", although his successful transfer of more powers away from the governor and to the territorial legislature is

TO SIR, WITH LOVE

Perhaps Mr. John Haydon's toughest cross to bear in American Samoa will be the territory's chequered and controversial education system.

Currently going nowhere because it has lost its American managers, the television-orientated system is hailed by its backers as the possible answer to schooling the world's millions and decried by its detractors as a coffin for Samoan culture.

Governor Haydon takes it from there.—KMcG.

The Governors of American Samoa

Naval governors, 1900-1951: 29.
Civilian governors, 1951-present: 8.
Average tenure of naval governors: 21 months.
Average tenure of civilian governors: 27 months.
Longest tenure of a governor: H. Rex Lee, 6 years 3 months (May 6, 1961, to August 1, 1967).
Shortest tenure of a governor: Lt. N. W. Post, 2 months (May 14, 1913, to July 14, 1913).

largely overlooked by his critics, particularly those from outside the territory who claim he brought too much too fast to American Samoa.

Aspinall, who sought an identity of his own following Lee, has emphasised the development of beautification, parks and recreational facilities.

American Samoa's turnover problem—among governors and other stateside employees—is not unique or unknown: it is common in other American territories.

There have been suggestions that the US establish something similar to the British colonial service, which would train administrators to serve entire careers in outposts such as American Samoa.

The US has a federal civil service programme, but it remains sensitive to political winds, particularly at the top levels. There are many observers who feel that turnover brings fresh ideas and fresh energies to a territorial assignment.

Somewhere between

William Norwood, a Democratic appointee as High Commissioner of the Trust Territory until he was replaced recently by Edward Johnston, a Republican appointee, suggests that the ideal system might lay somewhere in between the American and British systems.

Norwood acknowledges that he was both appointed and replaced by political influence; he also believes the incumbent political party in Washington is entitled to put its own men in the various governorships and ambassadorships around the world (although there are "political" ambassadors and "career" ambassadors).

But he says that continuity and direction in the territories could be

* The writer is a former Government Information Officer, American Samoa.

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Challenges in Samoa

better served if there were—for each party—a pool of efficient and informed administrators who have more knowledge of the people and culture of a given territory than would a banker from Philadelphia or a lawyer from Chicago.

The apparent assumption in Washington over the years has been that any intelligent person with "executive skills" can become Governor of American Samoa. And to an extent this is true; the governor receives visiting dignitaries, watches spending, and must possess a certain maturity and insight for making important decisions.

But there are deeper challenges to the territory's chief executive. And two challenges, in particular, confront John Haydon as the 38th Governor of American Samoa.

One is turnover itself. Too many stateside employees are coming and going through the territory. In some cases, projects, policies, and even laws established in recent years have been neglected. Numerous projects have been started, but follow-through is an entirely different matter.

Personality conflict

Since the beginning of this decade, the Government of American Samoa has managed to keep most of its statesiders for about two years. Some statesiders—expecting more favors or flexibility than the government provides—break their contracts and leave before the two-year contract period; a few stay on to become old timers.

The main reasons for turnover after the regular two-year period are: little chance for advancement, personality conflict (not uncommon in the often tight and intense stateside community of American Samoa), desire to return to more comfortable stateside living, and lack of future for a statesider in Samoa. There is no retirement plan and it is illegal for non-Samoans to buy a home or property.

The other, more important, challenge facing John Haydon is to make the government of American Samoa not just of the people and for the people, but also by the people. The most unfortunate aspect of the US administration of American Samoa over the last 69 years has been the unwillingness of policy-

level administrators—in Washington and Pago Pago—to engage in even cautious experimentation with self-government.

The common view, mostly unwritten and unspoken, is that American Samoans are not ready for self-government.

The trouble with this assumption is that no one has made even incipient moves to test its veracity, or lack thereof.

Little thought is given to the fact that self-government need not be an overnight, off-the-deep-end occurrence. But someone has to make the first major moves in that direction, and

there must be follow-through.

Technical advisors will be needed in American Samoa for years to come, but now is the time to display trust in the administrative skills—active or latent—of more Samoan leaders at the policy level. Mistakes will be made; setbacks will be experienced; programmes will miss their mark. But that is what experiments are for.

Until John Haydon, or some successor, at least tries to implement the full meaning of the Samoa-for-Samoans concept. American Samoa will only be marking time in its search for a modern identity.

French wipe the slate clean for two Islands leaders

Two former political leaders in France's Pacific territories were amnestied under a law passed by the French Parliament at the end of June.

The men are Pouvanaa a Oopa, the Tahitian nationalist, and Maurice Lenormand, a former leader of the radical Union Caledonienne in New Caledonia.

Both men are widely thought by their followers to have been the victims of frame-ups designed to destroy them politically. Both were representatives of their territories in the French Chamber of Deputies when they were charged with crimes which led to the loss of their civil rights and worse.

Banished, imprisoned

Pouvanaa was convicted in October, 1959, of having attempted to burn down the town of Papeete following a referendum in which he campaigned—almost successfully—on a platform of "Tahiti for the Tahitians, and the French into the sea". He was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and 15 years' banishment from Tahiti, and automatically lost his civil rights.

Lenormand was convicted of "knowing a crime had been committed and not denouncing same"—the crime being the dynamiting of the office of his own news sheet, *L'Avenir Caledonien*, in April, 1962. After appealing to the highest French

court, he was given a suspended sentence in January, 1964, of a year's imprisonment with a heavy fine, and was deprived of his civil rights for five years.

Pouvanaa, who is now 73, served three years of his nine-year prison term and nine years of his period of banishment before being pardoned by President de Gaulle last November (*PIM*, Dec., 1968, p. 37).

He returned to Tahiti from France three weeks later, after telling a Press interviewer in Paris that he wanted the case against him to be reopened (*PIM*, Jan., p. 24).

The law under which Pouvanaa and Lenormand were amnestied was one of the first to be passed in the French Parliament following the installation of President Georges Pompidou.

Anyone convicted of a political or social crime in France's overseas territories before June 20, 1969, is amnestied so long as the crime did not involve a death or injury.

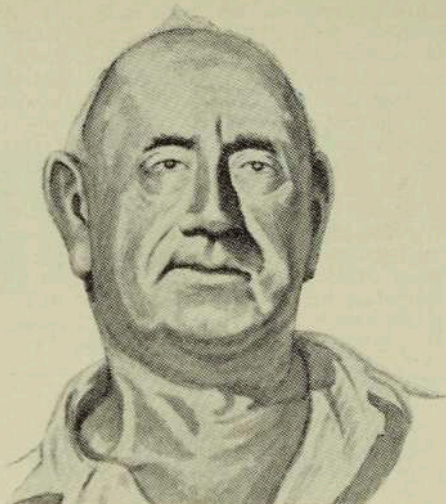
The law provides that all reference to an amnestied person's crime be "effaced", except from the records of the court convicting him.

Newspapers, etc., are henceforth prohibited from publishing any details of the crime, and no one is allowed to keep documents dealing with it.

Other provisions of the law are that an amnestied person may again exercise all civil rights, and may occupy any employment or dignity without prejudice.

Brett Hilder
profile

GIL PLATTEN RETURNS ON A MISSION



Gil Platten returned to New Ireland on a special mission earlier this year, after being away for 10 years.

He was born in January, 1901, at Peterborough, South Australia, where his grandfather had settled after leaving his native Bohemia and marrying a Devonshire lass. Gil was born a Methodist, and christened "Gilbert James". He finished school in Adelaide and joined the Engineering Department of the SA Railways as a clerk. In 1922 he started a three-year full-time course in theology, and then served as a Methodist minister in the Adelaide suburbs for two years.

In 1927, he married Isabel Rose Marcus, and they went to Rabaul, Papua-New Guinea, to serve in the Methodist Mission. They have a son and a daughter.

Gil was then transferred to New Ireland, where he superintended a large number of native schools in the central area, with native teachers using the Tolai language written phonetically. Gil spent over 12 years in the area, during which time he did a lot of travelling in canoes, sometimes in the usual outriggers, and occasionally on the planked canoe called *Mon*. When the Japanese were attacking P-NG in early 1942, Gil followed his wife and family to Sydney, to work in the Methodist Church there.

He returned to P-NG in 1945, and three years later joined the

Education Department of the Administration. He was seconded to the South Pacific Commission to study methods of teaching natives in the vernacular.

After 1950, Gil spent three years on Tabar Islands, off New Ireland, preparing to do a study of the drastic depopulation for the SPC, but this was finally vetoed by Canberra.

Gil became interested in the traditional ritual of shark snaring from canoes at Tabar, and published an article with photographs in *Walkabout* during 1953.

According to Gil, shark ritual begins with a magic service ashore, to ensure success for the men of the guild in their outrigger canoes. A large bunch of coconut shell pieces is shaken on the surface of the water to simulate shoals of fish, and the shark victim is lured alongside the canoe with a mullet. As soon as the shark is in position, a noose is slipped around his head and a plaited rope, at the end of which is a wooden propeller, is secured around his body just before his off in a hurry, but the wooden propeller tires him out after an hour or so, and he is brought alongside and dispatched with a heavy blow on the forehead.

Gil's present mission in New Ireland, mentioned at the outset of this story, is to make sure that the ritual is still being practised and that it is exciting enough for a documentary film.

Absent from the church: Money and perhaps spirituality

From SUSAN YOUNG in Port
Moresby and BERYL CATES in
Suva.

The second Diocesan Conference of the New Guinea Anglican Church, held in Lae at the end of June, was notable for strong words on just about everything.

Bishop David Hand himself set the ball rolling with a first-day presidential address, which described the official Australian pronouncements on "the so-called act of free choice" in West Irian as "a disgrace", and the Territory Land Titles and Affidavit Bills as "sailing very near the wind", in the way that they appeared to "contravene the basic principles of justice".

Taking their lead from him, delegates promptly tabled three West Irian motions. The first of these, drawn up and presented in its final form by native teachers, expressed the view that not enough people were going to vote in the act of free choice and urged the House of Assembly and Australian Parliament to ask the United Nations to start a new plan allowing all West Irianese adults to take part in "a true act of free choice".

"An obligation"

Two hours and four interpreters later the resolution was through with only a handful of dissenters, who apparently felt that not enough was known about the true situation to warrant a motion of that sort.

The second motion declared that the presence in the territory of West Irianese refugees placed the churches under "a direct and immediate obligation to adopt measures necessary for their spiritual and material welfare". It called on the Melanesian Council of Churches to initiate action.

One of the most important conference decisions was the cause of less fuss than almost anything else: the unanimous passing of the new diocesan constitution which if, as is expected, it is passed by the General Synod of the Australian Church in September, will make the church in New Guinea self-governing.

The chief result of administrative

autonomy for the church will be the right to choose its own bishop. It will also have the right to remain a member of a province of the Australian church, or if it wishes, join in creating a new province—of the South Pacific for example.

The conference pivoted around two major themes, "Spiritual Renewal" and "Christian Stewardship", or in other words, the right and full use of time, skills and money.

Indirectly, both themes prompted two fierce verbal blitzes which effectively blew to bits the conference's early air of calm deliberation and, later, its air of jaded weariness.

Just as the conference was about to start its first discussions on spiritual renewal Father Theodore Woods was provoked by a passing question on another topic to launch into an impassioned speech of chilling beauty and power, accusing the church of failing to love and nourish its people spiritually.

"This miserable economy"

Father Dennis Browning was just as angry about something quite different. Moving a resolution for a plan to rectify the church's parlous financial state, the ex-wartime Grenadier Guards chaplain gave delegates a ferocious bawling out for what he described as "this miserable economy of ours".

These verbal fireworks undoubtedly stimulated delegates into deeper thought, greater effort, more searching self-examination, and probably sent them home still thoughtful.

A more promising road chosen by conference was via the linked routes of spiritual renewal and stewardship in its fullest sense. Delegates found that the church's educational and medical work, its evangelistic outreach, pastoral care, administrative and building programmes were all suffering severely, chiefly because stewardship was lacking—and that in turn suggested that spiritually something was wrong somewhere.

Not enough people, either locally or overseas, are responding to the church's urgent need for qualified staff of all kinds. Not enough people, either locally or overseas, are giving anything like enough money to keep the church.

Remedial measures approved by conference include an all-out drive to make everyone's Christian faith a more personal and vital force; stewardship campaigns all over the diocese to encourage people to give more of themselves and their possessions; administrative streamlining; and an Australia-wide appeal

Tonga's man in London



A Tongan noble, the Hon. Vaea, in September will become the first Tongan Commissioner and Consul in the United Kingdom. He will take with him as Consular secretary the present Acting Crown Solicitor in Tonga, Tevita Tupou. Vaea is pictured.

The appointment of Tonga's first consular representative abroad follows revision last year of the Treaty of Friendship between Tonga and Britain. For many years Britain has had a representative in Tonga, who in the past has had a great deal of power, but the revised treaty removes this power and clears the way for complete independence, which is expected in the next few months.

Appointment of the Hon. Vaea to London is a recognition of this new independence. And Vaea is a first-rate choice for the new post. He's world-wise, charming and popular, with a colourful career behind him at the age of 48. Born as Alipati Tupou in Nukualofa, second of eight children, he was educated in Tonga and at Wesley College, Auckland. In 1941 in NZ he joined the RNZAF and became a sergeant pilot with No. 6 Flying-boat Squadron, serving in the Pacific area.

Back in Tonga after the war he worked for Tongan Government departments until 1953, when he was appointed aide to Queen Salote, a post he held until 1959, when he was made Governor of Ha'apai.

Since then he has acted as

Minister of Lands and Minister of Police, and spent 16 months in the UK on an administrative course at Oxford University. In the UK he also qualified for a civil pilot's licence. His wife and four of their children will go with him to London. Their eldest daughter is at school in Australia.

Tevita Tupou, consular secretary, is also no stranger to the UK. For three years from 1966 he did post-graduate Law in London and at Oxford. He took his Law degree in Auckland in 1964 and was called to the Bar a year later. Now only 27, and married to an attractive school teacher, a former Miss Nukualofa, Tevita represents the young, questioning with-it Tongan.

Governor for Ha'apai

Announcement of the London appointments was followed by the appointment of another popular Tongan, the noble Ve'ehala as Governor of Ha'apai, and Acting Minister of Police.

Ve'ehala, 44, born Leilua Vi, and educated in Tonga and at Auckland Grammar School, was installed as a noble at the age of 22. Three years later he became Keeper of the Palace Records. He is still consulted widely on matters of Tongan history and protocol.

He has been Acting Governor of Ha'apai but he is best known as probably the South Pacific's most popular radio personality—as a disc jockey over Tonga's radio station while off duty.

Tonga's history re-lived

From
BETTY SANFT
in Nukualofa.



Dr. David Lewis, New Zealand medical practitioner, yachtsman and scientist, who is studying the star navigation techniques of the Pacific Islanders in the context of Pacific history, in June took a first-hand look at the secret of Tonga's Ha'amonga-a-Maui—and was fascinated. Dr. Lewis is here with his son Barry, 20, in his ketch *Isbjorn*.

As part of his navigation studies (he has a research fellowship with the Australian National University, Canberra), Dr. Lewis has recently been sailing with the Polynesians of Tikopia, and with the Micronesians of the Carolines and the Gilberts. He altered his programme to come to Tonga at the invitation of King Taufa'ahau, so he could see for himself the sun rise over the Ha'amonga at the winter solstice, June 21.

King Taufa'ahau has shown only recently that the trilithon, whose purpose was for so long a mystery, was erected in ancient times to determine the seasons in Tonga. The king found that it is aligned exactly in the direction in which the sun rises on the longest day of the year, and there are markings on the crosspiece indicating the bearing of the sun at dawn on the shortest day.

After viewing the trilithon at dawn on June 21, Dr. Lewis said: "In the southern Gilbert Islands, which are believed to have been occupied by Tongans from Samoa in the 14th century, there are navigational stones and structures and there were platforms from which the bearing of the rising sun was observed at 15-day intervals throughout the year. In Rapa Nui, or Easter Island, the most distant land of all Polynesia, a sun observation platform has been identified.

But the most impressive monument to the astronomical genius of the old-time Polynesians, and the meticulous observations on which their navigation was founded, is the Ha'amonga-a-Maui. It was left to King Taufa'ahau to discover something of the purpose of this massive structure.

"The scene before sunrise was incredibly impressive. The eastern sky was already flooded with light, against which stood out boldly the vast ancient monument. We were greeted by Chief Tamale and his people with touching ceremony, in the course of which I was presented with traditional gifts of kava root, sugar cane and tapa cloth—this last will serve as a treasured reminder of the morning's events—and draped with a *sisi*.

"As the light grew stronger, Sione Tongilava, senior official from the Lands Department, who had kindly escorted me, led the way up a ladder to the top of the Ha'amonga. He indicated the markings that His Majesty had discovered and in a few moments when the sun blazed over the horizon, its rays struck a golden track right across the central marking. Those Tongan astronomers and craftsmen of more than 1,000 years ago had wrought true.

"I was profoundly grateful to His Majesty for allowing me the privilege of re-living something of the ceremony that must have taken place so long ago at this ancient trilithon."

Dr. Lewis later discussed with many of the old sailors their ideas of ancient navigation over the expanse of the Pacific, and will sail with some of them, northward through the group, in a proving voyage in the *Isbjorn*.

to wipe out the P-NG church's frightening debt.

Significantly, the conference recommendations laid emphasis on self-support. Delegates seemed to sense that, with the continuing drop in overseas giving and manpower, the church in New Guinea can no longer rely on the overseas church to carry it.

As Bishop Hand said: "We must learn to grow up . . . this is the way we must go if we are not to be begging babies any more."

Catholic conference

The 10 bishops and two bishop's representatives who met in Suva in late June for the second meeting of the Roman Catholic episcopal conference of the Pacific—known as CEPAC—made decisions which will affect the 263,000 Catholics throughout the north and south Pacific.

The bishops represented all Islands territories, and were of many nationalities. Two were Pacific-born, the tall and imposing Archbishop of Papeete, the Most Rev. Michel Coppenrath, and the dynamic Apostolic Administrator of Agaña, Guam, the Rt. Rev. Monsignor F. Flores. Conference president was the American-born Archbishop of Suva, the Most Rev. G. H. Pearce, who before his enthronement in 1967 spent 18 years in Samoa.

Features of the important Suva meeting were informality and unity. Most of the bishops have spent arduous years in the tropics as working priests, and have never put over-emphasis on the need for their own personal dignity.

Among their decisions:

Steps are to be taken to ordain deacons, either married or single. They will work in outlying areas and may administer all the sacraments except the Eucharist and Penance.

International organisations, such as UNESCO, will be asked to help, either to provide technical schools in overpopulated islands, or to assist with the emigration of people to sparsely populated areas.

Bishop Guichet, of the Gilberts, voiced his concern for the Gilbertese now economically supported by royalties from Ocean Island phosphate, soon to be mined out. Starvation faced the Gilbertese, for their islands are coral atolls, incapable of supporting any real form of agriculture, the bishop said.

Bishop Rodgers, of Tonga, outlined the desperate predicament of the over-populated Tongan Islands, in which 3 per cent. of the population is in paid employment. The

average wage for a worker in Tonga is \$1 a day, he said.

CEPAC will seek to establish as soon as possible a Pacific seminary because of the need to train Pacific-born priests within their own cultural milieu. The seminary will have two phases of training; one in Noumea, the other in Suva. The dual sites were chosen for several reasons, not the least being the need for unity between Pacific territories.

Though no new policy was adopted, the present method of choosing lay missionaries was queried. Tribute was paid the good work done by many lay missionaries, but the inadvisability of sending them to the Solomons without adequate training and proper screening was voiced by 42-year-old Father Fox, who represented Bishop D. Stuyvenberg, of the British Solomons, and also the Papua-New Guinea-British Solomons Bishops' conference.

Tonga schools

Bishop Rodgers announced a proposal to phase out early Catholic primary school classes in Tonga because of the heavy financial burden placed on parents in paying Roman Catholic school fees when government tuition was free. The children could go to the government schools. Missions had added difficulty in paying lay schoolteachers from meagre funds.

Father Fox said where a government primary school was available in the Solomons the Roman Catholic primary school was closed.

Bishop V. Kennally, 75-year-old Vicar Apostolic of the Caroline Islands, said all primary classes in the Caroline Islands were either closed or were being closed and children directed to government schools.

The conference agreed to request the Holy See to revise Canon Law 1098, which affects marriages in extraordinary circumstances, such as those between Roman Catholic partners in outlying areas with no resident priest. Under present Canon Law the partners can marry providing they make their vows before two witnesses. CEPAC wants greater religious solemnity attached to such occasions for the tendency has grown for the married couple not to regard this civil service as having made a permanent bond.

Bishops also will ask for a Court of Second Instance in the Pacific. This is a court of appeal used by couples when the validity of their marriage is questioned.

Date for the next meeting of CEPAC is August, 1970, in Noumea, New Caledonia.

"Chief President Moses", alias Jimmy Stephens, a barely literate New Hebridean, is leading a strong New Hebrides nationalist movement aimed at restoring to native ownership all European-owned land that has never been developed. Robert Langdon reported on the movement in July PIM (p. 23). Here, another writer gives the background to the ownership of large tracts of Australian Commonwealth land in the New Hebrides, and reports that Australia may hand some of it back. . . .

Australia takes a new look at its New Hebrides land problem

By ROGER THOMPSON*

Growing unrest among New Hebrideans over land ownership in the last few years (as described by Robert Langdon) has forced the Australian Government to consider doing something positive about the thousands of acres of land to which it has rights in the New Hebrides.

The land is commonly referred to as Commonwealth land, but, it is, in fact, registered in the name of Burns Philp and Company, and the Australian Government has never considered it as its property. The government, however, has control over the disposition of it.

This strange situation dates back to 1889, when the Australasian New

Hebrides Company was formed by a group of prominent Australian Presbyterians, merchants and politicians who feared that growing French economic interest in the New Hebrides would lead to French annexation of the group.

To combat this, the new company organised an extensive trade network. It also bought about 100,000 acres of land from the natives to give British subjects a stake in a territory where French land speculators had already bought up vast areas, as indicated in Langdon's report.

In 1890-91, nine Australians were settled on part of 10,000 acres that the company had bought on the south coast of Santo. But the murder of one of these in late 1891 caused the settlement scheme to collapse within the next 12 months.

Flourished

With falling copra prices and mismanagement, the company was heavily in debt by 1893. That year it was reorganised, with Burns Philp directing it and as leading shareholder. The company thereupon flourished. Admiral Cyprian Bridge reported in 1895 that it "was conducting its operations—largely in the steamer-carrying trade—with much energy" and that it had captured most of the commerce of the New Hebrides from its French rivals.

Yet, in 1897, the company was dissolved, and its assets were taken over by Burns Philp, who claimed that it was then making a loss.

Between then and the formation

WARI DIES —AT 112

Wari, an islander born on the northern New Hebridean Island of Pentecost, died on his North Efate village of Siviri in early June. He was reputed to be 112.

Wari moved to Efate as a young man and he helped several pioneer Presbyterian missionaries on nearby Port Havannah and Nguna Island.

Wari was a friend of the second New Zealand Presbyterian missionary to the Hebrides—Reverend Peter Milne, who landed at Nguna in 1870.

He is survived by five children and numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

* Mr. Thompson is a PhD student in the Department of Pacific History at the Australian National University. He recently visited the New Hebrides to gather material for a thesis on Australian interests in the New Hebrides to 1922.



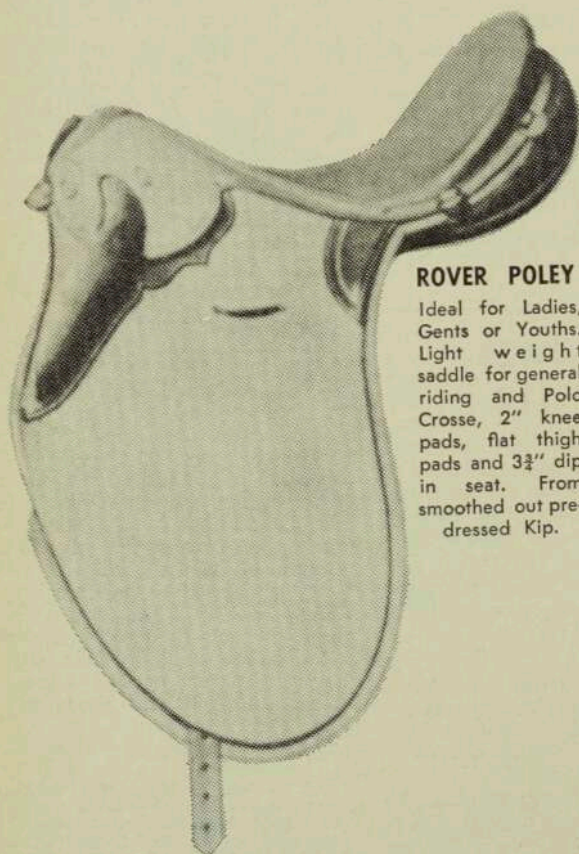
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TIMBERED LAND LOOKS GREENER

Europeans who have made use of the land they control in the New Hebrides have concentrated on growing plantation crops, mostly copra, cocoa and coffee but moves in recent years have been to invest in cattle and timber projects. Best current example of land use for timber operations is by a French company, Societe Rougier.

Rougier has an ambitious export production programme of New Hebridean timber from Erromanga. The company came to an arrangement with Mr. J. C. Rouleau, who has a contract with local islanders to extract timber from the southern part of Erromanga.

Operations have speeded up with the arrival of a 500-ton timber freighter, *Roger Rougier*, which began transporting logs in May (*PIM*, Mar., p. 101). In May also, Erromanga was visited by the top European-based executive of Rougier, Mr. Maurice Rougier, with another director of the company, Mr. Coude du Foresto.

A leading European manufacturer of laminated woods, Rougier has now announced plans to set up storage depots for its logs on Efate.

The future looks rosy for Erromanga's timber. There's estimated to be enough on the island to keep a profitable extraction industry going for 20 years. Also, as the island's population is only about 600, prospects for jobs will be found for Hebrideans from neighbouring Tanna, where there are more than 8,000 people.

of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, Burns Philp did nothing to develop the land it had acquired from the now defunct ANH Co. But in December of that year Sir James Burns, the BP's, managing director, wrote to the Department of External Affairs offering to make the land available for settlement.

He said his company would carry bona fide British settlers and their families to the group free of charge in the company's steamers, and it would make over all former ANH Co. land to the government and hold it in trust for the government in order to promote settlement.

Correspondence of the time makes it clear that Sir James Burns feared that without a substantial increase in British settlement, the trading operations of his company would suffer. The French were making vigorous efforts to increase the number of French settlers, and, as a result, there was a danger that France would annex the islands.

In one of his letters he said: "We must either go further and if possible absorb this group or the chances are we may be driven away".

The Australian Government, which was strongly opposed to French annexation of the New Hebrides, reacted favourably to Sir James Burns' proposals, and a scheme to put Australian settlers on the company's land was initiated in 1902. It is clear that Burns Philp wanted the government to have a vested interest in promoting settlement, since this would lead to an increase in the company's trade.

However, an agreement drawn up

between Burns Philp and the Government on March 12, 1902, does not seem to reflect precisely the wish of Sir James Burns to hand the land over to the government.

The agreement states in part that Burns Philp "will stand possessed of all such lands and properties in trust to lease them to such persons . . . and on such terms as the Minister of External Affairs of the Commonwealth may from time to time approve" and at the expiration of the agreement, or when required by the Minister, it will transfer all its "right, title and interest in and to such lands and properties to such person or persons and in such manner as the said Minister may direct".

Prospective settlers in 1902 were offered leases of 50 to 500 acres at one shilling per 50 acres per annum, which they could convert into 99-year leases if they carried out improvements to their land.

Hundreds of people applied for leases. But all were told of the prevalence of malaria in the New Hebrides and that titles to land could not be guaranteed, and most of them thereupon had second thoughts.

Nevertheless, a small band of prospective settlers left Sydney for the New Hebrides in May, 1902. The noted poet "Banjo" Patterson accompanied them to report on their doings in *The Sydney Morning Herald*. In February, 1903, 31 men and 20 women and children had settled on land on the south coast of Santo, and a few others were at Hog Harbour, and at Undine Bay on Efate.

Four years later only 13 male residents remained. Difficulty in

procuring labour and an Australian tariff on the importation of maize, which the settlers were relying on until their coconut palms began producing, had ruined the settlement scheme.

No attempt was made to revive it.

The establishment of the Anglo-French Condominium in the New Hebrides in 1906 considerably lessened the possibility that those islands could or would be annexed by France and therefore the development of a British community in the group became less important.

Furthermore, the Commonwealth Attorney-General gave it as his opinion in 1909 that the Australian Government did not own the land mentioned in the 1902 contract with Burns Philp, and therefore the government felt no obligation to encourage further settlement on it.

In 1920, one of the original settlers at Hog Harbour, A. S. Thomas, who was secretary of the New Hebrides British Association, complained to the British Resident Commissioner that "during the past five years . . . a number of applications for lease of settlement areas from would-be settlers have been refused by Messrs. Burns Philp and Co". When this complaint was referred to Burns Philp, the company stated that the settlement scheme had been "suspended some time ago and is not likely to be resumed in the near future".

Most land untouched

In more recent times, areas of the so called Commonwealth land have again become available for lease to British subjects, and settlers such as Mr. Bob Paul on Tanna and Mr. H. Harris at Undine Bay, have taken them up. Some of the original leases are also still being worked. However, the bulk of the land has either remained untouched since its acquisition 80 years ago, or if it ever was developed it has reverted to its natural state.

This, in the face of the growing demand for land among the rapidly increasing New Hebrideans, is obviously a situation that cannot continue indefinitely.

Already, so I understand, one leaseholder at South Santo, who is not now working his land, has agreed to give up his lease in favour of New Hebrideans, and the Australian Government is considering this.

It is also reported from Aoba that the Australian Government is looking into the question of handing back a large area of undeveloped land on the south side of that island to the New Hebrides.

LET'S SAY WHAT WE'RE THINKING—IRIAN'S FREE CHOICE IS A FRAUD AND A SHAM

In this month of August, 1969, the thoughts of many, brown and white, in Niugini are turned towards their neighbour, West Irian, some apprehensively, some compassionately and some with what they imagine to be realism.

The apprehensiveness of Papuans in P-NG's Western District, and New Guineans in the West Sepik District, as they see the earlier trickle of refugees crossing the border becoming a steady stream, and hear of armed Indonesian patrols rampaging across the border, is easy to understand.

The compassion, too, is easy to understand when one has met some of the West Irianese now domiciled in Niugini and heard the stories of others who have crossed the border in recent months.



To the Point with Percy Chatterton

Difficult to understand

The realists are a bit more difficult to understand because their realism is so frequently half-baked.

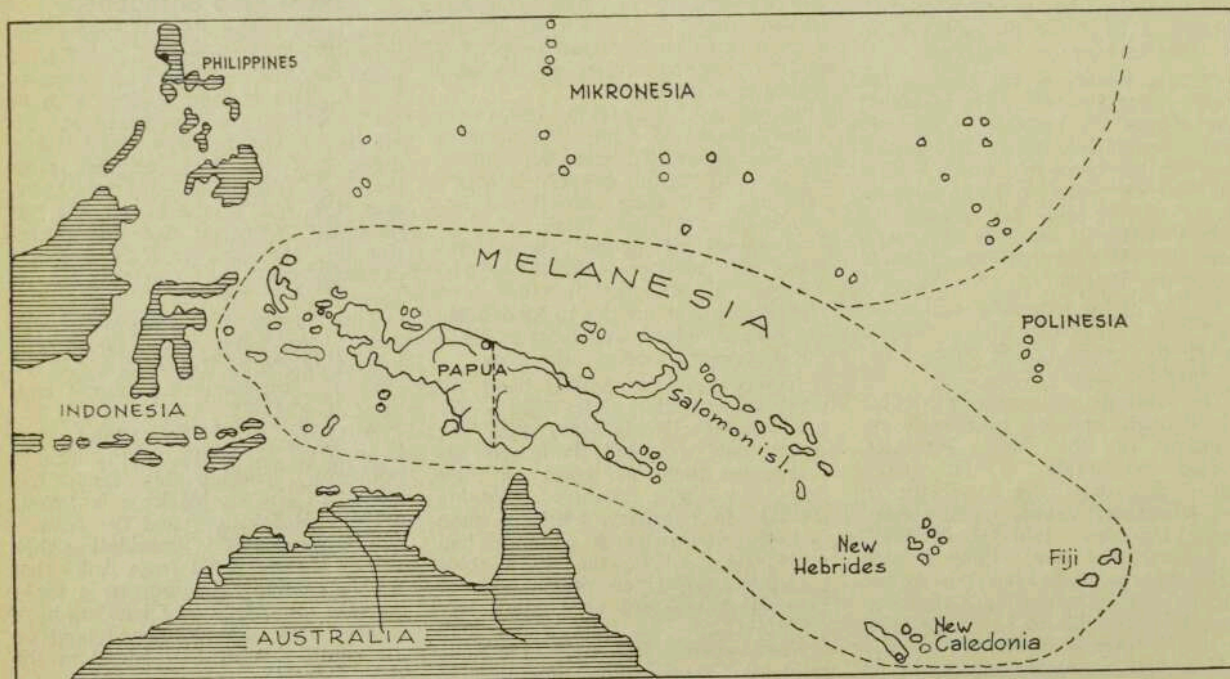
From the point of view of the Indonesians themselves there is, of course, nothing to argue about. West Irian has always been a part of Indonesia and that's that. Sukarno is said to have looked back to the

Majapahit Empire of nearly a thousand years ago to support his territorial claims, but historians are cagey about saying whether the boundaries of that empire did or did not include any part of New Guinea.

In the more recent past, there is the fact that West Irian formed a part of the Dutch East Indies. Its inclusion therein was based on a

recognition of the Sultan of Tidore's claim to sovereignty over "the Papuan islands in general . . . without being specifically enumerated"—a very convenient vagueness if Indonesia should ever want to repudiate the 141st meridian boundary as an invention of the colonialists.

Whatever the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Freeth, may say now, there is no doubt that back



WHERE WOULD A FREE WEST IRIAN LOOK?

In an article in the *Australian* newspaper, Sydney, on July 2, Peter Hastings, the newspaper's South-East Asia correspondent, who is also editor of the *New Guinea Quarterly*, strongly criticised Percy Chatterton for having introduced a resolution in the P-NG House of Assembly in June which condemned the West Irian act of free choice "as not being free", and asking the UN for a proper referendum. The resolution was overwhelmingly passed.

Hastings said that the loss of West Irian, "especially if accompanied by foreign meddling", could have explosive results in Indonesia, possibly unseating the present liberal regime.

Djakarta was neither insensitive to the conditions of West Irian's internal dissidents nor unaware of world opinion. Last year it spent more in West Irian than in any other part of the republic.

He said he did not intend to excuse Indonesian excesses in West Irian—whether shootings, gaolings or intimidation of dissidents—although, in Indonesian eyes, they were merely rebels to be treated like rebels anywhere else in the republic.

But if West Irian were to declare itself independent, where would it look?

"It would get no help from the big powers, which value their relations with Indonesia far more than aiding the world's most non-viable state, comprising 800,000 people," Hastings said.

"Encouraged by Mr. Chatterton's resolution it would look to P-NG in the hope, if not in the belief, that it would be subsidised, like New Guinea, by Australia. It would look to union with East New Guinea as a one-island eventually independent state; and in the present mood of hysteria in Port Moresby one wouldn't be surprised if New Guinea politicians responded to the notion. But not for long. In such a fantastic situation, would Mr. Chatterton, Bishop Hand, or any single New Guinea politician, advocate spending half the Australian annual subsidy and a substantial portion of internal revenue on essential West Irian development?"

"Mr. Chatterton has undoubtedly done Australia and New Guinea a grave disservice with his resolution. Ironically, he has done the West Irianese an even greater disservice, and a cruel one, by raising unrealistic hopes that New Guinea, if not Australia, will raise the flag of freedom and come to the rescue.

"When New Guineans become independent in the not-so-distant future they will have problems enough with a dissident Indonesian province on their border without expatriate politicians, however honest and however sincere, here and now creating dangerous dilemmas for them to inherit."

in 1950 the Australian Government was far from happy about the extent of Indonesia's territorial ambitions, and the then Minister for External Affairs, Mr. (later Sir Percy) Spender, said so in no uncertain terms.

"The Australian Government," he said, "does not consider that Indonesia has any valid claim to Dutch New Guinea, the future of which is of vital importance to the Australian people. . . . If the claim of Indonesia were conceded in any degree at all, it would be a matter of time, no matter how genuine may be assurances to the contrary, when the claim will be pushed further so as to include the trust territory of Australian New Guinea and its people."

It is beyond dispute that there is a clear ethnological line of division between what may be called Malayan Indonesia on the one hand and what may be called Melanesian or Papuan Indonesia on the other.

The map shown opposite is from West Papua Freedom Movement sources, but, except that the dividing line is not carried southward to include the island of Timor, it agrees closely with a map published by the English naturalist A. R. Wallace in 1868.

Wallace had spent eight years wandering all over what is now called Indonesia (he called it the Malay Archipelago), and one of the strongest impressions he formed was of the vast difference between the Malay people of western Indonesia

and the Papuan people of eastern Indonesia.

Writing of his arrival in the Ke Islands in 1857 he says: "I now had my first view of Papuans in their own country, and in less than five minutes was convinced that the opinion already arrived at by the examination of a few Timor and New Guinea slaves was substantially correct, and that the people I now had an opportunity of comparing side by side belonged to two of the most distinct and strongly marked races that the earth contains". He reverts to the differences between the two races again and again in the course of his book.

Two points of view

Wallace lived in the archipelago during the last days of slavery, and was actually there when the Dutch declared the slaves to be free. From what he says about it, it appears to have been a fairly benign and easy-going sort of slavery.

But it is clear from the records that the chief interest which the sultans of Tidore had taken in New Guinea up to that time had been as a source of bird-of-paradise plumes and slaves, and New Guinean chiefs had paid their annual tribute to the sultans in these commodities.

It has always seemed to me somewhat ironic that the passage of a century should have transformed an interest in New Guinea as a source

of slaves into a justification for "liberating" it.

Wallace's *Malay Archipelago* was published exactly 100 years ago, in 1869. We live amidst the realities and complexities of 1969, and there are two points of view we can take about the present West Irian problem—the humanitarian and the hard-boiled.

The humanitarian point of view is that the people of West Irian are human beings, with human rights which should not be sacrificed to the alleged "hard facts" of international power politics; that they are entitled to decide their own future freely and without fear; that, whatever the virtues of decision-making by consultation and consensus may be in other circumstances, in the circumstances now obtaining in West Irian it cannot be relied on to reveal the real wishes of the West Irianese people; and, that whatever responsibilities the United Nations may or may not have undertaken in 1962 in relation to the "act of free choice", it now in 1969 has a clear duty, as the avowed champion of self-determination, to see that a genuine act of free choice takes place in West Irian.

This is the humanitarian point of view. It is my point of view, for which I apologise to no one, and which I would have supposed Australians, those ardent apostles of the "fair go", would have shared.

Lest any Australians should still

be under any illusions about the act of choice currently being enacted in West Irian, I will quote not the spokesmen of the West Papua Freedom Movement but Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Mr. Malik, who is reported as having said in Singapore: "The conditions of this act were already decided to be 100 per cent. on the Indonesian side". These words were spoken a week before the "act of free choice" began.

Now for the hard-boiled approach.

The self-styled realists claim that a West Irianese decision for independence might lead to the collapse of the Suharto regime and possibly to the break-up of the Indonesian Republic; that it is in Australia's interest that a stable, anti-Communist regime should hold power in Indonesia; and that we must therefore look the other way or even, like Mr. Freeth, pretend to approve of what is going on in West Irian so as not to rock the boat.

This is not being hard-boiled; it is being parboiled.

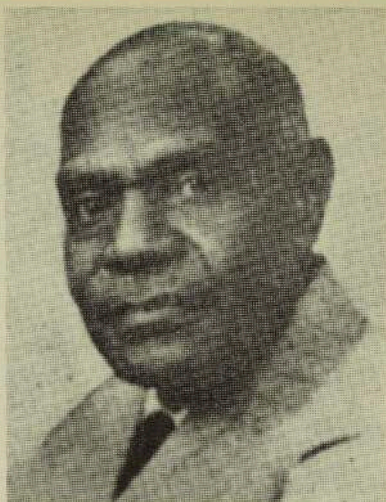
If we are going to look at the situation from the point of view of Australian self-interest, we cannot assume that it is necessarily in her interest to have a powerful, united Indonesia as her neighbour. It might well be to Australia's advantage to have several small states rather than one big one interposed between herself and South-East Asia.

Particularly it might be to her advantage, and to the advantage of Papua-New Guinea, to have a republic of "Papuan Indonesia", by whatever name it might be called, as a buffer state between Australia and Papua-New Guinea on the one hand and Malayan Indonesia on the other.

From the point of view of Papua-New Guinea's self-interests, a genuine act of free choice in West Irian, whichever way it went, might just possibly give us a peaceful border. The current "act" certainly won't.

The Freedom Movement will not accept it as final, and if they get no sympathy from the United Nations or from what we optimistically call the free world they may well seek it, and perhaps find it, in the Communist world—which might not be averse to using West Irian as a springboard from which to avenge the wholesale massacre of Communists which marked the present Indonesian regime's access to power.

At the best we can look forward to a border situation which will tax the patience and skill of our Administration to the utmost. At the worst we might find ourselves with a neighbour torn by civil war and orientated towards Communism.



Johan Ariks, the first leader of the Manokwari rebels in Indonesian West Irian. Ariks, sold as a slave to the 19th century Arab-Malays from the Indies, returned to lead West Irian's rebel tribesmen against the incoming Indonesians. He was caught, jailed for two years and died in prison near Djayapura in February, 1967.

The trouble is that when we try to be hard-boiled there are so many things that we just don't know.

We don't know whether a genuine act of free choice in West Irian would result in a decision for independence or for unity with Indonesia. And it looks as if we never shall know.

We don't know whether the attainment of independence by West Irian, if this occurred, would lead to further secessions and to a break-up of the present Indonesian Republic.

We don't know whether, if this did happen, it would turn out to be to the advantage or the disadvantage of Papua-New Guinea and Australia.

Above all, we don't know whether Indonesia's territorial ambitions end at the 141st meridian. In 1945 Sukarno's slogan was "Atjeh to Ambon". In the 1950s it became "Sabang to Merauke". When this becomes a reality will there be a new slogan, and what will it be?

We do know that less than a decade ago Indonesian assurances that they would not prosecute their claim to Dutch New Guinea by force were followed by the dropping of Indonesian paratroopers there.

We do know that just recently a restrained Australian reaction to armed Indonesian intrusion into Papua-New Guinea was met, not by comparable restraint, but by wild accusations that we were training West Irianese guerrillas.

We do know that appeasement

never evokes respect, friendship or lasting peace.

I am not advocating bellicosity. I am not suggesting that we should send troops to the border or gunboats up the Fly. I am not suggesting that we should go out of our way to antagonise the Indonesians.

We can only wait on events, and try to refrain not only from interfering but also from jumping to premature conclusions as to what effect any particular outcome may have upon us.

In the absence of effective intervention by the United Nations, nothing we can do or say is likely to have the slightest effect on the course of events.

But we can say out loud what we are all thinking, namely that the act of free choice now being carried out in West Irian is a fraud and a sham. By saying so we shall retain our own self-respect, and will not forfeit the respect of anyone whose respect is worth having.

In the meantime we have the problem of refugees on our hands. Not all those who come across the border are bona-fide refugees; some are seeking relief from stark economic conditions and some no doubt are spivs. The task of sorting them out is a formidable one, and must for humanity's sake proceed on the principle that it is better to let a few phonies through than to send one man back to an undeserved death.

I believe that by and large the Administration and its officers are doing a good job in a very difficult situation—a situation which calls for cool judgment and humanity, and sometimes for a quite substantial slice of courage.

I wish I were equally happy about the treatment of those who are allowed to stay here. Holding camps for those whose cases are under consideration are fair enough, and the camps would appear to be well run. But once they have been granted permissive residence these people should be treated as far as possible like all other citizens. It is reasonable that they should be kept out of the border areas. It is perhaps reasonable that they should be required to notify their movements to authority. But subject to such restrictions they should be allowed to enjoy the same freedom of movement that the rest of us enjoy. A recent disclosure that they are required to undertake not only to refrain from political activity (this we already knew) but also to live where the Administration tells them to live and to stay put there has come as a surprise to many of us—a surprise with rather a sour taste.



Tropicalities

Seven Bridge Street, Sydney, for nearly 70 years nerve centre of that grand old lady of Islands trading, Burns Philp and Co. Ltd., has been given a \$200,000-plus facelift over the last 18 months. And the beauty treatment continues.

Visitors to BP's dated but elegant two-storey headquarters have seen it acquire a third floor (by elevating the roof) and a "radical" silent press button lift (replacing its ageing, rope-operated "glass cage").

And, as though these changes weren't enough, most of BP's tall, Dickensian desks and chairs have been shortened—in keeping, one supposes, with the company's trend away from quill pens.

What on earth's going on, many customers and visitors (especially the more conservative) have asked.

Well, several years ago the firm's venerable board (with the late Joe Mitchell at the wheel) decided to modernise the building rather than demolish it or rebuild on the same site a glass and concrete skyscraper.

BP's doesn't need to make its presence felt with 20 storeys of glass and chrome—even if a lot of other companies in the Bridge Street area do.

A third floor

Modernisation began late 1966 when 7 Bridge Street was steam-cleaned. In October of the next year the inside shake-up began.

Over 4,000 square feet of new office space was created by adding a third floor to the building. BP's subsidiary trustee company moved into this area—the only air-conditioned part of the building.

Next, several departments on the ground floor were relocated, and the inside of the building was scrubbed and polished.

Then, over a long weekend in the middle of last year, BPs traded in their manual lift on a '68 automatic. The "glass cage's" affable operator-cum-caretaker, Bob Greig, disappeared from public view to concentrate on other duties with BPs, and Sydney's meagre supply of rope-operated lifts becomes even more meagre.

Last stage of the modernisation—

AUNTY BURNS PHILP HAS A FACELIFT

due to be completed by 1970—is the up-dating of the first and second floors. With air-conditioning out of the question because of the huge rooms on these floors, ventilation systems are being installed. Even the room of BP's young chairman, Mr. David Burns, is not air-conditioned—something extraordinary for a man nominally controlling an empire worth well over \$100 million.

Other minor changes have been made, or will be by 1970—and these include an archives-cum-library (this is staff manager Ray Sharp's baby) and the re-arrangement of the many shell, artefact and ship displays in varying spots in the building.

For the 300-plus staff one major shift will come later this year—BP's accountants will move to the air-

conditioned third floor and the employees of its trustee company will move a stone's throw away—to a six-floor \$1.25 million building this group "picked-up" earlier this year.

All in all, BP's renovations are a compromise. Sir James Burns' think-house stays, though her boarders have bought new clothes.

Pacific libraries do well in Paris auction

The four member libraries of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau were among the most successful bidders at the auction in Paris in June of an outstanding collection of manuscripts concerning Tahiti and other islands of the French Pacific, says Robert Langdon, executive officer of the Canberra-based bureau.

The collection was previously owned by Father Patrick O'Reilly, the well-known Pacific bibliophile and author. (*PIM*, July, p. 73).

A total of 201 items—mainly manuscripts, but including a number of rare printed items—were offered for sale at the auction. More than a third of them were bought by the member libraries of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, although a few may be claimed by the French Bibliothèque Nationale under a law which gives it a prior right to literary material of national interest—provided it can match the price offered for it by others.

Senior librarians of the PMB member libraries exchanged numerous letters and telegrams before the auction took place in an effort to avoid the prospect of one library

Seven Bridge Street, Sydney — BP's nerve centre. Cleaned on the outside, remodelled on the inside.



outbidding another for the same items.

The Mitchell Library, Sydney, which has an exceptionally strong collection of material on the Eastern Pacific, bought 40 items; the National Library of Australia, nine; the University of Hawaii Library, 13; and 13 others went to the National Library of New Zealand.

Six of the Mitchell Library's purchases may be claimed by the Bibliothèque Nationale, and there is some doubt over the disposition of a seventh. The University of Hawaii Library may lose one item to the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Twenty items that the Mitchell Library would have liked to acquire went to other, higher bidders. These included a letter from King Pomare II of Tahiti written on July 2, 1817, announcing the adoption of Christianity in Tahiti; a letter from Queen Pomare IV from Raiatea on May 11, 1846, saying she would never live under the protectorate that the French had established in Tahiti two years earlier; and a notebook in the hand of George Pritchard, the first and most famous of the British consuls in Tahiti, containing copies of 19 letters of great historical interest of the years 1836-37.

The Mitchell Library was particularly disappointed that its "quite high limit" for the Pritchard item was exceeded, and it is now trying to find out who bought it with a view to negotiating the repurchase of it or obtaining a microfilm copy.

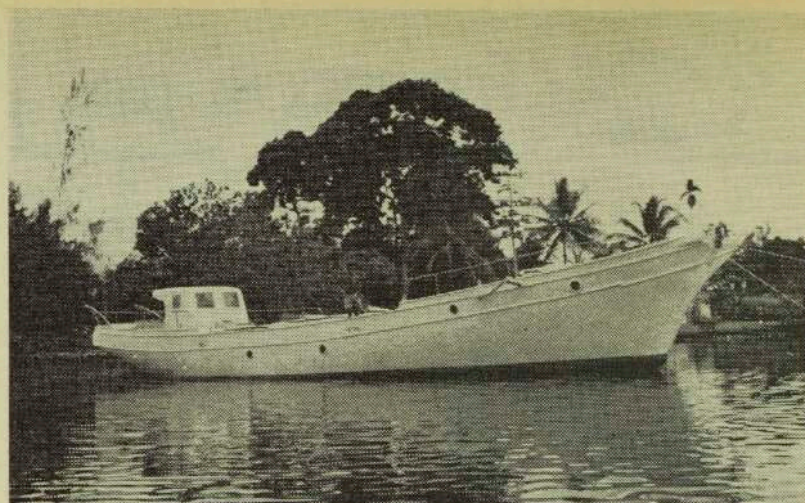
Of the 40 items that the Mitchell Library did buy at the sale, 19 are manuscripts, 20 are books or printed items, and one is a pen sketch. One of the books, a privately-printed work by the noted American historian Henry Adams, entitled *Memoirs of Marau Taaroa, last Queen of Tahiti*, was described in the catalogue as "the rarest book on Tahiti." Only three copies of the book are known to exist, and two of them are in the Henry Adams Museum in Massachusetts.

The copy bought by the Mitchell Library has manuscript annotations on 13 of its 109 pages and is thought to be the copy that Adams sent to Queen Marau in 1893.

New Caledonia gets ready to celebrate

Noumea's Festival Committee is preparing for New Caledonia's week of local celebrations to mark the 116th anniversary of the French colonisation of the island, on September 24, 1853.

Planned activities include petanque



A "CANNIBAL" FOR THE TOURISTS

Captain Joe Pachernegg, who with his wife Benita, has sailed through PIM's pages many times over recent years during yachting exploits, has built himself something to replace the "Okeanos", long since sold. It's this 72 ft brigantine of cement and steel, called "Cannibal", which Joe intends to introduce into the tourist charter business. In his travels he has had much experience of this, and he knows the Pacific. The 10-berth brig was more than 12 months under construction. The photograph was taken in Madang harbour, New Guinea, where masts are being erected.

(French bowls) contests, a gymkhana of European cars, fashion parades, women's cricket and a gruelling round-the-island bicycle race.

During last year's celebrations, visiting tourists were invited to join the petanque contests, which were held by Anse Vata beach. The bowls used in this sport are solid metal and they are thrown on hard ground.

The latest model European cars accompanied by Paris fashions were also well appreciated at last year's celebrations.

Finals of the women's cricket contest are always a boisterous, hilarious affair, accompanied by *pilou pilou* war dances from the men.

This year a parade of the colourful "Mother Hubbard" dresses is also planned, with prizes for the most picturesque creations.

The event which most captures the enthusiasm of the Caledonians at this time of the year, however, is the "Tour de Caledonie" bicycle race.

The 700 mile tour is over central mountains and coastal plains where less than one-quarter of the roads are sealed.

This year's tour will depart Noumea on September 13 and return on September 24 with one day of rest inland.

Six cyclists are expected from

France, Australia and New Zealand.

Rousing welcomes await the men in each inland stopover with bouquets and kisses on both cheeks for the winners of each lap. Prizes are offered en route for the first or last past various landmarks—a village bridge or shop.

There are prizes, too, for the unluckiest—those who suffer the most falls and punctures, while guessing competitions are sponsored for the public to predict winners on each day's lap.

Back in Noumea there is a tumultuous welcome over the final lap, with hundreds of cars lining the route into the city and thousands awaiting at the Magenta Velodrome, where the finishing cyclists make a triumphal round of the speed track.

\$60,000 extension to Fiji Museum

The Fiji Museum—which houses a Fijian-Melanesian collection regarded as second only to that of Honolulu's Bishop Museum—is to undergo a \$60,000 extension programme.

According to its director, Mr. Bruce Palmer, the need for expansion has become urgent because of the

AN ALL-FIJIAN YACHT

Gaffer (right), Jon Bateman's 37 ft sloop, is 100 per cent. Fiji-built and 99 per cent. Fiji-grown. Except for the mast of Canadian oregon, all the timber used came from the Yasawas, Kadavu and Viti Levu.

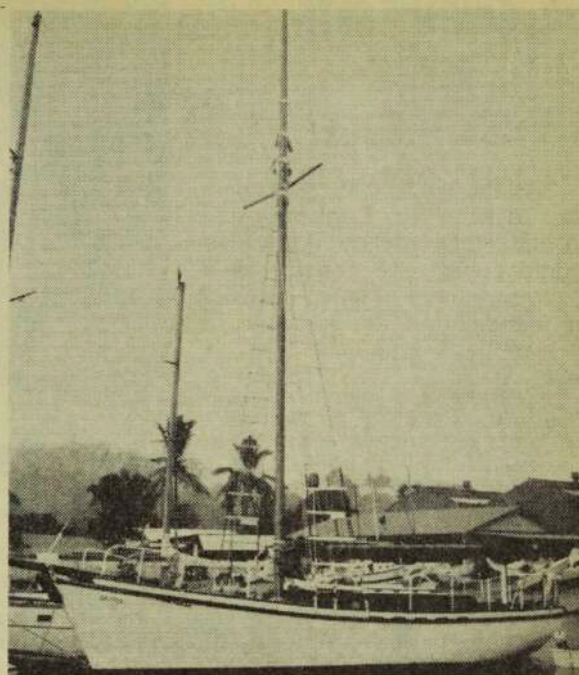
No mechanical tools were used during her construction in a mangrove swamp at Lautoka. Most of the timber was shaped with an adze wielded by a boatbuilder from the Yasawas, Apenisa Momolevu. Just two years after construction started, *Gaffer* (named after the Old Gaffer Association in England whose members sail gaff-rigged yachts) was in Suva on her first excursion out of Lautoka waters.

Mr. Bateman, from England, explained that he had gone for traditional lines to give extra comfort. He said *Gaffer* was a heavy boat needing a lot of sail to drive her. She has an 11 ft beam and a draught of 5 ft.

Vesi was used for the keel, frames and stringers, dakua for the planks, damanu for deck beams and trimming and dilo for the knees.

With a sail area of 600 sq. ft, the sloop has a designed maximum sailing speed of seven knots. A diesel engine gives her a maximum cruising range under power of 350 miles and a cruising speed of five knots.

Photo: Bal Ram.



growth of recent research activities, the establishment of a museum education service and the increasing problem of inadequate storage space for valuable additions to the collection.

Plans for the new extensions to begin towards the end of this year—comprise a ground floor and gallery, containing a laboratory, dark-room, research and storage facilities and considerable new display space.

The display area will be known as the "Hall of Man in the South Pacific" and the emphasis will be on the arts of the various South Pacific cultures.

"It is hoped that significant works of art will be on display to enable visitors to appreciate the diversity and richness of the cultures in this part of the world," said Mr. Palmer.

The Fiji Museum has taken its place in recent years alongside other metropolitan museums in becoming a research centre serving a wide area.

The museum's education service is becoming increasingly important. Last year, nearly 20,000 children had lessons from museum staff.

P-NG remembers Tom Mboya

"You are my brothers" . . . this was how Kenya's then Minister for Justice, Mr. Tom Mboya, greeted Papua-New Guinea's political leaders on a flying tour of New Guinea in 1964.

"Africa is watching you," Mr. Mboya told the then Member for Milne Bay in the Papua-New Guinea House of Assembly, Mr. John Guise.

In Port Moresby during that tour,

Mr. Mboya said: "This country will have much trouble . . . you need nationalism . . . your village people will have to think of themselves as part of a nation."

"Until then, there will be no strong political parties, and no hope of a strong, nationalistic nation."

Last month, in Nairobi, a gunman killed Mr. Mboya (minister for economic planning and development) outside a chemist shop, and as the 38-year-old Mr. Mboya's body was taken home for burial, Kenya's suspicious tribes, the Luos and Kikuyus, were rioting and blaming one another for the killing.

In Port Moresby, Speaker of Parliament Mr. John Guise composed a cable of condolences for Kenya's President Jomo Kenyatta. It read:

"My colleagues and I join you in mourning the grievous loss of Tom Mboya whom we remember with affection and admiration."

"The friends he made here during his brief visit in 1964 feel a great personal loss."

To observe the niceties of protocol (after all, Australia's Department of External Affairs officially handles all of P-NG's dealings with other countries) a carbon copy of the Guise cable was handed to the Administrator.



Islands like this are more often found in cartoons, complete with one male and one female. But they do exist and Vince Storck, who runs Suva's "Oolooloo Cruises", proves it with this shot of one of the islands on his cruise. He calls it his "Honeymoon Island". Vince himself planted the coconut.

DR. CAIRNS SETS SOME FIJI TEETH ON EDGE

"As the wife of an Australian sent to help Fiji, I am disgusted to think that a fellow Australian would come to a country as a guest and make so much mischief in matters that are no concern of his."

The writer, in a letter to *The Fiji Times*, was referring to Australia's left-wing politician, Dr. Jim Cairns, whose June-July visit to Fiji left a far from sweet taste in many mouths.

He was, of course, the guest of the National Federation Party and not of the Fiji Government. He was there to show his sympathy with NFP policies, not to exercise the tact and diplomacy with which peripatetic politicians tend to strew their paths.

With his strong-faced, bespectacled wife always beside him, Dr. Cairns attended several NFP gatherings. But it was his lengthy speech at the Party's fifth annual convention which aroused the most ire.

Having chosen to speak on Colonialism and its consequences to Fiji, Dr. Cairns attacked the European and his position in Fiji. Europeans, he stated, were in Fiji because of money—"If it weren't for money, they would not be here".

He also attacked Fiji's tax system on the grounds that it was unfair, with only 20 per cent. of the national budget coming from taxes or incomes derived from property and entrepreneurship.

"Property and entrepreneurship get away with it remarkably well in Fiji," he said.

"Disquiet"

"And, remembering as I do, that over one-third of the overseas companies registered in Fiji are Australian, I must say I feel some disquiet about the situation, which doesn't seem to be shared by these Australian companies."

Dr. Cairns was asked in a written question about the Australian Government's attitude to Fiji.

"The attitude of the Australian Government to Fiji is to ignore it," he replied.

He added that the Australian Government assumed that Fiji was



Dr. Cairns, in Fiji.

well-governed and assumed Britain would look after things if they went wrong.

Fiji was practically never mentioned in the Australian Federal Parliament except when questions were asked about the deportation of people from Fiji who wanted to stay in Australia.

Since Australian companies were draining so much out of Fiji, he went on, the Australian Government should provide compensating aid. (He didn't say how much, or whether the present aid being supplied by the Australian Government could be considered even a drop in the bucket).

Dr. Cairns said Fiji needed independence.

"And friends, she needs not only independence from London but she needs independence from Economic Australia; she needs independence from those people in Fiji who rule at present."

He added that to achieve independence and establish a truly democratic government of the people, it was imperative that the present Constitution be revised and changed immediately.

He talked of "the struggle" and said it was not only political, but depended very much upon the trade unions. It was nonsense to say that trade union work was not political.

He urged political parties and trade unions in Fiji to work closely together—and he urged people to listen to Apasaj Tora and Pat Anthony, the Fiji trade unionist who "created a great impression in Australia and brought back much that will be of value".

The NFP national secretary, Mr. K. C. Ramrakha, once told an

interviewer that there were no political "isms" in Fiji. He now realises, one supposes, that he can never make that claim again.

Back in Australia later, Dr. Cairns' pronouncements on Fiji also got him plenty of space in Press and radio—with headlines such as, "Australian Firms Exploit Fiji".

Also getting himself some space in Australia at the same time was 27-year-old Satyendra Pratap Sharma, former president of the Fiji Transport Workers Union, just back from a 10 months' study tour of Russia at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He said in Sydney he was convinced that "democratic socialism" was the solution for Fiji, and nationalisation of all Fiji industries. This would prevent further exploitation of Fiji workers by Australian interests.

Russian help?

He would also like to see another political party established in Fiji, "to represent the working class". The Alliance Party was influenced by vested overseas interests and the Federation Party by Indian business interests.

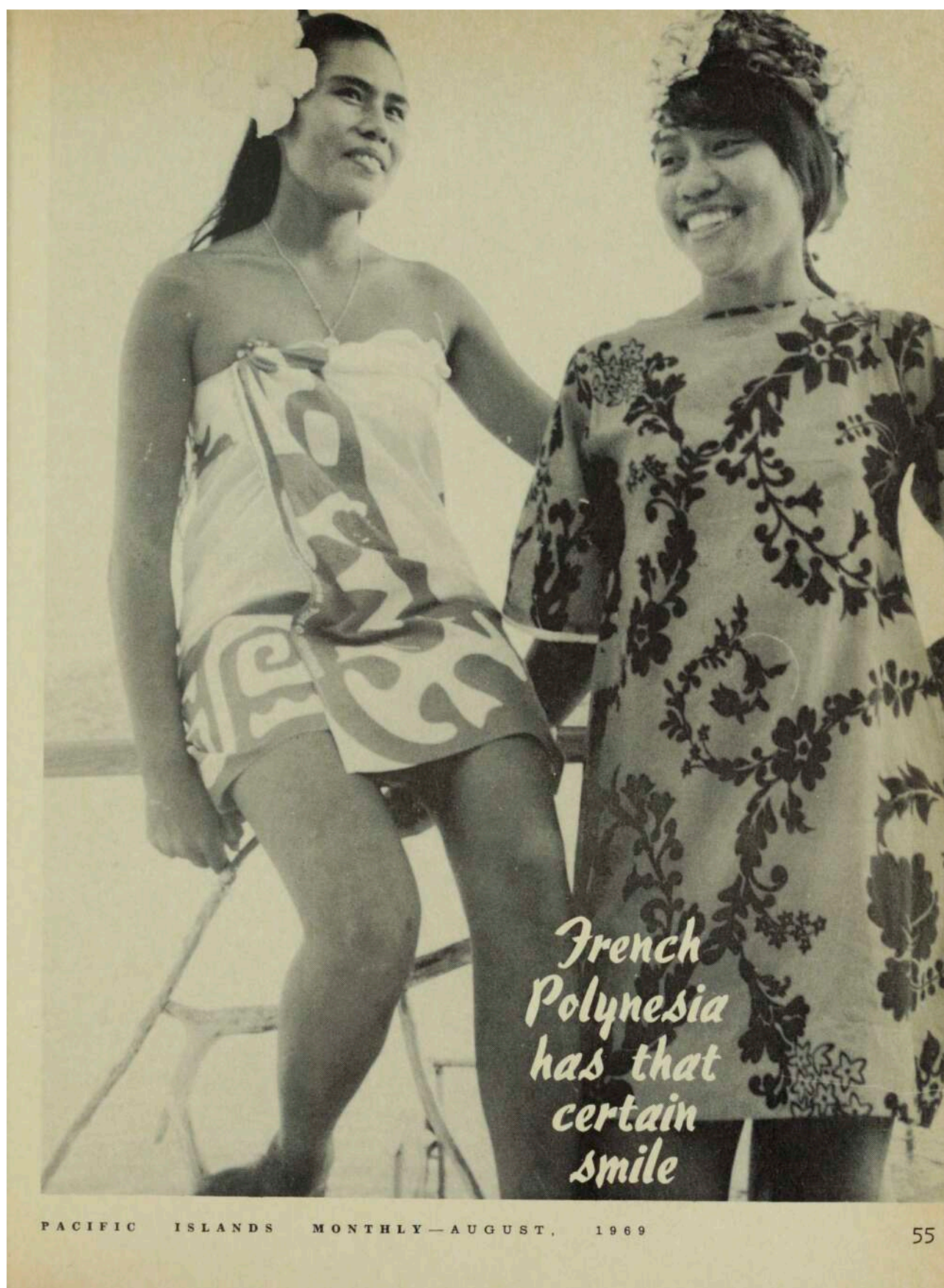
Mr. Sharma said Russian labour officials were interested in the "plight" of Fiji workers, and the possibility of Russian assistance for a Fiji trade union or a political party could not be ruled out.

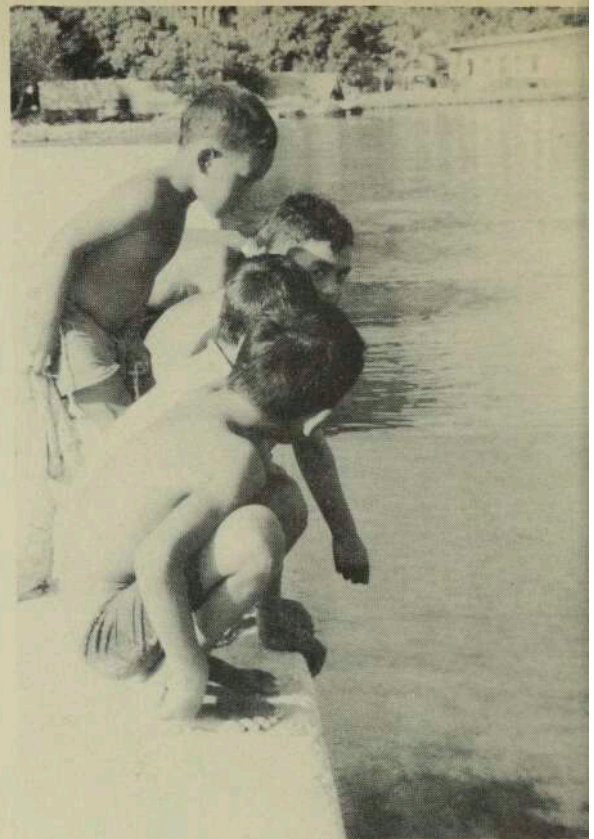
In a radio interview, broadcast nationally, in reply to Dr. Cairns and Mr. Sharma's attacks, Mr. Harry Halstead, the Fiji Government Representative in Australia, said it was "quite incorrect", to say Fiji or Indians working for Australian companies in Fiji were living in "naked poverty", the words Mr. Sharma had used, although there certainly was poverty in Fiji. No Australian company was exploiting Fiji or the Fijians.

He said there was an imbalance of trade in Australia's favour and capital invested in Fiji was heavily Australian, but Australian capital provided a large amount of the employment and economic benefit for the colony.

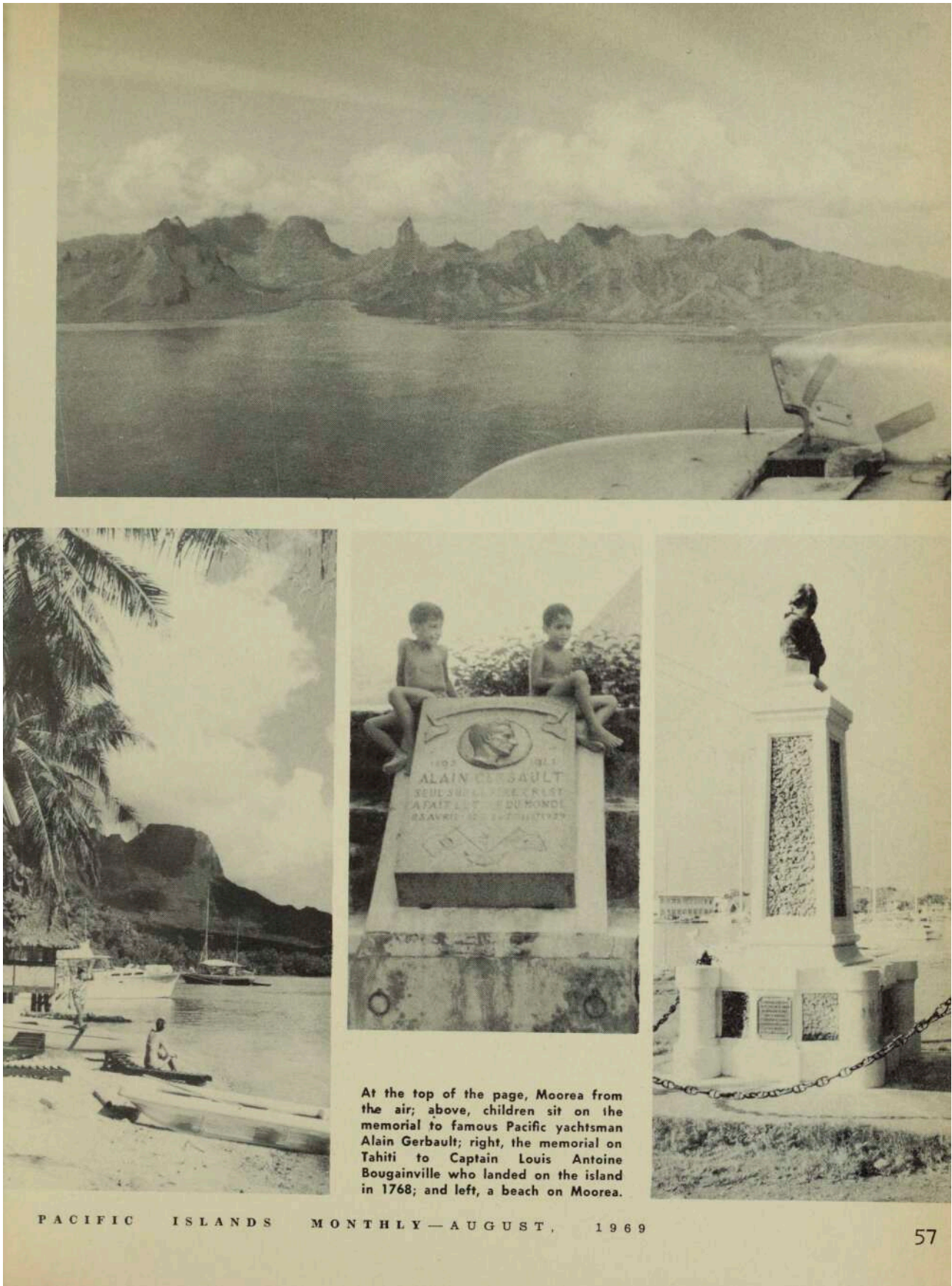
In the field of education, Australia was not pulling its weight as much as New Zealand was, but there were "definite signs that Australia does now wish to give much greater assistance to Fiji".

Asked whether Fijians "really liked Australians", Mr. Halstead added: "Well, I wouldn't say they liked them. They are rather negative to Australians, where they positively like New Zealanders".





French Polynesia—people and places. The man at the top of the page is cutting palm to thatch a roof, the kids to his right are fishing on Bora Bora wharf, and the chap above is cleaning a street in Papeete. To the left of the page, the Royal Papeete Hotel and Papeete's jumping Whisky a Gogo.





- It's been photographed before and the photographs have been reproduced in magazines before, but we make no apologies for reproducing once again a picture of Moorea's Pao Pao Bay. After all it would be hard to find a more beautiful bay anywhere else—even in French Polynesia. It's got everything a South Seas bay should have—mountain peaks and palm-fringed shores and, in this case, a backdrop of billowing white clouds and a yacht at moorings. Stories on French Polynesia by KEN MCGREGOR begin opposite.

FORGET THE MYTHS ABOUT TAHITI AND ENJOY THE PLACE

By staff writer KEN MCGREGOR, just back from French Polynesia

"Tahiti has had it. Everything's too expensive and too commercialised." This is a popular view of Tahiti. It is also rubbish.

Of course Tahiti has changed. It will change more. No place can stand still, and it would be sentimental to suppose that Tahiti could remain an idyllic South Seas island—if indeed any South Seas island was ever truly idyllic.

Those who expect to find naked Tahitian girls swimming out to their ship or sacrificial orgies in full swing a mile or so out of Papeete, the capital, will be disappointed. Papeete is more than Quinns Bar and sleazy shops. It's the Islands' busiest and most colourful old lady, and peak-hour traffic along the Rue du General de Gaulle and the Quai du Commerce is more dense than in Port Moresby or Suva.

And Tahiti needn't be too expensive. Some souvenirs in some shops are daylight robbery and of course some meal prices at some restaurants are abominable.

Bargain a bit

But for those prepared to look around a little, and bargain a bit, there are first-rate meals—Chinese or European—to be had for less than \$A1. The same meals in a plush place a couple of blocks away would cost up to \$10.

As for curios—shops can be found selling the same stuff for well under half the price that tourist haunts mark them up.

Tahitians "commercialised"? I think that's a lot of nostalgic hogwash. Anyone who thought the Tahitians could remain unaffected after the massive influx of Europeans and their money is surely dreaming.

Today they are no more "commercialised" than any other people subject to this sort of change, and many of them are still well capable of enjoying a *jolie de vie* most outsiders will never understand.

The first big money came with the Americans who filmed "Mutiny on the Bounty" and left upwards of \$10 million.

Then came the French atomic testing setup—which is still very much around—pumping more money into an Islands economy (which had

traditionally relied on copra, vanilla beans and pearl shell).

And finally now there is the current phenomenon—tens of thousands of tourists a year, mostly American, cavorting through Tahiti and visiting the three outer islands—Bora Bora, Moorea and Raiatea.

What does it all add up to?

Exciting . . . and appetising

Recently, I put in two weeks on the islands of Tahiti, Bora Bora, Raiatea and Moorea, and I found them beautiful, exciting . . . and appetising. French Polynesia is a veritable gourmet's paradise—I put on 13 lb during my trip!

I began my Tahitian travels in Papeete. With more colourful cloths sold per block than the rest of the world, dozens of local beer dives, a bizarre fish, vegetable and curio market-place and narrow winding streets incredibly crowded with cars and motor-cycles, Papeete is a hot-spot of China, Tahiti, France and the other Islands.

Papeete has a spooky neglected museum full of tikis from the darkest

Marquesas and nightclubs aglow with Somerset Maugham characters.

Yachts could only "happen" as they do in Tahiti, and Papeete waterfront remains the premier spot to be in the Islands. A dozen cruising yachts of all sizes can always be seen along the waterfront killing some time before sailing south, mostly for the Cooks, or north, mostly for Hawaii.

A swing in a lumbering DC4 got me to the northern Societies—Bora Bora and Raiatea; and that's with some good aerial sights of two other islands, Moorea and Huahine, thrown in.

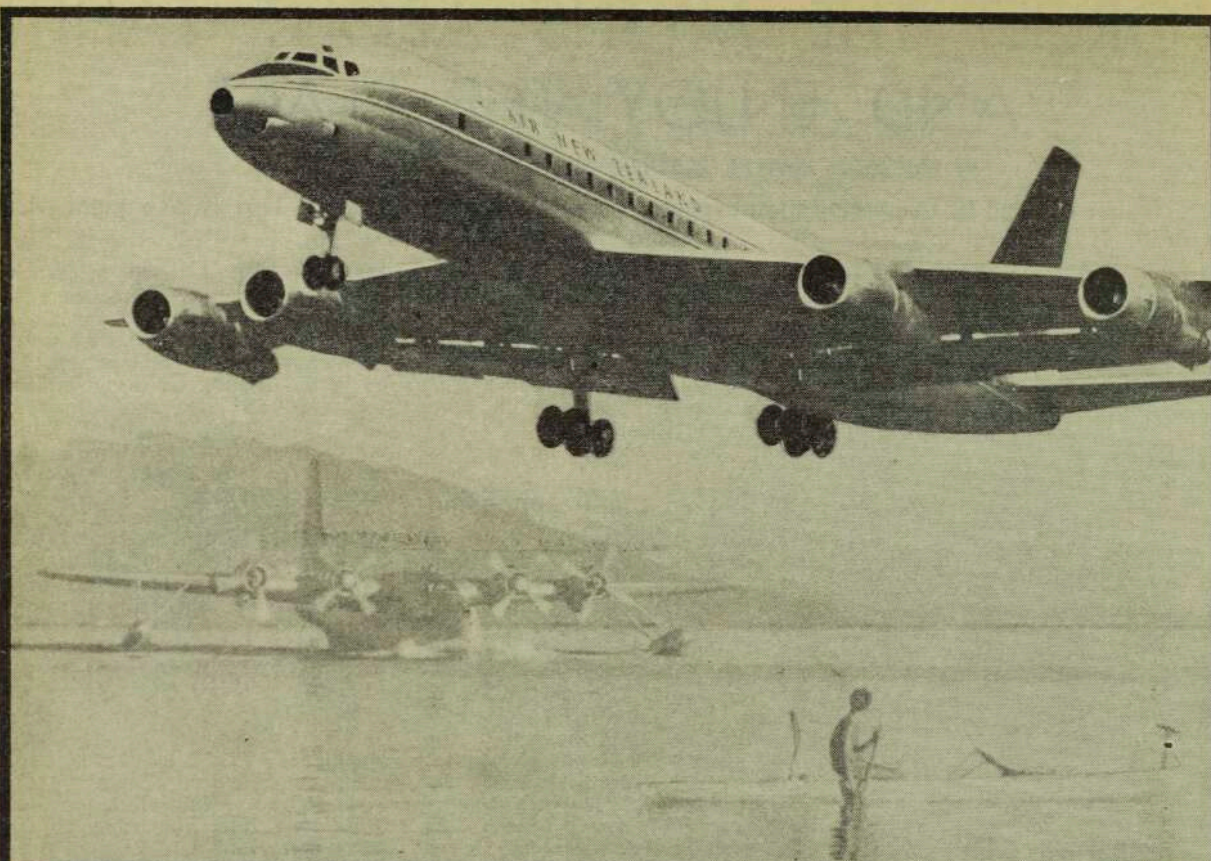
Stunningly beautiful

Bora Bora, an island dominated by one huge mountain and almost surrounded with atoll-like islets, is stunningly beautiful. There are two resorts, the Club Mediterranée's Hotel Noa Noa, and American investor Huey Long's Hotel Bora Bora, and a small Tahitian hotel.

Local personalities are the Hotel Bora Bora's longtime manager Alec Bourgerie and businessman-cum-skin-



Traffic is quite a problem in bustling Papeete, capital of Tahiti.



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Forget the myths

diver Erwin Christian. Things to do include enjoying one of several water sports in an excellent lagoon, and around-the-island trips by bus. But if you want, you can always enjoy some of the best relaxing in the South Seas. And for history, 42 maraes (ancient open-air temples) afford a great opportunity for tracking down the past.

A sister island, only 10 minutes flight away, Raiatea, is less spectacular but every bit as beautiful with an American Bali Hai Hotel the big resort.

Raiatea is extremely hilly with another skindiver's dream of a lagoon and there are plenty of tiny uninhabited islets nearby. Two other hotels are planned, but nothing definite has yet been announced.

Orgy of colour

Original Polynesian houses have long been replaced by small fibro and wood two and one-room European houses on both Raiatea and Bora Bora but well-kept gardens make villages an orgy of colour.

There's no bustle and these islands could be a 1,000, rather than a 100, miles away from Papeete. The beaches are nicer than many of the black sand Tahiti spots.

Moorea, much closer to Tahiti (12 miles away, either a seven-minute hop in light aircraft on an hour and a half ride by smallship), is a little busier. Its mountain peaks, valleys and tapering bays make it, however, the most beautiful island I've seen.

Few visitors would forget Captain Cook's Paopao Bay which looks more like a painting than a bay.



Moorea's Club Mediterranee—where they trade with beads.

There are three resorts—the American Bali Hai, and the two French setups, Hotel Aimeo and Club Mediterranee. Hotel Aimeo, in Paopao Bay, boasts the best views and work is on hand to greatly expand guestroom accommodation.

It's the Club Mediterranee, however, where I found the most lively crowd in French Polynesia.

No shirts

There is bare accommodation for 320 guests, 80 per cent. of whom are American, and with the help of the travel agency, American Express, which recently bought a financial stake in the club, room occupancies so far have been high (a result which has piqued new hoteliers).

It's no wonder the club has done well, and it's especially popular with those in the 20 to 40-year-old bracket. Under the eye of manager

Arnoux Serge, a resident for 20 years of French Pacific territories, everything is casual from the word go.

Visitors get around in waist sulus or bikinis only; there is no money circulating except coloured beads, which are exchangeable for drinks, and no shirts or blouses are needed for meals.

More food is downed by hand than by knife or fork and at any single bench or table, the language comes in up to six different tongues. Plentiful supplies of red and white wines are on the tables for every meal, together with great heaps of French bread and numerous cheeses from Europe.

All sorts of sports from horse-riding to deep-sea fishing are on for those want them (at no extra cost) and the nightlife is a story in itself.

I went to the club for an afternoon and stayed two nights.

Most at the club were on inclusive-price package deals out of Los Angeles, San Francisco or Sydney, which, at a cost of about \$600, included return economy air fares, a bed at the club for two weeks and all meals. This deal is offered by one airline only.

It would pay other airlines to set up similar resorts. PanAm, for instance, crosses the Pacific 18 times a week, calling at New Caledonia, Fiji, American Samoa and Tahiti. It also has regular regional flights between Samoa, Tahiti and Hawaii.

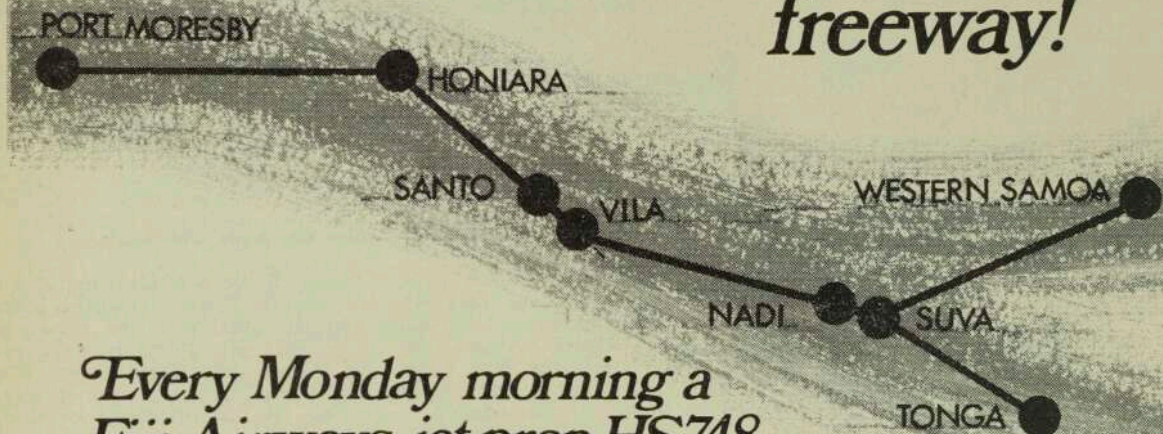
A package deal offered by PanAm to its two affiliated hotels, Intercontinentals at Pago Pago and Tahiti, would encourage many more younger people to visit those territories.

PanAm has an excellent record of pioneering many international air routes, particularly the Pacific. It can and ought to generate new package deals.



Quinn's, one of the best-known bars in the South Seas.

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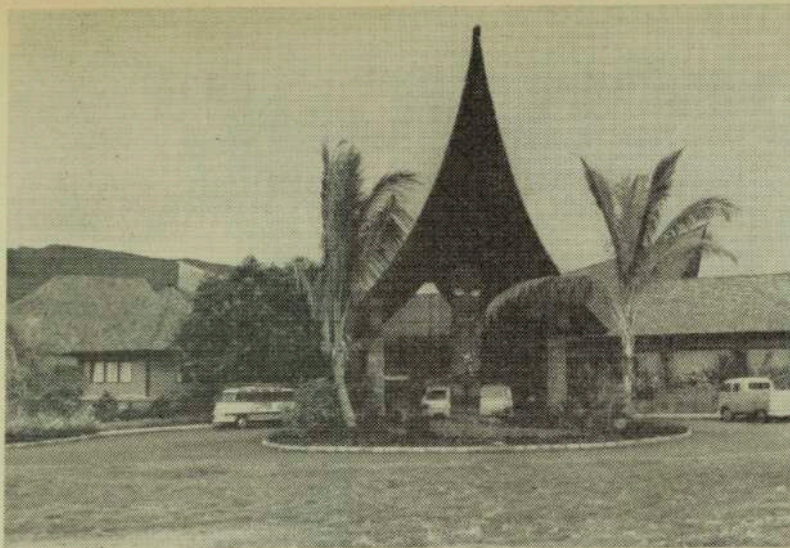
Flight FJ 963
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The non-stop weekly service from Port Moresby to Honiara – and on to the other South Pacific territories – commenced this February. Now you can fly the "South Pacific Freeway" with Fiji Airways.

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527



Entrance to Tahiti's Hotel Taharaa.

AN UNEQUALLED VIEW FROM THE UPSIDE-DOWN PUB

Why not build a high-rise Islands resort upside down? . . . Buy a 46-acre site with spectacular and commanding views of the coast and nearby islands? Install three restaurants, a roomy Islands-style reception area, a swimming pool, a bar and several shops on the cliff edge under one monstrous roof resembling a New Guinea house tambaran?

Place an illuminated 25 ft tiki at the entrance driveway, decorate the interior with every conceivable replica of Polynesian art, set up two mini waterfalls and grass a small golf course? Build dressing facilities for surfers on black-sand beaches hundreds of feet below?

Then build 200 luxury suites, in rows of 10, on the cliff side, and supply three lifts to whisk guests from the reception area to their cliff-hanging bedrooms?

Americans, Canadians, French and Australians who took more than two years to build her.

Like most luxury hotels in the Islands these days, the Taharaa's rooms have air-conditioning, hot and cold water, phone services, recorded music and big comfortable beds.

However, Taharaa has a view which isn't equalled elsewhere in the

South Pacific—and perhaps not even in the world.

All her rooms open out onto big patios lined with flowers. The patios face Tahiti's sister island of Moorea, a mere 15 miles away, and to the guest, as he stands on his balcony, is an uninterrupted view of Tahiti's coastline stretching as far as Papeete six miles away.

Moorea's jagged, dark-blue peaks rise out of the Pacific disappearing into grey clouds which seem always to be hovering above. Sunsets swamp Moorea in colours whose brilliance I have only seen equalled on Bora Bora, 140 miles to the north-west of Tahiti, and on Abemama, one of the central atolls of the Gilberts.

Naturally, guests at the hotel rave about the view, but few of them consider the tremendous construction problems people like American Ed Fearon had to overcome to build the Taharaa.

Taharaa is principally the product of American supermarket and hotel investor, Mr. Huey Long, who also has a significant shareholding in the luxury Hotel Bora Bora.

Mr. Long invested about \$2 million in the Taharaa, the French Government put in over \$2 million on a 20-year loan at 4 per cent., Intercontinental Hotels (a Pan American Airways subsidiary) contributed nearly \$500,000, and several private investors have minor shareholdings.

The hotel has about 230 employees, including about 25 American, Dutch, French, Australian and Canadian supervisory staff. Management—on a 10-year contract—is in the hands of Intercontinental Hotels, and the Taharaa, as with American Samoa's Pago Pago Intercontinental Hotel, is part of this group's chain of 40-odd luxury hotels scattered throughout the world.

Manager is Michel Savignol, transferred from the chain's US west coast hotels, and his assistant is Charles Klemes, a naturalised Australian and



Sunset in Tahiti—a tourist's dream.

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And we've asked our cellar man to choose for you only the finest wines.
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see another meal like this...until you fly back with us.

QANTAS

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"troubleshooter" for the chain, who is well-known as the former manager of Intercontinental in Pago Pago.

Ninety per cent. of the Taharaa's guests in her first six months were of Anglo-Saxon origin—80 per cent. from the US, and 10 per cent. from Australasia. The remaining 10 per cent. were Continentals and Asians, particularly West Germans and Japanese.

"The Taharaa offers two things," Mr. Savignol says, "it has all the mod cons and it has an Islands atmosphere made up of its architecture, its interior decorations and its Tahitian employees.

"I feel its success boils down to our lowest-paid employees. If they are good, if our waitresses are smart, if our porters are quick and if our barmen are efficient, then we have a good hotel."

Training the Tahitians to become efficient hotel employees is by far the Taharaa's biggest job and the fact that almost all Tahitians speak French well and English hardly at all doesn't help.

Also, most Tahitians haven't learned to live European-style themselves yet, let alone serve four-course meals, take complicated food orders or change rooms.

Guests, then, shouldn't expect first-class Continental hotel service. The service they'll get will vary greatly—from good to mediocre.

The girls, in blue and red uniforms, are pretty and young, the boys big, tall and quick to be in on a joke.

Self-contained

Taharaa is fairly isolated as Tahiti goes. But unless you need to meet people in Papeete in a hurry, this doesn't really matter because Taharaa is completely self-contained, with a massive generator keeping things functioning. There are a dozen-odd shops and a travel agency in the hotel, and the adjoining golf course is nearly completed.

Taharaa's lifts—the first installed in French Polynesia—caused the Islanders great excitement. No one wanted to work when the lifts were first operating—everyone wanted to ride them.

All suite charges are the same—about \$A23 without meals. Food at the Taharaa—French, Tahitian and American—is excellent, but relatively costly (breakfast, lunch and dinner would cost a guest about \$A15). Most visitors therefore eat one meal a day elsewhere.

The Taharaa, however, is by no means the territory's dearest pub—the hotel Bora Bora can cost \$US50 a night without drinks!—KMcG.

You're Welcome (But Only in a Sort of a Way)

The rugged Mini-Moke wouldn't start after it had bogged down in heavy mud on a winding road behind Moorea's spectacular Paopao Valley.

The Moke's three American tourists and one PIM staff writer signalled two passing Polynesian motorists for help, but they didn't stop. However, the third passerby, a Chinese shopkeeper, stopped and gave the Moke the necessary tow to get her started again.

For his trouble and time, the Chinese wouldn't accept money.

A little thing, perhaps, but it is incidents like that which make visitors to Tahiti and Moorea ask themselves:

Do the French Polynesians really welcome tourists?

They certainly don't display the enthusiasm for tourists that can be found in Fiji and the Gilberts and many of them believe tourists are a "necessary evil" for French Polynesia's economy.

A lot of Tahitians are dependent for their livelihood on the blossoming tourist industry but that doesn't mean they have to like it or care a great deal if visitors get bogged in cars, get served wrong dishes of food or have to carry a big bag or two.

There are exceptions, of course, but most French Polynesians act indifferently towards the tourist.—KMcG.

There's competition in the air over French Polynesia

Internal air services within French Polynesia are improving with the only regular schedule operator, RAI, receiving spirited competition from two new charter groups, Air Tahiti and Air Moorea.

The territory's sixth commercial airstrip—on Tubuai in the Australs—is due to be completed by August.

This 800-metre grass runway will take DC4's, and it will be a welcome variation to the RAI's popular tourist destinations of Moorea, Raiatea, Bora Bora and Faavaa (Tahiti), and Rangiroa Atoll in the Tuamotus.

(RAI also operates twice-weekly one hour hops by Bermuda flying-boat from Tahiti to Huahine, another Society Island.)

Local shareholders

Of the charterers, the 12-month-old Air Tahiti is bigger. With a paid-up capital of about \$40,000, it has a Cessna 206, a Piper Aztec, two Norman-Britten Islanders and a Piper Pawnee.

The Cessna and Piper Aztec each carry five passengers, the Islanders 10 people each and the Pawnee is used for freight and agricultural purposes.

Shareholding of the company is local, with Tahiti businessmen Messrs. Jean Gillot and Jean Arbelot having a stake along with Tupai Plantation, a group of copra growers on Bora Bora.

As with Air Moorea, Air Tahiti's best revenue earner is seven minute

Faaa-Moorea hops (at \$5 each way) taking tourists on day trips or guests bound for Moorea's profitable Bali Hai, Hotel Aimeo or Club Mediterranean resorts.

Air Tahiti has done some charter jobs to Rarotonga, Cook Islands, and recently five Papeete businessmen took up small shareholdings. Three pilots—one of them is Mr. Gillot—are employed.

Air Moorea has operated out of Papeete for about two years with local French businessmen holding most of its \$10,000 paid-up capital. The company has three six-passenger Piper Cherokees.

Both Air Tahiti and Air Moorea are operating unprofitably and each wants to get government permission to run regular services, rather than charter services.

They argue that internal traffic has built up so much in recent years that RAI has not been able to provide adequate services. RAI, an associate company of the French international airline, UTA, disagrees and says the charterers are "picking the eyes" out of the aviation business and would not have the resources to run regular services.

Many Papeete businessmen, however, welcome the air war. Competition is needed, they say.

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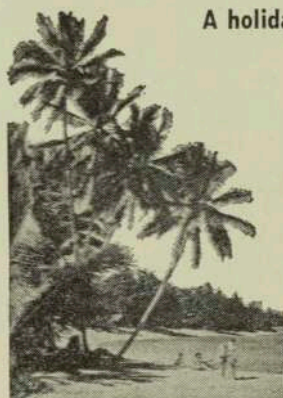
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HOPES FOR NEW TAHITI PEARL INDUSTRY

Pearl shell, at the beginning of this century a significant French Polynesian export, may make a comeback in the territory.

Though there is not nearly as much shell about today as there was in the 1900's, the Government of French Polynesia is encouraging experiments into cultured pearl and is showing increasing concern about the overfishing of the valuable Tuamotu and Gambier shell grounds.

Polynesian pearl shell is fetching \$1,000 a ton on Japanese and German markets and divers, who number up to 500 or 600, are earning up to \$100 a week—more than twice the money earned by hotel staff. Divers work six hours a day, making about 100 dives—some of them to depths of 150 ft.

In June Papeete buyers said that overseas demand for Polynesian pearl exceeded supplies by five times!

In August a quota of 60 tons of pearl shell from the southerly Gambier atolls is due to arrive in Papeete. At about the same time shelling on two Tuamotu atolls will finish and in September shelling will commence on Raroia and another atoll in the Tuamotus.

Marutea, a Gambier atoll, has seen shelling operations since last December and about 120 tons of shell are collected there.

Papeete's two biggest buyers of shell, the French Herve Company and a Chinese group, pay three per cent. export tax on the shells.

Currently grounds are rested for four years but biologists feel if the grounds are not rested for 50 years pearl shell will disappear from the territory's small export list in the 1970's.

Cultured pearls

Meanwhile, government and commercial experiments are underway on cultured pearl and hopes are that just as "pearl farms" have almost replaced natural pearls on Australia's Torres Strait islands and in the Papuan Gulf, a similar development could come about in the Tuamotus and Gambiers.

French Polynesia's Fisheries Department has begun rudimentary tests on several Tuamotu atolls. Results so far have been inconclusive.

On Manihi, a northerly Tuamotu atoll, the Manihi Experimental Pearl

Culture Company, financed by Rosenthal Brothers, Paris pearl merchants, with a small Papeete shareholding, has been operating for about 18 months without a major breakthrough.

Government tests will incorporate

lessons learnt from cultured shell industries in the Red Sea.

In the meantime, French Polynesia is expected to export between 20 and 40 tons of trochus shell by 1970 to Japan and Europe.

Imported from New Caledonia 12 years ago, it is now growing, slowly but surely, on Tahiti, other Society Islands and parts of the Tuamotus.

Greensnail shell, introduced from the New Hebrides, hasn't been such a happy migrant. Much of it has died or disappeared from where it was planted around sheltered parts of Tahiti. There are no plans to import more.

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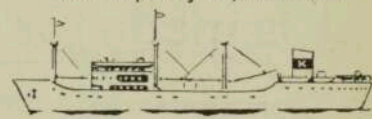
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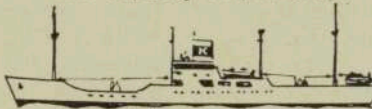
M.V. Slide 258 feet
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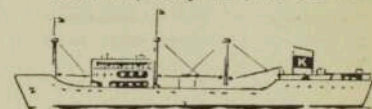
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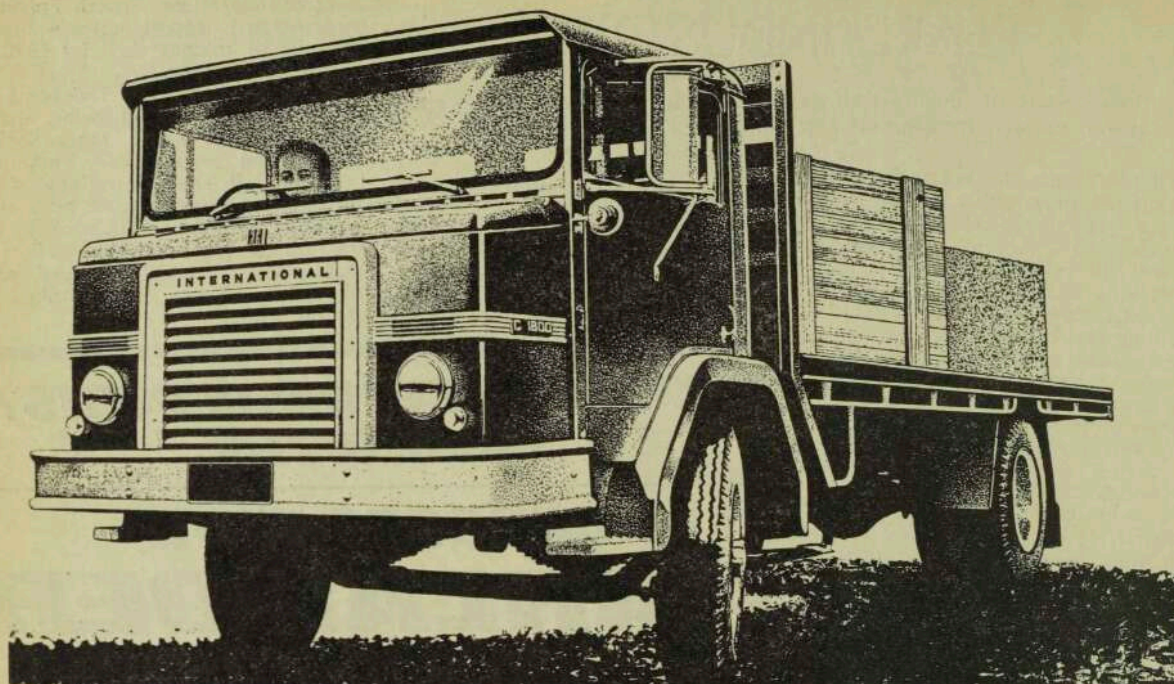
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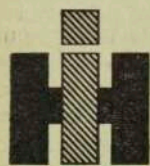


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PICTURE RECORD OF S. PACIFIC BATTLEGROUND

Back in Sydney in July was Sydney freelance photographer Bruce Adams, after a three months photographic tour through the old battlegrounds of the South Pacific, during which he took 4,500 pictures in colour and black and white.

He is now faced with the task of selecting 400 of the best, as the basis for a new book, *Battleground South Pacific*, to be published by A. H. and A. W. Reed early next year. The publication of the book will coincide with the 25th anniversary of the end of the Pacific War.

Text of the book is by Bob Howlett, formerly of Fiji, and now a Sydney travel promotions man, who fought with the Fijians in the Solomons and is author of the official World War II history of the Fiji battalion.

But the biggest task has been the photography, because *Battleground South Pacific* will mainly be a pictorial book. During his three months Adams trekked through Papua-New Guinea, including outlying islands, the British Solomons (including some more out-of-the-way places) and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

Among his shots are one of the wreckage of the aircraft in which Admiral Yamamoto was shot down in Bougainville in 1944, the Australian guns which were knocked out by the Japanese prior to the invasion of Rabaul, the only Japanese Betty bomber still left standing on its wheels anywhere in the South Pacific (this was at Ballalei, BSIP), the fixed British guns of Betio, Tarawa, brought in by the Japanese, not from Singapore (which is a commonly-held belief), but from Japan where they were used by the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese War.

He also uncovered a number of "furphies", the details of which he will relate in his book.

Adams interviewed and photographed 13 surviving Coastwatchers — native and European — still living in the Islands.

"That trip was the hardest photographic job I've ever done," says Adams, "I couldn't have done it at all without the extraordinary co-operation I got everywhere. It was local knowledge that counted."

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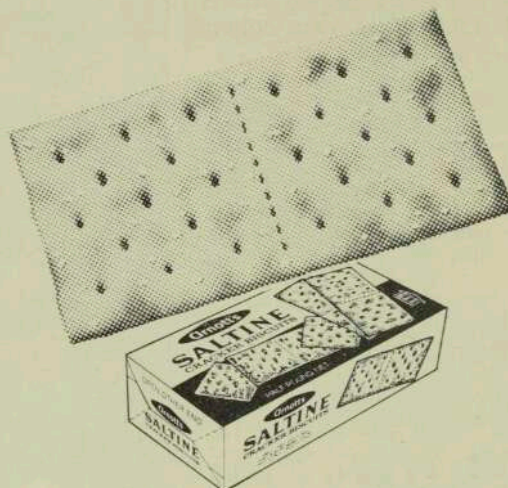


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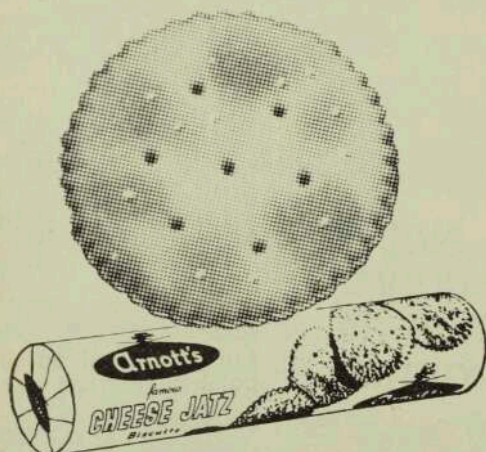
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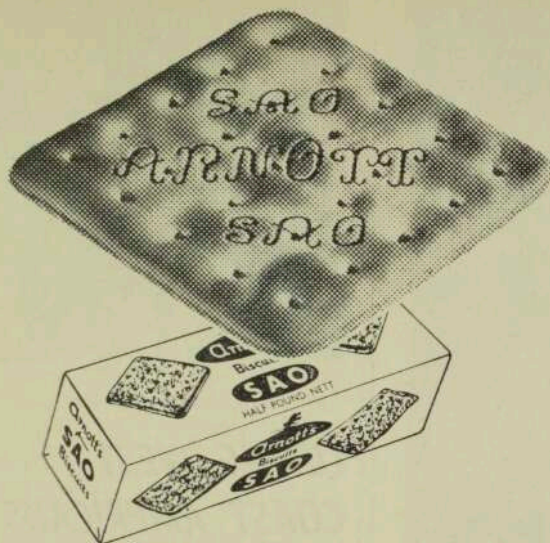
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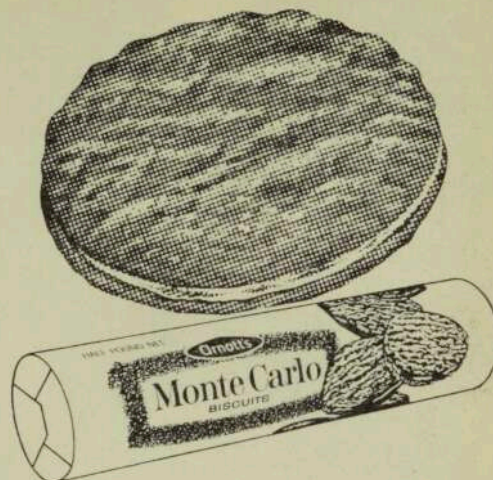
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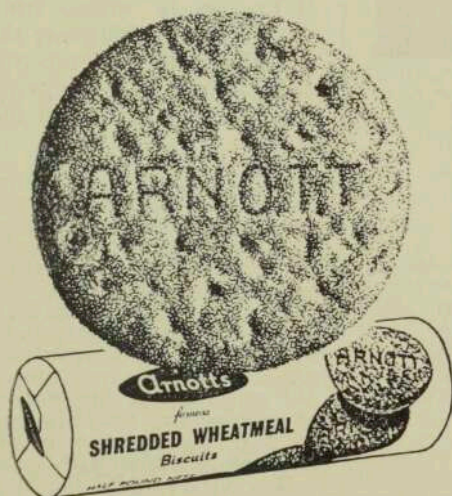
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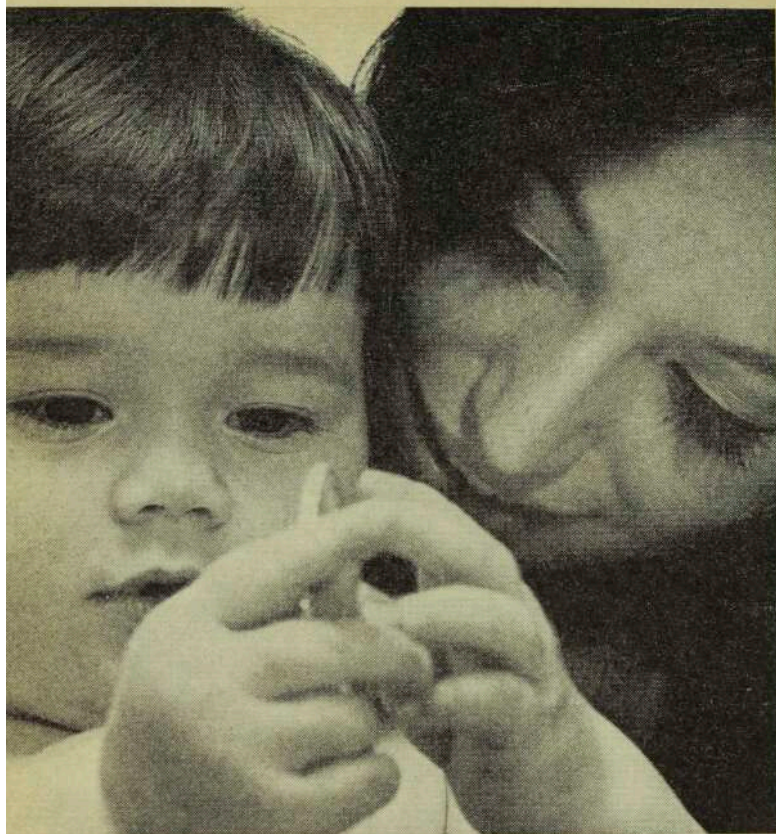
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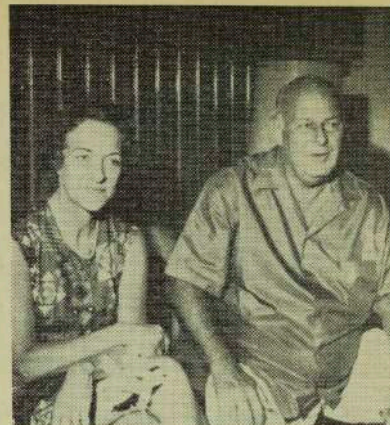
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Iris and Harvey Hunt.

LURING WEST COAST AMERICANS TO FIJI

From SUE WENDT, in Suva

Fiji's Chief Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, last year spoke of tourism as "manna from the sky". The way things are shaping up, Fiji looks like receiving so much manna that it may find itself suffering from mild indigestion.

Although established hoteliers still complain of accommodation "lows", travel agents are turning away business during the peak periods. To complicate matters, the peak periods follow a changing pattern.

It's somewhat bemusing to watch the soaring monthly tourism figures. In May, there was a remarkable 53.2 per cent. increase over May, 1968. The total for the first five months of this year was 30,793—an increase of 26.6 per cent. compared with the same period last year.

How to cope with the increasing number of tourists? Harvey Hunt, a director of Fiji's largest travel agency, Hunt's Travel Service, has the answer.

"Lack of information"

"What we need," he says, "is a 300-room beach resort on the Coral Coast."

Doyens of the local industry, Iris and Harvey Hunt have spent the last two and a bit months promoting Fiji on the Canadian and US market. They found, they said, an

"astounding lack of information" about Fiji in Toronto and Montreal but came away convinced that West Coast Canadians, at least, were ready to be lured to this part of the South Pacific.

It was impossible, Iris Hunt pointed out, to make an accurate estimate of the number of Canadian and US visitors we could expect. But the figures she gave for the booming convention business were staggering.

"Toronto's Royal York Hotel, with two floors devoted to convention facilities, is booked up until 1985," she said.

"We've been plugging the need for convention facilities in Fiji for years. Convention business is BIG business.

"Thousands of Americans are booked to attend Australian conventions—such as the Orchid Convention in September and the Rotary convention in May, 1971. There'll be 20,000 going through for that.

"We've been asked to find accommodation for 2,000—1,000 each way.

"Tag along"

"All Fiji needs to do is tag along and catch people going and coming. If we can find the accommodation, that is."

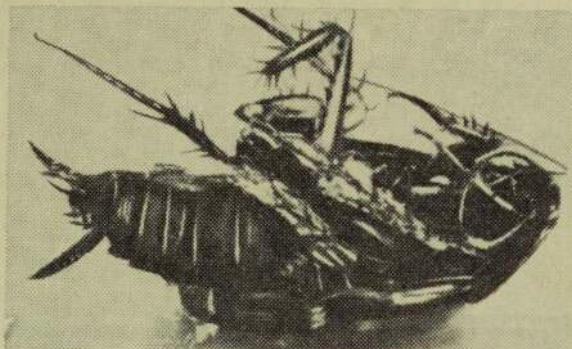
The only hotel in Fiji with proper convention facilities is the Tradewinds in Suva, although the Grand Pacific Hotel is currently building convention rooms.

The Hunts believe that West Coast Americans and Canadians can be persuaded to overlook the high air fares to Fiji, once they're aware that Fiji's accommodation and food costs are much, much cheaper than anywhere else.

"Have a look at this restaurant menu, from Honolulu. One potato costs 75 cents," said Mrs. Hunt.

● The Governor of Fiji, Sir Robert Foster, has agreed to open Fiji's ninth tourism convention, to be held at the Suva Civic Centre from October 22-24. The theme of this year's convention is to be "Tourism — Partner in Progress". Guest speakers at the Convention will be Mr. John D. Bates, chairman of the Australian Tourist Commission; Mr. Melville B. Grosvenor, editor-in-chief and chairman of the Board of the National Geographic Society in Washington; Mr. Robert H. Burns, general manager of the Kahala Hilton Hotel in Honolulu; and Mr. Russ Gribble, the Fiji Visitors Bureau manager for Australia. The Convention chairman will be Mr. Raman Nair, Commissioner for Fiji's Western Division.

End the Problem of Cockroaches



The cockroach is undoubtedly one of the most detestable of household insect pests, and an acknowledged carrier of the germs of typhoid, cholera, gastro-enteritis and pathogens of polio. He frequently hides near sinks, boilers and hot-water pipes, inside the motor compartments of refrigerators or in radio cabinets, because he favours any nook or cranny that is warm or damp. He runs with a swiftness that sometimes defeats the human eye, can safely submerge in water and emerge unscathed from fire.

Today, as always, the roach is disconcertingly at home in the habitations of man. He thrives on a bewilderingly varied diet—paint, soap, toothpaste, newspapers, old shoes, wood, ink, book-covers—and even the skin he casts off from time to time. He has a fetid odour that is unmistakable and he invariably taints any food that he finds in his wanderings around the home.

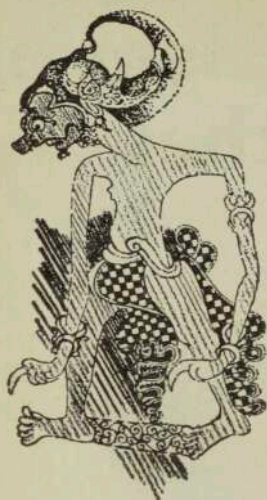
If there is no food at all available, roaches can still exist for months on end without visible ill-effect, a fact that is not really so surprising when you consider that they were in reality among the first of the earth's inhabitants and have been cleverly learning the art of survival for three hundred and fifty million years.

You can't possibly escape them—they are found from the middle stretches of the Sahara to the icy wastes of Siberia. Archaeologists, delving into the conditions pre-

valent a mere two million years back, have found the fossilised remains of cockroaches in coal veins which establish that these amazing insects actually reached a length of twelve inches in the dim and distant ages.

Although in past milleniums the world has found it impossible to be finally rid of these insect pests with their amazing ability to dodge annihilation, it is a proven fact that today cockroaches cannot withstand the death-dealing properties of Pea-Beu aerosol spray. They fall easy pray to the quick, powerful killing action of this deep-penetrating insecticide and cannot build up any sort of immunity to it.

In the world-wide laboratories of A.N.I. Chemical Research, safe, fine-mist Pea-Beu spray was found to be capable of ridding homes of every type of insect pest on a pattern analogous to fumigation. Its wide "umbrella-spreading" action is particularly invaluable and it has the ability to permeate into cracks and crevices to seek out and destroy even invisible and often unsuspected infestations. Economically advantageous because of its high concentration and fine-mist distribution, Pea-Beu aerosol spray may be easily and safely used to keep kitchen, pantry, living-room, bedroom, nursery and cellar pest-free. Pea-Beu in aerosol and powder form is safe to use in the presence of children, food and pets, and is available from chemists and leading stores.



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From the Islands Press

“I WOULD very much like you to publish my letter in the newspaper of the Gilbert Islands, please because I seek a bride from there who I could marry as soon as possible. I suppose, that many ladies would write to me from these islands when they read my letter in the paper. I hope to receive very many letters from the Gilbert Islands in the very near future.

My age is 33. I am single and I work in the forging industry, here in Sheffield. I have general interests. I like dancing, very much, and I often go to the cinema. I also like to travel. I have never been to the Gilbert Islands but I would love to see what they are really like, I can picture palm trees, indeed island paradises. Will the women who write to me from the Gilbert Islands, please send a photograph.—*Letter from Rex Jacklin, of Sheffield, England, in the "Colony Information Notes", Tarawa.*

A LARGE crowd gathered at the British District Agency in Vila yesterday afternoon to inspect a most unusual crab. The crab, which measured about 30 inches across, long thin claws, was pinky brown in colour. Every part of its body, legs and claws was covered with sharp spikes.

It was caught about three miles off Pango Point in over 100 fathoms of water, by Mr. Fred Kaltoua, of Fila Island. Or, rather, it caught itself, because it had grabbed Mr. Kaltoua's line in one of its claws and refused to let go.

No one who saw it could remember having seen such a crab before, which is not so strange in view of the great depth of the water where the crab was living.—*Radio Vila report, New Hebrides.*

OUR present rate of road accidents is minor, compared with other countries in the world. I would say, far beyond minor—in other words, nothing to be exact.

If what I hear that tourists are coming to Rarotonga is right, I wonder just how busy our road traffic will be? Will our road accidents decrease or increase with a dead body per day?

The introducing of buses for public purposes is a great importance for us. But we must be aware that a

bus accident can be one of the most disastrous accidents in the world today—it results in the loss of a few lives.

I hope you and I will not be included with these dead bodies if there happens to be a bus accident in the future.—*Letter from "Ning Nong" in the "Cook Islands News", Rarotonga.*

BY issuing a booklet on memorable events going back to the turn of the century, the census commissioner's office is taking steps to combat a major problem in getting islanders to work out their ages.

People have already been asked to try to work out their ages in readiness for census day, February 1 next year. The booklet is designed to help them to relate their births to notable and well-remembered happenings.

The events range from wartime happenings to tidal waves, cyclones, religious events, changes in District Commissioner and even cases when a strange sea monster was sighted off Lord Howe Island, Santa Cruz, and in 1905, when a widespread sickness occurred at Anuta and Tikopia. — *Item in "BSIP News Sheet", Honiara.*

DR. J. Cairns (an Australian MP and member of the Australian Labour Party) has a nerve coming to Fiji and talking about "The evils of colonialism". He would have been better advised to go to Czechoslovakia and denounce "The evils of Communism".

Here in our lovely, peaceful Fiji we enjoy a precious freedom under a Chief Minister who is no tyrant or dictator, but a patient, tolerant man whose high ideals are a fine example to all of us.

We have freedom of religion and political inclination. There is no discrimination in any sphere of our lives. We have freedom of speech, freedom of the Press and freedom to criticise Government action if we wish.

We have all kinds of employees' unions which are free to express the views of their members and do so, in no uncertain terms.

In these, and in many other ways, Fiji is a shining example to the rest of the world.—*Portion of a letter from Mrs. L. Low, in "The Fiji Times".*



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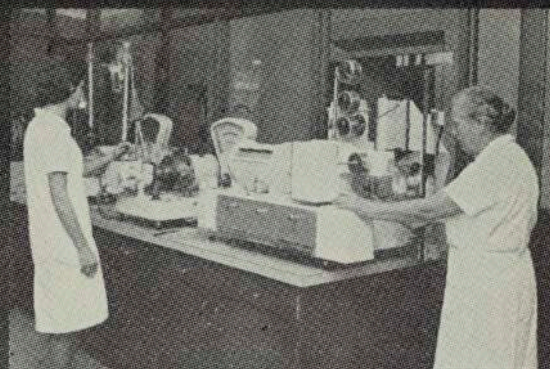
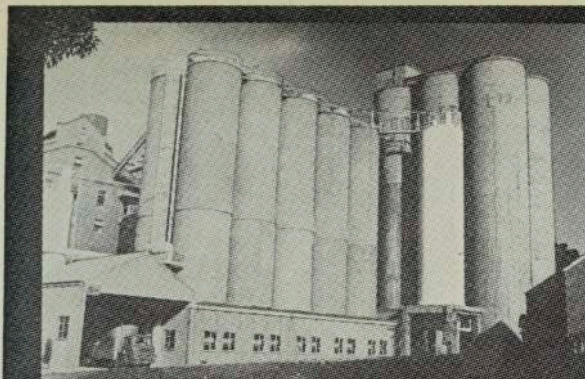
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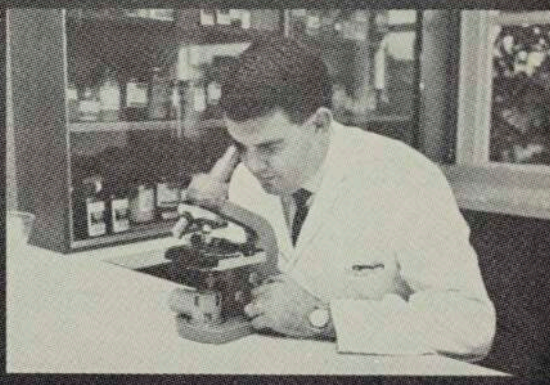
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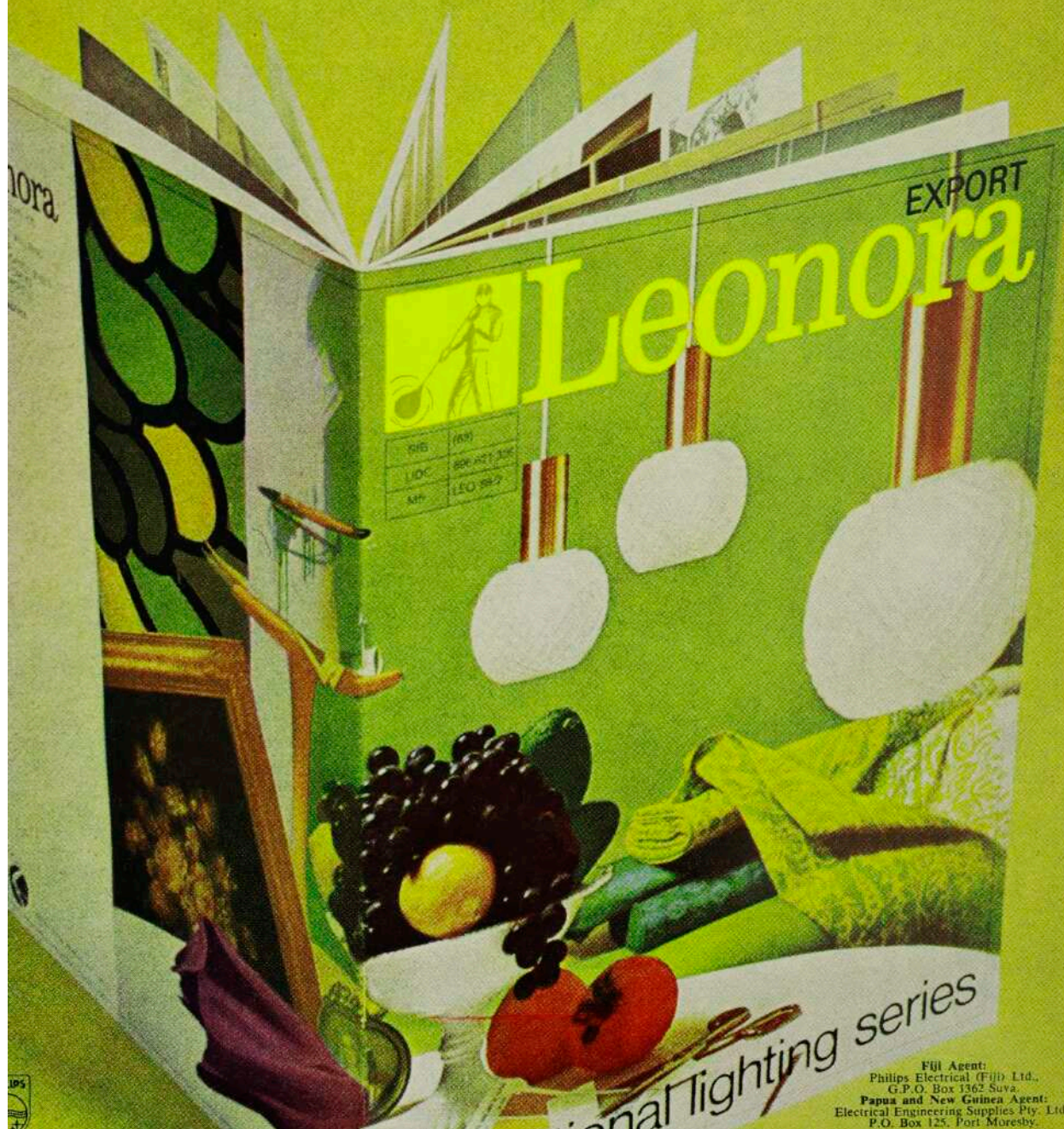
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Magazine Section

In 1855, Dr. W. H. Harvey, botanist, found more than algae in Tonga and Fiji

By ROBERT LANGDON

Dr. William Henry Harvey, Professor of Botany at Trinity College, Dublin, just over a century ago, had, among other things, a passion for algae. To look for specimens of his beloved algae—whether they were sea-weeds, kelps, pond scums, stoneworts or diatoms—he would walk for miles in the hot sun or wade or paddle for hours in the sea.

When Professor Harvey paid a visit of several months to Tonga and Fiji in the second half of 1855, he found plenty of algae to interest him. Indeed, he even found a new specimen or two; and when he wrote home to his sister Hannah or his niece Mary in Dublin, he could scarcely conceal his excitement.

Thus, in writing of a visit to Lifuka, in the Haapai Group of Tonga, Professor Harvey told his sister: "I here collected a very curious algae which (if not a new genus) is a very distinct new species of the curious genus *Dictyosphaeroid*. This is my first discovery at the Friendly Islands".

Earlier, the professor had confided to his sister that the lagoon at Tongatapu was "thickly fringed with mangroves which grow out into the water, and on their rope stems and young rope-like radicles, I collected several small algae, not previously met with in Tonga". Elsewhere, again, Professor Harvey spoke of algae being "few and far between" and of making "many additions to my algae".

Fleet of war canoes

However, the professor was by no means completely devoted to algae. He was also interested in tree ferns, sea urchins, star fish (he found one in Tonga as large and as thick as a 4 lb loaf of bread with a five-inch fish inside it), water cresses, molluscs—and people.

Professor Harvey could, in fact, write about people with the same enthusiasm and in the same detail as he could about algae; and so it was that his sister Hannah and his

niece Mary received vivid descriptions from him of a number of events that he happened to witness during his tour of the South Seas, including a couple of most unusual ones.

The first unusual event was a religious revival at Vavau, the northernmost of the Tonga groups; the second was the arrival at Lakeba, Fiji, of a big fleet of war canoes, led by Tonga's King George I, with 2,000 men, plus women and children.

Describing the first event in a letter to his sister from Sydney on December 12, 1855, Professor Harvey said: "We had hardly well landed (at Vavau) and gone up to

the mission house on the morning after our arrival when a long procession of the natives of a distant village was seen slowly wending through the narrow roads and heard loudly singing hymns as it came along. Men, women and children dressed in their best and ornamented with leaves and flowers composed it and every one carried something in his arms or on his shoulders, being a present or offering of 'mea ofa' (love things) as an expression of gratitude to the missionaries for their teaching.

"One carried a pig, another again a fowl, a piece of native cloth, etc., etc., and a few brought money (a dollar or a shilling as the case might be) and the little children brought



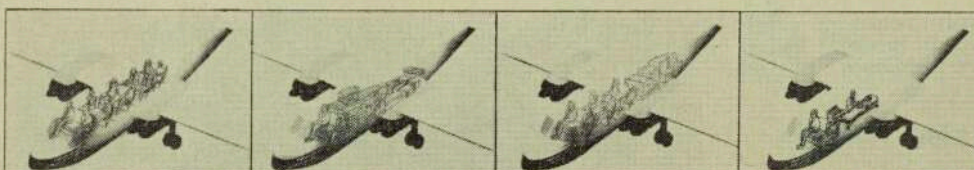
An early Lakeba mission. Dr. Harvey's letters record the strife between the cannibals of Lakeba and the early missionaries.

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"No one came empty handed. All the offerings were brought to the front of the mission house, where our party stood to receive them, and as each was laid down, the missionary said, 'faka fatai' ('thank you') to which the natives often repeated 'faka fatai Iesu' ('thank the Lord') and then came forward to shake hands...

"During my stay of three weeks, there were two or three similar processions from other villages, and on one of these occasions, an old lady with white hair... insisted on rubbing noses with us when she came forward to shake hands! This was the first and last of my experiences of that custom, which has nearly disappeared, the shaking of hands accompanied by the expression of 'chiata ofa' taking its place. The words 'chiata ofa' literally mean 'small is my love'—it being a favorite idiom of the Tongan language and considered an elegance to say, when speaking in complimentary phrase, the contrary of what you wish your friend to believe...

Alarmed by storms

"These processions of 'mea ofa', though several have lately taken place, are not common, but are one of the fruits of what is called a 'revival of religion' which commenced a few months before our arrival, and was still continued while we remained and seemed increasing. The immediate cause of the revival appeared to be from a terrific storm of thunder and lightning which swept over the islands and brought torrents of rain with it, which caused great floods and did much damage.

"The natives were greatly alarmed and many thought that the end of the world was coming. Soon after the storm, some people of very dissolute lives previously began to pray, and confess their sins. This attracted attention to them, the 'revival' began to spread among the neighbours, till one village after another took it up, and now it has become general throughout the group.

"While I was at Vavau, the quarter sessions was held and no less than 30 persons (under religious conviction) came forward voluntarily to accuse themselves of misdemeanours and to submit to the penalties of the law..."

Describing the arrival of King George I and his fleet of canoes at Lakeba as "a very pretty sight", Professor Harvey said: "The double canoe at a little distance looks like a raft, in the midst of which a house

For years before Dr. Harvey trod Tonga's shores in search of algae, Tongan women had done the same sort of thing—except that they searched for shellfish. This sketch was by one of the artists on the Malaspina expedition to Tonga in 1793. Picture reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the Mitchell Library, Sydney.



covered with lumber is built, and it is driven along by a top-heavy sail made of matting. The crew and passengers cling on all round and at top, as in a Neapolitan caleche, and from 50 to 100 persons are carried in each of the war canoes. The canoe sails very close to the wind and very fast, ploughing the sea before her and often putting her nose into it..."

The professor said that King George had helped the "King of Feejee" to put down "a formidable rebellion that had nearly upset his authority". He did not go into details, but added that a month after his departure from Fiji, King George was still at Lakeba "waiting for a favourable wind, as they never put to sea on a long voyage without a leading wind, and the prevalent winds in those parts are contrary".

Professor Harvey then went on to talk about Lakeba's grisly past. "This town, up to a couple of years back," he said, "was the chief seat of cannibalism and devilry of all kinds, and perhaps has witnessed more savage crimes than any other spot of its kind on the face of the earth.

"About two years ago, after a continual refusal for the preceding 18 years, a Christian missionary was allowed to find footing here, and the change since that time has been extraordinary. When first he came with his wife and children to live at Bau, the people were all cannibals, not occasionally but habitually. Thousands of human victims were annually slain, cooked and eaten—as many as 200 bodies having been known to be cooked at a single feast.

There was a row of ovens all round the principal temple, a large building, and nothing was ever cooked in them but human flesh...

"(After the missionary arrived) and whenever there was a cannibal feast in the town, the wretches used to bring up the cooked limbs to show them to the missionary, offer him a share, laugh at him, and then eat the flesh before his face with insulting gestures. Can you fancy a single unprotected man and his wife and two small children going to live in the midst of a scene like this?"

History does not seem to record whether Professor Harvey's relatives in far-off Dublin were able to imagine the fleshly milieu of Lakeba, or the algae-coated mangroves of Tongatapu, or any of the other strange things he wrote to them about.

However, it is clear that they valued his South Seas letters, for these and others that he wrote to them from Gibraltar, Malta, Ceylon and Australia are now among the library treasures of Trinity College, Dublin.

At the time Professor Harvey wrote from the South Seas, he was in his early forties. He took up his professorship at Trinity College soon after he returned to Ireland in 1856, and he held that post until his death 10 years later.

His South Seas letters, although only four in number, are unusually substantial and of considerable historical interest. The Pacific Manuscripts Bureau has recently had them copied on microfilm for its member libraries.



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Years ago rivalry between Catholic and Protestant missionaries in the Islands was bitter—something that is not easy to imagine in these ecumenical times. Of course, both sides showed bias against the other. This story, by staff writer KEN MCGREGOR, just happens to be about Protestant bias . . .

THE SAD DAYS OF RIVALRY BETWEEN THE MISSIONS

Rivalry for converts between Protestant and Catholic missionaries was often pretty fierce in the Gilbert Islands 70 years ago.

Today, though records of the fights and feuds between the two denominations are readily available, the people personally involved have almost all died. An exception is Sister Clementine, of Tarawa's Roman Catholic mission headquarters, who possibly holds the world's record for the longest serving missionary—70 years.

When I visited Tarawa late last year I called on the mission headquarters and I found Sister Clementine, now 91, pottering about in the gardens.

Born in Brittany, France, she has only once ever returned to her homeland—for a few months in 1939. She has spent her time since 1932 on Tarawa, with a break on nearby Abaiang during World War II.

Before 1932 she was stationed at Nukunau, Butaritari, Nonouti and Tabiteuea.

Sister Clementine, who speaks English and Gilbertese as well as French, remembers her welcome, or rather lack of welcome, at her first station—Nukunau.

With the late Sister Baptist, she arrived at Nukunau on February 16, 1899, aboard a small Burns Philp steamer, either the *Tambo* (which today lies wrecked off Abemama) or the *Ysabel*.

Not wanted

Most of the atoll's 1,600 Gilbertese were Christianised by London Missionary Society pastors—and thus almost to a man they were Protestants.

"We were at first not allowed to land," Sister Clementine recalls, "The Gilbertese gathered at the beach near Rungata Village and gave us a hostile reception.

"Our seamen pushed through the big crowd with our luggage and

everyone made it plain they didn't want them. It was almost impossible to find somewhere to stay.

"Sister Baptist and I clambered ashore through the water and walked over the beach and we met Mr. Smith and Mr. Turner, who were traders.

"The Gilbertese wouldn't let us move our cargo off the beach so two seamen stayed with it through the first night. We managed to find beds on the verandah of Mr. Smith's home."

Made converts

The sisters stayed with Smith for the next few weeks (they later found he was sympathetic because, years before, he had been baptised a Catholic in Fiji).

"The LMS pastor and the Samoan teachers told the Gilbertese not to give us any food or drink. One young man who was seen coming towards Mr. Smith's house with breadfruit and coconuts was beaten up," Sister Clementine said.

She added that it was "many



weeks" before the two sisters were able to leave Mr. Smith's house and set up a little place for themselves.

"Slowly we made a few converts. A little church was built and a tiny school was started.

"I stayed there until 1907, when I was transferred to Butaritari. Sometimes I think back that it was twice as bad being put on an LMS island for my first position. However, island food was far better than the ship's biscuits we were being fed on ever since the ship called at Funafuti on the way up from Sydney," she said, with a grin.

Not ready to accept "retirement", Sister Clementine has already declined several chances to return to France. "I couldn't go—now", she said. "You can't stay in one place for 70 years and then go 'home'."

She was right, of course.

With her on Tarawa is one other sister who has also put in a long period of service in the GEIC.

She is Mother Superior Oliva, 62, who arrived at Tarawa as recently as 1928!

Whatever may be said about those earlier times of rivalry between the missions in the GEIC, this can be said of the Catholics—they stay. There are several other sisters and priests in the GEIC with long service; Nonouti's Father J. Branstett and North Tabiteuea's Father L. Rinn have both put in over 20 years.

SOLOMON ISLANDS MUSEUM OPENED

The British Solomons Islands Protectorate now has a museum. Financed with \$12,000 from the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, it opened in early June opposite the Hotel Mendana, one of the three hotels in Honiara, Guadalcanal.

Housing nearly 350 items (mainly artefacts gathered from all parts of the widely scattered protectorate), it includes a piece of basalt from Santa Ysabel reputed to be 60 million years old and a small Japanese "mountain" gun.

Before 1952 all artefacts collected by the government were kept in Honiara's Germond Library; they were then housed in various government departments.

The museum, in a concrete-walled building with a steeply-pitched thatched roof, was opened by Mr. Solomon Dakei, vice-chairman of the Honiara Town Council.

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FIJI — SAMOA — TONGA

"POP" JOHNSON, 91, RECALLS THE OLD TIMES

It has graced the wall of the old Sydney home for over 20 years. Black and well-carved, the two-foot Solomons war canoe is studded extravagantly with pearl shell.

A gift to its owner, 91-year-old "Pop" Johnson, the canoe would fetch a fat price from overseas artifacts buyers.

The canoe is not for sale, though, nor are the many other souvenirs of Islands life stored meticulously away by "Pop" in his Lindfield house.

But the old man is happy to part with his memories of his days in the Islands—and these memories go back over more than 60 years.

Born in Surrey, England, Frederick Johnson enlisted in the British Army at an early age and saw service in the Boer War.

He spent 15 years in the Hebrides (from 1904 to 1919) as a trader, supercargo, labour recruiter, plantation overseer, labour inspector and police commandant; and nearly 30 years with the Solomons Government as Treasurer, Collector of Customs, Advisory Council member, Assistant Registrar of Marriages, Magistrate, Acting Resident Commissioner and protectorate overseas representative in Sydney during World War II.

"Pandemonium"

For two years he wandered the 80-odd islands of the New Hebrides, meeting people like Malekula's toothless and crippled girls. The girls' husbands, "Pop" recalls, had reasoned that blackbirders would kidnap their wives if they found them attractive. The husbands had therefore bashed out their wives' teeth and lashed hot coals behind their knees.

Then, in 1906, when France and Britain formed the New Hebrides condominium—or "pandemonium" as "Pop" now calls it—the young Johnson became one of the first to join the British Civil Service in Vila.

One of his early jobs with the Civil Service was as a police commandant. He remembers the time when he mounted an expedition into the Malekula foothills after a British trader called Bridges and his four children had been axed to death and at least one child had been eaten.

During the expedition two of his New Guinea policemen were shot and eaten by cannibals. This additional tragedy, plus sickness and lack of supplies, forced the party

to retreat and the cannibal culprits were never caught.

"Pop" is probably best remembered for his 21 years (from 1920-41) as Treasurer and, in the late '30's Acting Resident Commissioner, of the Solomons.

He gained a good reputation for making the Solomons' pathetically-small budget go a long way in those days, but today he's loath to comment on Britain's interest (or lack of it) in her scattered Pacific colonies before World War II.

Since his retirement from the Colonial Office in 1947 he has lived at Lindfield. Until four years ago, when his eyes almost gave out, he read a lot.

Mrs. Johnson, incidentally, his wife of nearly 60 years, was one of 10 children of an early New Hebridean trading couple, Esta and Alec Cronstedt. Mr. Cronstedt, from Sweden, and Mrs. Cronstedt, from



"Pop" Johnson—in the early 40's.

Britain, had stores at Aneityum, Tongoa, Vila and Mele. It was at Mele store in 1909 she first met "Pop".

They married in 1911 and later had three daughters — Mesdames Dorothy Lotze, Betty Harvey, of Sydney, and Gladys Nixon, of Brisbane.

Twelve years younger than her husband, the lively Mrs. Johnson is another mine of information on the Islands, particularly on early characters.

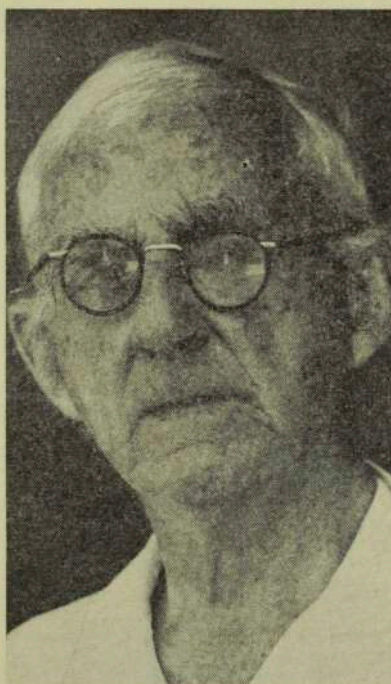
She recalls the first Spanish judge appointed to Vila to adjudicate between the British and French shortly after the condominium was mooted.

A huge Spaniard called Esperanzo, he was allocated a house overlooking Vila—then no more than a cluster of several tin-walled "stores". Esperanzo, who stayed on for about four years, Mrs. Johnson recalls, was paid £900 a year—a "fortune" in 1907—and his house boasted seven bedrooms, two bathrooms and nearly 10 servants.

Ironically, Esperanzo, a bachelor, lived alone in this mansion.

Dr. Charles Fox, probably the longest-serving Protestant missionary in the Islands (now 90, he lives in retirement in the Solomons) is another Mrs. Johnson recalls from her early days. Dr. Fox, she says, spent months at a time living in island villages in the Solomons just as the islanders lived, trying to understand them better and to learn their language.

Dr. Fox, Spanish judges and many others connected with the early European days in the Hebrides and Solomons are not forgotten—in Lindfield, at least.



Dr. Charles Fox.

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In what was described in August, 1949, *PIM* as "one of the most forthright statements ever made by a Fiji Governor," Sir Brian Freeston, opening a session of the Legislative Council in Suva, warned that the increasing Indian population was leading towards a disastrous situation in which the colony would be unable to support the population. Sir Brian said that it was up to the leaders of the Indian community to see that Indians improved their standard of living by a voluntary reduction of their natural rate of increase.

Among other items in *PIM* of August, 1949:

Raymond Dubois, who formerly owned a string of brothels in Paris, was apprehended in New Caledonia when he arrived as a member of a film unit and convicted, in 1949, of theft from a Paris shop eight years before. The territory's prosecutor said he was "ridding the New Caledonian air of a gangster from the metropolis". Dubois was sentenced to two years prison and expulsion from Caledonia for 10 years.

Thieves were active around Vila, New Hebrides. Vietnamese in Vila, indulging in their favourite gambling game, were interrupted by a man "clad in a big cloak" who swept away their banknotes into his pocket and disappeared "while the Vietnamese sat rigid with fear". And a trader, Mr. Max Frouin, had been loaned a bodyguard of five militiamen by the Police Commissioner because of attacks on him and his store.

A New Guinean cafe had opened at Koki, Port Moresby, with meals for 3/6d in "fairly civilised surroundings" with a background of gramophone music—mostly cowboy songs. Prices were "distinctly European," *PIM* said.

From Honiara, new capital of the Solomons, came the news that property owners in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and the Solomons were to receive no war damage compensation. Both territories suffered massive damage during World War II and this decision by the British Government of the period forced the big firms, Burns Philp and W. R. Carpenter, to take their operations elsewhere.

From Suva came the tiny paragraph: "Ratu Mara, a Fijian chief who is a student at Oxford University, has graduated as Bachelor of Arts. Ratu Mara, who is a son of Ratu Teuita Uluilakeba and a nephew of Ratu Sir Lala Sukuna, is shortly to take the Administrative Service course at Oxford".

Yesterday

A New Zealand frigate, *Kanieri*, sailed to Flint Atoll, in the mid-Pacific, and left a painted notice on the beach of the three mile-long uninhabited atoll to affirm British sovereignty. *Kanieri* reported that Flint was "heavily wooded with palms predominating".

On Mangaia, Cook Islands, the coronation of King Tangi-ariki Trego took place. "All were required to wear local morning dress to the ceremony, performed in the great LMS church on Oneroa," *PIM's* man on Mangaia said. "Morning dress was starched white drill for the males and muslin for the fair sex".

After a brown and white rabbit was seen running across Fiji's Queens Road there was great dismay lest the dreaded animal increase in the colony. Officials from the Department of Agriculture were soon rabbit hunting for all they were worth in the

Serua Hills area of the road where the rabbit had been reported.

Why did Manus Islanders of New Guinea have such superior physiques? Health experts were checking their diets and Australian External Territories Minister, Mr. Ward had called for a report on the NG "He-Men".

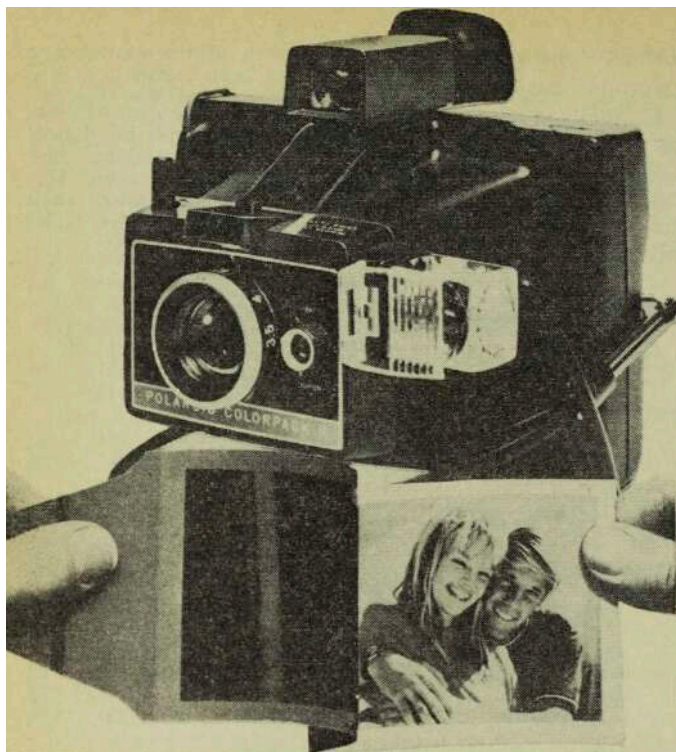
Included in the large stock of army equipment that Burns Philp's Rabaul branch had bought when New Guinea's military rule changed to civilian rule shortly after World War II was an unlabelled tin containing two sets of human brains. "The gruesome discovery opens up some interesting speculation," *PIM* said.

The administrative officer of the Phoenix Islands had been appointed income tax collector for Canton Island, then a trans-Pacific airways station. *PIM's* comment: "The few depressed lads who have had to live there and service the planes ought to be paid specially by the government, instead of being mulcted in tax for the benefit of the Gilbert and Ellice Colony's yawning coffers".

Tahiti went wild for Bastille Day, July 14, 1949. "The frenzy of the himene singers, in the abandon of their wild chants, was only surpassed by the fiery gyrations of the hula dancers whose flashing colourful garments flared from their revolving bodies and produced an explosive effect, which at times, was even startling," were the excited words of *PIM's* Papeete man.



This picture, taken in 1903, of the first staff of the Pacific Cable Board, Suva, appeared in the August, 1949, issue of *PIM*. Pictured, from the left, are: Back row—Messrs. Salisbury, Bartlett, Wager, Walker, Atherton, Price, Earl. Middle row—Messrs. Phippard, Blackley, Parish, Milward, Nichols, Massie-Taylor. Front row—Messrs. George March, Harold Thurston, Jack Gardiner.



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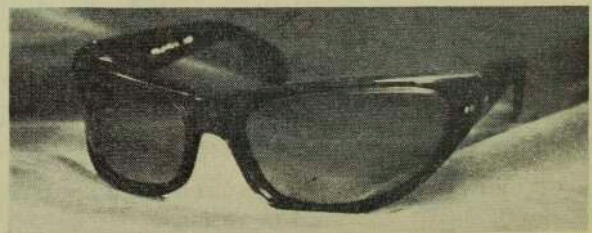
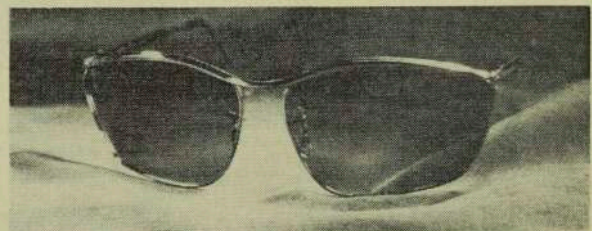
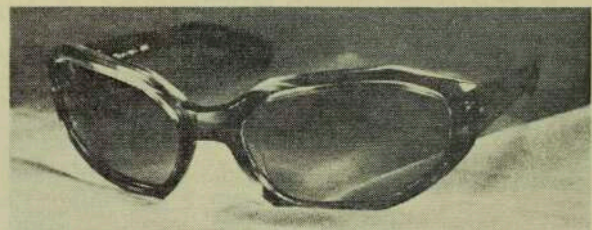
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Book Reviews

SHREWD REPORTAGE ON TODAY'S NEW GUINEA

After reading the first two or three chapters of John Ryan's book on New Guinea, *The Hot Land*, I found myself murmuring "By New Guinea Villager out of *The Last Unknown*". However, as I read on, I found that there was more to it than that.

There is much shrewd comment which reminds one of Rowley, and a mass of meticulous background information reminiscent of Souter, though mercifully free from footnotes. But to these ingredients Ryan is able to add his personal contacts, as a journalist, with the situations he describes.

And he seems to have had a knack of being at the right place at the right time to collect an eyeful and an earful.

Mostly the books about New Guinea which are worth reading at all fall into one of two categories—those which survey the whole scene from a chair in a well stocked library, and those which give an eye-witness' close-up view.

The latter are in most cases written by people tied down to, and with a viewpoint orientated by, one particular job—government officer, missionary, anthropologist or what have you—and often one particular locality. Both these classes of books have their limitations, and supplement each other.

Sparing of words

The Hot Land (which translates the Biak word "Irian") reminds one of a film which shows a broad landscape and then suddenly zooms in to a close-up of a particular point in the landscape just at the moment when something exciting is happening there.

The passages which sketch in the broad landscape tend to be staccato and sparing of words, due perhaps to the fact that the author's journalism has been exercised in the field of radio, with its stern discipline of fitting a certain amount of material into an inflexible ration of minutes.

For example:—"On 17 September, 1914, after his temporary capital in Toma Ridge twenty miles from

Rabaul had been shelled, German New Guinea's Acting Governor, Dr. E. Haber surrendered. The Australians raised the Union Jack and the German slice of New Guinea was now an imperial prize of war, its dozens of plantations and seven big companies marked for expropriation in 1920 and sale by 1926; and several hundred German soldiers, government officers and planters and their families were technically prisoners."

If the whole book of almost 400 pages went at that pace, it would be a bit hard to take. But fortunately when the camera zooms in for a close-up the pace slackens.

For example:—"Eastman wanted to know from the warriors themselves what they thought about self-government. A native hospital orderly, Kambo, stepped forward to tell him that 'New Guinea is not ready yet. Australia has given us many good

Since he left the ABC, John Ryan has established the New Guinea News Service, which supplies features, news reports and radio material to local and overseas media. Here he discusses a point with one of his staff—journalist Luke Sela, who is from Manus.



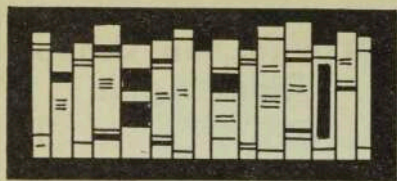
Young Ben Cropp Rides Again

Bougainville-born Ben Cropp, who for 20 years has been skin-diving, and for the last eight shooting underwater films, has published another book of his adventures around the Australian coast, *Whale of a Shark* (Rigby Ltd., \$3.50). He tells of wrecks he has visited and exploits he has been involved in, and illustrates his readable yarn with plenty of pictures, some in colour. For anybody wanting to go underwater adventuring from an armchair.

things and we are learning'. Eastman was not convinced. 'Who is this gentleman who wants this everlasting colonialism? Why?' he asked. Kambo said: 'I am saying what I think. We are not ready yet . . . we are still learning and I want this to go on'. Eastman shook his head in disbelief."

Again, on the West Irian border:—"Three more came across only a couple of days ago—a man, wife and baby'. Tony Try said he was worried about the baby. 'I had to send them back across the border and they're living now in a bush camp. . . . The husband told me he'd had to get out of Sukarnapura in a hurry. He speaks Dutch, German and English—such good English that it was almost embarrassing talking to him'."

Most fascinating and revealing, perhaps, are the close-ups we get when the camera prods into a news conference. Brigadier General Sarwo



Edhie is being interviewed by newsmen at Konedobu.

"My visit", concluded the general, "to this part of East Irian is to learn to know our neighbours, to see your economic development, to look for ideas for West Irian". The general had used the term "East Irian" for Australian New Guinea, but his quick-witted interpreter converted it to "East New Guinea". . . . The general's use of "East Irian" at Port Moresby in 1968 was an undiplomatic slip not unnoticed by the two native journalists studying him from across the big table."

A leisurely chapter is devoted to John Guise, Papua-New Guinea's first and current indigenous Speaker, and this mini-biography shows considerable insight not only into Guise himself, but also into Papuan modes of thought and behaviour.

John Ryan ranges far and wide—from trouble at Manokwari in West Irian's extreme west, to trouble at Bougainville in Australian New Guinea's extreme east; from student protests in Port Moresby's streets, to pay-back murders in the Highlands; from the introduction of the sweet potato in the 18th century, to the introduction of cash crops in the 20th.

As an ex-missionary, I feel that he has perhaps given more space than they really deserve to the more spectacular and eccentric specimens of the breed—intrepid enthusiasts who have contributed their skulls to long-houses, and oddities who have detected apocalypses in solar eclipses, and Communists behind every bush, while not having much to say about the thousands of down-to-earth types who have lived out uneventful lives in remote places, cleaning up the bodies, minds and morals of primitive villagers.

Ryan sums up in two hard-hitting final chapters, provocatively headed "The Red Lights are Winking" and "Nobody wants New Guinea".

He underlines the fact that, after a century of colonial government, hardly any of the colonialists' concepts of the good life have really secured acceptance by the colonised, and government through local government councils and a Westminster-style parliament would fall apart if it were not propped up by the expatriates.

He advocates the establishment of regional assemblies to bridge the gap between local and national government.

"Then", he writes, "for the first time, Australian New Guinea would have a legislative structure from village to national level. Until this comes, nationalism and nation-building of the type spoken of by the Australians will be no more than a slow dream."

Even so, he remains doubtful as to whether the British-Australian brand of democracy can really succeed in Papua-New Guinea. Envisaging the possibility of a military takeover he writes: "For the village people of Australian New Guinea it would be direct military rule, a tribal social order with which they were familiar before the Europeans came".

I think he is wrong here. Many, probably most, of the tribes of Papua-New Guinea had a democratic, even a communistic, structure, not an autocratic one, before the Europeans arrived. Their fighting chiefs may have been obeyed implicitly on the war-path, but not back in the village.

John Ryan thought it worth while giving up a secure and well-paid job in order to be free to publish this book. It was worth while; and if, as I believe is the case, he has fallen on his feet, he well deserves his good fortune.

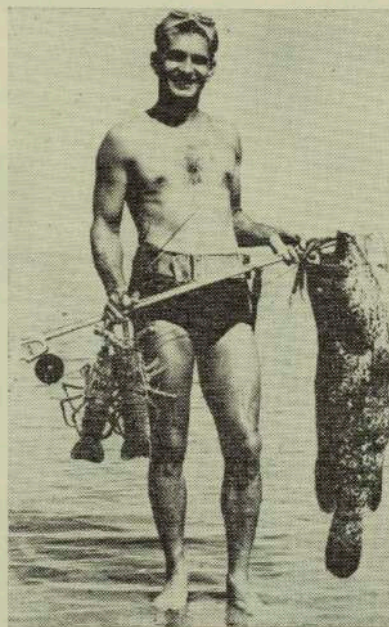
The Hot Land is a "must" for those who want to understand New Guinea and its problems in the 1970's.—PC.

(THE HOT LAND. Macmillan. Price \$5.95, to be released soon.)

From Fiji, fascinating facts on fishing

It has been said that nine out of every ten healthy, imaginative men who wander in the Pacific Islands are motivated, sooner or later, by two ideas—femininity and fishing.

That is natural. The girls seen on most Polynesian strands walk with a hip-waggle that may not be ignored, and the sparkling blue waters inside and outside the coral reefs are just asking to be fished.



Rob Wright has had a lifetime of fishing.

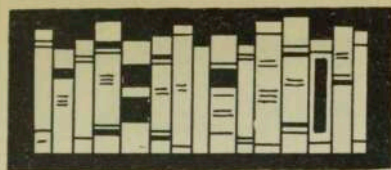
Rob Wright, of Suva, known at least by name all over the central Pacific, has publicised both fishing and femininity. He will modestly accept the accolade in relation to fishing; but he could be startled to learn that he has ever publicised Islands femininity.

Rob, before he became an authority on fishing in tropical waters, had already won fame as a professional photographer. In my opinion, he could have written his own ticket as a photographer anywhere in the newspaper world; but he loves the Islands and, apart from a little world-wandering long ago, he has never left his beloved Fiji, where he was born.

World famous

During the long years he was official photographer for the Public Relations Office in Fiji, he produced pictures that were always full of merit, and some of which became world famous. Among these were striking photographs of Islands women—hence my tribute to what he has done for Polynesian femininity.

But back to fishing. For the last 10 years, Rob Wright has written for *The Fiji Times* a Saturday feature called "Hook, Line and Sinker"; and now much of the interesting and often exciting material assembled in



those columns has been put into orderly shape, and elaborated, and published as a book, *Hook, Line and Snorkel*.

My forecast is that it will be a steady, long-distance seller. It fills a clamant need.

Everyone knows that the Islands waters teem with fish, and every visitor to the Islands would like to have a crack at catching those fish—not so much in big-game launches, elaborately equipped, but as an individualistic enterprise, with simple gear, off a beach or a reef, or a small boat in a lagoon. Rob Wright's book tells them how.

Two new items of equipment have changed and simplified lagoon-fishing techniques in the last decade or two. One is the casting-reel, a very clever thing which permits a long throw-out after little practice, and the other is the snorkel which allows the fisherman to stay a while under water, and get his selected fish with a spear-gun. In this book, you can follow the history of the changed techniques.

Mass of information

But if you are going to be a successful lagoon-fisher, you must have a mass of information—how to rig your gear; what lures and baits to use; how to fasten them neatly and quickly to your fine nylon line; when and where to fish, the right conditions to be sought in time and tide; and a score of other things.

It is all there, written out of Rob Wright's lifetime experience of fishing in many of the South Pacific's archipelagoes—but mostly in Fiji.

It is told with a wealth of fascinating anecdote, and great good humour. After a while, you realise that you are reading, not only a book on fishing, but a detailed study of the fascinating marine life of the Pacific Islands, and it is inter-larded with entertaining stories of the author's experiences, as he prowled in what he calls "the world below the reef".

You are told not only how to find and catch fish, but also how to recognise them, how to handle them and how to cook them. You also are told a lot about the poisonous fish—and there are some deadly varieties. Lagoon-fishing, reef-fishing, deep-sea fishing, river-fishing—it is all there.

Do you remember how you first tried to attach a hook to a line, or

your curses as you found that your clumsy fingers could not make a knot which tied two nylon lines together? Rob Wright's diagrams show how absurdly easy it all is.

As he describes his catches in Islands groups other than Fiji, you realise that you get similar fish in all those tropical waters, from New Hebrides through to French Polynesia and Hawaii. The names differ, but there is little variation in fishing techniques.

The many illustrations are superb, which is to be expected since they

are all by Rob Wright. A large proportion of them show grotesquely-shaped creatures found deep under water by this skilled camera-man. It seems that the nearer fish are to the equator, the uglier they are. But these are not coloured pictures. If they were, the creatures might be forgiven their shapes.

An authoritative and readable book about South Pacific Islands fish was needed; and here it is.—RWR.

(WITH HOOK, LINE, AND SNORKEL IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. Pacific Publications Ltd., Sydney. \$3.75.)

CAPTAIN COOK IN THE ANTIPODES

Publishers in Australia and New Zealand apparently think there is virtually no limit, just now, to public interest in the exploits of Captain James Cook.

With the 200th anniversary of Cook's "discovery" of New Zealand and Australia coming up soon, the presses of the Antipodes are turning out an ever-swelling stream of literature on all sorts of facets of the famous explorer's career.

Among the latest endeavours in this field are two volumes—*Captain Cook in New Zealand* and *Captain Cook in Australia*—from the enterprising New Zealand publishers, A. H. and A. W. Reed.

Second edition

Captain Cook in New Zealand is actually the second edition of a volume first published by Reeds in 1951. The other is a new publication.

Both are in the same format, and the object of each is to provide a full account of Cook's adventures and discoveries in each Antipodean country, using his own words as recorded in his own journals.

The New Zealand volume is introduced by a 12-page biography of Cook by A. W. Reed and a note on the literature on Cook's three Pacific voyages.

As Cook visited New Zealand on each of his three voyages, there are sections devoted to each one. But the first visit, being by far the longest (October 7, 1769, to March 31, 1770), easily merits the lion's share of space.

The volume is illustrated by several

maps and by a couple of dozen pictures, particularly photographs of places which Cook visited. It is also liberally sprinkled with footnotes which explain, illuminate and elaborate on various points in the text.

A goodly number of the footnotes are taken from Captain W. J. L. Wharton's 1893 edition of Cook's journal of his first voyage. This, here and there, is unfortunate, as more recent scholarship has sometimes advanced far beyond the confines of Wharton's knowledge, thus making his information either erroneous, inadequate or out of date.

Captain Cook in Australia is introduced by an essay on the Cook manuscripts by C. R. H. Taylor, formerly chief librarian at the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, and a 10-page article on "Early Discoveries in Australia" culled largely from Andrew Sharp's *The Discovery of Australia*. It is illustrated as in the other volume.

Captain Wharton's name again figures prominently in the footnotes, but a clutch of present-day scientists have also been consulted to identify the birds, fish, animals and plants that Cook described.

As with New Zealand, Cook visited Australia on each of his three voyages. On the first voyage he explored the east coast of the continent northwards from Point Hicks; on the other two, he paid brief visits to Tasmania, then called Van Diemen's Land.

Anyone wanting to know what Cook did and saw in the Antipodes (without being bothered by his mass of material on the other places he visited) will be well served by these two volumes, which are amply indexed.

The volumes are available separately or as a boxed set.—RL.

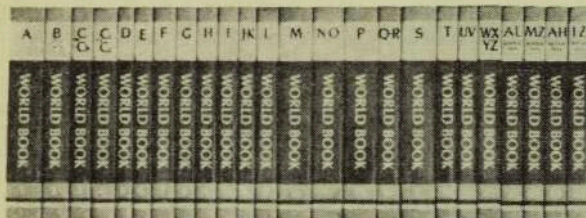
(CAPTAIN COOK IN NEW ZEALAND, \$4.95; CAPTAIN COOK IN AUSTRALIA, \$3.95; boxed set, \$8.95. A. H. and A. W. Reed Pty. Ltd.).

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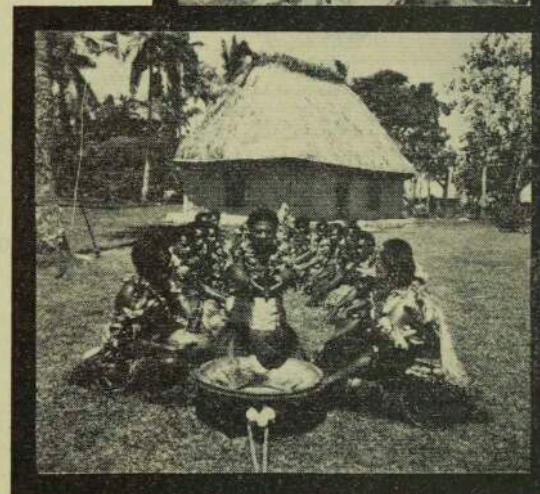
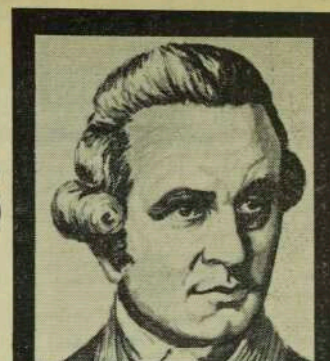
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TAHITI AS AN ARTIST SAW IT 50 YEARS AGO

Hanging in the marble halls of some of the great museums, art galleries and institutions of the United States, Canada, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, India and Israel are examples of the work of an 82-year-old American painter, George Biddle.

Biddle began his career as an artist just before World War I, and was just beginning to make some headway in it when he enlisted in the American Army and was sent to France.

When the war ended, he went, like his literary compatriots, Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall, to live in Tahiti. His object was to cut himself off from the world for a year or two and master the techniques of painting.

Tahiti attracted him because of its lush vegetation, brilliant colouring and dark skins, and also because a boyhood friend was building a bungalow at Tautira, some 80 kilometres from Papeete.

Biddle reached Tahiti in May, 1920, and, following the suggestion of a New York publisher friend, he kept a journal from then until his departure from the island some 28 months later.

Now, after the passage of nearly half a century, and long after such American contemporaries as Nordhoff and Hall, Robert Dean Frisbie,

Frank Stimson and Frederick O'Brien have gone to their graves, Biddle has blown the dust off his Tahitian journal and handed it to the University of Minnesota Press for publication.

Seems far away

To read it now—now that The Bomb and tourism have come to Tahiti and the land developers have moved into beautiful, remote Tautira—is to transport oneself back to a Tahiti that seems very far away and long ago. It is a pleasant, attractive book.

Being the work of a painter, the journal, inevitably, contains numerous musings on art, some of which are no doubt rather passe to modern practitioners. But there are many interesting comments on other matters. Here, for example, is Biddle's view on the Tahitians' contribution to civilisation:

"The Polynesians have not bequeathed any great legacy to man's development and happiness. No great sculptures; no painting; not even pottery—the humblest and most primitive of the arts.

"Nature was both too generous and too stingy: it provided abundantly of food and the like so that there was no challenge to ingenuity, but it did not furnish the materials—copper, iron ore—necessary for serious creative growth.

"Their poetry and mythology are chiefly of interest to anthropologists. Their music—which has almost perished—is their only achievement of high artistic excellence.

"The Tahitians have revealed to us, however, their one redeeming virtue, a way of life—perhaps now lost to them for ever—that of harmony, symmetry and form. . . . Every activity of the daily life of the Tahitians—work, play, music and religion—is part of a whole. With them life has consistency, formal design: beauty."—RL.

(TAHITIAN JOURNAL. University of Minnesota Press, \$A9.90. Our copy from Oxford University Press, Melbourne.)

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THE WORLD IN YOUR POCKET

Three useful pocket books have been put out by Fontana in recent months. They are a French-English dictionary, a German-English dictionary and an atlas. They all sell for 90 cents.

The two dictionaries each contain 34,000 words as well as several thousand modern phrases and idioms. They have been specially revised and brought up to date by Fontana and they are aimed at the student, tourist and businessman.

The atlas is a neat little job with 126 pages of maps plus a special holiday maps supplement.

It is crammed with useful information, including political, economic and social maps of various parts of the world.

A good history, but it could have been better

When that famous historian and indefatigable writer of Pacific Islands drama, Dr. A. Grove Day (Professor of English, University of Hawaii) planned *Adventurers of the Pacific*, the idea was completely praiseworthy.

Adventurers were in the North and South Pacific Islands in swarms during the 19th century, and countless stories have been written about them. Most of the stories were exaggerated and distorted, and are forgotten now, anyway.

Since truth is stranger than fiction—and more acceptable by a new generation of readers—the time was ripe for the re-telling of the stories, by a writer with a real sense of drama, and a respect for the actual record. None is better qualified than Dr. Grove Day.

That is why the book is a disappointment. The author has cast his net too widely. The title suggests colourful Pacific Islands history. But out of the eight sections which are assembled under the intriguing title, three describe the adventures of men whose exploits were confined mostly to Australia (the Kelly Gang, John Macarthur, and Mosquito, Brady and Howe), and two more (Dampier and Scheffer) are concerned with men who gained notoriety as navigator-explorers rather than as Pacific Islands characters.

There are three sections (Emma Coe Kolbe, Peter Dillon, and the Brothers Rorique) which carry the full flavour of Islands adventurers. Because they are written by a skilled author, and are based on the meticulous care of a famous historian in assembling the facts, they are a real contribution to Islands literature.

Meticulous

I was intrigued, naturally, to find that the story of Emma Kolbe is actually a skilful summary (with conscientious acknowledgements) of my book *Queen Emma of New Guinea* published in 1965, and now completely sold out. Dr. Grove Day has added no new facts about Emma.

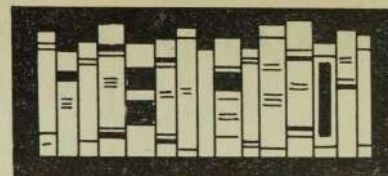
During my half-century association with the Pacific Islands, I have noted the records of many men who could be classed as adventurers with a lively or romantic history, about whom books could be written—

Father Rougier, for instance; or the Grieg family of the Line Islands; or George Murdoch of the Gilberts; or Marsters of Palmerston Island; or Steinberger of Western Samoa; or those outstanding characters who founded the Nelson firm in Samoa and the Hedstrom firm in Fiji.

Never been told

And there was Bully Hayes—a dozen cock-eyed narratives have been written about him, but the real, factual story never has been told. The records on which the true stories could be based are either gone, now, or are rapidly fading away.

However, Dr. Day has brought into record a great deal of fascinating new material, written in a most attractive style, and his book must join



his score or more of other books in the libraries of those who collect authentic Pacific Islands history. — R.W.R.

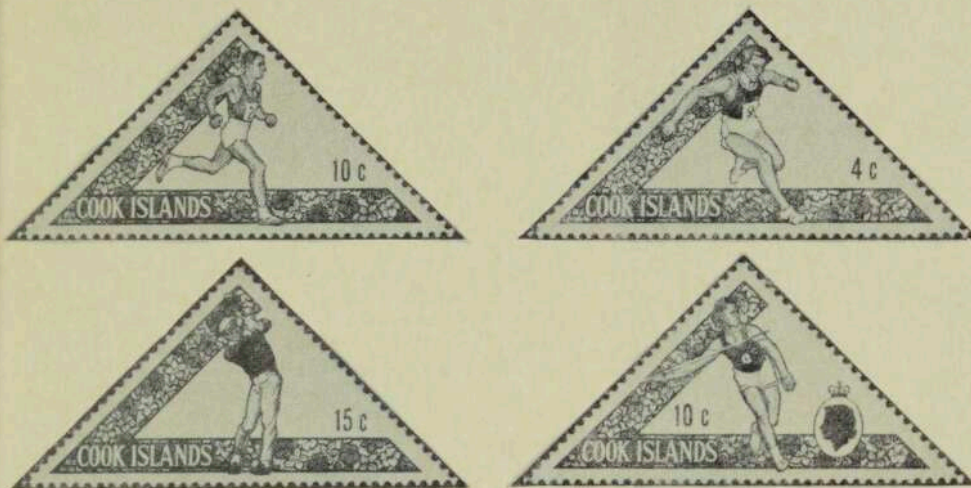
(ADVENTURERS OF THE PACIFIC, by A. Grove Day. Published by Meredith Press, New York.)

● The islands of the South Pacific aren't the only places in the world to have real Islands scenery. Australia has it too, as Horwitz Publications' *Australia's Great Barrier Reef* shows. With colour pictures—of fishes, people, islands and balmy beaches—by Douglass Baglin and text by Barbara Mullins, this slender, soft-cover book, which sells for \$1. is good value. The book takes a look at many aspects of the Great Barrier Reef, the mightiest coral structure in the world, which covers an area of 80,000 square miles and extends for more than 1,200 miles along the east coast of Queensland from just south of the Tropic of Capricorn to a point near the mouth of P-NG's Fly River.

Mrs. Emma Kolbe ("Queen Emma") with Captain Paul Kolbe, soon after their marriage in 1894.



SOUTH PACIFIC GAMES STAMPS



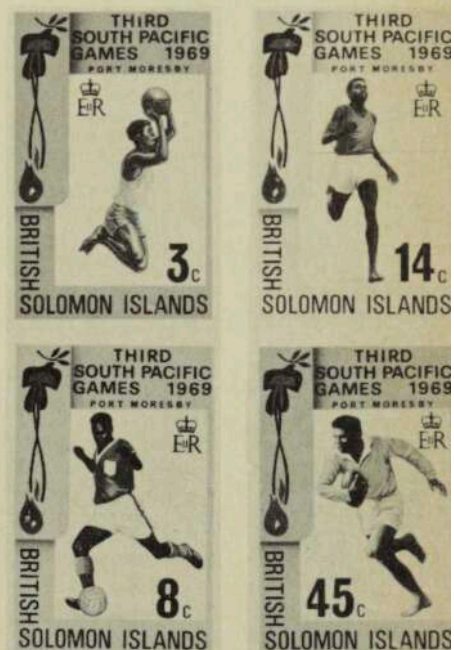
Five triangular stamps to commemorate the Third South Pacific Games at Port Moresby, P-NG, August 13-23, have been issued by the Cook Islands. They are available in the following denominations: $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, 1 cent, 4 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents.



Western Samoa has issued three Games stamps—a 3 sene, a 20 sene, and a 22 sene.



The New Hebrides will issue four Games stamps (two in English, two in French—see above) on August 13, the first day of the Games. Some other territories are also issuing Games stamps. For those of the host country, see this month's cover.



The British Solomon Islands Protectorate's Game stamps—above—are also to be issued on August 13.



Miss Mainer Lipai prepares to spin a disc on Radio WSZD, Ponape Island, US Trust Territory. Each district in the territory has its own radio station.



Cook Islands-born Air New Zealand receptionist Dorice Reid holds a trophy presented by Air New Zealand for the Cook Islands Constitution Day celebrations (July 25-August 10).



Newly elected member of P-NG's House of Assembly, representing Jimi (Open), is 25-year-old Thomas Kavali of the Western Highlands District. Mr. Kavali, a gaol warder, was elected after the death of Kaura Duba.



The new Regional Representative of the United Nations Development Programme for the Western Pacific Region, Mr. William Hussey, arrived in Apia, Western Samoa, recently to take up his duties.



Marceline Badlick, born in Mauritius, is taking part in the South Pacific Beauty Contest due to take place at the South Pacific Games in Port Moresby. Marceline, 20, is the wife of P-NG Electricity Commission officer Denis Badlick.



All set to combine music with football are these three cheerful representatives of Fiji Rugby Union at Sydney's Kingsford Smith Airport. Jope Naucabalavu, Asaeli Batibasaga and Semesa Sikivou are among the Fiji team taking part in a six week tour of Australia, ending in Port Moresby for the Games. By late July, the Fijians had won four out of five games in Australia.



Bishops who attended the Roman Catholic episcopal conference—CEPAC in Suva in June (see p. 44) were (left to right): Bishop de Corq, of Cook Islands; Monsignor F. Flores, of Guam; Bishop J. H. Rodgers, of Tonga; Archbishop P. Martin, of New Caledonia; Father N. Fox, of the Solomon Islands; Archbishop G. H. Pearce, of Fiji; Father L. Ross, secretary CEPAC and representative of Samoa; Bishop V. Kennally, of the Carol Islands; Archbishop M. Coppenrath, of Tahiti; Bishop P. Guichet, of Gilbert Islands; Bishop M. Darmancier, of Wallis and Futuna; and Bishop Julliard, of the New Hebrides.



Changes at Trans-Australia Airlines, New Guinea. Captain Lionel Thrift (left above)—the man who has headed P-NG operations since they began in 1960—takes up a senior post at TAA's head office, in Melbourne, on October 1. He will be replaced by Ralph Conley (right above), previously assistant manager of TAA, P-NG.



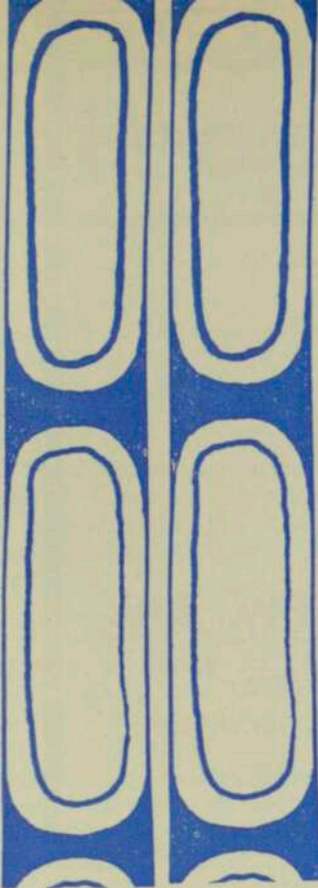
Heavyweight Pita Fanene Maivia will be starring against New Zealand's Steve Rickard in all-star wrestling matches in Samoa and other South Pacific islands later this year. Mr. Maivia became famous among movie-goers recently when he played James Bond's "meanest, toughest and biggest" opponent yet in "You Only Live Twice". Mr. Maivia will be accompanied by his beautiful 18-year-old daughter Ata (seen with him in this picture). From Samoa the tour will go to Tonga, Fiji, New Caledonia and New Hebrides.



HISTORIC FIJI CEREMONY

In a colourful and historic ceremony in Fiji, the Chief Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, was installed as Tui Nayau (King of the Island of Nayau) on July 8. Before the ceremony Ratu Sir Kamisese declined to be carried up the half-mile of winding path leading to the site where his ancestors had been installed. He preferred to walk along the path, which was covered with masi and mats and lined by women from the three villages of Nayau (see above). At the start of the ceremony (in progress below right), Iliesa Raloulou, whose ancestors had installed previous Tui Nayaus, wrapped a turban of masi around Ratu Sir Kamisese's head. Another piece was tied round his arm as the symbol of his authority. With the traditional bodyguard, Ratu Sir Kamisese was then carried back to Nayau village (below left). Two days later the Chief Minister was the centre of another ancient ceremony, this time at the village of Tupou on Lakeba Island, where he was installed as Sau ni Vanua (Overlord of Lau). Earlier, he and Adi Lady Lala attended an installation service in Tubou Church. After the service, they were led to a dias on the green for the installation ceremony which involved the tying of masi around the Chief Minister's arms. In accordance with custom, Ratu Sir Kamisese stayed awake all night, accompanied by three heralds whose task it was to see that no-one removed the masi. Later in the month, on July 16, Ratu Sir Kamisese and Adi Lady Lala attended ceremonies at Somosomo to lift the mourning of the late Tui Cakau, Ratu Josefa Lalabalavu.





GRASS ROOTS ART OF NEW GUINEA

Pastor E. F. Hannemann left South Dakota, USA, in 1923 to be a missionary in New Guinea. In the following 33 years, as well as being a pioneer, a teacher and a translator, he also became a collector of native art.

But he wasn't a collector in the ordinary sense. He didn't ship a load of native carvings back to the United States when he retired. He took a collection of designs which he had taken from spears, masks, shields, bows, bowls, canoes, headbands, necklaces, lime containers, drums and all the other decorated objects used in everyday native village life.

We have now published the best of these designs in a 56-page folio called *GRASS ROOTS ART OF NEW GUINEA*. Along with the designs, Mr. Hannemann gives a description of each, its place of origin and, usually, some indication of what the artist had in mind when he executed it.

If you ask a contemporary painter what is the meaning of his subject, you can get some peculiar answers; if you ask a New Guinean artist the same thing, his answers can be just as surprising. For example, the design on the left side was said by its Sepik River creator to be "a fly in the second stage of development".

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- For those interested in primitive art.
- For commercial artists in search of new designs.

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D AUGUST, 1969—PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY

People

● Mike Linden, a Rugby Union football enthusiast who has spent several years in Fiji as treasurer of the Fiji Rugby Union and a selector for the colony, has recently taken up a new job in Rarotonga, Cook Islands, as senior clerk in the territory's Treasury Department. Mike is expected to put his football experience to good use by coaching locals.

● Captain John Holm, managing director of Holm and Co. Ltd., recently spent two weeks in Papeete, Tahiti, looking into ways of increasing New Zealand trade with French Polynesia. Holm ships maintain monthly cargo services with Tahiti and the Cook Islands, as well as operating fortnightly runs out of NZ to Noumea, New Caledonia.

● Mr. George Hoover, in the US Trust Territory for the past two years, was recently appointed District Administrator, Yap. Mr. Hoover, 37, was Yap District Officer in 1967, and Assistant District Administrator from February last year.

● Mr. Walter Hambuechen, editor since 1964 of the Cook Islands Government-owned newspaper the *Cook Islands News* recently relinquished his editorship to take charge of another government publication, the *Cook Islands Review* magazine, which is published at Rarotonga about five times a year.

● Two new arrivals in Rarotonga, Cook Islands, are Mr. and Mrs. Roger Blake, formerly of Dunedin, New Zealand. Mr. Blake, an experienced cook in NZ, is now chef at one of the island's new restaurants, Rima's Polynesian Cafe.

● Eric Fordham, an old Islands hand (he put in two years in Fiji before World War II with a trading firm) has for several years been moving about the Islands selling Australian rice. Future trips include a stay in New Guinea in August and a week in Tahiti later this year. (Eric hopes to escape for a few days from business in Papeete to a resort on nearby Moorea.)

● Nicolai Michoutouchkine, French-naturalised painter and "collector extraordinaire" of Polynesian

and Melanesian artefacts, is currently interior decorator for the French Hotel Maeva just outside Papeete. Nicolai has lent much of his collection of artefacts to the hotel. At his own expense Nicolai has wandered the Islands for over 16 years collecting artefacts. Based in Vila, New Hebrides, he hopes that the Hebrides government will one day build a central museum to house Melanesian artefacts from the whole area.

● Messrs. M. L. Hegan and Kapi Kapi have been appointed to the Cook Islands' newly-formed Public Service Commission. Mr. Hegan, for some years a top official with the CI Government, is chairman, and Mr. Kapi, a CI public servant for 34 years, is a member of the commission. It will be accommodated in offices on the bottom floor of Rarotonga's new Post Office, due to be built by August.

● New Zealand artist Alan Thornton, who has had all sorts of weird adventures with transporting his paintings around the Islands in recent months, was recently in Vila, New Hebrides, for a month's stay. His specialty is portrait painting and his works are known in New Caledonia and the US.

● Rory Scott, Suva-based manager of the Fiji Visitors Bureau, made his umpteenth appearance in Sydney in July to spread the word about Fiji. Rory, who has built up quite a name for himself in his three years of selling Fiji, says that about 60 American travel writers will be arriving in the colony at different times during the next nine months.

● Recent executive appointments on Fiji's Emperor Mines Ltd.: Mr. N. E. Nilsen has been made executive director, Mr. A. Watson has been made director and chief general manager, and Mr. O. H. Marshall has been made general manager of Emperor Gold Mining Company Ltd.

● Nadi pharmacist, Mr. Raymond Prasad, has been appointed manager of the Fiji Visitors Bureau's new Melbourne office, due to open in October.

Mr. Prasad, 40, married with three children, was educated at Ivanhoe Grammar School, Melbourne but during the past few years he has been associated with the development of Fiji tourism, particularly in the Nadi area. For the past three years he has been organiser of the Miss Fiji Quest, the winner of which competes in the annual Queen of the Pacific Quest.

● Three new District Commissioners have recently taken up appointments in Papua-New Guinea. They are Messrs. F. M. Driver, Milne Bay; R. S. Bell, the Gulf District; and I. A. Holmes, Western District.

● Mr. and Mrs. Harrie Standen, longtime missionaries in Papua-New Guinea and for many years operators of Papua's independent Bamu River Mission, "The Mission in the Mud", are trying to raise \$3,000 for a new mission motor vessel to replace their aged 40 ft ketch, *Crusader*. Mr. Standen arrived in Papua in 1933 and his wife, Eva, arrived on the Fly River in early 1935.

● New Guinea businessman Mr. Tim Ward, who recently sold his Trobriands Hotel, its accompanying trade store and copra-collection operations for \$130,000 (*PIM*, June, p. 69), will build a \$250,000 bowling alley and recreation complex in Port Moresby if he can get approval from the NG Lands Department for his venture.

● Father William Ross, who has worked in Papua-New Guinea as a missionary since 1926 and who in 1934 set up the Mount Hagen Catholic Mission, is currently on six months' leave at his hometown, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, USA.

● Father Kevin Murphy, who has worked at various Roman Catholic missions in eastern Papua for 20 years, is trying to raise about \$10,000 to build six primary schools at his current base, Kiriwina, in the Trobriand Islands. The Kiriwina mission doesn't have the money, Father Murphy told *PIM*, and the schools are badly needed for 800 pupils.

● Mr. Francisco C. Ada, a founder of the Mariana Islands District Legislature and a former member of the legislature, was recently appointed acting District Administrator, Mariana Islands. Mr. Ada, 34, is an islander from Saipan. He and his wife, Ines, have six children.

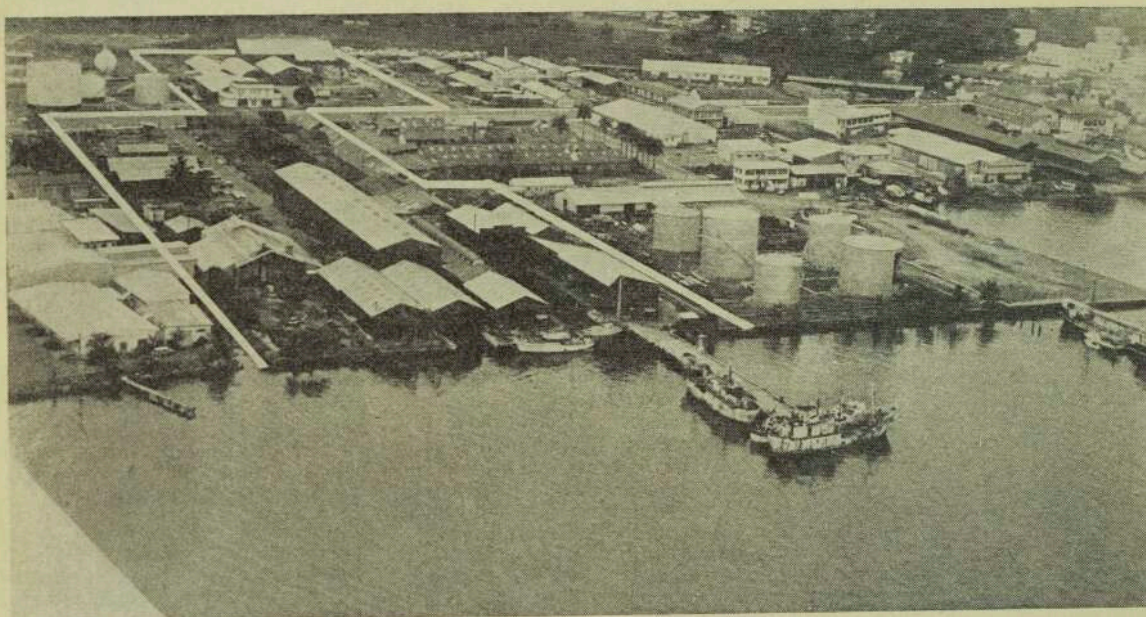
● Dr. Earl C. Hald, a Professor of Economics and interregional adviser with the Centre for Development planning of the United Nations in New York, visited Rarotonga in June to advise on economic and social development and to discuss possible assistance for the Cook Islands from the United Nations Development Programme.

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Pacific Shipping

THEY'VE STARTED THE SOFT SELL ON FASTER CARGOES

The first public screening of a well-made colour film "Cargo Revolution" in the plush reception rooms of a major Sydney hotel in July wasn't, as few of the uninitiated guessed, another blurb on a bizarre cargo cult springing up in darkest New Guinea or the Solomons.

It was an attempt, financed by New Guinea and Hong Kong interests, to show the big changes in shipping cargo methods in the past couple of years—mainly on the lucrative Australia-New Guinea route.

The film, with more than a few strategically placed "plugs" for its backers (China Navigation, Steamships Trading, Arnott's Biscuits, etc.), contrasts old cargo handling sling methods with fast unit-sideload operations. One of the results, the film cleverly points out, is that where once the village people near Madang might have received their Arnott's biccies in many pieces now they arrive intact! Great stuff.

"Organised confusion"

Well-packed consignments of about a ton each are now being shipped on pallets and removed direct on to the wharf by up to 15 forklifts operating together in "organised confusion".

The 18-minute Australian-made film will be released in New Guinea and promoters hope it might also get a run in movie houses in the Solomons, New Hebrides and Fiji.

As *PIM* pointed out in June (p. 107) two factors—unit cargoes and sideloaders—have speeded up New Guinea cargo in recent years.

This has resulted in intensified competition and has encouraged more Australian exporters to "have a go" at territory markets, once the preserve of a few.

Australia-NG shipping operations have not yet reached "cut throat" proportions but certainly a mini shipping war is in progress, especially

with backloadings to Australia recently starting to pick up.

Desiccated coconut is beginning to come out of Rabaul bound for Australia, there have been recent huge consignments of coffee from Lae, Madang is producing cocoa in big quantities, rubber is picking up out of Moresby, timber is coming out of New Britain, and so on.

Bright future

The future looks even brighter... Highlands tea via Lae by the ton, palm oil from the Cape Hoskins area of New Britain, and accumulated quantities of cocoa out of the rich Rabaul area.

In The News This Month

A.K. Wellington
Bona Dea
Cape Torrens
Capitaine Cook
Exodus
Fuji Maru
Gitana
Iota
Lababa Princess
La Salle
Marsina
Myrtle
Ninikoria
Papuan Chief

Queen Frederica
Rainbow
Raumati
Red Furnet
Roselle La Douce
She
Shearwater II
Solveig
Suruga Maru
Unbound
Waimana
Waroo II
Wild Goose

Not to mention facilities —

Wewak is going to get an overseas-handling wharf, as is Cape Hoskins, New Britain; a temporary overseas wharf will go up at Arawa Bay, Bougainville, to relieve some of the current chaos at nearby Kieta wharf caused by inadequate storing facilities; there's talk of a couple of decent tugs for Lae and Moresby ports and the news of an overseas-handling wharf on hand at Papua's Cape Rodney early next year (see story p. 116).

China Navigation and Australia-West Pacific Line have spearheaded moves into these fields and these two company's investments in the territory are now very large. The China Navigation group, part of the big world-wide Swire consortium, has continued confidence in NG. It indicates the territory is still well thought of in Hong Kong and other

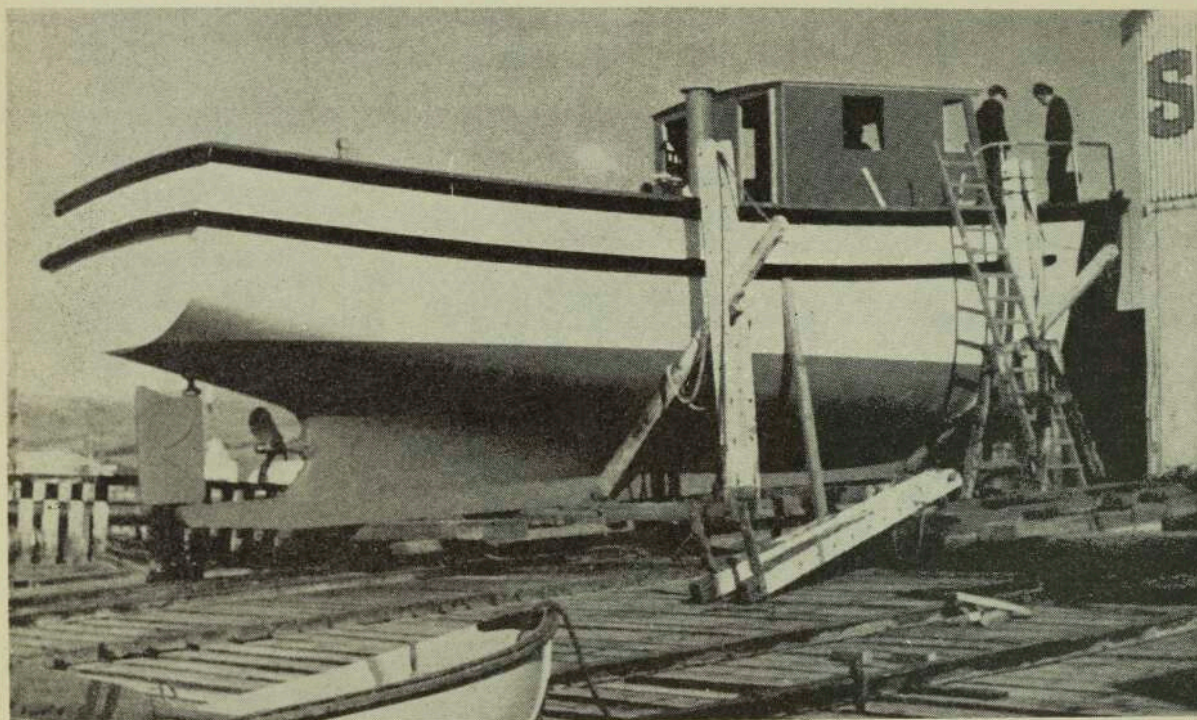


Port Moresby—its wharves are among the busiest in NG, with backloadings bound for Australia as well as increasing imports from overseas.

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43 has sufficient room for a 10-ton freezer and is intended to be a self-contained unit. It would also make an ideal mother ship for a number of Karitane 29 trawlers.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Constructional and fitting details are basically similar to that of the “Karitane 29” except for the dimensions, engine size and fuel capacity:

Length: 42' 6".

Beam: 12'.

Draught: 5'.

Displacement: 16 tons.

Motor: Suitable for engines up to 160 h.p.

Fuel tanks: Two 200-gallon tanks are standard. There is provision for larger tanks.

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Hong Kong investments in NG wouldn't be a surprise.

China Nav's success with its side-loaders in NG (it scored a first here) goes back to a 1965 lecture in London attended by one of the parent company's executives, who heard about a Norwegian sideloaded idea. He followed this up, and sideloaders will now be a fact of life in South-East Asia as well.

A mark of the China Navigation Coy's success is the fact that a staunch competitor in NG, Burns Philp, has chartered a sideloader from China Nav. for its own use in NG. This ship, renamed *Marsina*, is formerly the *Papuan Chief*, the Island's first sideloader.

FOURTH NZ-CALEDONIA SHIPPING SERVICE

A fourth shipping service between New Zealand and New Caledonia was to start in mid-July with the loading of the *Capitaine Cook* in Auckland. The 1,379-ton passenger cargo vessel was to sail for the first time from Auckland to Tauranga (NZ), Noumea (New Caledonia), Vila and Santo (New Hebrides), Suva (Fiji), Wallis Island, Apia (Western Samoa), and return.

Owned by Sofrana (Societe Francaise de Navigation) of Noumea, *Capitaine Cook* has refrigerated space for 350 tons and accommodation for 12 people.

Her NZ agents are Trans Pacific Marine Ltd., also the agents for the Fiji-NZ group, Reef Shipping Company, which operates almost an identical route with its vessel. Other shippers on NZ-New Caledonia runs are the German-owned NZ Export Line and the NZ Holm and Company.

Sofrana's freight rates for NZ-New Caledonia vary from \$NZ3.25 per 100 lb gross, general refrigerated cargo, to \$25 a ton for general cargo. Timber is carried at \$4.40 per 100 square ft.

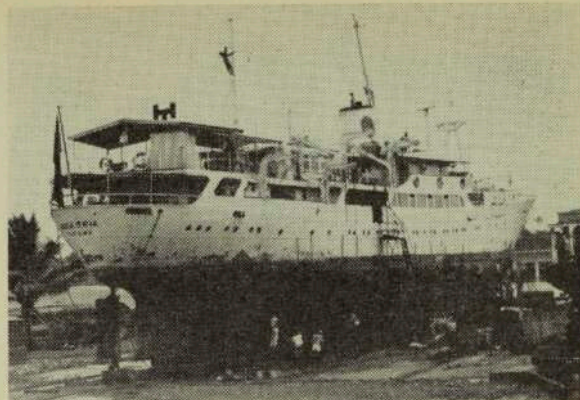
"NINIKORIA"—BIGGEST SHIP EVER TO HAVE BEEN SLIPPED IN SUVA

The Gilbert and Ellice Island Government vessel *Ninikoria* (pictured) was on the slips in Fiji in June-July for hull cleaning and inspection—the biggest ship ever slipped in Fiji.

Displacing 1,090 tons, and with a length of 212 ft and a beam of 31 ft, the *Ninikoria* is the maximum size that the Marine Department's slipway, Fiji's biggest, can carry.

The master of the *Ninikoria*, Cap-

"Ninikoria", pride of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands' shipping fleet, on Suva slips in July.



tain E. V. Ward said that if it hadn't been possible to slip the vessel at Suva the maintenance work would have to be done at Hong Kong.

The work is being carried out by Millers Ltd.

After leaving Suva, the ship was due to recruit labour for work in the coconut plantations of Christmas and Fanning Islands.

"MARITIME ACADEMY" FOR THE CAROLINE ISLANDS

A "maritime academy" and small-ship complex at Truk, Caroline Islands, has for several months been the dream of George Kiskaddon, president of MILI, the US Trust Territory's shipper, and recently MILI directors, at a Saipan get together, voted a \$US15,000 no-interest loan to "explore the possibilities" of a training school for Micronesians.

As well, MILI put aside \$10,000 for "boating operations" in Truk lagoon, which could later include dry dock facilities, a ferry service, a maintenance section for boats and a ferro-cement boat building business (*PIM*, Apr., p. 99).

Mr. Kiskaddon proposed that Micronesian seamen be completely trained by the TT Education Department. MILI had openings for 60 Micronesian ship's officers and would employ graduates of the training school.

Dublon, a former Japanese naval base on Truk, would make an ideal site for both the school and the dry-docking facilities, he said.

FIVE NEW WHARVES FOR PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

At least five new contracts will be let for wharves in New Guinea by 1970. The contracts are for

coastal
traders

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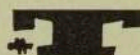
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overseas ships' wharf at Wewak; a wharf at Vanimo, near the P-NG-West Irian northern border; a wharf at Bogia, near Manam Island in the Madang District; an overseas ships' wharf in the Cape Hoskins area of New Britain (in association with the palm oil project); and a wharf at Arawa, Bougainville (in association with the copper project).

The US firm designing and constructing the Bougainville mining project, Bechtel-Wke, has already called tenders for a "temporary wharf", primarily for barge unloading operations at Arawa. Another Arawa wharf, to handle copper loading operations, will be 250 ft long and tenders for its construction will be called at a later date.

CHANDRIS LINES FOR NORFOLK IN 1970

The Greek shipping line, Chandris, will conduct four cruises to Norfolk Island next February and March with its line *Queen Frederica*. She will depart from and return to Sydney, calling at Melbourne and Norfolk.

There will be three nine-day cruises with fares from \$135 and one 11-day cruise with fares from \$156.

Two representatives of Chandris Lines were expected on Norfolk in July for discussions on the cruises with local officials.

The success of the cruises will depend on Norfolk's weather—the island lacks a harbour and passengers must come ashore in small lighters. Should the seas be rough when the *Queen Frederica* is anchored, landing won't be possible.

The last cruise ship to land passengers at Norfolk was the *Wanganella* which anchored off Cascade on October 17, 1962. Nearly 100 passengers landed to spend the day visiting the duty free shops and the annual Agricultural and Horticultural Show. *Wanganella* was the first liner to call at Norfolk since the end of World War II.

SHIPPING BRIEFS

● Tulagi, the tiny island that was the capital of the British Solomon Islands until it was nearly blown off the map during the Pacific War, is nowadays making something of a comeback as a small-ships dockyard. In 1968, 56 vessels—10 of them privately owned and the rest government—were slipped for repairs and maintenance at Tulagi and the local

engineering boys worked on over 100 outboard motors during the year, some of them with fuel injection systems.

The Solomons Government marine fleet increased by six new vessels in 1968, while three oldtimers — the *Myrtle*, *Raumati* and *Cape Torrens* — were replaced. Meanwhile, Auki, on Malaita, has become the Solomons' second boat-repairing centre. The marine training school on Auki has been disbanded.

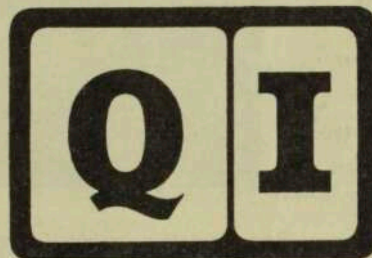
● Mr. Lyall Price, who ran an inter-island shipping service with the *A. K. Wellington* in the British Solomon Islands in 1966, returned to the

Solomons in June with another ship, *Waroo II*, to operate a similar service. He said in Honiara that he planned to operate a monthly service out of Honiara from July to the eastern and outer islands, including the Reef and Duff Islands.

Waroo II is a 63 ft steel cargo vessel fitted with Gardner engines. She can carry 60 tons of cargo and 10 deck passengers. Her agents are Melan-Chine Shipping and Forwarding, Honiara.

● The *Waimana*, a cutter-rigged yacht which has been in and out of service in the British Solomon Islands for 13 years (in recent years

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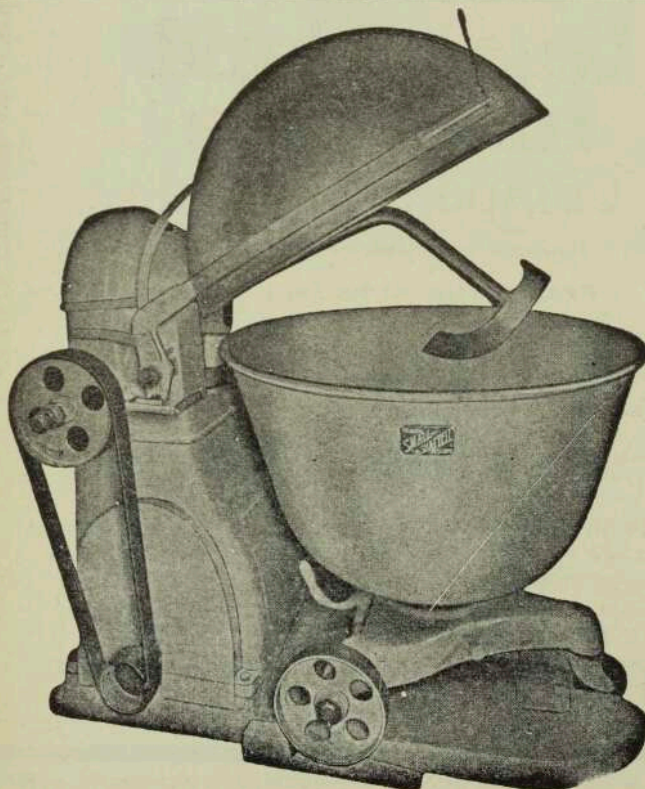
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she has been out of service), was recently "re-launched" at Honiara's Point Cruz Yacht Club. She was first sailed to the Solomons by two New Zealanders in 1956 and sold for \$2,400 at Tulagi. Since then she has been sunk and holed and nibbled at by hungry Toredos worms. (The Point Cruz Yacht Club, incidentally, has been completely rebuilt by its new owner, Mr. Ray Wraight.)

● The 600-member Kairuku Fishing Co-operative Society, 75 miles north of Port Moresby in the Gulf of Papua, which early last year won big local catches of crayfish (*PIM*, Apr., 1968, p. 111), is now taking part in a joint venture to build two 31 ft ferro-cement fishing boats with a local firm, Morr Company Ltd.

● New Guinea's extensive 12-month transport survey, carried out by the English firm of Sir William Halcrow and Partners, ended in late June and its full report is expected to be presented late this year with a future transport plan (with a close look at coastal shipping operations) and investment recommendations, to the NG Administration, the World Bank and the Australian Government.

● Papua-New Guinea Nautical School near Port Moresby expects an intake of 61 Papuans and New Guineans next January to train as marine engineers, seamen and cadet masters. Since the school's inception in 1962, over 200 Islanders have graduated and been placed in Administration jobs or private enterprise.

● Under a Japan-Australia Fisheries Agreement, two Japanese research vessels *Fuji Maru* and *Suruga Maru* arrived at Rabaul, New Britain, in July to carry out several months' survey work of the Bismarck Sea to determine the possibilities of commercial tuna, skipjack and livebait fishing.

● Coastal ships are taking a bigger hand in carrying cargoes between

The former Japanese fishing ship "Fuji Maru No. 28", which was aground in Fiji two years before being salvaged by McNicholl Industries (Fiji) Ltd. last year, took to the water again in July with the name "Labasa Princess" on her bow. She will operate on a weekly direct service between Suva and Labasa, returning to Suva via Natewa Bay.

Papua-New Guinea's major ports of Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul, Madang and Wewak—at the expense of overseas ships. In 1967-68 the coastal vessels carried about 70 per cent. of the 70,000 tons carried around these ports; in 1968-69 coastal vessels carried about 90 per cent. of the 85,000 tons carried around the same ports.

Coastal P-NG cargoes are growing at annual rates of 15 per cent. while general cargoes to P-NG from overseas are increasing at 16 per cent. annually. Mr. G. N. McDonnell, P-NG's Co-ordinator of Transport, released these figures in July.

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Cruising Yachts

● **RAINBOW**, Rudolf and Olga Krause's 40 ft sloop, was in Sydney recently. The Krauses plan a cruise to Europe, possibly via the South Pacific.

● **EXODUS**, Jens and Keiko Jensen's new 35 ft yacht, was to leave Hong Kong recently for points south, with the first planned stop in the Philippines, where the Jensens hoped to meet up with Paul Hurst in *Staghound*.

● **ROSELLE LA DOUCE**, Jack Elsdon's 37 ft cutter, was to leave Vila, New Hebrides, in mid-July for Port Moresby, Papua-New Guinea, where Jack and his wife hoped to see the South Pacific Games before leaving for Fremantle, Western Australia. The cutter was last mentioned when she was in Suva (*PIM*, May, 1968, p. 112).

● **IOTA**, Simon Simpson's 30 ft yacht, was to leave Lae, Papua-New Guinea, in late June or early July aboard a freighter. She arrived in Lae in early June after a cruise which started from Samarai, P.N.G. on May 15 (*PIM*, Apr., p. 111) and went to Normanby, Ferguson and Goodenough Islands and along the P.N.G. coast. Simpson was accompanied by crewgirl Jenny Ashford. Next year the two of them will go on a cruise to Indonesia.

● **UNBOUND**, 36 ft tri, from New South Wales, spent about 24 hours grounded on a reef off Tagula Island, Calvados Group, Eastern Papua, in early July. It was reported there were two men and a woman aboard. No injuries were reported and the tri. was successfully floated off the reef about midnight with the NG Administration trawler *Managuna* standing by.

● **GITANA**, 36 ft yawl, arrived in Rarotonga in June with skipper-owner William J. Lambie, his wife, Anita, and their year-old son, Louis, on board.

Starting from California, the Lambies went first to Mexico, where their son was born. Pacific calls have



Sailor-actor Rollo Gebhard and his blonde fiancée Birgitta Lundholm, photographed on board their 24 ft sloop "Solveig" at the Royal Suva Yacht Club, during an around-the-world voyage which was to end in the Mediterranean.

included Nuku Hiva, Marquesas, Tahiti (where they spent seven months), Huahine, Raiatea, Bora Bora and Aitutaki. They plan to sail to Hawaii and continue their Pacific cruise next year with calls at Tonga, Fiji, and the New Hebrides.

● *SHE*, 35 ft sloop from England, arrived in Rarotonga from Bora Bora in June with Hans Fleming, MD, and his wife, Sheila, also an MD, on board. The couple planned to sail to Tonga.

● *WILD GOOSE*, a 32 ft yacht, left Rarotonga in June for Tonga. On board were captain-owner Ken Matson, his wife Lu, their children, Eric and Mark, and friend Galyn Barney—all of them Americans.

● *WIND SONG*, Fred Wood's yacht, was reported adrift off Christmas Island in early July. Fred, 44, had been knocked into the water by the yacht's boom and his efforts to catch up with the yacht by swimming failed.

He swam nearly five miles to Christmas Island and then walked 40 miles around the huge mid-Pacific atoll before reaching the settlement of London, at the mouth of Christmas' big lagoon.

An American, Fred was trying to reach Australia. All his possessions were in *Wind Song*.

● *FORTUNA*, Ken Furley's yacht, was in the Trobriand Islands, Eastern

Papua-New Guinea, in late June, out of Rabaul (*PIM*, July, p. 111) en route for Port Moresby. Two other yachts in P-NG waters recently were *Rambler* and *Westwind*, both reported in the Manus area en route for Rabaul from Port Moresby.

● *AVANTI*, 67-year-old Danish-built topsail schooner, was auctioned in Sydney in late July. Within a few hours it had sunk at moorings.

The 76 ft schooner made news late last year when her owners, Leif and Erik Brochmann, with a crew of two girls and three men, encountered some bad weather between Norfolk Island and Sydney before she reached

Sydney. It was the last leg of her 14-month voyage from Denmark.

● *TRIVENTURE*, with John Nicholls and Mal Beilby, left Port Moresby, Papua, on July 10 for South Africa, via Thursday Island, Timor, Indonesia, Chagos and Seychelle Islands. *Triventure* reached Moresby last year from Sydney with a crew of three. The 29 ft tri is well-equipped, and has a radio, and an emergency raft.

● *NOMAD*, Bruce Baker's yacht, was expected in the South Pacific this year, out of Panama, and Bruce hoped to make calls at the Galapagos

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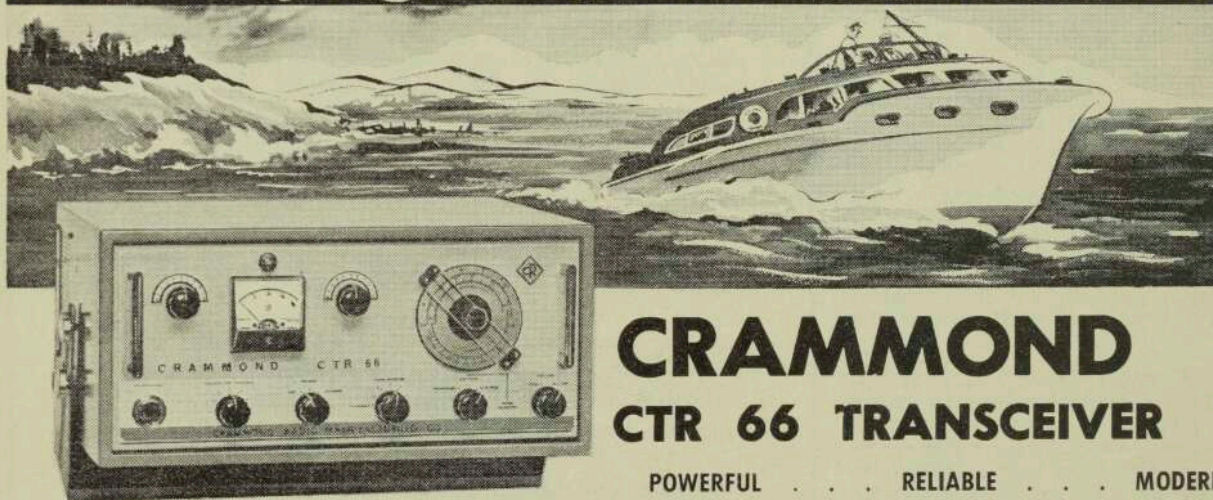
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Islands, French Polynesia and New Zealand. Bruce bought *Nomad* in England in 1965 and has done extensive cruising to France, Holland, Spain and the Caribbean. He can be contacted through 44a Waimea Rd., Nelson, NZ.

His yacht is one of three of the same name. Bryan and Pauline Williams' *Nomad* was last reported in Finschhafen, New Guinea (*PIM*, Nov., 1968, p. 111) and Ron Kind's *Nomad* was recently in the Caribbean.

● *CAROPHYL*, a London-registered yacht, *JAY DEE*, a white-hulled New Zealand yacht, and *HETTAE-UCKLUN*, from Norfolk Island, were at Rushcutters Bay, Sydney, in late July with no definite plans for cruising in the immediate future.

● *AVENGER*, 44-foot New Zealand cutter, reached Noumea mid-May after damaging her propeller out of Suva. She was due to head for Brisbane, and New Guinea after the damage had been repaired, with owners Weston Griffin and David Herman and crewman Ian McDonald.

● *SKINNIE LINNIE*, Queensland-built steel cutter, arrived in Noumea in May. Aboard were American Harry Neely with his wife Helen, children Ben and Linda and Englishman Peter O'Connell. The Neely family are planning to sail to San Francisco via Fiji, Pago Pago and Hawaii.

● *SCHNOUFI*, the Jourdan's 30 ft ketch, was to leave Fiji waters about July for Japan, via the New Hebrides or New Caledonia. *Schnoufi* left France three years ago and has since put in long stays in several areas, including Tonga and French Polynesia.

● *LA SALLE*, 42 ft yawl from Pittsburgh, USA, arrived in Rarotonga, Cook Islands, in June. On board were Harold Autenreith, captain-owner, his wife, Sally, their children James, Eric, Arch, Wendy, and an English friend, Richard Harwood.

Pacific calls before Rarotonga were the Galapagos, the Marquesas, Tuamotous, Tahiti and Aitutaki, Cook Islands. From Rarotonga they plan to sail to Suva.

● Mr. Bernard Moistessier, a singlehanded French yachtsman, reached Papeete, Tahiti, in late June after sailing non-stop one and a half times around the world in 10 months.

● *SHEARWATER II*, with Derry and Lynne Syme, was to leave Coffs Harbour, New South Wales, in late July for Noumea, New Caledonia. After Noumea, the 34 ft ketch (built by Derry) was to sail for NZ, via Norfolk Island. Derry's son David was to join her in NZ. Next year's plans are to sail to the Cook Islands and Tahiti before returning to Australia in late 1970.

There are two other yachts called *Shearwater* recently wandering the Islands. One, a blue-white French yacht, was in Papeete in June (*PIM*, July, p. 115); the other, with the Nettletons, was at Port Moresby

about the same time (*PIM*, July, p. 111).

● *BONA DEA*, with Dick Thornbury and Fred and Andy Price, was reported recently in Capetown, South Africa. Plans were to slip her before making preparation for a trip across the Atlantic to the West Indies before heading for Britain.

● *RED GURNET*, 34 ft sloop with Dale and Gair Frankum of British Columbia, was recently in Auckland, NZ. She set out from BC for NZ in August last year and made calls en route in the Marquesas and Society Islands.

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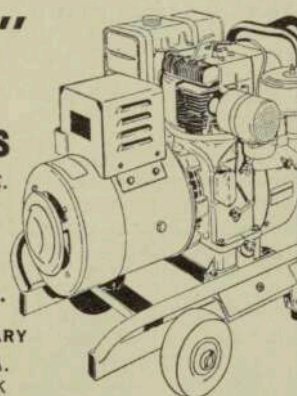


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Business and Development

DRIVE TO EXPORT P-NG TIMBER TO S-E ASIA

Papua-New Guinea, is to spend \$105,000 on two barges and a timber harbour complex at McFarlane Harbour, Marshall Lagoon, Papua-New Guinea, is to spend \$115,000 on two barges and a sea-going tug. The three vessels are being built by the Port Moresby and Brisbane divisions of the shipping and wharf contractor, Hornibrooks.

The bigger barge, with a carrying capacity of 300 tons, will cost \$40,400 and be called *Roger D*. It will be delivered by November for lighterage operations between Marshall Lagoon and Moresby, 100 miles away up the Gulf of Papua.

The tug, to be called *Kapari* (after the firm's sawmill), will cost \$53,800 and be used to manoeuvre *Roger D* and its smaller sister barge (which will cost \$10,900 and have a carrying capacity of 120 tons).

Pacific Islands Corporation is a subsidiary of ANG Holdings Ltd., which has rubber, coffee and tea interests in P-NG as well as being the owner of Moresby's celebrated local "skyscraper", ANG House.

ANG's timber investments, however, far exceed its other interests and the company has a 51 per cent. stake in the Marshall Lagoon project. Expenditure so far this year has been over \$1 million.

S-East Asia

Success of the venture depends largely on winning export orders from South-East Asia, as well as Australia. Sales so far of sawn timber have gone to Australia but later this year pilot shipments of logs from the project will be exhibited through the Toyko offices of Jardine Matheson, which has a 25 per cent. share in the project.

ANG says inquiries have been received from Nationalist China and South Korea but that it will try to place its first Asian sales in Japan.

Along with several P-NG timber firms, Pacific Islands Corporation has been selling timber to operators of the Bougainville copper project and the firm has advantages, particularly

over loggers on Bougainville, in that it can supply sawn timber and not only logs.

ANG would rather sell processed timber than logs. The export of logs to South-East Asia from NG is barely a profitable business because of poor prices offered, particularly by the biggest buyer, but higher profit margins could be had in shipments of sawn timber or wood chips.

Auxiliary facilities

To this end, PIC is rapidly upgrading its milling facilities and hastening work on auxiliary facilities, such as roads and harbour facilities. Its deepships wharf is due to be ready in March next year, about seven months behind schedule.

Since being floated on Australian Stock Exchanges in 1966, ANG's performance hasn't been startlingly good



Mr. S. Rich.

—a point that hasn't been helped by premature announcements of dividends by its much travelled chairman, Mr. Stephen Rich.

On a capital of \$914,000 in \$1 shares, ANG chalked up profits of \$26,030 in 1966, and \$49,443 in 1967, both less than a six per cent. earning rate. Then in 1968 came a loss of \$89,865 which wiped both these profits out.

In the first half of the 1968-69 financial year, another loss was incurred, though Mr. Rich said that it was not as heavy as the loss during previous corresponding period. When the full result for this year is announced by Mr. Rich on September 18, he expects a "considerably improved performance".

Talk of dividends has been discreetly dropped for the time being.

THE GOOD OIL FOR P-NG

New Guinea's two petroleum suppliers, Mobil and Shell, are in for a bit of competition from two other oil giants: British Petroleum and Esso.

BP will spend well over \$200,000 to build a terminal, a 6,000 ft pipeline and a service station, all in the Port Moresby area, and Esso, which recently appointed a territory agent, is sizing up the growing market which has followed record vehicle sales, particularly of Japanese makes, in recent years.

Mini-plantations for maxi-dollars

And now it's mini-plantations!

Real Estate of Fiji Ltd., which was incorporated only four months ago, is the latest of Fiji's mushrooming real estate businesses. And its managing director, James Mair (he built Fiji's first hard-chined ferro-concrete boat, *Miss Tiffany*, last year) says he has 50 plantations on the books.

They're being advertised as mini-plantations—areas ranging from 10 acres to 50 acres and located anywhere from the Lau Group to

Taveuni, Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. The prices range from \$15,000 for the mini variety to \$600,000 for one 4,000 acre plantation (a maxi-plantation?).

It's a little surprising to see so many plantations on the market. But perhaps people are getting tired of the "planter's image" and succumbing to the lure of the American dollar. For there's no doubt that investment-minded Americans are impressed with the romance of owning a South Seas copra plantation.

Jim Mair is working towards the plushly-carpeted first floor office in the centre of Suva, is new to the real estate game—but says so are most of the others in Fiji.

"Every law office, architect's office or engineering firm is dabbling in it now. Most of them are purely speculators, interested in buying and selling land for the most they can get," he said.

"Ninety per cent. of my interest is in development. With the Suva firm, MacManus and Bradley, as my consultants, I do project development studies for clients interested in resorts and commercial developments. After the preliminary planning we negotiate for the land on behalf of our overseas clients.

"We have big plans—ranging from multi-million dollar reclamation schemes to the design, development and construction of housing settlements and island resorts."

Jim Mair is working towards the establishment of a Real Estate Institute of Fiji—one with rules to which every land dealer, including himself, will have to conform.

"An Institute cannot possibly dictate to an owner the price at which he sells, but it could regulate who can deal in land. It would prevent large-scale profiteering by property speculators.

"We are preparing a case for an Institute in Fiji, to be presented to the government for both approval and advice."

New gold-exploration company for P-NG

Drilling will start in mid-August by a newly-formed minerals explorations company to assess and develop the Mount Victor and Kathnel gold deposits in the Eastern Highlands of Papua-New Guinea.

The company, Highland Gold Development NL, based at Kainantu, is interested in winning payable lode gold rather than quantities of alluvial gold from the area. Highland in July

was being floated as a public company to residents of P-NG and Australia and listing permission had been granted for Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne Stock Exchanges.

Chairman was Mr. C. W. Siller, MBE, a Brisbane-based geologist and also chairman of two Australian mineral exploration groups, Exoil and Trainsoil, and the two directors were Messrs. L. W. Doggett, a Brisbane accountant, and E. T. Forster, P-NG operations manager.

Paid-up capital would be about \$600,000, of which Exoil and Trainsoil would control, with options, over 50 per cent.

Tongan bananas hit by disease

An increasing number of Tongan farmers are extremely worried about the effect that black leaf disease is having on their bananas.

First experienced in Vavau and Ha'apai, black leaf has taken a heavy toll on the industry in Tongatapu and it may take up to 18 months to combat the disease and restore the industry to normal.

The period of rehabilitation could be shortened, provided growers will co-operate vigorously with depart-

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mental officers in spraying their plants and keeping their plots clean.

This has been the worst year for black leaf and other leaf-spot complexes throughout Tonga, and could cost the country dearly in reduced exports.

During the last two years the total export of bananas reached over half a million cases per annum. This year it could tumble to half that amount.

There is more encouraging news from other sectors of the agricultural front, however.

A machine for the pre-packing of desiccated coconut into 8 oz retail packs is soon to be installed in the Tonga Copra Board's factory at Havelu, and according to the marketing adviser to Government, Mr. K. Masters, an initial order has already been received from a well-known New Zealand chain store for 6,000 dozen packs.

A Fiji importer has placed a trial order for 15 cases of Tongan tomatoes which will go by *Tofua* to the Fiji market.

Share floatation for new Moresby brewery

A share floatation will be made later this year to residents of Papua-New Guinea and Australia to finance a proposed second brewery in Port Moresby, United Brewery Ltd.

In July work was underway, by businessmen in Moresby and hoteliers in Sydney, to finalise plans for the float. Executives of United, Messrs. Norman White, Raymond Lord and Geoffrey Martyn, were hopeful their company would gain listing on Australian Stock Exchanges, particularly Sydney.

They had two other jobs—to contract Japan's Asahi Brewery to supply technical aid and equipment for the Moresby-based brewery plant and to take over a NG hotel group and obtain outlets for their beer.

Agreement with the Japanese would provide for an annual production capacity of 9,000 kilolitres, and Asahi-patented outdoor beer storage tanks. Asahi would be paid royalties on beer produced.

Meanwhile, through Pacific Acceptance Corporation Pty. Ltd., United was arranging to take a major interest in Sangara (Holdings) Ltd., owners of Rabaul's Cosmopolitan Hotel, the Goroka and Wau Hotels, and the Hotel Cecil, Lae. (*PIM*, June, p. 119).

The beer taverns around Moresby, in which Mr. Lord has interests, are possible outlets for new P-NG beer (Mr. Lord, incidentally, is also on the board of Nauru's controversial Pacific Sporting Pools Ltd., football pools operators).

NG already has two brewing plants, at Moresby and Lae, both controlled by South-East Asian interests.

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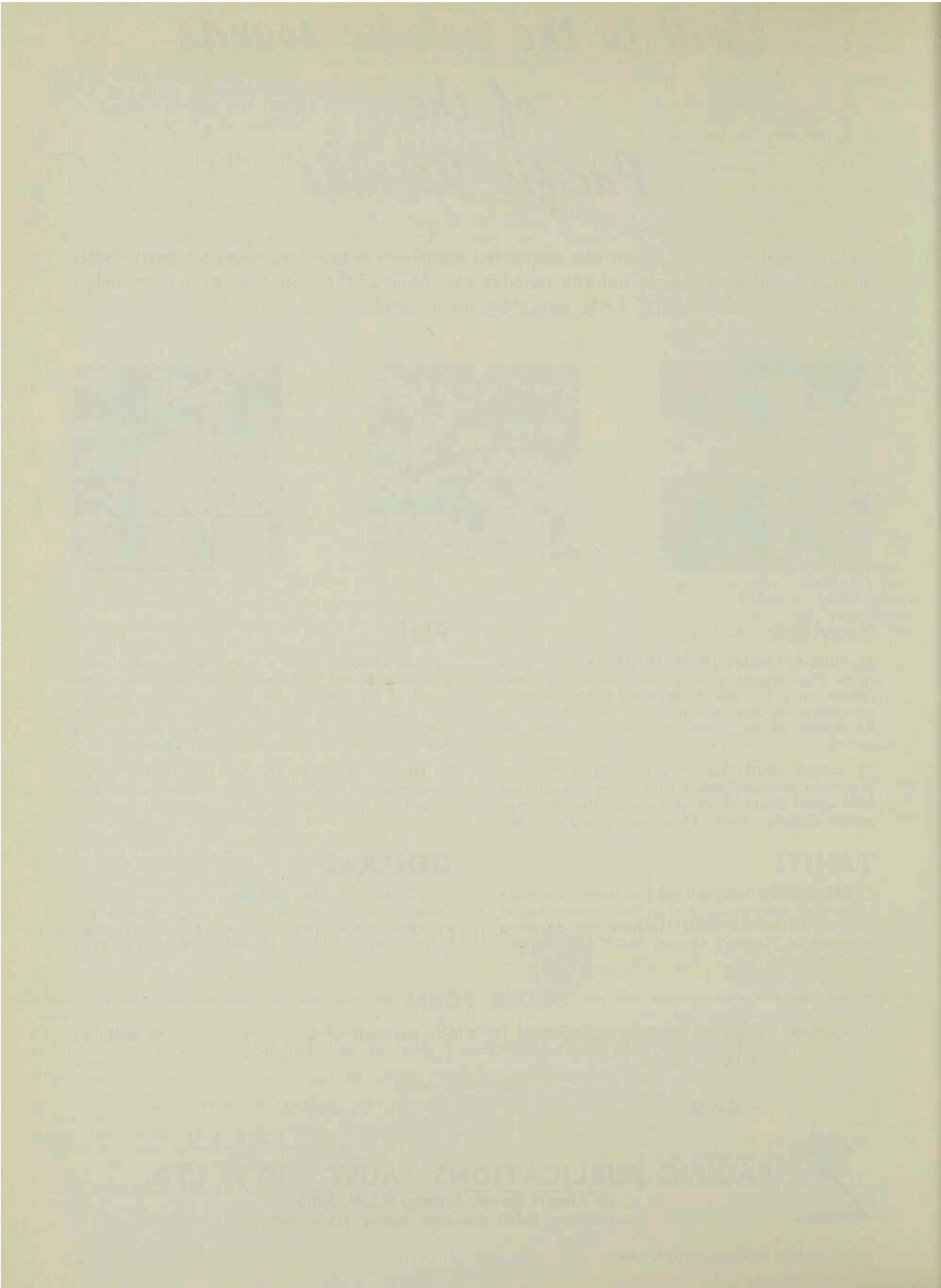


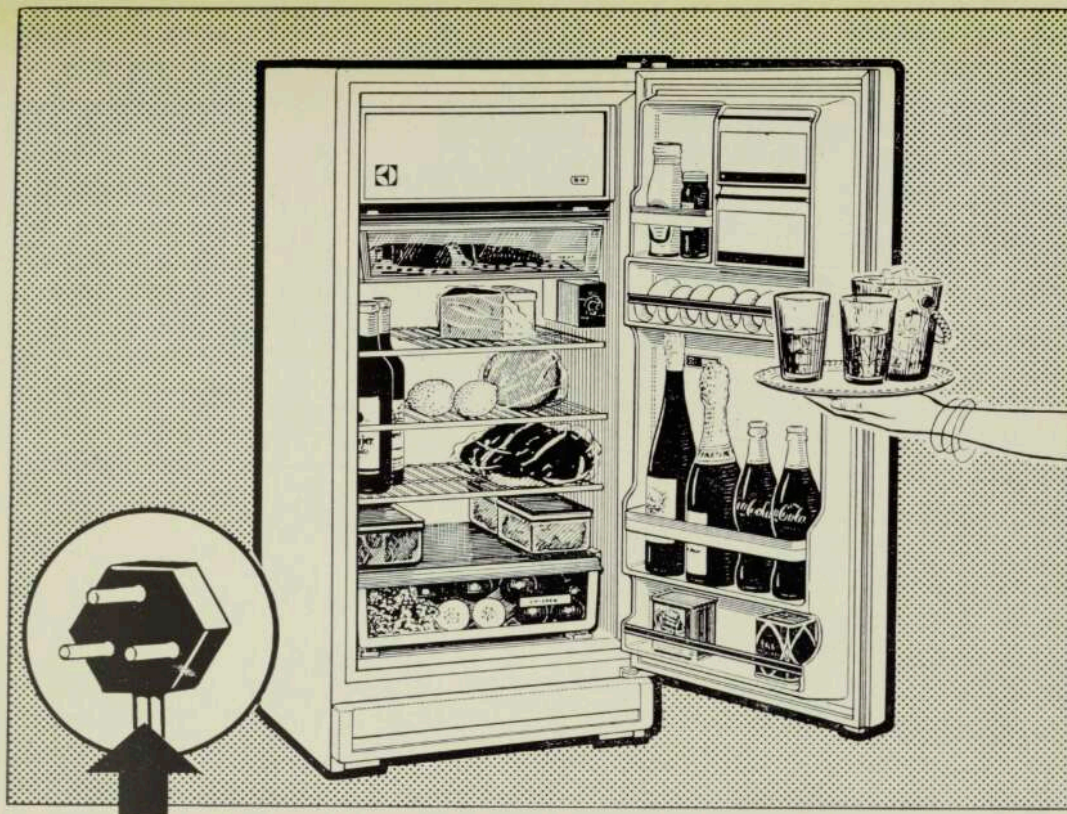
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'No commercial phosphate' on Palau

Continental Minerals Inc. of the US has ended its exploration of the Palau Islands of the US Trust Territory for phosphate rock. Tests by Continental showed that the lagoon areas didn't contain phosphate or associated minerals in "commercial quantities". The company's exploration permits had aroused opposition from overseas scientists and the Congress of Micronesia. It was feared that the "Rock Islands", a potential tourist attraction, might be destroyed by exploration.

● More commerce on p. 121

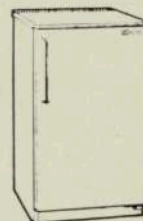




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Travelodge gets OK in West Samoa

After months of delay, the Western Samoan cabinet in July decided to start negotiations with the Australian motellers Travelodge in their proposals to take over the government-owned, decrepit Casino Hotel. Last year Travelodge proposed to the government a joint venture on which Travelodge would raise a \$US1 million loan to develop the Casino as one of their chain of hotels. The proposal was widely welcomed by the public and strongly backed by the Minister of Finance, Mr. G. F. D. Betham, but a split developed in Cabinet when some Ministers, notably chairman of the Western Hotel Development, Tuaoepe Tame, maintained the hotel should be developed by Samoan capital. Tuaoepe secured a six months' postponement on the decision, during which local capital was sought. The prospectus drew only \$1,500 of the \$15,000 wanted.

It is not expected that remaining negotiations between the government and Travelodge will take long and some Samoan officials predict that work on the 15-acre site will start within six months.

Reds share in W. Samoan trade

Of the 231,800 rounds of small-arm ammunition imported last year into Western Samoa, 75,000 came from the Soviet Union and her satellite, Czechoslovakia. And of the 1,432,367 yards of cotton piece goods of which Western Samoans used almost 11 yards each, 420,070 came from Russia. Japan was a close second with 392,320 yards.

This is just a sample of the intriguing information contained in the booklet "Trade, Commerce and Shipping of Western Samoa 1968," recently issued by the Collector of Customs. Its 70 pages are replete with such items as:

Fish is slightly more popular than red meat, as 1,690 tons of the former were imported compared with 1,380 tons of the latter.

Bacon and ham are becoming more popular. Some 10 tons were landed to go with 17,940 dozen eggs from New Zealand.

More than 2,500 tons of cocoa beans were exported but only about 17 tons came back in the form of cocoa in tins, while only four tons of coffee arrived in exchange for 20 tons of coffee beans exported to NZ.

The most important food item imported is flour and 3,837 tons came in during the year: 2,928 tons from Australia, 781 tons from France, 103 tons from Canada, 22 tons from America and a couple of tons from New Zealand.

Not too much guzzling goes on. Beer imports were 137,781 gallons, spirits 1,693 gallons and wine 990 gallons. That works out to be slightly more than a gallon per head of population a year.

Fuel for lanterns and cooking

stoves was a big item—433,336 gallons.

Making fire by rubbing sticks together is too slow for modern Samoa. Imports of matches amounted to 1,343,328 individual boxes or about 10 for each man, woman and child.

Speaking of heat, the Samoan housewife dotes on her charcoal clothes-pressing iron. She bought 2,520 from England last year.

Despite all the stories about lung cancer, 25,194,000 cigarettes and 734,688 two-ounce tins of tobacco helped to increase the volume of imports.

But Japan supplied most of Samoa's footwear; 127,719 pairs out of a total of 148,475 pairs of shoes, boots, sandals and the like. Japan also supplied most of the motor vehicles, almost 70 per cent. of the 243 cars,

trucks, buses and motorcycles brought in. USA, Singapore, Indonesia, and Saudi Arabia supplied the 1,197,333 gallons of petroleum products to run them. To keep them on the move, 9,415 tyres were needed. Bicycles needed 3,896 tyres, as well.

Western Samoans are not clock watchers. Only 839 watches and 581 clocks were imported in 1968.

Finally, animals and birds were an item on the list, and 447 tons of animal and bird food. Nine hundred and sixty eight dogs, cats, cattle, sheep, horses, canaries and parrots were imported.

Interesting as this information may be, it is a sad story for Samoans because of the imbalance of trade it represents. Imports for 1968 amounted to \$WS5,497,525 while exports were valued at only \$3,837,828. The deficit of \$1,659,697 is rough on the economy.

Here is the list of the exports for the year 1968:

Copra, 12,623 tons	\$1,880,138
Cocoa beans, 2,587 tons	1,276,185
Bananas, 94,327 cases	268,974
Other Produce	214,139
Coffee beans	8,715
Timber	6,530
Kava to Fiji	4,009
Anatto	3,460
Hides	3,700
Copra Meal	1,080

Western Samoa's growing secondary industries contributed substantially to export income:

Handicrafts	\$43,214
Ice Cream	31,375
Beverages	24,525
Canned Fruit	21,146
Apparel	4,289
Soap	4,086
Biscuits	1,404
Taro Chips	63
Furniture	50

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Enthusiasm over Fiji's industrial potential

After conducting a survey into the potential of secondary industry in Fiji, a team of industrial advisers from India has come up with some enthusiastic suggestions.

Leader of the team, economist Mr. O. P. Jain, said that compared with "other developing countries with a similar set of conditions", Fiji had considerable potential—particularly relating to sugar, coconuts and timber.

Among schemes suggested by the

team was the establishment of small factories in the cane areas for the manufacture of refined sugar. This, it was felt, could lead to a confectionery industry.

The manufacture of pure alcohol, rum, animal feed and vinegar from molasses was another suggestion; also the manufacture of cardboard and particle board from bagasse, the residue left after sugar cane is crushed. (At present, it is used as boiler fuel).

The team also suggested that a copra oil processing plant and several more coconut fibre factories be established on the island of Taveuni,

which now has one factory producing a ton of fibre a day. This is not enough to meet orders.

Other possibilities included using coconut shell to make activated charcoal for filtering processes in chemical industries, the rehydration of fruits and vegetables, manufacture of soap powder and ginger oil and use of local wood to make veneer, plywood, chipboard, flooring, turned parts and pegs.

As Mr. Jain pointed out, technical expertise and know-how for such massive industrial development would have to come initially from overseas. In addition, it would have to be made easier for the man-in-the-street to obtain finance to start and operate a small industry.

Upon returning to India in July, the team was to submit a report to the Government of India, which would pass it on to the Fiji Government.

The visit, during which more than 50 factories were inspected, was sponsored by both governments.

Copra report for July

Mr. Ian McDonald, chairman of the Papua-New Guinea Copra Marketing Board, gave the following report on July 21:

The June average price for Philippine copra was \$A170.03, almost \$A3 per ton better than the May average.

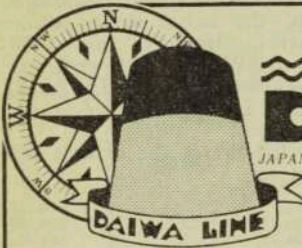
Contrary to expectations, the market commenced to firm about mid-June rising to \$182.83 on July 1, but since has fallen to \$177 and it seems likely that this level will be maintained for the rest of the month.

Lauric oil supplies have been tight under near conditions over the last month or so, and this, of course, is the reason for the recent firming in the market for copra and palm kernels. However, with heavier supplies of other oils, particularly fish oil and sunflower, becoming available, it is likely that copra will tend to remain fairly steady for the next month or so at around present levels.

They'll lift the ice-cream ban

Noumea is to be the scene of an "Australia Week" at the beginning of September. This follows the May visit to the territory by Mrs. Beryl Wilson, an Australian Trade Commissioner for the Pacific Islands (the other is Mr. W. R. Carney).

Mrs. Wilson said Australian goods



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SANTO: South Pacific Fishing Co. (N.H.) Pty. Ltd.

VILA: Burns Philp (New Hebrides) Ltd.

HONIARA: British Solomons Trading Company Ltd.

PAPEETE: Etablissements Baldwin.

would be promoted by three leading retail stores in Noumea—the Etablissements Ballande, Maison Barrau and Prisunic.

It is expected that special dispensation will be made to allow the tasting of imported ice cream during "Australia Week". During these winter months—from June 1 to September 30—the Administration has prohibited the importation and sale of foreign ice cream, in an effort to protect the locally-manufactured product.

Australian and New Zealand ice cream is normally extremely popular in New Caledonia. More recently the Caledonians have been importing the Italian Motta brand—manufactured in France. Being a French product, Motta is not affected by the present ice cream ban.

New tax systems for Cook Islands

Cook Islanders will have to pay two years' income tax in 1970—for 1969 and 1970. This is a result of the decision by the Cook Islands Government to introduce a pay-as-you-earn income tax system on April 1, 1970.

At the same time as the PAYE system is introduced, a welfare tax, payable by all members of the community at a rate of 3 cents in the dollar to a maximum of 30 cents, will also be introduced.

The Premier of the Cook Islands, Mr. A. R. Henry, announcing the tax changes in July, said that of the 4,000-odd salary and wage earners in the Cooks only 600 paid income tax. As a result, the health, education and community development services, now given free, are paid for by New Zealand tax payers.

This situation had to be remedied, Mr. Henry said. Cook Islanders had to contribute more themselves towards the rising costs of government, and the welfare tax would be a step in this direction.

BP's in tea—but in Queensland!

Conspicuous by its absence from the several companies developing a multi-million dollar tea industry in New Guinea's Highlands, Burns Philp and Co. Ltd. has now taken a hand in a joint tea-growing project—in north Queensland, Australia.

On July 1 Nerada Tea Estates Pty. Ltd. was registered in Townsville with a paid-up capital of \$250,000 divided into shares of \$1.

The four directors of Nerada are

Messrs. C. R. Taylor and R. W. Stone (both BP's Queensland branch managers), Dr. A. P. Maruff, who has pioneered tea planting and mechanical harvesting at Innisfail, and Mr. A. T. Covacevich, a local businessman.

Dr. Maruff's tea gardens will be included in the venture, which will comprise 320 acres in a rain forest area with an elevation of over 100 ft, 20 miles from Innisfail.

First plantings were made in this Nerada area in 1960 and about 92 acres are now planted with other areas cleared and being prepared for tea. Mechanical harvesters will be used (there is one already on the property) and the emphasis will be

on high-grade rather than low-grade tea.

A tea processing factory will be built and be operational by January next year when the first tea will be available.

Tea operations by BP will greatly interest NG growers, particularly Carpenters, who seriously considered using mechanical harvesters for their plucking before rejecting them for several reasons—one of which was NG's labour costs.

Ironically, this would be one of the reasons BP's have plumped for mechanical harvesters in Australia—with pluckers downunder due for Australian rates of pay, tea growing would be surely prohibitive.

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RABAU: Jack T. Ray—Manager for Papua & New Guinea, Mango Avenue, P.O. Box 123, LAE; Alex B. Barker—Manager at Lae, Kam Hong's Building, Coronation Drive, P.O. Box 758. **PORT MORESBY:** John L. Pardey—Manager at Port Moresby, Maloney's Building, Cuthbertson Street, P.O. Box 136. **SUVA-FIJI:** L. M. Rolls—Manager for Fiji, McGowan's Building, Margaret Street, P.O. Box 521.

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Box 3373, G.P.O., Sydney.

Trade briefs

● Although many territory businessmen would have preferred to see no duty-free set up at all in Papua-New Guinea, at least their worst fears weren't realised with the July news that NG's third major airline, Papuan Airlines Pty. Ltd., had won the five-year concession to set up a duty-free shop at Port Moresby Airport. Businessmen, particularly the Chinese, had feared the concession might have gone to a Sydney-based operator—now a NG firm has won what will prove to be a profitable monopoly for cheap cameras, etc.

The hard fact remains, however, that at least \$500,000 worth of cameras and similar imports that have been stockpiled by importers in the territory will be doubly difficult to sell, as their prices will be greatly undercut by the Patair operations.

● The Cook Islands Government decided in mid-July to resume exports of citrus fruits to New Zealand. A shipment of fruit was due to leave Rarotonga for New Zealand on the *Moana Roa* some time in the month.

The Cook Islands had cancelled a shipment of citrus fruit to New Zealand in June in protest against the way in which a New Zealand company, Fruit Distributors Ltd., marketed Cook Islands produce. Since then the New Zealand Government has agreed to a Cook Islands request to look into Fruit Distributors marketing methods. Hence the decision to resume exports.

● The Local Government Association in Papua-New Guinea is considering spending up to \$100,000 on a block of offices in Port Moresby.

The honorary secretary, Mr. J. K. McCarthy, says most of the offices will be rented, with the money going back into the local government movement of 142 councils covering nearly two million people.

The association will also shortly publish its first magazine.

● Impatient with the government's lack of action in setting up a tourist organisation for the Solomon Islands, the Honiara-based Solomon's Chamber of Commerce has set up one of its own. It's known as the Tourist Association.

Mr. J. Curtin, the chamber's chairman, said Rory Scott, managing director of the Fiji Visitors Bureau, had made a comprehensive investigation of tourism prospects in the Solomons and had made recommendations to set up a tourist organisation. To date, government

had not acted on Mr. Scott's report, he said.

The first meeting of the Tourist Association was held on June 18 and a list of available hotels and things to do for visitors was drawn up. The accommodation list included: Hotel Mendana, Honiara, 15 bedrooms; Blums Homotel, Honiara, 14 double rooms; Chan Wing Motel, Honiara, 13 bedrooms; Chan Pong Hotel, Gizo, six bedrooms; Wheatley's Paradise Island, Munda, one bungalow; Tavanipupu Island, Marau, one bungalow; and Tambia Village Tourist Resort, 30 miles from Honiara on Guadalcanal, 24 Islands-style cabins.

● The World Bank will not contribute to financing a proposed \$6 million hydro-electric project on the Lungga River, near Honiara, on Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands. However, it could well contribute to an alternative \$800,000 diesel project to meet Honiara's future power requirements.

● Tobacco-growing is picking up in the Chimbu District of New Guinea. Over 50 acres are planted, over 200 lb a month is going to the Madang H. O. Wills factory and plans are to increase the acreage of tobacco.

Another airline for the South Pacific

In a reversal of its earlier decision to nominate Eastern and Continental Airlines to fly the South Pacific, the US Government in July nominated the US's second-biggest carrier, American Airlines, to fly the South Pacific.

President Nixon's American Airlines decision surprised most, and it will provoke controversy because there are already too many operators on the Pacific run.

American is expected to operate out of major eastern US cities, via Hawaii and American Samoa, and possibly Fiji, to Sydney and Auckland, but as yet no date has been set for its first Pacific flight.

The American Airlines announcement was followed by news that Ansett Airlines is applying for a licence to operate a fortnightly passenger service through Port Moresby, Madang or Lae and Manus Island to Guam.

Ansett's move, strongly opposed by Australia's government-owned international airline, Qantas, would make it an international airline overnight. Nobody believes Ansett has much chance of going to Guam.

The others news in July was a broad hint by the Islands biggest regional operator, Fiji Airways, that it would shortly rename itself to better reflect its other interests besides Fiji. (This was predicted in *PIM* in December, 1968, p. 49). Suggestions for a new name include Pacific Islands Airways and South Pacific Airways.

● Islanders on Kar Kar Island, off Madang, on New Guinea's north mainland coast, are trying to raise \$30,000 for a co-operative cocoa fermentary to process an estimated 1,032,000 lb of wet cocoa beans to be produced by them this and next year. By June, \$8,000 had been collected.

● Aquatane, a French company, is carrying out test drilling operations to search for oil in the Maprik sub-district of New Guinea, and Continental Oil, an American company, is having a "reflexion" seismic survey done of certain areas around Josephstaal and along the Sepik and Keram Rivers of the Madang District.



Dick Williams, compare of Sound Survey, Monday to Thursday at 9.15 p.m. (New Zealand and Fiji Time). Frequencies: 7.205 megacycles, 41.64 metres; and 11.81 megacycles, 25.40 metres.

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8.00 a.m. - 8.30 p.m.	15.16 " - 19.79 "
2.00 p.m. - 8.00 p.m.	15.24 " - 19.69 "
6.45 p.m. - 9.15 a.m.	9.56 " - 31.38 "
6.45 p.m. - 9.15 a.m.	11.71 " - 25.62 "
8.30 p.m. - Midnight	7.205 " - 41.64 "



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(Unless otherwise stated, quotations are in Australian currency. Australian dollar equals \$1.00 New Zealand; 98-99 cents Fiji; 98 French Pacific francs; 80 cents Western Samoa; \$1.00 Tonga; 9/3 sterling and \$1.12 USA).

COPRA

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA:—All production is delivered to Copra Marketing Board, controlled by six members, including three planter's representatives. The board directs distribution and sales, and makes payments to the producers. Production goes mainly to (a) Unilever, in UK, (b) Australia for local consumption, (c) crushing-mill in Rabaul, and (d) Japan (surplus as available).

P-NG prices for copra delivered main ports in July were hot-air dried, \$126 per ton; FMS \$123 per ton; smoke-dried, \$121 per ton.

FIJI:—Fiji's Coconut Industry Board fixes prices to be paid for copra on a formula based on Philippines copra, taking into account freight, taxes, selling costs, shrinkage, etc. Copra must be graded at centres in Suva, Levuka, Lautoka, Savusavu and Taveuni. Prices until Aug. 18 were: 1st grade, \$F124.75; 2nd grade, \$F114.75; CAS \$F95.25. A scale of deductions has been established for copra delivered to grading centres other than Suva.

WESTERN SAMOA:—All production is sold to the Copra Board of Western Samoa at fixed prices. The board makes payments to producers through its agents—local firms—and sells the copra on the open market with a portion of Abels Ltd., NZ. Recent prices were \$WS104 for 1st grade, \$WS104 for 1st grade sun dried, and \$WS91 for 2nd grade.

TONGA:—All copra is sold to the Tongan Copra Board which sends it to Europe and the open market. Recent prices to growers were \$186.75 1st grade and \$174.75 2nd grade.

SOLOMON IS.—All production marketed through official Copra Board at prices based on Philippines rates. Output goes to Unilever, UK; to Australian crushers; and the rest to the open market. Prices from Aug. 1 were: 1st grade, \$120; 2nd grade, \$116; 3rd grade, \$106 per ton, BSIP ports (Honiara, Yandina and Gizo).

GILBERT AND ELLICE:—Local copra board pays growers \$78.40 per ton and receives \$143.05 per ton from overseas buyers.

EXCHANGE RATES

FIJI.—Through Bank of NSW, ANZ Bank, Bank of NZ, Bank of Baroda. Sterling dollar on Fiji dollar, buying £Stg.1 = \$F2.085; selling \$2.11.

WESTERN SAMOA.—Through Bank of Western Samoa, controlled from NZ, seller \$A1 to \$WS Tala 1.2470.

NORFOLK IS., PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.—Australian currency used: no exchange payable in transactions with Australia.

FRENCH PACIFIC COLONIES.—Pacific francs (CFP) are used in New Caledonia, New Hebrides (jointly with Australian dollars), Wallis and Futuna Islands and Fr. Polynesia. **French Bank,** Sydney, on July 22, quoted: Selling, Noumea and Papeete, 98 Pac. francs to \$ Aust.; approx. 90 Pac. francs to US \$; Noumea 18 Pac. francs to 1 French franc (conversion rate: 1 Pac. franc equals 0.055 French franc). Paris-London: Buying 11.88 francs to £Stg. Also, £Stg. equals 215.50 Pac. francs.

NEW HEBRIDES:—Copra sold direct by planters to France and Japan. Official market price in July was \$80 (8,000 Pac. francs). French price was 945 francs per metric ton, c.i.f. Marseilles.

COOK IS.—Copra goes to Abels, Ltd., of Auckland, who operates NZ's copra crushing mill. Price paid is average London price for previous three months, less handling charges. Prices for July, Aug. and Sept. were fixed, subject to freight adjustment, at \$NZ154.81 1st grade, hot air dried; \$NZ152.71 1st grade, sun dried, and \$NZ151.16 standard grade.

US TRUST TERRITORY:—Copra Stabilisation Board pays \$US112.50 per ton, grade 1; \$100 per ton, deliveries outer islands.

OTHER PRODUCE

BECHE-DE-MER: Chang Sing Loong Co., Suva, quoted F20c (4 in. to 7 in.) to F30c (9 in. to 11 in.) lb for "Succuwalu" and "Loaloa" varieties.

Honiara.—Live slugs, over six inches, black six for 10c, other colours—12 for 10c.

CHILLIES.—Solomons, Honiara, Tabasco, grade one, dried 22c per lb, wet, 6c per lb; long red, grade one, dried, 12c per lb, long red, wet, 5c per lb.

COCOA:—Islands rates are based on Ghana prices. Ghana price on July 21 was £Stg.432/10/- per ton, c.i.f., UK Spot.

On July 21, Quote No. 1: In store Rabaul, export quality \$790 per ton, delivered in store Sydney, \$840. Quote No. 2: Best quality, ex-wharf Sydney, \$830, in store NG ports \$786 (for UK, Continent and USA shipments).

W. Samoa.—Latest price quoted in Sydney on July 22, was 1st grade, £Stg.385; 2nd grade, £Stg.370, f.o.b.

New Hebrides.—beach, Vila, Santo, \$300 per ton.

Solomons.—5 cents a lb delivered to a fermentary, 4 cents a lb at buying points.

COFFEE.—P-NG: July 21, Quote No. 1, good quality A grade 35c per lb; B grade 32c; C grade 29c; X grade 32c and native X grade 30c (ex-store Sydney). (Best prices available).

CROCODILE SKINS.—On July 22, Sydney buyers quoted for 12 in. and over, 1st grade quality as follows: P-NG—\$3.05 per in., f.o.b. main ports, small scale (salt water); large scale (fresh water) \$2.10 per in. **B.S.I.,** Honiara: \$1.80 to \$2.20 per in.; Gizo: \$2.10 per in.

GREEN SNAIL SHELL.—On July 22 Australian buyers report very little demand from Japan, Europe and the US. Price not quoted: **Honiara:** 16c lb.

PAPUAN GUM: Graded gum \$185 per ton, f.o.b., NG ports.

PASSIONFRUIT.—Cook Islands, Islands Foods Ltd. pays growers NZ2.5c per lb for good fruit.

PEANUTS.—P-NG: Sydney agents reported July 22, f.o.b., Lae; Kernels—white Spanish 17.25c lb.

PEARL SHELL.—Torres Strait Pearlshellers' Assn. recently quoted these prices for MOP: AA grade, \$A1,250 per ton; A \$1,450; B, \$1,800; C, \$1,900; D, \$1,220; E, \$840 and EE, \$600 f.o.b. Thurs. Is.

Solomons.—Honiara, mother of pearl black-lip 15c lb, goldlip 20c lb. **Cook Islands.**—Penrhyn Island, \$NZ700 a ton (approx.). f.o.b., Rarotonga. **French Polynesia.**—Tuamotu, Gambier shells, up to \$1,000 per ton, Papeete.

PYRETHRUM.—NG growers 17c lb, flowers.

RICE (Aust.): Prices, until Oct. 31, 1969, are—P-NG: Dried brown rice, 112 lb bags, \$137.50 per ton, f.o.w. Sydney. Vitamin-enriched white rice, 56 lb bags, \$152.50 per ton. **Other Pacific Islands:** Polished white (56 lb bags) or dried brown rice (112 lb bags), \$161 per ton, f.o.w.

STOCK MARKET

LAST SALES SYDNEY

	June 24	July 22
A. Lemon .50	.90	1.00
ANG Hold. 1.00	.77	.77
Bali Plantations .50	.90	.88
Burns Philp 1.00	4.70	4.65
Burns Philp (SS) 2.05	4.35	4.35
Camelec .50	.58	.56
Carpenter .50	2.28	2.43
Choiseul Plntn. 1.00	4.30	4.20
C.S.R. 1.00	7.04	7.60
Dylup Plntn. .50	.96	.95
Fiji Industries 1.02	2.85	2.85
Kerema Rubber .50	.25	.27
Koitaki Rubber .50	.78	.75
Lolorua Rubber .50	.40	.40
Makurapu Plntn. .50	.65	.59
Mariboi Rubber .50	.40	.40
P-NG Motors .50	.60	.69
Plantation Hldgs. .50	.63	.68
Queensland Ins. 1.00	6.00	5.89
Rubberlands .50	.34	.34
Sogeri Rubber .50	.65	.65
Sth. Pac. Ins. .50	2.05	2.10
Steamships Tdg. .50	.81	.90
Watkins Cons. .50	.92	1.15

OIL AND MINING SHARES

C.R.A. .50	16.50	17.20
Cultus Pacific .25	.36	.45
Emperor .10	2.00	2.35
NG Gold Ltd. .35	.60	.62
Oil Search .50	.39	.43
Pacific I. Mines .25	.40	.45
Papuan Apin. .50	.33	.38
Placer Dev. .50	37.75	35.50
Southland .25	2.25	2.80

* No par value

Sydney stock exchange share price index for ordinaries on July 22 was 570.07. On June 24 it was 546.18.

Solomons.—\$156 per ton (orders under 2 tons), \$148 per ton (over 2 tons), f.o.b. Honiara.

RUBBER.—P-NG price is based on Singapore rates, which on July 21 were: Prompt nominal shipment 76 Malayan cents per lb; Aug., M75½ cents per lb and Sept., M75½ cents per lb (all about 24 Aust. cents per lb).

SANDALWOOD.—New Hebrides, landed on the beach, Vila and Santo, \$250 a ton.

SHARK FINS: Chang Sing Loong Co., Suva, offers F45c per lb for well-dried fins of commercial quality. ICEP Pty. Ltd., 22 Taylor St., North Curl Curl, Sydney, quote 65c to 85c lb., ex-store Sydney, according to quality.

TROCHUS.—A Sydney buyer indicated the following prices: July 23—**Papua**—\$140-\$150 per ton—**Honiara**—\$140-\$145 per ton, f.o.b. Islands ports—direct shipment overseas—**NG**—\$125-\$130 per ton.

TURTLE SHELL.—BSI: First grade unmarked 60c to \$1.50 a lb at Gizo.

VANILLA BEANS.—Victor Karp Tulik & Co., Sydney, buy mainly from Tahiti for Sydney and Melbourne essence makers. Prices on July 23 were: White and yellow label processed, standard packs, \$5.50; green label \$5.30, c.i.f., Sydney. **Tonga.**—\$T4.20, f.o.b., Nukualofa; \$T4.50, Melbourne.

UK, US QUOTES

COPRA: LONDON, July 18, Philippines, in bulk, \$US204 per long ton, c.i.f. UK/Nth. European ports; US Pacific coast \$US174 per short ton.

COCONUT OIL: LONDON, July 18, Ceylon, 1% in bulk, £Stg.128 per ton, c.i.f., UK/Nth. European ports.

RUBBER: LONDON, July 21, Spot 27-5/16d Stg. lb; Aug. 26½d Stg. lb; Oct. 27-5/16d Stg. lb.

ABRUPT END TO NAURUAN FOOTBALL POOLS

Nauru's football pools ended abruptly in July, after less than two months' active operation. Australian workers on Nauru, including dependants were repatriated by air to Australia, and arrived with some bitter comments for the Press.

The Nauruan Government had arranged for their air charter, and paid for it, after Pacific Sporting Pools Ltd., made a formal request for this assistance. The government intends to recover the costs.

The failure of the pools left Nauru with a partly-finished hotel, built by PSP to house workers on the pools. In a Press statement the republic said it had "no immediate plans" either to offer to purchase the hotel or to arrange to finance its completion.

But later in the month, two of PSP's directors, Bill Mayberry and Alan Newbury, flew to negotiate with Nauru on the hotel, and to clean up after the failure. The whereabouts of another prominent director of the group, and its spokesman, Mr. George Pearce, was a mystery. He had in fact resigned. Mr. Newbury told *PIM* he had no comment, and Mr. Mayberry, like his former partner, also could not be reached for a comment.

How much capital?

By the end of July it was difficult to discover just what state the affairs of PSP were in, and what was left of its \$500,000-plus capital.

The Republic of Nauru had no financial investment in the pools scheme—merely having granted the promoters a licence.

PIM's Nauru correspondent said construction of the hotel had long provided locals with a talking point. During the second week of July, however, work stopped and people could "only hazard guesses" as to why the project had ceased.

Since the arrival in October, 1968, of a pioneering team of nine men, work had been hampered by various factors. Firstly, the Anibare Bay site had to be cleared of massive coral pinnacles by blasting—a slow job. Then the wet season came. Also, Nauru's isolation meant delays in materials from Australia and huge transport costs.

Total PSP staff eventually numbered 70, of which 17 were Nauruans.

When the pools operations started in early June, because of unexpectedly-poor numbers of entries from Australia, the 25 European women residents who had been trained for coupons work were "laid-off".

"It was hoped that the Naoero Hotel and the PSP would succeed, as the Nauruan people had much to gain by their success and little to lose," the correspondent said.

The planeload of retrenched Australian workers from Nauru's pools arrived in Australia bitter over the whole affair. They petitioned the Nauruan Government to help them

get satisfactory settlements from the company.

Why did the pools fold? There were many contributing factors, but lack of promotion was the big thing.

Experienced pools investors agree the promotion of Nauru's pools was scanty. Background detail on football teams wasn't there and results would have been hard to predict, top prizes weren't announced and even Nauru's position on the map, or its status, were not publicised enough for the 300,000-odd Australians who found Nauruan football coupons in their letter-boxes.

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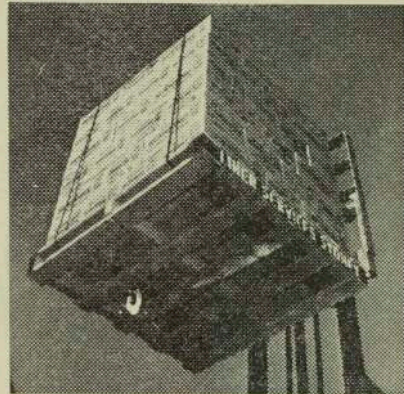
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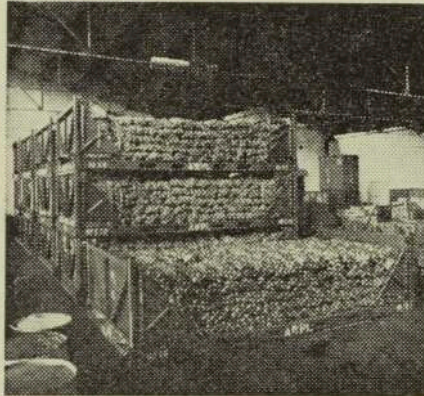
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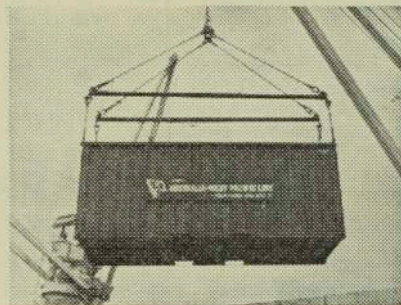
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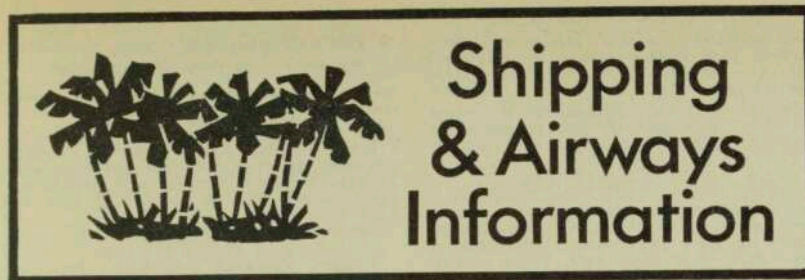
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SHIPPING

AUSTRALIA - FIJI - USA - CANADA

Pacific-Australia Direct Line, owned by the Transatlantic Steamship Co. Ltd., of Sweden, operates a fast cargo service, departing Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane every three to four weeks for Lautoka and Suva en route to West Coast, USA, and Canada. Details from Trans-Austral Shipping Pty. Ltd., 275 George Street, Sydney (29-2551).

Orient Overseas Line, with four cargo vessels, operates a monthly service from Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane to Suva, Lautoka, San Francisco, Puget Sound and Vancouver. Details from H. C. Sleight Ltd., 115 York Street, Sydney (2-0253).

BRISBANE - SYDNEY - WEST IRIAN - INDONESIA

The P.N. Djakarta Lloyd Shipping Company operates a monthly cargo service from Indonesia to Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne. Calls are also made occasionally at Djayapura. Details from John Manners and Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., 4 Bridge Street, Sydney (27-9164).

SYDNEY - FIJI

CSR operates a passenger/cargo run with the MV Rona, departing Sydney every three to four weeks for Suva and Lautoka and return. Details from Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., 1 O'Connell Street, Sydney (2-0515).

SYDNEY - FIJI - TONGA - SAMOA

Union Steam Ship Co. maintains a six-weekly cargo service with the Waimate from Sydney to Lautoka, Suva (including transshipments for Vavau and Niue), Nukualofa and Apia with return to Sydney via Auckland. The return trip occasionally takes in Malua (Fiji) and Tauranga (NZ) for timber. Details from Union Steam Ship Co. of NZ, 247 George Street, Sydney (2-0528).

SYDNEY - NZ - FIJI/TAHITI - UK

Chandris liners Australis and Ellinis maintain a two-monthly passenger service from Sydney via NZ, Suva (Australis only), Papeete (Ellinis only) to Southampton, returning via South Africa. Details from Chandris Line, 135 King Street, Sydney (28-2451).

Sitmar Line, with four liners, operates a monthly passenger service from Sydney, Melbourne or Brisbane to Southampton, UK via Balboa, Panama, via NZ, Fiji or Papeete. Details from Sitmar Line, 22 Bridge Street, Sydney (27-4521).

SYDNEY - GEIC - HONOLULU

Columbus Lines of New York, operate approximately monthly passenger-cargo sailings from West Coast, USA (with occasional calls at Papeete or Pago Pago) to Australia and New Zealand, returning via Tarawa, GEIC (with transshipments to Majuro in the Marshall Islands) and Honolulu to Los Angeles or Vancouver. Details from Shiptraco Sea Transport Services Pty. Ltd., 19 Bridge Street, Sydney (27-4149).

SYDNEY - LORD HOWE - NORFOLK IS. - NEW CALEDONIA

Jacques del Mar II (owned by Societe Maritime Caledonienne, Noumea), makes a regular three weekly passenger-cargo voyage from Sydney or Melbourne to Lord Howe, Norfolk and Noumea. Details from F. H. Stephens Pty. Ltd., 5 Macquarie Place, Sydney (27-8311).

SYDNEY - NEW CALEDONIA - NEW HEBRIDES - FR. POLYNESIA

Messageries Maritimes Line passenger-cargo vessels, Tahiti and Caledonien from Marseilles, via West Indies and Panama, call regularly at Papeete, Taiohae (Marquesas Group), Vila, Noumea and Sydney, and return by same route. Polynesie maintains three-weekly passenger sailings between Sydney, Noumea, Vila and Santo. Details from Messageries Maritimes, 2 Young Street, Sydney (27-2654).

SYDNEY - NZ - FIJI - HAWAII - CANADA - USA

P. and O. Lines passenger vessels call approximately monthly at Auckland, Suva and Honolulu on eastbound and westbound voyages between Sydney and Vancouver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, with occasional calls at Pago Pago and Tonga. Details from P. and O. Lines of Aust. Pty. Ltd., 55 Hunter Street, Sydney (2-0317).

SYDNEY - NZ - FIJI/COOKS - TAHITI - PANAMA - UK

Southern Cross, Northern Star and Akaroa passenger vessels each make four round-the-world voyages per year, from Southampton, UK, alternatively via South Africa and Panama, calling at Sydney, Wellington, Auckland, Rarotonga, Suva, and Papeete. Details from Shaw Savill Line, 8a Castlereagh Street, Sydney (28-1828).

SYDNEY - NZ - TAHITI - PANAMA - USA

Holland-America Line passenger vessel Maasdam leaves Sydney twice a year for Panama and USA, calling at Wellington and Papeete. Details from Holland-America Line, cnr. Bridge and Pitt Streets, Sydney (27-6432).

SYDNEY - NORFOLK IS. - NEW HEBRIDES - BSI

MV Tulagi (passenger-cargo) leaves Sydney about every six weeks for Norfolk Is., Vila, Santo, Honiara and BSI ports. Details from Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd., 7 Bridge Street, Sydney (2-0547).

AUSTRALIA - P-NG

Australia-West Pacific Line operates a regular cargo/passenger service from Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane to Port Moresby, Lae, Madang and Rabaul.

Details from Wilh. Wilhelmsen Agency Pty. Ltd., 13 Bridge Street, Sydney (27-6301).

Burns Philp passenger/cargo vessels maintain regular services from the Australian East Coast to New Guinea ports.

Braeside sails every seven weeks from Melbourne and Sydney to Pt. Moresby, Samarai, Rabaul, Madang, Lae, Pt. Moresby, Sydney, Melbourne.

Moresby maintains a service from Sydney and Brisbane to Lae, Madang, Rabaul and return to Brisbane and Sydney.

Montoro sails every four weeks from Sydney to Brisbane, Pt. Moresby, Samarai and return.

Marsina sails every two weeks from Sydney to Rabaul and Kavieng, and return. On alternate trips she calls at Honiara instead of Kavieng. Sira sails monthly from Sydney to Brisbane, Wewak, Lombrum, Lorengau and return to Sydney.

Details from Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd., 7 Bridge Street, Sydney (2-0547).

NG Aust. vessel Coral Chief runs a service every 17/18 days from Sydney to Brisbane and Pt. Moresby. NG Aust.'s Island Chief runs a service every 21 days from Sydney to Brisbane, Lae, Madang and Rabaul.

Details from Swire and Gilchrist, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (27-4701).

Karlander New Guinea Line's six cargo vessels leave Sydney approx. weekly for P-NG ports, calling at Brisbane, Pt. Moresby, Samarai, Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Wewak, Kiefa, Fulleborn, Gizo, Honiara, Buka and Vanimo. Four of these ships carry passengers.

Details from F. H. Stephens Pty. Ltd., 5 Macquarie Place, Sydney (27-8311).

Amplex NG Lines, with the freighter Jette Bue, operates a three-weekly service from Sydney to Rabaul, Lae and Fulleborn, and return.

Details from Botany Bay Shipping, 19 Bridge Street, Sydney (27-3837).

Messrs. Keith Holland Shipping Company uses a small motor vessel Jardine to operate fortnightly services from Cairns, Queensland, to Pt. Moresby and Daru, and return.

Details from Herbert S. Craig, Box 12, Port Moresby (2728).

SYDNEY - P-NG - FAR EAST

Austasia Line's passenger/cargo vessels Australasia and Malaysia run monthly between Australian ports (turn round at Melbourne) and Singapore, via Pt. Moresby and Djakarta.

Details from Joint Cargo Services, 56 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1271), Amtraco, Sydney (28-2203).

NG-Pacific Line (China Nav. and Mitsui) vessels provide a monthly passenger-cargo service calling at Pt. Moresby when north-bound between Australia, Manila, Keelung and Hong Kong.

Details from Swire and Gilchrist, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (27-4701).

EUROPE - TAHITI - W. SAMOA - TONGA - FIJI - N. CALEDONIA

Nederland Line Royal Dutch Mail and Royal Rotterdam Lloyd operate a regular passenger/cargo service from the Continent and UK every three weeks via Panama to Tahiti, Western Samoa, Fiji and New Caledonia, and

every alternate month from Panama to Tahiti, New Caledonia and New Zealand. Transhipments for Tonga, Am. Samoa, Niue and Fiji ports are off-loaded at Suva (Fiji) and Apia (Western Samoa).

Details from Royal Intercocean Lines, 261 George Street, Sydney (2-0573).

FAR EAST - FIJI

China Navigation Co. Ltd. four "K" vessels operate a monthly cargo service from Japan and Hong Kong southwards to Fiji direct, returning to Japan via NZ and the Far East. Details from Swire and Gilchrist, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (27-4701).

SYDNEY - NEW CALEDONIA - NEW HEBRIDES - FR. POLYNESIA

Messageries Maritimes operates a six-weekly service from Sydney to Melbourne, Noumea, Vila or Santo, Papeete, and return.

Details from Messageries Maritimes, 2 Young Street, Sydney (27-2654).

EUROPE - TAHITI - NEW CALEDONIA - AUSTRALIA

Messageries Maritimes vessels Marquisien, Malais, Mauricien and Maori, run monthly between France and New Zealand or Australia via Panama Canal, calling at Papeete and Noumea.

Messageries Maritimes passenger-cargo vessels Vivarais, Vanoise, Velay, Ventoux and Vosges run monthly between France and Noumea via South Africa and Australia. From Sydney, vessels go to Noumea; return to France via Brisbane and southern Australian coastal ports.

Details from Messageries Maritimes, 2 Young Street, Sydney (27-2654).

FAR EAST - FIJI - NZ

Royal Intercocean Lines operate a monthly return service with the Straat Torres, Straat Madura and Houtman from Hong Kong, Bangkok (opt.), Pt. Swettenham and Singapore to Fiji and NZ, calling at Suva and Lautoka, and returning via the Philippines.

Details from Royal Intercocean Lines, 261 George Street, Sydney (2-0573).

FAR EAST - P-NG - BSI - NEW HEBRIDES - NEW CALEDONIA - TAHITI - AM. SAMOA - FIJI

China Navigation vessels Chengtu and Chekiang maintain a monthly cargo service from Japan and Hong Kong to Rabaul, Kavieng, Madang, Lae, Samarai, Pt. Moresby, with regular calls at Wewak, Honiara, Santo, Papeete, Pago Pago, Apia, Suva, Lautoka and Noumea returning to Japan direct.

Details from Swire and Gilchrist, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (27-4701).

GEIC - SYDNEY

The GEIC Wholesale Society operates a 12-weekly cargo service between Tarawa and Sydney, using Moanaraoi. Passengers taken.

Details from Kerr Bros., 65 York Street, Sydney (29-5703).

JAPAN - SAMOA - FIJI - N. CALEDONIA - GEIC - N. HEBRIDES - BSI

Daiwa Line runs a monthly passenger/cargo service from Japan via Guam to Apia, Pago Pago, Suva, Labasa, Lautoka, Noumea, Vila, Santo and Honiara. Alternate voyages include Tarawa.

Details from Burns Philp (SS), Suva.

JAPAN - NEW GUINEA

Mitsui and China Nav. vessels provide fortnightly services from major Japanese cities to major NG ports, and return.

Details from McIlwraith McEachern Ltd., 247 George Street, Sydney (27-1481).

NEW ZEALAND - COOK IS.

NZGS Moana Roa (40 passengers) makes monthly trips from Auckland to Rarotonga, with calls at Niue and other Cook Islands when cargo warrants.

Details from NZ Department of Island Territories, Wellington (71-846) or any office of Union SS Co. of NZ, Ltd.

NZ - FIJI - TONGA - SAMOAS

Union Steam Ship passenger-cargo vessels Tofua and Taveuni (cargo only) leave Auckland alternately every two weeks. Tofua calls at Suva, Niue, Pago Pago, Apia, Vavau, Nukualofa, Suva and Auckland. Taveuni calls at Lautoka, Suva, Pago Pago, Apia, Haapai, Nukualofa, Suva and Auckland.

Details from USS, Quay and Commerce Streets, Auckland (379450).

NZ - COOK ISLANDS - TAHITI

Holm and Co. Ltd. vessels Lufesand and Fahrmannd maintain a 28-day service from Auckland, NZ, to Rarotonga and Papeete, with other island calls when cargoes warrant.

Details from Holm and Co. Ltd., Customs Street East, Auckland (49930).

NZ - TAHITI - UK

New Zealand Shipping Co. Ltd.'s vessel Rangitoto, operating between NZ and UK, via Panama, makes an occasional call at Tahiti, Northbound and southbound.

Details from NZ Shipping Co. Ltd., Customhouse Quay, Wellington, NZ, or P and O, Sydney (2-0317).

NZ - N. CALEDONIA - NG - NORFOLK ISLAND

NZ Export Line operates a 14-day service from Auckland to Noumea, Pt. Moresby, Lae, Rabaul, Norfolk Island, and return.

Details from Maritimes Services Ltd., 22 Kitchener Street, Auckland, or Shiptaco, Sydney (27-4149).

Holm and Co.'s vessel Holmburn maintains a fortnightly service between Auckland and Noumea.

Details from Holm and Co. Ltd., Customs Street East, Auckland (49930).

NZ - NORFOLK IS. - NEW CALEDONIA - NEW HEBRIDES - WALLIS IS. - FIJI

Reef Shipping Company, Suva, operates a three-weekly service from NZ ports to Norfolk Is., Noumea, Vila, Santo, Lautoka and Suva, and return to Auckland, Norfolk and Santo subject to cargo inducement.

Details from Trans Pacific Marine, 29-31 Fort Street, Auckland (41-873).

Sofrana, with Capitaine Cook, operates a monthly passenger-cargo run out of Auckland to Tauranga (NZ), Noumea, Vila, Santo, Suva, Wallis and Apia (W. Samoa) and return.

Details from Trans Pacific Marine Ltd., 29 Fort St., Auckland. 31-459.

NTH AMERICA - TAHITI - AM. SAMOA

Polynesia Line vessel Graziella Zeta maintains a regular seven-week cargo route (with limited passenger space) from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Coos Bay (British Columbia) to Papeete and Pago Pago and return the same way.

Details from Marine Chartering (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Box 1631, GPO, Sydney (27-5483).

TONGA - FIJI - AUSTRALIA

Tonga Copra Board vessel Niuvakai operates a six-week passenger-cargo service from Nukualofa, Apia, Suva, Lautoka, Melbourne and Sydney.

Details from Burns Philp and Co. Ltd., 7 Bridge Street, Sydney (2-0547).

● PIM's shipping and airways timetables are correct to time of publication.

TONGA - FIJI - SAMOA

Tonga Shipping Agency operates a cargo-passenger run from Nukualofa and Fiji (Suva, Lautoka, Ellington, Rotuma) with MV Aoniui. Calls are also made as required at Apia and Pago Pago.

Details from Burns Philp (SS), Suva.

UK - PANAMA - SAMOA - FIJI

The Fiji Direct Service is maintained by Conference vessels, sailing at regular monthly intervals out of London, via Panama, for Apia, Suva and Lautoka. Bethell, Gwyn and Co. Ltd., act as Loading Brokers in London.

Details from Burns Philp (SS), Suva.

UK - PAPUA - NG - BSI

Bank Line operates a monthly direct service from Europe via South Africa to Pt. Moresby, Samarai, Lae, Madang, Wewak, Kavieng, Rabaul and Honiara, occasionally extending to Tarawa, GEIC, or Vila and Santo, New Hebrides.

Details from Bank Line (A/asia) Pty. Ltd., 269 George Street, Sydney (27-2041).

UK - TAHITI - NZ - AUSTRALIA

Cogedair Line vessel Flavia, operates a passenger service four times a year from Southampton, via Panama, Papeete and Auckland, to Sydney.

Details from agents: H. C. Sleight, 115 York Street, Sydney (2-0253).

US/JAPAN - MICRONESIA

MILI, with several inter-island passenger/cargo ships, operates regular services out of the US west coast and Japan, via Honolulu and Guam, to all major Micronesian ports, including Saipan, Yap, Koror, Ponape, Truk, Kusaie, Kwajalein, and Majuro.

Details from Marine Chartering Aust. Pty. Ltd., Box 1631, GPO, Sydney (27-5483) or Box 471, Saipan, Mariana Islands.

USA - AM. SAMOA - HAWAII - AUSTRALIA

Matson-Oceanic Line operates a monthly passenger-cargo service from Los Angeles with the Sonoma, Sierra and Ventura. Regular calls include Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne, Adelaide, Burnie, Pago Pago and Honolulu.

Details from Matson Lines, 50 Young Street, Sydney (27-4272).

USA - PACIFIC PORTS - NZ - AUSTRALIA - USA

Bank Line Ltd., operates regular services from US Gulf ports to Australia and NZ. Frequency of sailings offering fortnightly availability for calls at Suva and Lautoka on demand.

Details from Bank Line (A/asia) Pty. Ltd., 269 George Street, Sydney (27-2041).

Matson Line liners Mariposa and Monterey maintain a regular passenger/cargo service every three weeks from San Francisco and Los Angeles to Bora Bora, Papeete, Rarotonga, Auckland, Sydney, and return via Vila, Suva, Niuafoou, Pago Pago and Honolulu to San Francisco.

Details from Matson Lines, 50 Young Street, Sydney (27-4272).

USA - TAHITI - AUSTRALIA

Farrell Lines passenger-cargo ships on US Atlantic Coast-Panama-Sydney service makes three-weekly calls at Tahiti on southbound voyages.

Details from Wilh. Wilhelmsen Agency, 13 Bridge Street, Sydney (27-6301).

USA - TAHITI - SAMOA - FIJI - NEW CALEDONIA

Pacific Islands Transport Line's vessels Thorsgaard and Thor I maintain approximately monthly services from West Coast Nth. American ports to Papeete, Pago Pago, Apia, Suva, Noumea, and occasionally Lautoka, Vila, and return.

Details from Trans-Austral Shipping Pty. Ltd., 275 George Street, Sydney (29-2551).

AIRWAYS

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICES

SYDNEY - BRISBANE - HAWAII - US

Qantas, with 707's, operates weekly services from Sydney and San Francisco, departing on Thurs.

SYDNEY - FIJI - TAHITI - MEXICO

Qantas, with 707's, operates weekly services out of Sydney on Wed. and return out of Mexico City on Sat. Stops are made en route at Acapulco.

SYDNEY - FIJI - HAWAII - CANADA

CP Air, with DCB's, operates weekly services out of Sydney and Vancouver on Sat.

SYDNEY - NZ - HAWAII or TAHITI - USA

Air-NZ, with DCB's, operates services out of Sydney and Los Angeles on Wed., Fri. and Sun.

SYDNEY - FIJI - HAWAII - USA

Qantas, with 707's, operates daily services, except on Thurs., from Sydney to San Francisco, and from San Francisco daily, except Thurs. Sat. flights by-pass Fiji.

BOAC, with 707's, operates services on Tues., Thurs. and Sun. out of Sydney and Tues., Thurs. and Sat. out of San Francisco. (There will be five return flights weekly by November).

SYDNEY or NOUMEA - USA (via FIJI, NZ or TAHITI)

UTA, with DCB's, operates out of Sydney on Fri., and Noumea on Mon. and Thurs. Mon., Thurs. and Fri. services operate from Los Angeles.

SYDNEY - USA (VIA N. CAL., NZ, FIJI, AM. SAMOA OR HAWAII)

PanAm, with 707's, operates nine return trans-Pacific services a week out of Sydney and Los Angeles. Planes connect with through services to the Far East, London and New York. Two services operate out of Sydney on Mon. and Wed., and two services operate out of Los Angeles on Sat. and Mon.; other services daily.

Jets fly Sydney-Hawaii non-stop both ways Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Sat.

NZ - AM. SAMOA - TAHITI OR HAWAII - USA

PanAm, with 707's, operates services out of Auckland on Mon., Wed., Thurs., Fri., and out of San Francisco on Tues., Wed. and Sat. Mon. flights depart Honolulu for Auckland, via Pago Pago.

INDONESIA or MALAYA - USA (via DARWIN, NOUMEA, NZ or TAHITI)

UTA, with DCB's, operates a weekly service out of Djakarta to Los Angeles on Wed. and return on Mon. A non-stop Noumea-Singapore flight operates on Thurs.

AUSTRALIA-FAR EAST

SYDNEY - P-NG - FAR EAST

Qantas, with 707's, operates services out of Sydney on Thurs. and Sun. to Pt. Moresby, Manila and Hong Kong, and return from Hong Kong on Fri. and Sun.

AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND

Qantas, Air-NZ, BOAC and PanAm operate regular trans-Tasman services. The Qantas and Air-NZ services link major NZ cities with Australian east coast cities.

AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC ISLANDS

(For other schedules touching these islands see also trans-Pacific services.)

SYDNEY - FIJI

Air-India, with 707's, operates weekly services to Nadi on Tues., returning to Sydney on Wed. Qantas, with 707's, operates weekly on Sat. to Nadi, returning to Sydney the same day.

SYDNEY - LORD HOWE IS.

Airlines of NSW, with flying-boats, operates twice weekly, return services from Rose Bay, Sydney, to Lord Howe. More frequently as traffic demands.

SYDNEY - NEW CALEDONIA

Qantas/UTA, with 707's and DCB's, operates return services on Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Sun. Qantas operates Mon. and Thurs., UTA on Tues. and Sun.

THE BANK LINE

MONTHLY SERVICES

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT

TO AND FROM

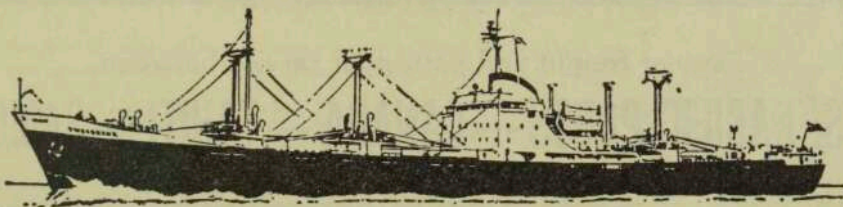
PAPUA, NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

ALSO:

FIJI, TONGA, SAMOA AND TARAWA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT



U.S. GULF/AUSTRALASIA SERVICE VESSELS CALLING AT
FIJI, ETC., WHEN SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS FROM U.S. GULF PORTS



FOR PARTICULARS APPLY:

THE BANK LINE (AUSTRALASIA) PTY. LTD., SYDNEY, N.S.W.

SYDNEY - NEW ZEALAND - FIJI

BOAC, with 707's, operates services out of Sydney on Mon. and Sat., and out of Nadi on Tues. and Sun. NZ call is at Auckland.

SYDNEY - NORFOLK IS.

Qantas, with DC4's, operates at least two return services a week. More in holiday periods.

AUSTRALIA - P-NG

TAA and Ansett, with 727's, each operate five times a week from Sydney or Melbourne to Pt. Moresby. Ansett doesn't operate on Tues. or Thurs., TAA doesn't operate on Mon. and Wed. Both airlines operate a weekly DC4 with cargo to NG.

QUEENSLAND - PAPUA

TAA and Ansett, with Fokkers, operate weekly services. TAA leaves Townsville, via Cairns, for Pt. Moresby on Tues. and returns on Thurs. Ansett leaves Cairns on Thurs. for Moresby and returns on Fri.

NEW ZEALAND-PACIFIC IS.

(For other schedules touching these islands see also trans-Pacific services.)

NZ - AM. SAMOA

PanAm, with 707's, operates from Auckland to Pago Pago on Wed. and Thurs., and returns on Mon. and Wed.

NZ - COOKS

No commercial services but RNZAF planes make regular calls. Auckland-Rarotonga return. Passengers are carried.

NZ - FIJI

Air-NZ, with DC8's, operates daily return services from Auckland to Nadi; there are extra Auckland-Nadi services Thurs. and Sat.

NZ - FIJI - AM. SAMOA

Air-NZ, with DC8's, operates services out of Auckland on Thurs. and Sat. and from Pago Pago on Wed. and Fri.

NZ - TAHITI

UTA, with DC8's, operates from Auckland on Thurs. and from Papeete on Tues. Air-NZ, with DC8's, operates from Auckland on Sun. and from Papeete on Sat.

NZ - NEW CALEDONIA

Air-NZ/UTA, with DC8's, operate twice weekly services from Auckland on Wed. and Sun.

NZ - NORFOLK IS.

Air-NZ, with chartered Qantas DC4's, operates a weekly service, leaving NI on Sat. and Auckland on Sun.

Thurs. On Mon. 748's fly direct to Pt. Moresby from Honiara and return to Honiara same day; staying overnight before flying to Fiji, Tues.

FIJI - WESTERN SAMOA

Fiji Airways, with 748's, operates from Suva on Thurs., returning the same day from Apia (Wed.).

FIJI - TONGA

Fiji Airways, with 748's, operates from Suva to Apia three times a week and return.

HAWAII - AM. SAMOA

PanAm, with 707's, operates from Honolulu on Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat., and Sun. and operates from Pago Pago on Mon., Thurs., Fri. and Sat.

HAWAII - AM. SAMOA - TAHITI

PanAm, with 707's, operates from Honolulu on Thurs. and Sat. and from Papeete on Thurs. A Sun. flight from Papeete overflies Pago.

HAWAII - MICRONESIA - SAIPAN

Air Micronesia, with 727's, operates from Honolulu on Wed. and Sun., via Johnston Is., Majuro, Kwajalein, Truk, Guam and Saipan, and returns on Thurs. and Sat.

NEW CALEDONIA - NEW HEBRIDES

UTA, with DC4's, operates two return services a week, out of Noumea on Tues. and Fri., making calls at Santo and Vila.

NEW CAL. - WALLIS IS. - NEW CAL.

UTA, with DC4's, operates a fortnightly service, leaving Noumea on the second Wed. of the month.

NEW GUINEA - WEST IRIAN

TAA, with DC3's, leaves Madang on alternate Wed. for Djayapura and returns the same day (Aug. 13, 27).

INTER - TERRITORY SERVICES

CHILE - EASTER IS. - TAHITI

Lan-Chile, with DC6-B's, operates fortnightly services, leaving Santiago on alternate Tues. and Papeete on alternate Fri. Trips include a 36-hour stopover at Easter Island. Details from Mr. J. Federer, Box 196, Kings Cross, NSW, 2011 (Phone 31-4366), or Tahiti Tours, Papeete.

FIJI - GEIC - NAURU

Fiji Airways, with 748's, operates weekly return services to Nauru, leaving Nadi on Fri. and making stops en route at Funafuti and Tarawa. Planes return from Nauru on Sat.

FIJI - NEW HEBRIDES - BSIP - NG

Fiji Airways, with 748's, operates from Nadi on Wed. and Sun., via Vila and Santo, to Honiara. Planes leave Honiara on Tues. and



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Ltd., Box 1631, G.P.O. Sydney,
N.S.W. 2001, Australia.
phone 27 5483, Cables: 'Explorer'
Sydney.

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phone 27 5483, Cables: 'Explorer' Sydney.

Port Agents:

Papeete, Maison Morgan-Vernex,
Cables: 'Morex'
Pago Pago, B. F. Kneubuhl,
Cables: 'Kneubuhline'

P-NG - SOLOMONS

TAA, with Fokkers and DC3's, operates twice weekly. Fri. planes leave Moresby via Munda to Honiara, returning Sat. same route. Tues. leave Rabaul via Buka, Kieta, Munda, Yandina to Honiara, returning Wed. same route.

TAHITI - USA

UTA, with DC8's, operates on Mon. and Thurs. from Papeete to Los Angeles, and return, the same day. The same flight on Sat. out of Papeete makes an extra call, at Honolulu.

PanAm, with 707's, operates to Los Angeles from Papeete on Mon., Thurs., Fri. and Sun. The Thurs. flight takes in Pago Pago and Honolulu; the Sun. flight is via Honolulu. Planes return from San Francisco on Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Sun.; Thurs. flight takes in Honolulu and the Sat. flight includes Honolulu and Pago Pago.

Air-NZ, with DC8's, flies to Los Angeles from Papeete on Sun., leaves Los Angeles on Fri.

W. SAMOA - AM. SAMOA

Polynesian Airlines, with DC4's, operates between Apia and Pago Pago more than daily frequencies (all flights, 45 min.).

W. SAMOA - TONGA

Polynesian Airlines, with DC3's, operates a weekly service from Apia, leaving on Sun. and returning to Apia from Nukualofa on Mon.

W. SAMOA - FIJI

Polynesian Airlines, with DC3's, operates from Apia on Sat., and on Sun. planes return from Nadi.

INTERNAL SERVICES

FIJI

Fiji Airways, with Herons, DC3's and HHS748's operates regular services to Labasa, Matei, Nadi, Nausori and Savusavu.

Details from Fiji Airways, Victoria Parade, Suva.

Air Pacific, with light aircraft, operates regular services to Ba, Bureta, Korolevu, Nadi, Nausori and Vatukoula.

Details from Air Pacific Ltd., Suva (Phone 25137).

FRENCH POLYNESIA

RAI, with DC4's, Twin Otters and a Bermuda flying-boat, operates regular services to Bora Bora, Huahine, Moorea, Papeete, Raiatea and Rangiroa.

Details from RAI, Quai Bir Hakeim, Papeete, or any UTA office.

Air Tahiti and Air Moorea, with light aircraft, operates charter services from Papeete to Moorea, Raiatea and Bora Bora.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

Fiji Airways, with Herons, operates regular services between Tarawa, North Tabiteuea and Abemama.

GUAM - US TRUST TERRITORY

Air Micronesia, with 727's, DC6's and Grumman SA-16 flying-boats, operates regular services to Guam, Koror, Kwajalein, Majuro, Ponape, Rota, Saipan and Yap.

Details from Continental Airlines, International Airport, Los Angeles, California.

PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

TAA, operates regular services to Baimuru, Baiyer R., Balimo, Banz, Buin, Bulolo, Buka, Cape Gloucester, Cape Hoskins, Chimbu, Daru,

Finschhafen, Garaina, Goroka, Gurney (Samarai), Jacquinot Bay, Kainantu, Kandrian, Kavieng, Kerema, Kieta, Kikori, Lae, Madang, Malalau, Manus, Mini, Misima, Mt. Hagen, Munda, Nanatanai, Nissan Is., Popondetta, Pt. Moresby, Rabaul, Talasea, Valimo, Wabag, Wakunai, Wau, Wapenamanda and Wewak.

Ansett-MAL, with Fokker Friendships, DC3's and Piaggios, operates regular services to Aitape, Ambunti, Angoram, Banz, Bulolo, Erave, Goroka, Hayfield, Ialibu, Kainantu, Kagua, Kavieng, Kundiawa, Lae, Lumi, Madang, Mendi, Mini, Mt. Hagen, Momote, Nuku, Pt. Moresby, Rabaul, Tari, Telefomin, Vanimo, Wabag, Wapenamanda, Wau, Wewak and Yangoru.

Papuan Airlines Pty. Ltd., with a variety of aircraft, operates regular services to Aroa, Balimo, Bereina, Cape Rodney, Daru, Gurney, Kairuku, Kokoda, Losuia, Mendi, Mt. Hagen, Paili, Popondetta, Pt. Moresby, Rorona, Tapini, Vivigani, Wanigela and Woitape.

NEW CALEDONIA

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Details from Air Caledonie, Noumea.

NEW HEBRIDES

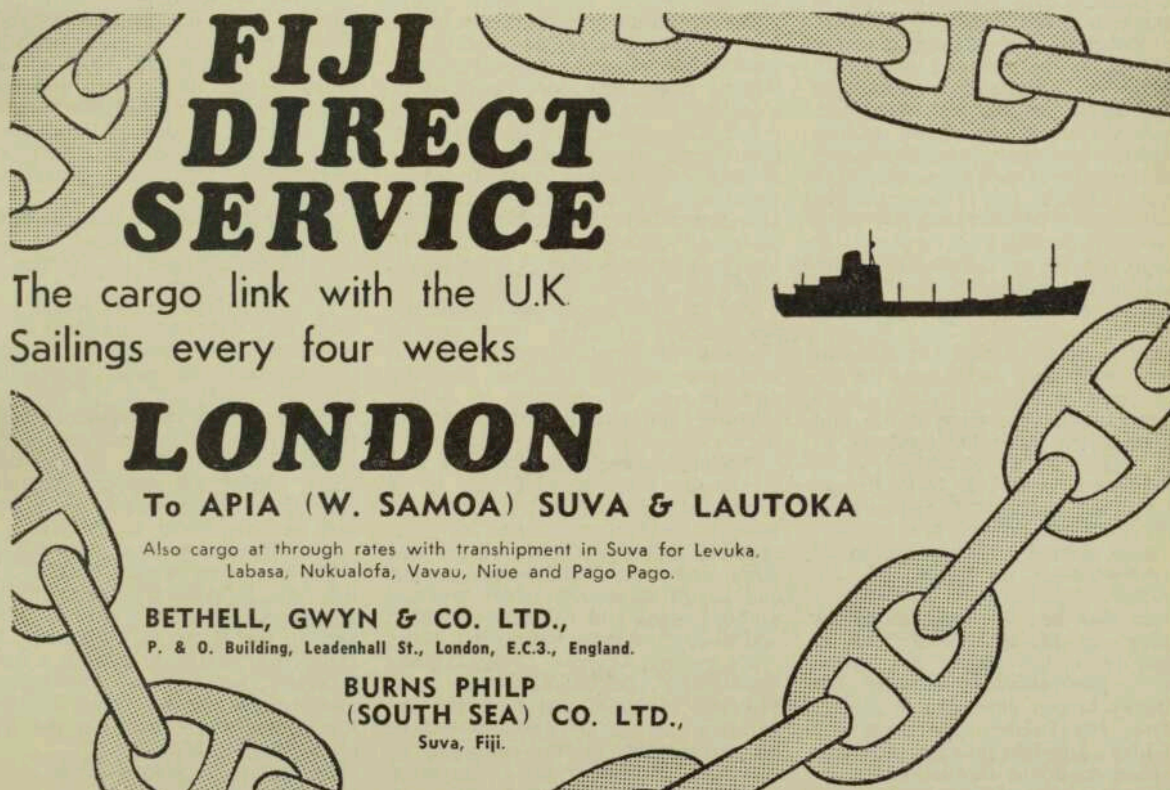
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DEATHS OF ISLANDS PEOPLE

TRIBUTES TO NEW GUINEA'S FRANK HENDERSON

Tributes from all over the territory have been paid to the Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs) of Papua and New Guinea, Mr. Frank Cotter Henderson, who died in Port Moresby on July 21 after a long illness. He was 58.

Minister for External Territories, Mr. C. E. Barnes, said Mr. Henderson made an outstanding contribution to the development of agriculture in P-NG and deserved much of the credit for the rapid expansion of cocoa and coffee over the past 15 years.

Mr. Henderson had won a world-wide reputation as a tropical agriculturist and had given outstanding leadership in the territory both as Director of the Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries Department and as Assistant Administrator, in which position he had major responsibility for economic development, he added.

A graduate in agricultural science at Sydney University, Mr. Henderson went to New Guinea as an Agricultural Officer in 1936. He was posted initially to the Lowlands Agricultural Experiment Station at Keravat where he developed an interest in cocoa, which was to influence him considerably in future years.

After a tour of duty at Keravat he was transferred to Talasea on the north coast of New Britain to carry out agricultural extension duties and remained there until the outbreak of war.

The north coast of New Britain was sparsely populated and almost totally undeveloped but Mr. Henderson soon gained an appreciation of the potential of its fertile volcanic soils.

Since then he's worked towards the opening up of that area and in recent years his vision has borne fruit in the initiation there of the territory's largest development project to date. His Talasea experience also gave him an insight into the problems of native economic development.

Following the Japanese invasion

of New Britain, as one of a small group of civilians, Mr. Henderson played an important part in the evacuation of the area and participated in a Homeric voyage in an open boat from Talasea to Cairns. He then enlisted and saw service as an RAAF officer.

Immediately after the war he returned to Keravat as officer-in-charge and began, almost single-handed, the rehabilitation of the station.

Mr. Henderson re-established cocoa, coffee and other collections from the remains of the material at Keravat and brought in additional material from plantations known to have been planted with good stock.

He then began a systematic programme of selection and agronomic trials, especially with cocoa, and his work has formed the basis of much of what has been done since. His influence was of considerable importance in lifting cocoa from a position of minor importance to its present place as the territory's third ranking crop.

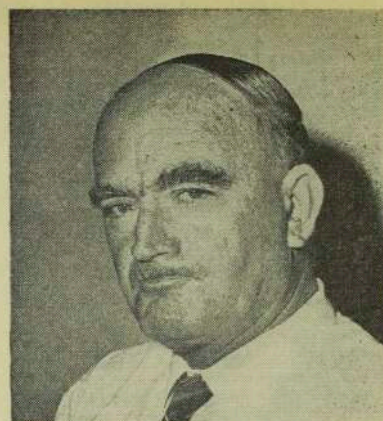
Tolai Cocoa Project

He played an important part in the early development of the Tolai Cocoa Project along sound lines and was largely responsible for the development of central fermentaries to improve the quality of smallholders' cocoa and the introduction of the concept of minimum areas to reduce the danger of very small areas being abandoned and becoming foci for pests and diseases. He also tried to lift the economic sights of the smallholders.

In 1951, Mr. Henderson became the first chief of the newly-created Division of Plant Industry and the next year moved to Port Moresby and began to organise a sound scientific agricultural service for the territory.

Although some excellent work had previously been carried out in a somewhat uncoordinated way by several entomologists, one or two chemists and a few scattered agronomists, and a small soil survey section had begun to operate, there was no well-organised and balanced scientific and research service before that time.

He became Director of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries in 1958, and built the department up in all divisions before his promotion to the position of Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs) in 1966.



The late Mr. Henderson.

Valuable though Mr. Henderson's work was in scientific research, planning and organisation, it is probably true to say that his greatest contribution has been in the broader sphere of economic development. His sound economic perspective was the major factor in preventing the subdivision of plantation land in the early 1950's into areas that would have proved to be totally uneconomic at commodity prices prevailing only a few years later.

It took all his doggedness to maintain his viewpoint against the short-sighted pressures of many who did not look beyond the early post-war situation with its abnormally favourable commodity prices. His views on the difficult question of land tenure in a developing country have also markedly influenced government policy.

Mr. Henderson was largely instrumental in the setting up of the Land Development Board to examine all development proposals.

It is a tribute to his sound judgment and wide understanding of the problems of indigenous development that thorough economic analysis has generally confirmed his ad hoc judgments and major development schemes for smallholders are proceeding very much along the lines he envisaged years before the financial resources and planning personnel were available to bring them to fruition.

Mr. Henderson was awarded the OBE for public service in 1967. As the senior Assistant Administrator and Leader of the Government Members in the House of Assembly, Mr. Henderson continued to exert a major influence on territory development until recent months, when his tragic illness removed him from the daily scene in Port Moresby.

He leaves a widow, Joyce, a son and daughter.

BISHOP'S DEATH A LEGACY OF THE PACIFIC WAR

The Rt. Rev. Thomas Wade, who as Bishop of Bougainville successfully evaded Japanese capture during World War II, died in Boston on June 12, aged 75. This warm tribute to him comes from Honiara:

Before deciding to become a priest, Rhode Island-born Thomas Wade was a league baseball player and apprentice jeweller, and he was 23 when he commenced his studies for the priesthood. The Solomons, where his life's work was done, has cause to thank him for that decision on his vocation.

In 1925, after being ordained, he was appointed to the North Solomons Mission, which at that time comprised Bougainville, Buka, Shortlands and Choiseul. His achievements were impressive, and in 1930 when the North Solomons mission was raised to the status of a Mission Vicariate (diocese) he was named as its first bishop. He was consecrated at St. Patrick's Sydney, on October, 1930. He returned to the mission in February, 1931, and established his seat at Kieta, Bougainville.

Interior work

His main concern in the years up to the war was the extension of mission work among the tribes of the interior of Bougainville, few of whom had had any previous European contact. He concentrated on training schools for village teachers and on efficient medical work in which he received devoted service from volunteer doctors and nurses from Australia.

In February and March, 1942, his vicariate was occupied by the Japanese. All the missionaries were instructed to remain at their posts if at all possible, but by August, 1942, the events of Guadalcanal aroused in the invaders a temper of savage reprisal.

Those of the missionaries who were sufficiently alerted to their danger took to the villages of their people in the mountains, but others were arrested, some were sent to concentration camps in Rabaul, some were executed, others died of wounds or sickness.

The bishop himself received an eight-hour warning of his impending arrest from an old acquaintance, now

in the Japanese Navy, and escaped to the hills. The groups in the hills kept in contact with the coast watchers and in early 1943 a hazardous night rendezvous was arranged with a US submarine and all the sisters and some elderly priests and brothers were successfully taken off the island to the safety of Guadalcanal.

The bishop and eight others remained for another five months on Bougainville, but lack of food, sickness and the mounting intensity of the Japanese search for them persuaded the bishop to leave. Again a night departure by submarine was successful and the bishop arrived on Guadalcanal in June, 1943.

With US forces

From there he went to Noumea and after two months in hospital he was appointed Military Vicar (bishop) for all the US forces operating in the South Pacific sector. This was an active post of responsibility which served to distract his mind from the constant anxiety of his people and missionaries still in the hands of the Japanese.

He returned to Bougainville at the end of 1945. His mission had to be completely rebuilt and almost completely re-staffed. An appeal for aid was well heard and a larger group of young priests and sisters and lay helpers worked enthusiastically to rebuild the old places and found new ones. The new spirit of development in the islands was very much in their line of thinking and the bishop gave them full reign.

His own aims for his people had always been a free-ranging search

for opportunities of social development, and of involving the islanders in the responsibility for that development.

But his health had never recovered fully from the sufferings in the Bougainville bush in 1942 and 1943. In 1946 he had sent all the other old missionaries for an extended furlough to restore their health, but he felt that he should always be at hand to keep an eye on the reconstruction and new development.

In 1955 he finally had to give in and went to the US for a time to recover. In 1956, in consultation with Bishop Aubin of the South Solomons, he arranged for the creation of a mission district which should comprise the islands of the Western District and the British Solomons which each of them had held up to that time. This district is now the Diocese of Gizo.

Resigns, 1959

He continued his work in Bougainville, but the strain of travel and the increase of responsibilities with the rapid expansion of work in the vicariate was becoming too much for him and in 1959 his resignation was accepted by the Holy See.

His departure from Bougainville evoked an open expression of loss from all sections of the community, especially among older planters and traders who were losing their friend and adviser of many years. He returned to a house of the Marist Fathers in Boston, where his health improved and for the last nine years he led a moderately active life.

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OBITUARY

DEVANY, John Francis. On July 23, at his home, 33 Denman Ave., East St. Kilda. Dearly loved husband of the late Kathleen, loved twin brother of Dan (Dec.), brother-in-law of Dora and Uncle of Suzanne, loved cousin of Mrs. M. Copley (nee Griffiths).

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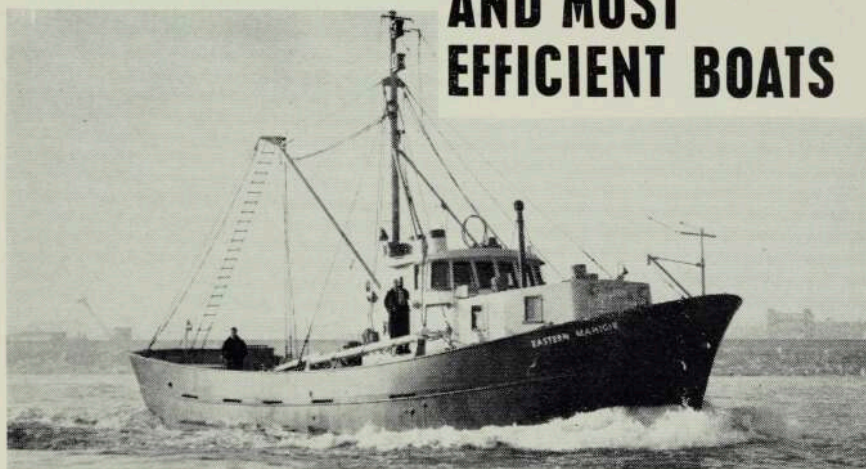


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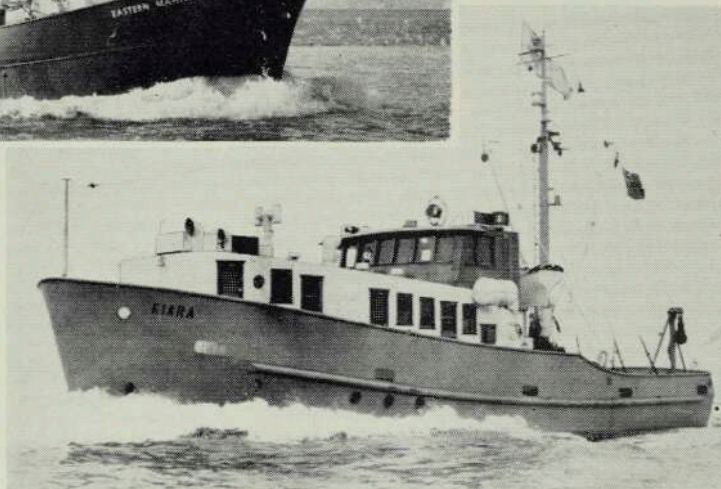
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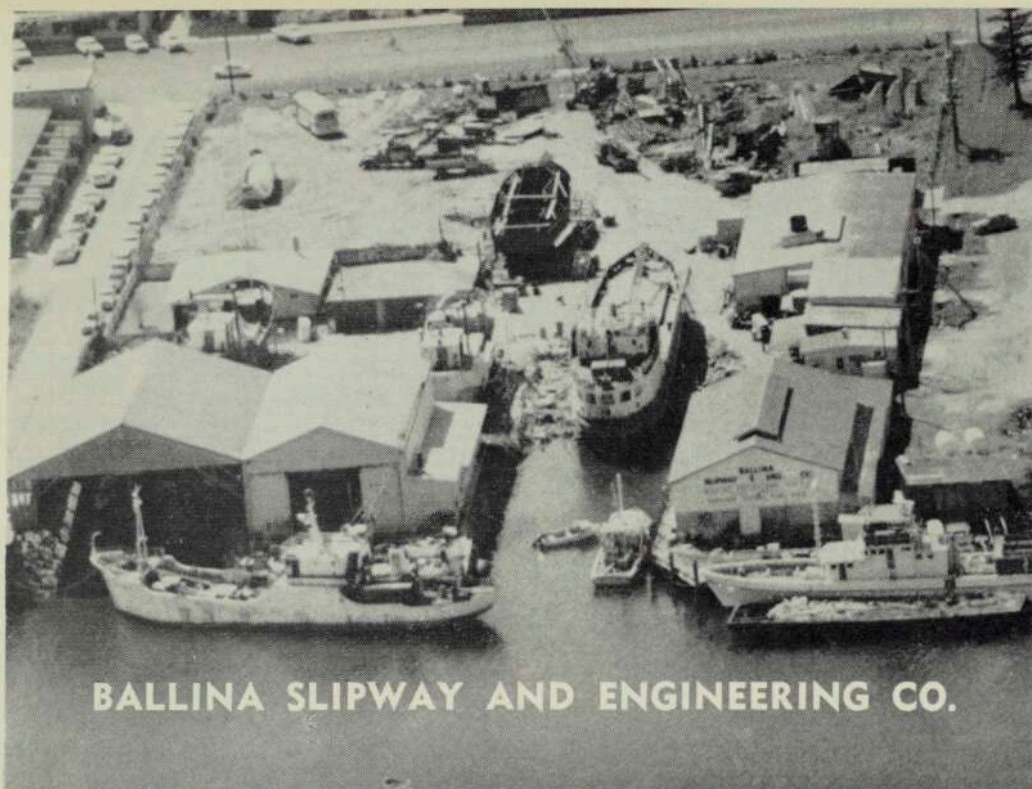
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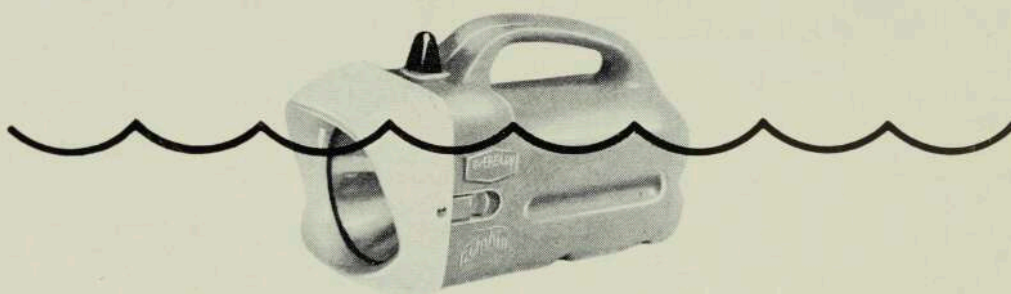
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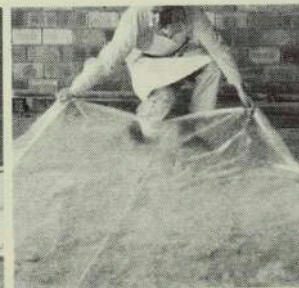
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The Practical Planter

CEREALS, GRASSES AND LEGUMES USED AS FODDER CROPS

Last month *PIM* published the findings of Mr. C. S. Edwards, a senior agronomist with the Papua-New Guinea Department of Agriculture, on grain crops, seeds and fruits used as fodder in the Islands. This month we publish his findings on the use of leafy crops (cereals, grasses and legumes) as fodder. The article was first published by the South Pacific Commission.

Maize, Corn: The entire maize plant may be used for feeding to livestock (as well as crushed maize—*PIM*, July, p. 137) and as such it is one of the highest yielders of dry matter and total digestible nutrients per acre. If grown as green fodder or for hay or silage, larger yields will be obtained by close planting, but the yield of grain will be much less.

Green maize fodder is widely used for feeding to dairy cattle when the supply of green feed from pastures is short. When cut for silage, maize is almost invariably of good quality. The crop should be cut when the kernels have started to harden but most of the leaves are still green. When properly ensiled there should not be excessive loss of nutrients from the crop. Compared with dried forage, maize silage is more palatable and more of the stalks are consumed, so that the feeding value of an acre of maize cut for silage is likely to be greater than if cut for dried forage.

Sorghum: Sorghum is more suited to areas of low rainfall than is maize. Many sweet sorghum types have been developed for use as fodder, and give a heavier fodder yield than grain sorghum (*PIM*, July, p. 137).

For maximum feeding value the sorghum should be cut when the grain is in the dough stage. At certain stages sorghum may contain cyanogenetic glycosides which can cause poisoning through the formation of prussic acid. The danger of poisoning is lowest when the grain is nearly mature.

Sudan Grass: Sudan grass is an annual species grown mainly for hay or for short-term pasture. As with grain sorghum, feeding value and

yield for hay is highest when the crop is cut fairly late. This also avoids the risk of cyanide poisoning, although sudan grass is reputed to be less prone to this than some other sorghums.

Seed is generally broadcast or drilled in close rows at 10-30 lb per acre. Due to the heavy tillering characteristic of sudan grass, low seed rates will yield as highly as high rates, but high seeding rates will result in a quicker canopy forming, resulting in better weed control.

Rice stubble

Rice: Rice hay and rice stubble may be grazed after the crop is harvested. The nutritive value is low, about the same as for other cereal straw and stubble. Rice stubble is grazed in Fiji after harvest of the grain.

Sugar Cane, Cow Cane: Sugar cane tops and leaves may be fed to cattle during harvesting of the cane where the practice of setting fire to the crop is not carried out. Cane may also be grown specifically as a fodder crop, and special varieties are available for this purpose. In sub-tropical and tropical regions sugar cane often yields more green forage per acre than other fodder crops. For best utilisation the cut fodder should be chopped. Sugar cane silage can make a very satisfactory roughage for cattle if supplemented with a protein concentrate.

Bulrush Millet, Pearl Millet: This tall, stout annual is grown as a drought resistant cereal fodder in the drier parts of tropical Africa, India, and Pakistan. Studies in the Northern Territory of Australia have shown its ability to extract nutrients leached

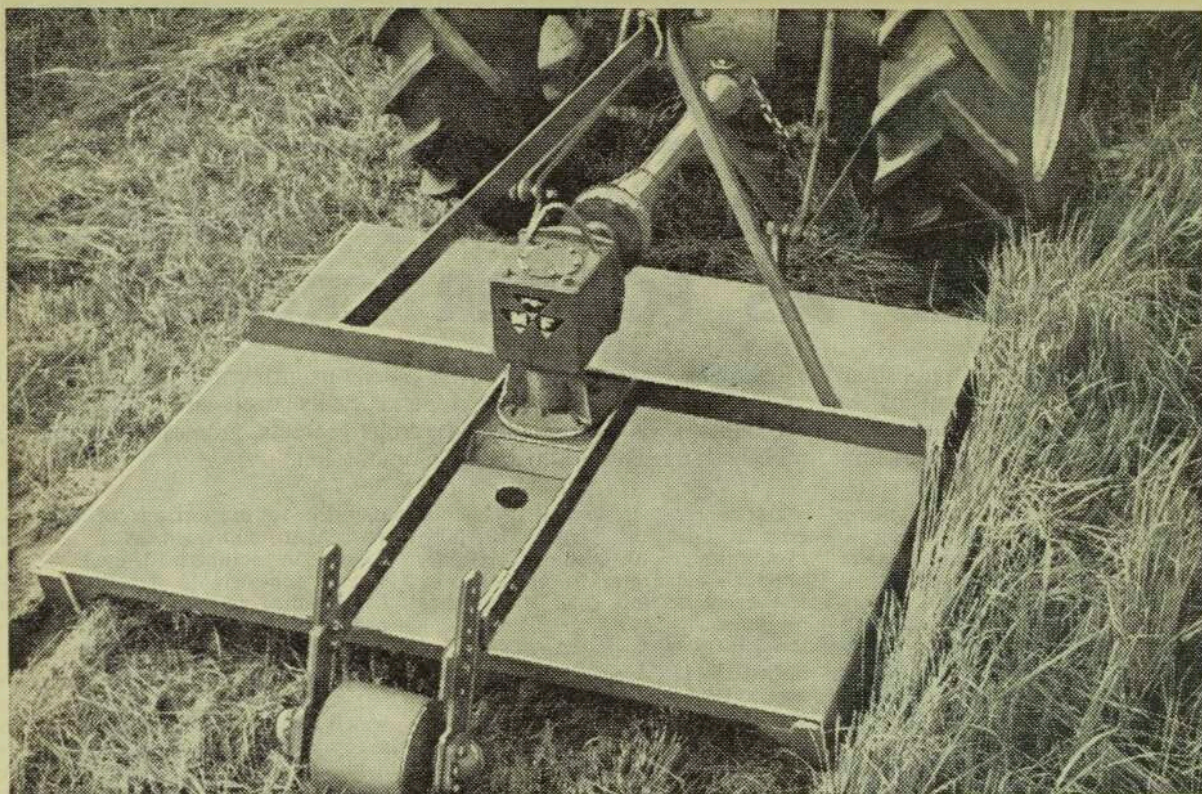
into the lower horizons of the soil. It is also cultivated as a summer fodder in southern United States, where considerable breeding work has resulted in the development of promising hybrids. Sowing rate is 4-5 lb per acre, in rows 48 in. apart.

Elephant Grass, Napier Grass: This tall, deep-rooted perennial grass is widely grown in tropical countries as a forage crop and pasture plant. Its habit and ecological requirements are similar to sugar cane. It is more suited to cutting for fodder than for grazing, but under a rotational system of grazing a satisfactory stand can be maintained for many years. Whether cut for forage or grazed, it is preferable to reduce the plant to a height of 6-9 inches with a frequency of cutting of four to six weeks. Closer cutting is possible, but a longer period (8-12 weeks) should elapse before the next cut, to allow the plants to recover.

Advantage

Yields will drop sharply over successive cuts if a low cutting height is combined with a high cutting frequency. If the plants are not cut back to a height of less than 1 ft much of the re-growth comes from the upper nodes on the old stalks, rather than in the form of vigorous new shoots from the base of the plant.

Elephant grass is normally established from stem cuttings planted similarly to sugar cane, in rows 2-3 ft apart. Where the crop is not allowed to become overgrown creeping tropical legumes can be established between the rows to good advantage. The yield of green forage depends upon soil fertility, and on how much



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fertiliser is applied. Yields of up to 120 tons per acre have been recorded. Young leafy elephant grass has a low dry matter content (10-15 per cent.).

Para Grass: While commonly used as a pasture grass in rotational grazing, para grass can also be cut for green fodder or hay. Under heavy fertilisation, yields of up to 100 tons of green fodder have been recorded. It may be cut at intervals of four-six weeks, comparing well in quality with other tropical fodder crops. It is well suited to very wet, even waterlogged soils, yet it maintains a higher dry matter content than elephant grass at the same age.

On heavy clay soils para grass can be severely damaged by trampling from grazing stock, and mechanical or hand harvesting may be necessary if the stand is to be maintained for several years. Para grass is also quite well adapted to silty soils in drier regions, provided the dry season is not prolonged. It combines well with creeping tropical legumes such as siratro.

Establishment of para grass is usually by means of runners or cuttings. These may be planted by hand or, when soil moisture is adequate, excellent establishment may be obtained from cuttings broadcast over the soil and buried by one more cultivation with disc harrows.

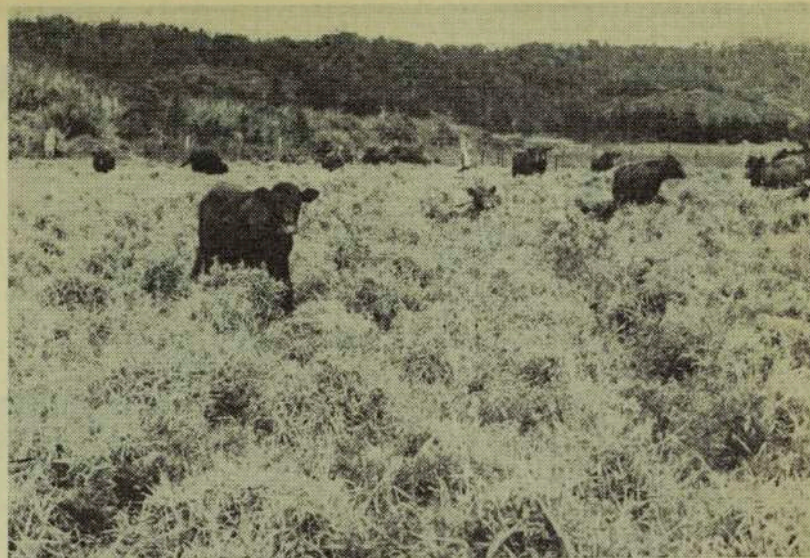
Less nutritious

Guatemala Grass: A tall, leafy perennial with leaves similar in appearance to maize, guatemala grass is adapted to well-drained soils in high rainfall regions of the tropics. It is not suitable for grazing, and is generally regarded as being less productive and nutritious than elephant grass. Establishment is by rooted culms or stem cuttings.

Pangola Grass: Pangola grass is a creeping perennial. The leaves are soft and succulent. Some seed heads are produced, but no viable seed, so that establishment must be from stem cuttings.

Pangola grass is especially adapted to acid sandy soils or other well-drained soils of the sub-tropics and tropics. It has been found not to thrive on alluvial soils of neutral to alkaline reaction, especially where there is a tendency towards poor drainage.

This grass responds very strongly to high levels of nitrogen fertiliser,



Cattle grazing in para grass in the New Guinea Highlands.

when yields can be as high as from elephant grass. It makes good quality cut fodder, hay, or silage, but should be cut frequently (four- to six-weekly), since the nutritive value and intake by livestock decline rapidly as the grass matures.

Setaria: Setaria is a stout-tufted, free-seeding perennial. It is adapted to a wide range of soils in tropical and sub-tropical areas with a rainfall greater than 30 inches per year. It is tolerant of waterlogging and withstands heavy grazing. Two varieties commercially available are Nandi and Kazungula.

The Nandi variety has short rhizomes and erect culms up to 5 ft high at flowering. It flowers earlier than Kazungula, approximately one or two months after the commencement of the rainy season. It can flower continuously if not grazed, and becomes very "stemmy". This tendency is much less pronounced in the lowland tropics, and is probably dependent on day-length and temperature. Establishment from seed is rather slow relative to other grasses, but this may be an advantage when combining with a legume.

Kazungula variety is more robust and coarse than Nandi. Plants may reach a height of 7 ft at flowering, with panicles up to 15 in. long. The general appearance of Kazungula is of a pale blue-green, whereas Nandi is a reddish blue. Both hairy and glabrous plants occur in the Kazungula variety.

Under rotational grazing Kazungula has proved to be very productive

in the New Guinea lowlands, on a par with elephant grass. The Nandi variety has a higher dry matter content than Kazungula under these conditions. Seed of Kazungula is fully viable immediately after harvest, whereas seed of Nandi may show considerable delay in germination. This is thought to be due to some inhibiting factor in the seed coat or glumes.

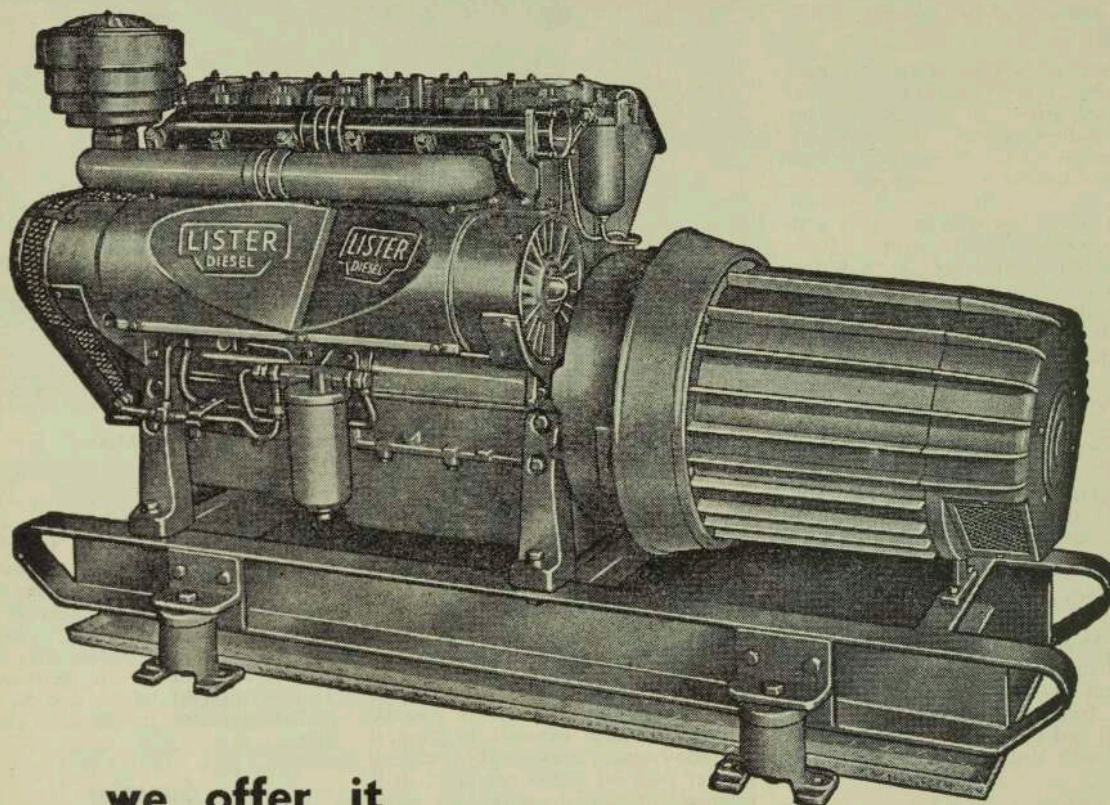
Superior

Setaria is now widely grown through the New Guinea Highlands, where it is superior to native grasses, even without fertiliser. Vegetative propagation is possible by breaking up the plants into individual tillers. However, if seed production is desired, care should be taken to propagate from a wide range of plants, otherwise the quantity of seed produced will be small, because of self-incompatibility within clones.

Cowpea: This annual is widely cultivated in the tropics and sub-tropics as a fodder plant. There are numerous varieties which have been selected for particular purposes. The forage types bear less seed, and the pods tend to ripen unevenly. New varieties resistant to stem rot and other diseases have been developed for humid environments.

Cowpeas are frequently grown in rotation with cereal crops and sugar cane, or in combination with sorghum or maize for fodder. The plant thrives on most soil types. The growth habit is indeterminate so that new growth

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is put out while bearing seed over a long period. Consequently, the time of harvesting or utilising the crop is not critical, and little feeding value is lost if the crop is allowed to stand after bearing its first crop of seed. The crop is difficult to cure for hay, but it is reputed to be equal in quality to lucerne hay.

The sowing rate for seed is 30-50 lb per acre when broadcast, or 10 lb per acre in drills 2-3 ft apart.

Velvet Bean: The velvet bean is a vine-like annual which grows well on poor, acid, sandy soils. In New Guinea, growth of the velvet bean on neutral to alkaline calcareous soils is inferior to that of cowpeas or dolichos. The seeds are difficult to harvest, as the pods are borne close to the ground under the foliage. This habit also increases the tendency for seeds to rot in areas of high rainfall. The seeds are large, slightly flattened, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter. In Queensland, the recommended sowing rate is 30 lb per acre broadcast, or 10 lb per acre in drills 4-5 ft apart.

Dolichos, Hyacinth Bean: This widely cultivated perennial has recently come into prominence in Queensland and the South Pacific as a foliage plant, with the release of the virogous leafy strain, Rongai. Another strain is grown in Brazil as a forage plant in combination with maize.

Dolichos is a short-lived perennial or annual legume. It forms a vigorous, erect seedling, later putting out long trailing stems, which give a complete ground cover in a few weeks. The plant has very large trifoliate leaves and white, pink, or purplish flowers from which develop broad, flat pods containing two-four seeds. Seeds of the Rongai strain are reddish brown, but the colour of seed of other strains range from almost black, through reddish brown to white. All seed types have a white area around the hilum.

The Rongai strain is resistant to a number of diseases which attack cowpea and velvet bean. Crown rot has been observed in stands grown under high rainfall conditions in New Guinea, but the disease is usually confined to a few plants, and gaps in the stand are quickly filled by runners from neighbouring plants.

If carefully managed, dolichos provides an excellent short-term fodder crop. The stand generally deteriorates in the second year under rotational grazing. The Rongai strain combines well with sorghum or maize as a companion crop, but the cereal must not be sown too thickly, or it will shade out the legume.

Good seed production is only possible in regions where the mean monthly minimum temperature falls below 64 deg. Fahr. for flower induction. Recommended sowing rates are 20-30 lb per acre when broadcast, or 10-15 lb per acre drilled in rows 30-36 in. apart.

Soyabeans: Soyabeans are mostly cultivated as a seed crop, but the plant may be used for grazed forage, hay, or silage. Soyabean hay is equivalent to lucerne hay in feeding value, but there can be a wastage of up to 20 per cent. due to the coarseness of the stems. The greatest yield of nutrients is obtained when the beans are almost fully developed. As a grazing crop soyabeans provide forage for only a short period. If plants are only lightly grazed, satisfactory re-growth may be obtained.

Peanuts: This short-lived annual is grown mainly as a cultivated crop for seed production. It can also be grown for hay, silage, or green fodder. The forage remaining after harvesting a seed crop of peanuts can be cured for hay, which is of quite high quality despite its appearance. As the hay nearly always contains some roots and soil, it should be fed on racks so that livestock can reject coarse stems and roots, and the soil will fall out.

Peanuts are widely used in the US for direct feeding of pigs in the field. Pigs fed in this way should receive a mineral supplement, especially calcium and salt. This method of rearing pigs, is not recommended for brood sows and very young pigs.

Varies widely

In Florida, pigs have been grazed on Spanish peanuts as the sole diet, on a crop yielding about 1,100 lb of nuts per acre. Half an acre is required per pig, and an average live-weight gain of 1.6 lb per head per day is obtained.

The sowing rate for peanuts varies widely in different countries. In New Guinea, the White Spanish variety is sown at 30-50 lb per acre of shelled nuts, in rows 28-36 in. apart.

Leucaena: This leguminous tree is naturalised in most Pacific islands, as well as in Malaysia, Indonesia, Central and South America. Selected strains from Peru, Guatemala, and El Salvador have proved to be considerably more robust and productive for fodder than the strain which is common to New Guinea. This increased vigour is more marked in lower rainfall areas.

While normally growing as a small tree, leucaena can be maintained indefinitely as a hedge by careful grazing in rotational management. For fodder cropping, the leucaena can be cut at a height of about 12 in., but a longer interval between harvests is required than when grazed.

For grazing in New Guinea, leucaena is recommended to be grown



A mixture of elephant grass and silverleaf desmodium in the New Guinea Highlands.

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in dense hedges 5-10 ft apart, with a sown grass between the rows. The hedges are initially cut back to a height of 3 ft. Where mechanical cultivation is possible, the wider row spacing is recommended.

Under humid tropical conditions leucaena will withstand cutting to 6 in. from ground level every 12 weeks. At the Buba Plant Industry Centre near Lae, New Guinea, an annual yield as high as 80,000 lb per acre of dry matter has been recorded for the Peru strain of leucaena. Average protein content (leaves and stems up to pencil thickness) was 18 per cent. of the dry matter.

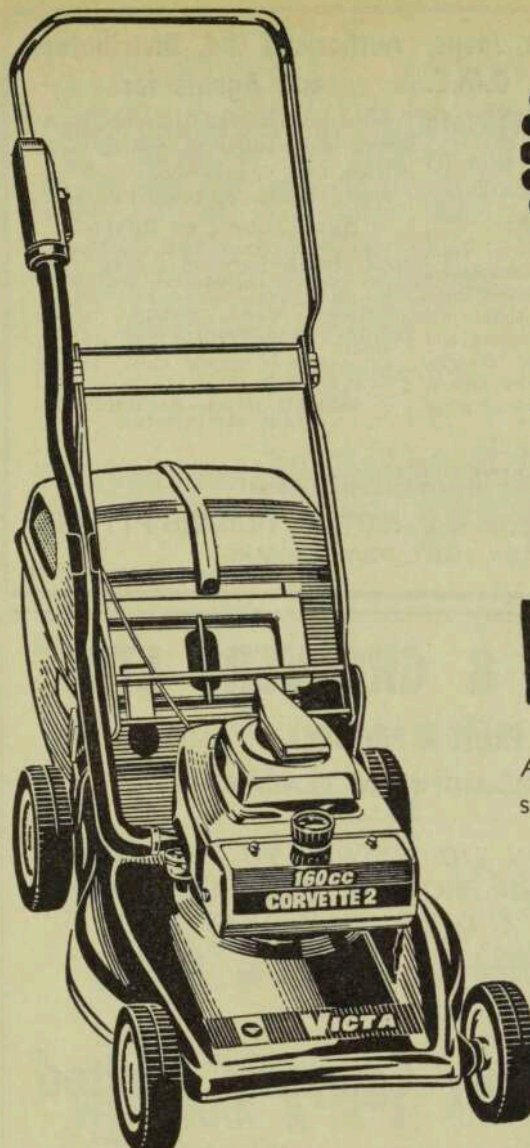
Leucaena contains the alkaloid mimosine, which is toxic to non-ruminants such as horses, pigs and poultry. Mimosine inhibits the function of active hair follicles, and the most obvious external sign of toxicity is loss of hair from the tail and back. Cattle, sheep and goats can adapt quickly to being fed leucaena, and the mimosine is destroyed by bacteria in the rumen. Temporary toxicity symptoms may appear in cattle, especially if they have access to many seed pods. The seed has a higher mimosine content than the leaves, and seeds which pass undigested through the rumen may release mimosine in the rest of the digestive tract. Unless leucaena is the sole diet for cattle, toxic symptoms are quite rare and of little concern.

Valuable

For poultry, leucaena leaf meal may be fed at levels up to five per cent. in starter and layer rations, and 10 per cent. in developer or grower rations. While not supplying all the protein requirement, it is a valuable source of vitamins A and K and probably other vitamins as well.

Lucerne, Alfalfa: Lucerne is one of the most widely grown of the leguminous fodder crops; it may be grown for fodder in sub-tropical environments, and in highland areas of the tropics. In the humid tropical lowlands most varieties of lucerne are susceptible to fungous diseases, and the crop is less productive than the better-known tropical legumes. Even in the tropical highlands it is doubtful whether lucerne would compare in productivity with tropical legumes such as *Desmodium intortum* and *Glycine javanica*, given identical cultural treatment.

The sowing rate for lucerne is 10-



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30 lb per acre depending upon rain-
fall, with the heavier rates for higher
rainfall areas. Inoculation of seed
with the appropriate strain of root
nodule organism is important.

Pigeon Pea: The pods and leaves
of pigeon pea have good feed value
for livestock and may be used for
green fodder, hay, or as a browse
plant. The plants will not survive
under continuous grazing.

Sirat: Siratro is a twining, prostrate
perennial legume. The leaves
are trifoliate, with a velvety texture.
The deep purple flowers are borne
on a long raceme, usually appearing
one at a time. Seeds are vari-
coloured, brown to black, in smooth,
narrow, light-brown, cylindrical pods,
3-5 in. long.

This variety, which was bred as a
perennial forage legume for sub-
tropical Queensland, has proved to be
widely adapted to the Pacific Islands.
Year-round growth is favoured where
temperatures do not fall below about
60 deg. Fahr. At altitudes above
4,000 ft in the tropics, growth rate
of siratro is markedly reduced, due to
low night temperatures. Siratro has
a marked seedling vigour, a feature
lacking in many better-known peren-
nial tropical forage legumes. It is
therefore very competitive, and can
be established by surface seeding into
native grassland, especially if the grass
growth is checked by burning or roll-
ing beforehand.

Most commercial seed is already
scarified to improve germination. For
rapid establishment of a dense stand,
locally harvested seed should be
scarified, either mechanically or with
sulphuric acid. As a general rule,
seed should be inoculated with a
suitable culture of root nodule
bacteria, although siratro will nodu-
late freely with most naturally oc-
curring rhizobia of the cowpea type.
The sowing rate is 2-5 lb per acre
of scarified seed. If sown as a pure
stand, the higher sowing rate should
be used.

Tropical Kudzu, Pueraria, Puero:
This creeping perennial is widely
used as a cover crop and green
manure. It provides excellent grazing
for cattle, and is commonly grown
under coconuts for this purpose.
Establishment from seed is rather
slow. Germination percentage can be
improved by seed scarification. When
sowing, the seed should only be
lightly covered; if rain is plentiful
the seed may be left on the surface
of the soil. A sowing rate of 4 lb
per acre is usual. Pueraria may also

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be propagated by cuttings. It is best suited to fairly fertile soils and a high rainfall, although it will withstand drought once established.

Glycine: This legume has come into prominence in recent years as an outstanding legume for the sub-tropics and tropics. It has similar soil and climatic requirements to pueraria. Several strains are now available, varying in earliness of flowering and seedling vigour. In the humid tropics some strains produce virtually no flowers, and a cool dry season is necessary for good seed production. The sowing rate is 2-4 lb per acre.

Greenleaf Desmodium and Silverleaf Desmodium: Both of these species are vigorous prostrate forage legumes suited to the tropics and sub-tropics. In the New Guinea Highlands they are superior to siratro, centrosema, and glycine. They appear to be reasonably tolerant of low phosphate levels in the soil. Silverleaf desmodium has larger seeds and establishes more quickly, while greenleaf desmodium, once established, is more productive and persistent under grazing.

A mixture of both species can therefore be recommended for establishment of a good stand of forage. If sown as a pure stand, a dense cover is formed which could be cut regularly for green fodder for cattle or pigs.

Where suitable root nodule bacteria occur naturally in the soil, the desmodium can be established from cuttings during the rainy season. Both species flower profusely, but seed set and quality may be seriously affected by infestations of sucking insects and weevils. The sowing rate for seed is the same for both species: 1-2 lb per acre.

Dwarf Koa: This forage plant is naturalised in the US Trust Territory and in several other Pacific island groups. It is an upright bush, used for fodder and grazing in Hawaii and Mauritius, but it is not normally grazed unless other more palatable foods are in short supply. Yield and protein content of the fodder is inferior to that from leuceana.

Crotalaria: Numerous species of crotalaria occur in the South Pacific, many having become naturalised after accidental or deliberate introduction. Several species have been used as leguminous green manure crops.

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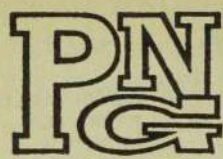
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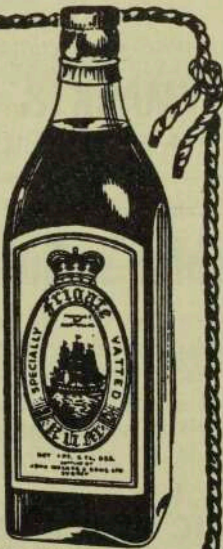
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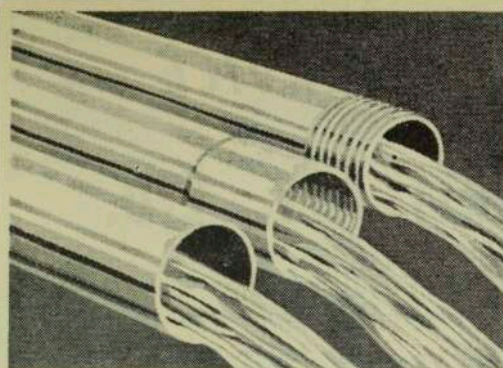
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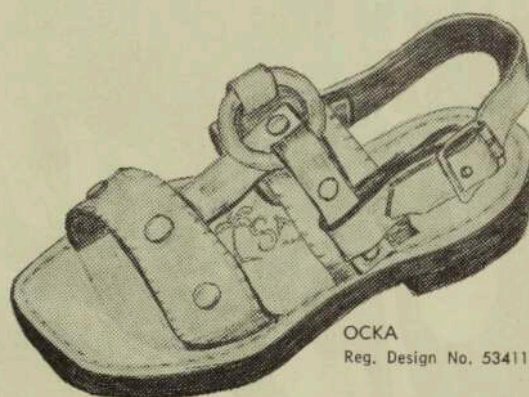
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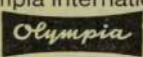
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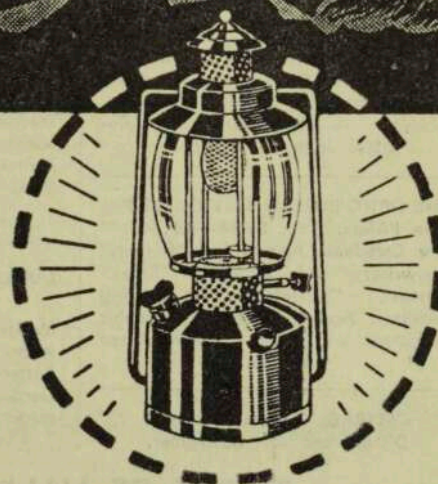
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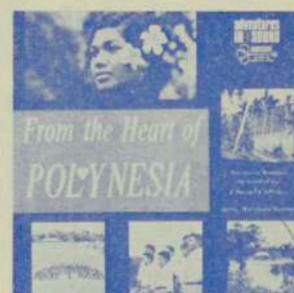
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