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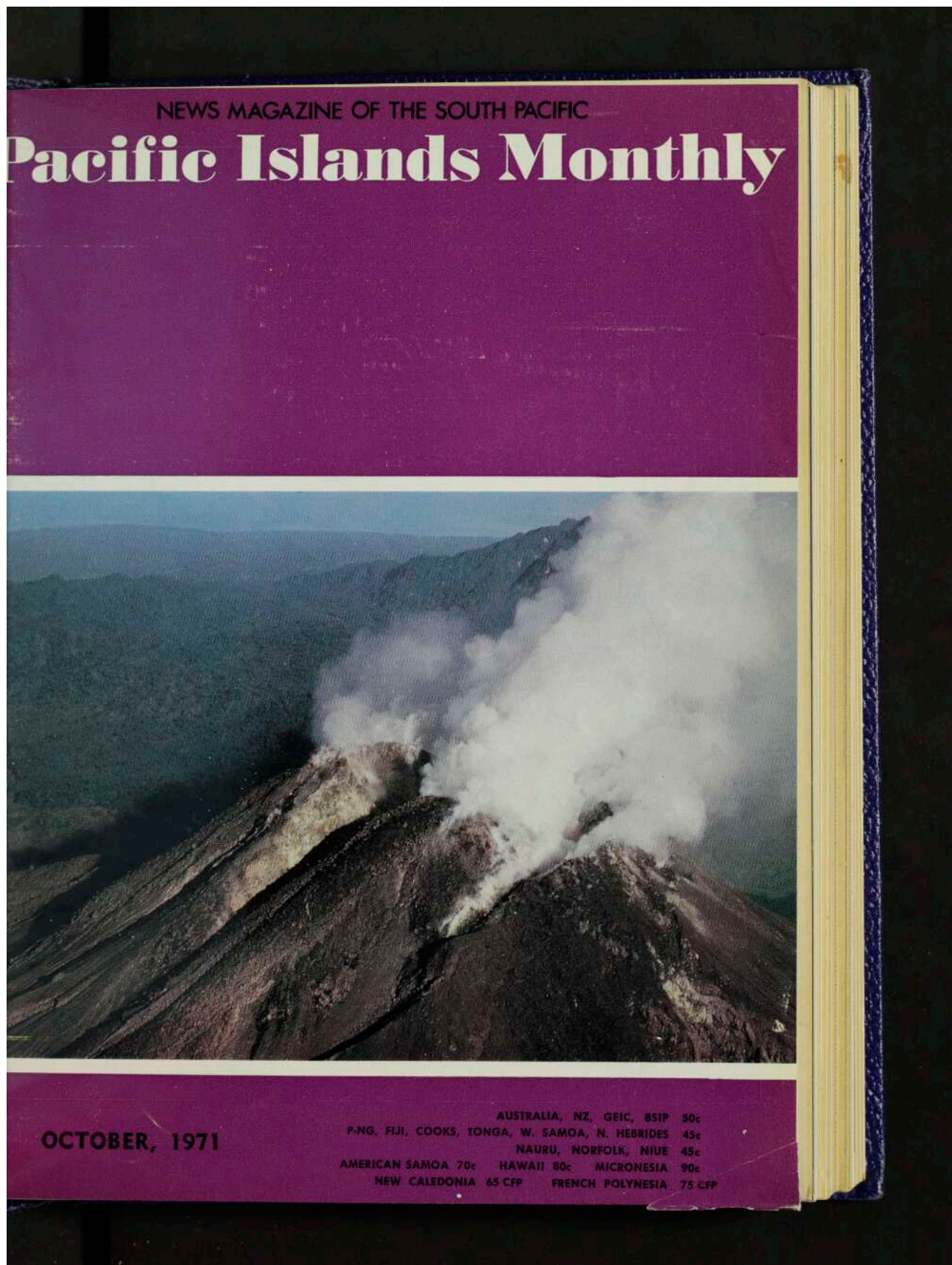
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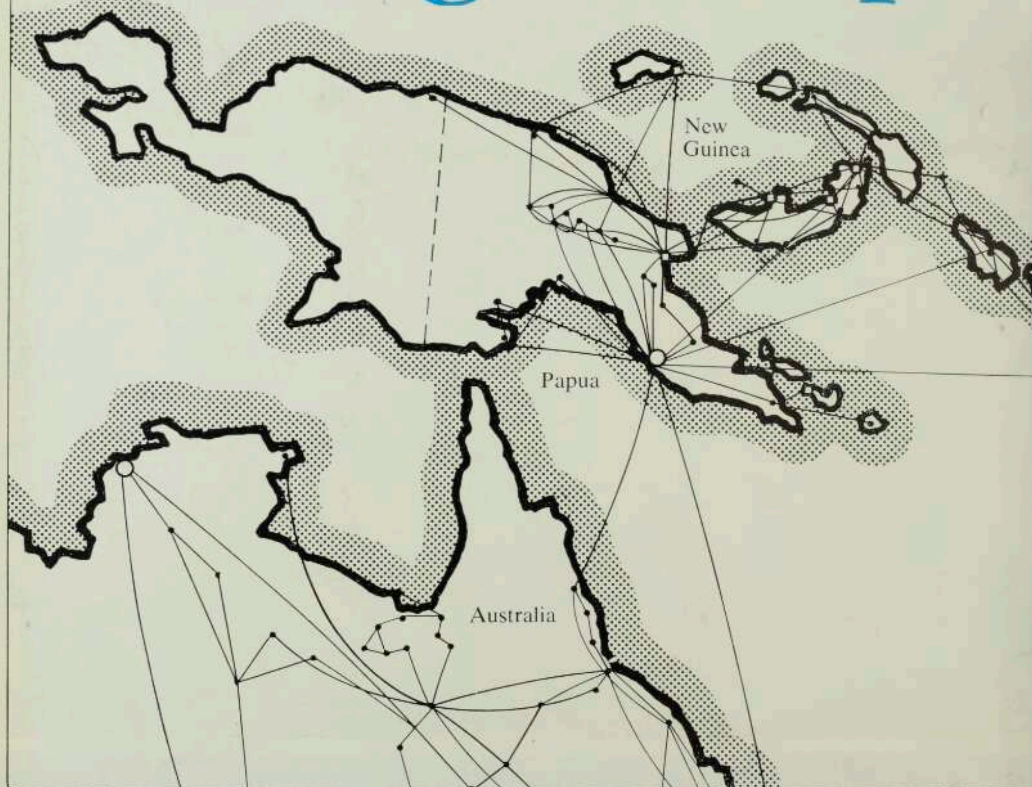
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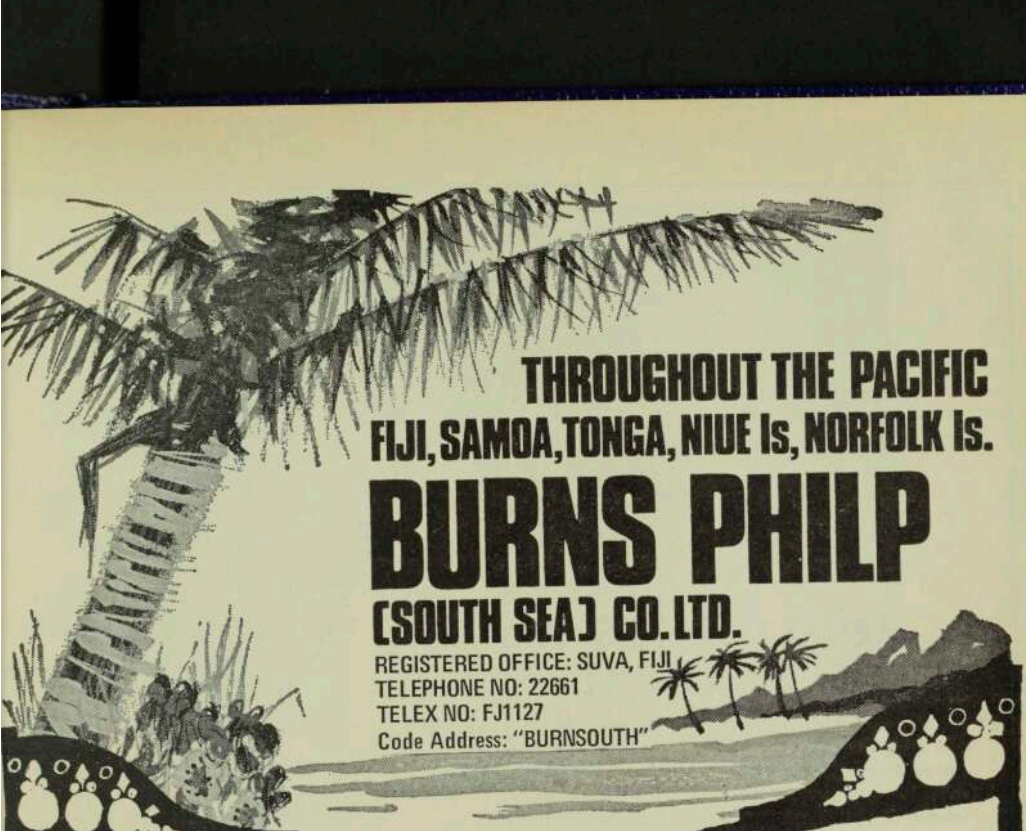
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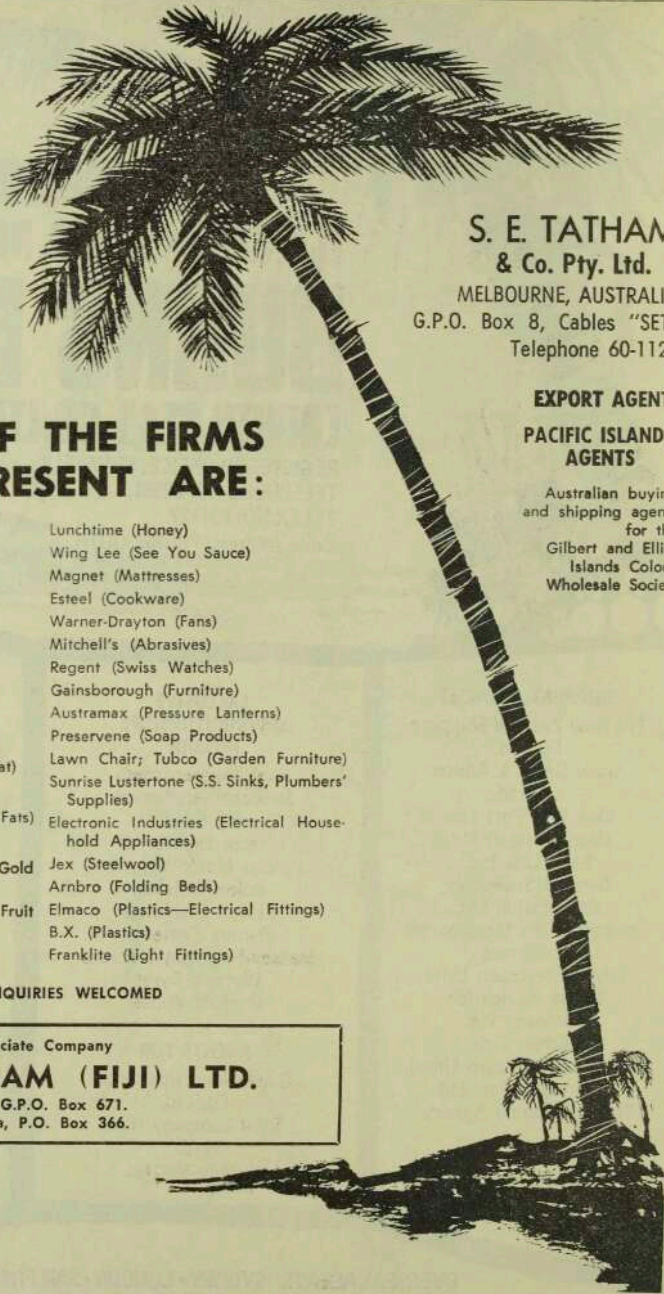
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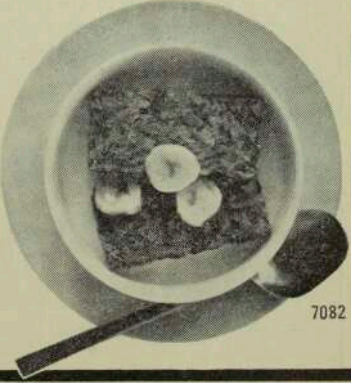
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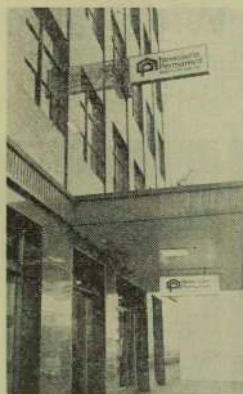
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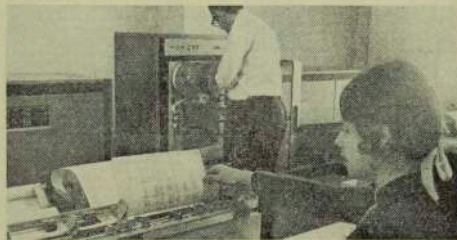
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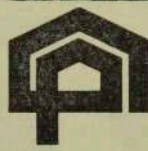
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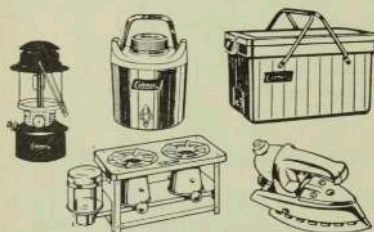
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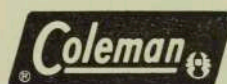
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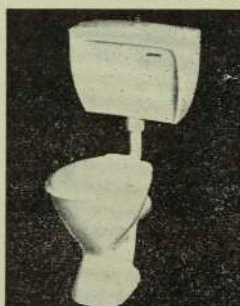
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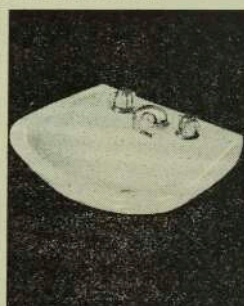
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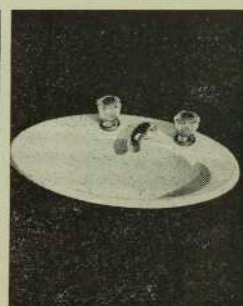
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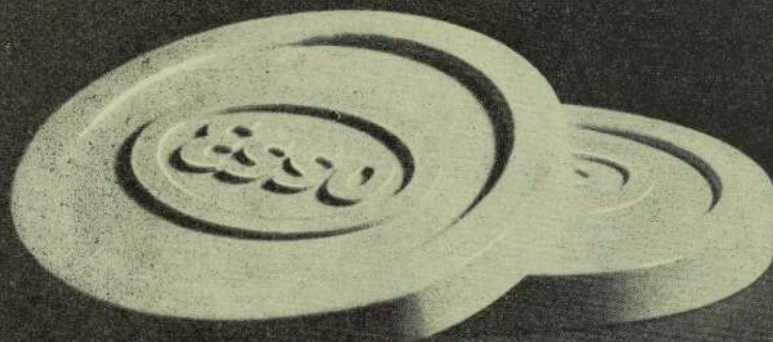
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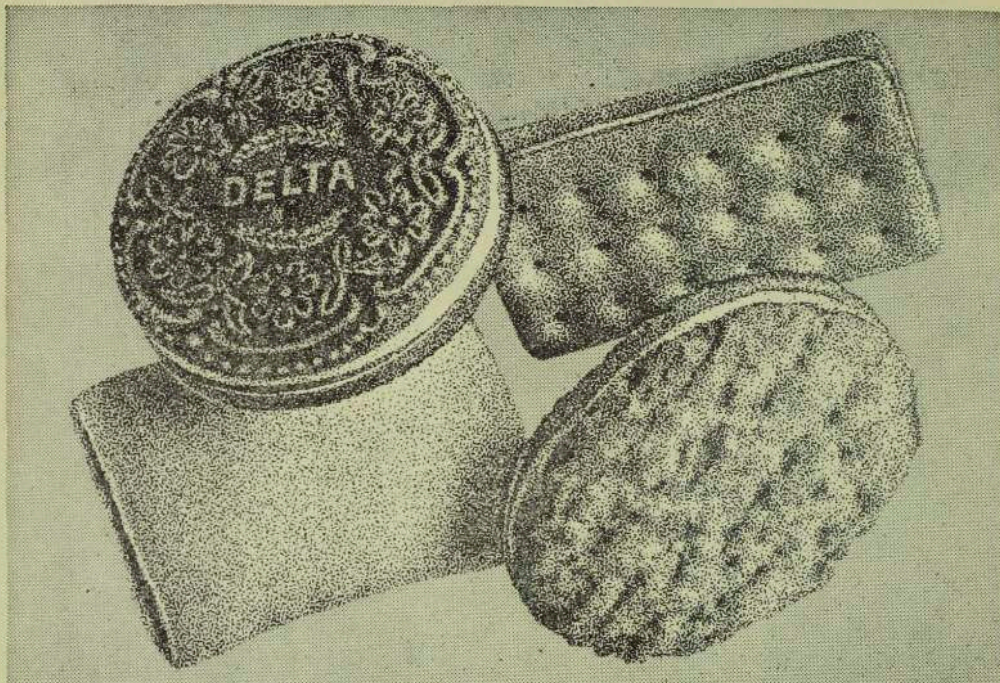
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I flew on the first of them the other week, and somewhat to my surprise I liked it. I was surprised because I expected a machine of that size, loaded with passengers, to be a depersonalised, perhaps inhuman mode of transport. Who wants to take to the air and promptly become just another movie viewer? What's happened to the art of *flying*?

Strangely, I liked the Jumbo because its very size constantly reminded me that I was flying. All those aisles, and space enough to do your morning jog around the perimeter, and the damn thing flies, too.

Just a laugh

Aboard an aircraft I'm habitually a wanderer. I like to talk to people, sitting on the arm of their seat, moving on only when the hostess starts to become exasperated over serving the meal trays; so the aisle space that the Jumbo has suits me fine.

But my flying career hasn't always been like this. Like most Australians I started early, but in Dragons and Drovers and DC3s and aircraft of a similar modest size and vintage that apparently counted for little but a laugh in the jet set world that was developing in the other half of the globe.

It wasn't very long ago, I remember, when Eric Lawson, late of the Solomons, was chuckling over the arrival in Honiara of Jack Paar to do a documentary on Kennedy's PT109 for American TV. Much-travelled Paar had arrived in Honiara from Australia and decided to fly out via the New Hebrides and Fiji.

Fiji Airways at that time used small Herons, and when Eric and Gabriel

took Jack out to Henderson Field to board his Fiji flight, Paar's hair almost stood on end.

"It's a Heron," said Eric, with reassurance. "It's perfectly safe. We have aircraft smaller than that in the Solomons."

"Goddam!" said Paar. "The only thing smaller than THAT is a broomstick up your ass!"

That reaction reminds me, appropriately, of a flying-by-the-seat-of-your-pants experience I had in Papua a few years ago with an aircraft considerably smaller than a Heron. I had chartered a Cessna to get me from Milne Bay to Port Moresby, but the weather came down as soon as it arrived. For the next two days the pilot and I sat around Guernsey Field, which was even more in the bush than it is now, waiting for a hole in the rain that he could poke the aircraft's nose through.

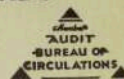
Perhaps half-a-dozen times a day we would strap ourselves into this little craft and go up to actually sniff around for a hole in the gloom.

Above swamps

Joy, or something, came late one afternoon on one of these exploratory expeditions. There was this hole at about 2,000 ft, and we slipped through it. The hole then closed in, leaving our Cessna to be buffeted by rain and cloud, which soon forced us down to a few hundred feet, above swamps.

There was nothing for it but to keep going, and eventually we recognised the coast dimly below us and promptly turned up it—or more correctly, along it, because conditions were now so evil, with the light fading so fast, that we were forced down to palm-tree height a couple of wing-lengths out to sea from the beach. The ceiling, as they say, was

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BRANCH OFFICES

Fiji: Pacific Publications (Fiji) Ltd., Fiji Times
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OUR COVER

A volcano is always an interesting thing to look at, provided you're not too close or in the way of its lava flow. This bird's eye view of Mount Bagana, on Bougainville, was taken by flier Norman Janke, of Madang, who seems to have flown over all the territory's volcanoes. Mt. Bagana is 6,560 ft. high and among the most active of the territory's volcanoes. Its last major eruption was in 1967. Numerous lava flows from past eruptions can be seen on the sides of the cone.

zero and there was nothing on the clock but the maker's name.

"If we run out of light and luck," shouted the pilot above the noise of the hurricane that was storming in from the Coral Sea, "I'll put her down on a beach. There's supposed to be a ruddy plantation airstrip here somewhere, but I don't know where it's ruddy-well gone!"

With our confidence thus pitched at this high level, we sat alongside each other in the small noisy cabin while we *both* got on with the job of flying by the seat of our pants. I believe I worked as hard at this as he did.

Enjoyment

It was as the last of the light faded that the storm-whipped palms along the beach suddenly gave way to a grassed clearing, dotted with cattle. This was the plantation strip, but we gave the cows no opportunity to contemplate our soft under-belly. We simply shoved the wheels into the grass.

I suppose we sat on that cow paddock a full five minutes just enjoying the feeling of being there, before we clambered out and sought a bed for the night at that most hospitable plantation homestead.

I never put the experience into print, because we had broken all the rules and the pilot wanted no please-explains from the authorities.

I doubt, though, if we would have enjoyed even a first-run feature movie if the service had included one.

—Stuart Inder



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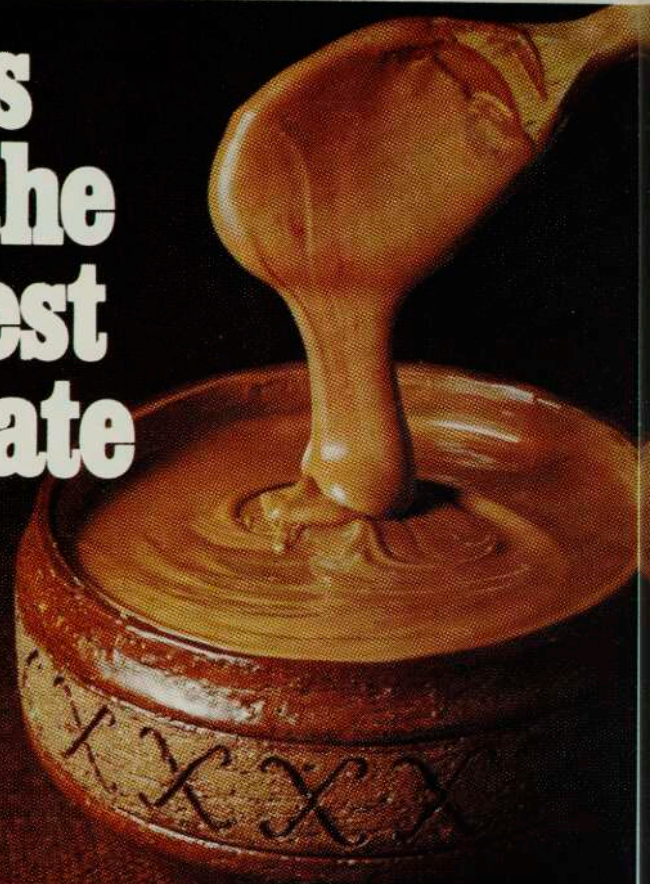
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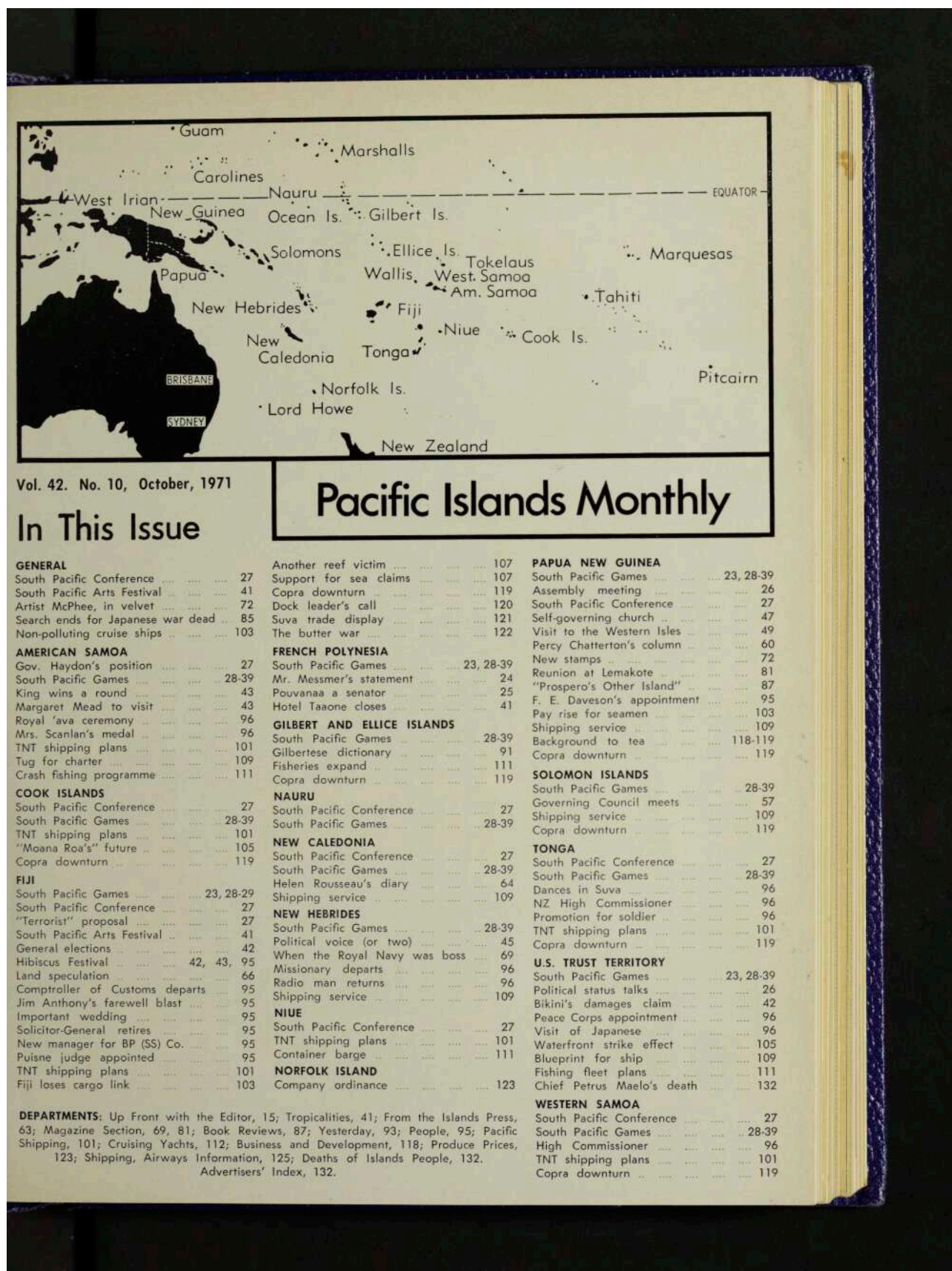
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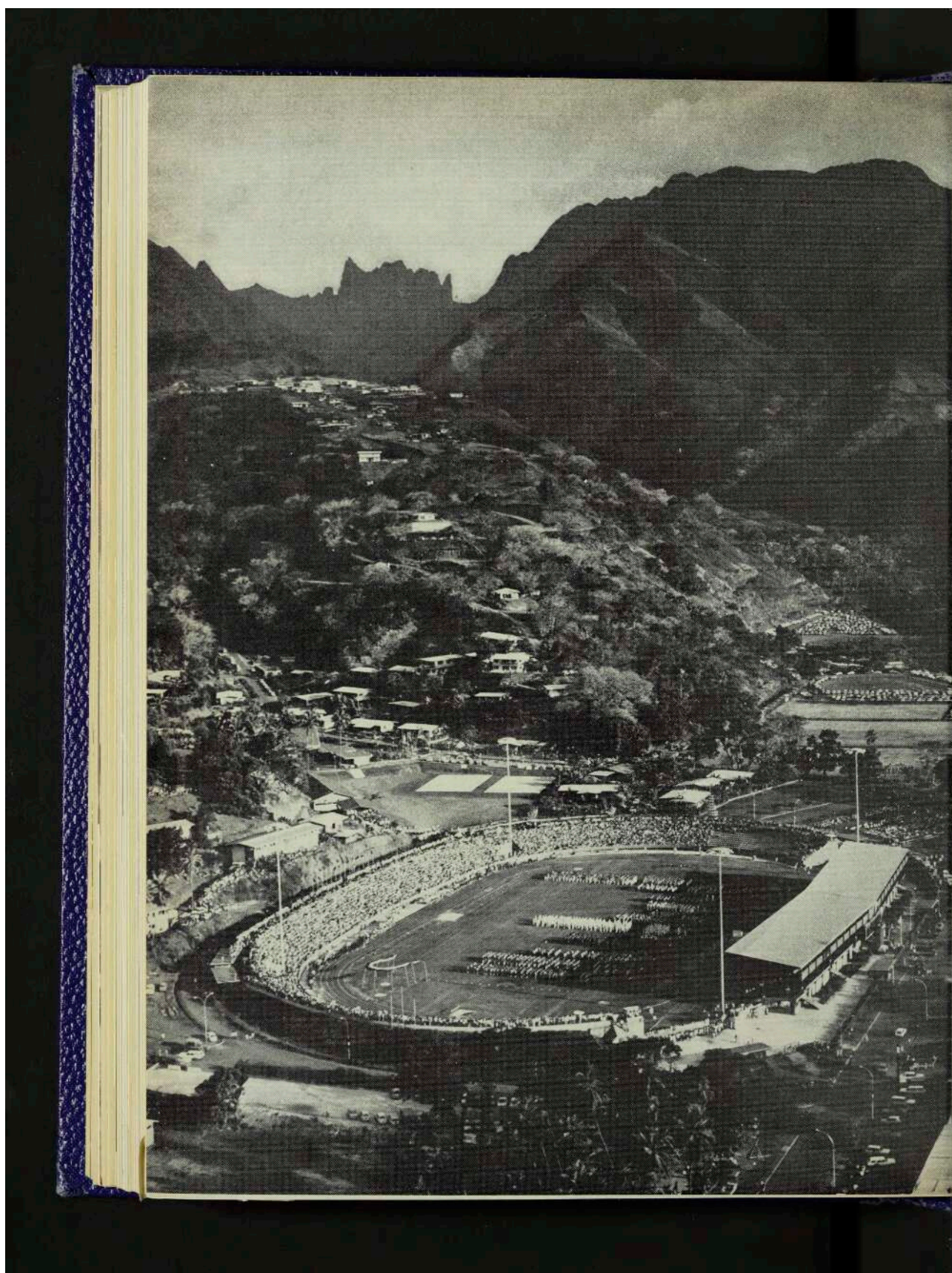


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Delightful girls + perfect weather + friendly Tahiti = magnificent South Pacific Games

By STUART INDER, who was in Papeete for the Games.

They descended on Tahiti from across the seas like the laden war canoes of old, and they went home in peace, honours piled about their necks, glowing from the warmth of their welcome. That, in a lyrical sentence, was the Fourth South Pacific Games held in Papeete during 10 days in September.

In the sporting arena the debris of broken records was strewn from one end to the other, as one would expect in these days of dramatic improvement in sporting times. But in the wider sphere of the Games as a social success, French Polynesia wins PIM's gold medal for having staged the most successful Games of any of the four held.

No territory has gone more out of its way to do the right thing than Tahiti. No territory tried harder to put things right when they went wrong, and without favour, than Tahiti.

The inevitable complaints associated with the management of any big international sporting event are insignificant when put against the wider picture of what Tahiti managed to achieve in staging the Fourth Games.

The weather was perfect, the locale beautiful, the girls delightful and the men young gods.

I can't find words of greater praise than that.

More than 1,200 young men and women, plus another 300 team officials and visiting judges and a huge Press corps, made Papeete a traffic and crowd-congested, colourful cosmopolitan city.

They saw it at its best, for heavy expenditure on improvements in recent years, particularly on waterfront reclamation and the provision of a superb marine drive and new government buildings, has made Papeete into the most beautiful of all Island capitals.

This magnificent aerial photograph by Papeete photographer A. Sylvain shows the opening ceremony of the Games, held in the main stadium against a spectacular backdrop of Tahiti's mountains. At right, this Tahitian was part of the Games too. Running with a heavy load of fruit over the shoulder is a traditional Tahiti competitive sport (another is hurling spears at a coconut on a high pole) and there was a colourful demonstration of traditional games at the closing ceremony.

It cost the French 70 million French Pacific francs (100 francs is roughly worth about \$1 Australian) to operate the Games—plus about 260-million in capital investment.

This capital investment comprised about 130-million for the fine new Olympic stadium (seen opposite), 65-million for the Olympic swimming pool on reclaimed land, another 65-million for the modernisation of the Fautaua stadium complex. The Olympic stadium and pool were jointly financed by the French metropolitan government and French Polynesia.

Of the 70-million operating expenses, the local legislature provided about 20-million. Four local lotteries raised about 10-million, another 10-million was expected to come from the sale of tickets. Other returns will come from film rights and the CFP350 per day charged competitors and officials to offset food costs.

Both on and off the field there were incidents, of course.

The most celebrated was allegedly "Brown Power" at work in the judo hall, but it was really some of the judo exponents showing their non-political displeasure (see p. 34). For a while it looked as if the Guamanians, who were at the bottom of the protest, had so incensed their hosts that they may have thrown away their chance of staging the next Games.

Western Samoa, in fact, took the last-minute opportunity of making an application for the next Games, but was out of court on a technicality (not having given sufficient notice under the rules), so the Fifth Games

will be in Guam—in 1975. The date was fixed to avoid conflict with both the Olympics and the Commonwealth Games.

There were some stone and bottle throwing incidents, one of them, involving the American Samoans and Fijians, quite serious, with some injuries on the Fiji side. This was a midnight battle, started by the American Samoans, and allegedly left over from some trouble in Port Moresby in 1969.

The Fijians were instructed not to retaliate—quite a request when you consider the Fijians' warlike reputation—and both the police and the Foreign Legion were called out. It had a South Seas ending—over the kava bowl the next day in the men's village, when apologies were offered and accepted, and the teams shook hands.

Then, when just about everybody had gone home, the Tahiti newspapers were filled with the story of the arrest of two so-called athletes for having drugs in their possession, and the police search of the men's village.

Two Guam men were in fact charged—one man got one month's suspended gaol sentence and a fine of CFP30,000, and the other three months' suspended sentence and CFP15,000. But neither was a Games competitor, both had come along as team supporters, paying their own fares.

- A full summary of the Games events, with all results, begins on page 28.



France lays it on the line for French Polynesia

From JAMES BOYACK, in Papeete

French Overseas Territories Minister Pierre Messmer was in Tahiti for one week in early September. Ostensibly, he was here to open the Fourth South Pacific Games on September 8, but the real purpose of his visit was to open a dialogue between the Paris-based central government and local elected authorities about the economic, social and political future of this French Pacific territory.

The local Territorial Assembly majority, which favours "autonomie interne"—greater self-government short of independence—had tried in vain for more than four years to initiate such debate, according to assembly President John Teariki. The assembly was interested particularly in talking about the heretofore taboo subject of "autonomie interne". Until Mr. Messmer's visit, the only thing the French Government had been willing to say about "autonomie interne" was "no".

Unlike previous ministers in his position, Mr. Messmer not only invited debate on the subject of self-government, he started it himself in an unexpected and dramatic speech to members of the Territory Assembly during a special public session. Mr. Messmer's schedule had included closed-door debate with the assembly, but it did not mention a major French Government policy statement on this territory's future. The minister waited until the day he arrived here, a Friday, to announce the speech he would make on Monday morning.

Assembly President Teariki opened the Monday session by thanking Mr. Messmer for taking the occasion of his first official visit here as Overseas Territories Minister to open "a frank, fair and sincere dialogue . . . without excluding any of the problems which concern us".

Mr. Messmer proceeded to tell the assembly members that French Polynesia's most urgent problems were economic and social, and that it was in concerted effort with the French

Government that they could pinpoint and solve these problems. He indicated that as these problems were solved, as the Polynesians became more self-sufficient, political evolution would be natural. Discussions of newer forms of political self-reliance could begin immediately (and did begin immediately after his speech, when the minister met the assembly in private for several hours).

Mr. Messmer made it clear, however, that the French Government had no plans to replace the current political statute under which the islands are administered, nor did it intend to grant complete independence to Polynesia. Nevertheless, the forthright minister said that additions and changes in the current statute were certainly possible and desirable in the context of honest, realistic discussion of what was best for French Polynesia.

Mr. Messmer's speech was significant because it was the first public attempt by the French Government to debate with those here who would modify the political setup. For the first time, France's position on "autonomie interne" was stated in other than a completely negative context.

The minister's speech laid the ground-work for effective talks about the future here. Both sides now know what the other is thinking. Mr. Messmer's trip set up a frame of reference in which each side can build on or take away from the more or less static position it was forced to cling to, because of an absence of debate, in the past.



Mr. Pierre Messmer (right), at the opening of the Fourth South Pacific Games in September, with the Governor of French Polynesia, Mr. Pierre Angeli.

Mr. Messmer's first words struck the heart of the French argument that priorities are economic, not political. He said that current prosperity here is based on a "world record" 12.5 per cent. rate of yearly economic growth, but that this "growth" is largely the result of money poured in here by the Pacific Experiments Centre (CEP), and the French Government itself. For example, Mr. Messmer noted that 60 per cent. of the salaries paid in Polynesia in 1970 came out of the government's pocket.

After asserting that the CEP has already begun to cut back expenditures in connection with a winding down of the atomic test programme, Mr. Messmer warned that the government must not always play the determinant role in the economy. French Polynesia's "principal problem" was to replace the mostly artificial economy of today with "a natural economy" which has "a solid and durable base". He said the Sixth Plan (1971 to 1975) commits the French Government to this end.

Tourism will be the mainstay of such a natural economy, according to Mr. Messmer's view. About 50 per cent. of the \$US40 million pledged by the central government to Sixth Plan investment will directly assist Polynesia's budding tourist industry.

Mr. Messmer also said Paris would help develop tourism here with easy

credit as well as no-strings-attached subsidies. Government banks were ready with funds for all worthy touristic enterprises, and the minister raised to the level of national policy a trend already visible here when he said, "These loans will be open without discrimination as to nationality."

The minister mentioned other ways Paris is financing the development of local tourism. One of these is a cash bonus to hotel promoters. Mr. Messmer concluded these islands could greet 150,000 tourists by 1975.

Exploitation of the ocean (fishing, scientific research, mineral production) will be another part of the natural economy which Mr. Messmer proposed for Polynesia's future. The minister announced the French Government has decided to build a CNEXO research centre here beginning in 1972. The first work of this National Centre for the Exploration of the Ocean laboratory would be to study metallic nodules along the Polynesian coasts. The eventual aim would be to commercialise these metals.

Finally, agriculture and traditional exports would be encouraged. Copra production would be sufficient to supply the copra oil refinery here.

After speaking at length about each one of these economic perspectives, Mr. Messmer added, "These are the fundamental problems which, this minute, call out for reflection and action . . . I hope that you fully exercise your rights (under the present statute—*author's note*) and that those of goodwill in this territory don't polarise themselves debating legalities . . ."

This was the minister's main message.

He went on to say that no matter what pressing demands may be felt in the assembly for a complete change in the statute as it now exists, these demands can find satisfaction within the large bounds of the existing political setup. He said that the already existing division of power between the state and the territory "could not be more liberally conceived and, to my knowledge, has never seriously been contested".

He recalled that the assembly majority had written a bill which would soon be debated before the National Assembly in Paris. This bill if adopted would replace the current statute with one creating "autonomie interne" (PIM, Aug., p. 14).

The minister said that part of his job was to warn those who supported the bill about the "responsibilities and risks" that they are taking, although he said he realises that their

position does not, nor do they, envisage a Polynesia independent of the French Republic.

His principal warning was that the new law as written would create "a kind of government by assembly, of which all democracies know the dangers".

After so making his and the French Government's rejection of the proposed "autonomie interne" statute as comprehensible but as final as possible, the minister did something of an about-face when he said the current statute was not static.

It is open to evolution, to change, he said.

He blamed the French mentality as bound to written law for the belief that all evolution implies a change in legal structure.

"More pragmatic people," he said, "know that customary evolution can lead to the same result as a change in institutions." He pointed to the

parliamentary monarchy of "our neighbours, the British" as a case in point.

Although he did not intend that such evolution in French Polynesia would change the spirit of the governing statute, Mr. Messmer did conclude—very importantly, because it was the first French Government suggestion in this direction—that "a study in common, conducted in the spirit of mutual comprehension, should inspire a relationship between your assembly and the administration to permit useful clarifications".

Thus did Overseas Territories Minister Pierre Messmer state the French case for a continuation of the essential political ties between Metropolitan France and French Polynesia as they now exist, at the same time that he admitted political evolution is inevitable, and can be the result of mutual goodwill.

SENATOR POUVANAA!

Pouvanaa A Oopa, the 73-year-old former French Polynesian Deputy to the National Assembly, was elected to the post of Senator from French Polynesia in September. He defeated local businessman and Catholic leader Emile Le Caille by a vote of 74 to 34 on the last ballot to win the Pacific territory's single seat in the French Senate. He is scheduled to serve a nine-year term.

Pouvanaa, as he is known locally, was a major political force in Tahiti between 1949, when he was elected deputy, and 1958 when in October he went to gaol accused of plotting to burn down Papeete with Molotov cocktails and of storing illegal arms at his home. His political supporters claimed afterwards the charges were concocted to remove him from the political arena.

He had been the strongest proponent of NON, in the September, 1958, Constitutional Referendum. OUI, yes, Polynesia would remain French, got almost twice as many votes as NON, no.

In any case, evidence was sufficient for the Criminal Court of French Polynesia to sentence Pouvanaa to eight years in gaol in October 21, 1959. He was also banished from the territory for 15 years. He was taken to France.

General de Gaulle pardoned Pouvanaa in 1968 while he was in a French Protestant old people's home, and he returned to Papeete on November 30, 1968. He was greeted at Fa'a International Airport by thousands of well-wishers despite his dawn arrival time.

In 1969, Pouvanaa had his civil rights restored as a result of a Presidential amnesty, and could have run for political office at any time since.

His candidacy came on a coalition ticket of autonomist parties led by Deputy Francis Sanford and Territorial Assembly President John Teariki. His opponent represented the UT-UDR, the local Gaullist party. Incumbent Senator Alfred Poroi chose not to run because it was obvious the electoral college—made up of the autonomist city councils of Papeete, Fa'a and Uturoa, as well as the autonomist assembly—would elect its own candidate.

In a victory speech in the Territory Assembly where the votes for senator were counted, Pouvanaa said he would continue to work with France to improve conditions of life in the territory. His unbitter speech traced his whole political career to his final triumph. He praised French law, but criticised those who carry it out.

John Teariki said Pouvanaa's victory was the culmination of plans since Pouvanaa's return. It was significant because it demonstrated the continued cohesion of the autonomist Assembly majority coalition with Francis Sanford's E'a Api Party.

End-of-term mood in New Guinea Assembly

From a Port Moresby correspondent

Papua New Guinea's House of Assembly reassembled on August 30 for its Budget meeting in an "end-of-term" mood. After a final meeting in November it expects to be prorogued, and the thoughts of members are already straying from the business on hand to the general election billed for next February.

Indeed, when the Speaker read prayers at 2 p.m. on August 30, there was barely a quorum present, and throughout the first two weeks of the meeting attendances have been well below the fairly high level normally maintained in this parliament.

The House was due to rise for a week's recess on the afternoon of Friday, September 10, so members could return to their electorates for National Day celebrations on September 13. However, the sitting lapsed ignominiously at 11.30 a.m. for lack of a quorum.

Of the many matters introduced few had been carried to a conclusion. The 1971 Budget had been introduced by our new Treasurer, Mr. H. P. Ritchie, on August 31, but when the House rose 10 days later the debate on it had still not begun. Nor is it likely that, when the debate does come on, there will be many fireworks.

Gone are the days when that redoubtable trio—Ian Downs, Don Barrett and John Stuntz—could be relied on to get up and trounce the Treasurer.

And indeed there is little enough to get worked up about in the 1971 Budget. No change in personal tax, a small rise in company tax, and a bit extra on beer and baccy about sums it up.

Of far greater interest than the Budget itself was a White Paper on taxation, the homework of a committee of inquiry. At the rising of the House this had only been tabled and adjourned for later debate; and this debate may be a lively one.

At present Papua New Guinea has a dual system of income tax—on "chargeable income" for low income earners and on "taxable income" for higher income earners.

"Chargeable income" is virtually pay-packet income. "Taxable income" is gross income less the usual range of concessional deductions for dependants, medical expenses, etc. The two systems were designed to dovetail

into each other, but have been found to creak badly at the joints.

The White Paper proposes a single system starting off with a 5 per cent. tax on pay-packet income for low income earners. As income rises tax percentage will rise too, but it will rise more slowly for those who have dependants than for those who have not. Thus a concession on tax percentage will replace a concession on income.

The plan seems to this writer a very sensible one, but it will probably provoke protests from expatriates accustomed to the orthodox Australian system.

The White Paper outlines other ingenious schemes of revenue raising, including one designed to catch up with indigenous producers of cash crops, many of whom, being illiterate, are currently netting substantial tax-free incomes due to their inability to keep records of their transactions.

Another White Paper presented but not, at the rising of the House, debated is one called "The Development Programme Reviewed". This attempts to revise and bring up to date the "Five Year Plan" introduced in 1968. We can but hope that when 1973 comes round the Administration's new fairy tale will be found to be a bit nearer the truth than the old one.

Two further papers awaiting discussion relate to Papua New Guinea's Public Service. One deals with accelerated localisation and training, and the other with the future security of permanent overseas officers. The former is uncontentious and will be generally welcomed. The latter has already come under fire from overseas officers who consider that the "golden handshake" offered is still not hearty enough.

Finally among matters still undebated is the report of the Electoral Boundaries Distribution Committee, which has had the unenviable task of redrawing the electoral boundaries in order to raise the number of open electorates from 69 to 82. The committee's proposals have inevitably caused a good deal of heartburning in districts which find that they are not getting even one of the 13 new seats, and the debate will almost certainly be a lively one. The government, alive to the thorny constitutional problems which will be created if at this late hour the pro-

Micronesian talks start

PIM was not far out in anticipating the resumption of talks between representatives of the US and Micronesia on the Trust Territory's future (PIM, Sept., p. 23). Chairman of the Congress of Micronesia's Joint Committee on Future Status, Senator Lazarus Salii of Palau, has announced that the third round of discussions will begin in Hawaii on October 4.

The Joint Committee, comprising two representatives from each district, a total of 12 members, is expected to be the territory's delegation, while a Washington team will be led by Ambassador Franklin Haydn Williams of San Francisco.

posals are rejected, has been using the recess to lobby like mad for their adoption.

With all these and other matters raised and deferred it may well be asked, has anything at all been accomplished during two weeks of sittings? The answer is, yes, but not very much.

After extensive debate and amendment the Public Officers' Superannuation Bill, which aims at providing a suitable pension scheme for an increasing localised Public Service, was finally agreed to.

The Business Licences Bill, which transfers to local government councils authority to grant or refuse certain business licences was agreed to, after some members had expressed their doubts as to the wisdom of transferring too much power of this kind to local bodies.

Then there was the Building Bill, which emerged from the committee stage with the truly fearsome title "A bill for an ordinance to regulate and control construction within Papua New Guinea, including the classification, construction, maintenance, alteration and demolition of buildings, the use of a building and the land upon which the building is erected, both during and after the construction of the building, and the erection, maintenance and demolition of hoardings, and for related purposes".

A stunned House gave it its third reading.

The House "took note of" Mr. Tom Leahy's statement on Citizenship, but only after a debate in which so many diverse points of view were expressed that the problem

(Continued on p. 129)

Rather like a wake at the SPC

From JOHN CARTER, in Noumea for the South Pacific Conference.

Any outsiders listening to the opening to the Eleventh South Pacific Conference in Noumea on September 21—that's if any were allowed in, of course—could have been pardoned for thinking they were attending a wake. Was the commission folding up?

It wasn't, but Mr. Oala Oala-Rarua, conference chairman, a member of Papua New Guinea's House of Assembly and a contender for the secretary-general's job with the SPC, almost sounded as if he didn't think it would last longer than the life of the conference when he gave the opening address. And not only Oala. Mr. Claude E. Reseigh, Australia's senior commissioner, who followed, seemed to be a bit worried lest the delegates were thinking of ending the SPC once and for all.

Oala underlined the value of the conference—"It is not just a gathering for political leaders of the Pacific like so many others where politicians make speeches and then dash off. It is a gathering where leaders meet and lay down policy, guide-lines. We have in our hands the responsibility to carve the future of the Pacific peoples. Time will tell whether the decisions we make are sound ones for our heirs".

He said he couldn't see the SPC becoming RIP, and his sentiments were just the ones to expect from somebody who thought the job of secretary-general was worth having. It was almost like electioneering.

As it happened, he later withdrew from the race (see box, this page).

Mr. Reseigh listed the commission's virtues, which is what people do at a wake but maybe it was a good thing to do in case there are those who think that, with the Island territories independent or nearly so, there's no need for the SPC to continue. What were the commission's achievements, Mr. Reseigh asked, and answered that there were three main ones—it had given them an increased sense of community; had done much worthwhile in the technical field and fostered the growing competence and assurance of the

(Continued on p. 131)



Mr. Fred Betham, 56, is the new secretary-general of the South Pacific Commission in succession to the late Afioa Misimoo. Mr. Betham, who for eight years was Western Samoa's Minister for Finance in the Mata'afa Government, got the post in September when the only other contender for it, Papuan member of the PNG House of Assembly and Assistant Ministerial Member for the Treasury, Mr. Oala Oala-Rarua, announced his withdrawal from the race. His announcement avoided embarrassment at SPC headquarters, as there was a deadlock on the election, neither man having the needed two-thirds majority of votes from the territories.

Row over Fiji "terrorists" proposal

A major political row was developing in Fiji in late September following the publication in the National Federation Party's mouthpiece, *Pacific Review*, of an article suggesting that Fijians should become "urban terrorists". The article urged political murder, robbery of banks and kidnapping of prominent persons.

The NFP (the Opposition party in Fiji) quickly disclaimed all responsibility for the article and said it opposed the principles it expounded. The editor, Ratu Mosese Varesakete, who had been on leave, said he condemned the article "and the persons under whose authority the evil article was able to see the light of day". The government was studying the article with a view to possible prosecution.

Gov. Haydon in hotter water?

From a Pago correspondent

Despite opposition from the legislature of American Samoa and a few influential members of the US Congress, the Interior Department has gone ahead with its transfer of Associate Justice Goss from American Samoa to Washington, DC. With his family he left in September, stating publicly that he will be fighting the whole issue and, like Macarthur, intends to return.

Critics of controversial Governor John M. Haydon say Haydon got rid of Goss because he stood in the way of the Governor's efforts to deport a thorn in his side in the form of Jake King, who runs the highly critical *Samoa News* (PIM, Sept., p. 36).

While Goss' transfer might have given Governor Haydon some satisfaction, he has presumably got none from the decision of the new associate judge reversing the deportation order against King (see p. 43).

And meanwhile he seems to be in hot water himself with the Washington Administration. He called Goss "a lousy judge", a comment which was reported in the *Washington Post*, and which apparently earned Haydon a reprimand. The governor's attempts to deport King have been given wide publicity in America, and this hasn't done Haydon's image any good.

In September the governor was attending a governor's conference in Puerto Rico, after which he was supposed to have some home leave before returning to Samoa on October 20. He will have been away two months, something of a record, and people are asking whether the governor will return.

Despite his idiosyncracies, the majority of Samoans have come to like Haydon. He has given the territory the biggest budget in its history, some \$US22 million for 1972, and he has also done a lot in replacing contract employees with qualified Samoans, and in beautifying the island. These and other achievements are in his favour and most of the legislature would back him.

His methods might be clumsy, but Samoans are not revolutionaries. They will tolerate even a bad governor, on the assumption that in time their difficulties will be solved.

And an important point is that they fear too much interference from Washington, and don't want to give Washington an excuse to interfere.

HOW THEY DID AT THE GAMES

A study of the athletics results will show that New Caledonia continues to dominate the throwing and jumping events at the South Pacific Games, with Caledonians taking place after place in both men's and women's events. Although in Papeete they also provided the fastest man—Joseph Wejieme, who took the 100 metres in 10.7s—the track events are still nevertheless the preserve of Fiji and Papua New Guinea, with Tonga making a strong claim.

A feature of the athletics events at these Games was the way in which French Polynesia improved, with an attractive girl runner named Daniele Guyonnet beginning to do for the women's events what Jean Bourne has done for so long, and continued to do at Papeete, for men's athletics.

The athletics field provided Fiji with no less than 20 of its 46 medals, 10 of them gold. It provided PNG with 30 of its 77 medals, six of them gold, and it gave Tonga six of its 11 medals, three of them gold.

Compare these performances on

CALEDONIANS DOMINATE FIELD EVENTS

track and field with those of the mighty New Caledonia, which captured only 24 of its 92 medals there, 10 of them gold, even taking into account its strength in the field events. New Caledonia boosted its enormous medal tally in the swimming pool, where a tiny group of swimmers took no less than 31 medals, nine of them gold.

The athletics field is still a place for the smaller territories to shine, and there were some shining performances from them in Papeete.

The little Solomons got three girls into the finals of the 800 metres run, and took second and third, Lucia Likonia and Elizabeth Tito. They are sisters, from Malaita, aged 19 and 11—yes, 11—and the October

issue of PIM showed Lucia being crowned Miss Charity Queen of the Solomons.

As Charity Queen she raised \$6,000 of the \$18,000 it took to get the small BSIP team of 24 to the Games. Even that wasn't enough, as the team had to cut short its stay and go home before the money ran out.

Lucia Likonia also took the bronze in the 1,500 metres, with two other Solomons girls fourth and fifth. She just missed a bronze in the 400 metres.

Perseverance paid off for Tonga's Peni Tuipulotu, who set a record for the 400 metres hurdles in Noumea, 1966, equalled it in Port Moresby in 1969 and finally broke it convincingly at Papeete.

Record breaking was a feature of the track and field events at Papeete. Out of 22 events in men's athletics, no less than 17 of them were new records. As one coach lamented, "It's no use using previous Games' times as your training yardstick—that's only false security. You've got to assume dramatic increases in performances will occur in the meantime—and even then you will badly underestimate them."

One looks back at the highlights. There was, for instance, the sensation of the men's 4 x 100 relay, when French Polynesia and Fiji fought for first place, with Fiji running the last leg well behind. Fiji's Tony Moore caught Charles Tetaria on the home straight, making up almost seven yards, so that both men crossed the line neck and neck. Immediately after, Tetaria threw down his baton with apparent disgust at having just been beaten.

But it was a photo finish, and when after a long delay the photo appeared, the French Polynesians got the gold. The time was the same, and the difference must have been only in hundredths of a second.

And Usaia Sotutu, of Fiji, proved

Scoreboard at a glance

Only two of the 14 territories represented at the Fourth South Pacific Games at Papeete went home without a medal. They were the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and the Republic of Nauru. The GEIC never has had much luck. It won a silver and a bronze in Suva in 1963, nothing in Noumea in 1967, and did not take part at Port Moresby in 1969. Nauru won nothing in Suva but didn't do badly in Noumea or Port Moresby. But its contingent at the last minute was cut to only a softball team for Papeete, and thus it obviously lost opportunities for more medals.

Details of the medals won are given below. The points score is unofficial, and it is compiled on the basis of three points for a gold medal, two for a silver and one for a bronze.

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Points
New Caledonia	33	32	27	190
Papua New Guinea	28	28	21	161
French Polynesia	22	24	24	138
Fiji	16	17	13	95
Western Samoa	9	3	5	38
Guam	3	3	8	23
Tonga	4	3	4	22
American Samoa	—	2	12	16
Wallis and Futuna	2	1	6	14
Solomons	—	2	2	6
New Hebrides	—	1	4	6
Cook Islands	—	1	3	5
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	—	—	—	—
Nauru	—	—	—	—



yet again that he's approaching world standard by taking triple long-distance honours in the 5,000 and 10,000 metres, and the 3,000 metre steeplechase—all in record times. This was a hat trick he wanted.

But those who were there for his triumph will recall the picture of the 15-year-old Papuan, Ala Loi, unheard of until these Games, who ran behind the great Fijian, literally dogging Sotutu's heels in each of those three long distance races—bringing home two silvers and a bronze for his persistence and stamina.

Much impressed, Sotutu would like to arrange for the Papuan to get the kind of college scholarship he himself has (in the United States), so he can improve on his natural ability.

Ala, who will be 16 on December 3, and who is doing a course at a

Thrilling photo finish to the 4 x 100 relay, with Tony Moore of Fiji and French Polynesia's Charles Tetaria on the line together. It was Tetaria by a nose.

Port Moresby technical college, started running seriously only last year and says he loves running "and hopes to become a really good long-distance runner". For the experience, he also entered the marathon and came a commendable seventh out of 12 who finished it (a number abandoned it).

New Guinea's 19-year-old Salatia Pipit, who is at teachers' training college, covered herself with glory and was voted outstanding woman

athlete at the Games. As an example of her stamina, on one occasion she ran in the semi-final of the 200 metres, five minutes later ran in the heat of the 800 metres, and an hour afterwards won the final of the 200 metres.

There was a feverish "wog" going around (it had already decimated Tahiti before the Games contestants arrived), which affected times in many events and put some contestants out altogether.

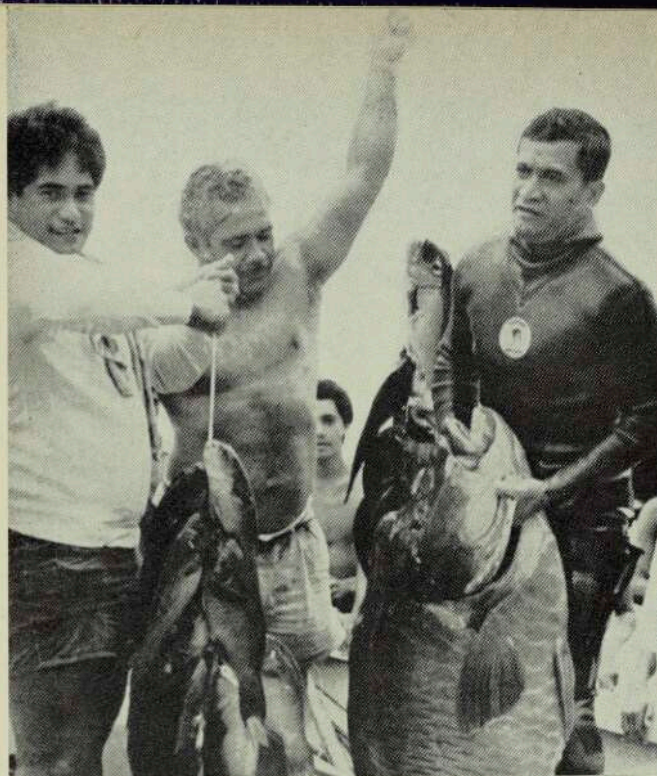
Tonga's star, 24-year-old Keta Iongi, virtually finished three days ahead of time because of illness, and others, such as Peni Tuipulotu, had spells in hospital.



Pictured left, Papua's young distance runner, Ala Loi.

Solomons' Charity Queen, Lucia Likonia (left) and PNG's Salatia Pipit, on the victory dais with their silver and gold medals for the 800 metres. Lucia's little sister took the bronze.





A true fish tale. This sort of catch was the reason why the French Polynesians took out the spearfishing medals. The big 'un is a kind of parrot fish.

SPEARED THEIR MEDALS

One of the most colourful sports at the Games was seen by few people—the underwater spearfishing events which took place over two periods of five hours on succeeding days at the eastern end of Tahiti. It was the first time such a competition has been included (surprisingly).

There were 10 contestants, three from French Polynesia, New Caledonia and Guam, and one from the Cook Islands—pearl shell diver Ioane Kaitara. He didn't know the contest was supposed to be both a teams and individual event, so he had to comprise a team on his own.

Contestants were awarded 500 points for each fish caught within maximum and minimum weight limits, and additional points for the total weight of their catch. Each of the 10 spearfishermen was given his own boat with outboard motor, containing a driver and judge. Another spearfisherman went down with him

as an observer in case he needed help in a dangerous situation.

The competition took place over a wide area inside the reef, in boisterous conditions. The Tahitians and the Cook Islander immediately selected the most dangerous but most abundant sites, just inside passages through the reef, where it was deep and fast-moving.

The Guamanians appeared to spend an inordinate amount of time roaring about the surface in their outboards, looking for spots, while the Polynesians were down there spearing fish.

The wily, locally-oriented French Polynesians speared all three medals in the individual tally, and the delighted Kaitara took out the bronze medal for his one-man team! Somebody forgot to tell him when the medal ceremony was on, and they handed him his medal next day in bed.

The golfing New Guineans

Papua New Guinea's men and women made a clean sweep of the golfing golds on Tahiti's new, world-class course, an hour's drive from Papeete.

The superbly-landscaped course was opened in June last year, designed by Bob Baldock, of the US, and built at a cost of about 45 million French Pacific francs on plantation land owned by the Jean Breaud family. Tahiti hopes to encourage its use as a course for international professional tournaments, and it deserves to attract the cream.

The course is tough, with long holes and wind and water hazards that kept the Games players on their mettle over the 72 holes, played over four days. The scores reflected the difficulty of the course. Weather was warm and dry during the four days.

By taking out the four golds in both individual and team events, PNG duplicated its success of 1969 at the Port Moresby Games. And architect of success was again outstanding PNG golfer John Wilkinson, far and away the best individual player, with 1969 gold medallist Jocelyn Munden again the women's leader.

With Philip Frame also winning the silver in the individual, PNG's seven players thus took five of the 12 medals offering. But, as in 1969, Fiji breathed down PNG'S neck, with Laurie Graham only two strokes behind Frame, and with even more pressure being applied by Fiji's women. PNG had only a three-stroke margin over Fiji in the women's team event.

Competing were PNG, Fiji, Guam, New Hebrides and French Polynesia. The somewhat spectacular Guamanians would have had a better showing with more concentration and discipline.

Games photos used in this issue are by "Le Journal De Tahiti," "La Depeche de Tahiti," "The Tahiti Bulletin," A. Sylvain and Stuart Inder.

GOLDEN GIRLS OF NEW CALEDONIA

There may be a pattern in the swimming results of the four Games, and if the pattern is that the dominance by New Caledonia and Papua New Guinea is on the way to being broken, then that will be a good thing for the rest of the Pacific.

Take a look at the record: In Suva, Fiji made almost a clean sweep, with only PNG picking up some of the crumbs. In Noumea the New Caledonians reversed the trend with a vengeance, taking every gold in both men's and women's events, with Fiji and PNG picking up what little was left.

In Port Moresby New Caledonia's women again got off with every gold,

and her men shared honours with PNG. Fiji was hardly in it.

In Papeete honours were almost even between New Caledonia and PNG — the PNG men getting off with every gold, and the New Caledonian women taking out every gold but one, 200 metres breaststroke, which went to Fiji.

This gave Fiji its first swimming gold since 1963, and may indicate a return to some real competition. Fiji's gold was no fluke—15-year-old Julie Murphy (who has since turned 16) deliberately went after it, announcing beforehand that she intended to take it.

Fiji's medal-winner Olive Pickering could not attend these Games, but if she had, Fiji may have made better inroads into the brilliant Caledonians, who took 31 medals to PNG's 20.

The most brilliant of them all is, of course, 18-year-old Marie-Jose Kersaudy, the real reason why New Caledonian women have dominated now for three successive Games.

Marie-Jose staggered everybody in Noumea in 1966 by taking out no less than seven gold swimming medals, repeating the feat in 1969 in Port Moresby. Well, she made it a hat trick in Papeete with yet another seven—making her easily top medal winner in Games history. It is doubtful if any one athlete will ever again win 21 golds in the Pacific.

The charming Marie-Jose says she is now going to retire from competitive swimming (she said the same thing in Port Moresby), because she is soon off to university in France. No doubt this time she means it. Team-mates Martine Cadet, Maria-Dolores Anewy and Marlene Hanner should be pleased at the opportunity of climbing up from the bottom rungs of the medal podium, where they appear to have been permanent fixtures for years.

The three musketeers who held the men's swimming to ransom on behalf of PNG were Nigel Cluer, Charlie Martin and Max Mowen. Cluer and Martin made a further name for themselves by being easily the scruffiest-looking swimmers at the pool, wearing anything at hand around the pool or on the podium.

Charlie Martin is a 16-year-old mixed-race prodigy originally from Lae and now living in Port Moresby. He is an all-round sportsman and could compete in other events in Guam. He took six gold and two silver at Papeete. He is the nearest



Julie Murphy gives a thumbs-up after taking Fiji's first swimming gold medal since 1963. Below, PNG's Charlie Martin, who won six gold medals.

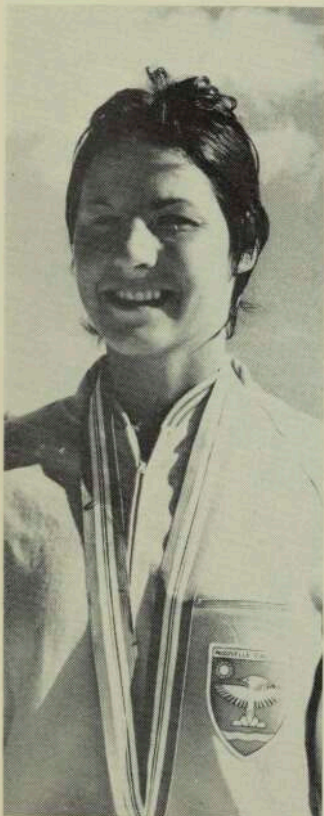


thing to an indigenous star that we've seen.

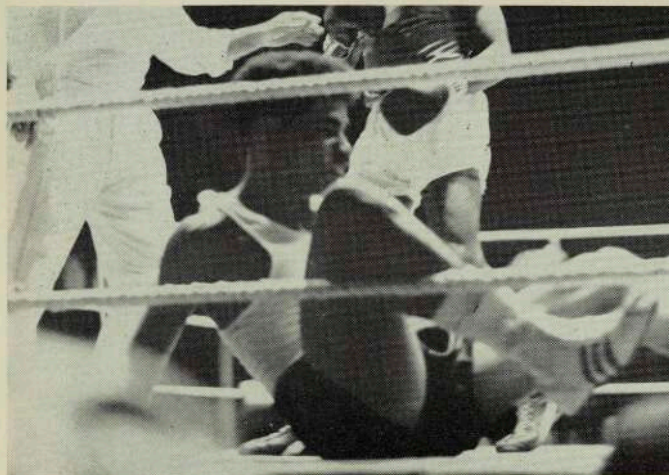
Fiona Mooney was the only PNG girl to take an individual medal—the bronze in the 800 metres free-style.

French Polynesia and Guam were easily the most improved swimmers, and competition, one hopes, is likely to come from this direction in Guam. Proper pool facilities and training are the basic requirements for good swimming times—those territories without them have no hope, because natural swimmers aren't good enough.

Thanks to successive Games, Noumea, Port Moresby and Papeete now have decent facilities, and Guam's pool is apparently adequate. Fiji has allowed itself to fall behind in facilities since 1963.



Golden girl Marie-Jose Kersaudy, 21 golds in three Games, and she's 18.



Fiji's Inosi Kamia seems surprised at finding himself on the canvas in a bout with PNG's Martin Beni. Beni won a close decision on points.

Western Samoans punch their way to triumph

Boxing, in a word, was variable—but crowds packed the fine boxing stadium at all events—with tickets for the finals sold out well before time. Tahiti's television station showed the finals live, and families gathered around sets all over Tahiti to boo and cheer. In the stadium itself the capacity crowd showed itself unpartisan—it was willing to cheer any boxer from anywhere who put on a good show.

The Western Samoans entered the strongest team overall getting six men into the finals and taking out four golds. All Tongan boxers went home with a medal each, except the strongest tip of them all, light-heavyweight Viliame Suvaleni, who unluckily had his leg broken in a Papeete traffic accident before his first fight and spent the rest of the time in hospital. He is unbeaten in eight fights. For the first time in any Games Tonga won a gold for boxing—Maile Peti, in the light-middleweight. Tonga is usually strong in the heavyweight divisions, but currently it is weak because of the number of good boxers turning pro, especially now that income from copra and bananas is down. Maile Peti has now had 15 fights for 14 wins and a loss.

Styles varied. The West Samoans, who showed the best general ability

and strength, were more fighters than boxers. The Tongans, Fijians and American Samoans were more boxers than fighters, as were the New Hebrideans (who lacked competition). New Guinea entered a team of scientific boxers who were well-balanced; French Polynesia put up well-trained boxers, but not well-trained in the finer arts—they had a hustling, fighting style. The Cooks weren't impressive because they hadn't had enough experience against hard hitters, and the New Caledonians, like the Tahitians, had had plenty of training but somehow the results weren't there.

None of the four Guam boxers actually got into the ring—one was ill, two failed to make the weight and one had his nose broken in a training session.

Young Western Samoan light-fly, Elia Nanai, won himself some well-deserved boos in the finals when he obviously disagreed with the judges' decision to award the gold to New Guinean Pius Koso (who landed more punches where they mattered), refused to shake hands and removed his silver medal and stepped down from the podium before the medal ceremony had been completed. His boorish behaviour got him a lecture in the dressing room.

French still top in ball games

Superior in the ball games were, again, the French—certainly in technique—although the results did not always reflect the true state of play.

When the men's volleyballers took to the play areas, French Polynesia was favourite for the gold, New Caledonia looked certain for the silver, with American Samoa and Wallis and Futuna even odds for what was left. Guam, Fiji and the Cooks brought up the rear.

Under the pools system, French Polynesia, the superior team, finished clutching the silver medal, with the gold going to New Caledonia and the bronze to American Samoa. The French Polynesians lost out because of the draw.

Fiji was the surprise. Unlucky to have drawn against French Polynesia and Wallis (Wallis being the silver medallists at Port Moresby), they displayed a high standard, with great potential, but failed because they lacked experience, especially in making use of the rules. A New Caledonian coach has generously offered to go over and give Fiji a hand in building up a team.

Rivalry among the American Samoans and New Caledonians (sharing the same pool) heated tempers at times. The Cook Islanders, who apparently had picked up their first volleyball only four months previously, were never really in the competition.

Women's volleyball was another demonstration of French dominance, with New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna deserving the honours they took. The French really are in a class of their own.

Basketball was also dominated by the French, whose technique was first-rate in both men's and women's events. They were fast and accurate, with good defence as well as offence. It was their defence—or perhaps the balanced offence and defence—that kept them on top, but surprisingly failed to protect them from the PNG women, the best team to come out of that territory, which had enough stamina and speed to take the gold. Since this is the second successive

Games in which they have achieved this, PNG women basketballers have to be treated with great respect and it's probably a slander to say, as was said sometimes, that PNG is "just lucky to have this lot".

The Guamanians, great showmen, were good.

In softball, Nauru, Port Moresby silver medallists, were unlucky to have had the third base suffer a leg injury in the first game, which put her out of the competition, and no replacement settled down in her position. Nauru was knocked out after a game struggle and went home ahead of time, as the softballers comprised the entire Nauru contingent.

American Samoa, Guam, PNG and French Polynesia continued to fight it out, each heckling its opponent continuously from the bench. This is an American practice which now seems to have spread—as irritating to spectators as it must be to the team in there batting. They should all call a truce at Guam.

The Guamanians, the Moresby gold medallists, again took the gold, this time from PNG, with American Samoa again taking the bronze. The New Guineans had worked their way resolutely to their medal.

Rugby (or something)

The kindest thing to do about South Pacific Games Rugby is to ignore it until Fiji and Tonga get back on the field. They haven't been seen together since 1963. In Noumea in 1966 neither of them turned up, and in Port Moresby in 1969 only Fiji turned up, to compile cricket scores against all-comers.

Not surprisingly, neither Fiji nor Tonga was represented in Papeete, and the resulting matches were not up to the standard one would expect from the Suva Grammar School, which probably would have trounced the lot of them.

Western Samoa defeated the Cooks for the final, 23 to 9, with French Polynesia wiping Wallis and Futuna 14 to 0 for the bronze. New Caledonia deserved the bronze but found itself in the wrong half of the draw.

The results shouldn't be taken as a guide to anything. The Cook Islands played stereotyped New Zealand football, Wallis and Futuna were complete beginners, the French Polynesians played only to be in it as the host country, and only the Samoans played an aggressive, unorthodox football.



French Polynesia's Arnould and Coghe race for a buoy in the boisterous conditions of Matavai Bay.

Matavai endurance test

French Polynesian yachtsmen, as the hosts at Papeete, turned the tables on the New Guineans—who were hosts during the only other occasion that yachting was included in the Games programme.

In Port Moresby in 1969, New Guinea got off with the gold, fol-

lowed by French Polynesia and Fiji for the silver and bronze. In Papeete, the three French Polynesian Fireball class two-man yachts, took all three medals, with Fiji fourth (after keeping close to the leaders from about the fourth race).

New Guinea should have done better, but its boats never managed to get on top of the boisterous weather experienced in Matavai Bay. That weather gave everybody trouble, but the French Polynesians handled it best. Day after day, many starters failed to finish the course—being towed home with broken equipment, missing sails, as wind played havoc at most unexpected times. There were usually more crews in the water at any one time than were sailing on it.

On the first day, when seven yachts failed to finish, one of the Cooks boats lost a boom and a sail at the bottom of the bay. Conditions were too strong for the Cooks, and by the end of seven days' racing they had no boats left. Mrs. "Olly" Silk, a mother of three, from Rarotonga, crewed with Ian Forbes in one of the three Cooks boats—the only woman crew member contesting.

The competition was for the best six out of seven races, in a triangular course with a loop at one end. Nil points were awarded for first place, three for a second, 5.7 for third, etc. Fifteen boats from six territories started in the competition.

The French Polynesians thoroughly deserved their wins in what in fact turned out to be a week-long endurance test.



The Games' lone woman yachtsman, "Olly" Silk, of the Cooks.

SOUR POWER IN THE JUDO HALL

When judo was first introduced to the Games in 1969 the New Caledonians made a clean sweep of the golds in all divisions, but the best they could do in Papeete was one gold. The only New Caledonian left over from Port Moresby to make any sort of mark in Papeete was L. Letaud, gold medal winner in the lightweight division in Port Moresby, who got the silver in the same division.

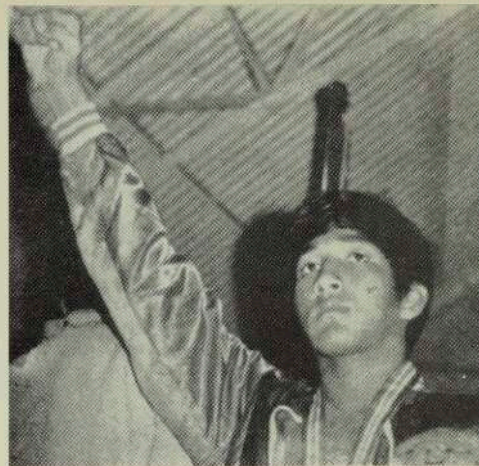
It was Guam which figured prominently in Tahiti, with seven medals in the six divisions, two of them gold.

Standards were not high, and the judging and organisation were the subject of hot controversy, sometimes even uproar. The trouble is that Islands judo clubs are smalltime, not equipped to efficiently manage international competitions such as this.

The Guam judo men who touched off the controversy and kept it going, made themselves unpopular because of what was considered to be their "know-all" attitude. They continually reminded all and sundry that they had had Japanese training and probably knew more about the rules than anybody present. The fact is that they probably did.

The fuss started on the opening

Guam's Ricardo Blas shows his displeasure with a closed fist at the medal ceremony in the middleweight division.



night of the judo when the Guamanians complained of confused arrangements. They said it was impossible for them to identify officials running the judo from other officials, and they didn't know who to approach about anything. They said all the approaches they made were in vain because nobody would speak English to them and they felt they were at a serious disadvantage.

Their ire exploded when one of the three Guamanian Blas brothers, Ricardo Blas, had to play off for the bronze medal when—Guam claimed—he should have been allowed to play for the silver.

Already that night Guam's Rain-

ardo Santos had won a silver in the light-heavyweight division, and when the time came for him to get his medal he stood on the podium giving a clenched-fist salute while the French anthem was being played in honour of Pierre Domard, of French Polynesia.

Later in the evening Ricardo Blas got his bronze and gave a similar demonstration, except that when the medal winners turned to face the flag for the anthem Ricardo stayed put, and thus had his back to the flag.

The locals were furious. The Papeete newspapers, publishing photos of the incident, called it a "scandal", and it was no surprise when next day the Organising Committee put out a strongly-worded communique, describing the incident as an "unsporting and unfriendly attitude towards France and French Polynesia", and said it would inform the South Pacific Games Council. This it did, and the Guam officials apologised.

There was some booing the next night when another of the Blas brothers, 16-year-old Benjamin, won himself the gold medal in the light-weight division and stood on the podium to get it. But there were as many cheers, partly because the Guam team had now packed the hall with supporters and certainly because young Ben's win was a popular one. He is a fast and determined judo-ka, apparently frightened of nothing.

Was it a "Black Power" demonstration? Ricardo Blas, and his brother Antonio, who is team coach, both told PIM that there was nothing political in the salute; it was just the best the two men could think of

WEIGHTLIFTERS EXCEL

Weightlifting standards have continually improved since this event was first introduced into the Games in Noumea in 1966, and there were few records left intact by the time contestants had finished with the Papeete programme.

Western Samoa's Paul Wallwork, first seen in Noumea where he took the gold medal in the middleweight division, repeating the feat in Port Moresby in 1969, made it a hat trick in Papeete—again with a record lift. He has recently been training in Sydney and these days sports a goatee beard.

Wallwork was the most impressive individual weightlifter at Papeete,

and overall the Western Samoans gave the best account of themselves, with four golds, one silver and two bronze. New Guinea wasn't far behind, with young Papuan Sibona Oka, who got a gold and a record in the bantamweight division, outstanding for his age, especially in style.

Fiji started off well with a silver on the first day but never kept up the standard.

It was generally agreed that it is time to improve on refereeing standards in weightlifting. Because of the difficulty of finding referees with experience, refereeing has not kept up with the improvement of the weightlifters.

to show their displeasure at the poor organisation.

Ted Nelson, the man in charge of the Guam delegation, said, "There was nothing political. They are young kids, they worked hard, and they felt pretty mad about the conditions they had to play under. This was their way of protesting.

"At one point they said they didn't even want to accept their medals, but I changed their minds on that. The night after our protest all the official arrangements were much-improved—the officials were put up on the stage, separately, where they belonged. I'm sorry about the official condemnation. Naturally we are not pleased about that."

The surprising thing is that even after the fuss, none of the people from Guam involved seemed fully aware of the fact that you can't expect to demonstrate against a host's national flag and anthem and escape general denigration. Young or not, Guam's team obviously needed discipline.

Ricardo Blas and Rainardo Santos had some kind of vengeance on the last night of the judo when they took the gold and bronze medals respectively in the open class. But by this time the American flag had disappeared from a wall of the hall—presumably at the hands of angry French Polynesians.

N'Godrella, the greatest!

There was greater encouragement for tennis players at Papeete than at any previous Games, for more medals were awarded. But the new arrangements merely served to underline the fact that New Caledonia has complete control of tennis through the brilliant Wanaro N'Godrella, who was head and shoulders above everybody else.

N'Godrella led, everybody followed. The division between the standard set by this man and the standards of The Rest mean that there was no real competition at Papeete, and probably neither the New Caledonian star nor the also-rans got any worthwhile benefit.

N'Godrella took out the gold in the men's singles, men's doubles, mixed doubles and the international, and in the women's matches the New Caledonians completed the sweep.

French Polynesia and New Guinea were the only other territories to put up some kind of showing.



Top: Tahiti's Helen Mervin and Victor Lau, table tennis stars. Centre: New Caledonia's great N'Godrella. Below: Top archers L. Thompson (Fiji) and K. Winchcombe (PNG).

Fast, bright table tennis

For the first time there were seven gold medals instead of three for table tennis in Papeete, and this gave everybody a better chance of discovering trends—which have been confused over the four Games.

They are still not clear, but in a sentence, at Papeete, Fiji had the depth in men's and women's teams to take both golds for teams, but individually Fiji couldn't match the skill, experience and consistency of New Guinea's Bill Jones or French Polynesia's Victor Lau. What Fiji had was sheer determination. Jones and Lau dominated individually, and Lau, at 17, was probably the most outstanding single player, with enormous potential yet.

Standard was the highest yet, with contestants favouring the fast, modern method, close to the table. This fast counter-hitting and attacking style makes for more interest for spectators.

Most people agreed that PNG was unlucky in not getting the gold for the men's teams (Fiji scraped in 5 to 4) but French Polynesia was luckier in not getting a place at all in the men's teams. Although Victor Lau was unbeaten in the teams he didn't get enough solid support.

There is still a great shortage of indigenous players in table tennis, and a need for younger players. New Caledonia appeared to hold out the best prospects for improvement.

Hardworked archers

Archery appeared for the first time among the events at the Tahiti Games—and then only because of the dedication of archers from Fiji and Tahiti who got their heads together to get it into the programme, where it is now likely to stay.

One would expect New Guinea Highlands warriors to be good archers, but there were no natives among the four teams taking part in Papeete (French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea and Fiji). This is because archery is an expensive sport; it costs about \$500 to outfit yourself properly, including the high duty which Islands govern-



The formality ended, the strain of competition over, it was time for some socialising on the main arena. Scene at the Games closing ceremony.

ments seem to impose on equipment from abroad. Fiji imposes 50 per cent. on equipment from America, for instance. The four-man Fiji team, by the way, comprised an American, Englishman, Indian and a New Zealander—all left-handed.

In Papeete the archers were handicapped by a range which faced the wrong way (so the targets were always in shadow), built on the edge of a gully so that wind eddies gave the archers trouble, and placed in what was undoubtedly the noisiest area of all the Papeete Games venues, so that trucks, auto-cycles and honking horns continually shattered the archers' concentration. Some of the visitors described it as the worst archery field they had ever shot on and gave its condition as the reason why the shooting results were hardly up to club standard. Despite these well-founded complaints, the esprit de corps among the archers was probably the best of all sports at the Games, as they concentrated on the task of shooting 300 arrows each over 20 hours of actual shooting time. As each arrow requires a 40 lb pull on the bow to fire, the archers did more physical work than the weightlifters.

Fiji slowly took the lead in both the individual and teams events, and stayed there, and there was an exciting struggle between New Caledonia and Papua New Guinea for the silver medal in the teams. New Caledonia took it by only nine points in a total of 5,317. Keith Wincombe, of PNG, who had taken up the bow only five months ago after a break of 10 years, followed up Fiji's superior Les Thompson to take the silver in the individual tally from Emile Shan, a good-tempered archer from Tahiti.

Cycling pros.

The closest the Games got to professionalism—including professional times—was in the popular cycling events. There were always noisy crowds on hand, well-informed on techniques, to see the French territories—Polynesia, New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna—give each other curry.

The New Caledonians were superior, as they were in Noumea in 1966, which is the only other time that cycling has been part of a Games programme. The French take their cycling as seriously as the British take their golf.

The New Caledonians took the first gold medal of the Games in the 74 km teams road race, followed by Tahiti and Wallis and Futuna with the silver and bronze—and that line-up seemed to set the pattern for the rest of the cycling events, with French Polynesia showing superiority in the individual sprint. This was just the way it was in Noumea. In the 4 km olympic pursuit in Papeete the New Caledonians were within only 20 seconds of world times.

A team from Guam was outclassed. Port Moresby surveyor Charlie Williams, 32, turned out to be the cat among the pigeons, unexpectedly breaking complete French dominance by taking the bronze for New Guinea in the 4 km individual pursuit. The New Caledonians were so impressed that they invited him to take part in some events in Noumea on the way home—a generous invitation he couldn't accept only because there was no plane seat available.

There are no cycle training facilities in Port Moresby, nor is there any interest in cycling in Papua New Guinea, so Charlie had taken two months off work, without pay, before the Games to go to Brisbane for

riding experience. And, being Papua New Guinea's complete cycling "team", he had to raise his own money to get himself to Papeete—most of it coming out of his own pocket.

Charlie doesn't consider himself a threat to the French, but he enjoyed the competition, and that's what sportsmanship is all about.

Lost drama of soccer

Soccer (association football) was one of the crowd-pleasing events in Papeete—sharing honours in popularity with cycling and boxing. But the pool system robbed the competition of much of its drama, and here is one sport where the Games Council should seriously consider establishing the round robin.

The French have been superior at each of the four Games, but only at Noumea has there been a French Polynesia v New Caledonia final.

In Papeete New Caledonia met the New Hebrides in the final, for a 7 to 1 result in New Caledonia's favour. The New Hebrideans were lucky to have got there, but they surprisingly beat Fiji 6 to 4 after having been 4 to 1 down, playing better football than Fiji.

Fiji put on a much poorer display at Papeete than anybody had expected—morale seemed to be low. New Guinea played tenaciously and enthusiastically—much improved as a result of a German coach. The Cook Islanders took a real hammering—losing 16 to 1 to PNG in the first game, and 30 to nil to Tahiti in the second!

As usual, New Caledonia and French Polynesia played a faster, more professional type of game, with quick and accurate interchanges, and the long ball.

RESULTS OF THE 1971 GAMES

On this and the following page is a complete list of the medal winners at the Fourth South Pacific Games, held in Papeete from September 8 to 19. The list includes the statistics and record holder for each event, where applicable, and other information. Figures for the jumping and throwing events in the athletics have been converted from the metric system to the nearest inch, but metric results have been retained in the weightlifting events as this system is now almost universally used. Statistics are mostly taken from the official results, but corrections have been made where the result sheets have been found to contain obvious errors.

Men's Athletics

100 Metres: 1—J. Wejieme (NC), 10.7s. 2—J. Bourne (FrP), 10.7s. 3—A. Aunoo (FrP), 10.8s. Record: J. Pothin (NC), 10.6s., Suva, 1963.
200 Metres: 1—J. Bourne (FrP), 22s. 2—S. Yavala (Fiji), 22.1s. 3—P. Maraga (PNG), 22.4s.

Record: J. Bourne (FrP), 21.6s., in semi-final, Papeete, 1971.
400 Metres: 1—S. Yavala (Fiji), 48.2s. 2—J. Salmoni (Fiji), 49.3s. 3—G. Koiti (PNG), 51s.

Record: S. Yavala (Fiji), 47.8s., in heat, Tahiti, 1971.

800 Metres: 1—P. John (PNG), 1m. 54.1s. (new Games record). 2—B. Morgan (BSIP), 1m. 55.4s. 3—S. Bulai (Fiji), 1m. 55.5s.

1,500 Metres: 1—S. Bulai (Fiji), 4m. 3.5s. (new Games record). 2—R. Vele (PNG), 4m. 3.8s. 3—A. Julien (NC), 4m. 9s.

5,000 Metres: 1—U. Sotutu (Fiji), 15m. 15.4s. (new Games record). 2—A. Loi (PNG), 15m. 20.4s. 3—J. Kokinae (PNG), 15m. 34.8s.

10,000 Metres: 1—U. Sotutu (Fiji), 32m. 14.6s. (new Games record). 2—A. Loi (PNG), 32m. 33.8s. 3—T. Brandt (PNG), 32m. 43.4s.

110 Metres Hurdles: 1—P. Tuipulotu (Tonga), 14.6s. (new Games record). 2—R. Leka (PNG), 15.1s. 3—C. Tetaria (FrP), 15.1s.

400 Metres Hurdles: 1—P. Tuipulotu (Tonga), 52.9s. (new Games record). 2—M. Blameble (NC), 53.9s. 3—M. Purpuruk (PNG), 54.4s.

4 x 100 Metres Relay: 1—FP (J. Salmon, J. Bourne, A. Aunoo, C. Tetaria), 41.8s. (new Games record). 2—Fiji (J. Soro, S. Yavala, R. Thomas, T. Moore), 41.8s. 3—PNG (P. Maraga, K. Raula, S. Tita, J. McCubbery), 42.7s.

4 x 400 Metres Relay: 1—Fiji (S. Gukilau, S. Jioji, U. Sotutu, S. Yavala), 3m. 18.5s. (new Games record). 2—PNG (P. John, G. Koiti, J. McCubbery, M. Purpuruk), 3m. 19.6s. 3—NC (D. Blanc, L. Angextine, P. Ardman, M. Blameble), 3m. 25.3s.

3,000 Metres Steeplechase: 1—U. Sotutu (Fiji), 9m. 24s. (new Games record). 2—J. Kokinae (PNG), 9m. 31.2s. 3—A. Loi (PNG), 9m. 35.8s.

Discus: 1—A. Beer (NC), 49.98m. (164 ft). 2—M. Bone (NC), 49.06m. (161 ft). 3—W. Buchanan (Guam), 44.08m. (144 ft 8 in.).

Record: A. Beer (NC), 50.22m. (164 ft 9 in.), Port Moresby, 1969.

Hammer: 1—M. Bone (NC), 48.38m. (158 ft 9 in.). (new Games record). 2—J. Warnock (PNG), 44.66m. (146 ft 6 in.). 3—A. Beer (NC), 44m. (144 ft 5 in.).

High Jump: 1—P. Leontieff (FrP), 2.06m. (6 ft 9 in.). (new Games record). 2—P. Poaniwa (NC), 2.06m. (6 ft 9 in.). 3—J. Salmon (FrP), 1.98m. (6 ft 6 in.).

Javelin: 1—L. Tuita (W&F), 71.10m. (233 ft 3 in.). 2—S. Vairaraoa (FrP), 64.48m. (211 ft 7 in.). 3—T. Nial (NH), 62.40m. (204 ft 9 in.).

Record: L. Tuita (NC), 72.76m. (238 ft 8 in.), Port Moresby, 1969.

Long Jump: 1—K. Raula (PNG), 7.11m. (23 ft 4 in.). 2—L. Angextine (NC), 6.96m. (22 ft 10 in.). 3—C. Kaddour (NC), 6.91m. (22 ft 8 in.).

Record: C. Tetaria (FrP), 7.31m. (24 ft), Noumea, 1966.

Pole Vault: 1—S. Drollet (FrP), 4.40m. (14 ft 5 in.). (new Games record). 2—S. Balastre (FrP), 4.20m. (13 ft 9 in.). 3—Y. Bonnet de Larbogne (NC), 4m. (13 ft 2 in.).

Shot Put: 1—A. Beer (NC), 18.07m. (59 ft 4 in.). (new Games record). 2—W. Buchanan (Guam), 15.97m. (52 ft 5 in.). 3—L. Tuita (W&F), 14.52m. (47 ft 8 in.).

Triple Jump: 1—P. Waer (PNG), 15.01m. (49 ft 3 in.). (new Games record). 2—B. Tora (Fiji), 14.80m. (48 ft 7 in.). 3—L. Angextine (NC), 14.74m. (48 ft 4 in.).

Decathlon: 1—C. Tetaria (FrP), 6,556 pts. (new Games record). 2—R. Leka (PNG), 6,426 pts. 3—S. Latu (Tonga), 6,328 pts.

Marathon: 1—A. Petersen (NC), 2h. 50m. 50s. 2—T. Brandt (PNG), 2h. 51m. 59s. 3—G. Vagi (PNG), 2h. 53m. 53s.

Men's Swimming

100 Metres Freestyle: 1—N. Cluer (PNG), 58.7s. 2—J. Morault (NC), 59.2s. 3—A. Mouren (NC), 59.5s.

Record: J. Y. Mamelin (NC), 57.2s., Port Moresby, 1969.

200 Metres Freestyle: 1—C. Martin (PNG), 2m. 6.5s. (new Games record). 2—N. Cluer (PNG), 2m. 8s. 3—M. Mowen (PNG), 2m. 9.7s.

400 Metres Freestyle: 1—M. Mowen (PNG), 4m. 31.2s. (new Games record). 2—C. Martin (PNG), 4m. 38.6s. 3—A. Mouren (NC), 4m. 41.3s.

1,500 Metres Freestyle: 1—C. Martin (PNG), 18m. 12.9s. (new Games record). 2—M. Mowen (PNG), 18m. 44.2s. 3—A. Mouren (NC), 18m. 51.6s.

100 Metres Backstroke: 1—C. Martin (PNG), 1m. 5.9s. (new Games record). 2—N. Cluer (PNG), 1m. 7.3s. 3—E. Brillant (FrP), 1m. 9.5s.

100 Metres Butterfly: 1—C. Martin (PNG), 1m. 3.5s. (new Games record). 2—A. Mouren (NC), 1m. 5.3s. 3—N. Cluer (PNG), 1m. 6.4s.

200 Metres Breaststroke: 1—N. Cluer (PNG), 2m. 41.5s. (new Games record). 2—F. Meuel (FrP), 2m. 52.4s. 3—F. Hunter (FrP), 2m. 55.3s.

200 Metres Individual Medley: 1—N. Cluer (PNG), 2m. 22.4s. (new Games record). 2—C.

Martin (PNG), 2m. 27.3s. 3—A. Mouren (NC), 2m. 30.6s.

4 x 100 Metres Medley Relay: 1—PNG (C. Martin, N. Cluer, M. Mowen, R. van Haaren), 4m. 29.7s. (new Games record). 2—FrP (L. Bellais, F. Hunter, F. Meuel, E. Brillant), 4m. 37.4s. 3—NC (P. Maillot, A. Mouren, T. Ruyer, J. Morault), 4m. 40.9s.

4 x 100 Metres Freestyle Relay: 1—PNG (N. Cluer, C. Martin, M. Mowen, R. van Haaren), 3m. 54.9s. (new Games record). 2—NC (J. Morault, A. Mouren, T. Ruyer, P. Maillot), 4m. 0.6s. 3—FrP (C. Ceran-Jerusalem, L. Bellais, F. Meuel, E. Brillant), 4m. 5.3s.

Women's Athletics

100 Metres: 1—K. longi (Tonga), 12.9s. 2—S. Pipit (PNG), 12.9s. 3—D. Guyonnet (FrP), 13s.

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

200 Metres: 1—S. Pipit (PNG), 25.8s. 2—M. Tuisorisori (Fiji), 25.8s. 3—K. longi (Tonga), 26s.

Record: T. Varo (Fiji), 25.3s., in Suva, 1963.

400 Metres: 1—S. Pipit (PNG), 58.1s. (new Games record). 2—L. Suveinaka (Fiji), 59.4s. 3—G. Nim (PNG), 59.4s.

800 Metres: 1—S. Pipit (PNG), 2m. 31.1s. 2—L. Likonia (BSIP), 2m. 31.4s. 3—E. Tito (BSIP), 2m. 34.3s.

Record: S. Pipit (PNG), 2m. 22.3s., Port Moresby, 1969.

1,500 Metres: 1—L. Suveinaka (Fiji), 5m. 11.3s. (Games record, as first time contested). 2—S. Dobui (Fiji), 5m. 11.7s. 3—L. Likonia (BSIP), 5m. 12.8s.

100 Metres Hurdles: 1—D. Guyonnet (FrP), 15s. (Games record, as this event was previously contested over 80 metres). 2—K. longi (Tonga), 15.2s. 3—M. Tuisorisori (Fiji), 15.4s.

4 x 100 Metres Relay: 1—Fiji (L. Bola, M. Tuisorisori, T. Cavuka, E. Phillips), 49.4s. (new Games record). 2—NC (L. Kauma, I. Elodie, P. Barthelemy, S. Cailloux), 49.6s. 3—PNG (S. Pipit, G. Nim, M. Taylor, N. Kennedy), 50.4s.

High Jump: 1—H. Wahuzue (NC), 1.58m. (5 ft 2 in.). (new Games record). 2—I. Elodie (NC), 1.53m. (5 ft). 3—D. Guyonnet (FrP), 1.5m. (4 ft 11 in.).

Long Jump: 1—I. Elodie (NC), 5.45m. (17 ft 11 in.). 2—N. Kennedy (PNG), 5.39m. (17 ft 8 in.). 3—M. Tuisorisori (Fiji), 5.36m. (17 ft 7 in.).

Record: Set in Suva, 1963, by K. Kuruvolo (Fiji), 5.51m., and equalled by A. Ramacake (Fiji), Noumea, 1966.

Discus: 1—M. Wetta (NC), 37.28m. (122 ft 4 in.). 2—D. Sakoumoris (NC), 34.82m. (114 ft 3 in.). 3—D. Kaltakae (NH), 33.72m. (110 ft 8 in.).

Record: L. Lax (Nauru), 42.32m. (138 ft 10 in.), Noumea, 1966.

Javelin: 1—S. Simutoga (NC), 42.16m. (138 ft 4 in.). 2—M. Wabete (NC), 40.82m. (133 ft 11 in.). 3—K. Namur (PNG), 39.14m. (128 ft 5 in.).

Record: E. Poniewa (NC), 42.58m. (139 ft 9 in.), Port Moresby, 1969.

Shot Put: 1—M. C. Wetta (NC), 12.60m. (41 ft 4 in.). (new Games record). 2—L. Tingdai





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Results of Tahiti Games

(Continued)

(PNG), 11.86m. (38 ft 11 in.). 3—A. Fenuafanote (W&F), 11.61m. (38 ft 1 in.).
Pentathlon: 1—M. Tulsorisori (Fiji), 3,389 pts.
 2—M. Taylor (PNG), 3,386 pts. 3—E. Phillips (Fiji), 3,383 pts.
 Record: K. Iongi (Tonga), 3,801 pts., Port Moresby, 1969.

Women's Swimming

100 Metres Freestyle: 1—M. J. Kersaudy (NC), 1m. 5.1s. 2—M. Hanner (NC), 1m. 5.5s. 3—L. Probert (Fiji), 1m. 7.4s.
 Record: S. Hanner (NC), 1m. 4.9s., Port Moresby, 1969.

200 Metres Freestyle: 1—M. J. Kersaudy (NC), 2m. 19.4s. (Games record, as first time contested). 2—M. D. Anewy (NC), 2m. 21.8s. 3—M. Hanner (NC), 2m. 23s.

400 Metres Freestyle: 1—M. D. Anewy (NC), 4m. 53.1s. (new Games record). 2—G. Jausseon (NC), 5m. 3.9s. 3—C. Legras (NC), 5m. 8s.

800 Metres Freestyle: 1—M. D. Anewy (NC), 10m. 10.1s. 2—G. Jausseon (NC), 10m. 28.6s. 3—F. Mooney (PNG), 10m. 32.1s.
 Record: M. J. Kersaudy (NC), 10m. 3.8s., Port Moresby, 1969.

100 Metres Butterfly: 1—M. J. Kersaudy (NC), 1m. 13.3s. (new Games record). 2—M. Hanner (NC), 1m. 14.9s. 3—M. Cadet (NC), 1m. 15.7s.

100 Metres Backstroke: 1—M. J. Kersaudy (NC), 1m. 15.1s. 2—M. Cadet (NC), 1m. 17.1s. 3—M. Hanner (NC), 1m. 18.3s.
 Record: M. J. Kersaudy (NC), 1m. 14.9s., Port Moresby, 1969.

200 Metres Individual Medley: 1—M. J. Kersaudy (NC), 2m. 43.8s. 2—M. Cadet (NC), 2m. 48s. 3—M. D. Anewy (NC), 2m. 48.3s.
 Record: M. J. Kersaudy (NC), 2m. 42.1s., Port Moresby, 1969.

200 Metres Breaststroke: 1—J. Murphy (Fiji), 3m. 8.1s. (equalled Games record the set in heats). 2—C. Hemonot (NC), 3m. 11.2s. 3—C. Ferrari (NC), 3m. 11.8s.

4 x 100 Metres Freestyle Relay: 1—NC (M. Cadet, M. J. Kersaudy, M. Hanner, M. D. Anewy), 4m. 27.1s. (new Games record). 2—FrP (O. Sanford, E. Brillant, M. Lavigne, T. Tourneux), 4m. 36.8s. 3—PNG (F. Mooney, H. Byrnes, T. Mae, A. Pini), 4m. 40.7s.

4 x 100 Metres Medley Relay: 1—NC (M. Cadet, C. Hemonot, M. Hanner, M. J. Kersaudy), 5m. 13.5s. (new Games record). 2—PNG (H. Byrnes, T. Mae, F. Mooney, A. Pini), 5m. 18.7s. 3—Guam (V. Applegate, S. Schwartz, J. Beadles, A. Moore), 5m. 26.9s.

Boxing

Light-flyweight: 1—P. Koso (PNG). 2—E. Nanai (WS). No bronze awarded. Contender disqualified.

Flyweight: 1—T. Tumanavao (WS). 2—S. Chandra (Fiji). 3—A. Massin (FrP).

Bantamweight: 1—S. Pea (WS). 2—L. Ho Chong Fat (FrP). 3—T. Pouao (Cooks).

Featherweight: 1—M. Apeang (FrP). 2—C. Sen (Fiji). 3—J. Meredith (WS) and K. Poso (PNG).

Lightweight: 1—J. Toi (FrP). 2—N. Mahe (NC). 3—E. Ofe (AmS) and O. Pea (WS).

Light-welterweight: 1—G. Peters (WS). 2—A. Onosai (AmS). 3—L. Wenice (NC) and S. Namoa (Tonga).

Welterweight: 1—B. Kodeng (PNG). 2—A. Petauine (Tonga). 3—J. Taoutaha (FrP) and S. Waga (Fiji).

Light-middleweight: 1—M. Peti (Tonga). 2—M. Richmond (FrP). 3—V. Agavale (WS) and L. Alefosio (AmS).

Middleweight: 1—C. Blake (Fiji). 2—I. Longani (Tonga). 3—S. Aslata (AmS) and L. Vatou (NH).

Light-heavyweight: 1—F. Elu (WS). 2—F. Terou (FrP). 3—F. Nu'uvai (AmS) and G. Robati Jr. (Cooks).

Heavyweight: 1—M. Nena (FrP). 2—S. Fatia-fofa (WS). 3—M. Fifita (Tonga) and V. Atimallala (AmS).

Judo

Lightweight: 1—B. Blas (Guam). 2—L. Letaud (NC). 3—Thorez (FrP) and W. Chung (NH).

Light-middleweight: 1—P. Ng-Too (FrP). 2—A. Blas (Guam). 3—S. Kuruvoli (Fiji) and D. Afflege (Guam).

Middleweight: 1—B. Pimot (FrP). 2—F. Briand (NC). 3—R. Blas (Guam) and J. Yvert (FrP).

Light-heavyweight: 1—P. Domard (FrP). 2—R. Santos (Guam). 3—S. Fateia (AmS) and V. Takaway (Fiji).

Heavyweight: 1—P. Briand (NC). 2—D. Loga (Fiji). 3—F. Faasumalie (AmS).

Open: 1—R. Blas (Guam). 2—F. Briand (NC). 3—R. Santos (Guam) and P. Ng-Too (FrP).

Weightlifting

Flyweight: 1—W. Leung Wai (WS), 230kg. (new Games record). 2—S. Nautou (NC), 227.5kg. 3—J. Seeto (PNG), 217.5kg.

Bantamweight: 1—S. Oka (PNG), 260kg. (new Games record). 2—R. Mudaliar (Fiji), 165kg. Two competed only.

Featherweight: 1—D. Seeto (PNG), 260kg. 2—M. Cheung (PNG), 257.5kg. 3—S. Gutuhau (NC), 235kg.

Record: D. Seeto (PNG), 262.5kg., Port Moresby, 1969.

Lightweight: 1—G. Hui (PNG), 320kg. (new Games record). 2—C. Seeto (PNG), 307.5kg. 3—T. Amato (WS), 280kg.

Middleweight: 1—F. Wallwork (WS), 380kg. (new Games record). 2—A. Cheung (FrP), 310kg. 3—R. Bowen (NC), 280kg.

Light-heavyweight: 1—L. Luveni (Fiji), 327.5kg. 2—S. Petelo (WS), 320kg. 3—E. Smith (FrP), 320kg.

Record: F. Romanu (Fiji), 335kg., Noumea, 1969.

Middle-heavyweight: 1—O. Ah Sue (WS), 370kg. (new Games record). 2—F. Romanu (Fiji), 367.5kg. 3—S. Tinorua (FrP), 327.5kg.

Heavyweight: 1—P. Bernard (WS), 395kg. (new Games record). 2—Q. Vilipati (Fiji), 367.5kg. 3—M. Bone (NC), 342.5kg.

Super-heavyweight: 1—A. Beer (NC), 372.5kg. (new Games record). 2—R. Sako (W&F), 345kg. 3—P. Seuli (WS), 292.5kg.

Cycling

1 Km. Time Trial (from a standing start): 1—R. Loquet (NC), 1m. 13.07s. 2—P. Bonno (FrP), 1m. 15.15s. 3—A. Lutafu-Olsen (W&F).

Individual Road Race Around Tahiti (approx. 111 Km.): 1—A. Lutafu-Olsen (W&F), 2hr. 56.58s. 2—A. van Bastolaer (FrP). 3—D. Cornaille (NC).

74 Km. Road Race (Team of four): 1—NC (D. Cornaille, A. Chevalier, G. Sikan, G. De Maria), 1hr. 47m. 6s. 2—FrP (E. Sanquer, C. Degout, A. Guerrero, F. Trevaria), 2hr. 37m. 3—W&F (A. Lutafu-Olsen, P. Fusimoli, N. Liuhau-Petua, J. Lutafu-Olsen), 2hr. 39m.

4 Km. Individual Pursuit: 1—G. Sikan (NC), 5m. 25.69s. 2—E. Sanquer (FrP), 5m. 33.79s. 3—C. Williams (PNG), 5m. 38.37s.

Record: D. Cornaille (NC), 5m. 19.71s., in Noumea, 1969.

4 Km. Olympic Pursuit: 1—FrP (A. van Bastolaer, P. Bonno, F. Trevaria, P. Cowan), 5m. 2.69s. 2—NC (D. Cornaille, G. De Maria, R. Loquet, J. Testard), 5m. 3.14s. 3—W&F (A. Lutafu-Olsen, J. Lutafu-Olsen, N. Liuhau, P. Fusimoli). Time not recorded.

Individual Sprint (timed on the last 200 metres): 1—M. Bopp-du-Pont (FrP) with a best time of 12.42s. 2—A. van Bastolaer (FrP). 3—R. Scoleri (NC).

No notification of records has been attempted because of distance variations in some of the events from those at Noumea, 1966, the only other occasion cycling has been included in the Games.

Tennis

Men's Singles: 1—W. N'Godrela (NC). 2—Acajou (FrP). 3—P. Laharague (FrP).

Men's Doubles: 1—W. N'Godrela—J. Begaud (NC). 2—G. Laharague—R. Caisson (FrP). 3—B. Eagles—P. Eagles (PNG).

Women's Singles: 1—M. Menard (NC). 2—G. Morault (NC). 3—H. Miller (AmS).

Women's Doubles: 1—A. Morault—G. Morault (NC). 2—L. Godden—W. Nash (PNG). 3—H. Miller—A. Yandall (AmS).

Mixed Doubles: 1—W. N'Godrela—M. Menard (NC). 2—B. Eagles—L. Godden (PNG). 3—R. Caisson—N. Pichevin (FrP).

Men's Teams: 1—NC. 2—FrP. 3—Fiji.

Women's Teams: 1—NC. 2—PNG. 3—AmS.

Golf

Men's Individual: 1—J. Wilkinson (PNG), 297 strokes. 2—P. Frame (PNG), 318 strokes. 3—L. Graham (Fiji), 320 strokes and G. Gogue (Guam), 320 strokes, as there was no play-off.

Women's Individual: 1—J. M. Munden (PNG), 335 strokes. 2—B. Lamb (Fiji), 341 strokes. 3—P. Archbold (Fiji), 354 strokes.

Men's Teams: 1—PNG, 942 strokes. 2—Fiji, 960 strokes. 3—Guam, 986 strokes.

Women's Teams: 1—PNG, 690 strokes. 2—Fiji, 693 strokes. 3—Guam, 826 strokes.

Table Tennis

Men's Teams: 1—Fiji. 2—PNG. 3—NC.

Men's Doubles: 1—E. Sokolowski—W. Jones (PNG). 2—V. Lau—R. Looen (FrP). 3—A. Cugola—Pan-si (NC).

Men's Singles: 1—W. Jones (PNG). 2—V. Lau (FrP). 3—A. Cugola (NC).

Women's Teams: 1—Fiji. 2—NC. 3—FrP.

Women's Doubles: 1—M. Ali—M. C. Noda (NC). 2—A. Renner—L. Naivalulevu (Fiji). 3—H. Mervin—A. Jacquet (FrP).

Women's Singles: 1—H. Mervin (FrP). 2—M. Ali (NC). 3—L. Naivalulevu (Fiji).

Mixed Doubles: 1—H. Mervin—V. Lau (FrP). 2—M. C. Noda—A. Cugola (NC). 3—A. Renner—P. Low (Fiji).

Archery

Teams: 1—Fiji, 5,621 pts. 2—NC, 5,317 pts. 3—PNG, 5,308 pts.

Individuals: 1—L. Thompson (Fiji), 1,922 pts. 2—K. Winchcombe (PNG), 1,874 pts. 3—E. Shan (FrP), 1,860 pts.

Archery is mixed sport, played for the first time at Papeete.

Yachting

1—FrP (Kraut and Frey), 25.7 pts. 2—FrP (Burgaud and Burgaud), 29.4 pts. 3—FrP (Arnould and Gogge), 39.1 pts.

Decided on the Olympic scoring system of 0 points for a first. In Papeete, best six of seven races.

Spearfishing

Teams: 1—FrP, 172,550 pts. 2—NC, 21,110 pts. 3—Cooks, 7,600 pts.

Individuals: 1—M. Alteo (FrP), 93,150 pts. 2—M. Temarii (FrP), 48,150 pts. 3—F. Kaua (FrP), 31,250 pts.

Underwater fishing is a mixed sport, competed for the first time at Papeete. Fishermen are awarded points for each fish caught and for the weight of the catch.

Men's Team Sports

Rugby: 1—WS. 2—Cooks. 3—FrP.

Soccer: 1—NC. 2—NH. 3—FrP.

Basketball: 1—FrP. 2—AmS. 3—PNG.

Volleyball: 1—NC. 2—FrP. 3—AmS.

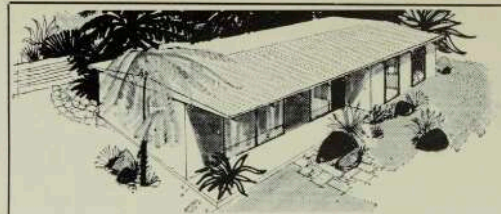
Women's Team Sports

Softball: 1—Guam. 2—PNG. 3—AmS.

Basketball: 1—PNG. 2—FrP. 3—NC.

Volleyball: 1—FrP. 2—NC. 3—W&F.

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Tropicalities

DEATH OF THE TAAONE

Ten years ago, when tourism was just beginning to be taken seriously in Tahiti, the Hotel Taaone competed with the Hotel Tahiti for the honour of being Tahiti's top hotel. There was little between them, and the growing tide of Americans fought for bookings, sipping martinis around the beachside pool, listening to the top bands that played every evening to a crowded dance floor. The Taaone was elegant French, the Tahiti, elegant American.

In September the handful of guests at the Taaone found themselves confronted with a blackboard in the foyer, with the chalked message, "End of the season. This hotel will close at the end of the South Pacific Games, September 19".

Within the week it had closed, its last function being a noisy and nostalgic Mad Hatter's Night, attended by many of the clients who had patronised the hotel in its hey-day, and had watched it sink—its service dropping off, its rooms becoming shabbier, its bar girls smiling even less.

The French syndicate which owns the Taaone decided at short notice to close it and cut its losses. Nobody in Papeete in September knew what was to happen to it, and there were reports that it would be demolished and the beautiful site made available to somebody else. Workmen already were removing the furnishings and fittings.

What happened to the Taaone?

There are many opinions in Tahiti, including the belief that the Taaone dealt a death blow to its prestige by encouraging personnel from nearby Army establishments to make use of it. But there are probably many reasons for its failure.

Bad management, which allowed service to deteriorate, is one. The most important was failure to recognise the change in the tourist picture in Papeete. In one five-months' period in 1969 Papeete got two new first-class hotels, the PanAm-

supported Tahara'a, and UTA's Maeva Beach. These hotels doubled Papeete's hotel accommodation overnight from 400 to 800 rooms, but the air services into Tahiti have not increased proportionately and many of the remaining hotels have had a hard time.

There are those in the tourist industry who believe that the Taaone, and other of the small hotels, should have reduced tariffs to attract those visitors not prepared to pay for the high standards of the Tahara'a and Maeva. They should have recognised that they are not now top hotels, that they can't expect the package tours that have been so lucrative in the past, and that they have to follow new policies.

The tragedy of the Taaone is that although it couldn't afford to survive, the tourist industry will sorely miss it during the forthcoming January peak, when beds in Papeete are always hard to get.

Meanwhile in late September the Taaone's staff of 70, still shocked at the speed of the closure, were looking for jobs.

Boost to Pacific cultures

Fiji is not yet fully aware of the importance of hosting the first-ever South Pacific Arts Festival, says executive director of the organising committee, Mr. Victor Carell.

"This festival will be the first time so many cultures and countries have come together in one small area—the first time in the whole history of the world," he remarked in Suva recently. "Fiji doesn't quite appreciate this yet."

Australian Mr. Carell (in the absence of a more succinct description for his varied interests and talents, one thinks of him as a kind of *cultural entrepreneur extraordinaire*) has been whipping the festival into shape for several months now.

Expected to attract more than 2,000 other Islanders as well as many thousands of tourists, the festival will take place in Fiji between May 6-20 next year.

The organisers including Fiji's Minister for Social Services, Mr. Jonati Mavoa, foresee no lack of



enthusiasm from the 19 countries taking part. They are a bit worried about money.

"We're asking business and tourist interests to contribute as generously as possible, because they're the ones who will benefit the most financially," said Mr. Carell. "This is the way festivals around the world are run. Our theme is Give Generously Because We Need It!"

In August-September, he made visits to the New Hebrides, Solomons and Papua New Guinea on the last leg of his round-the-Islands tour. He has visited everywhere else except Niue, Pitcairn and Norfolk Island—and Niue is scheduled for early next year. It seems likely that his wife Beth Dean will make the trip instead of Mr. Carell.

"I won't be able to visit Pitcairn or Norfolk—but they've promised to send what they can. Pitcairn's contribution for instance will include stamps, children's art and wood-carvings," he said.

Both Fiji and New Caledonia have decided to bring out a special stamp issue incorporating the festival symbol—a double-hulled canoe, with a revolving gold sun on a Pacific blue background.

The long-term benefits of the festival are beginning to make themselves seen. Already, in such places as Niue, committees are gathering together artifacts that may well have been lost forever if neglected much longer.

In Fiji, the old tribal chants are being revived and some of the provinces are searching out the works of little-known Fijian poets.

In charge of Fiji's indigenous culture and handcrafts committee is Mr. Joe Kamikamica, who aims to involve

as many people from as many provinces as possible.

"We see the festival as the beginning of a cultural surge in Fiji," he says enthusiastically. "I hope we can use this opportunity to continue utilising and encouraging the arts."

During the next three months, all Fiji's provincial councils will hold mini-festivals, with the best performers being selected to take part in the big event. Indian settlements in each province have also been invited to take part and the Indian High Commissioner, Mr. Bhakwan Singh, is taking a keen interest. Chinese dancing is planned at the festival on a large, massed scale.

A "cultural village" representing all the Islands will be built in the grounds of the University of the South Pacific, Tahiti, New Caledonia and Fiji have already agreed to build traditional dwellings and it is hoped that these will remain at the university—and perhaps be maintained by the students themselves.

Thousands of books dealing with the Islands have been promised by other countries. A full-length play will be performed by one of Australia's national drama companies. A French drama company will perform a classic French play (as a New Caledonian or perhaps Tahitian contribution) and a chief-making ceremony will be re-enacted on a Tahitian marae. The list is already very long.

The Fiji Association of Architects is co-ordinating efforts to decorate central Suva, from the Civic Centre to Cumming Street, and artist Robi Wilcock (winner of the festival symbol contest) is spearheading plans to turn the Civic Centre into a place where visitors can wander at leisure, absorbing the arts . . . from live demonstrations of children's finger painting and the creation of a huge mural to photography, wood carving and paintings from all over the Islands. Mr. Wilcock has appealed to other territories to have their paintings in to him by March.

There will be 15 or more dancing, singing, drumming groups from Samoa, Tonga, Tahiti, Niue and New Zealand with the Cook Islands National Arts Theatre giving its first theatre performance after their tremendous success in Australia and New Zealand last year and before they go on a projected world tour. There will be groups from New Hebrides, Solomons, New Caledonia and New Guinea, while Micronesia will show their wonderfully stylised dances from the Gilbert Islands and others.



Bikinians want \$99 million damages

The people of Bikini Atoll, exiled by the A-bomb and living a disgruntled existence on Kili Island in the Ralik Group, are talking about suing the United States Government for \$US99 million damages.

Taro Lokebol, one of a three-man delegation representing the Bikinians which called on TT Deputy High Commissioner Peter Coleman to talk about financial help for the people on Kili, is reported to have said that damage caused by the atomic tests was great. Part of Nam Island was blown away by a blast and one of the small islets near Nam was completely obliterated. The islands west of Bikini were considered unsafe for habitation and coconut crabs could not be eaten anywhere in the lagoon.

They had been told that they would be able to return to Bikini before very long but, said Lokebol, it would be years before they would be able to return. Some of them had been working on Bikini and knew that it would be a long time before the atoll was able to support a community.

The Bikinians thought that \$US99-million was a fair settlement for the damage and their displacement.

Lokebol and his companions said they had been told that the Marshalls District Administrator Oscar De Brum had described the figure of \$US99 million as unrealistic and that the government was considering a more realistic sum like \$US1 million.

Lokebol said an offer of \$US1 million was not worth considering.

● Keep Suva Clean and Beautiful entertains this Suva City Council float, one of a long line-up in Fiji's annual Hibiscus Festival, held in Suva in September.—Photo: Bal Ram.

Fiji government's life extended

Fiji's first general election since independence will probably be held next April.

April 29 is the provisional date to which the Electoral Commission is working. Supervisor of elections, Mr. Don Dunckley, has said that by shortening the registration period by two weeks, it should be possible to complete the election by that date.

April 29 would be the day on which most of the polling would take place, but voting would begin earlier in the outer islands and more isolated areas.

An earlier election programme provided for the election to be completed by May 13—but this was considered unsuitable because it coincides with the South Pacific Arts Festival.

Fiji went into independence without an election, but the Independence Order provided that Parliament should be dissolved by November 11 this year—unless the Electoral Commission foresaw difficulties in holding an election by that date. The Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, moved a parliamentary extension motion in the House "with some regret", because it had been hoped to have the election by November 11.

It was decided to extend the life of parliament until March 17, after

the Prime Minister read a letter to the House, in which the Electoral Commission indicated that its work would not be finished in time for the November deadline.

Leader of the Opposition, Mr. S. M. Koya, said he was not prepared to accept that the delay in bringing the matter to parliament was due to the fact that there was delay in the work of the Boundaries Commission. "If they had done their job as they should have, I am sure this would have been done in the last session," he added. However, reality had to be faced, he said. He supported the resolution to extend the life of parliament.

Meanwhile, the governing Alliance Party has confirmed that the contract of its secretary, Mr. R. W. Smith, would be renewed. Mr. Smith joined the Fijian Association as an official early in 1969 and became secretary of the Alliance Party a year later. He handed in his resignation earlier this

year, but withdrew it later. The move led to much speculation about disintegrating morale in the Alliance.

Hardworking David Seidler, editor of the Alliance Party's newsmagazine *Nation*, will not be staying, however. Under his editorship, the magazine became a hard-hitting publication and had an important niche in Fiji's political life. The fact that it existed at all in Fiji was a very healthy sign, particularly since Mr. Seidler was not afraid to take a poke at the government itself when he felt the urge. Land laws—or their lack—have been among his favourite hobby horses.

It's believed that influential Alliance officials objected to his offbeat—though stimulating—approach to news. They want to see more stories about government and its achievements, say observers. Mr. Seidler is said to feel that he couldn't continue the job if too many pressures were to be imposed.



Eleven-months-old Aman Raman held court with all the aplomb of his politician father, Mr. K. C. Ramrakha, after winning the junior champion title in Suva's Hibiscus Festival baby show. Nursing him is Mrs. Ramrakha.—Photo: Bal Ram.

Back to Samoa for Dr. Mead

Samoa has for many years been a by-word for university students, particularly students of anthropology, due to a book called *Coming of Age in Samoa*, written by Dr. Margaret Mead.

Somerset Maugham did his part towards making Pago Pago a by-word of the South Pacific with his book about Sadie Thompson, called *Rain*.

Dr. Mead, world-famed anthropologist, plans to revisit Samoa in November of this year as guest of honour at the dedication of the new Museum of American Samoa. She spent a considerable time in Samoa as a 23-year-old woman in the mid-1920s. Her interpreter at that time was a 15-year-old boy who is now High Chief Napoleone Tuiteleapaga, and he is looking forward to renewing his acquaintance with Dr. Mead. "She is a wonderful woman and has a great respect for the Samoan people and their culture," Napoleone said.

The museum, which contains hundreds of items and artifacts pertaining to Samoan history and Polynesian culture, was established by Mrs. John M. Haydon, wife of the Governor, about two years ago. Its present location at the Governor's official residence, Government House, is inadequate, and it is to be moved to the downtown major commercial centre in Fagatogo village.

The National Endowment for the Arts has awarded a grant to the American Samoa Arts Council to rehabilitate the old post office building to house the new museum.

During Dr. Mead's visit on November 12 and 13, Samoan-style celebrations are being planned, with a touch of US-style innovations. There will be traditional singing and dancing, a kava ceremony, brass bands and parades. There will also be a ribbon cutting, with the ribbon made of flowers, and a day-long "plant-in" to landscape around the building. It will be followed by a *fiafia* (feast) in one of the villages.

Actually, it is quite possible the building will not yet be ready for the museum but, according to Mrs. Haydon, "We will dedicate the building to the museum, ready or not. If necessary, we will dance around the post office boxes."

Dr. Mead is now in Australia and will stop off in Samoa en route to New York where she recently saw the establishment of the Hall of the People of the Pacific in the American Museum of Natural History. She visited Pago Pago for half a day on a cruise ship in 1937 and was aboard a plane which refuelled there in 1967. Other than those brief stops she has not been back there since she did her research for *Coming of Age in Samoa*.

King wins an important round

Jake King, managing editor of the *Samoa News*, seems to have won his fight against deportation (PIM, Sept., p. 36).

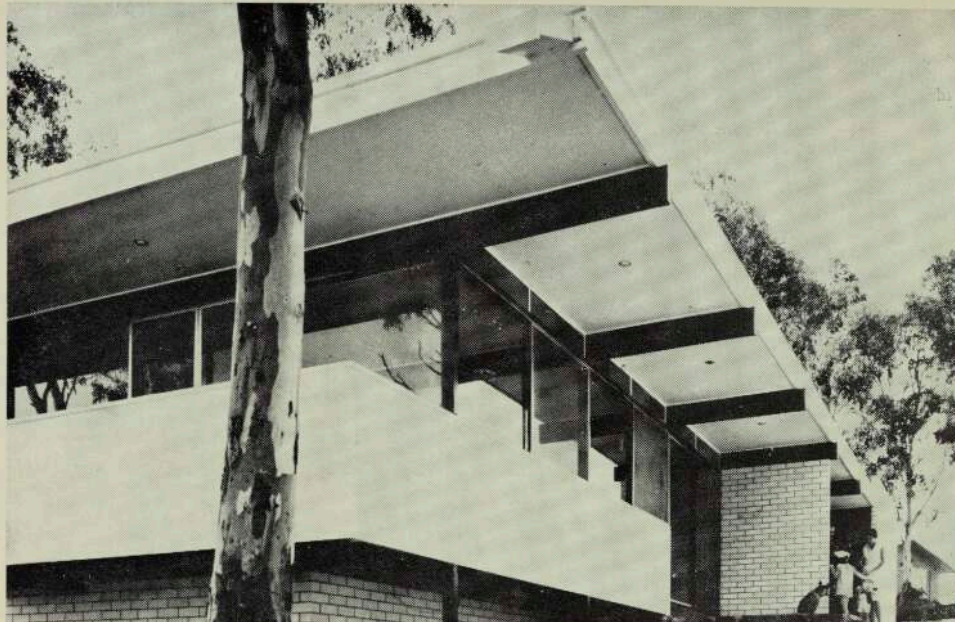
Associate Justice Leslie Jochimsen ruled in the High Court towards the end of August against an Immigration Board order that King be deported because he was alleged, among other things, to be an undesirable character.

King challenged the order on constitutional grounds, but Justice Jochimsen, who had only been two weeks in the territory when he heard the case, said in his judgment that he had not considered the constitutional grounds, whether a United States citizen could be deported from American Samoa.

He ruled that the charges were not sufficiently supported by evidence to warrant deportation.

The real issue at stake—whether the Code of American Samoa, giving the Governor the right to deport any US citizen he chooses, is unconstitutional—is still undecided, or rather as Governor John Haydon said after the judgment, the immigration laws are left intact.

He added that the laws now in effect will be strictly enforced to limit immigration and protect jobs and the Samoan culture for the Samoan people.



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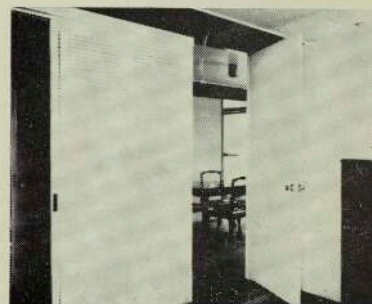
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New Hebrides gets a political voice

By a staff writer

Politics have at last come to the New Hebrides. If you had mentioned the word three or four years ago people would have wondered what you were on about, but now politics have arrived with a bang; the explosion caused by the startling new land laws in August is still reverberating round the islands and a chain reaction seems sure to follow.

Real evidence of the change is the emergence of an embryo Press. It could hardly be coincidence that produced the first issues of two new magazines within weeks of each other and within weeks of the "big bang", particularly since they are taking opposite sides of the land issue.

Nakamel (Meeting House) is a monthly which first appeared in July. Nicely laid out and printed, its format seems to owe something to *Time* or *Newsweek*, though the editorial standard can hardly be expected to be as high. It is published by the Societe de Presse et d'Editions Neo-hebridaise, a company whose shareholders include most of the larger business houses in Vila, mostly French, but a few British. Managing editors are Pierre Bourgeois, the New Hebrides' biggest and brightest entrepreneur, and Philippe Delacroix, manager of the Imprimerie Hebridaise (which logically prints the journal) and a member of the New Hebrides Advisory Council.

Nakamel's line is essentially right wing. It is for anything that will give big business and vested interests a bigger say in things, and against anything that might reduce the chances of making a dollar.

"WANTED" says the notice nailed to the cover of the August issue, "Dead or Alive, Junior staff of the French and British Residencies who are responsible for subversive legislation published by mistake in the Condominium Gazette." The legislation referred to is of course the controversial new law against speculative land subdivision. (Curious that the



"junior staff" are held responsible. Joint regulations are made by the Resident Commissioners for their respective High Commissioners and have also to be approved by London and Paris).

Inside, the greater part of the journal is devoted to angry, or sorrowful, or contemptuous, denunciation of the new land legislation by Messrs. Bourgeois and Delacroix and Mrs. Tessa Fowler, the latter writing in English. (To *Nakamel's* credit, most of the articles are published in both languages with good translations.) Other articles call for reform of the Advisory Council and accuse the Resident Commissioners of raising the spectre of bloody revolution to justify their actions.

One Vila resident has described *Nakamel* as being "of the colons, for the colons and by the colons" and it does seem that the only thing New Hebridean about *Nakamel*, in the ethnological sense, is the title.

All the more importance then was lent to the appearance of the second new journal in August, a quarterly called *New Hebridean Viewpoints*. Amateur in appearance (it is cyclostyled) it is published by the recently-founded New Hebrides Culture Association. The first editorial says that the paper "does not aim to hurt any

A clear sign of growing political consciousness among New Hebrideans was a demonstration staged in Vila on August 19. Unlike most demos, this one was in support of the government. Led by Anglican priest Father John Bani (in centre of group pictured), about 70 New Hebrideans marched the length of Vila's main street, Rue Higginson. They carried placards declaring their support for new Anglo-French legislation designed to knock out speculative land dealing in the group. The demonstration was the more effective for having taken place immediately before an Advisory Council Standing Committee meeting called by the Resident Commissioners as a result of intense opposition to the legislation from some factions.

one, but hopes to project problems which are evidenced in the thinking of the New Hebrideans today and which if not dealt with at this stage will lead into a nasty future."

Its real significance is that it is 100 per cent. New Hebridean, written, edited, printed and published by New Hebrideans and is as outspoken from their point of view as *Nakamel* is for private enterprise. The first issue was printed in English only, but says it will welcome articles in Pidgin—no mention of French. Spelling and

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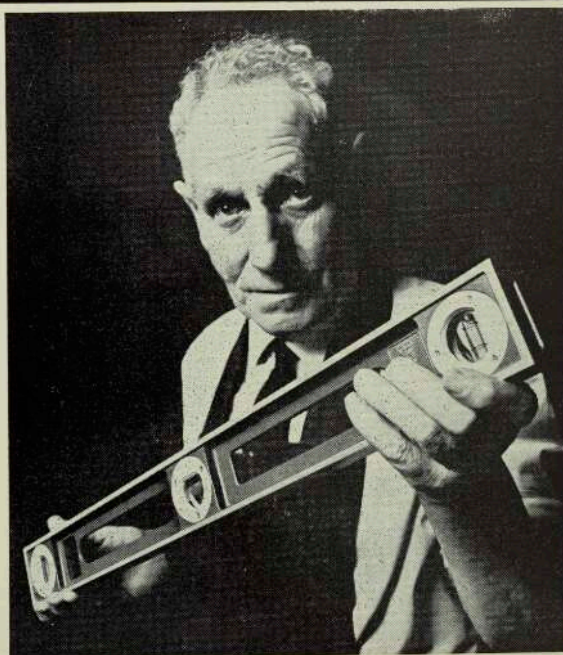
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typography tend to be a bit on the rough side (so they sometimes are in *Nakamel*, too) but these serve if anything to emphasise the pleas put across—"What is the future of the New Hebrides?" "Preserve our culture." "Decentralise development."

Editor of the quarterly is the Rev. W. Hadye Lini, an Anglican priest who lives a long way from Vila on Aoba. Aoba is the centre of the Anglican mission in the group whose head is Archdeacon D. A. Rawcliffe, another Advisory Council member, who usually speaks for the New Hebridean viewpoint.

Some tasters:

● *Nakamel*—"Can it be envisaged that one day this country will be 'decolonised'?" Those who hope for that day are nourishing mythologies so ill thought out as to be perhaps abominable" (trans. from the French).

● *New Hebridean Viewpoints*—"Will the New Hebrides be another New Caledonia or Tahiti? If this is what France is aiming to do in the New Hebrides then as a New Hebridean I can say that I am utterly disappointed. I do hope and pray that there will never be another Algeria or Vietnam."

Strong stuff!

sooner the expatriates withdrew, the better it would be for the church.

Synod adopted a report on localisation which among other things urged the appointment of a "localisation officer" to plan and speed up the development of an indigenous church.

One of the surprises at synod was its recommendation on polygamists, who at present cannot become Christians in the Papua New Guinea Anglican Church.

The synod's commission on marriage and family life discussed the problem at length and finally came up with the sort of recommendation that most people had been expecting: that people who were polygamous before Christianity came to their area might become catechumens—the instructional stage before baptism.

Unexpectedly, delegates rejected this by giving their support to an amendment recommending that people who were polygamous before Christianity reached them might be baptised—in other words, become Christians. The recommendation cannot be put into effect without the bishop's say-so, but it shows how far thinking on the subject has changed since the problem of polygamists first became a live issue in the diocese about four years ago.

One of the most interesting documents to come out of the synod was the report adopted from the commission on Church and Nation, which dealt with such topical subjects as national unity, drink and capital punishment. The commission said that national unity was essential for Papua New Guinea and that without it there would be "little hope for anyone." They warned that the longer self-government and independence were delayed, the greater would be the risk of divisions.

The commission discarded prohibition as a solution to Papua New Guinea's drink problem because it was felt undesirable to restrict the individual's freedom of choice. But they did favour a shortening of the drinking hours and the promotion of an education programme.

The commission condemned capital punishment as being against Christian principles.

Members said it would be "most unwise and unfortunate" to hang a murderer at this time, especially if the victim was an expatriate, since many Papuans and New Guineans would inevitably see the execution as some sort of "pay-back" by the government.

All in all, it was a good synod, alert and lively. Certainly the delegates may justly feel that, 80 years after the arrival of the first missionaries, the Anglican Church in Papua New Guinea has now come of age.

Independent voice now for New Guinea church

From SUSAN YOUNG

The Anglican church in Papua New Guinea is now a fully self-governing church with its own rules and regulations and the power to choose its own bishop.

The transition from dependence on the Australian church was made quietly, without fanfare, during the historic first Diocesan Synod, held in a Roman Catholic high school near Port Moresby.

The coming of self-government also brings a measure of democracy to the church—the bishop is now no longer the sole ruler of the diocese. Synod itself has become the legal governing body.

The main business of this first synod was to establish the legal structure of the church, so that there was a good deal of law to be worked through, most of it introduced and guided by the Diocesan Chancellor and former Administrator of the Territory, Sir Donald Cleland.

However, synod wasn't all rules and regulations. There was also challenge and some moving moments, some surprises and some frank talking.

The most vigorous debate was on localisation and independence. This really started with the presidential address, delivered by the Anglican Bishop of Papua New Guinea, the Rt. Rev. David Hand.

"The sooner the hand over to at least complete internal self-government, the better," he declared—I don't think the pun on his name was intended—"That will remove all kinds of misunderstandings and bitterness which otherwise will poison our nation."

He said that the provisional target date of 1980 for complete localisation in the church could be changed if necessary. "But it gives a challenge to get on with the job and it gives a clear indication of intention," he said. "In the end you can only learn to take responsibility by taking it. Better too soon than too late. We need to push on as hard as we can."

But when it came to the debate in synod, it was plain that there was as much argument about this in the church as there is in the nation.

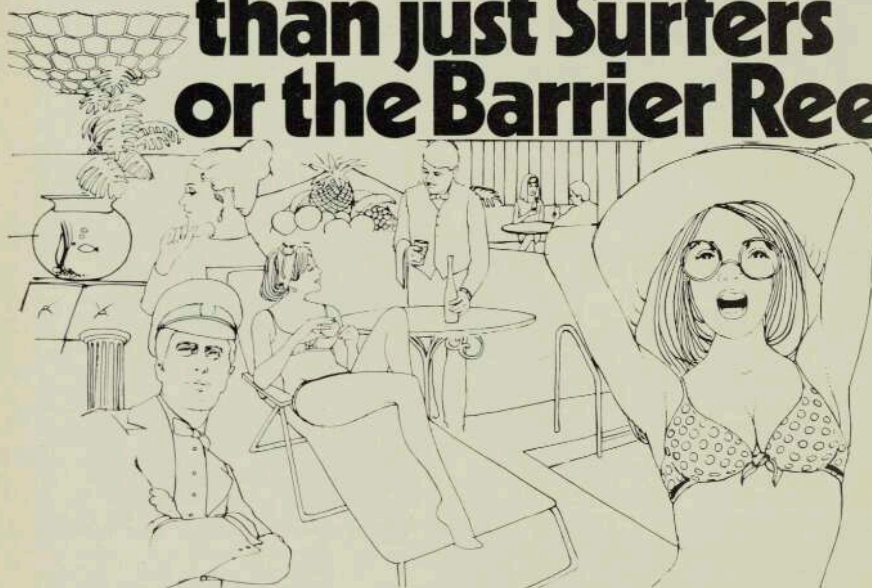
Papuan Bishop George Ambo claimed that indigenous people were not yet ready to take control in either church or nation. He said they lacked the necessary sense of responsibility and dedication. He hoped and prayed that self-government and independence would not come in his lifetime.

Many of the brown delegates to synod seemed to want these things to come—in the words of one of them—"slowly, steadily and with understanding."

However, some delegates, mostly expatriate, were in more of a hurry, and their point of view was put most forcibly by Canon Ian Stuart, who favoured "rapid and complete localisation."

He felt that those who feared this underestimated the ability of indigenous people, and he thought that the longer expatriates stayed as boss figures, the longer local people would be reluctant to take on responsibility. Canon Stuart predicted that increasingly both local and expatriate church leaders would come to feel that the

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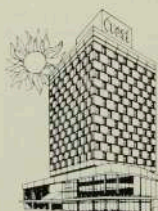
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Mary Handis, an attractive Pihon islander, gets ready to face another day. She lives in Papua New Guinea's remote Western Islands, half-forgotten, where life is still relaxed and easy. Sheree Lipton recently visited them for PIM.



HALF-FORGOTTEN WESTERN ISLES

By SHEREE LIPTON

Irving Wallace wrote an absorbing novel about a group of islands called the *Three Sirens*, populated by a Polynesian group of people who spoke good English—thanks to a few early contacts—but, somehow, were untouched completely in modern times by the White Man's world.

When I read the *Three Sirens*, I wondered, romantically, letting my imagination wander, if such a group of islands could still exist. And last month, in the remote Ninigo Islands of New Guinea I found them—almost. Unfortunately, the missionaries, Catholic and SDA, had got there before me, but since they only bother to show up every six months, the islands are still relatively untouched by most, and often damaging, influences of the European and his peculiar personality habits.

While little has been written about these far-flung islands away in the Bismarck Archipelago, they have an interesting, though somewhat vague history. During the three weeks I spent in the Ninigo Islands—it's a 37-hour trip by copra boat from Madang—I asked the islanders, who call themselves Seimats, about the legends relating to their background. I got little good colour, or pearls of wisdom, out of the many discussions. Even the oldest man could remember nothing of that long-forgotten *tumbuna* time, though there were a few interesting legends about the formation of several of the 50, or so, scattered atolls of the group.

The only written background I could find was contained in a century-

old diary kept by a German sea captain, Alfred Tetens, *Among the Savages of the South Seas; Memories of Micronesia, 1862-68*.

Tetens reckoned that the Seimats were of Micronesian stock and had sailed down from the Carolines. He reported that they were "excellent sailors"—and they still are today—and practitioners of cannibalism—which they're not any more.

In more recent years two missionary groups have got a strong hold in the Ninigoes, a Catholic order of American priests based on Manus Island—famous as Margaret Mead's old stamping ground (*Growing Up in New Guinea*)—and the Seventh-day Adventists, who provide much of the schooling for the islanders. There is a considerable difference in the mode of living between the islands, which are influenced by the SDAs and those where the Catholics hold sway. A short canoe ride will take you from one world to another, from a place where grog, turtles and pigs are the daily bill of fare, to another island where all this is forbidden.

Amik, a tiny atoll, which was my base for three weeks, was entirely Catholic, peopled by enthusiastic churchgoers who rose at sunrise to attend mass and then, at sunset, fervently said their rosaries. Yet, a few paddling miles away, on Pihon Island, they are all Seventh-day Adventists, Saturday is the Sabbath and smoking, drinking and betel nut chewing are tabu. The same goes for eating pigs, turtle and fish without scales, which narrows the menu somewhat so that there's a bigger intake of starchy roots crops. As a result, you can tell

their beliefs at a glance. There are more plump Pihonans than overweight Amiks.

In the old days, differing beliefs meant something more than avoidance. They supplied another of the many excuses for war and many a time people had to leave their homes and make a quick getaway to the Hermits. Today, of course, ecumenism has reached out even to this fringe of Papua New Guinea so that the old animosities have disappeared and there are good relations between all the islands.

When the coconut radio brought word to the Seimats of the possible sale of the 43 islands owned by trader Cliff Batt, and of moves towards the independence of Papua New Guinea, some of the islands' leaders and the young men who had tasted the dubious delights of mainland life became a little concerned. Led by the tall, handsome *luluai* of Pihon, Emil Daniel, the Seimats are forming their own organisation with which to safeguard their future.

It seems unlikely to me, however, that there will be much change in the Ninigoes unless the PNG Government wakes up to their problems, for with their homes far distant from the mainland, the Seimats have hardly been on the map, let alone having had much say in their country's affairs.

A senior Administration officer has just made a trip through the group and it's hoped that his visit will bring some recognition of the islanders' existence and problems. For instance, they would like to have their own government school. While the mis-



A quiet day on the "main street" of Amik Island in the little-visited Ninigoes. — Photo: Sheree Lipton.

sions provide adequate education, the siting of the schools forces the young people to live away from their homes for long periods on Manus or the mainland.

Currently, the people of the Ninigoes, as well as their neighbours on other atolls in the Western isles, including Aua and Wuvulu (total population 2,000) are represented in the House of Assembly as part of the Manus electorate, but the common voice among the Seimats is calling for its own representation within the House of Assembly, for the Seimats are a Micronesian minority in a Melanesian country.

But what they are hoping for at the moment and the most they feel they can hope for is the chance of an early visit by their representatives to the Administrator, Mr. Johnson, to talk over their problems.

But, basically, politics aside, life is relaxed and easy for the Seimats. The surrounding waters teem with fish and the Seimats are marvellous fishermen, imbued with that natural instinct that comes with birth on the atoll fringe of a great tropical aquarium.

Since the New Guinea Government already has a programme of projects based at Kavieng, where young New Guineans are being trained for work in the tuna fishing industry, perhaps the government might consider extending the training to include some of the Seimats in the Ninigoes as well.

Like their cousins in other parts of the Pacific, the Seimats are becoming aware of the potentials of tourism. Should the industry be developed in the area, either by Batt, who is considering rebuilding his castle on

Maron as a tourist resort, or by the, as yet, unknown customer for Batt's 43 islands, the Seimats would undoubtedly find some employment and an additional source of income.

They are natural interior decorators already. They build their neat, airy houses of sago palm and bamboo with fancy, intricately-stitched partitions, ante rooms, storage room and kitchen.

Tourism would give the women and young girls the opportunity to boost sales of their finely-woven baskets, hats and bottle-holders. While the Western Isles handicrafts are minute in range compared with the Sepik, I suspect that a steady income from sales would encourage the innate artistic gifts of the Seimats, who seem to want to decorate everything and anything they own. Even the betel nut lime gourds are hand-decorated.

While unsophisticated and having had little real contact with Europeans—less than 40 whites have visited the Ninigoes since World War II—the islanders are not the least bit primitive in habits or outlook as compared, for instance, with the Big Nambas of the New Hebrides, who have had about the same amount of contact with the European.

The Seimats' natural cleanliness, their attractive appearance and willingness to please the outsider are immediate realisable assets. Many of the women are quite fair-skinned, with long, wavy hair and finer facial attributes than their sisters on the mainland, a legacy of their Polynesian ancestry.

There are others who look like Fijians, with darker skins and short-cropped halos of black curls showing

the results of the introduction of the Buka strain in the early 1900s.

Unlike the mainlanders, the Seimats are not bedevilled by the old tabus, except those introduced by the missionaries. They are free to travel where they will and even spend weeks away from home visiting relatives on other atolls.

The outside world is making its impact, of course. The Seimats have some idea of money and its uses, having a regular but small income from the sale of copra to Cliff Batt and to the Catholic mission ship *Margaret*, which calls in twice a year from Manus.

Amik Island has a close-knit community of about 40 souls, living communally with everything shared, each with his own task as his contribution to the community. The fishing is done by those best skilled at it and it is their job to provide that food for the whole community, reminding me much of the *gonedau* system of Fiji where the skilled exponents of a particular art of pursuit provide for the whole community. Yet, unlike those countries which are steadily robbing nature of its gifts, the Seimats have a great respect for the sea and its bounty.

Once, I watched Laita, a wiry, little man of Amik, teeth stained from chewing betel nut, with almost Mongolian-type features, skilfully spear a turtle. When it was the in the canoe, a girl examined it and pointed out that its shell was a bit too soft. Out came the spear and Laita returned the turtle to the sea. The Seimats are natural conservationists and they had plenty of time to wait for the turtle to mature.

Canoe-building is dying in the South Pacific. There are few such builders in Fiji, but the people of the Western Isles have not lost the art. They have no put-put-powered punts. Their canoes are well built, though not as fancy as Teten reported in his diary 100 years ago. Measurements are taken with a coconut frond and wooden pegs and the Seimats have found a natural glue with which to bind the sections—the sap of the breadfruit tree.

With a good wind filling the sail, the canoe skims over the water. I have sailed in many canoes in the

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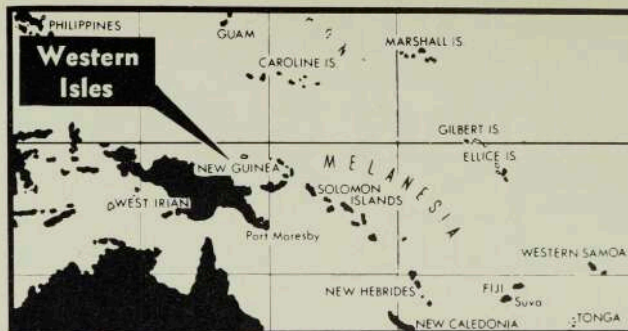
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South Pacific, but Laita in his canoe gave me the fastest ride I've ever had. We were once caught in a storm, but I had no cause for fear as I watched Laita's wife, tall, stately Liok, balance herself precariously on the thin ribs of the outrigger and respond to her husband's commands, making the canoe breast the waves and glide like a flying fish in the strong wind.

As the black clouds silhouetted her figure, I caught the imagery of the scene and I shall never forget the sense of security I felt in the biting rain and the huge seas, knowing I was safe in the hands of these two skilled sailors.

An interesting sidelight on to the canoe-builder's art in the Ninigoes is that he has to rely on a generous sea to bring him his building materials. The canoes are built of driftwood for there are no trees big enough on the soil-poor atolls. There's no shortage of wood. Huge logs drift from Indonesia and the Sepik River to find their way as gifts of Providence to the Western Isles.

The night before I left my friends on Amik, I watched the last streaks



of an orange sunset dabble like fingers in the sea as it rolled onto the beach and I thought that life in the Ninigoes was simple and good; the daily pattern of canoe-building, of fishing, cooking, gardening and even helping a restless American like me to slow down—a satisfying, almost spiritual experience, an exercise in self-discipline and quietude for anyone.

And then I remembered with a cold

shudder the young man I met in Port Moresby, a would-be leader, who frankly described his group as a Black Power movement. When I talked about the Western Isles and their problems, he replied: "We don't give a damn about the Western Isles. When we get independence, we will move the people to Manus and offer the islands to the Americans as a strategic base—or the Russians."

Ninigoes' neighbours want more tourists

Manus, away up alongside the Western Isles, is trying to climb on to the tourist bandwagon, but first moves by the newly-created Manus Local Government Council to interest the Australian Government in its ambitions to possess an international airport didn't get very far.

The Minister for External Territories, Mr. Barnes, no less, personally turned down the suggestion. He was up in Manus in August and met the local council which was holding its first meeting. It's a multi-racial council, multi-racial because it's got one European member, Mr. R. L. Knight, and as he's the only fluent English speaker, his was the job to ask Mr. Barnes for an airport. The airstrip at Momote was more than a mile long, long enough to land large aircraft and Guam and Air Micronesia were only 1,100 miles away, so could they have an international airport?

Mr. Barnes said "No", because the expense of building an international airport at Manus and staffing it, etc., would be prohibitive.

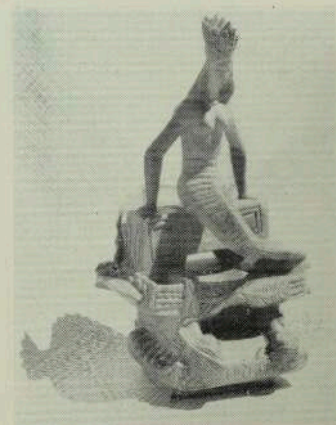
Later, a disappointed Mr. Knight told PIM that he thought Momote was ready-made for the job, and, if

it wasn't, there was a larger airstrip at Mokerang which the US Forces built during World War II. This strip was longer and harder and, though overgrown at the edges, could be made usable with fairly minimum effort. The only extra staff required would be a full-time Customs officer and a health officer, with a small increase in local ground staff.

Airport, or no airport, Manus is getting on with the job of opening the territory to tourists. The council has started a Tourist Board with Mr. Knight as president and Pokio Palko, the council president, has the "portfolio" for tourism.

There are limited tourist facilities in Manus already, says Mr. Knight, and individual family groups can be catered for locally if at least one month's notice is given. Tours of the surrounding islands with camp-outs, barbecues, conchological expeditions—shell studying to ordinary people—fishing, etc.—if the tourist is willing to "rough it in comfort". There's also road transport, overnight accommodation and motorised outriggers, but no hotel—yet.

An attractive block of land in Lorengau has been allocated for a hotel site, but there have been no applicants for the lease. It's still open!



● There is much excellent wood carving in the Western Isles and nearby Manus. This is an example from Manus.

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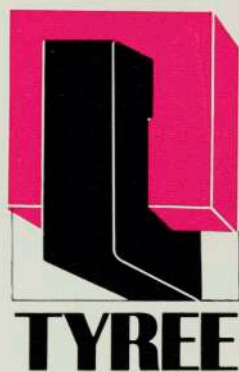


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STORMY WEATHER BLOWS OPTIMISM AWAY IN SOLOMONS COUNCIL

By a Honiara Correspondent

The final day of the Solomon Islands Governing Council session—August 26—was an historic one, when Mr. Silas Sitai, nominated by the High Commissioner to be the first Solomon Islander chairman, tried his hand out, first at presiding over Private Members' Day.

His appointment had been widely acclaimed by elected and public service members alike, and he was given a warm and sympathetic welcome on his first morning.

Six months ago, Governing Council rose on a note of sober optimism with the Sixth Development Plan agreed in principle, and members seeming prepared to stick to the Plan and to try to make sure their constituents accepted some of the more unpopular economic measures which would see the Solomons along the road to economic independence.

Sober optimism this session seemed to have gone in favour of a determined push towards self-determination, Plan or no Plan, and the proceedings were stormy, with members often bitterly critical both of their year-old constitution and the Civil Service.

One thing all elected members agreed on was the need for radical constitutional change, but despite the efforts of Peter Thompson and one or two other more responsible members to persuade the House to get down to some constructive debate on this vital subject, a great deal of the council's time was taken up with wrangling about the Taiyo Fishing Company agreement, castigating the Wages Advisory Board—set up on their recommendation at a previous session—and, despite the Plan, demanding more development for no extra effort.

Nearly every elected member spoke with some heat about the Japanese Taiyo Fishing Company agreement, now in its second month, but the impression was that they were arguing, not so much about any possible harm the Japanese might do during the 18-month survey for a potential fishing industry—though some very extravagant suggestions were made—as the splitting of constitutional hairs. What bothered them was that the High Commissioner had used his reserve powers over the agreement and that the prospect of the survey had never been discussed

by the whole House. The Natural Resources Committee had been in the know, and an information paper had been circulated. But it seems likely that some members had not done their homework, as many said their first knowledge of any agreement was when the fishing boats actually arrived.

And what seems even more important—neither had their constituents. Members had clearly been embarrassed by the strong reaction of the people to the Japanese, appearing apparently at the behest of those who purported to represent them in Governing Council, and who now seemed to have sold them out to the Japanese.

From the tone of the debate, many members thought they had lost not only face but also any faith which their constituents had previously placed in them, and the Financial Secretary and the Chairman of the Natural Resources Committee, both of whom had signed the agreement in Tokyo in May, came in for severe criticism.

David Kausimae, the Natural Resources Chairman, defended his committee's policy, and two members of the committee, Remissio Eresi and George Pugeva braved the wrath of their colleagues and spoke for the

agreement. Another, David Dawea-Taukolo, said there was so much illegal fishing around his isolated constituency in the Eastern Outer Islands that the agreement would not make any appreciable change.

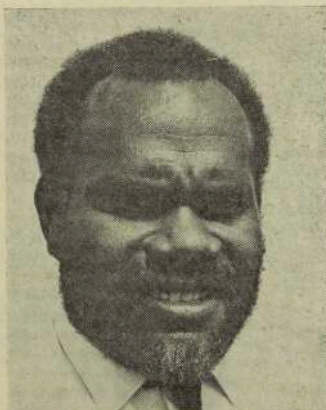
Although in the end elected members accepted that the economic benefits of a fishing industry could speed up independence, asked for by 1975 by two elected members with 1980 for a complete breakaway, there was clearly some bitterness left and a feeling that they had somehow been "taken for a ride" by the civil servants.

All through the heated arguments though, one had the impression that by no means all the members believed the Taiyo Fishing Company to be quite such a bogey man, but that they were pushing this possible threat to their fishing grounds merely to add weight to their point. Most pressed for the 18-month survey to be reduced, and all were adamant that every future commercial agreement should be ratified first by the whole House.

There was other evidence during the session that members were becoming increasingly sensitive about their standing with the electorate. Many complained that they were regarded as rubber stamps, merely endorsing the decisions of the civil servants. They nearly all voiced the feeling that they were not really the government, despite their elected majority, as their hands were tied behind their backs by the civil servants. Members pressed for chairmen of committees, at present nominated, to be elected in future, so that they could be said to be truly representative, and it seems likely that this will come, along with other constitutional changes already proposed by the High Commissioner in his address to the House.

Another issue passed back and forth across the House like a shuttlecock was the Wages Advisory Board report on a minimum wage for some categories of workers in Honiara, including those in shops and domestic work. The board has only the power to recommend, and without exception members attacked the suggested \$19.80 a month vigorously and with some feeling.

Peter Salaka, who is both a



David Kausimae defended his committee's policy.

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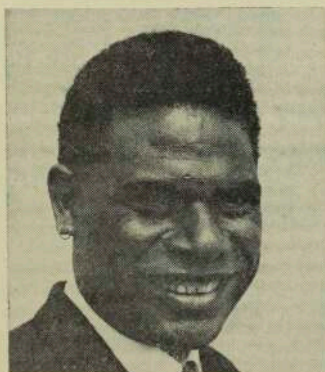
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member of the Advisory Board and secretary of the recently formed General Workers' Union, made an impassioned plea to the House, not only for a higher minimum wage but also for improved living quarters. He received sympathy and support from a number of his colleagues. Always a champion of the lower-paid, he hinted at dire results if their welfare was neglected.

There was plenty of this rabble-rousing stuff, particularly from Salaka, and also from fiery Solomon Mamanoni, who held the floor one morning for more than 50 minutes—surely a record. Claiming that his constituency of Makira/Ulawa, in Eastern Solomons, was completely neglected by government, he threatened to secede if his demands for his people were not met. His suggestion that the French would be interested in the Eastern Solomons met with considerable mirth from his colleagues, but he continued to assert stoutly that he was not joking.

There was no very significant new legislation this session. Bills to bring in a probation service, to protect unmarried or deserted mothers and their offspring, and amendments to several other bills passed through the House with little comment and took up a very small portion of government time.

The Diocese of Melanesia is celebrating the centenary of the martyrdom of Bishop Patteson and perhaps martyrdom is in the air this year, for two elected members told the House they were willing to suffer so that right could triumph. Mamanoni said he was ready to die if it would help his constituents, and Eresi manfully asserted he didn't care if he was thrown out for airing his views about the fishing agreement.



Mariano Kelesi . . . found at a loss.

Another member, Jonathan Fifii reminded the House that he had already been in prison for his part in the anti-government Marching Rule movement some years ago.

The four committee chairmen continued with a responsible and solid contribution generally, although the absence of the Director of Medical Services, the first of the Public Service members to be dropped, was felt by Mariano Kelesi, Chairman, Health and Internal Affairs, who was found at a loss several times when he had to deal with matters he might otherwise

have left to the Medical member. The remaining four Public Service members were seldom on their feet and left most of the work to their chairmen, who coped on the whole very capably.

When these last four Public Service members drop out of the council after the next session we shall then perhaps see more clearly whether the taunt of rubber stamps is a true one, and it is possible that the challenge will bring out a strong personality to be a real leader of the House—something much needed both now and in the future.

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* Footnotes

RECENTLY I received a letter from an Australian missionary teacher in which he told me of a conversation he had had with some of his New Guinean pupils.

After asking him various things about his country they had asked him which was his own village. He explained that he had been born in one Australian town, but that while he was a boy he had gone with his parents to live in another town. Later he had come to New Guinea and his parents had moved on to a third town.

One of his pupils said, "That is not what we mean. What we mean is where is your real home, where your grandfather lived and your father was born, and where all your relatives live, and where you will go when you retire".

The missionary replied that he did not have such a place, and that he belonged wherever he could buy some land or a house.

"They were rather shocked by this", he wrote. "Did I mean to say that I had no place where I really belonged? For them this was a sad situation".

Alas, here in Port Moresby there is an ever increasing number of Paguineans now in this "sad situation".

Some of them came here from their villages 20 years or more ago. The longer they stay here the more impracticable it becomes for them to go back. Others were born here and have never known any other home. They are the forerunners of a new landless proletariat in a land in which until recently no one was landless. Soon they will become one of our toughest national problems.

Rural members of the House of Assembly have a simple solution to this problem. Round them up and send them back to their villages.

Now it is true that some of the more recent arrivals could, with advantage, be sent back to their villages if we were prepared to be ruthless at the expense of human rights, and if we could be reasonably hopeful that they would stay there when they got there.

But how do we send back to his village an

A SAD SITUATION FOR LANDLESS PROLETARIANS

unemployed teenager whose father migrated from Western Papua when he was a boy and whose mother is a New Irelander?

They come to see me sometimes, these families. Back in his home village dad was a kid in my mission school, 20 years or so ago. Now he brings his "foreign" wife and their well-scrubbed, bright-eyed children to visit me. Incidentally, in many years of teaching Papuan children I used to find that the children of cross-tribal marriages were generally among the brightest in the school.

They'll need to be bright, too. If they can't keep well to the front in the educational rat-race the outlook for them is indeed black. An illiterate teenager in a Paguinean village can generally win himself a livelihood by cultivating his tribal land. An illiterate urban teenager has little chance of becoming anything but a gangster, if male, or, if female, a prostitute.

In these days of automation even a spectacular increase in secondary industry won't provide jobs for all the unskilled urban labour that will soon be on our hands. The revised "Five Year Plan" just tabled in the House of Assembly clearly recognises this unpalatable fact. On the other hand, to re-ruralise young people who have lived the first 20 years of their lives in a town is a pretty tough proposition.

Hardly anyone, except a few church workers and welfare officers, seems to realise the seriousness and magnitude of this problem. Certainly our Budget-framers don't, judging by the miserly sums they allocate to the Department of Social Development. Unless this department is to be allotted more funds and more staff it had better be re-named the Department of Social Stagnation.



WITH PERCY CHATTERTON
in Port Moresby

I was really rocked a few weeks ago to hear that a senior public servant had said that economic development must take precedence over social development. Admitting the importance of economic development, of what use is it going to be to us if it takes place in the midst of social chaos. And something like that is what we seem to be heading for.

Some of our politicians are only too eager to jump on the law'n'order bandwagon, and are currently roaring for stiffer penalties, public hangings, pass laws and forced labour for vagrants.

But whatever may be the case in Australia, here in Papua New Guinea the breakdown of law and order—discernible throughout the country but most noticeably in the Western Highlands and the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain—is not so much a disease in itself as, rather, the symptom of a disease. That disease is the breakdown of the age-old systems of social organisation and social control which served Paguineans well enough for thousands of years, but which are no longer effective in the towns or in any but the remotest of the villages.

A new system must be found, and to be effective it must be based on small scale units, in the rural areas on villages and in the urban areas on settlements or "wards".

In pre-war Papua we had village councils. Or to be punctilious we had village councillors, who were appointed to advise the resident magistrate (our old-fashioned name for the district officer), and each descent group in a village nominated its councillor.

Inevitably, the councillors started to get together, if only to make sure that they didn't tell the RM contradictory stories, and soon regular "council meetings" were being held. Before long the "council" was promulgating council rules, conciliating and even adjudicating in disputes, and generally acting as an instrument of social control.

All this was completely unofficial and the "council" had no formal authority behind it. But so long as the council's decisions were felt to be fair and reasonable, the villagers accepted them as a preferred alternative to seeking a decision from a white man of unpredictable behaviour and sometimes of uncertain temper.

A wise RM looked the other way when the council's rules and decisions were reasonable and acceptable, and only, when it appeared to be acting harshly or unjustly, intervened to point out that it had no legal existence anyway.

In a rather naive period this system worked well, partly no doubt because the council meetings were, perforce, held in public. There was no official public gallery, but neither were there any facilities for privacy. Indeed, at one period a favourite game among the pupils of the mission school of which I was in charge was the holding of "council meetings". Their superb mimicry of the eccentricities of some of the councillors could only have been based on a close study of the originals in action.

So happy-go-lucky a system wouldn't work in these more sophisticated days, of course. But there is no reason why such councils should not be given a legal status and defined powers. In many cases, the same body could function both as a village, or settlement, council and as a ward committee of the local government council. Indeed, to avoid confusion it would probably be better if these bodies were called committees rather than councils.

Over large areas of Papua New Guinea the descent group is still the basic unit of social organisation, and where this is so membership of the village council or committee should be based on descent group representation. But even this basic social unit is beginning to lose some of its former binding power, and any system of social control which we devise must be flexible enough to cope with a rapidly-changing scene.

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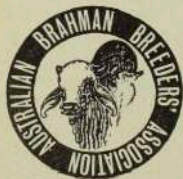
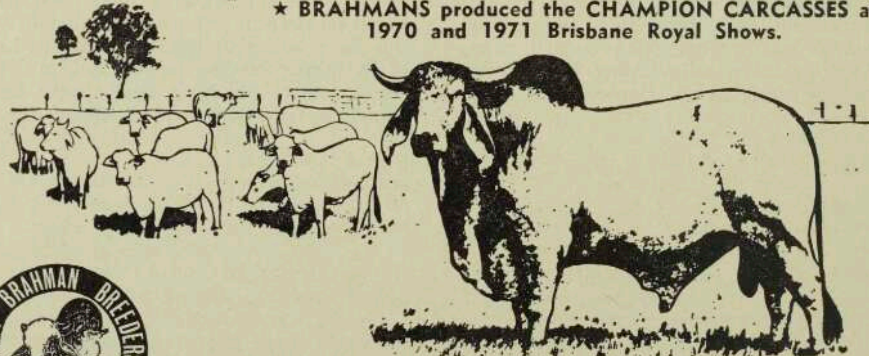
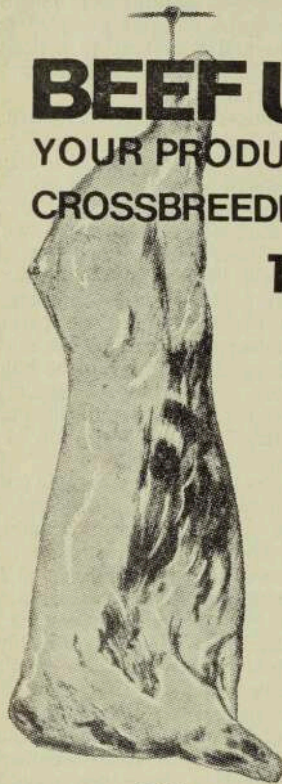
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From the Islands Press

Letter from 'Voter' in the 'Norfolk Islander':

Before we get so worked up about the promulgation of the Companies Ordinance that we decide to break away from Australia and have 'Home Rule', let us consider our position in defence:

Air Force—1 Air Commodore (Retd.)

Navy—1 Ship's anchor; 20 sailors' uniforms.

Army—2 Cannons (rusty).

Unfortunately, some items were deleted after the Museum was destroyed by fire.

Extract from editorial in the 'Samoa Times':

It is indeed a shock to many right-minded citizens that efforts are being made to either impeach or remove a noble-minded governor like John M. Haydon. The latest event in the extended farce being acted out by a minority group of radical individuals who are hostile to the governor for various selfish reasons is the report of possible interference from Washington Congressmen . . . The people of the territory should fight against any interference from Washington in deciding their own affairs. Interference from Washington could well mean subjugation of the Samoan people's right to self-determination . . . We believe that the right of the Samoan people to self-determination is a right far bigger than the American Constitution and that it is in no way contrary to the principles of the American Constitution.

From a news item in the 'Micronitor':

A patch of sand measuring approximately 4 in. x 4 in. was discovered on the district centre beach of Majuro Atoll early Thursday morning (August 12) by a tourist picking through trash near the lagoon edge of the island. The tourist, Albert Wenfield, of Louisville, Kentucky, made the following statement to the police. "I was on the beach collecting coke bottles . . . when I tripped over a sewer pipe . . . I dropped the bottles and put my hands out in front of me to brace myself for the fall. When I hit the trash below me some of it brushed aside and I saw sand underneath. It was filled with pieces of broken beer bottles and hard to see but I was sure it was sand." Unfortunately for the visitor he did not know it was against the law to walk on the beach and he was immediately handcuffed and jailed by the district police. He died four hours later in his cell. According to officials of Amer Ishoda Memorial Hospital the death resulted from infections in Wenfield's hands.

News item in the 'Fiji Times':

If the river is flowing the wrong way, Nadi Fire Brigade is unable to put out the fire that is burning your house down . . . or so board member Mr. Colin Weaver commented at Nadi Township Board's meeting, it would seem. The board heard

explanations about the night the brigade was late getting to a fire because, it did not have a telephone; the fire engine did not have a driver and a borrowed hose did not fit the fire hydrant . . . as for the matter of whether the river is running the right way, the fire brigade committee report for July records that when the brigade tried to draw water from Nadi River with suction hoses, the direction of flow of water stopped the hoses working.

Letter from group O positive-ly Mad, D.S.G. Melvin in the 'Cook Island News':

A good friend of mine rang me early Monday evening and asked if I would be a blood donor for her husband and this I did gladly and would do for anyone . . . while on the table and talking to the laboratory assistant some bloodless character stole my jersey from the lab. From a reader's point of view I too can see the funny side of the story and perhaps it might have been an old jersey but Monday night was cold and I could have done with it. But if the person who took my garment should require some of my blood some day. . . .

Letter from Michael Peter Ramosaea in the 'BSIP News Sheet':

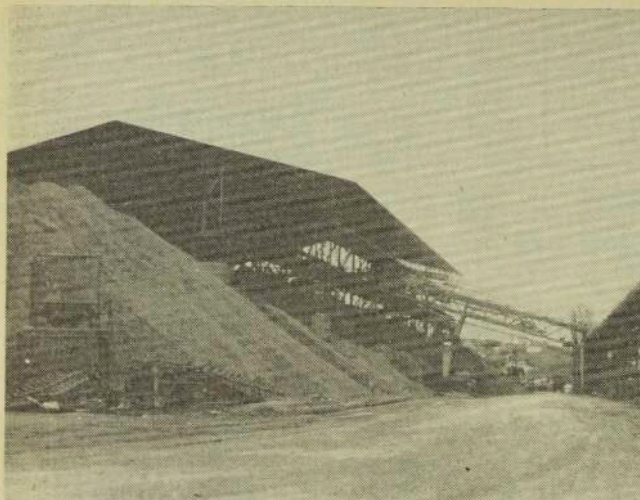
There are talks going on around Honiara town about our sportsmen, especially boxers, that they are using magic or what is known in pidgin as custom. I believe that the men who accuse our boxers of using magic are not aware that their words, or what I should describe in pidgin as "coconut news" may discourage our men who are just beginning to take an interest in boxing, which is one of the sports introduced in the Solomons . . . Magic doesn't exist in sports. Boxing and other sports only require hard practice, stamina, experience and skill.

Letter from Francis Kiken, Popondetta, in the PNG Government-sponsored 'Our News':

Every indigene should think about citizenship very carefully. It is not as simple as striking a match so it would be better to wait because most indigenes don't know what is going on in the outside world. The people in rural areas act like parrots when a white man or educated indigene talks to them about political matters. They just nod their heads without any understanding of the matter and say, "Yes, we agree". This attitude can bring destruction to the people. No white man should be granted citizenship in the country because there is a great difference between the Europeans and the indigenes of this country.

Letter from Perry Langston in the GEIC 'Colony Information Notes':

As sexual perversion is fortunately rare in the Gilbert Islands, the majority of Gilbertese listeners to the English programme on Radio Tarawa will not understand the thinly-veiled jokes about sexual perversion in the present Saturday night series which have replaced the Goon Show. Those that do understand Kenneth Williams' jokes will get the impression that the British are sexual perverts . . . Do we have to expose the Christian Gilbertese to this sort of humour?



● Unloading ore at the SLN nickel works in Noumea.

No medal for record breakers

NEW CALEDONIA DIARY
with
HELEN ROUSSEAU
in Noumea

Before the Caledonians even departed for the Tahiti Games in September, they had created a local record which will not be readily broken in the South Pacific.

But for that performance there were no medals or proud playing of the *Marseillaise*. The record nevertheless kept many cable wires hot to Paris, provoked grave concern in the French Administration and coincided with the launching of no less than three newspapers in Noumea.

The record, of course, was the two-month strike by almost 4,000 employees of the Paris-based nickel company, Societe Le Nickel (SLN). While some outside observers saw the strike as the first signs of a Caledonian "revolt" against the Rothschild-SLN domination of the territory's economy, others saw the conflict as a general *anti-2020* movement. The *2020*, for those who have not yet met this Pacific island personality, is the unflattering Caledonian description of the Metropolitan French (particularly short-term settlers) otherwise known as *Metros*. The *Metros* term for Caledonians is not generally used in print. However, it is intended to refer to the convict (political prisoner) antecedents of present Caledonian society.

As for the Caledonians themselves, black and white, as they

slowly react to the strong insurge of nickel-conscious *Metros*, they are suddenly becoming more aware of their "island" identity, and the local term *Caldoch* is being fondly revived. It takes a long time for the *Caldoch* to be stirred, but the recent strike has shown he is able to resist, even at the loss of a few thousand francs in his pocket.

Actually, lost wages during the strike were officially estimated at the equivalent of more than \$US3 million. Supplementary income, including working wives, and the ability to "pull in their belt" were used to explain the Caledonians' staying power.

Every effort was made to break the power of the SOENC Union. After six weeks conflict, a new movement was started to collect signatures from the "silent majority" which some people claimed were willing to return to work. About 1,100 signatures were collected, including over 700 in Noumea. But when the SLN then lifted its "lock-out" and invited its workers back to the Noumea smelters and inland mining centres, apart from the security teams, only about 100 men reported for duty after the 3 a.m. factory shift in Noumea.

The SOENC in the meantime, on the strength of the claimed "700 willing workers", announced it no longer saw the necessity to

maintain security operations, supervising the huge smelters as they smouldered at minimal safety level. In a surprising display of solidarity, Tahitian, Wallisian, Melanesian and European workers stood by the union decision.

Governor Louis Verger called a Press conference to explain the gravity of the situation. Eventually, he made a simultaneous radio and TV appeal to the workers to go back to the smelters, for the sake of the territory's economy. Finally, the workers accepted the SLN terms of paying a "loyalty bonus" and the granting of workers' holiday trips to France, thus ending the conflict on August 30.

The SLN had originally announced plans to produce 65,000 tons of nickel metal this year. SLN president, the Baron Guy de Rothschild himself, on May 10, had attended the inauguration of the smelter extensions, providing this increased production capacity. Yet, on June 28 the SLN claimed problems in selling its nickel; stated it did not expect to market more than about 43,000 tons this year; announced plans to cut back production to about 55,000 tons and rejected the June 21 Arbitration Commission recommendations. The resulting two-month strike was expected to reduce this year's production to less than 48,000 tons.

At the same time, no prospects were in sight for the much-publicised Paris promises over the installation of a second, foreign-involved nickel company, including Canadian INCO. Nor were there any prospects for the immediate realisation of the SOME-CAL or PENAMAX projects, both SLN-dominated.

Meanwhile, as the huge furnaces smouldered at "minimal safety level", the printing presses ran hot in Noumea. If the workers were challenging a Paris-based mining company in its power over the territory's destiny, some journalists also took the opportunity to challenge the nickel company's dominance of the local Press. The conflict provided plenty of copy for *Les Nouvelles*, a new daily which had just appeared to compete with the SLN-controlled *La France Australe*.

In a territory where the radio and TV are both State-operated, newspapers have been launched in rapid succession, particularly over the past three years. Due to political—including autonomist—pressures during the strike, three more papers appeared during and after that conflict. This means there are no less than 17 newspapers and political newssheets now being published in Noumea. Their titles include: *Canaque Awakening*, *The Caledonian Inland*, *Le Caldoch*. Does this foreshadow a more vehement battle for New Caledonia's rich heritage? How far will words be followed by action? Is there a leader who can determine what the Caledonians really want?

Amid what a Paris banking official described as the "wind of uncertainty which prevails here, the deceptions, the lack of confidence", the territory's fourth bank announced plans to open its doors at the beginning of December. M. Claude de Kemoularia, financial consultant for the Paribas Bank in France, had flown out to introduce the new manager of Paribas Nouvelle-Calédonie, M. Christian de Bernede, from the French Riviera. The new bank was formally constituted at the beginning of this year (PIM, March, '71, p. 109). It is the

only bank in the territory with Caledonian shareholders (including M. Edouard Pentecost). Composed of 70 per cent. French and Caledonian interests, Paribas NC also has a 30 per cent. share held by the Bank of America, which thereby becomes the first foreign bank to enter the territory. The bank is being built on the main street, Rue de l'Alma, at the Rue Georges Clemenceau intersection.

Underlining the bank's business and investment activities, M. Kemoularia explained that Paribas has an interest in the nickel mining project concerning INCO and also Chateau Royal hotel extensions, as well as in Fougere construction and OTH engineering consultants, both recently installed in the territory. He emphasised that all these investments indicate the confidence this private French bank holds in the prosperous future of New Caledonia.

Other visitors to Noumea in September included three mine-sweepers from the Royal Australian Navy. They reported no difficulty in detecting mines on the seabed around Pacific islands on their tour. Risking these perils, however, they shipped in a prohibited import for the Caledonians, an item which was particularly appreciated by the locals who were thus able to taste *Pernod* on board. This drink with an absinthe base, is banned from New Caledonia because the French fear its possible effects on the local population.

Almost every other variety of French wine, liqueur or champagne was offered by Noumea's newest supermarket, at Prisunic, when they opened their upper floor in the centre of town. Prisunic now becomes the first Noumea building to have escalators both up and down. One other store has an escalator up, but you come down under your own propulsion.

Prisunic still maintains an adjacent staircase for those Noumea housewives who have greater confidence in their own legs. The new supermarket has

become quite a bustling rendez-vous, especially after 5 p.m. when young working couples can choose from an immense selection of cheeses flown in from France, fruit and vegetables air-freighted from Australia and pot plants imported from New Zealand.

Meanwhile, the spiral of inflation maintains its grip on Noumea shop shelves. Prices are perpetually leaping 15 per cent. overnight, with no upper limit in view. The Administration follows spot-checks on stores made by police, gendarmes and price-control officers, but no Noumea housewife has yet reported any reduction in her weekly grocery bills. Latest item under enquiry was butter, the Australian imports having just risen 50 per cent. in retail price, with NZ butter rising about half this much.

Meanwhile, in a bid to create local enthusiasm over the much-neglected tourist industry, the Noumea TV network organised some debates on this subject recently. The main objective seems to be to encourage Caledonians to show a "friendly attitude" to foreign visitors. The growing population in Noumea is itself prompting the organisation of many more distractions and leisure activities, from club and restaurant life to art and sport gatherings. The problem remains, however, that many of these interests are calculated to suit nickel-lined pockets, rather than those of bargain-hunting tourists. But visitors with some imagination and curiosity can still have lots of adventures in Noumea, even if this might include brushing one's teeth in whisky and ice, during a water cut.

Amid the many construction works progressing around Noumea, a new hotel has recently opened its doors. It is the Isle de France, operated by M. Georges Lavoix at Anse Vata beach. The 64-room hotel, between the South Pacific Commission and the racecourse, was finished by Fijian labour brought in by Hines, of Suva. Rooms are offered at \$A17 per single and \$20 per double. A welcome addition is the emergency water supply provided for water-cut periods.

Land—Fiji may follow in New Hebrides' footsteps

From a Suva correspondent

New legislation governing land speculation in the New Hebrides has worried some Fiji land developers, who foresee the possibility of stringent new land laws in their own domain.

Following news of the regulations imposed by the Condominium Government, Fiji's Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara expressed concern over what he termed "high land mark-ups" in Fiji.

"I and most of my ministers would like free enterprise to develop, but we want it to develop with a sense of responsibility," he said. "It seems that this cannot be inculcated in some quarters here because some of the mark-ups are pretty high."

"You can prosecute someone for taking a handbag from you on the street with \$50 in it—but someone can mark up \$50 on goods and take it from you quite freely."

The Fiji Government had been studying the New Zealand land law, he said.

"We are very concerned with the speculative aspect of lots being sold overseas at high prices and we are looking at our immigration laws to find out whether people who buy these plots can come and live in Fiji simply because they own land here," he commented.

In reply to a question, the Prime Minister said the government was considering the possibility of imposing a tax on freehold land sold overseas. He admitted that the developments in the New Hebrides had sparked off new interest in the whole subject of land dealing.

Among those most interested in seeing the investment-immigration question clarified are the developers of Pacific Harbour at Deuba. A large number of choice lots have already been sold to overseas buyers, at least some of whom may be contemplating spending their retirement years in Fiji.

The Prime Minister described the multi-million-dollar resort and residential development, which is progressing at an impressive rate, as something of an experiment. The results would not be seen until people were actually living there, he said. He pointed out that local people were buying into Deuba too.

Despite recent overseas publicity about "millionaires' row" and "jet

setters' paradise," the Deuba developers prefer to present the scheme as a good solid investment for people with a genuine interest in Fiji's future.

As an ancillary benefit, their world-wide promotion campaign (which will have cost \$2½ million by 1975, says the company behind the project, Pacific Hotels and Developments Ltd.) presents Fiji on the whole as a desirable location for investment.

Following the Prime Minister's comments on land laws, the Fiji Times remarked that while there was no reason why Fiji should fling open its doors to the "arrogance of the jet set," it would be foolish to assume that big developments must inevitably become an exclusive haunt of the rich, and a focus of discontent among Fiji's own people.

The newspaper called for a positive statement about the residential standing of buyers of land in development projects.

"Ready-made towns can be designed to blend successfully and harmoniously into the existing scene and planners of such towns in Fiji would do well to give earnest thought to this aspect of their development schemes," it said.

"But they cannot make any realistic plans at all if there is uncertainty on such a vital matter as the ability of buyers of sections to occupy the houses they build on them."

Unless it is re-established that those who invest a certain amount of money (and have an independent income) may live year-round in Fiji, projects such as the Soqulu estate development on Taveuni Island may never get off the ground.

The 3,700-acre freehold estate is owned by Californian design engineer, Mr. John McIntire, whose brother Jim submitted development plans to the Fiji Government four months ago. In early September the brothers were still waiting for the go-ahead.

The master plan calls first for the preparation of 130 freehold blocks for home sites. Some 1,200 acres have been set aside for eventual residential development. Four hotels are also planned.

The proposal includes a small industrial estate, a shopping centre and large tracts for cattle and timber farming.

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Societe Bourgeois & Cie.,
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New Zealand
Torino Motors Ltd.,
P.O. Box 6240, AUCKLAND.

Norfolk Island
Red Rental Ltd.,
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Solomon Islands
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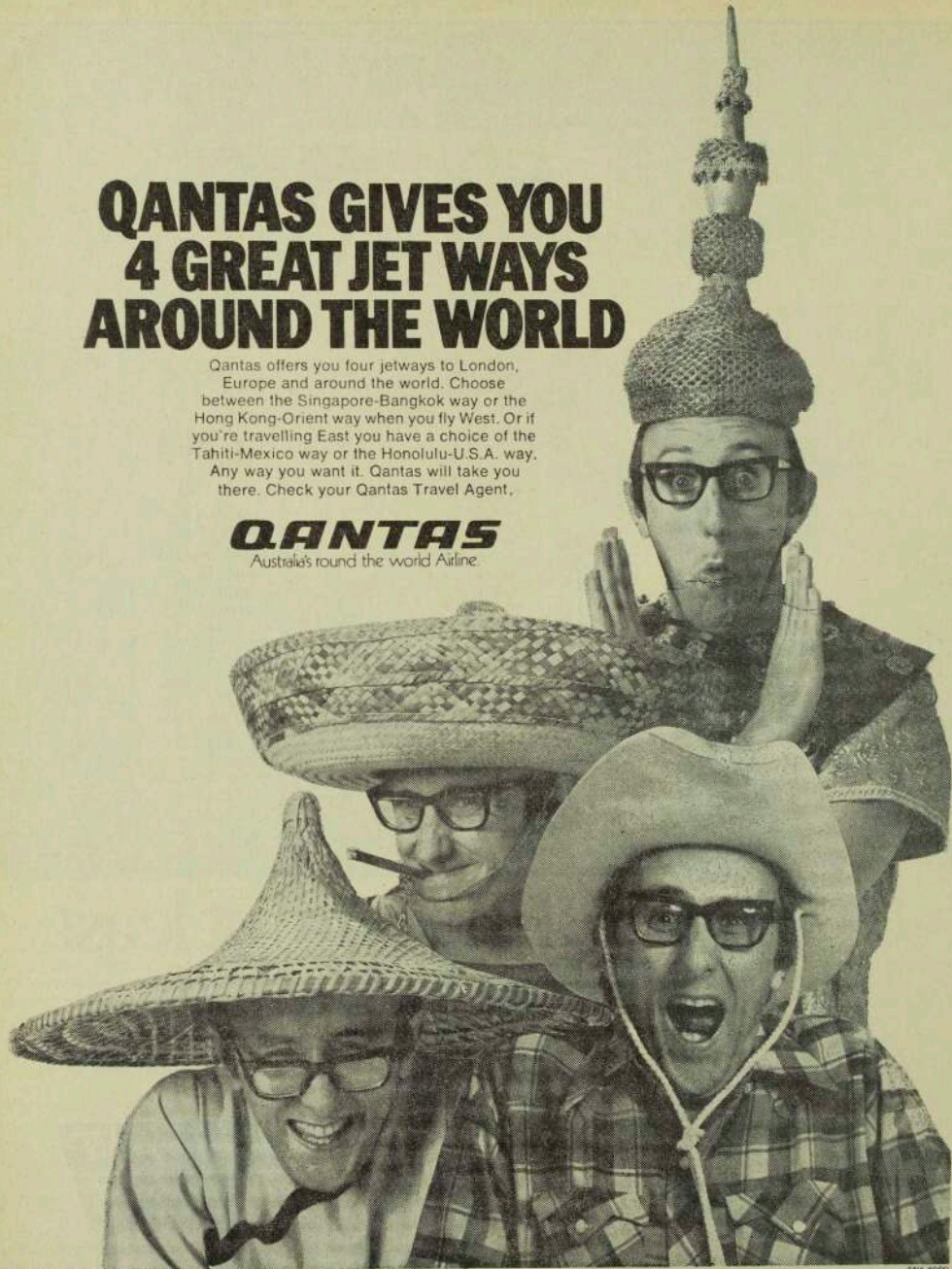
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JAN 1969



Magazine Section

They were thrilling, and cruel, days in the 19th Century when the Royal Navy carried out a kind of gunboat diplomacy in those areas of the South Seas where responsible government had not been established. The correspondence below, taken from official records, gives graphic illustrations of contemporary life and attitudes among the men who manned the Royal Navy ships. The record is left to speak for itself.

ROYAL NAVY GUNBOAT DIPLOMAT KEPT PEACE IN THE PACIFIC

HMS *Miranda*, under the command of Commander W. A. D. Acland, RN, was on station in the New Hebrides from May to October 1884. She had left Sydney on May 14 with instructions from Commodore James Erskine to "visit the principal trading or mission stations in the New Hebrides, supervising the actions of the labour vessels, and rendering every assistance and protection in your power to all British subjects or others carrying on their lawful occupations, or located in those islands."

COMMANDER ACLAND TO COMMODORE ERSKINE, Reporting the investigation of the shooting on the boats of the labour vessel "*Flora*" by the natives of Masovona, Santa, Maria Island, Banks Group, HMS "*Miranda*", at Santa Maria Island, 17 July, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that Bishop Selwyn gave me a letter addressed to him by the captain of the *Flora*, stating that his boats had been fired on at Matalal, a point on the north end of Santa Maria, with a request from the captain that a man-of-war should investigate the cause. I proceeded to that island for this purpose on July 14th. It appears that the *Flora's* boats were recruiting, and that they refused to buy any yams unless they got some recruits. They did not get any, and as the boats were sailing off to their ship they were fired on by the natives, who belong to the Masovona tribe.

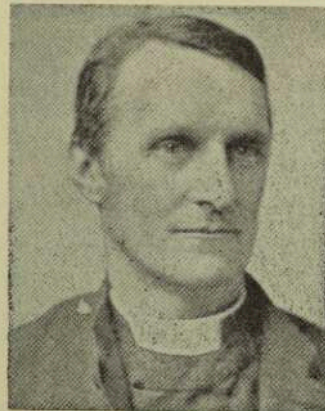
It was settled that the *Miranda* should anchor at Losolava, five miles from Matalal, to find out who the

guilty people were. Bishop Selwyn, with his native teacher, Edmund Oaratu, most kindly acted as interpreters, and to their exertions I attribute the successful issue of my mission.

On the 16th the Bishop went to Masovona (where these men live) early in the morning and gave to them the following letter:

To those men concerned in shooting at the boats belonging to an English vessel:

My friend Bishop Selwyn, who is also a friend of yours, has come to



Bishop John Selwyn, who, often at the risk of his life, acted as interpreter and conciliator between ships' officers and natives.

tell you that I am captain of the English man-of-war "*Miranda*".

I have been told by the captain of the English ship "*Flora*" that you have shot at his boats. It is my duty to investigate the cause of any disputes between Englishmen and the natives, so I have come to see what is the matter.

I ask you to meet me without arms; I will also come without arms and speak with you.

If I find that the white man has done harm to you I will punish him. If I find that you have fired on white men without reason, you must pay me a penalty for it.

I wish to speak friendly with you, and if you will come I will promise not to harm you until we have spoken. If you will come to the man-of-war you will see the ship, and I will let you go on shore when you wish without harm.

If you do not pay me the fine then I shall tell my chief, who will make war with you.

W. A. D. ACLAND,
Commander, HMS "*Miranda*", 16 July, 1884.

I proceeded to Masovona and anchored at noon. In the afternoon the tribe came off, including the three men, Puluswelgan, Warmul, Vurogoro, who had fired five, four, five shots respectively.

We held a meeting on the quarter deck, and I spoke as follows:—

"I have sent for you because you have shot at an English boat; I am glad to see that you have come and

● This sketch made by an artist on board HMS "Rosario"—which also figured in the gunboat diplomacy of the time—shows HMS "Rosario" overhauling the notorious black-bird "Carl" after the Carl's crew had massacred more than 50 New Hebrideans in the hold of the "Carl" in 1871.

wish to settle the matter in a friendly way; if you shoot at English boats without reason it is my duty to punish you; if English boats do you harm and you speak to your teacher he will tell the Bishop, who will write to captain of man-of-war, and white man will be punished; the English wish to be friends with you if you do not shoot them.

"In England we carry no arms, why do you? It is a temptation to the young men to shoot and bring the whole village into trouble. It is very fortunate that you did not kill any white man the other day, for if you had I should have made war on you until I had shot the man who fired—until I had burnt the villages belonging to the tribe; and it would have made you unhappy for a long time.

"The labour vessels are not allowed to take any men unless they wish, or any women, unless the chief wishes them to go with their husbands; if they do, you speak to the Bishop and he will write to captain of man-of-war; the labour vessels must have white man in boat when they recruit.

"I ask you now if you have any excuse for firing on the boats?"

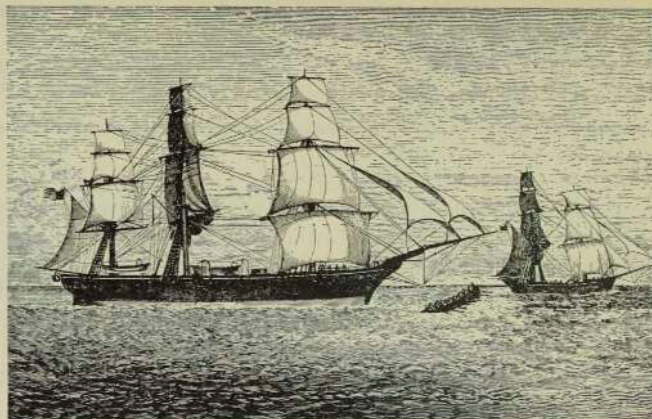
After a short consultation they spoke as follows:—"Because some men had died in Fiji, and because the English ship would not buy our yams unless we gave them some men, which we did not want to do."

"Having heard your answer, I judge that the three men who fired the shots must pay me one rifle, because they do not know how to use them properly, and that the tribe of Masovona must pay me nine pigs.

"I will now show you the ship and her guns, and will show you how we shoot; you need not be afraid; I will do you no harm if you bring me the rifles and the pigs tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock; and if you make friends I hope your relatives will come and see the ship, like the people did at Losolava; but if you do not pay me the guns and pigs I shall come again when you do not expect me, perhaps one month, two months, or one year."

After which I showed them some practice from the 7-pr. and gatling-guns, and took them over the ship, when they all went on shore.

Next morning I proceeded on shore



and had another meeting, in which I said I had come to receive the fine.

A mat was spread out, the three rifles and nine pigs put on it.

I then gave them a letter directed to the captain of any English man-of-war, stating that I had investigated the case.

The pigs and rifles were sent to the boat, the latter having first been broken on a stone to show that I did not want them, and to impress on them that I should do the same to any man who fired on English boats without reason. I then asked if they had anything to say to me, when they acknowledged that they had done wrong and would not shoot on any English boats, but would follow my advice, and complain to the teacher if they received any injury from white man.

I trust these proceedings will meet with your approbation.

I have, etc., W. A. D. ACLAND.

COMMANDER ACLAND TO COMMODORE ERSKINE. Reporting investigation into the case of the "John Hunt", labour vessel, Fiji, HMS "Miranda", at Espiegle Bay, Mallicollo, 8 August, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that as I was entering Havannah Harbour I observed the John Hunt. I caused her to be boarded, and beg to enclose the report of the boarding officer:

Sir:—I have the honor to report that at 2 p.m., 26th inst. [July], I boarded the labour schooner "John Hunt", and obtained the following information:—

The "John Hunt", Daniel Leahy, master, and P. P. Bevan, Government Agent, left Suva on May 22nd to return and recruit labour under the Fijian Government, in the New Hebrides Group. She had only four

white men on board including the captain, Government Agent and mate, and started with sixty-five (65) natives as passengers, her license only allowing her to carry fifty-seven. Whilst recruiting in Mallicollo, several natives were observed about 7 a.m., July 13, on the beach about 1 mile to the southward of Espiegle Bay, apparently wishing to communicate.

Having hove to, the boats left the ship, the captain going in the first boat and being the only white man, the Government Agent remaining on board. The vessel then drifted so that the boats were obscured by a point of land, and shortly afterwards one single shot and then a volley were heard. Filling and standing down the boats were observed returning to the ship, and delivering a fire as they came off.

The captain on his return on board was found to have received two severe spear wounds, and gave the following verbal account to the Government Agent:—When approaching the beach the natives appeared friendly but shy, so to inspire confidence the captain bought a club, and was in the act of stooping down to get some article out of the trade-box to give exchange for a spear, when a shower of spears was thrown, one of which struck the captain on the right breast; he seized his rifle and was just firing when some more spears were thrown, one again striking the captain just below the left shoulder, and one entering the left arm above the elbow of a Fijian boy called Johnny. The boats' crews then fired and got away as soon as possible, the natives having all run away into the bush as soon as the second flight of spears were thrown.

I examined Johnny and Meke, a Solomon boy, one of the boat's crew,

and they both corroborated the above, the former especially saying that not the slightest thing was done to cause the attack. I have no doubt from the account they gave that the second boat was not in that position which it ought to have taken up to serve as a covering boat in the case of an attack. The Government Agent had no reason to give for not having been in the covering boat.

The schooner then made for Hayannah Harbour, where the captain expired at 11 p.m. July 21, from tetanus. It is a pity the Government Agent did not get a written statement from the captain, as he was conscious up to the time of his death, and now there is no white man who was a witness to this affair . . .

I regret to say that Robert Bissett, the mate in charge, was so much under the influence of liquor that I could place no reliance on any evidence he could give.

I have, etc., LIONEL G. TUFNELL, Lieutenant.

The Government Agent informed me that the spearing took place about half a mile or a mile to the southward of Espiegle Bay. When I arrived at the NW end of Mallicollo I found two bays, each with a gully and stream, less than a mile from each other.

The Government Agent also told me that the natives on the north side of Espiegle Bay were friendly and could talk English; this I found to be correct in the northernmost of the two bays, so I have come to the conclusion that the northern one is the one that the *John Hunt* anchored in.

Soon after anchoring I went on shore and found the natives extremely timid, but after leaving some tobacco on a green branch I got them to come and trade with yams. I found one who spoke English. He professed entire ignorance of the attack on the *John Hunt's* boats, but said the next tribe was a very bad lot.

The name of the village is Malua. I tried by offering plenty of tobacco and pipes to persuade him to send a message to them, or to come with me as interpreter, but he was far too frightened, saying, "Me want tobacco, but Malua men kai kai me."

So I tried to open up communications by myself, and going down in the whaler with the gig as covering boat I tried to get the Malua men to come and speak. I went up into the bush accompanied by one man, lighted fires, waved green branches; but I could not get them within 50 yards. As they made signs to send the covering boat away, and for me to come up into the bush, I came to the conclusion that it would be a folly to do so, and went away leaving a small present on the beach. Next

day I again visited the men in Espiegle Bay, and after buying yams I got some to come off to the ship whilst I remained as a hostage and gathered the following particulars:—

The men living in the villages of Tabarep and Denmalo were friendly to the whites and were not cannibals; the men living in Malua village just inland of the Bay to the southward of Espiegle Bay were cannibals, unfriendly, and a bad lot.

The white man was speared by natives for no reason, two men, Mellus and Tazil, leading the attack. But as these tribes are at war with each other I am not inclined to put implicit faith in this evidence, especially as Izal, the English-speaking native, offered me a gun to assist him in a war with some bush tribes.

I tried to get him to come and speak to the Malua men, but he was too frightened, so he sent one of his men, who was brave enough at his own beach, but who would not come near the Malua men, when I went there this morning to try again if I could get anyone to speak to me. They were very shy at first and kept in the background, brandishing their spears; but at last I exchanged some tobacco for yams.

From their manner I am convinced that they have done something wrong, and as they were evidently disinclined to be friendly I brought the ship round so as to carry on negotiations under cover of her guns.

The boats have returned without any more success. I shall go down the

coast tomorrow to try and find an interpreter.

The villages are within range of the guns, but as usual they are hidden in the bush; but it would be possible to take them by gaining the sides of the gully first of all; the tribes appear to be about fifty or sixty strong.

I should have no hesitation in attacking them if I was certain that they were entirely to blame, but unless I get more information I shall not do so without your orders.

I have, etc., W. DYKE ACLAND.

COMMANDER ACLAND TO COMMODORE ERSKINE. Reporting an attack on the Natives of Malua, Mallicollo, and a reconnaissance of their villages. HMS "Miranda", at sea, lat, 16 deg. 24 min. S.; long. 166 deg. 47 min. E., August 13, 1884.

Sir,—In continuation of letter No. 46 [of August 8] concerning the *John Hunt*, I have the honor to report as follows:—

The Fiji labour vessel *Winefred* arrived during the night of August 8. The captain of the *John Hunt* was with Captain Meredith of the *Winefred* as mate for seven voyages who described him . . . as the last sort of a man to provoke an attack. When the *Winefred* was boarded and told the state of the case, Captain Meredith offered me any assistance he could. We then decided to go in the *Winefred's* boats (I taking the place of the Gov. Agent, in old clothes),

● Continued on p. 137.



Captain Donald McLeod's store at Vila, photographed about the '80s with McLeod himself seen in right foreground holding a cap, was a popular calling place for men from HMS "Miranda" and other Royal Navy ships policing the Islands.

Three of Charles McPhee's paintings which were bought by Governor Phelps of American Samoa. From left they are, the Rainmaker, Pago Pago, S. P. Mauga, Paramount Chief of Pago Pago, and a blustery morning in Vaitogo village, American Samoa.



Demand for his work put McPhee 'on velvet'

By R. W. ROBSON

An announcement by the American National Club (Sydney) to its members that it had bought, "from an Islands studio", for \$1,200, four McPhee paintings on velvet, sent my memory back about 25 years.

I was in Suva, in the sample room of Hutchinson Co., and my eye was caught by a couple of paintings on the wall — brilliant portrayals of Samoan village scenes.

They were signed "McPhee". I had never heard of McPhee. Neither had the man with me. When he saw that they were for sale at two guineas each, he sneered. "Some artist without any arse in his pants," he said. "They're always wandering into Fiji."

I know little of music or art. In that field, my friends write me off as a barbarian. But the few things I like, I like very much. I liked McPhee.

I bought those two paintings, and later I got three more. The lot cost less than £20. They've been prominent on the walls of my home for many years.

I've forgotten how, but eventually I met McPhee — a small, bearded, middle-aged man, full of the zest of life — and we formed a friendship that lasted. He then was wandering around Upolu with his easel and brushes, but what he was getting from picture sales did little more than buy paint. The publicity I gave his work in PIM helped his morale and his pocket, I think.

One artist, commenting in PIM of June, 1944, warmly praised

McPhee's Samoan paintings for "their full and vivid colour, their light effects and their superior-drawn lines".

A couple of years later, I found McPhee settled happily in Papeete, with a charming Tahitian wife, Elizabeth. She had land rights and this, with some demand for his work, made life easier.

McPhee introduced me to the remarkable work of Leeteg, who had settled in Tahiti, and who was gaining a world reputation for his painting on velvet. McPhee had become an admirer and disciple of Leeteg.

The French, at that time, were conducting a campaign against foreigners whom they thought had insufficient means of support. Tahiti always has attracted a wastrel type. They got after McPhee. McPhee defied them successfully for a long time, through his marriage to Elizabeth; but eventually they drove him out.

By then, he had acquired something of the art of Leeteg. I have forgotten the order of the events, but I think he and Elizabeth were

living in an Auckland suburb when Leeteg died in Tahiti, and they managed to get a permit to return to Tahiti.

A number of artists tried to follow Leeteg, but none had gained the skill and feeling which McPhee now displayed in the difficult art of painting on velvet. I know that he wrote to me about this time, and described his success, and the growing demand for his work, especially in portraiture.

I lost touch with Charles McPhee in recent years. I believe he left Tahiti eventually, and has since resided in New Zealand. I have heard that he got anything up to \$2,000 for his paintings, in America.

McPhee was born in Albany, West Australia, in 1910, and for many years led a wandering, adventurous life. He early showed an aptitude for drawing, and gradually developed his skill as a designer and display artist. He drifted to Samoa in 1937, and spent most of the following years in and around Pohnesia.

A NEW GUINEA SING SING FOR CHRISTMAS



These are two of a series of four stamps to be released by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs in Papua New Guinea on October 27 for use on the Christmas mail. The stamps depict some of the colourful costumes worn by dancers at sing sings throughout PNG. The weird costumes worn by the dancers are seen to advantage in the two stamps above — on the left, the Tubuan dance, with three whirling figures dancing the Siaa dance on the right. The 7c stamp shows a Siaa dancer and the 9c a Tubuan dancer. They are designed by the Australian artist, Nancy Hays and printed multicolour photogravure by Helio Courvoisier of Switzerland.



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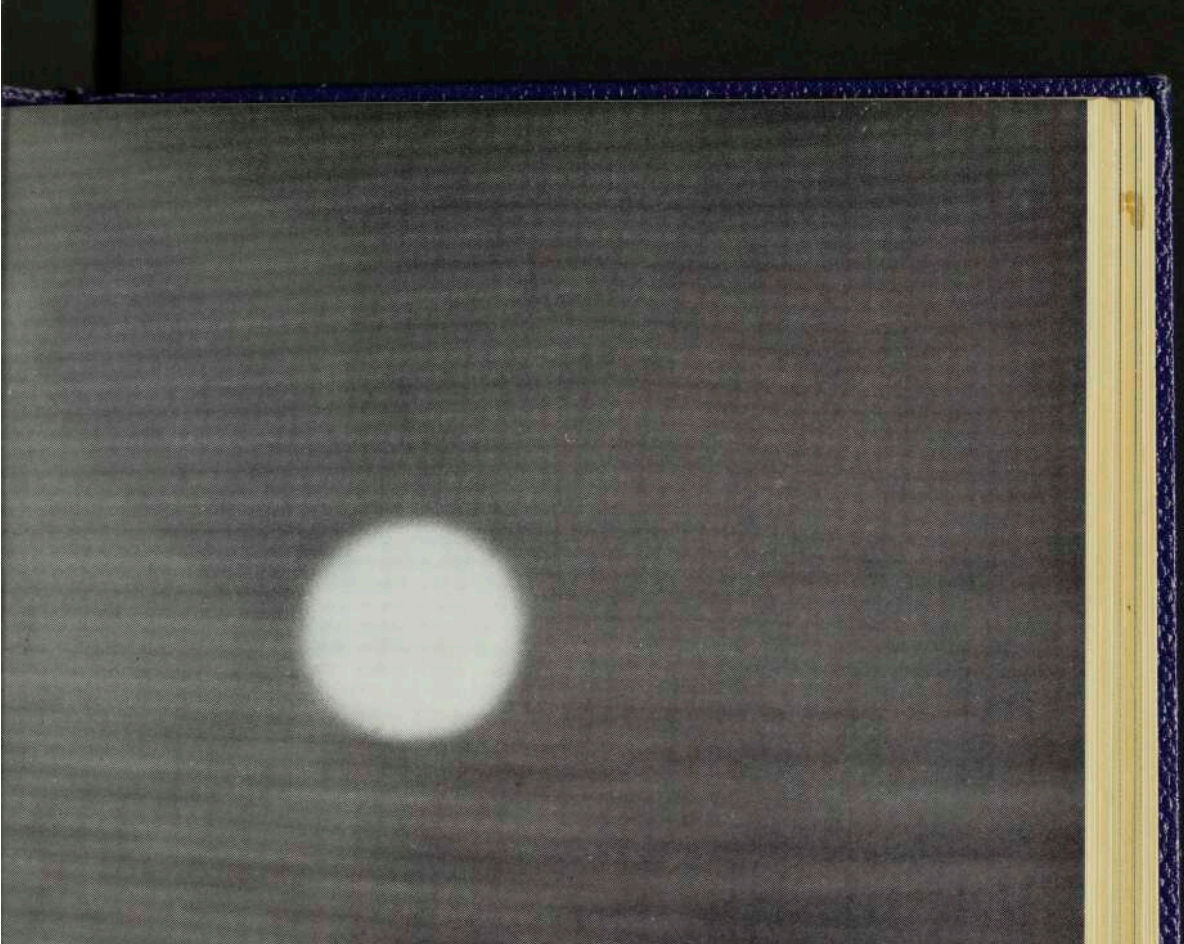
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74

PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—OCTOBER, 1971



Stone-Chance give onger life on the ocean wave

SEAGULL – a new polycarbonate zenithal lantern for buoys and beacons – is designed for the toughest sea-going life. It's practically indestructible, needs only minimal maintenance. The polycarbonate is ultra-violet stabilised. It does not discolour or craze with age, brings out signals in their true colours. Range is more than adequate: up to 14 miles in white light. The unit is light, completely self-contained and supplied with filament lamps and lampchanger, or with discharge tube. Flasher and photo-electric switch are standard. Lens comes in clear, red or green. Base is white opaque polycarbonate with watertight stainless steel band and gasket. The standard aluminium alloy mounting foot resists

sea-atmospheres, is removed simply by slackening three bolts. Special fittings to order. **SEAGULL** is a brilliant all-rounder – right for every offshore job in every kind of weather. The safest afloat. If you have a navigational aids problem, bring it to Stone-Chance. Consultancy is free. Project service covers installation, commissioning, servicing and maintenance. If you'd like to know more, send for our Navigational Aids publications.

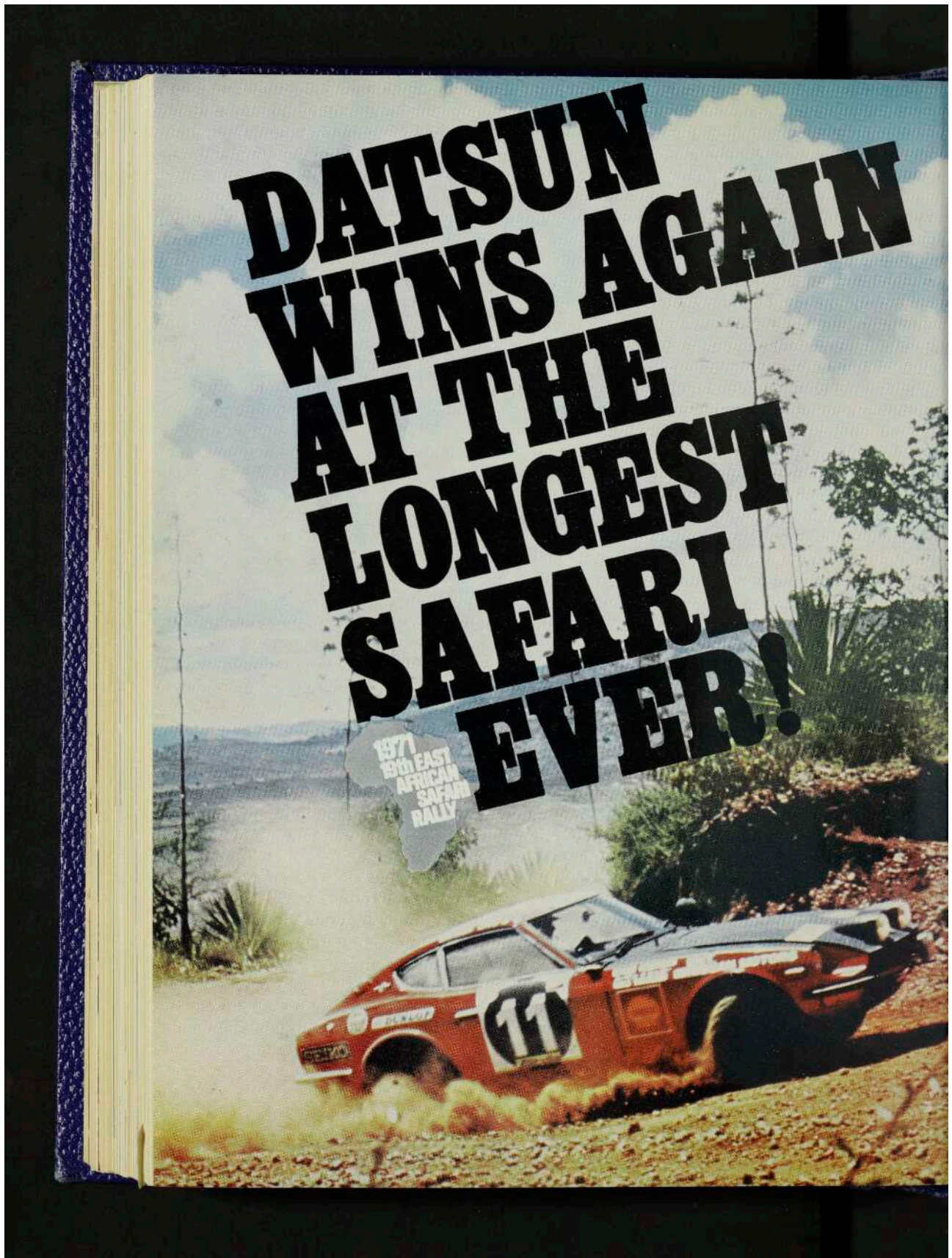
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Seagull
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Rally ho!

The searing sun of South East Africa '71 blazed down upon the drivers of 113 cars as they raced across burning sands, dried sloughs, plunging straight over tumbling weeds and dried bones turned white under the dry and oftentimes steaming heat of the desert. Car by car dropped out, sometimes due to mechanical failure, oftentimes tumbling end over end landing against solid embankments, or cracking into large boulders hidden by the drifting sands until there were only 32 entrants left in the 1971 East Africa Safari. A battered, white silty-sand covered Datsun 240-Z driven by Edgar Herrmann and Hans Schuller covered the 3,900 mile course which included 620 of the toughest miles thru Tanzania ever driven in a rally competition...to sweep a winning stake of 1st, 2nd & 7th in outright, class and team events...for the second year in a row.



In 1970, a very wet year for rallies in East Africa, the Datsun 1600 SSS ploughed through gully washes, swift moving shallow streams, through torrential downpours... to come in 1st, 2nd, 4th and 7th in outright,

and 1st in team and class event. A great victory!



Sweltering heat prevailed in the 1969 East Africa Safari Rally in the world's toughest, gruelling jungle-to-mountain 3,100 mile course—and the Datsun emerged triumphantly as the top winner—sweeping 1st through 6th places in class event, outright 3rd and 5th and taking 1st in team event. An unparalleled triumph!

Datsun research and engineering has come a long way since they entered their first African Rally in 1963 with two Datsuns completing the course, although there were no prizes that year.

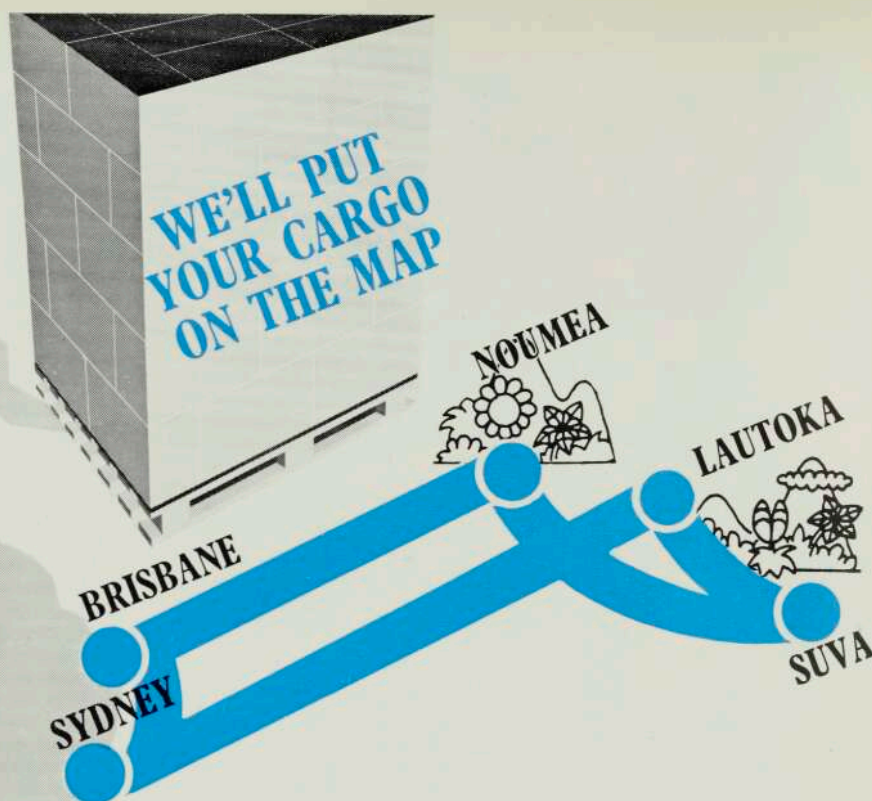
It has been good years for, in every rally, Nissan has learned and benefited from the knowledge and experience acquired through the rugged rally courses—and Nissan's technology gained from these experiences goes into each and every car that rolls off their assembly line. See your nearest distributor for a true rally winner. To bigger and better things—to Datsuns—a cheering Rally Ho!

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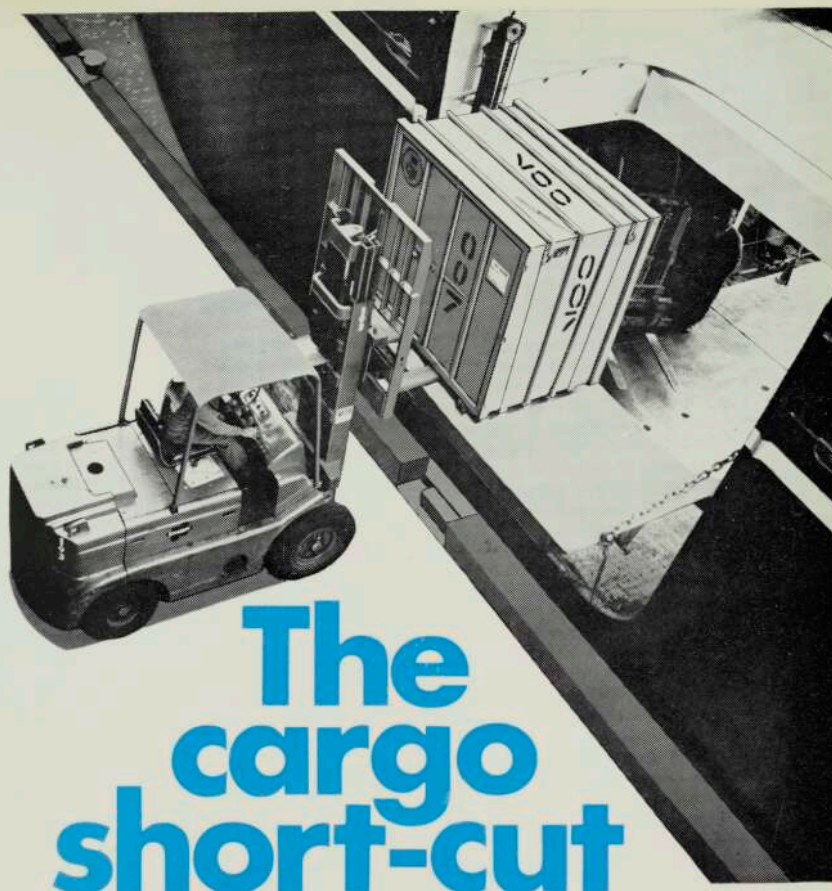


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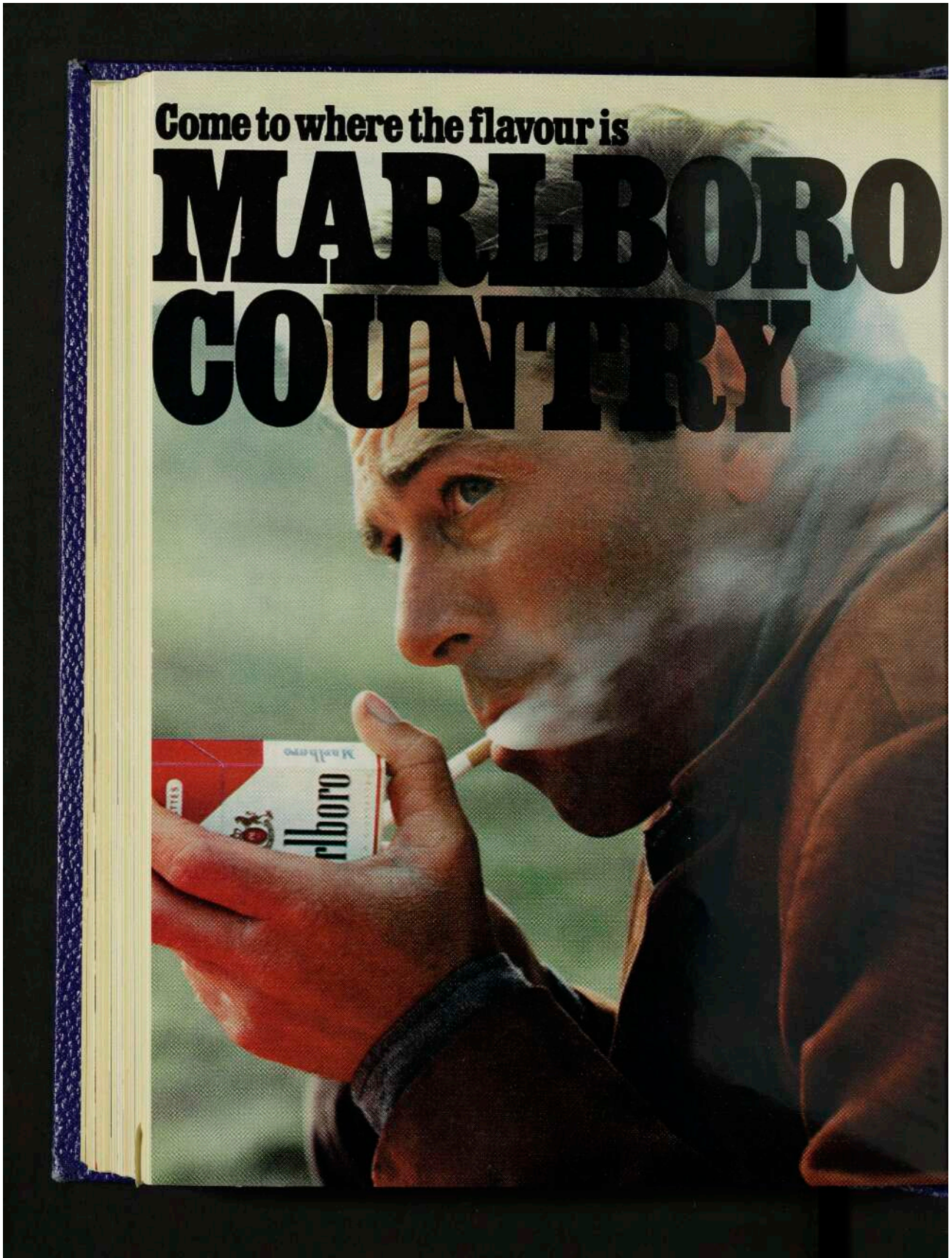
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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—OCTOBER, 1971

79



● Father Giles Webster and Sister Clematia meet again after 27 years.

There was a merry re-union at Lemakote



On July 31, 1971, at Lemakote, near Kavieng, an American priest and a German-born sister had a merry re-union. After 27 years and 9,000 miles apart, they met under peaceful tropic skies, but one must go back to World War II for the background story.

During the early days of the war, the south-east sweep of Japanese power had captured New Ireland and New Hanover. Missionaries of the Sacred Heart ran a leper colony with more than 500 patients—one of the world's largest, government-run with the religious order paid to staff it.

Soon after the war began, the European doctors and officials either escaped or were imprisoned. The Japanese had a deadly fear that to disturb the lepers would be to infect themselves with the dread disease. Despite deep fears, Japanese officials felt it necessary to inspect the hospital.

Their strange behaviour amused the sisters no end. On the dock at Ane-laua (New Hanover) stood Father Stamm and Brother Teutenberg to welcome the party. But the greetings had to wait until each Japanese was thoroughly sprayed with a strong disinfectant. Then several officers and a score of men under a Japanese flag marched up the hill to the first compound.

Discussions were friendly. The visitors were interested in operation of the colony—finances, food, medicine, etc. The Japanese said they could not continue the financing or providing medicines for the sisters who were acting as medics, but promised to try to help with the upkeep of lepers and staff. The mission ship *Teresa* would continue to get native foods.

The greetings over, the Japanese officers then spoke to the lepers. The talk was in the usual "all-conquering" tone—Great Nippon now ruled; all

must obey the missionaries who would represent the Japanese; disobedience would bring swift death by shooting.

Some months later, propaganda newspapers (in English) were distributed with a prominent story of the native lepers weeping with happiness during the visit. The missionaries could not recall any tears that day.

With the Japanese ignorant of how leprosy is spread, their departure was almost more laughable than their arrival. Standing on a burlap bag they were again sprayed and then leaped quickly to the deck of their boat.

The dreaded leprosy brought two years of peace to the colony. Calm was finally shattered with an American bombing of the colony on March 25, 1944. There are at least two explanations of how it happened.

The first, an American version, said the bombers were aiming at what they thought were Japanese destroyers hidden at night in the shadows of the smaller islands. There was not too much "pinpointing accuracy" and some of the bombs hit the colony.

The other story as told by the missionaries, was that two native chiefs, deeply resenting the sale of the island to the Australian Government in the middle twenties, lied to Allied intelligence that the island was jammed with Japanese. The chiefs thought that with the missionaries and lepers wiped out, the island would return to native ownership.

God seemed to have protected the colony fairly well—one leper killed, several wounded and little other damage. But when the dust settled only 25 lepers were left out of more than 500. Most had fled to New Ireland.

Tensions were mounting all over the islands. Japanese officers had hinted to imprisoned missionaries at Kokopo, near Rabaul, that they might

suffer greatly if the expected American landing took place.

Coastwatcher Stan Bell (brother of Lincoln) thought that the flight of the patients to New Ireland had removed the protection of leprosy for the missionaries. He strongly recommended quick evacuation.

Bell suggested moving to Lavongai to await a navy rescue vessel. His urgent message warned of grave danger probably arising within two weeks.

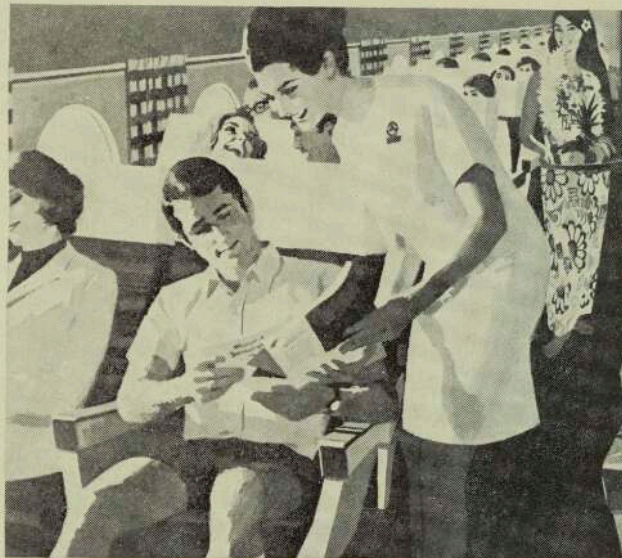
At just about the same time, the Japanese authorities at Rabaul had permitted the transfer of hundreds of imprisoned missionaries from Vunapope to a deep valley several miles further in the bush. Everywhere there were almost certain expectations of imminent American invasions. Fortunately, General MacArthur leapfrogged the area entirely.

The rescue was made from Emirau Island (St. Mathias Group) by PT-boat. At the time, Emirau was the furthest military advance in the area.

Stan Bell, with his thorough knowledge of the region, was the logical guide for the PT-boat. The trip of several hours passed quickly between foolishly futile efforts to shoot flying fish with American .45 calibre pistols and intent listening to Stan Bell recount recent Coastwatcher exploits. His listeners were shocked and disgusted at his tale of stupidly-broken military intelligence that resulted in a native massacre.

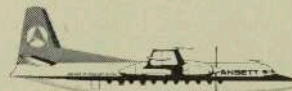
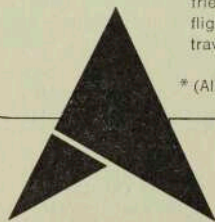
Throughout the entire Pacific War, secrecy on the Coastwatchers was very tight and almost invariably well kept. But, early in 1944 there had been a successful rescue of several American fliers with Coastwatcher help. *LIFE* magazine spilled the story along with a map carefully locating on a river the native village that had helped the fliers. Result? Within two weeks the

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Japanese wiped out the entire village—every man, woman and child.

Navy Padre Giles A. Webster had been chosen to go ashore alone on an outrigger canoe to meet the missionaries at a nearby plantation at Lavongai. He later wrote to his mother that, "he had gone ashore in Nip-held territory armed to the teeth with an Abercrombie and Fitch pocket knife and two Hershey chocolate bars." This was a bit of fun, for the Geneva Agreement for Non-Combatants strictly forbids religious chaplains bearing arms of any kind.

At the small mission centre at Lavongai, the missionaries awaited father with their few small bags packed on the ready. The PT-boat had a bit of intelligence work to do further down the coast of New Ireland. As one of the enlisted men described it, "a bit of dry cleaning and pressing to do on a party of Nips in a small cave."

Lunch was mainly the last two ancient rubbery chickens who sacrificed themselves to provide an almost inedible meal. The missionaries' war reminiscences filled up the hours of waiting the return of the PT-boat.

After 12 years in the islands the missionaries were entitled to a trip to their homelands. In this case they were Germans and Poles. With war an obstacle, most of them were then in their 14th year away from home.

They were filled with questions of the outside world from which they had been so long cut off. And their greatest puzzle was not about the bombing of the lepers, but why American fighter planes had machine-gunned their thatched native chapel. Rows of bullet holes lined the walls. The chaplain was able to explain this apparently blasphemous barbarism of the Americans.

He had been an unofficial padre to many US Marine Corps fliers back in the earlier days of the war and they had told him the whole story.

The fighter pilots had learned the hard way the Japanese ruse of mounting a machine gun high up inside the roof of a chapel. In the thatched roof was a hinged section that could quickly be released. As the scouting planes would buzz low over a village, suddenly a flap in the roof would fall giving the Japanese gunner a fine, close shot at the plane. This was the reason for the seemingly-senseless order to strafe every chapel.

And now it can be told. The orders were frequently disobeyed. And on more than one occasion when they did damage a chapel, on returning to their base they took up a "rebuilding collection" and gave it to a local missionary.

In one case they collected \$3,000.

A Marist missionary later told Father Webster he could build 10 chapels with that enormous gift.

It may seem large, but when one recalls the legendary, round-the-clock poker games of Major Carl and other great Marine fighter pilots, where stakes were large and local ways of spending money were almost nonexistent, the fat gift was not quite so large.

The rescue and the trip back were uneventful—no Japanese were seen or heard from in any way. Some six hours or so later the cheery American crew hoisted the grateful missionaries aboard. It was a difficult trip for some of the sisters (men had been trans-

ferred from rough destroyer duty and had to call it quits with the violently tossing PT-boats).

Sister Columbana, MSC, was very seasick and they seated her in a canvas deck chair in the boat's centre where the motion was the least. With eyes closed she sat murmuring the rosary. The padre was heard to observe that "He had often heard God called upon at that very spot during night patrols, but in a slightly more blasphemous fashion."

Those rescued included Father Josef Stamm, MSC; Brother John Teutenberg, MSC; Sisters Winfreda, Emelina, Clematia, Columbana (all MSC) and ancient Aussie Harry

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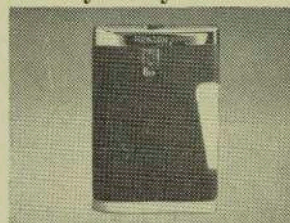
My boy friend gave me
the dinkiest lighter you ever saw.
So dinky, I can't get flints
small enough to fit it.
Another boy friend gave me a lighter
he got on the Continent.
When it's empty, you throw it away.
I can't remember which I finished
with first. Him or it.
I've got eighty-three books of matches.
But I like to keep them as souvenirs.

Somebody please give me a Ronson

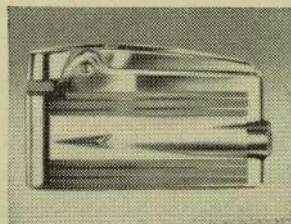
One of these will do very nicely



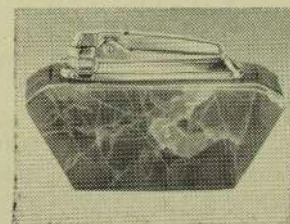
Milady gas lighter



Comet gas lighter



Adonis slim gas lighter



Empress gas table lighter, in onyx

To givers of Ronson gas lighters. A filling can last for months. Re-fuelling lasts 5 seconds. The lighter—with its adjustable flame—could easily last forever.

RONSON

Spanner (whose son is reported now living in Kavieng).

They were all flown from Emirau to Torokina to Brisbane, where they were prisoners of war for 18 months.

Where are they now?

Brother John died within less than a year from pernicious anaemia in a US hospital in Brisbane. Father Stamm returned to the islands for many more years of work and died a few years ago in Vunapope, near Rabaul. Mr. Spanner has been dead for many years. Sisters Winfreda and Emelina are retired at the Vunapope mother house. And the rest?

There is still another chapter.

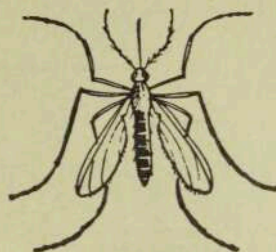
Bishop Scharmach of Rabaul, and Father Webster met in a Franciscan church in New York City in the early 1950s. Since a colourful story of the rescue written by a USMC correspondent had been totally censored, the bishop had been trying unsuccessfully to learn the rescuing father's identity. In the 1960s Sister Clematia had learned of father's name through a visiting Irish missionary.

During the July of 1971, Father Webster was the guest of Father Hilary Fischer, MSC, at Kavieng and learned Sister Clematia was only a few miles away. On July 3, Father Webster walked up to Sister Clematia at the Lemakote Mission Hospital with these words—"It's been a long time, sister." Sister looked blankly until father added—"It's been 28 long years!" It was as if someone had thrown a switch. Sister's face literally lit up and glowed with happiness. "Father Webster!" she exclaimed delightedly. If she had been nearer it looked as if she might have hugged him. They talked "nineteen to the dozen" for many hours, spanning the years with laughter-filled conversation.

Sister Clematia, with justice, has often been called "Mrs. Kavieng." For her many welfare efforts in the missions she is an honorary OBE, and Konrad Adenauer gave her a German decoration.

On July 4, 1971 ("Independence Day" in the States) another happy rescue reunion took place at Puas-Anelaua, where Sister M. Columbana and Father Webster met at the leper colony where today only 49 lepers remain of the 500-plus of the war years.—G.A.W.

● The Japanese Government has called off its search for the remains of soldiers killed in Asia and the Islands in World War II. More than one million dead are still unaccounted for. A total of 2,300,000 are estimated to have died in the Asian and Pacific war theatres and only 766,000 confirmed remains have been returned to Japan.



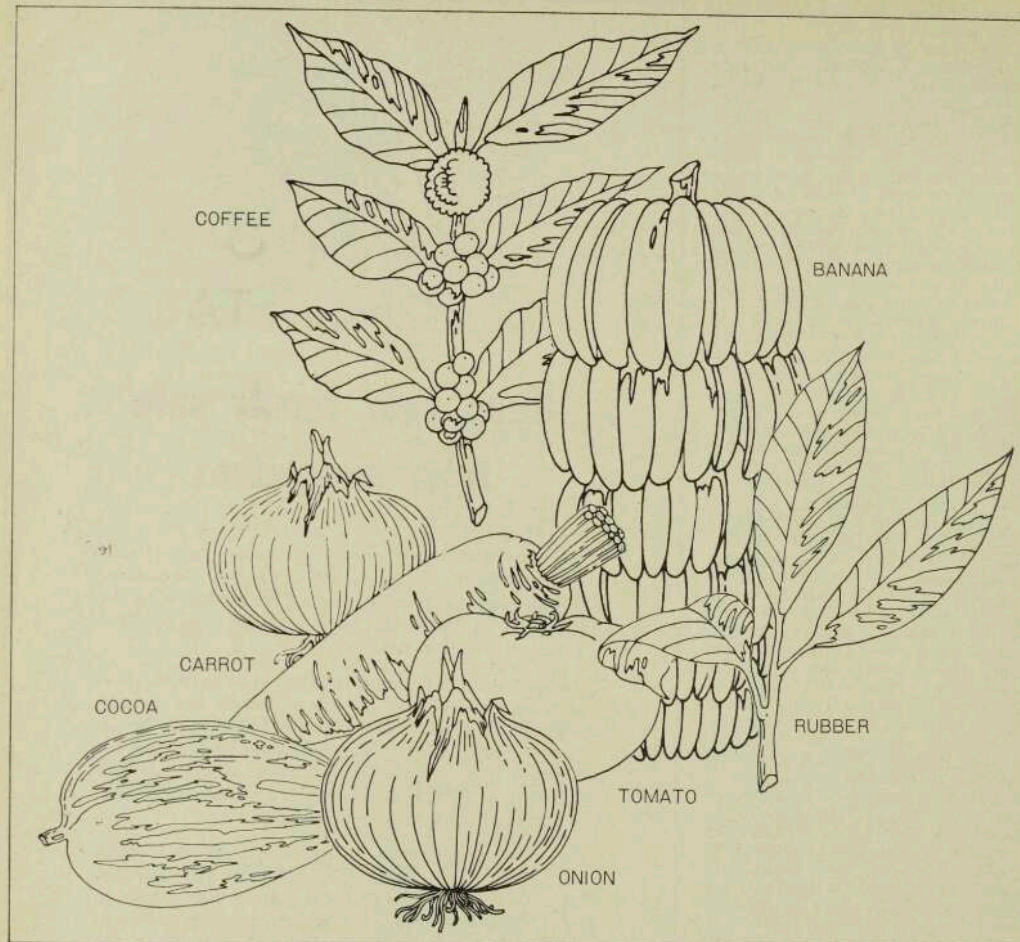
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Book Reviews

ACADEMICS DISSECT PNG TO MAKE A PIECE FOR THE COFFEE TABLE

According to Peter Hastings, who edited *Papua New Guinea—Prosperous's Other Island*, it is a coffee table book for academics. That's as maybe, but certainly a whole gaggle of the Top Cats of the academic world contributed to it.

Two doctors (non-medical), three professors, a judge, three university lecturers; our old friend Robert Langdon (who used to be assistant editor of *Pacific Islands Monthly*, and is now executive of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, Australian National University); someone calling himself Tokara, which is said to mean "stinging nettle" in a New Britain language, and from which we may guess that he is a PNG public servant who fancies himself as a stirrer; and lastly, one lone Papuan, Oala Oala-Rarua, politician, currently aspiring to the Secretary-Generalship of the South Pacific Commission, and who, by the time this is being read, will or will not have made it.

There are also 50 pages of coloured photographs, all beautiful or interesting, by Kerry Dundas and half a dozen other people.

Together this illustrious crew covers New Guinea history, geography, wildlife (human and otherwise), social change, politics, the economy and the future. If some of the factual bits seem dimly reminiscent of the *Pacific Islands Year Book* or the *Handbook of Papua New Guinea*, don't be fooled. It probably means nothing except that we tap the same sources.

This is not a reference book with coloured pictures, but a collection of essays by a dozen individuals, many of whom, naturally, feel how much better things would be in the Territory if only they were God, or even the Minister for External Territories.

But let's leave the academics and take the politician. Oala Oala-Rarua bravely chose the subject of race-relations and is mild about it, in contrast to what some of his colleagues



Oala Oala-Rarua . . . a brave choice
but mild about it.

in the House of Assembly would no doubt have done.

He is, he says, proud to be known as a native of Papua New Guinea, because that is what he is; and although he has had many experiences of being referred to as *boi* by arrogant *mastas*, he is sceptical of the various circumlocutions—"indigene" and "expatriate" and "non-indigene", etc.—of over-sensitive officialdom which has banned "native" from official use.

"It would be foolish to state that Papua and New Guinea has no problems of racial disharmony," he says, although he believes that the Territory has come a long way towards bringing the various races closer together since the war.

He was too young to remember the pre-war days, but he believes that race relations then were "generally bad" with very little attempt at getting both parties to mingle—a point on which most people who do remem-

ber the pre-war days will take issue.

Race relations then were not bad; they were non-existent. Between native and non-native there was, at best, respect; and, for the most part, tolerance, each party going its own way except in the very limited field in which it was of mutual advantage to get together. There is far more dislike, hatred, friction and tension in the Territory today, when the two races are mingling and in a sense competing, than before the war. No doubt a phase to be got through, in this type of situation, as a prerequisite of independence.

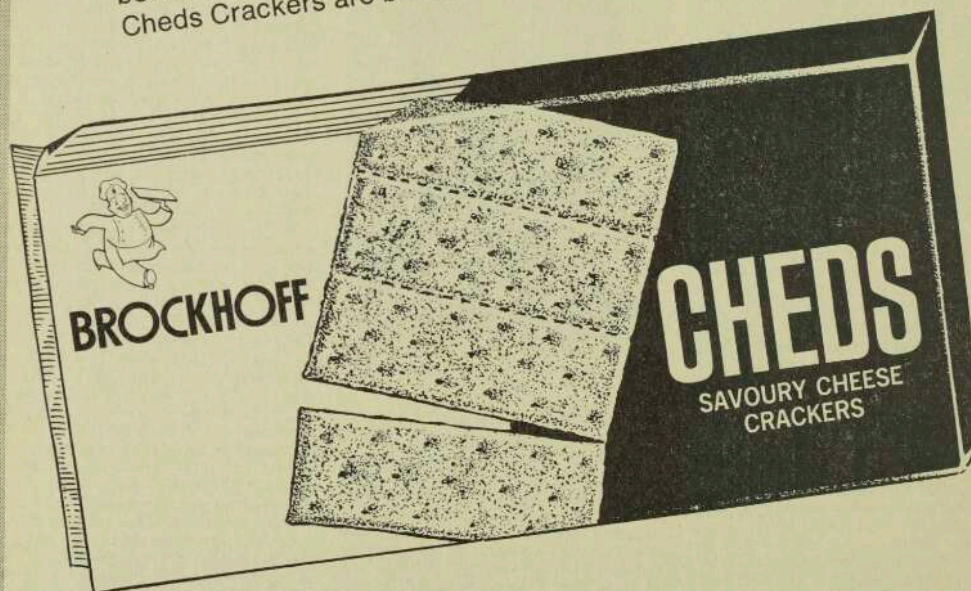
He has something to say about job opportunities for Papuans and New Guineans and how they are disadvantaged; pleads for some enlightenment by the Australian Government as to where Papua-New Guinea is going, and when; and concludes:

"Another sore point in Papua and New Guinea is Australia's immigration policy for the native people of the Territory . . . the fact that Papuans are Australian citizens does not mean a thing. Papuans experience great difficulty in acquiring permits to visit Australia even though they are Australian citizens and hold Australian passports. They cannot live in Australia permanently, even if they desire to do so . . . I believe that either the Papuans (I am one) should throw away their useless Australian citizenship and seek to have Papua become a trust territory of the United Nations together with New Guinea and work towards a common future, or New Guinea should cease to be a trust territory and together with Papua become part of Australia. We must choose one course or the other. Personally I believe that Papua and New Guinea must become one united, independent country. I hope that it will be called New Guinea and its people, Papuans."

Well, at least the last bit is original. The rest of the essays in this

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book, are by contrast, predictable, most of the authors having said the same thing elsewhere.

As a coffee-table book it is no worse than most of its kind and in one respect it is better—it's mercifully smaller, being about the size of this PIM, but 230-odd pages thick.

It is well got up, beautiful to look at, cold, humourless and totally lacking any indication of the spirit of the place; that indefinable something that gives New Guinea its uniqueness, its personality. The reader would never guess from this sterile collection of fact and political theory that the Territory is a warm, human, entertaining place that can be loved by ordinary mortals—perhaps the photographs were supposed to do that job.

For those who think my strictures too severe, let me hasten to say that as an occasional reviewer I've had a gutful of coloured picture books about PNG and that people (including myself) who pontificate about that territory these days, give me a pain in the same place. But I have it on good authority, from booksellers in Papua New Guinea, that colour-books, even when as expensive as this one, go off like hot cakes. May the academic Top Cats become Fat Cats on the proceeds.—JT.

(Published by Angus and Robertson, from Hong Kong; \$12).

THERE are few families in the world more discussed, looked at, admired and criticised than Britain's Royal Family—better still, the British Commonwealth's Royal Family.

As a family, they're at a disadvantage. Kings and queens are not as others, so many think. Hence, their families must be different. They must have all the virtues and none of the vices of other families. They're in the public eye in such a way that no one in his right mind would envy them and they must live their whole life continually glancing over their shoulder to see if anyone is looking. True or false? A recent court case in England involving Lord Snowdon and a shutter snoop demonstrated that that can be annoying.

But what does the Royal Family think of it? The Queen, with Prince Philip as an enthusiastic supporter—some say it was his idea—gave the world an insight into their family life in the film *Royal Family*. But, especially in the Islands, everyone doesn't see a film. Andrew Duncan bridges the gap with a Pan paperback *The Reality of Monarchy*, which shows the Royal Family as it is—one of Britain's oldest institutions striving to do a good and honest job.—JC.

(THE REALITY OF MONARCHY, Pan Books, \$1.25).

PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—OCTOBER, 1971



A Sepik crocodile, 15 ft 4 in. of cruel death—one of the many excellent coloured photographs which should help "Papua New Guinea, Prospero's Other Island" to sell like hot cakes.

R. W. Robson's 'Queen Emma' to be republished

Entrepreneurs who revive productions "by popular request" are usually looked upon with suspicion; so too, probably, are publishers. But you can take our word for it that this is the only reason we are now republishing *Queen Emma*, by R. W. Robson.

Because of high printing costs here in Australia we have done our best to avoid just this since the book went out of print about two years ago, in spite of requests from New Guinea and elsewhere.

Now we have been persuaded to produce another, if smaller, edition and this should be available shortly. The book will look a little bigger than the 1965 edition, have a different coloured jacket; some maps have been redrawn; a few obvious corrections made to the text; and we have discovered and included a couple of old photographs never before published.

Otherwise, this is still the story of Emma Coe, born in Apia, Western Samoa of an American father and a Samoan mother, who married an Englishman, James Forsyth, but ran away to New Guinea in 1878 with an Australian lover.

In New Guinea, Emma became the first coconut planter, grew wealthy and introduced to those islands numerous members of her family who left their mark by laying the foundations

of what is still New Guinea's and the Pacific Islands' agricultural industry.

Emma finally married a German army officer and died in Monte Carlo just before World War I. *Queen Emma* covers the period in Samoa from about 1850 to the late 1870s; and New Guinea, from 1870 to 1914.

In Samoa in 1971 there are few reminders of Emma and her family; but in the vast coconut planting industry of the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain she cannot be forgotten. Even the Tolais on their various modern rampages and claims over land titles still find Emma and her brood—or the way they tied up land—forces to be reckoned with.

Queen Emma is a New Britain legend; time has softened her into being a romantic heroine instead of a tough trader and planter and today she is even a tourist gimmick. Visitors to Rabaul may go on a "Queen Emma tour" or eat in a "Queen Emma" restaurant.

R. W. Robson's story is of the real Emma. Good looking, as most part-Samoan women are; passionate and with a great sense of family—on the one hand, but with all the shrewd ability of a Yankee trader on the other.

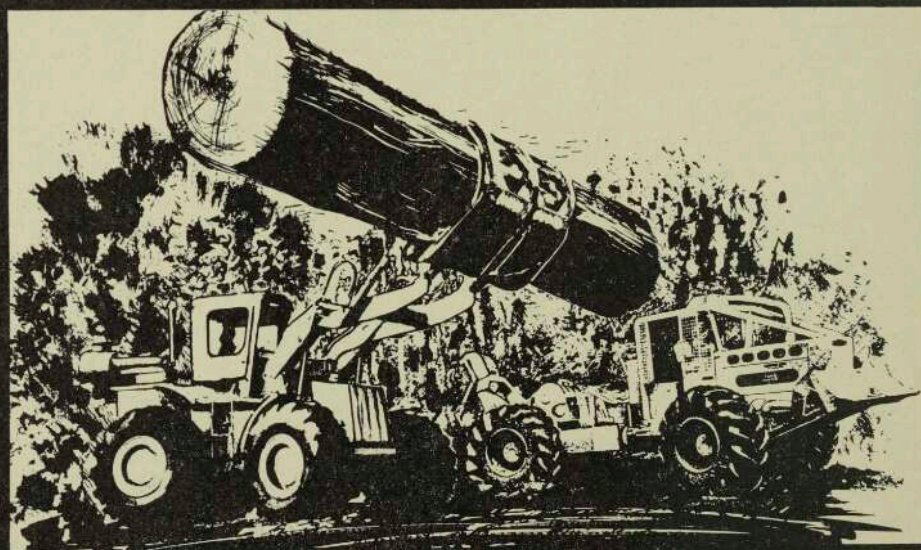
Price of the new edition will be \$4 plus postage.—PUBLISHER, PACPUB.

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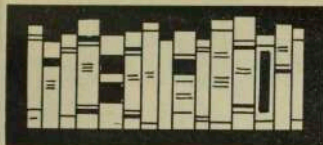


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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—OCTOBER, 1971



Fine memorial in English

A Gilbertese-English dictionary originally compiled by Father E. Sabatier (deceased), and now translated from French by Sister Mary Oliva of the Sacred Heart Mission in Tarawa has been published by South Pacific Commission Publications Bureau.

This dictionary is a fine memorial in English to Father Sabatier. It is proper that he should have one. The original Gilbertese-French text was completed in 1952 and published in duplicated form in 1954. In the preface to that edition, Father Sabatier acknowledged his debt to earlier compilers and several Gilbertese helpers. All of them would have endorsed these words: "... The Gilbertese language is well worth preserving. It can be done only by the written word. This duplicated dictionary must be improved upon ... " Now that an English version is available, I hope many more people will take up Father Sabatier's challenge, not least in the area of the developing vocabulary of modern terms which the dictionary does not cover.

I have not yet had a chance to put this edition to practical use, but Sister Oliva's translation seems to be faithful to, and as fruitful as, the original French. The dictionary is differently constructed from Bingham's, which has been the Gilbertese-English standard reference since it was first published in 1908.

Sabatier has used the letter sequence of the English and French alphabets; and he has chosen, for example, not to record the Gilbertese causative verbs, identified by the prefix KA, separately from the basic word-forms.

As a consequence, words beginning with the digraph NG are included under N; and there are fewer, but more informative, individual entries than in Bingham. I am a little doubtful about dropping the digraph, but find it convenient to have the basic word and its derivatives together in the one entry.

The inclusion of a dozen words beginning with VE on p. 419 is confusing even though it more accurately represents the pronunciation than the usual WE to which Sabatier gave primacy in the French edition. But perhaps Sister Oliva directs us to the future? I have long thought that the Gilbertese alphabet needs some new letters—S in particular.

We must be grateful to Father Sabatier, Sister Oliva, The Sacred Heart Mission and the South Pacific Commission for this dictionary. May it inspire Gilbertese scholars to preserve their tongue, examine and develop it. I look forward to using it myself.—Reid Cowell.

(Published by South Pacific Commission Publications Bureau, Sydney and Noumea; pp. 426; \$3.50).

'Miracle' guide

There must be thousands of guides to Britain in existence, but always room for just one more—if it is in the class of *A Visitor's Guide to Britain*, by Mary Cathcart Borer.

Written for the overseas visitor who has limited time to spend in the United Kingdom, it is a miracle of compactness in ordinary Fontana, paper-back form. As well as being a

guide to what the visitor can see and do, it is an excellent short history of the UK, minus Ireland, and as such is interesting simply as reading matter without travelling at all.

The book is divided into nine "trips"—London and SE England; the Cotswolds, the Midlands, East Anglia, the North (Yorkshire, Northumberland, Durham), the North-West (Westmorland, the Lake District, Lancashire, Cheshire) the South-West (Somerset, Devonshire, Cornwall), Wales, and Scotland. There is also a chapter on airports and sea-ports.

The book has eight pages of pictures of the best known sights, which could easily be dispensed with, but sadly lacks maps of any sort, even one of the whole British Isles. The nine chapters would have been even more enjoyable if each had been accompanied by a sectional map. Even people who know Britain reasonably well need to relocate themselves and for those who have only a rudimentary idea of the juxtaposition of English counties (which are minute in comparison with the vast states or provinces of their own countries) a map is essential. It is a pity that this excellent little book is spoiled by this omission. (*A Visitor's Guide to Britain*, Fontana), 95c.—JT.

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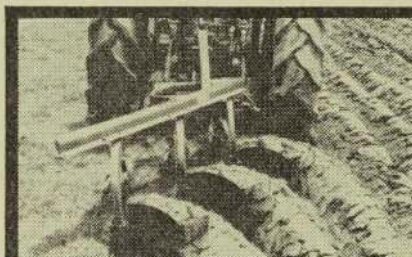
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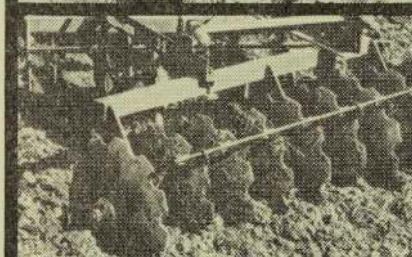
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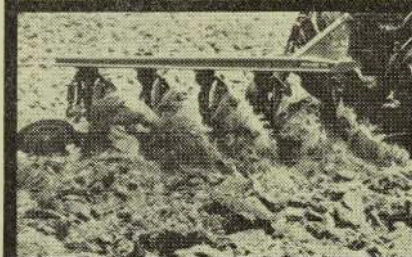
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October, 1951, was a fiddling sort of a month—in the sense that PIM, in its faithful reflections of life in the South Pacific, had no big stories of world-shaking events, but lots of small stories of small happenings which, of course, make up the very weft of life.

In recording that let's, at the very outset, apologise to the Prime Minister of Fiji, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, and assure him that not for one moment would we describe one happening recorded in PIM that month as a small happening. It was one of the biggest in his life—his wedding, on September 22 at the Sacred Heart Cathedral in Suva, to Adi Lalabalavu, daughter of Ratu George C. Tuisawau, Roko Tui Dreketi. The marriage, PIM said, linked two of the greatest chiefly families of Fiji. It being the season of spring, there were quite a few weddings reported by PIM that month, including that of Mr. Ken Bain, now Fiji's number 2 man in London, to Miss Margaret Emberson, member of a well-known Fiji family; Mr. Jack Patrick Ryan, of Lalovaea, Western Samoa, to Miss Isabella Louise Stehlin, of Apia; Mr. Maurice Binnvenu, ex-French Navy, to Miss Irene de Laplane, of Vila, and Mr. Bill Kilroy, of Suva, to Miss Dorothy Kimsim.

Yesterday

There were other happenings of course and one was very important although there didn't seem to be a big song and dance about it. That was the setting up of a new Legislative Council in Papua New Guinea, an occurrence which PIM said had come "after a remarkable and unexplained delay of about two years". It gave the hoi polloi a voice which, up to then, they had lacked although the new council had no legislative power. Its composition was the Administrator, 16 departmental heads and officials, three nominated Europeans, three nominated missionaries, three nominated natives and three elected Europeans. The election for the three Europeans was scheduled for November 10. Come to think of it, of course, if the council had no legislative power, there wasn't a lot to sing and dance about.

If they had decided to rejoice, the fun wouldn't have lasted very long; only until they heard about the Australian Government lopping the allocation for PNG from public funds by between £1 million and £2 million. PIM said that news really shocked the territory and there was "dismay in some quarters". It was reported that the new Assistant Administrator, Mr. Donald Cleland, would fly to Canberra to "beg for a little mercy from the financial Molochs". The reduced grant was estimated at £5,400,000. That was 20 years ago. The budget which was handed down in Canberra in August this year provided for a total PNG grant of \$130,748,000 which shows that, notwithstanding the decrease in money values over the last 20 years, someone has managed to beg some mercy from the financial Molochs.

And talking about money, on the same PIM page there was this heading: "£5 could earn you £1,250". It was a new kind of government loan floated by the Fiji Government, a new premium bonds loan—like the UK one—which was a bit of a flutter really. For each £5 bond, the holder had a chance of winning a first prize of £1,250, a second prize of £1,000 and a third prize of £500, to be drawn each February. If you didn't win a prize—there were 100 altogether, ranging from the top prize to 64 prizes of £20 each—your £5 earned you a mere nothing

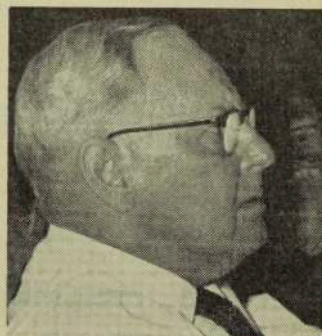
for that year and then you could redeem the bond for £5/10/- the following year. The report didn't say what the anti-gamblers thought about it, but it's not going these days.

Still on money, PIM reported that Steamships Trading Co. Ltd., of Papua, made a net profit for the year ended July 31 of £85,005, which was £20,000 better than the previous year. PIM said the company was enjoying "the full benefit of the lavish expenditure of public money in the territories", but what with the slashing of government expenditure (see a few inches back) the coming year wasn't expected to be so good. And that went also for Fiji folk who, so a story on the opposite page said, were suffering a steep rise in the cost of living—18 points above the previous quarter. Onions at 1/3 lb were twice as dear, and rice had gone up 2d a lb. That was for imported rice but, as soon as the storekeepers learned about the rise in the imported stuff, they slapped the 2d on the local-grown rice, which wasn't playing the game. PIM said the Indian community would suffer the most.

If money was tight and costs spiralling in Fiji, over in New Caledonia there was a nickel boom. Today, of course, there's anything but a boom there. Twenty years ago, because the United States and France were shouting out for nickel, France ordered out the troops in New Caledonia, but not to fight. They were sent to work the nickel mines at Thio, and it didn't look as if the "locals" liked it. Now, 20 years later, New Caledonia is just getting over a strike at Le Nickel, and inflation is causing a big headache. In 1951, said another report, signs of rising prosperity were seen in the number of cars in Noumea's streets. Two hundred and twenty-two new cars entered the country during the first six months of 1951.

The suggestion in PIM of the previous month in 1951 that Norfolk Island might be better off under New Zealand administration didn't catch on with the islanders. "We cherish our freedom and lack of irksome restrictions," said one. "Present conditions under an understanding Administrator are generally very satisfactory." Times and folk change. Now one section wants to opt out, or something.

And so it went on, in 1951, small happenings, the same sort of problems which are still with the Islanders like the Cook Islands' oranges and bananas from the Samoas, Tonga and Fiji. A headline "Islands fall down on job of providing fruit" on top of a story about New Zealand being fed up of shortcomings and shortfalls in its fruit supplies could have been written today.



Mr. (later Sir Donald) Cleland, flew to Canberra to "beg for a little mercy."

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People

● Another top job in the Fiji Government service has been localised—the post of Comptroller of Customs with the departure from Fiji on pre-retirement leave on September 8 of Mr. E. T. J. Mabbs, who has held it for nine years. He is succeeded by Mr. C. F. Wooley, his Fiji-born deputy. Before coming to Fiji, Mr. Mabbs served five years in Nyasaland and seven years in Mauritius. During the nine years of Mr. Mabbs' stay, customs and excise revenue has more than doubled, from less than \$8 million in 1962 to an estimated \$20 million-plus this year. He was a tough comptroller, sudden death on customs evaders, and played a leading role in organising the replacement of the old tariff system by the new one based on the Brussels nomenclature. Mr. Wooley has risen from the ranks in 25 years. He started as a clerical probationer and has served at Levuka, Lautoka and Nadi Airport.

● Mr. F. E. Daveson, who has been in Papua New Guinea since 1948, has been appointed associate commissioner of the territory's teaching service. He has served as a teacher and relief headmaster, a district inspector in the Southern and Eastern Highlands and before his new job was principal district superintendent of the Education Department. One of his jobs, for four years in the 1950s, was teaching the people in the Purari delta to read and write Koriki, which he learned through studying a London Missionary Society's translation of the Bible in Koriki and a Koriki primer.

● Governor John M. Haydon, Governor of American Samoa, and Mrs. Haydon left Pago Pago early in September for Puerto Rico to attend a national governors' conference at the end of which they will go to the United States for the governor's leave. They are expected back in November.

● Mr. James Anthony, former Fiji trade union leader and graduate of the University of Hawaii's East-West Center, who had been studying in Canberra, is taking up a teaching appointment at the University of Hawaii. He spoke to students of the University of the South Pacific in Suva towards the end of August and in his

speech called for the resignation of Mr. S. M. Koya, Leader of the Federation Party Opposition in the Fiji House of Representatives; advised Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara to "emerge from isolation"; told Australian High Commissioner R. F. Osborne—present in the audience—"The White Australia policy does no credit to your country", and asked: "We can barely run the PWD on an efficient basis. How are we going to run the sugar industry?"

● An important wedding in Suva's Holy Trinity Cathedral at the end of August was that of Ratu Lieutenant Etuate Kikau Tuivanuvou and Adi Sainimili Rokolewasau Uluilakeba, half-sister of Fiji's Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara. Lieutenant Etuate is a former ADC of the Governor-General, Sir Robert Foster, who was one of the 700 guests at the reception in the officers' mess at Queen Elizabeth Barracks.

● Mr. Don McLoughlin, Fiji's Solicitor-General, retired in September after 15 years with the government, first as a magistrate, serving at Lautoka, Ba and Labasa, and then as acting senior magistrate at Suva before being appointed Solicitor-General in 1963. He was one of two commissioners responsible for the big job of revising Fiji's laws in 1967 and has also served as a Commissioner of Customs, Pitcairn's Judicial Commissioner and, since 1964, legal adviser to the Pitcairn Island Government. He left Fiji on September 7 for Perth in Western Australia, where he will go into private practice as a mineral and petroleum development consultant. Fiji isn't losing him for good, however. The government has retained him as consultant on international law and mineral, petroleum and industrial development. During his 15 years in Fiji he was able to follow his main, and very absorbing hobby—collecting and classifying orchids. He was able to classify 60 species of indigenous orchids, including eight that no one knew existed.

● Daughters of well-known Fiji businessman Mr. Shree Dhar Maharaj, of Suva, 22-year-old Vijay Maharaj, and her 21-year-old sister Shiromani, have returned home after three years at Delhi University in India. They both came home armed with Bachelors of Arts degrees with honours in English. Vijay became president of her college and won three awards for acting, while Shiromani made the college hockey team.

● August Tamdodo, 21, from Vunailir, near Rabaul, has gone to England for a year to take an educational guidance course at Reading



Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown? Not this one—glamorous 22-year-old Verna Thomas, of Suva, proclaimed Miss Hibiscus at Suva's Hibiscus Festival in September, has worn several crowns. She won the titles of Miss Bula and Miss Fiji in 1968 and represented Fiji in the Miss Pacific Quest in Australia in 1969. But she's not blasé about her new crown. "It's a beautiful feeling," she said. She works in a bank in Suva.

—Photo by Bal Ram.

University. He is an Education Advisory Officer in the PNG Education Department.

● Mr. F. L. E. Genet, better known to his many friends as Bell Watson, has retired from the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Fiji after 43 years' service. He rose from an ordinary hand to become a supervising technician, higher grade. Mr. Genet was associated with several sports, and in 1954 was assistant manager of the Fiji Rugby team which toured Australia.

● Mr. P. Best has been appointed general manager of Burns Philp (SS) Co. Ltd. He succeeds Mr. J. A. Baker, who has been transferred to Sydney to take up an executive post with Burns Philp Ltd.

● Mr. Justice W. M. Goudie has been appointed a puisne judge in Fiji, succeeding Mr. Justice Knox-Mawer. Mr. Justice Goudie was earlier a resident magistrate in Kenya and then served as a judge in Aden and Uganda.

Continued on p. 96

● Mrs. Naguvo, widow of Vice-Admiral Chuichi Naguvo, wartime Commander of the Japanese Imperial Central Pacific Fleet, will take part in the dedication next January of a \$US30,000 World War II memorial and park at "Suicide Cliff" in Saigon. The memorial tops the 850 ft "Suicide Cliff" over which hundreds of Japanese soldiers leapt to their deaths rather than face capture in the closing stages of the battle for Saipan in 1944.

● Mr. K. L. Malik has been appointed Air-India assistant manager, Australasia, based in Sydney. He was assistant manager for the airline in Fiji for two years before receiving his promotion. Mr. Malik has had 25 years service with Air-India. His predecessor in Sydney, Mr. Madan Lall, now becomes manager in Fiji.

● A career officer of the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs with long experience in Pacific affairs, Mr. William Gray Thorp took up his new appointment as NZ High Commissioner to Western Samoa and Tonga at Apia in September. He succeeds Mr. Richard Taylor, who has returned to New Zealand for reassignment. Mr. Thorp was formerly NZ Commissioner in Hong Kong and Minister to the Philippines. During his early years with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Thorp served in the Pacific and Trusteeship Affairs Division. He later represented New Zealand at the United Nations on the Trusteeship Council and the Assembly Committee concerned with trust and non self-governing territories. He also represented NZ at Ottawa and Geneva and at many international conferences, including the South Pacific Commission, before his appointment to Hong



Mr. W. G. Thorp



These Tongan girls, members of Suva's large Tongan community, performed several national dances as their contribution to the fun and frolics at Suva's Hibiscus Festival in September.
— Photo by Bal Ram.

Kong in 1968. He is 48, married and has four children.

● District missionary for the Presbyterian Church in Vila and Erromango for the last four years, the Rev. John Cooper, has left the New Hebrides for Victoria, where he will be parish minister for the towns of Corio and Lara. Mr. Cooper first arrived in the Condominium in 1954 and worked as a missionary for nine years before returning to Australia.

● A Tongan soldier serving in the United States Army, 28-year-old Sione Tulua, whose home is at Nukunuku, was to have been posted to Vietnam after his training at Fort Ord in California, but he impressed his officers so much that they recommended him for promotion and more training. He was one of five soldiers to be chosen from Fort Ord for special training before promotion to non-commissioned officer rank. He became an acting sergeant in the first eight weeks of a 12-week course.

● Samoan High Chief Le'iato T. has been presented with a new title, that of Le Tagaloa, one of the highest on the island of Savaii. Eighty-six members of his mother's family attended the royal ava ceremony at Fagaitua in American Samoa. It is believed to be the first royal ava ceremony to be staged in American Samoa.

● Mrs. Theresa Scanlan, wife of Mr. Herbert Scanlan, a member of the American Samoa House of Representatives, has been awarded a medal by Pope Paul for outstanding service to the Roman Catholic Community

of American Samoa over the past 20 years. She was to receive the medal from Bishop Pio Taofinu'u, Bishop of Apia.

● Mr. Thomas E. Warren, a high school principal and administrator in the Rockville, Maryland (USA) public school system, has been appointed deputy director of the American Peace Corps in Micronesia. He has a doctorate in education from the George Peabody College in Nashville, Tennessee. He is based on Saipan.

● The United States localisation policy in Micronesia has hoisted 40-year-old Kozo Yamada, of Saipan, into a top post in the Trust Territory—as Chief of the Division of Lands and Surveys in the Department of Resources and Development, in succession to Paul D. Dennis, who has gone to Denver, Colorado. Mr. Yamada, who will also serve as Land and Claims Administrator, was appointed assistant chief of Lands and Surveys in 1970. He was educated at Lahainaluna High School and the University of Hawaii.

● Mr. Joe Bomal Carlo, of the New Hebrides Broadcasting Service, has written and produced his own play as part of a three-month course with the BBC in London. Mr. Carlo returned to Vila in September.



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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—OCTOBER, 1971

Pacific Shipping

TNT SAYS IT WANTS TO EXTEND

TNT's policy is to build, not to liquidate. So Fiji, Tonga, Niue and both Samoas may expect, in time, a shipping service from New Zealand, better than the service they now enjoy. TNT (Thomas Nationwide Transport, a big Australian-owned land and sea transport complex), by the end of 1971, will be half-owner of the Union Steam Ship Co. of NZ Ltd., which services those islands.

Although the other half of the company will be owned by about 20 NZ companies, it will be TNT which will provide the drive behind the USS Co. from 1972 on. The companies which will own the USS Co. are TNT Shipping (NZ) Ltd. and NZ Maritime Holdings Ltd.

The USS Co. will cost the new owners \$24 million, give or take a few hundred thousand dollars, depending on final audit.

The announcement in September that TNT and NZ interests would take over the USS Co. came after about a year of negotiations, and nearly two years after TNT put out the first feelers to the USS Co. parent, the P and O Company.

NZ's Transport Minister, Mr. John Gordon, announcing that agreement had been reached on the takeover, said, "I am confident that the ability and expertise, coupled with the enthusiasm and commercial knowledge of the NZ partners, will ensure the success of this venture."

The USS Co. shipping operations fall roughly into three categories: Coastal (both NZ and Australia), trans-Tasman and Pacific Islands. Naturally it is the South Pacific which is interested in what will happen to the cargo services provided with the

Tofua (also passengers), Taveuni and Waimea, and the Holm Shipping Co. services, as Holm is largely owned by the USS Co.

Although it is early days yet and details of the takeover are not complete, TNT says categorically that services to the Pacific Islands will not be curtailed. It will provide the services needed by USS Co. customers.

"The intention, if anything, is to provide improved services, not curtail them," a TNT spokesman said to PIM. "We are builders of business not liquidators". He qualified that statement by adding that shipping services must provide an adequate return on capital.

But whether the type of service offered to the Pacific Islands from NZ continues much longer depends on a survey of needs. This survey will take many months. It could result in a decision to place different types of ships on those services.

With the takeover, the USS Co. is almost certain to lose its agency for P and O Lines to another P and O subsidiary, the New Zealand Shipping Co. The NZ Shipping Co. has already acquired the agency for the British India Steam Navigation Co. from the USS Co. Presumably Burns Philp (SS) Co., Fiji agents for the NZ Shipping Co., will take over handling of P and O liners in Suva from the USS

IN THE NEWS THIS MONTH

Achenar	Maori
Andromeda	Mas Mauleg
Audacious	Moana Roa
Austral Vertue	Namhae No. 221
Baruna	Ondine
Britannia	Peyote
Demasaio	Queen of Sheeba
Equinox	Raipoia
Fairsea	Rangafira
Fairwind	Rigadoon
Fannafjord	Rona
Faraway	Sariba
Gunners Knot	Sasano Maru
Han Bri	Spencerian
Harrier	Stormy
Hawaiki	Soka
Hummingbird II	Sundowner
Jacques del Mar	Suzie II
Jahama	Talitiga
Kailoa II	Taveuni
Kaimai	Tofua
Karumu	Tortuga
Kawatiri	Undine
Koka	Vagabundo
Kuakoa	Vim
Laurabada	Wahine
Lorena	Waimea
Luane	White Bird
Lusty I	White Squall II
Mahon Mara	Wild Lone
Manuti	Zambese
Manuiwa	Zanzibar

Co. Thus, Jack Gosling, shipping manager of BP's, will meet and farewell P and O liners at Suva, instead of Jack St. Julian, Fiji manager of the USS Co.

The USS Co. will continue to act as agent for the NZ Government *Moana Roa* at Auckland and Rarotonga, although this ship is now managed by the Department of Maori and Island Affairs.

For the record, the takeover involves about 40 ships, including two harbour tugs, with an average age of 13 years. There are two trans-Tasman roll on-roll off ships (roros) and two coastal roros, and one ferry, the



Here are two of the five 28 ft fishing boats built for the Cook Islands Fishermen's Co-operative Society by the Niedermeyer-Martin Company at Portland, Oregon, USA. As there were not enough boats to satisfy the demand, the Cook Islands fishermen "raffled" them. The two in the picture were won by Don Beer and Tekake William. The boats are complete with all safety devices and radio telephone.

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Maori, which operates between Lyttelton and Wellington.

Another ferry, *Rangatira*, is being built to replace the *Wahine*, which overturned and sank outside Wellington in a gale in 1968. Three ships are tied up at Auckland—the *Kaimai*, *Karumu* and *Kawatiri*.

CONTAINER SHIPS FOR THE ISLANDS

Moves are afoot in New Zealand to launch a new service to the Pacific Islands with container ships. A company, InterOcean NZ Ltd., has been formed. This company has an option on a container ship under construction in Holland.

The general manager of InterOcean NZ, Mr. T. Hallrakar, recently visited Samoa, Fiji and Tonga to talk about the service. However, ports of call and schedules are still not decided.

The company's intention was to use its ship on a main route from NZ, with smaller ships to maintain feeder services.

The new ship will be of standard design and capable of loading up to 111 international containers. But she does not need a special wharf to handle her container cargoes. She will be able to load 12 cars and use most small ports in NZ and the Pacific Islands. The ship is expected to be ready for service about April, 1972.

InterOcean NZ Ltd. is closely associated with InterOcean Steamship Corporation, of San Francisco. It has other Pacific Islands shipping and trading interests.

InterOcean may run into several difficulties, chief among which is that they will not be supported by Pacific Islands governments. The governments concerned consider the plan is in conflict with their own schemes for a regional shipping line.

A final blow could come from stevedores. The Fiji Seamen's and Dockworkers' Union has warned it will oppose the introduction of containers because they might put some dockworkers out of work. And is that not one of the matters which has led to the industrial upheaval along the waterfront of the US west coast?

FIJI LOSES 'RONA' CARGO LINK

The CSR Co. has withdrawn the *Rona* from the Fiji-Australia service. The ship made its last voyage in August. She is now operating off the Australian coast for her owners.

Her withdrawal means that Fiji has lost a regular and valuable cargo link with Australia. She had sailed about every three weeks from Sydney, carrying a wide variety of cargo for



Fiji. On her return voyage she carried molasses.

The CSR Co. is now expected to charter ships to carry molasses from Fiji.

The *Rona*, which went into service towards the end of 1957, had accommodation for eight passengers.

CRUISE SHIPS WILL NOT POLLUTE LAGOONS

Two cruise ships to enter the Pacific service next year will be the first passenger vessels in the world to be equipped with non-pollution sewerage systems. The ships are the *Fairsea* and *Fairwind* now being fitted out at Trieste for about \$50.8 million.

They will be operated by a new company, Sitmar Cruises, a member of the V Group of Companies of Monte Carlo.

Mr. Giorgio Lauro, the chief executive of V Group, said recently in Sydney it had been decided to install biological (aerobic) treatment plants in the ships now because the day would undoubtedly come when such installations would be mandatory.

"We are going to cruise into some lovely lagoons and places in the South Pacific," he said. "We wouldn't want to foul them up. There will be, with the crew, about 2,200 people on each cruise."

The ItalPacific Line, another member of V Group, already has four cargo vessels equipped with the same type of treatment plant. It is claimed that what is discharged from the ships was drinkable water. The English

The *Rona*, photographed just after her launching at Aberdeen in Scotland in January, 1957. She was specially constructed for the sugar trade. Now she has disappeared from the Fiji scene and will no longer carry molasses to Australia and cargo to Fiji.

manufacturer uses the term: "Clear innocuous effluent."

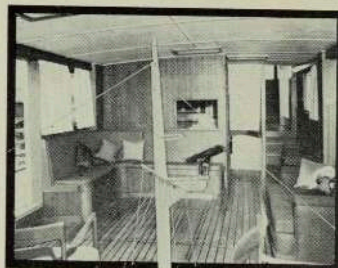
According to Mr. Matteo Parodi, the V Group chief engineer in charge of the installation at Trieste, all wastes can be treated except for kitchen grease, so that grease traps must be used in the galleys. Grease would destroy the micro-organisms—or the bacteriological functioning of the plant. In the past it was generally thought that human wash and laundry waters were sufficiently pure to discharge into the sea without any form of treatment, but this is no longer correct because of the modern soaps and shampoos, and the detergents used in laundries.

The ships will also carry plants to convert salt water into fresh. Each ship will be able to produce up to 450 tons of fresh water a day—more than the requirement. In fact, if an island or town was suffering from drought, it would be possible for the ships to pump fresh water ashore.

PNG SEAMEN GET A PAY RISE

Papua New Guinea seamen, crewing ships which operate between Australia and the territory, have been granted pay increases, retrospective to July 1. The new rate for deckhands

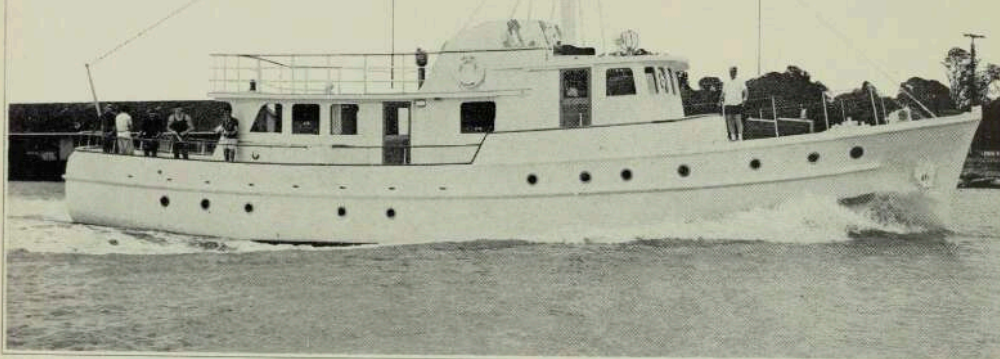
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is \$32 a month—previously \$26. There are proportionate increases for bosuns and quartermasters.

The shipping lines chiefly affected are Karlander, China Navigation and Conpac. Seamen were not represented at negotiations, which were conducted by the Department of Labour. The department guided shipowners on what would be appropriate rates.

A feature of the negotiations was a request by shipowners to the department that it encourage seamen to form a union so that they would have someone with whom to negotiate.

The new pay rates for seamen follow recent increases secured by stevedores. There will inevitably be a flow-on to seamen who man the PNG coastal fleet.

TRIX CHASED THE "GUNNERS KNOT"

A typhoon scare delayed re-entry of MILI's *Gunners Knot* into service after emergency repairs to bearings and the propeller shaft. She went out on sea trials after the repairs had been carried out in Onomichi shipyard in Japan.

The trials indicated she was ready to return to service, but just after her departure was announced Typhoon Trix caused her to make a quick run to Kobe anchorage for temporary

shelter. The schedule for *Gunners Knot* covers Guam, Truk, Ponape, Kusaie, Majuro, Ebeye and Japan.

MILI WANTS PORT DREDGING

Failure to dredge the harbour at Yap in the US Trust Territory has made handling of some ships inefficient and time-consuming. When the MILI ship *Mas Mauleg* went aground in August, while trying to get alongside the barge which serves the port as a pier, an immediate request was made to dredge the area to a minimum depth of 20 ft.

The harbour was not dredged. To accommodate the *Fannafford* on September 6 it was necessary to move the barge into deeper water so that the ship could tie up safely and discharge her cargo.

US WATERFRONT STRIKE WORRIES MICRONESIANS

The US Trust Territory is becoming alarmed at the prolonged strike by longshoremen at ports on the US west coast. It is to these ports that the territory exports much of her meagre primary produce, and it is from the same area that she imports many of her requirements.

The strike started on July 1 and

late in September there seemed to be little prospect of its ending.

MILI's *Hoi Kung* finally sailed from Vancouver on September 10 with cargoes for all TT ports and Guam—and was expected in late September to be the first commercial vessel to reach the TT from the US West Coast since the shutdown.

IS "MOANA ROA'S" END IN SIGHT?

Airport development at Rarotonga and entry of a new ship, the *Lorena*, into the Cook Islands trade, may spell "finis" for the NZ Government's *Moana Roa*. The *Moana Roa* has maintained a New Zealand-Cook Islands passenger-cargo service for a number of years.

On top of the competition, the *Moana Roa* lost \$346,527 in the last financial year. Of that amount, about \$21,000 went to meet claims for pilfered, broken or short-landed goods.

The *Moana Roa* will be unable to meet competition from airlines when the Rarotonga Airport is opened. Although the new airport is likely to increase demands for cargo to meet a tourist influx, local opinion is that the Cook Island Shipping Co.'s new ship, the *Lorena*, will get the bulk of cargo offering. The *Lorena*, with a shallow

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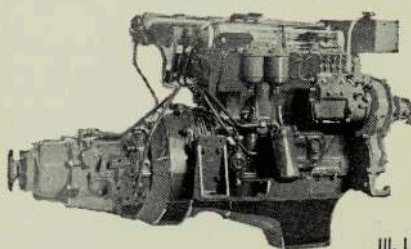
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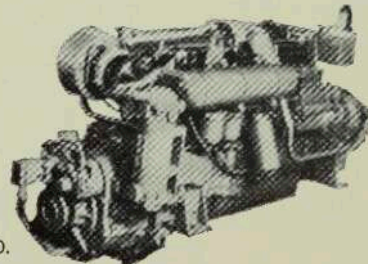
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draught, was built specially for Islands trade. She will have no trouble entering Avatiu Harbour.

ANOTHER VICTIM FOR FIJI'S REEFS

Yet another Japanese fishing ship, aground on a reef in the South Pacific, has been abandoned. The latest victim is the *Sasano Maru*, 200-ton wooden tuna fishing ship, which stranded on Nacula Island reef in the Yasawas in Fiji on August 19.

Loss of the *Sasano Maru* was a blow to a feasibility survey into a possible skipjack tuna fishing industry in Fiji. The survey was commissioned by United Nations and the Fiji Government. There are hopes that another ship will arrive from Japan before the tuna begin running in October and November.

The *Sasano Maru* covered herself with glory before running on the reef, catching 4,000 lb of tuna and helping the feasibility study along.

SUPPORT FOR FIJI'S SEA CLAIMS

The justice of Fiji's claims over territorial waters as a small developing oceanic country was recognised at a recent meeting of the United Nations Seabed Committee in Geneva.

Fiji was represented by the Solicitor-General, former Perth solicitor, Don McLoughlin. He reported on his return to Fiji that countries with important maritime interests had supported Fiji's claims to territorial waters and exclusive fishing rights.

Fiji, as an oceanic archipelago, claimed territorial waters extending three miles from a line drawn round the outer limits of the group, and fishing rights exclusively for 12 miles out from the same line.

Countries with important maritime interests supported Fiji's claims. A full international conference about the law of the sea will be held in 1973, and the preparations for it will be followed closely by the Fiji mission to the UN.

NEW ARRIVAL FOR KARLANDER

Karlander is now one of the biggest, if not the biggest shipping line, operating from Sydney to Pacific Islands ports. The latest addition to her fleet is the *Sariba*, 7,000 tons carrying capacity, which has opened up a new Sydney-Brisbane-Port Moresby service.

The *Sariba* was scheduled to sail from Sydney on the first service on September 22. On her return voyage to Sydney she is scheduled to call at Gove in the Northern Territory.

The *Sariba* has two large sideport



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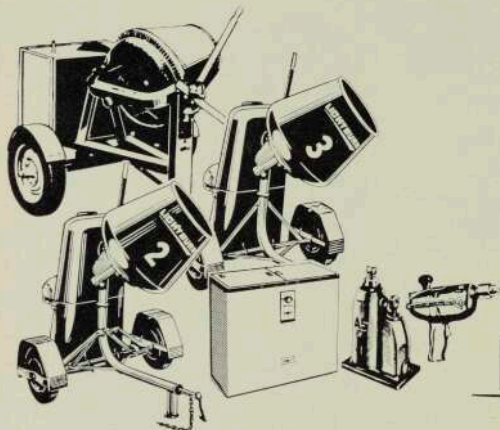


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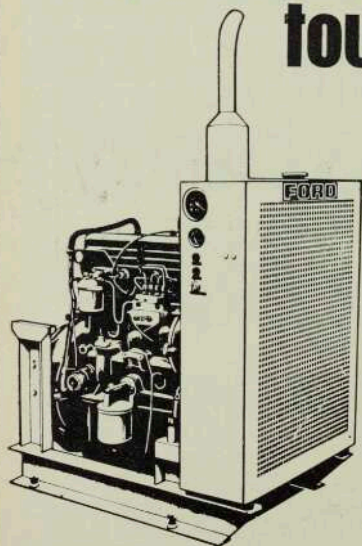
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doors and her derricks are capable of lifts of 58 tons.

There are now 11 flying the Karlander flag out of Sydney to Pacific Island ports. These ships call at 30 ports altogether, including 16 in the Pacific. The three sideport loaders which operate from Sydney to the US west coast, via Fiji, have been using Canadian and Mexican ports since the strike of the longshoremen.

On October 1, Karlander took over the agency of the *Jacques del Mar*, which operates from Sydney to New Caledonia, via Norfolk Island.

A. SAMOA GETS A NEW TUG

American Samoa's new tug, the *Talitiga*, due in Pago on October 1, was named after a contest. One stipulation in the contest was that those who submitted entries should give the tug a Samoan name, starting with "T". The winner was awarded a \$25 savings bond.

The *Talitiga*, 134 tons, was formerly the *Koka*. It has been added to the government fleet. The *Koka* was based in San Diego, and has been valued at about \$100,000 by Captain John Calver, deputy port director in Pago Pago. She will be used primarily for charter work, and is expected to increase the Department of Port Administration's income by about \$100,000 a year.

NZ COMPANY OPENS NEW SERVICE

A new shipping service from Napier, on the east coast of the NZ North Island, will soon be opened to the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, the BSIP and Papua New Guinea. Ships will be provided by a NZ company, Concorde Export and Agency, and Maritime Pacific Merchants.

Sailings are planned every six to eight weeks with ships in the 2,000 to 2,500 tons range.

This new service, expected to start before Christmas, comes hard on the heels of the suspension of the New Zealand Export Line's Auckland-Port Moresby-Brisbane service, via Honiara and Kieta (PIM, Aug. p. 91).

Z SHIPS TO REPLACE V SHIPS

Messageries Maritimes will replace their general cargo V ships which service New Zealand, via some Pacific Islands' ports, with bigger Z ships (13,200 tons), which have much more reefer space.

The first of the new ships, the *Zambese*, will sail from northern European ports for New Zealand, via New Caledonia, in October. The second Z ship, the *Zanzibar*, will come into ser-

vice in April, and the third, the *Zeebrugge*, in May. The Z ships have 3,000 cubic metres reefer space, compared with 250 cubic metres in the V ships.

BLUE-PRINT FOR AN ALL-SERVICE SHIP

The US Trust Territory has received a conceptual blue-print for a new inter-island field trip vessel. The Trust Territory requires a ship to serve the varied transport needs of Micronesia, preferably a type of ship which could eventually replace the older fleet of 14 vessels which provide present field trip services to the islands. The design, by a San Francisco naval architectural company,

Thomas Lundy Inc., will be circulated among government officials for comment.

Mr. Wayne Thiessen, head of Trust Territory transport, reported the new design would provide for a ship with three major assets:

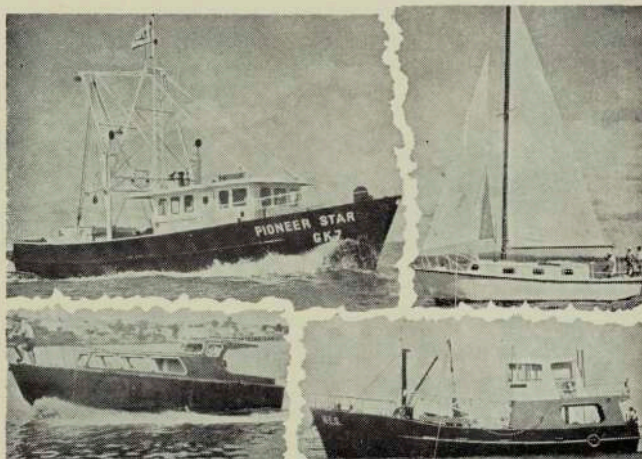
- Flexibility, with the ability to carry a wide variety of cargo and varying numbers of passengers, and able to service all types of ports from modern developed harbours to small atolls with no docking facilities;

- The ship would be able to operate with a relatively small number of crew, and would not require sophisticated, on-board repairs;

- It would be fast and able to maintain frequent shipping schedules.

Mr. Thiessen said it was hoped to

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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—OCTOBER, 1971

have the final design, incorporating any revisions which may be necessary, ready by the end of 1971. It would then be possible to construct the first ship by the end of 1972. Till the final design was completed it would be difficult to estimate the cost of the vessel, but he felt it would be possible to build it at a reasonable cost.

CRASH PROGRAMME FOR SAMOA

A one-year crash programme costing \$US76,000 has been organised by the United States Office of Economic Opportunity to improve American Samoa's off-shore fishing industry. Under the scheme, a boat builder, hydraulics mechanic, a fishing instructor and a co-ordinator were due in the territory in late September to supervise construction of five 22 ft fishing dories, each with a capacity of more than a ton of fish. Boat builders, fishermen and marketing officers will also be trained under the scheme.

NEW FISHING FLEET FOR MICRONESIA

A newly-formed fishing company plans to operate 12 fishing ships in Micronesian waters. The company, Spicewind, will start fishing in Yap District and the Marshalls later this year with the first two ships in the fleet, the *Polaris* and the *St. Vincent*.

Each ship costs about \$2 million and is fully equipped with the latest devices for locating schools of yellow fin tuna. Each is 165 ft long with storage capacity of 650 tons and will carry a Micronesian crew of between 14 and 18.

A United States fisheries survey ship which carried out a three-month cruise in the Mariana, Caroline and Marshall islands returned to Honolulu recently with a report that the islands' nearshore fish resources were poor.

The ship, the Townsend Cromwell fished around 26 island and atolls and found that "trawlable grounds were almost non-existent" and "troll catches were negligible".

The ship also looked for surface skipjack schools suitable for high seas purse seining operations and found that "in general, the size and type of schools seen did not look very promising for purse seining".

GEIC FISHERIES IS EXPANDING

The GEIC's Fisheries Department has placed an order in Fiji for a bait survey vessel which will operate from Christmas Island and will be similar to the department's ship *Eileen* which is based on Funafuti. Two fisheries

development officers have been recruited in the United Kingdom, one for the Christmas Island station and the other for Funafuti. A third will be recruited for fisheries headquarters at Betio.

A 300-ton mother ship and two catchers are due in the colony in August to carry out a fisheries survey for the Van Camp Sea Food Co. of California.

NIUE TO GET A CONTAINER BARGE

Niue's Public Works Department was due to start in August on building a new barge for handling containers. The craft will carry up to 12 tons and be 34 ft in length, with an 11 ft beam.

The PWD handles the island's efficient lighter service on behalf of the Government and has nine craft—five of steel and three of the old wooden type that is gradually being phased out.

"We hope in two years to have six steel lighters and two steel barges," says PWD director Mr. Jack Roughan. "I think we do pretty well here. We can unload an average of 45 tons an hour and that's fairly good going."

A New Zealand-owned coastal trader, the *Hokianga*, 168 tons, sprang a leak and sunk in the Gulf of Papua early in September, while midway between Daru and Port Moresby. The eight men on board were picked up from a life raft. The *Hokianga* was owned by Captain J. C. McCormick.

KOREAN VESSEL WRECKED ON PENRYHN

Namhae No. 221, a Korean fishing vessel, was wrecked on the southern tip of Penrhyn's reef during the early hours of September 15. With the help of the Penrhyn people, all on board got safely ashore, but the vessel, badly holed, was considered a total loss.

The following day another Korean fishing vessel arrived at Penrhyn (in the northern Cooks) and took the stranded men off. It is believed that both vessels are based at Pago Pago, American Samoa.

YANKEE, world-famous brigantine, stranded on the reef at Rarotonga since she was wrecked seven years ago, has been bought by an American syndicate. Her new owners hope to salvage her and transform her into a floating Polynesian museum in Los Angeles harbour. She has changed hands twice in the last two months. Island Merchants Ltd. bought her from Cook Islands Marine Board, intending to convert her into a restaurant, but found costs too high and sold her to the American syndicate. A salvage team hopes to refloat *Yankee* and tow her to Fiji for refitting.

• A new small ship has been added to Burns Philp's coastal fleet in Papua. It is the *Rigo*, 68 ft, built at Ballina slipway. The *Rigo* will operate mainly between Port Moresby and Daru. She is powered by two Caterpillar diesel engines and is capable of lifting about 70 tons of cargo.

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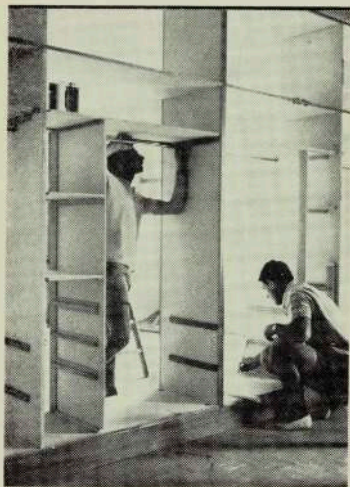


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Cruising Yachts

● **PEYOTE**, one of the best-known cruising yachts in the world, went to her grave in 30 ft of water when she struck a reef north of Noumea in August. She was cruising with new owner Mr. Michael Avery, of California, when she ran on the reef. Built in 1924 for Mr. Chris Ratsey, sailmaker to King George V and named **HARRIER**, she was described by Uffa Fox, yachting friend of the Duke of Edinburgh, as the ideal cruising yacht. One of her features was a hollow mast, tapered top and bottom, which was made from a spar off the Royal yacht **BRITANNIA**. Mr. and Mrs. Colin Edwards sailed *Peyote* from England, arriving in Whangarei in August last year. She was sold to Mr. Avery, who sailed her from NZ in May.

● **ACHENAR**, 46 ft fin-keeler, with Mike and Athol Simpson and Andy Barrett, left Suva on August 12 for Auckland after two months in Fiji.

● **DEMASIADO**, 39 ft yawl (Cheoy Lee Offshore 40), registered in San Francisco, sailed from Fiji on August 12 for Pago Pago, Apia and Hawaii, after a month's stay. Skipper Robert McGrath missed the boat—literally. He was taken to hospital in Suva a couple of days before departure with appendicitis. He planned to recuperate briefly and join crew Ron Bess, Robert Brubaker and Jerry Evans in Samoa.

● **AUSTRAL VERTUE**, 25 ft Laurence Giles Vertue class from Melbourne, left Fiji in mid-August, sailed single-handed by Mick McKeon. She was headed for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

● **JAHAMA**, 35 ft sloop from Japan, was cruising in Fiji waters in August-September with skipper Jack Ross and Norio Ota, before moving on to the New Hebrides.

Hog Harbour, Santo, has acted as host to several cruise yachts over the last couple of months. One visitor, on a brief three-day stay was the 38 ft Bill Atkins-designed ketch **RIGADOON**, which dropped anchor on August 18 with owners Carl and Jean Moesly on board. Her ports of call after leaving HH were Banks, Torres,

Santa Cruz, Santa Anna and Honiara.

Another caller on the same day was *LAURABADA*, a 48 ft ketch with owner Ivan Holm and four crewmen. Coming from Brisbane and Vila, she stayed two days at Hog Harbour before setting sail for Honiara. Later, came *KUAKOA*, a 48 ft tri, with Jim and Shirley Stewart and their five children. They arrived in Hog Harbour on August 29 from their home in Santo and planned to sail in a week's time to Santa Anna, Santa Cruz and Honiara.

● *HAWAIIKI*, 48 ft auxiliary ketch from Wellington, was due to leave Fiji at the end of August for the New Hebrides. Aboard were skipper Ian Carran, wife June, and crew, Gerald Hunter, Denis Bassett and Alan Orams.

● *WILD LONE*, 33 ft sloop tri from Auckland, with Fay and Richard Stephens aboard, has been at Suva since late July and was due to head for the New Hebrides at September's end.

● *ANDROMEDA*, 42 ft cross tri from San Diego, with skipper H. Tiemroth and crew of five, left Fiji in late August after a two months' stay. Mr. Tiemroth was heading back Honolulu way.

● *ONDINE*, 83 ft American racing ketch, arrived at Rarotonga on August 13 from Bora Bora. On board were owner Henry Lang, master Nick Hilton, plus six guests, Martin Kimmel, Alfonso Simon Jr., John Rahr, Donna Fuller, Virginia Mack and Barbara Birch, and crew, Lou Letteway, John Pigett, Ken Gardener, Gordon Barienbrock and David Irons. *Ondine* left Rarotonga two days later for Tonga and Fiji and plans were for the ketch to compete in the Sydney to Hobart race at the end of this year.

● *HUMMINGBIRD II*, yacht, left Honiara on August 28 for the Shortland Islands, Kieta and Port Moresby. On board are owner, Harold La Borde, his wife, Kwailan and two children. The yacht was reported missing after having left Vila on July 6 for Port Moresby, and the PNG marine operations division of the Department of Transport instituted a radio search with messages broadcast on small ship and overseas frequencies. An air search was to be launched when it was learned in Port Moresby that *Hummingbird II* was safe. She had sailed for Honiara instead of Port Moresby.

● *TORTUGA*, 35 ft trimaran, has arrived in Suva from Seattle, via Hawaii and Pago Pago. On board

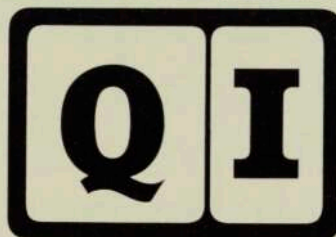
were the owner, Mr. John Casanova, his daughter Susan, 18, and a young Canadian seaman. Mrs. Casanova, who had sailed in the *Tortuga* as far as Pago Pago, flew to Fiji from there. The *Tortuga's* mast and rigging were weakened by bad weather.

● *BARUNA*, 69 ft yawl, arrived in Suva on August 28 from Honolulu. Inside Suva Harbour, while on her way to moor outside the Tradewinds Hotel, she went aground on a reef near Mosquito Island and remained there till winched off at high tide that night. She was undamaged. The owner, Mr. John McIntire, and his brother, James, intended later to sail to Soqulu plantation, Taveuni.

● *UNDINE*, a trimaran flying the American flag, *SUKA*, a Bermudan 28 ft cutter flying the Union flag, and *STORMY*, a 52 ft ketch flying the Netherlands flag, were all berthed together in Pago Pago Harbour during the second week in September.

Undine, owned by Karl Redell, of Lamark, Illinois, was built in San Francisco. Redell and his wife Rebecca sailed from San Francisco on November 9, 1969, and have visited Mexico, Ecuador and French Polynesia. *Suka*, which was built in Essex, England, was sailed from Southampton by owner Frank Dodson. *Stormy*, captained by John Hutchinson and owned by C. Bruynzeel, of Saandam, Holland, was built in Hamburg.

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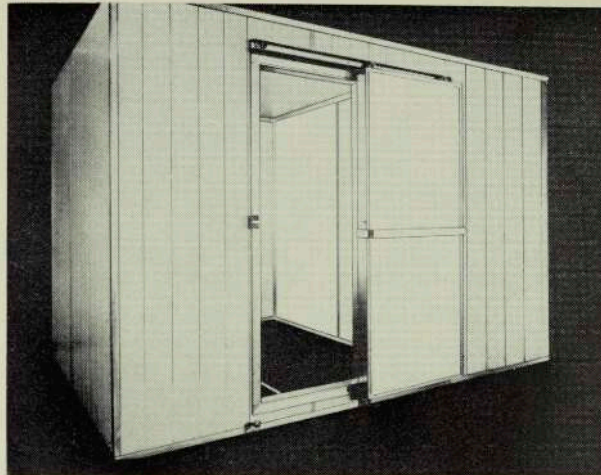
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● **SUZIE II**, 36 ft Swedish sloop, arrived at Rarotonga on August 23 from Tahiti, Raiatea and Bora Bora with Ulf Petersen and his dog Suzie on board. She left Stockholm in 1968 and calls were made in Germany, France, England, Spain, Portugal and the Caribbean Islands before entering the Pacific. After Rarotonga, Mr. Petersen intends to visit Tonga.

● **MANUITI**, 34 ft ketch, berthed at Rarotonga from Auckland on August 23 with Jack and Audrey Weller and their daughter Adrienne on board. It took Mr. Weller five years to build the ketch before setting off on the present world cruise. The Wellers expected to stay three weeks in Rarotonga, then call at Tahiti, the Tuamotus and the Marquesas before going to Vancouver, BC.

● **SUNDOWNER**, 45 ft Australian sloop, arrived at Rarotonga on August 20 from Penrhyn bound for Australia from the USA, where she took part in the Trans-Pac. race from Los Angeles to Honolulu. On board were Ron Swanson, designer and builder of *Sundowner*, Sara Hume, Bob Weir, Pete Ferrarese, Richard Tobin, Gloria Smith, Mil Axionoff, Stephen Fletcher, and Akatapurua, a

Penrhyn islander. Akatapurua joined the yacht at Penrhyn and left her at Rarotonga. Plans were to sail to Sydney with calls at Tonga, Fiji and New Caledonia.

● **RAIPOIA**, an 87-year-old gaff-rigged ketch, berthed at Rarotonga from Tahiti on August 31. On board were owner Bernard Guilbert, master Lou Blake and crew Tom Sidenforden, Al Chapman, Mary Stoliski, Bo Corey, Lynne Leifman and Tony and Molley Taylor. The Taylors were returning to Rarotonga after a holiday in Tahiti. The owner, with his American crew, is taking *Raipoa* to Noumea where he plans to use the vessel for charter work and underwater diving.

● **WHITE BIRD**, a 40 ft trimaran, en route to New Zealand from Penrhyn and Honolulu, dropped anchor at Rarotonga on September 1 with Don and Diana Anderson, their two daughters Callie, 8, Robin, 7, and Bill Lowerison on board.

● **KAILOA II**, 73 ft American racing ketch, arrived at Rarotonga on September 7 from Raiatea and Tahiti. On board were skipper Bruce Kendall and six crew, Stuart Williamson,

Peter Allison, Kirk Elliot, Dana Kilroy, Ray Emerson and Bob Kantes. Recently *Kailoa II* competed in the Trans-Pac. race and plans are for the yacht to enter the Sydney-Hobart race at the end of the year. After a two-day stay at Rarotonga *Kailoa II* left for Samoa, Fiji and New Zealand.

● **LUSTY I**, 50 ft schooner, arrived at Rarotonga from Tahiti on September 8 with skipper Peter Segsworth and five crew on board. Crew were Mike Williams, Nick Stemm, John Hunter, Brent Harrison and Terry Handerson. *Lusty I* left Seattle, Washington, in August, 1970, and Pacific ports of call were the Marquesas, Tuamotus and Society Islands. Plans are to visit American Samoa, Fiji and Auckland.

● **MANUIWA**, 61 ft schooner from Honolulu arrived in Fiji on August 4 with owner-skipper L.Cdr. W. Okkerse plus Janice, Warren, Robert and Kimberley Okkerse, and Jennifer Bambery on board. The plan was to spend four to six months in the Fiji group before moving on to Australia and New Zealand. The schooner is a one-time winner of the Trans-Pacific Yacht Race — way back in 1934.

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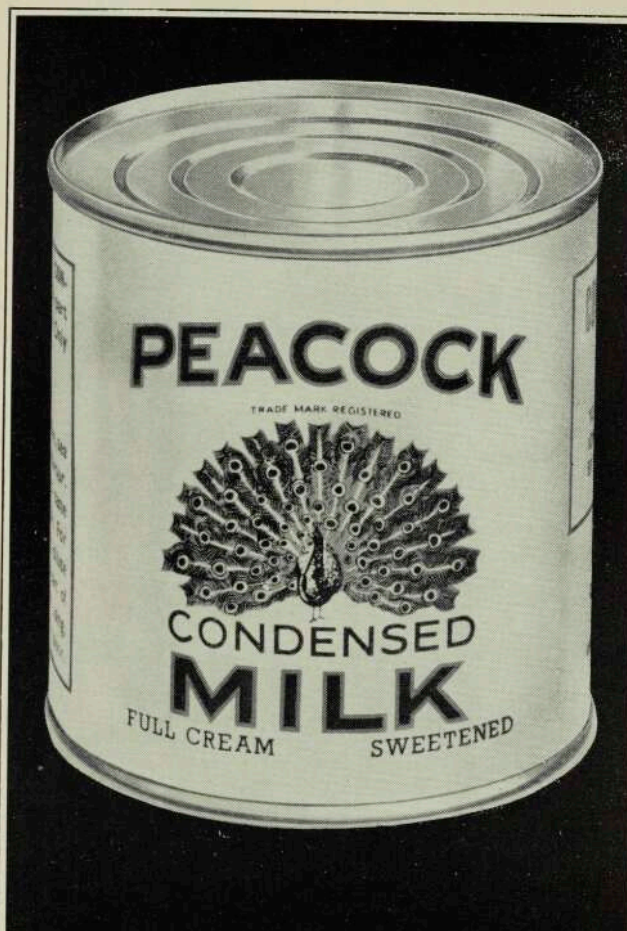
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● **WHITE SQUALL II**, beautiful 70 ft yacht (80 ft overall), which has been in Tahiti for the last nine months, may head for Samoa soon. Owner-skipper Ross Norgrove, a blown-away New Zealander who left NZ 11 years ago and has been chartering *White Squall* in the Caribbean, was weighing the pros and cons of staying or moving on when PIM met him in Moorea in September. Ross and his wife Minnie are the only crew. He says PIM kept him abreast of Pacific yachting movements during his long stay in the Caribbean (during which he picked up an international accent). Moored almost alongside *White Squall* in September was the 80 ft (overall) **QUEEN OF SHEBA**, which also is soon to decide where to head next. From Seattle, owned by Bill and Shirley Rudolph, with Ric Haws an additional crew member, *Queen of Sheba* was mentioned in PIM last month. **VAGABUNDO**, 43 ft yacht from Los Angeles, with Gale and Ann Graves, planned to leave Papeete in September for Tonga and Suva.

● **YO HO HO**, 38 ft Choey Lee built sloop, left Rabaul recently for the Solomons via Nissan and Bougainville. Single-hander Norman Davidson had spent six weeks in Rabaul after cruising from Honolulu through the American Trust Territory of Micronesia. *Yo Ho Ho* took line honours in the local club's annual race to the Duke of York Islands.

● **ISLANDER III**, a 36 ft cutter from Sydney, was in Rabaul recently en route to Singapore. While there, owner/skipper Mike Hatcher installed a new 14 hp Yanmar diesel and took on a New Zealand crew, Ruth Hobday.

● **SANA**, 39 ft wishbone ketch from Brisbane, is due to leave Rabaul for an extensive cruise of the Solomon Islands. Owners Carl and Loys Frisram are looking forward to moving again after an 11-month stay in Rabaul.

● **WESTWIND**, 36 ft steel hulled cutter with single-hander Dave Jagger, has returned to Rabaul after a short cruise of northern New Ireland and New Hanover.

● **OMICRON**, 20 ft New Zealand cutter, arrived in Rabaul recently after cruising the US Trust Territory. On board was Canadian single-hander Dave Fields.

● **SPIRIT OF BARBARY**, 27 ft New Zealand gaff-rigged cutter is in Rabaul after a two month cruise

from Port Moresby. Jock and Bernie Watt are gathering funds to continue through Bougainville and the Solomons. Also in Rabaul to build a cruising fund is 35 ft. Trimaran *PETER PAN*, from Lae. On board are owners Reg and Wendy Lincoln, with daughters Karen and Debbie.

● From Peter and Pat Fenton, *CYTHERA*, Yacht Haven Marina, St. Thomas, USVI: "It has been a long time since PIM readers have heard from Peter and Pat Fenton, from *Cythera*. We have been in St. Thomas for some three years now, have established a very successful engineering business and our daughter, Penny, has been modelling in both New York and San Francisco—she is 18.

"We wish all our friends who are still with PIM, and all who read your magazine, the compliments of the season, hoping that 1972 will be an even bigger and better year, and we do look forward to hearing from any of our friends who care to write, friends throughout the Pacific, and Indian Oceans, and South Africa.

"Our maiden voyage of 1963 has finally sorted itself into major ocean cruising, and although we have dropped anchor in the Playground of the Millionaires—the Caribbean—we still remember how to write letters."

● *MAHON MARA*, 40 ft ketch, arrived at Rarotonga on September 16 from Tahiti with captain-owner Jimmy Woolf, his wife, Anna, their twin sons Marcus and Magnus, and crewman Bill Comer from Montana, USA, on board.

The Woolfs built the yacht themselves in 19 months and left Glasgow in May last year on a cruise that took them to France, Spain, Portugal, Canary Islands and the West Indies. Pacific ports of call were the Galapagos and Marquesas Islands, Tahiti and Moorea. After leaving Rarotonga, the Woolfs intend to sail to New Zealand and stay there about six months.

● *SPENCERIAN*, 46 ft aluminium sloop, arrived at Rarotonga from Tahiti on September 16 with Donald S. Boots, Virginia Boots and David and Donald Boots on board.

Their cruise started two years ago from Santa Barbara, California, and Pacific ports of call included the Galapagos, Easter and Pitcairn Islands. The family is sailing to Auckland, with calls at Tonga and Fiji.

● *VIM*, 42 ft cutter, arrived at Rarotonga on September 8 from Tahiti with lone-hander Larry Rush on board. Mr. Rush, a retired US

Army officer, took 15 years to build *Vim*, which he designed. His voyage started from Los Angeles, in August last year and he called at Honolulu before reaching Papeete. After about a fortnight in Rarotonga, he plans to sail to New Zealand to visit his daughter, son-in-law, and grandchildren living in Rotorua.

● *HAN BRI*, 32 ft Canadian yacht, arrived at Rarotonga on September 9 with skipper-owner Hans Schmidt and his wife Deborah. Also on board was Mr. Kii Kaitoa, a Cook Islander who joined the yacht at Aitutaki and left it at Rarotonga. *Han Bri* left Vancouver in September last year and ports of call were Honolulu and Tahiti before reaching the Cooks. The Schmidts plan to sail to Tonga.

● *LUANE*, 28 ft Swedish cutter, arrived at Rarotonga on September 9 from Bora Bora and Tahiti. On board were skipper-owner Topper Hermanson, Gary Whipp and Steven Brock. Mr. Hermanson's cruise started from San Francisco, USA, in May last year and he called at Hawaii before reaching the French Society Islands. He planned to stay a week in Rarotonga and is bound for the Bay of Islands in New Zealand's North Island.

● *AUDACIOUS*, a South African trimaran, *EQUINOX*, a German yacht, and *FARAWAY*, a yacht from San Diego, California, were all in Aitutaki Island's lagoon in early September and were expected to visit Rarotonga, the port of entry into the Cook Islands.

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Business and Development

More wages or tea, but not both

The New Guinea tea industry believes it has acted in time to prevent increases in the country's minimum rural wage which could have crippled the young Highlands industry before it reached maturity in the mid-1970s.

The Papua New Guinea Tea Society, formed this year, has "protested pretty strongly" to the Administration in Port Moresby over increases it understands were planned, in response to the Cochrane Report on rural wages made public late in 1970.

A board of inquiry headed by Australian Professor Donald Cochrane recommended that the \$4.83 minimum rural wage paid to about 77,000 workers be increased over a period of two years by 32.4 per cent. to \$6.40 a week.

The recommendation stunned marginal producers (rubber especially), and the tea industry, with its labour intensive methods, was immediately concerned.

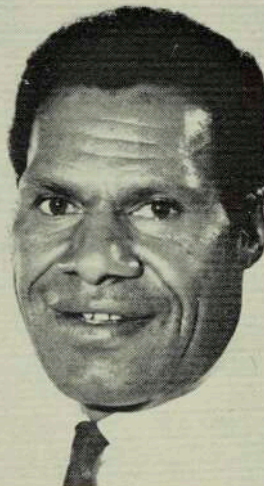
The Administration, under political pressure from Members of the House of Assembly, immediately legislated to give a 50c a week increase (10.3 per cent.) as an interim measure, which became effective in January this year.

The tea industry, and other agricultural industries, are certain there will be a further increase, but they are concerned to keep it within what they see as their capacity to pay.

The Tea Society's submissions to the Administrator and to the Ministerial Member for Agriculture, Mr. Tei Abal (himself a Highlander), have been:

- The Cochrane Report emphasised too much idealistic solutions to the low wages of rural workers, and too little the effects its recommendations could have on New Guinea agriculture;

- In the tea industry, labour costs were already 50 to 100 per cent. higher than in other tea producing countries, with labour approximately 45 per cent. of the ex-factory cost of tea;



Mr. Tei Abal.

- The Cochrane Report took a short-sighted view which could place the tea industry at a disadvantage and cause serious problems for a future independent New Guinea trying to make its way on world markets;

- As a result, the rural workers would be worse off in the long term.

One tea producer said the industry believed that the Department of Labour had gone too far in public in appearing to fall in with the Cochrane Report recommendations, and now was embarrassed by the obvious effects of implementing the wage recommendations in full.

A spokesman for the Tea Society said he felt the Administration was sympathetic to the industry's claims that the Cochrane Report basically was unrealistic and biased towards the workers' needs and against the industry's needs as a whole.

The industry realised the wage recommended was for workers in all crops, but tea had the potential to become the fourth biggest rural exporting industry within this decade, and considerations for it should be strong.

Coincidentally, the fourth big tea producer in New Guinea, ANG Corp., opened a \$500,000 factory at Banz

on its Bunum-Wo plantation to cater for its 1,000 acres of tea worth an investment of \$1,250,000. ANG chairman, Mr. Steven Rich, said in Sydney that the present high prices for tea around the world would probably be temporary.

"Prices seem to move in cycles," he said. "We are prepared for prices to go lower in the future, but not if costs rise steeply, as they would with the wage increases recommended in the Cochrane Report. We have appealed in the past to the Labour Department to be reasonable in its approach, but in the end the industry as a whole had to make an approach."

"We are not against wage increases that lighten the Cochrane Report with reality. Talking globally, I have known no black country which has legislated itself off a market. I can't see the Administration doing anything silly in this case, despite some of the pressures on it."

Mr. Rich estimated that there was \$15 million invested in tea in the Highlands already, with the early plantings not due to be mature until 1973-75, when accurate production cost figures could be worked out for the first time in New Guinea.

A spokesman for Pioneer Concrete Services (Kurumul Plantation) said implementation of the \$6.40 wage could be the "death knell" for tea industry growth.

He said there was ample labour in the Wahgi Valley, where most tea was being grown, and the industry so far could not absorb the labour available. About 4,000 worked in tea. It seemed a denial of normal economics



Mr. Steven Rich.

to give a huge wage increase when workers went begging.

"It would be fair to say that the tea industry has told the Administration it literally cannot support the level of rural wages recommended," he said.

There is some wariness in the industry against raising too many fears, when it believes there will be a reasonable compromise. An answer from the Administration, probably an announcement of the new wage, is expected at any time.

Building tea image in Australia

By DENIS FISK

Kurumul tea, the first commercial tea grown in New Guinea (near Banz, in the Western Highlands), is being sold and promoted as a high-quality tea in Australia.

The chain of 36 pharmacy-cum-general stores run by Washington H. Soul Pattinson & Co. Ltd. in New South Wales, is opening the New Guinea tea campaign in Australia. "Quality" shops in other states are expected to follow.

Although New Guinea tea, since it was first sold on world markets in 1966, has gained recognition as high-quality tea on those markets, it has sold in very small quantities for blending in Australia—simply because it is such high quality leaf.

Australians sip a brew from 60-million pounds of tea a year, but it's mostly relatively poor grade. For instance, New Guinea tea sells in London, the US and Canada for prices from about 43c-64c a pound. The average price for all tea imported into Australia in the financial year 1969-70 was 33c a pound. With the distinct possibility that New Guinea tea in years to come will have a harder time with competition on world markets, it needs to begin carving itself out a quality market in its nearest neighbour—Australia.

It won't be an easy task to improve the taste of Australian tea drinkers, as the Ceylon and Indian exporters have discovered, but at least they've begun the slowly moving trend. While nobody knows yet how *Kurumul* will sell, and the other plantation brands which are sure to follow it, Washington H. Soul Pattinson are enthusiastic and prepared to promote New Guinea tea if it draws customers. In accord with its quality image, unblended *Kurumul* is selling for 50c a half-pound, compared with the price for common brands in Australia of 33c a half-pound.

Promotion at this stage consists of

coloured display cards of an attractive Highlands girl picking tea, and pamphlets on the New Guinea industry and how to get the best out of its product when making a pot.

The general manager (pharmacy) for Washington H. Soul Pattinson, Mr. S. Slatyer, who is not a tea drinker, is nonetheless enthusiastic after being hit between the eyes by a Kurumul Plantation representative with New Guinea tea lore, and facts about high-quality tea. He and his store managers have been lectured and Mr. Slatyer now talks confidently of the quite peculiar appeal of New Guinea tea—"people find it very different to the tea they're used to"—and tosses off references to its "opalescence" or shine when poured.

One of the puzzles one gets used to in connection with New Guinea is that its tea is being promoted in Australia before the homeland. Several brands of tea, packed on the plantations, are being sold in New Guinea stores, at

a price competitive with Australian brands and offering much superior quality. But has anyone advertised the fact? On cinema slides, yes, but in no other way.

One obvious means of publicising New Guinea tea—and coffee—to residents and visitors would be to offer it in the country's restaurants, cafes and "coffee lounges".

It's not done, except at one place in Mt. Hagen, in the Highlands, I understand. One tea company executive, commenting on the idea, said bluntly: "You know what a lousy cup of tea most of these places in New Guinea make—that's why we wouldn't be keen".

From personal experience I know also what a lousy cup of coffee they make, especially the restaurants in the capital, Port Moresby, which all serve instant coffee, in a country which produces excellent coffee for percolating.

It'll all happen one day I guess.

Copra downturn worries Pacific planters

The copra market is sick. It is causing concern throughout the Pacific, and particularly in the territories where it is the No. 1 industry. The state of the market stems from the longshoremen's strike along the west coast of the United States. Unable to get their copra into the US, unless, with many difficulties, via Vancouver or Mexican ports, some big producers and processors such as the Philippines, are diverting it to Europe, where a glut has developed.

Facing a buyers' market, and where orderly marketing or stabilisation schemes do not exist, growers in a number of areas are in a spot. Even where there are boards, prices have been reduced. Outside the Philippines, major copra producers in the Pacific are Papua New Guinea, Fiji and the BSIP.

This is how prices have nosedived: PNG's tentative rates from September 1, \$7 lower, and altogether down \$16 since August; Fiji, \$18.75; BSIP, \$20 (in two instalments, each of \$10); Cook Islands, \$10.72 to \$10.75 (but still at lucrative levels of \$143.83 to \$147.48); Western Samoa, \$13 to \$14. Prices in the GEIC and Tonga fell some time ago.

The sharp decline had shock wave effects. Some of the bigger estates in

Fiji have been forced to retrench labour.

One big estate owner said he needed \$80 a ton to support the work force. On top of that he needed another \$13 a ton to get the copra to Suva, and then he had to pay \$1.50 for the return of copra sacks. That did not leave much change out of \$100, and not all producers are getting the top price of \$102.

In late September, the Fiji Government was considering introducing a freight subsidy to assist copra growers.

The Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, said the government was not enthusiastic about stabilisation funds. The method had not been a success in the sugar industry. The best way of helping the growers seemed to be a subsidy on the transport of freight to and from the islands. The government was waiting to see future developments.

In PNG, the Copra Board is keeping a close eye on prices. If necessary, it will recommend a payout from stabilisation funds. The board thinks bounty payments should be considered if prices remain at an abnormally low level for a period longer than three months.

Western Samoa production, ironic-

ally, has risen spectacularly. Provided the growers can get rid of their copra they should be no worse off at the lower prices, at least for the time being. Production for 1971 is expected to be 15,000 to 16,000 tons, compared with only 9,000 tons in 1971.

Copra is the main export of the BSIP, and prices are at their lowest level since 1963. The protectorate, in 1970, exported 24,000 tons. Under a development plan, expenditure of \$700,000 in subsidies is proposed for the next three years to boost production.

Several years ago a representative of a Sydney copra buyer forecast, when prices were at a very high level, "there will never be cheap copra again". Such a statement would bring a wry smile to many copra producers today.

Schweppesmanship in the South Seas

Schweppes (Aust.) Ltd., the big Australian soft drink manufacturer, is extending rapidly in the South Pacific. The link with Innes Tartan (Auckland) through the NZ Schweppes company in the Lami, Fiji, plant, has been followed with two franchise arrangements, one in Noumea and the second in Port Moresby.

Schweppes consider there is a growing market for their products in both territories, and beyond. It is now seeking franchise bottlers in the New Hebrides, the BSIP and towns in New Guinea.

According to Mr. Graham Smith, Schweppes' franchise manager, New Caledonia has the biggest market for canned drinks in relation to the size of population that he has seen.

Speaking about Port Moresby, he says consumption there is "tremendous". The Papuans are extremely quality conscious. It is remarkable now to see Papuans specifying the brand they want, whereas two years ago they asked for "lolly water".

The franchise in Noumea is held by Grande Brasserie Caledonienne, which brews beer and makes soft drinks. In Port Moresby a relatively new company, Sparkola Bottling Co., of which Mr. Les. Hui is the proprietor, makes Schweppes' drinks.

According to Mr. Smith it will be many years before Noumea gets a canning line—because the population is not big enough. Port Moresby, on the other hand, could have a canning line, owned by a consortium of companies, in about 18 months. Burns Philp is likely to be one of the companies in this consortium.

'Do more!' exhorts Fiji dock union leader

"Come on boys—let's see an honest day's work!"

Voicing this sentiment during a meeting to explain Mr. Justice I. R. Thompson's wage award to dockworkers in September, union leader Taniela Veitata berated his men for drunkenness and laziness.

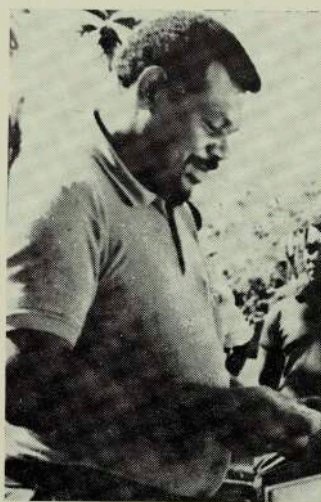
Ships were in port longer than necessary, he said. Once regarded as the best workers in the Pacific, Suva's wharf labourers were now among the worst.

"We have fallen below Auckland and Sydney," he said. "We are even worse than Lautoka and Labasa!"

During a visit to the Kings Wharf one night, said Veitata, he'd found men drunk when they were supposed to be working. Some were asleep—and one man had the audacity to complain of a cut in wages because he hadn't turned up for work.

He talked of threats to watchmen by drunken dockworkers and said a great deal of theft went on in the dock area.

Although the Fiji Dockworkers and Seamen's Union had called during the wage arbitration proceedings for a ban on Sunday work, Mr. Veitata told the meeting that in certain circumstances it was essential for ships to be worked on Sunday.



Taniela Veitata.

Mr. Justice Thompson's award provides for triple pay during the first six hours of Sunday work.

The award confirms the basic hourly rate for ordinary labourers at 42c—which was the rate suggested by the Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, as a temporary measure to get stevedores back to work during the month-long dock strike earlier this year. The rate provided in the previous agreement between the union and the shipping companies was 32c.

Fiji wharves came to a stop in April, when the union failed to reach agreement with five shipping companies on a log of claims which asked for a 62½c basic rate.

Mr. Justice Thompson's award, announced in Fiji on September 22, contained improved fringe benefits for various categories of work. The night work allowance was increased from 6c to 12c from 7 p.m. to midnight and 20c from midnight to 6 a.m.

The sleeping allowance was raised from 20c to 60c, the allowance for scooping sugar from 5c to 10c and 20c and a new allowance was made of 5c an hour extra for handling hides.

Although some said the basic hourly rate should have been pegged at a higher level—"so as to benefit the rank and file workers"—dockworkers seemed satisfied enough with the provisions of the award.

The union's Lautoka branch accepted the award, but declared that it was not happy with the Sunday work provision—"whatever the pay, there should be no work on the Sabbath"—or the 42c an hour basic rate.

Earlier, the Lautoka union's secretary, Mr. Jone Sauqaqa, called for government legislation making Sunday a day of rest.

Meanwhile, Suva's cargo sheds emerged from the congestion which had choked them for months—and faced another possible pile up of shipments totalling 7,300 tons. Fiji's dock strike, stoppages overseas resulting in late deliveries, and a natural increase in trade, had all contributed to a massive bottleneck of cargo.

In late September, representatives of the shipping companies involved in the wage award were holding meetings in Suva to discuss the report.

AUSTRALIA WILL DISPLAY IN SUVA

A three-day trade display in Suva in November will be Australia's first really concerted effort to generate new markets in the Islands for its industrial and other manufactured equipment.

Australia is moving away from a rural economy.

Australian equipment related to economic development—such as heavy machinery for agriculture—is already playing an important role in Fiji's development, through Australia's South Pacific aid programme.

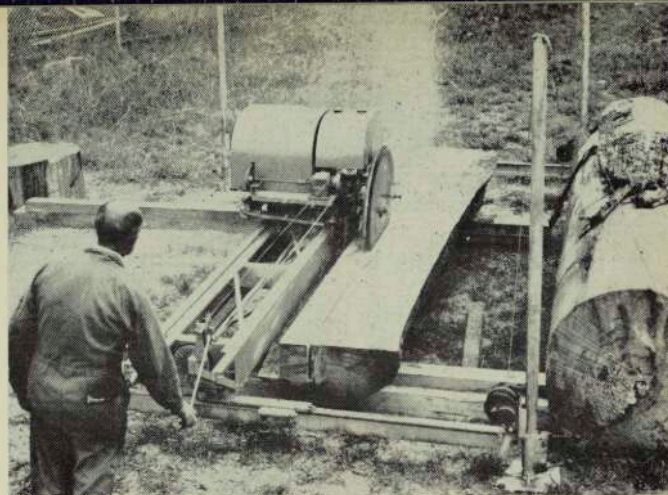
During the six-year period up until June, 1972 Australian aid to Fiji in the form of agricultural equipment will have totalled approximately \$A780,000, much of it directed towards the Rewa and Navua rice-growing schemes.

On the trade side, Australia—with around 25 per cent. of the overall market—does very well indeed in Fiji. It aims to do even better and is placing the emphasis during the trade fair on light, medium and heavy manufactured goods for industry and agriculture.

Main Australian imports at present balance out fairly evenly between foodstuffs, capital equipment and sophisticated industrial supplies—a total of almost \$20 million worth during 1969-1970.

The November promotion has been directed towards the whole of the South Pacific, with invitations going out to VIPs and businessmen from New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, the Solomons, the Samoas, Tonga and Tahiti.

"We see Fiji and New Caledonia as the two biggest potential markets in the S. Pacific for equipment related to economic development," said Australian Trade Commissioner in Fiji, Mr. L. Martin. "We've put a lot of effort into diversifying our markets elsewhere, but with the whole of this region poised on the brink of new development in industry and agricul-



ture, it's logical that we should organise a trade display in Fiji at this time.

"Australia has the back-up of supplies and we can get the goods here quickly. South Pacific merchants will be able to assess the merits of Australian manufactures, at first hand."

The trade display will be at the Tradewinds Hotel between November 9-11. More than 70 manufacturers will take part.

Interest among Australian manufacturers in the exhibition was so high that the Department of Trade was unable to accommodate all those who wanted to take part. It decided to draw up a "wait" list in case any of those allotted space had to withdraw.

The Australian economy no longer rides on the sheep's back. In the last 20 years there has been quite a dramatic change. Although the export of primary products is still important, and a mineral boom in the last two or three years has helped to lift exports, manufactures covering a huge range of goods are coming increasingly into the picture.

When the inevitable happens and the United Kingdom goes into the Common Market, Australia will lose a big market for many of her primary products. However her growing industries will help to take up much of the "slack".

With a population of less than 13 million Australia for some time has been seeking markets outside her shores for her growing range of products.

Australia has many natural advantages in trade with Pacific Islands, these include air services, at least daily in many cases, and enter-

Macquarie Industries Pty. Ltd., of Victoria, will be one of the exhibitors in Suva with this interesting Australian-developed portable sawmill, the "Forestmil", using a Volkswagen industrial engine driving a vertical and horizontal saw. Another exhibitor, Heuga Australia Pty. Ltd., has just started producing carpet tiles in Australia; previously this brand of tiles has been sent to the Islands from Holland, at greater cost.

prising shipping companies, always looking for new ports.

(It is ironical that about this time Fiji has lost the service to and from Australia offered by the CSR's *Rona*, and that there is no replacement in sight at present).

Another advantage is that three of the big trading companies in Fiji, Burns Philp (SS) Co. Ltd., W. R. Carpenter and Morris Hedstrom are all almost wholly-owned in Australia. Their links with their head offices, plus Island trading know-how in the Australian headquarters are of great value to Australian exporters seeking to trade with Fiji.

Fiji has a growing and diversifying economy, and it has become more and more the target of Australian (and New Zealand) businessmen. Australia is now the biggest single exporting nation to Fiji. Through hard sell techniques, Australia is making sure she at least maintains that position.

The display at the Tradewinds Hotel will cover 13,000 square feet of space, including a special annexe added to the hotel's existing display area to cater for the large number of exhibitors. Naturally, the exhibitors will not confine their activities to the Tradewinds Hotel. They will be making contact with Fiji businessmen, talking with Government officials,

exploring what is offering in the way of follow-up services, etc.

As tourism is the fastest growing industry in Fiji today, this will engage the attention of many in the mission. About 20 of the exhibitors will display a variety of products—food, appliances, durables, fittings and a variety of other goods—which have a role somewhere in the tourist industry.

Fiji, for its size, has a big rural economy, and here the farmer will be able to see many of the aids which have been developed to make life easier for him. Included in the range of products to be chosen are:

Agricultural equipment, farming machinery, chemicals, sawmills, building equipment and materials, tools, hardware, abrasives, safety equipment, electrical and electronic equipment, pumps, automotive accessories, food processing equipment, commercial catering equipment, LP gas equipment, refrigeration and cold room equipment, furniture, commercial paper, books, stationery, records, educational equipment, liquors, sports goods, fashions and jewellery.

The exhibition will enable Australia to show Fiji, or rather re-emphasise in Fiji, that she is capable of making as good a product as any of the older manufacturing countries.

The Fiji butter war

Fiji housewives were turning to margarine in September, following a 6c increase in the price of local butter. It was retailing at 46-48c a pound—and in some of the smaller shops, at 50c.

The Battle of the Butter began when New Zealand upped its own prices, and Fiji prices followed. Fiji butter is blended with the New Zealand product.

Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara accused New Zealand of breaching a butter agreement with Fiji—and declared that Fiji was not prepared to agree to continue buying New Zealand butter while the New Zealand Dairy Board altered prices as it wished.

"A previous condition with New Zealand was that we would buy our butter there on condition they gave us a rebate equal to a sum below the world price, which amounted to \$128 a ton at that time. Under that agreement we should have consultations if the price changed," the Prime Minister said.

"They have whittled away this rebate unilaterally to \$40 a ton and are now suggesting \$5 a ton and

wish to have a condition that they can change it as the price changes."

The government planned to inform New Zealand that it was not prepared to enter into an open-ended agreement to go on buying butter from New Zealand under a condition which would prevent Fiji from buying cheaper butter elsewhere. "If they wish, they can consult on a future agreement," the PM said.

The New Zealand Dairy Board replied that it had increased the price in consultation with Fiji Government officials and said it was "surprised and concerned" at the Prime Minister's remarks.

The Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Vijay R. Singh, declared in return that there had been no consultations but that the ministry had been advised in June of an impending increase, and of two further increases since.

In 1968, the Government placed a ban on imports of Continental butter into Fiji, although at the time it was selling for 6c a pound less than the Fiji-New Zealand blend. The embargo was ordered as a means of supporting local industry.

Fiji's dependence on New Zealand butter was clearly illustrated during the month-long dock strike, when supplies dried up completely.

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Produce Prices

(Unless otherwise stated, quotations are in Australian currency. Australian dollar equals \$1.00 New Zealand; 98-99 cents Fiji; \$1.24 Western Samoa; \$1.00 Tonga, 46 new pence UK).

COPRA

Copra industries are controlled through copra boards in NG, the Solomons, the GEIC, both Samoas, Fiji, Tonga and the US Trust Territory. New Hebrides, the Cooks, French Polynesia and New Caledonia don't have boards and copra is either sold individually by growers to overseas buyers or used for local making of soap, etc.

The boards were born after World War II and their functions, which vary among territories, include orderly selling overseas, maintaining stabilisation funds, raising government revenue and developing copra on long-term bases.

NEW GUINEA:—The board, with planters' reps, directs distribution and sales and pays planters. Shipments are made to UK, European markets and to Australia and Japan, and coconut oil mills on New Britain.

Latest prices, delivered main ports, were: hot-air dried, \$111 per ton; FMS, \$108 per ton; smoke-dried, \$106 per ton.

Fiji:—The board fixes prices on Philippines copra, taking into account freight, taxes, selling costs, shrinkage, etc. Prices recently were: 1st grade, \$F102; 2nd grade, \$F92, CAS, \$F71.50.

WESTERN SAMOA:—The board makes payments to producers through its agents—local firms—and sells the copra on the open market with a portion to Abels Ltd., NZ. Recent prices were \$WS105 for 1st grade, and \$WS92 for 2nd grade.

TONGA:—All copra is sold to the board which sends it to Europe and the open market. Recent prices to growers were \$T95.80 1st grade, and \$T83.80 2nd grade, per ton. Per coconut 1.2c.

SOLOMON IS.—All production through board at prices based on Philippines rates. Output goes to the UK, Japan, Australia and the rest to the open market. Recent prices were: 1st grade, \$100; 2nd grade, \$96; 3rd grade, \$86 per ton, BSIP ports (Honiara, Yandina and Gizo).

GILBERT AND ELLICE:—2½c per lb (1st grade); 2c per lb (2nd grade).

NEW HEBRIDES:—Copra sold direct by planters to France and Japan. Official market price on Aug. 23 was \$56, Marseilles 920 French francs, Sept. 17.

COOK IS.—Copra goes to Abels, Ltd., of

Auckland, who operates NZ's copra crushing mill. Prices for Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 were fixed, subject to freight adjustment, at \$NZ147.48 1st grade, hot air dried, \$NZ145.39, 1st grade, sun dried, and \$NZ143.85 standard grade, US TRUST TERRITORY:—soero pays \$US112.50 per ton, grade 1; \$100 per ton, outer islands.

OTHER PRODUCE

BECHE-DE-MER: Chang Sing Loong Co., Suva, quote F35c (4 in. to 7 in.) to F40c (9 in. to 11 in.) lb depending on quality. 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; long red, grade one, dried, 12c per lb.

COCOA:—Islands rates are based on Ghana prices. Ghana price on Sept. 24 (Oct./Dec. shipment) was spot Estg226.50 ton, c.i.f., UK, Continent.

Sept. 24, Quote No. 1: In store Rabaul, export quality \$370 per ton, delivered ex-wharf Sydney \$435. Quote No. 2: Best quality ex-wharf Sydney \$433 (Sept. shipment), \$443 (Oct./Dec. shipment); in store NG ports \$373 (Oct./Dec.).

W. Samoa:—No offerings for early shipment. Solomons.—4 cents a lb delivered to a fermentary, 3 cents a lb at buying points.

COFFEE: PNG: September 24, good quality, A grade 38½c per lb; B grade 36½c; C grade 34½c, Y grade 34½c (ex-store Sydney).

W. Samoa:—Recently, WSTEC ground and dried beans, 49 sene per lb (wholesale).

CROCODILE SKINS:—Recent Sydney buyers quoted for 12 in. and over, 1st grade quality as follows: B.S.I., Gizo: \$2.10 per in.

GREEN SNAIL SHELL:—\$350 a ton f.o.b. (nominal).

PAPUAN GUM:—Graded gum \$215 per ton, f.o.b.

PASSIONFRUIT:—Cook Islands, Islands Foods Ltd. pays growers NZ25c per lb for good fruit.

PAPAW:—Cook Islands, Island Foods Ltd. pays growers NZ2c per lb for good fruit.

PEANUTS:—PNG: Sydney agents reported recently f.o.b., Lae; Kernels—white Spanish 17.25c lb.

PEARL SHELL:—Torres Strait Pearlshellers' Assn. has no recent quotes. Solomons.—Honiara, mother of pearl blacklip 15c lb, goldlip 20c lb. Cook Islands.—Penrhyn, 20-25c per lb, del. Rarotonga 33-35c per lb. French Polynesia.—Tuamotu, Gambier shells, to \$1,000 per ton, Papeete.

PYRETHRUM:—NG growers 17c lb. flowers

RICE: (Aust.): Prices till March 31, 1972, are —PNG: Dried brown, 112 lb bags, \$124 a ton; 40 lb bags, \$134 a ton; vitamin enriched white, 56 lb bags, \$137.50 a ton; all f.o.w. Sydney/Melbourne. Pacific Islands: Calrose med. grain, white, 56 lb bags, \$A128-\$A133 a long ton, Kulu long grain white, 56 lb bags, \$A164-\$A167 a long ton. All prices f.o.w. Sydney/Melbourne.

RUBBER:—PNG price is based on Singapore rates which on Sept. 21 were: No. 1 RSS prompt shipment (Malayan cents a kilo) Oct. b 98; Nov. b 99.25; prompt, b 97.

SANDALWOOD:—New Hebrides, landed on the beach, Vila and Santo, \$250 a ton.

SHARK FINS: Chang Sing Loong Co., Suva, offers 55c per lb for well-dried fins of commercial quality.

TROCHUS:—BSIP 3c to 4c per lb.

TURTLE SHELL:—BSI: First grade unmarked 60c to \$1.50 a lb at Gizo.

VANILLA BEANS:—Prices recently were: White and yellow label processed standard packs, \$7.50; green label \$7.40, c.i.f., Sydney Tonga—\$T4.20, f.o.b., Nukualofa; \$T4.50, Melbourne.

UK, US QUOTES

COPRA:—LONDON, Sept. 18, Philippines, in bulk, \$US180 (Oct. reseller) per long ton, c.i.f., UK/North European ports; US Pacific coast, b \$US148, s \$US150.

COCONUT OIL:—LONDON, Sept. 18, Estg.141 (Oct./Nov.).

RUBBER:—LONDON, Sept. 21, No. 1 RSS Spot (per kilo), b 13.45 new pence (Oct. shipment); Dec. 15.05; Spot 14.

STOCK MARKET

SYDNEY SELLERS

	Aug. 27	Sept. 24
ANG Hold. 1.00	b.70	1.10
Bali Plantations .50	.58	.53
Burns Philp 1.00	3.15	3.08
Burns Philp (SS) 2.05	b3.10	3.15
Carpenter .50	2.02	1.96
Choiseul Plntn. 1.00	b2.50	2.25
C.S.R. 1.00	5.1c	4.75
Dylup Plntn. .50	b.68	.65
Fiji Industries 1.02	2.00	b1.90
Kereka Rubber .50	b.10	b.08
Koitaki Rubber .50	.65	.65
Lolorua Rubber .50	b.15	b.15
Makurapu Plntn. .50	b.63	.65
Mariboi Rubber .50	.18	.18
PNG Motors .50	.50	.50
Plantation Hldgs. .50	.80	.80
Queensland Ins. 1.00	3.15	3.00
Rubberlands .50	b.10	.10
Soger Rubber .50	b.48	b.48
Sth. Pac. Ins. .50	b1.15	b1.30
Steamships Tdg. .50	.60	.60
Territory Brewery .50	.39	.37

OIL AND MINING SHARES

Bougainville .50	b2.95	2.64
C'tg. .25	2.00	b1.85
Buka Min. .10	.023	.023
C.R.A. .50	7.10	6.36
Cultus Pacific .25	.35	b.28
Emperor .10	.45	b.40
Highland Gold .20	.12	b.10
NG Gold Ltd. .35	.40	b.33
Oil Search .50	.34	.30
Pacific I. Mines .25	.07	.05
Placer Dev.*	26.50	30.00
Southland .25	.72	.64

* No par value
Sydney Stock Exchange share price index for ordinaries on August 27 was 467.24. On September 24 it was 445.74.

More echoes from ordinance row

A committee chosen on Norfolk Island to propose a policy of self-government on the island decided in September to ask the Norfolk Island Council to hold a referendum on 20 points of reference suggested by the committee.

The committee was established as a result of public uproar over the introduction of a new companies ordinance and five of the island's eight elected councillors resigned over the ordinance. In late September there were by-elections which elected C. L. Evans, R. G. Westlake, J. H. Ryves, Greg Quintal and G. E. Anderson to the vacant positions.

Four of the five ex-councillors stood, one, Richard Bataille having since gone to Australia to live. Roy Smith, one of the resigning councillors, was not re-elected. Charlie Evans, another who resigned, headed the poll.

Meanwhile, unrest continues over the offending ordinance. A petition for its repeal has been signed by about three-quarters of the electorate and sent to Governor-General Sir Paul Hasluck. It condemns the ordinance being promulgated against the vote of the advisory council.

EXCHANGE RATES

Fiji:—Through Bank of NSW, ANZ Bank, Bank of NZ, Bank of Baroda, First National City Bank. Sterling £ on Fiji \$, buying £1 = \$F2.085; selling £1 = \$2.11, Aust. \$ on Fiji \$, buying \$A1.0117 = \$F1, selling \$A1.0288 = \$F1.

WESTERN SAMOA:—Through Bank of Western Samoa, controlled from NZ, seller \$A1.2470 to \$WS Tala 1.

NORFOLK IS., PAPUA NEW GUINEA:—Australian currency used; no exchange payable in transactions with Australia.

PIM is not publishing full details of exchange rates because of the fluctuations in some dealings as a result of the international currency crisis. Banks should be approached for daily quotes.

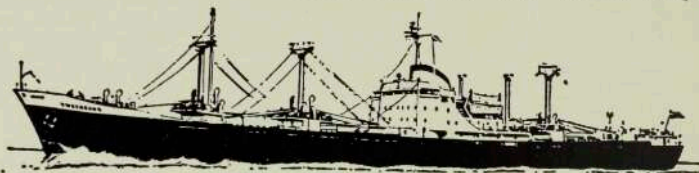
THE BANK LINE

MONTHLY SERVICES

U.K., CONTINENT to PAPUA-NEW GUINEA & SOLOMON ISLANDS
PAPUA, NEW GUINEA to NORTH AMERICA & U.K., CONTINENT
SOLOMON ISLANDS, FIJI, TONGA, SAMOA AND TARAWA to U.K.,
CONTINENT



U.S. GULF/AUSTRALASIA VESSELS CALL AT FIJI WHEN REQUIRED



FOR PARTICULARS APPLY:

THE BANK LINE (AUSTRALASIA) PTY. LTD., SYDNEY, N.S.W.

FIJI DIRECT SERVICE

The cargo link with the U.K.
Sailings every four weeks



LONDON

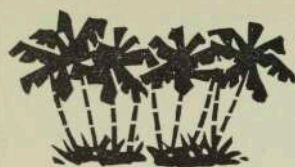
To APIA (W. SAMOA) SUVA & LAUTOKA

Also cargo at through rates with transhipment in Suva for Levuka,
Labasa, Nukualofa, Vavau, Niue and Pago Pago.

BETHELL, GWYN & CO. LTD.,

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**BURNS PHILP
(SOUTH SEA) CO. LTD.,**
Suva, Fiji.



Shipping & Airways Information

SHIPPING

SYDNEY - WEST IRIAN - INDONESIA

P.N. Djakarta Lloyd Shipping Company operates a six to seven weeks' cargo service from Indonesia to Sydney, Melbourne and Fremantle; there are inducement calls at Djayapura and Brisbane.
Details from John Manners and Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., 4 Bridge Street, Sydney (27-9164).

AUST. - WEST IRIAN

Karlander New Guinea Line with Slembe operates cargo service every nine weeks from Sydney to Djayapura.
Details: Karlander Aust. Pty. Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301).

SYDNEY - NZ - FIJI/TAHITI - UK

Chandris, with Australis, Britanis and Ellinis, maintains a twice-monthly passenger service from Sydney via NZ, Suva (Australis and Britanis), Papeete (Ellinis) to Britain.
Details from Chandris Line, 135 King Street, Sydney (28-2451).

Sitmar Line, with two liners, operates a six-weekly passenger service from Sydney, Melbourne or Brisbane to Southampton, UK, via NZ, Papeete, Panama and Lisbon.
Details from Sitmar Line, 22 Bridge Street, Sydney (27-4521).

SYDNEY - LORD HOWE - NORFOLK IS.

A Karlander cargo vessel calls every month at Lord Howe and Norfolk Is. from Sydney.
Details from Karlander Aust. Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301).

SYDNEY - NORFOLK ISLAND -

NEW CALEDONIA

Jacques del Mar (owned by Societe Maritime Caledonienne, Noumea) operates a three-weekly passenger-cargo voyage from Sydney to Norfolk and Noumea.
Details from Karlander Aust. Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301).

Chargeurs Caledoniens, with the Ville de Noumea operates two-weekly passenger/cargo service Sydney-Noumea.
Details: Hetherington Kingsbury Pty. Ltd., 4 Bridge Street, Sydney (27-1671).

SYDNEY - GEIC - HONOLULU

Columbus Lines operates monthly passenger-cargo sailings from West Coast, US to Australasia, returning via Tarawa, GEIC and Honolulu to Nth. America.
Details from Columbus Overseas Services Pty. Ltd., 333 George Street, Sydney (29-2101).

SYDNEY - NEW CALEDONIA -

NEW HEBRIDES

Polynesie maintains three-weekly passenger sailings—Sydney, Noumea, Vila and Santo.
Details from France Australia, 261 George Street, Sydney (27-2654).

AUST. - FIJI - N. CALEDONIA

Fiji-Australia Line's MV Taiyuan offers a regular three-weekly passenger/cargo service from Brisbane and Sydney, to Lautoka, Suva and Noumea.
Details from Swire and Gilchrist, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522), Morris Hedstrom Ltd., Suva and Lautoka.

SYDNEY - NZ - FIJI - HAWAII -

CANADA - US

P. and O. liners call regularly at Auckland, Suva and Honolulu on eastbound and westbound

voyages between Sydney and the US; occasional calls at Pago Pago and Tonga.
Details from P & O Lines of Aust. Pty. Ltd., 55 Hunter Street, Sydney (2-0317).

SYDNEY - NZ - FIJI - AM. SAMOA -

HAWAII - COOKS - TAHITI

Shaw Savill's Northern Star and Ocean Monarch make round-the-world voyages each year, and also cruise in Pacific. They sail from Southampton, alternately via South Africa and Panama, calling at Sydney, Wellington, Auckland, Suva, Pago Pago, Honolulu, Rarotonga and Papeete.
Details from Shaw Savill and Albion, 8a Castlereagh Street, Sydney (28-1481).

MELBOURNE - FIJI - NAURU

Nauru Pacific Shipping Lines operates regular passenger/cargo service from Melbourne to Suva, Lautoka and Nauru.
Details from Nauru Pacific Shipping Lines, Wales Corner, 227 Collins Street, Melbourne (654-4977).

AUSTRALIA - FIJI - US - NZ

Karlander (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. operates three-weekly cargo services from Melbourne and Sydney for Suva, Lautoka, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Auckland with sideport door ships, Woolgar, Slevik and Wyvern.
Details from Karlander (Aust.) Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301); F. H. Stephens Pty. Ltd., 554 Flinders Street, Melbourne (62-3333); Burns Philp (SS) Co. Ltd., Suva and Lautoka.

AUSTRALIA - NEW CALEDONIA -

FIJI - NEW HEBRIDES

Messageries Maritimes Line with Dorotea operates monthly cargo service from Adelaide, Melbourne, Port Kembla (occasional), Sydney, Newcastle (occasional), and Brisbane (occasional), to Noumea, Suva, Lautoka, Port Vila and Santo.
Inquiries from France Australia, 261 George Street, Sydney (27-2654).

AUSTRALIA - PNG

Compac Pacific Express (Burns Philp and AWP Line) operates three-weekly passenger-cargo service from Sydney and Brisbane to Lae with Tenos, and to Port Moresby with Nimos.
Details from Burns Philp and Co. Ltd., 7 Bridge Street, Sydney (2-0547).

New Guinea Australia Line's vessel Coral Chief operates every 15-17 days from Sydney to Brisbane, Port Moresby and Samarai (alt. voyages); Island Chief operates every 20/22 days from Sydney to Brisbane, Lae and Rabaul, calling Kavieng alt. voyages; Papuan Chief operates every 21 days from Sydney and Brisbane to Honiara and Kiet; New Guinea Chief operates every 21 days from Sydney and Brisbane to Rabaul and Madang. All are cargo services.
Details from Swire and Gilchrist, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522).

Amplex NG, with Jette Bue, operates monthly cargo service Sydney-Rabaul-Lae, Fulleborne, Wilelo and Bakada.
Details: Hetherington Kingsbury, 4 Bridge Street, Sydney (27-1671).

AUST. - PNG - BSIP - NEW HEBRIDES

Karlander New Guinea Line's seven cargo vessels call at Brisbane, Lord Howe, Port Moresby, Samarai, Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Wewak, Kiet, Honiara, Gizo, Yandina, Manus, Vila, Santo, Norfolk Island. Three carry passengers.
Details from Karlander Aust. Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301).

AUSTRALIA - PNG - NAURU - GUAM

Nauru Pacific Shipping Lines operates five weekly passenger/cargo service from Melbourne to Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Nauru and Guam.
Details from Nauru Pacific Shipping Lines, Wales Cnr., 227 Collins Street, Melbourne. (654-4977).

AUSTRALIA - GUAM

Karlander New Guinea Line operates a five weekly cargo service from Sydney, via Brisbane, to Guam.
Details: Karlander Aust. Ltd., 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301).

AUSTRALIA - PNG - FAR EAST

Austasia Line, with Malaysia, runs six-weekly cargo/passenger service from Australia to PNG and Far East.
Details: Macquarie Travel, 183 Macquarie Street, Sydney (221-3799).

E. and A. Line passenger ships, Cathay and Chitral, call at Port Moresby monthly on round trip from Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane to Manila, Hong Kong, Keelung, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, Tokyo and Rabaul.
Details from E. and A. Line, 55 Hunter Street, Sydney (2-0317).

FAR EAST - FIJI - NEW ZEALAND

China Navigation operates a three-weekly cargo service from Hong Kong to Lautoka, Suva, NZ ports, Manila, Kaoshiung, Keelung, Hong Kong.
Details from Swire and Gilchrist, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522).

Royal Intercean Lines operates three-weekly passenger/cargo service with four ships from Manila, Pt. Swettenham, Singapore, Bangkok, Hong Kong to Suva, Lautoka and NZ.
Details from Intercean Australia Services, 261 George Street, Sydney (2-0573); Burns Philp (SS) Co. Ltd., Suva and Lautoka.

FAR EAST - PNG - BS

China Navigation operates monthly cargo service from Japan and Hong Kong to Wewak, Madang, Lae, Rabaul, Kiet, Honiara, Port Moresby.
Details from Swire and Gilchrist, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522).

FAR EAST - NEW GUINEA - S. PACIFIC
China Navigation Co. Ltd. operates monthly cargo service from Japan to NG and South Pacific ports.
Details from Swire and Gilchrist, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522).

EUROPE - TAHITI - W. SAMOA

FIJI - N. CALEDONIA - NZ

Nedlloyd Lines operates from Europe three-weekly cargo service via Panama to Tahiti, Apia, Fiji and New Caledonia; every alternate month from the Continent to Tahiti, New Caledonia and NZ.
Details from Intercean Australia Services, 261 George Street, Sydney (2-0573).

NORTH EUROPE - NEW CALEDONIA

Hamburg/Sued operates monthly cargo services from Dunkirk to Le Havre to Noumea, via Panama.
Details from Columbus Overseas Services Pty. Ltd., 333 George Street, Sydney (29-2101).

EUROPE - TAHITI - NEW CALEDONIA

Messageries Maritimes operates four cargo services a month from north and Mediterranean European ports to Papeete and Noumea, one returning direct from Papeete, one returning direct from Noumea, one returning via Japan (after Noumea) and one returning via NZ (after Noumea).
Details from Messageries Maritimes, 332 Pitt Street, Sydney (61-6664).

JAPAN - GUAM - FIJI - SAMOA -

N. CALEDONIA - N. HEBRIDES

Daiwa Line runs a monthly cargo service from Japan via Guam to Suva, Lautoka, Pago Pago, Apia, Vila, Santo and Noumea.
Details from Burns Philp (SS) Co. Ltd., Suva.

JAPAN - NEW GUINEA

Mitsui and China Nav. vessels provide fortnightly cargo services from major Japanese cities to major NG ports and return.
Details from Swire and Gilchrist, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (20-522).

NEW ZEALAND - COOK IS.

NZGS Moana Roa (40 passengers) makes monthly trips from Auckland to Rarotonga, with calls at Niue and lower Cook Islands when cargo warrants.

Details from NZ Department of Maori and Island Affairs, Wellington (71-846) or any office of Union SS Co. of NZ Ltd.

Lorena, on charter to CI Shipping Co. Ltd., operates three-weekly freight service from Auckland to Rarotonga and call at Aitutaki alt. voyages. Also calls at Lyttelton.

Details: Silk and Boyd, Box 131, Rarotonga, or CIS Co., Box 448, Auckland.

Jeanne Philippe, on charter to Gammon-Milne, calls monthly at Whangarei and other NZ ports en route to Rarotonga.

NZ - COOK IS. - TAHITI

Holm Shipping Co. Ltd. operates a 24-day service from NZ to Rarotonga and Papeete.

Details from Holm Shipping Co. Ltd., John Bates Building, 10 Customs St. E., Auckland (33-946).

NZ - FIJI - TONGA - SAMOAS - NIUE IS.

Union Steam Ship Co. of NZ Ltd. operates three vessels from Auckland, Tofua (passenger-cargo) calls at Suva, Niue, Pago Pago, Apia, Vavau, and Nukualofa, Suva, Auckland, every four weeks. Taveuni (cargo only) calls at Lautoka, Suva, Pago Pago, Apia, Nukualofa, Suva, Niue, Auckland, also every four weeks to provide with Tofua a regular alternate fortnightly service. In addition, Waimea (cargo only) leaves Tauranga and Auckland at approximately six weekly intervals on the route followed by Taveuni.

Details from any office of Union Steam Ship Co., Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Auckland.

NZ - NORFOLK - N. CALEDONIA - AUST.

Holm Shipping Co. vessel, Holmburn, operates 26-day passenger-cargo service Auckland (Onehunga), Norfolk Is., Noumea, Brisbane, Lyttelton, Auckland.

Details from Holm Shipping Co. Ltd., John Bates Building, Customs St. E., Auckland (33-946).

NZ - N. CALEDONIA - N. HEBRIDES - FIJI - WALLIS IS. - NG - BSIP

Sofrana, with three ships, operates cargo service from Auckland and Tauranga (NZ) to Noumea, Vila, Santo, Suva, Lautoka, Futuna, Wallis, New Guinea and BSIP ports.

Details from Sofrana, 57 Customs Street, Auckland (37-2228, 36-4521), P.O. Box 3614.

TONGA - FIJI - AUSTRALIA

Tonga Copra Board vessel Niuvakal operates a five-week cargo service between Nukualofa, Apia, Suva, Lautoka, and Sydney.

Details from Burns Philp and Co. Ltd., 7 Bridge Street, Sydney (2-0547).

UK - PANAMA - SAMOA - FIJI

The Fiji Direct Service, cargo only, is maintained by Conference vessels, sailing at regular monthly intervals out of London, via Panama, for Apia, Suva and Lautoka.

Details from Burns Philp (SS) Co. Ltd., Suva.

UK - PNG - BSIP - GEIC - N. HEBRIDES - N. CALEDONIA

Bank Line operates a monthly direct cargo service from Europe, via South Africa, to Pt. Moresby, Samarai, Lae, Madang, Wewak, Kavieng, Rabaul and Honiara, occasionally extending to Tarawa, Vila, Santo, Kietia, Diapapura and Vandina. Each alternate month vessels sail via Panama and call direct at Noumea before Pt. Moresby.

Details from Bank Line (A/asia) Pty. Ltd., 269 George St., Sydney (27-2041).

US/JAPAN - MICRONESIA

MILL, 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 Maluro.

Details from MILL, PO Box 468, Saipan.

US - HAWAII/SAMOA - AUSTRALIA

Pacific Far East Line operates monthly service from Los Angeles with the Golden Bear, Sonoma, and Ventura to Sydney, Brisbane, Mel-

bourne, Pago Pago and Los Angeles. All carry passengers.

Details from PFEL, 50 Young Street, Sydney (27-4272).

US - FIJI/TAHITI - AUSTRALIA

Bank Line Ltd. operates regular cargo services from US Gulf ports to Australia and NZ. Calls at Suva, Lautoka and Papeete on demand.

Details from Bank Line (A/asia) Pty. Ltd., 269 George Street, Sydney (27-204).

Pacific Far East Line cruise ships, Mariposa and Monterey operate regularly from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Moorea, Papeete, Auckland, Sydney, and return via Suva, Niuafoou, Pago Pago and Honolulu to San Francisco.

Details from PFEL 50 Young Street, Sydney (27-4272).

USA - TAHITI - SAMOA - FIJI - NEW CALEDONIA

Pacific Islands Transport's Thorsgaard, Thorslie and Thor I operate three-weekly cargo services from North American west coast ports to Papeete, Pago Pago, Apia, Suva, Lautoka, Noumea and occasionally Santo, Vila.

Details from Trans-Austral Shipping Pty. Ltd., 19 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2441).

COOK IS. - TAHITI

Silk and Boyd Ltd. operates service from Rarotonga to Tahiti with Bodmer, Akatere, and Manutai, for general cargo and passengers.

Details: Silk and Boyd, Rarotonga, Ets Donald, Papeete.

AIRWAYS**TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICES****US - HAWAII - BRISBANE - SYDNEY**

Qantas, with 707s, operates via Brisbane, leaving Sydney on Friday, departing from San Francisco on Tues. (till Oct. 30).

SYDNEY - FIJI - TAHITI - MEXICO

Qantas, with 707s, operates twice weekly out of Sydney on Tues. and Fri. and return out of Mexico City on Tues. and Sat. Stops at Acapulco.

SYDNEY - FIJI - HAWAII - CANADA

CP Air, with DC8s, operates weekly services out of Sydney on Sat. and Vancouver on Thurs.

SYDNEY - NZ - HAWAII - TAHITI - USA

Air-NZ with DC8s, operates out of Sydney, via Auckland, to Los Angeles on Wed., Fri., Sat. and Sun.

SYDNEY - FIJI - HAWAII - USA

Qantas, with 707s, operates daily services between Sydney and San Francisco via Fiji. BOAC, with VC10s, operates from Melbourne and Sydney to Los Angeles on Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. and Los Angeles to Sydney and Melbourne daily except Wed. and Fri.

American Airlines, with 707s, operates three daylight flights from Sydney to Nadi and Honolulu (Sat., Sun., Mon.), returning to Nadi and Sydney Thurs., Fri. and Sat.

SYDNEY or NOUMEA - USA (via FIJI, NZ or TAHITI)

UTA, with DC8s, operates out of Sydney on Mon. and Fri. and Noumea on Mon., Wed. and Sat., NZ on Thurs.

SYDNEY - USA (via N. CAL., FIJI or HAWAII)

PanAm, with 747s, arrives Sydney from Los Angeles, via Honolulu and Nadi, on Sun. and Thurs. and leaves on return flight the same day.

PanAm, with 707s, operates five days a week return trans-Pacific service out of Sydney and Los Angeles; Mon., Wed. and Fri. flights to Australia go to Melbourne and return to Sydney the same day. Mon. Sydney-LA flight is via Noumea and Honolulu. Jets connect with services to London, Europe and Far East. Jets fly Sydney-Hawaii non-stop both ways Tues., Wed., Fri. and Sat.

NZ - AM. SAMOA - TAHITI or HAWAII - USA

PanAm, with 707s, operates out of Auck-

land, via Tahiti, on Mon. and Wed., and via American Samoa and Honolulu on Thurs. and Sat. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

American Airlines, with 707s, operates out of Auckland to Honolulu, via Nadi on Wed. and Fri. and from Honolulu to Auckland, via Nadi on Mon. and Wed.

FIJI - HAWAII

American Airlines, with 707s, operates out of Honolulu to Nadi daily (Tues. and Sun. flights via Pago Pago), and from Nadi to Honolulu daily (Thurs. and Tues. flights via Pago Pago).

CANADA - FIJI

CP Air with DC8s, operates from Vancouver to Nadi on Sun., returning Tues. (to Oct. 31), then leave Vancouver Mon., Nadi Wed.

INDONESIA or MALAYSIA - USA (via DARWIN, NOUMEA, NZ or TAHITI)

UTA, with DC8s, operates a weekly service ex-Djakarta to Los Angeles (connection at Tahiti) on Tues. A Noumea-Singapore flight operates on Mon., Tues. (non-stop) and via Djakarta on Thurs.

AUSTRALIA-FAR EAST**SYDNEY - PNG - FAR EAST**

Qantas, with 707s, operates services out of Sydney on Mon. and Wed. to Port Moresby and Hong Kong, and return from Hong Kong on Tues. and Sun. Sun. flight via Manila.

AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND

Qantas, Air-NZ and BOAC operate regular trans-Tasman services. Qantas and Air-NZ link major NZ cities with Australian east coast cities.

AUSTRALIA-PACIFIC ISLANDS

(For other schedules touching these islands see also trans-Pacific services.)

MELBOURNE - NAURU

Air Nauru, with a Falcon Fan jet, operates weekly Melbourne-Brisbane-Honiara-Nauru, but takes no passengers for Honiara (Solomons). Details: Nauruan Government Office, 227 Collins St., Melbourne.

SYDNEY - FIJI

Air-India, with 707s, operates weekly services to Nadi on Tues., returning to Sydney on Wed.

SYDNEY - LORD HOWE IS.

Airlines of NSW, with flying-boats, operates four times weekly, return services from Rose Bay, Sydney, to Lord Howe. Extras on holidays.

SYDNEY - NEW CALEDONIA

Qantas and UTA operate Sydney to Noumea Mon. (2 flights), Wed., Fri.; and Noumea to Sydney on Mon., Wed., Fri., and Sat.

SYDNEY - NEW ZEALAND - FIJI

BOAC, with 707s, 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 DC4s, operates three times weekly. More in holiday periods.

AUSTRALIA - PNG

TAA and Ansett, with 727s or DC9s, operate 14 times a week from Brisbane, Sydney or Melbourne to Pt. Moresby.

TAA Fokkers operate Townsville, via Cairns, for Port Moresby on Mon., returning same day by same route. Tues. Townsville via Cairns to Port Moresby, and Port Moresby to Brisbane, via Cairns, Townsville, on Thurs.

Ansett, with Fokkers, operates Wed. service Townsville-Cairns-Port Moresby-Cairns-Townsville-Brisbane, and a Thursday service Port Moresby-Cairns-Townsville.

NEW ZEALAND-PACIFIC IS.

(See also trans-Pacific services.)

NZ - AM. SAMOA

PanAm, with 707s, operates from Auckland to Pago Pago on Thurs. and Sat., and returns on Wed. and Fri.

NZ - FIJI

Air-NZ, with DC8s, operates daily return services from Auckland to Nadi with BOAC, using 707s.

NZ - FIJI - AM. SAMOA

Air-NZ, with DC8s, operates services out of Auckland on Tues. and Sat. and from Pago Pago on Tues. and Fri.

NZ - TAHITI

UTA, with DC8s, operates weekly from Auckland on Thurs. and returns Wed. Air-NZ, with DC8s, operates weekly from Auckland on Sun., returning Sat.

NZ - NEW CALEDONIA

UTA, with Caravelles, operates weekly from Noumea on Tues. and returns Wed. Air-NZ, with DC8s, leaves Auckland Sundays for Noumea and returns same day.

NZ - NEW CALEDONIA - NEW HEBRIDES

UTA, with Caravelles, operates weekly from Auckland to Vila, via Noumea, on Wed. and returns Mon.

NZ - NORFOLK IS.

Air-NZ, with chartered Qantas DC4s, operates once weekly, leaving Norfolk Is. on Sat. and Auckland on Sun.

NZ - FIJI - HAWAII

Air-NZ with DC8s, operates out of Auckland to Fiji and Honolulu on Thurs., and out of Honolulu to Fiji and Auckland on Thurs.

INTER - TERRITORY SERVICES

CHILE - EASTER IS. - TAHITI

LAN-Chile, with 707s, operates weekly, leaving Santiago Thurs., arriving Papeete Thurs. evening, dep. Fri. evening, arr. Santiago Sat. Stopover Easter Is. each way.

Details LAN-Chile, 11th floor, Carlton Centre, 55 Elizabeth St., Sydney (28-9629, 28-5621).

FIJI - GEIC

Air Pacific, with 748s, operates from Suva to Tarawa via Nadi and Funafuti on Saturdays and returns to Suva via Funafuti and Nadi on Sundays.

GEIC - NAURU

Air Pacific and Air Nauru each operate fortnightly between Nauru and Tarawa (weekly service).

NAURU - MARSHALL IS.

Air Nauru makes a fortnightly flight Nauru-Majuro and return.

FIJI - WESTERN SAMOA

Air Pacific, with 748s, operates one service a week from Nadi to Apia via Suva, leaving Fiji Thurs. Return service from Apia to Nadi via Suva, leaves Apia Mon.

Polynesian Airlines, with 748s, operates one service a week from Nadi to Apia, leaving Nadi on Mon. Return service from Apia to Nadi, leaves Apia on Thurs.

WESTERN SAMOA - TONGA

Polynesian Airlines, with 748s, operates a twice weekly service from Apia to Tonga, leaving Sun. and Wed. from Apia, arriving Tonga on Mon. and Thurs. respectively. Return service leaves Tonga on Tues. and Fri. arriving Apia on Mon. and Thurs. respectively.

FIJI - N. HEBRIDES - BSIP - P. MORESBY

Air Pacific, with 748s, operates from Suva on Wed., Fri. and Sun., via Vila and Santo, to Honiara. Planes leave Honiara on Tues., Thurs. and Sat. for Suva. On Mon. 748s fly direct to Pt. Moresby from Honiara and return to Honiara same day, staying overnight before flying to Fiji Tues.

FIJI - TONGA

Air Pacific with 748s operates from Suva to Nukualofa four times a week.

FIJI - WALLIS/FUTUNA

Fiji Air Services operates weekly services to Wallis and Futuna Is. Details: Fiji Air Services, P.O. Box 1259, Suva (22-666).

HAWAII - AM. SAMOA

PanAm, with 707s, operates from Honolulu to Pago Pago on Wed. and Fri.

HAWAII - AM. SAMOA - TAHITI

PanAm, with 707s, operates to Tahiti, via Pago Pago on Thurs. and Sat. and to Tahiti on Tues. and Sat.

HAWAII - MICRONESIA - OKINAWA

Continental-Air Micronesia with 727s operates from Honolulu, Wed. and Sun. via Midway (fuel stop only), Kwajalein, Majuro, Ponape, Iruk, Guam and Saipan; Tues. to Okinawa from Guam and Saipan. Return to Honolulu Wed. and Sat.

NEW CALEDONIA - NEW HEBRIDES

UTA, with Caravelles, operates four return services a week, out of Noumea on Mon., Wed., Fri. and Sat., making a call at Vila.

NEW CAL. - WALLIS IS. - NEW CAL.

UTA, with Caravelles, operates a twice monthly service, leaving Noumea on the second and third Thurs. of the month.



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NEW GUINEA - WEST IRIAN
TAA operates DC3s Madang to Djayapura and return alt. Tues.

PNG - SOLOMONS
TAA operates Fokker and DC3s three times weekly. Wed. aircraft leaves Pt. Moresby for Honiara, returning Thurs. Tues. and Sat. aircraft leave Rabaul for Honiara via Buka, Kieta, Munda, Yandina, returning Wed. and Sun. A daily Fokker also leaves Pt. Moresby direct to Kieta, returning next morning.

TAHITI - USA
UTA, with DC8s, operates on Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., Sat. (non-stop from Papeete to Los Angeles), and returns the same day.

PanAm, with 707s, operates to San Francisco, via Los Angeles on Mon. and Fri.; to San Francisco, via Honolulu on Tues. and Sat.; and to San Francisco, via Pago Pago and Honolulu, on Sun. and Thurs.; from San Francisco via Honolulu and Pago Pago, to

Tahiti on Sat., and from San Francisco, via Los Angeles, to Tahiti on Wed. and Sat.
Air-NZ, with DC8s, flies to Los Angeles from Papeete on Sun., leaves Los Angeles Fri.

W. SAMOA - AM. SAMOA
Polynesian Airlines, with DC3s, operates between Apia and Pago Pago (four services, Fri.; three Mon., Thurs., Sat., Sun.; two Tues., Wed., all flights 45 min.).

W. SAMOA - FIJI
Polynesian Airlines, with 748s, operates Apia-Nadi on Thurs. and Nadi-Apia on Mon.

TONGA - NIUE - W. SAMOA
Polynesian Airlines, with 748s, operates weekly service from Tonga to Niue, leaving Tues., arriving Niue Mon., leave Niue Mon., arrive Apia same day.

FIJI - AM. SAMOA - COOK IS.
Air Pacific (chartered by Air-NZ) with

H5748s, operates fortnightly service from Nadi to Rarotonga, via Pago Pago (technical stop), returning via Aitutaki and Pago Pago. Service leaves Nadi on Thurs. and returns on Fri.

TAHITI - COOK IS.
Air Tahiti with Piper Aztec, operates charter service from Papeete to Rarotonga.

INTERNAL SERVICES

FIJI
Air Pacific, with H5748s, DC3s and Herons, operates regular services to Labasa, Matei, Nadi, Nausori and Savusavu.
Fiji Air Services, with Beech Baron and Norman Islander aircraft, operates to Ovalau Is., Korolevu, Natadola on regular service basis.
Details: Fiji Air Services, P.O. Box 1259, Suva (telephone 22-666).

FRENCH POLYNESIA
Air Polynesie, with DC4s, Twin Otters and Islanders, operates to Bora Bora, Huahine, Moorea, Rangiroa, Raiatea, Manihi and Marquesas.
Details from Air Polynesie, P.O. Box 314, Quai Bir Hakeim, Papeete, and UTA offices.
Air Tahiti, with light aircraft, operates shuttle service from Papeete to Moorea and Raiatea, Bora Bora, Huahine, Rangiroa and Manihi.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS
Air Pacific, with Herons, operates regular services between Tarawa, Butaritari, North Tabiteuea and Abemama.

GUAM - US TRUST TERRITORY
Continental-Air Micronesia with 727s and DC6s operates regular service connecting Honolulu, Okinawa and Guam with Saipan, Rota, Yap, Palau, Truk, Ponape, Kwajalein and Majuro.
Details from Air Micronesia, Saipan.
Air Pacific Inc. (not connected with the Fiji-based Air Pacific) with Piper Navajos, operates regular services linking Guam, Saipan, Tinian, and Rota, and charter services are available to other Trust Territory islands.
Details, Air Pacific Inc., Saipan.
Lagoon Aviation Inc. with Grumman Widgheons, operates charter services for the Marshalls district, based on Majuro.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
TAA operates scheduled services throughout the territory, and has Fokker, DC3 and Twin Otter aircraft available for charter.
Ansett operates throughout the territory.
Aerial Tours operates in Central Western and Sepik districts.
Territory Airlines, a charter and third level airline, operates from Madang, Goroka, Mt. Hagen, Chimbu and Mendi to Highland and coastal centres.
Macair operates throughout the territory.
Bougainville Air Services operates charter services on Bougainville. Details: Kieta, Phone 159; Buka, Phone 16.

NEW CALEDONIA
Air Caledonie, with Twin Otters, and Islanders operates regular services to Houailou, Isle of Pines, Isle Quen, Kono, Koumac, Lifou, Mare, Noumea, Ouvea Touho, Mueo, Belep, Tiga.
Details from Air Caledonie, Noumea.

NEW HEBRIDES
Air Melanesiae with Britten-Norman Islanders operates to Santo, Malekula (Norsup and Lamap), Aoba (Walaha and Longana), Pentecost (Lonore), Erromanga, Tongoa, Anietyum, Tanna and Vila. Twenty-one direct flights connect with all UTA flights Noumea-Vila and return.
Details from Air Melanesiae, P.O. Box 72, Vila.

SOLOMON ISLANDS
Solair, with Beech Barons and Islanders operates to Auki, Avu Avu, Barakoma, Bellona Is., Gizo, Honiara, Kira Kira, Marau, Munda, Parasi, Sege, Yandina, Santa Cruz, Mono, Rennell Is., Choiseul Bay and Ballalae.
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New Guinea Assembly

(Continued from p. 26)

seemed likely to be shelved indefinitely. Which is a pity.

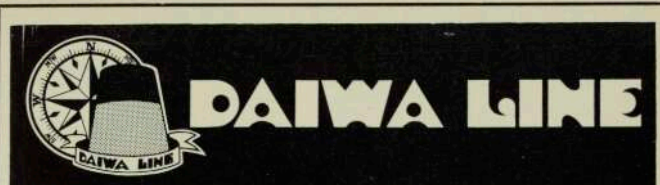
A proposal from the leader of the People's Progress Party, Mr. Julius Chan, for the setting up of a Commission of Inquiry into Land Problems seemed quite a sensible one, following the withdrawal of a series of government land bills in June. But for some inexplicable reason it aroused the ire of senior official member Tony Newman, and consequently the opposition of the government benches. After considerable debate it was defeated by 32 votes to 22. On this occasion the Pangu Party voted with the PPP in support of the motion. The United Party offered a wry comment on its name by splitting its vote.

The smouldering embers of the "Papua" issue burst into flames again with the refusal of the Australian Government to accede to a request from the June meeting of the House for a parliamentary delegation to visit Papua "to determine the wishes of the Papuan people and to learn of their concern at first hand". The flames died down again, for the time being at any rate, when it was announced that the Minister for External Territories had agreed to meet five Papuan members of ministerial rank in Canberra to discuss the issue.

Finally and most importantly the House heard with satisfaction that the Administrator's Executive Council had accepted in principle proposals for the setting up of a National Broadcasting Commission to take over the broadcasting services now being operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Administration respectively.

Prior to this announcement the House had taken a hearty swipe at what it described as "an exercise in linguistic discrimination", to wit the practice of the ABC, during meetings of the House, of broadcasting a Saturday evening round-up of events in the House in English and Pidgin, but not in Papua's lingua franca, Motu. The House firmly endorsed the proposition that Papua New Guinea has three "national" languages.

So, after a week's break including the celebration of National Day, which seems to have been a great success all over Papua New Guinea, members took their places in the House again on Monday, September 20. What transpires during the projected further two weeks of sittings must be chronicled later.



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Sth. Pac. Conference

(Continued from p. 27)

Islands people in debate and the exercise of power.

He also asked what the SPC's future role should be and what must guide it so it could be effective, and said it wasn't his place to answer that.

"That is what we will be doing here at this conference, but for my own part I can't believe that, with so many similar problems facing us—problems of economic advancement, of social change, of health and education—the SPC cannot make a valuable continuing contribution."

Then he added: "I found it hard, moreover, to believe that we should lightly discard a tool ready to hand rather than to sharpen it, if that is what it needs."

With national pride at stake however, France, almost at the close, looked as if she was prepared to discard the tool. Her senior commissioner, Mr. Henri Nettle, did what he did at Suva last year. He walked out, but it was more than just a gesture this time. It was a threat to leave the conference for all time. He had clashed several times with Mr. Henri Bouvier, of French Polynesia, autonomist, and the clashes climaxed to a flaming row when Bouvier pilloried the government over the choosing of conference delegates. Nettle demanded withdrawal of an offending resolution, stormed out and threatened, when he came back on the final day, that unless he got his way France would "draw its own conclusions". He told PIM it could mean France's withdrawal. He got his way. The resolution was sacrificed.

But any ideas anyone might have had that they were assisting at a wake were dispelled when the governments and territories indicated what their

contributions would be to the budget.

Almost all, to a man, promised an increase. It was obvious they'd got their heads together on this. Australia set the ball rolling by declaring: "We will increase the Australian contribution by 15 per cent. on the understanding, of course, that the other governments forming the commission increase their contributions by 15 per cent." The others were prepared. They were almost all ready to commit their governments to the same increase.

France made two provisos, one similar to the Australian one, and the other that the increase would be spent on selected programmes. The UK, New Zealand and the United States all weighed in with 15 per cent., although the UK delegate really fogged the issue by getting bogged down over percentages. His would be 15 per cent. but less the 1 per cent. which Fiji was paying; no, it would be 17 per cent. less 1 per cent., but really only 15 per cent. on last year's figure.

Then he gave up.

The smaller member countries, except Nauru with its moneybags, Fiji and Western Samoa said they would stick at their original contribution of 1 per cent. of the total budget.

The acting secretary-general, Mr. John deYoung was jubilant at the increases. He waxed lyrical, saying, "We have been in the position of the Red Queen in *Alice in Wonderland* who had to run as fast as she could simply to stay in the same spot. I am happy to say now that our situation has considerably improved . . . It appears we have close on \$28,000 pledged from the territories' administrations to add to our income this year which will enable us to be one up on the Red Queen and, I hope, get a little bit ahead in the years to come."

There will be a full report on the conference in November PIM.

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Deaths of Islands People

Ulualoifaiga T. Vaelaa

A member of the Western Samoa Parliament and a former Minister, Ulualoifaiga Talamaivao Vaelaa, died in Mootootua Hospital on September 5 after a long illness, at the age of 68.

After attending Avele school, Ulualoifaiga was employed by Burns Philp for three years, after which he joined the police force and served for six years. Then he became a sawmill worker and later a trader's representative for E. A. Coxon. In 1950 he went into politics as member for the Vaa-a-Fonoti constituency and from 1964 to 1966 was Minister of Health in Fiamē Mataafa's second Cabinet after independence. He was transferred to the Ministry of Justice in the third Cabinet.

The day after he won the title Ulualoifaiga in a court case, the district chiefs and orators of Fagaloa unanimously appointed him to the office of Faipule. In 1953 he travelled to New Zealand as one of Western Samoa's representatives to meet the Queen after her coronation.

Ulualoifaiga was buried at Vaituu-tuu, Salimu, the service being attended by the Prime Minister, Tupua Tama-sese Leolofi, members of the Cabinet and former Prime Minister Mataafa.

He left a wife and nine children.

Miss M. L. W. Corbett

Miss Mary Lillah Watees (Betty) Corbett, an old identity of Norfolk Island, died recently, aged 83. She was born at Durradoo Park, near Bowral, NSW, and went to Norfolk Island in 1927.

She engaged in many community affairs, particularly the Red Cross.

Mrs. Ethel Dietrich

Mrs. Ethel May Geraldine Dietrich, resident in Fiji for almost half a century, has died in Suva, aged 88.

Mrs. Dietrich's association with Fiji began 47 years ago when she moved from Queensland to the island of Wakaya, then a copra plantation but now the subject of major resort and residential development proposals.

Later she moved to Levuka where her husband, Mr. Lance Dietrich, worked in the Agriculture Department. For the past 18 years, she lived in Suva.

Mrs. Dietrich leaves a daughter, Mrs. J. M. Hedstrom, two grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Chief Petrus Mailo

Chief Petrus Mailo, widely respected Micronesian leader and long-time Mayor of Moen, the Truk District centre, died in the Truk Hospital on September 12, following a long illness in hospitals in Guam and Hawaii. He was 68.

Son of a former Chief of Moen, Chief Petrus succeeded to the title in 1944. The position was shortly afterwards made elective, but Chief Petrus was consistently re-elected. Officially Mayor, he was universally known as Chief Petrus. He was always active in the interests of his people, as village council member from 1930 to 1944, Truk Congressman from 1953, and for a time president of the Truk Congress. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of Micronesia from 1965 to 1968, where he served as Vice-Speaker.

His interest in the economic life of his islands led him to become president of the Truk Trading Company, and he was on the board of Continental/Air Micronesia. He made visits to the US and to Japan, and travelled widely in the Trust Territory to acquaint himself with Micronesian affairs.

Among the estimated 3,000 mourners at his funeral was former High Commissioner William Norwood.

Among the many condolences was one from High Commissioner

Johnston, who called him "a truly great leader, one of those rare individuals who enjoyed the universal respect and admiration of his own people and of all others with whom he came in contact."

Chief Petrus is survived by his wife, Chimako, and eleven children.

Mrs. F. C. Christian

Mrs. Flora Clarice Christian, who died recently at Pitcairn Island, had been in indifferent health for some years. She was 63.

In 1934, she married Frederick Martin Christian, a great-grandson of Fletcher Christian. For many years she played an active part in the affairs of the Seventh-day Adventist Church.

Mrs. Christian is survived by her husband, who is 88, a daughter and a son.

Mr. E. M. Wright

Mr. Edgar Mark Wright, managing director of Fiji Meats Ltd., Lautoka, died on September 8 after a short illness.

His wife, Mrs. Maureen Wright, is Mayor of Lautoka.

Mr. Wright also leaves five children.

Mr. A. Strickland

Mr. Arumaki Strickland, a much beloved and respected Cook Islander, who lived on Niue Island for 25 years, died in hospital at Alofi on September 9, aged 69. He took part in several business activities, including that of a baker and general trader; later established a motion picture theatre and a mobile cinema. He was also a bus service proprietor and in 1970 he opened a garage. He leaves a widow and 12 children, most of whom live in New Zealand.

Index to Advertisers

Index to Advertisers

Adams Ind.	16,	85	Daiwa Line	129	Lees	46,	106	Rothmans	17
Air N.Z.	73	Edels	59	Macquarie	146	Royal Doulton	8		
Ansett	82	Esso	10	Marson	151	Rudnev	114		
Arnott, Wm.	14	Fiat Motors	66,	67	Massey Ferguson	12	Sandy, J.	142	
Aust. Dairy Board	107	Fisher & Co.	146	Master Builders	40	Sanitarium	5		
B.A.C.	38	Fisher, Peter	145	Metro Ford	108	Sansui Electric	124		
Bank Line	124	Frigate Rum	122	Mick Simmons	146	Shield Safety	105		
Bank of Hawaii	138	George & Ashton	150	Millers Ltd.	102	Short Bros.	18, 19		
Bethell, Gwyn	124	Gillespie Bros.	74	Morris Hedstrom	98	Shwa Denko	86		
Blackwood Hodge	90	Grove, W. H.	140	Mungo Scott	55	Southern Pacific	141		
Brahman Breeders	62	Handi Works	140	Nederland Line	106	Stapleton, J. T.	145		
Braybon Bros.	142	Heinz, H. J.	51	Nestle Co.	20	Stone Platt	75		
Breckwoldt, Wm.	152	Hellaby	149	Newcastle	77	St. Regis ACI	13		
British Tobacco	136	Horn Engineering	109	Nissan	76,	Sullivan, C.	144		
Brockhoff's	88	Hudson, J.	40,	133	Permanent	78, 79	Swire &		
Brunton & Co.	144	Hungerford Refrig.	59	N. & R. Pty. Ltd.	143	Gilchrist	78, 79		
Cadbury	139	Hutchinson, Robert	6	Pacific Islands	128	T.A.A.	cov. ii		
Carnation	116	I.C.I. (N.G.)	11	Transport Line	9	Tabata Co.	104		
Carpenter, W. R.	141, cov. iv	International Harvester	92	Parker Pen	56	Tait, W. S.	110		
Cash Box Amusement	91	Ipswich Grammar	83	Pillar Naco	80	Tatham, S. E.	2		
Castlemaine Perkins	150	Isles Forge	149	Phillip Morris	146	Toyoko Kogyo	97		
Charlton, J.	147	Karlender Line	108	P.N.G. Printing	127	Toyota	53		
Commonwealth Timbers	152	Kerr Bros.	111	Polynesia Line	113	Trio Electronics	99		
Crest Hotel	48	Kirk, Stella	58	Qantas	46	Tyree	54		
C.S.R. Co.	112	Kodak	151	Old Insurance	127	Union S.S. Co.	128		
		Kraft Foods	58	Rabone Chesterman	68	Webster, D.	94		
		Lake Aircraft	151	Ronson	113	Wild	3		
						Wright, N.	104		
						Wunderlich	44		
						Yorkshire Ins.	143		



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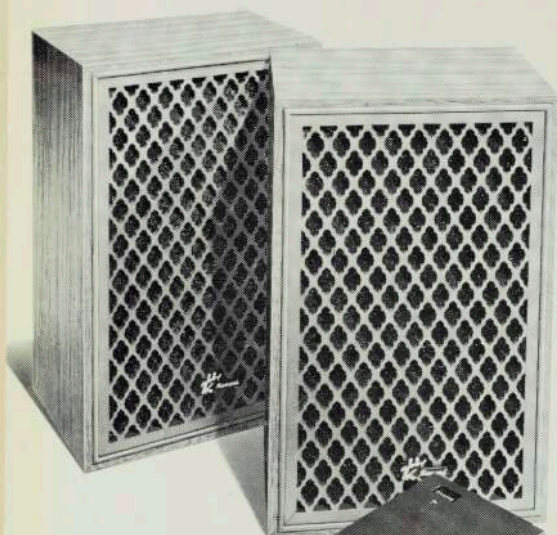


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Commander Acland threatens war

Continued from p. 71

and went down to several villages as if recruiting.

Captain Meredith, who affected to know nothing about the "man-of-war", and wanting to know why the natives were frightened, was told in every place that they were afraid of "man-of-war" and in each instance after a good deal of trade in yams and tobacco, we were told all about it, each story agreeing that Mellus and Tazil belonging to the Malua tribe were the guilty parties.

At one village about 10 miles from the ship we were told that it was because a boat painted white with a red bottom had stolen a man, but at each of the others and by many natives we were told "Malua men very foolish", "too much fight", "bad man", etc.

We tried to open up communications with the Malua men, but in vain.

On Sunday I again spent the day in the *Winefred's* boats with Captain Meredith, who talks Fijian, "Jimmy" the boat-steerer, who was with the *Diamond's* party at Api, and two interpreters, and after a long time we got the Malua men to speak with us.

I told them that I wished to be friends, but that they must give up Mellus and Tazil (the former was pointed out to me), and pay me a fine. I would judge the men, and would settle what I would do with them, after a talk with the chief. If I did not get them by noon on Monday, I should declare war.

After endless palaver, they agreed to bring them down in one hour, but at the end of the time they mustered in force in the bush, and refused to give them up, using threatening gestures.

I told them again that if they were not down by noon on Monday I should make war.

During the palaver I used every argument that I could think of to endeavour to obtain the men without force, and hoped at one time that I should get them.

On Monday the natives came down again. Captain Meredith and the interpreters went in to communicate, Lieutenant Tufnell going in as my ambassador.

I append the latter's report:

Sir: I have the honor to report that at 10 a.m. yesterday [August 11] I proceeded on shore in one of the "Winefred's" six boats, accompanied by Captain Meredith, Jim, and the interpreter, to renew the negotiations with the natives for the delivery of the two men Mellus and Tazil.

As the boat touched the beach, and before I had time to land, the natives, in greater numbers than we had previously seen them, appeared to be very hostile, and all came forward towards the boat with their spears ready. I stood up, and showing them that I was unarmed, induced some of them to put down their spears, and I then jumped ashore and sat down, getting a palm-leaf and sticking it up to show I was friendly.

By means of Jim and the interpreter I sent five different messages, each time using every argument I could think of to persuade them to give up the men. I drew their attention to the guns pointed at them, and told them how many fighting men, etc., we had. I then said that if my request was complied with I would shake hands and make friends and buy their pigs, etc., but I refused, until I had the men, to either accept a present or even "speak to them myself".

My fifth message was to the effect that I had now got impatient, and must either have the men given up immediately, or make war.

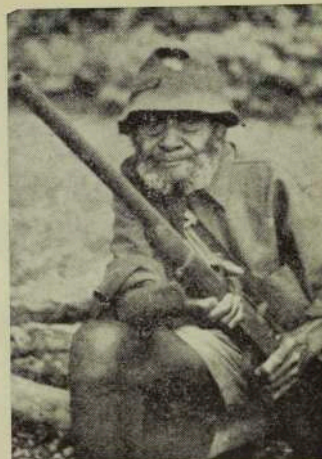
They again refused, making hostile gestures, and said they would fight; so I declared war by breaking the palm-leaf in two and throwing it into the sea. They followed us down to the boat, and, I think, were on the point of attacking us, as the bush was full of men all round us. On reaching the boats, and before shoving off, I again told them that I was now at war, and in a minute should hold up my hand for the big guns to shoot. Lastly, when about 20 yards from the shore, I gave them one more chance, and said I would return and make friends if they would give me the men; but they only answered by brandishing their spears. No sooner had the ship opened fire than a flight of poisoned arrows was fired at us, one falling alongside, touching the boat, and another striking the water about five yards off. I then returned on board, having been a little over an hour trying to bring the natives to terms.

I have, etc., LIONEL G. TUFNELL, Lieutenant.

As the natives appeared very hostile I cleared away the guns and gatling, and loaded with shell.

When Lieutenant Tufnell signalled that the natives refused to give the men up and wished to fight, I opened fire on them to protect the boats as they pulled off to the ship, the natives shooting at the boat with bow and arrows.

As soon as the men had dinner I



This old New Hebrides native—90 years old when the picture was taken in the mid-fifties—was typical of the tribesmen with whom Commander Acland clashed. The old man is holding his Snider musket which he said he bought in his young days. He boasted that he shot at the first missionary to land near his village.

landed the force detailed [88 officers and men] and marched to make a reconnaissance in the direction of the village, intending if the village was within practical distance to destroy it.

From information received since I sent letter No. 46, I gathered that the Malua tribe were some 500 strong, with about 250 to 300 fighting men, armed with spears, clubs, etc., and lived in three or four villages behind a ridge about 2,000 yards from the ship, but on gaining the crest of the ridge I found the villages were some way inland. After marching over some rough country to a distance of about four miles from the ship, I came to within about one mile from the villages; the plantations could be seen and a few of the huts. By this time it was getting late, and the men were somewhat fagged, so I returned on board, getting back at 7 p.m. I ordered an extra allowance of soluble chocolate to be issued to the men on their return.

On the way up the ship fired shell ahead of the landing party to clear the bush, and when out of range of her guns the natives were seen setting fire to the bush, so I ordered them to be fired on. I believe that several were killed and wounded, but as the bush was very thick I cannot tell the exact number.

The men behaved very well, but it is evident that they want more train-

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A distasteful ordeal

ing in bush fighting before they could compete with the natives, supposing them to be armed equally well.

I wish to bring to your notice the conduct of Captain Meredith, of the schooner *Winefred*. He has, at the risk of being speared, performed the duties of interpreter, assisted by Jimmy, a half-caste Fijian, when it was useless to endeavour to get the natives to meet a man-of-war boat. He got interpreters to come, when they were afraid to go to a man-of-war; and he lent us his boats and crews, and accompanied me along the coast getting information. I have written him a letter of thanks.

I have given full details of the negotiations, in order that you may know that I have left nothing undone to avoid actual conflict with the natives.

I gave them every chance of giving the murderers up. The interpreters used every argument they could think of.

I waited for a long time before I gave what was to me a most distasteful order—"to open fire"; but I saw they were very hostile, and not the least inclined to give in.

I have had to expend £3 worth of trade-gear in paying the interpreters and guides, and making presents to friendly natives. I also gave Jimmy, the Fijian, 32s. worth of cloth for his service.

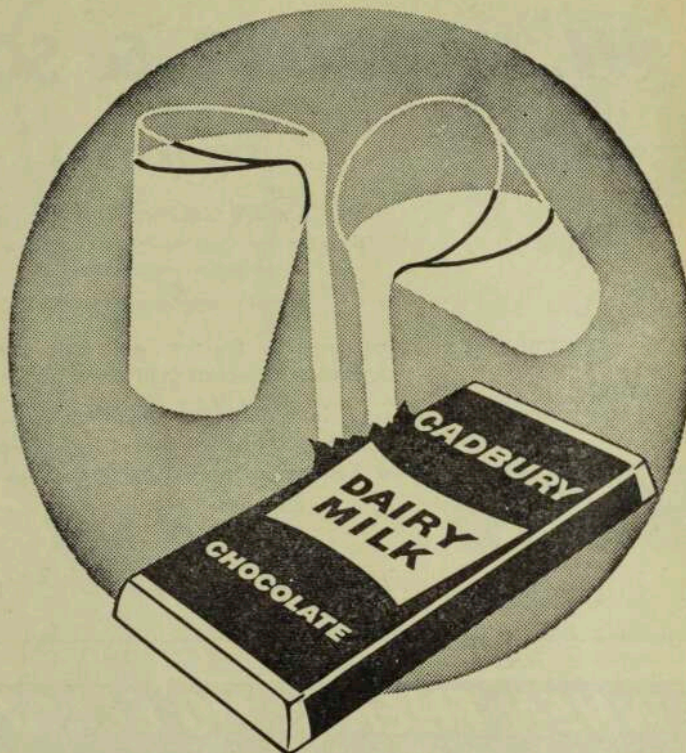
I waited one day to see if the Malua men wished to come to terms, but they were too frightened to come near us, so I left, having given Lieutenant and Commander Cross orders to return in a few days to gain any additional information he could, thinking that perhaps he might be able to communicate when the *Miranda* was absent.

I have issued a notice, warning labour vessels of what has occurred. I have, etc., W. A. DYKE ACLAND, Commander.

COMMANDER ACLAND TO COMMODORE ERSKINE. Reporting attack on Marachi Villages, Api Island. HMS "Miranda" at Api Island, August 30, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that on my arrival at Yem Yu Cove, Api Island, I sent a message to the Marachi tribe to the effect that I had come to receive the remainder of the fine inflicted by Captain Dale last year, also that Kora, the murderer of the Government Agent, must be given up [these were matters of unfinished naval business].

It appears that Borar Nasoun, the chief, had died about three days ago,



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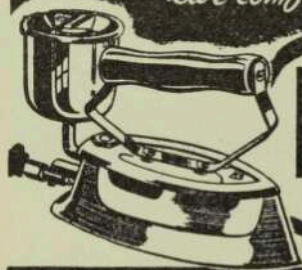
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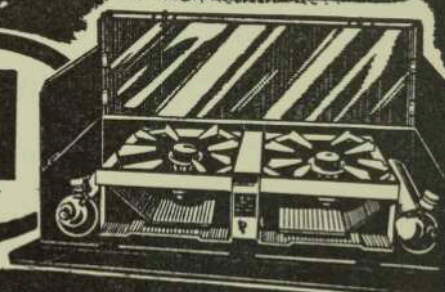
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Act of treachery

and that Kora was now chief of the Marachi men; he sent a message back saying "he would not come down or send the guns, but he wished to fight me."

Meanwhile I had got hold of several of the influential men of Barati, Yem Yu, Rewa, and Bulitumbui, and told them that I had come to get Kora and the rifles, that I did not wish to fight them, that unless they brought me Kora in four days I should destroy the villages of Barati, Yem Yu, Yettching, Tumusaboan, Marachi, Rewa and Bulitumbui, which were all implicated. I pointed out that it was much better for them to combine and get Kora than to have to fight me.

My reasons for this policy were—1st. That if we attacked Marachi, by the time we got there Kora would have been far in the bush, and my chief object was to get hold of him, which I could not do without some act of treachery on my part. 2nd. That as I had no field-gun to land like HMS *Diamond* did last year, an attack might have entailed loss of life on our side without any consummate advantages. 3rd. That it seemed to me to be good policy to make all the tribes which were easily attacked know that if murder was committed on their ground with their connivance they would be held responsible to a certain degree.

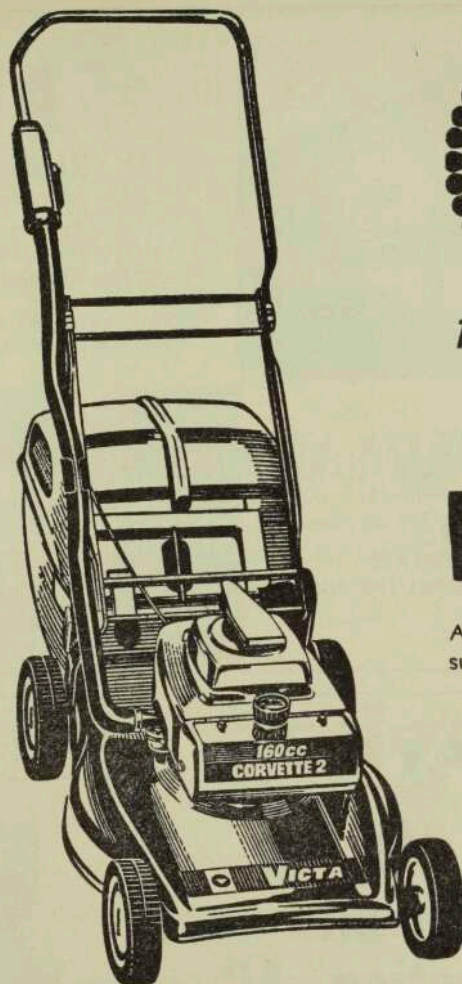
After a long talk in which I explained that if I did not get Kora this time I would come back again, they agreed to try and get Kora and the rifles.

On Wednesday I saw the representatives of Barati, Yettching, Yem Yu, and Rewa, who agreed to look for Kora, but they came back and said that the Marachi men were all frightened and had gone bush, I then told them that they had two days to bring Kora, and after much argument they promised to go and look for him again.

On Thursday a party went up and came back with a message that Kora would not come down but offered to send a pig, some rifles, and some money; I told them this would not do, but that I would leave for four more days and would come back again.

HMS *Undine* arrived on Thursday, so we both went to sea for four days.

My reason for giving the extra time was that the coast tribes were very friendly with Peter Cullen [a local planter], and as he had assisted me very much in explaining to the tribes that my sole object was to obtain Kora and the remainder of the fine, I thought that if I extended the time



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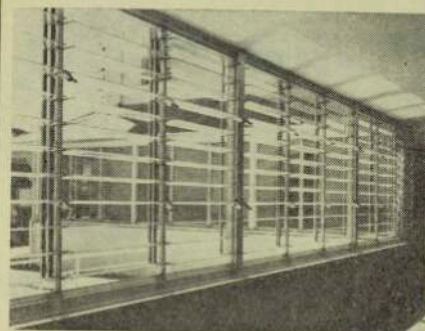
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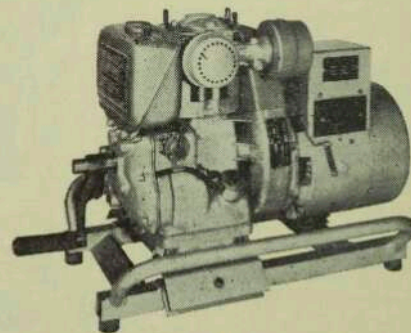
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Negligent white men

it might prevent them from becoming unfriendly when we left the island for good. Moreover, I did not wish to be hard on them, and wanted to give them every chance of saving their villages.

On my return to Yem Yu Cove, on August 26, I again saw the neutral tribes, and sent a message that I would land a force on the 28th, but that if any village, Marachi excepted, would pay me three Sniders, or their equivalent in guns, I would spare that village.

The Barati men and the Yem Yu men paid their fine, and the guns were broken in their presence. They all came down to the beach, and I formally made peace by exchanging green branches and small presents.

I was told that if I granted another day I should get more rifles, so I postponed the attack until the 29th. On Thursday the men from Rewa, Yetching, and Tumusaboan came down and brought some guns; they declared that they had no more and offered some pigs which I declined, but said that I would not destroy their villages this year unless they attacked my landing party.

These men all made friends with the usual formalities, and having only one village unfriendly (the Bulitumbui men having joined the Marachi village), I considered our party strong enough to attack without undue risk, so I landed the force named [105 officers and men] at 5 a.m. on Friday the 29th under the command of Lieutenant Fisher. (I enclose his report which I have approved.) I hired three guides at £1 a head to carry messages and to show us the way. I have had to pay interpreters 16s. in trade and money; also at Malua I had to expend £4/11/11 in getting information, a total of £8/7/11 (eight pounds seven shillings and eleven pence), in addition to the value of ammunition expended.

In both these cases of massacre [a boat crew and a government agent] the white man was negligent and did not carry out his instructions, and thus to a certain extent laid himself open to attack. I venture to suggest whether these expenses of investigation should not fall on the owners of the vessels if it is proved that any of their employees have been negligent.

I have sent a message to the Marachi men that I am still at war with them and shall remain so until Kora is given up and a fine of nine Sniders or their equivalent in guns is paid.

I have made peace with the Barati men, and have an armistice with the Yem Yu, Yetching, Tumusaboan, and



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Attack and destroy

Rewa tribes on the condition that they help me and not Kora.

Peter Cullen has assisted me very much in my communications with the natives.

I trust that these proceedings will meet with your approval.

I have, etc.,

W. A. DYKE ACLAND,
Commander.

COMMANDER ACLAND TO
LIEUTENANT W. B. FISHER.

MEMO.—You are to take command of the armed party detailed as under and land at 5 a.m. 29th instant.

You will attack and destroy Marachi, and if quite feasible, Bulitumbui and Rewa, and on your way back destroy Yettching, Tumusaboan, Yem Yu, and Barati, unless their guns have been paid.

You are to use every precaution against being surprised by an ambush, but you are not to fire (unless fired on) before reaching the Marachi district.

Should Kora be given up to you and a fine of eighteen guns paid, you are to leave Marachi untouched, for the object of the expedition will then be obtained.

The men are to have a meat meal before they start, and carry a day's provision with them, and you are to return to the ship before dark if possible.

The fines are as follows:—

Yettching,	3 Sniders or their equiv.
Tumusaboan,	3 Sniders or their equiv.
Yem Yu,	3 Sniders or their equiv.
Barati,	3 Sniders or their equiv.
Marachi,	6 Sniders or their equiv.
Bulitumbui,	3 Sniders or their equiv.
Rewa,	3 Sniders or their equiv.

W. A. D. ACLAND,

Commander and Senior Officer.

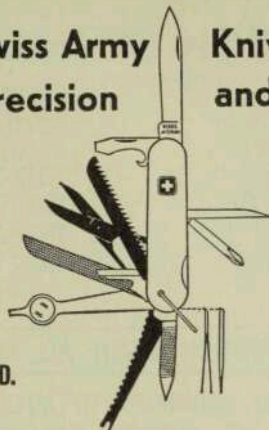
PS—The Barati, Yem Yu, Yettching, Tumusaboan, and Rewa tribes having paid their fine, I have concluded peace with them; you are to be careful that none of their property is destroyed.

LIEUTENANT FISHER TO COMMANDER ACLAND. Report of attack on and destruction of Marachi villages. HMS "Miranda," August 30, 1884.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that, in compliance with your memorandum, I landed the morning of the 29th instant in command of the party detailed, for the purpose of attacking and destroying Marachi and villages and huts connected with its tribe, and which I accomplished in the following manner:—

We landed at 5.20 a.m., and commenced our march at 5.30 a.m. After

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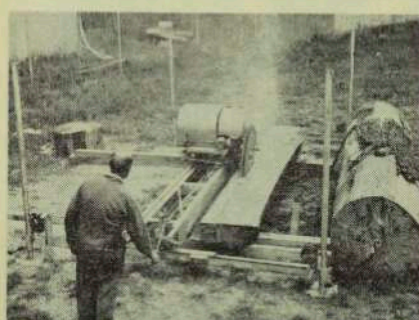
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Burnt plantations

passing Tumasabon on the way up, before attacking Marachi, I sent a guide up to communicate with Kora, who said at first he would give himself up. I sent back to tell him that if he did so I would not destroy Marachi, but if he did not I would attack it in 10 minutes.

The guide told us that four more villages had joined with Kora, and were waiting to resist us in Marachi.

After waiting 10 minutes Kora sent back to say he would not give himself up, but would defend the village if we attacked it.

I then advanced on Marachi, arriving there at 8.10 a.m., which place, consisting of three villages, I burnt, cutting down and destroying all the banana and other plantations, pigs, etc., as well as everything we could find, except the bread-fruit and coconut-trees, which I spared in compliance with station orders.

Three rifles, one rifle-barrel, three tomahawks, and some rifle ammunition we found in the villages, and which (with the exception of one rifle broken and burnt by mistake) we brought back with us, returning to the ship at 1.30 p.m.

The path to Marachi is, for a native track, very good, better in fact than most paths in these islands, but from the dense foliage on each side of it, would be difficult to travel if a few resolute men defended it at almost any point on the route.

The tribe of Marachi inhabit three villages, consisting of about 30 huts. These are placed in commanding positions on one side and the head of a deep ravine. The crest and sides of the ravine where they are placed are situated in a position which from natural causes would, if defended by a few determined men, be most difficult to capture, the only path as far as I know being halfway up the opposite side of the ravine before referred to, and is entirely commanded by the villages on the other side.

I consider the distance to be about four-and-a-half miles by the path from Yem Yu Cove, as we went up slowly, resting occasionally, and only took two-and-a-half hours in reaching the farthest Marachi village. On receipt of Kora's answer of defiance, we fired three volleys across the ravine to clear the houses and path up to the village, the natives firing some shots in return which took no effect. We then advanced to the attack, passing through a small village about 300 yards below the summit of the hill.

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Found fires burning

Lieutenant Tufnell, skirmished through this before the remainder of the party came up. The houses of course we did not then burn, as we had to return by the same path. We then advanced on the upper village, on arriving at which we found that the inhabitants had only just left, as we found fires burning, and several indications which showed that they had been there very recently.

This village we also cleared by skirmishing through it and about 100 yards the farthest side, firing volleys into the bushes and cover likely to harbour any natives should they have been in ambush.

On the skirmishers falling back the pioneers, covered by two sections, destroyed the fences and plantations, and men were detailed to burn the huts, which consisted of about ten or twelve, scattered over an area of about three acres. Three small tom-toms we found and burnt, also two loaded rifles, dropped probably when the natives retreated, and two heads of 9-pr. shrapnel shells, evidently fired last year by the field gun of HMS "Diamond", were found in the village.

After destroying the plantations and burning the huts, the men stood easy for half an hour for refreshment; no water is procurable here.

Finding that Bultumbui was about four miles farther on, and only consisted of about two or three huts, and the chances of capturing Kora there very remote, we commenced our return at 10 a.m., burning and destroying the village and plantations we had passed through on our way up.

On reaching the side of the ravine we had marched along, and looking across it, we found we had not destroyed two huts and plantations lower down the hill. Evidently the guide had missed the path to it, or had not pointed it out to us; so we returned again and found the path to it. This village is quite hidden in the trees, except two small huts seen from the ravine; but is, I think, the most important, as there are more than 15 huts, well built and fenced, and is in the most commanding position for defending the ravine.

The banana plantations are very extensive, and evidently support the greater part of the Marachi tribe.

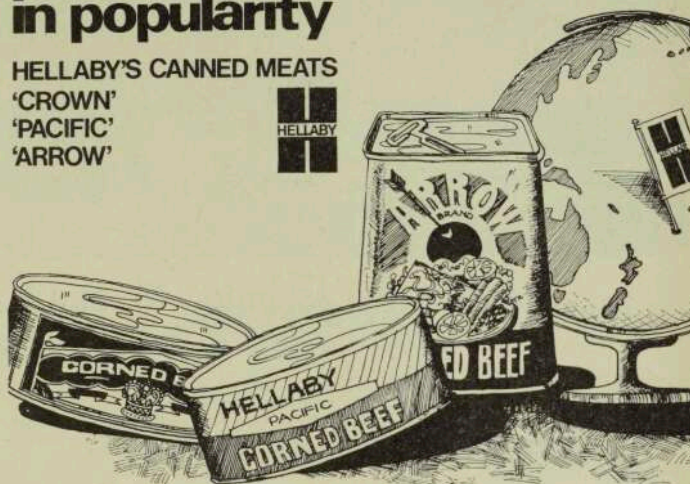
This village we also burnt and destroyed all its plantations.

Having done this we returned. On our way back we met some Rewa men, whom I told to inform the Marachi people that until Kora was given up and their fine paid, we should still be at war with them, and

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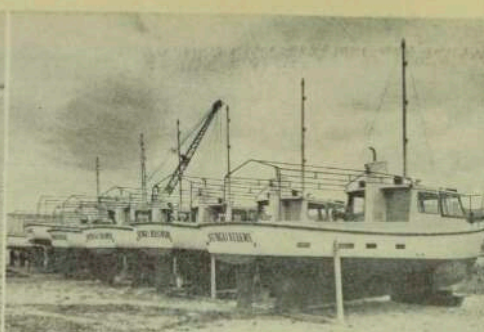
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50 fighting men

would return again to destroy Marachi, perhaps in one month, perhaps two months, or even a year's time; but we would return again.

The guide brought us back by a path which though shorter is harder to travel, being a dry waterbed, the stones in some places being very awkward to walk on, with a heavy hill to ascend or descend, going up or returning, as the case might be. I should think that there are not less than one hundred and fifty people in Marachi, fifty of whom are fighting men, judging from the size and number of the huts.

We destroyed about 30 huts, 300 banana plants, 20 pigs, as well as some dynamite and ammunition.

In concluding this report, I wish to bring to your notice the zeal of the officers and men in carrying out the demolition of the villages and plantations, and the steadiness and conduct of the men when advancing to attack them.

The destruction of the plantations was from the steepness of the hills and nature of the ground an arduous and unpleasant undertaking.

The men were throughout most obedient to command.

I wish particularly to bring to your notice also the great assistance rendered by Lieutenants Tufnell and Martin, who had command of the companies, as well as that by Mr. Dawson, sub-lieutenant, and Mr. Glading, boatswain, who all were most active and zealous in leading their men to attack, and by their personal exertions and example were mainly the cause of the expedition succeeding in a comparative short time. Staff-surgeon Barry showed great zeal and attention to his duties connected with the ambulance party and their disposition, and this party performed their duties most satisfactorily.

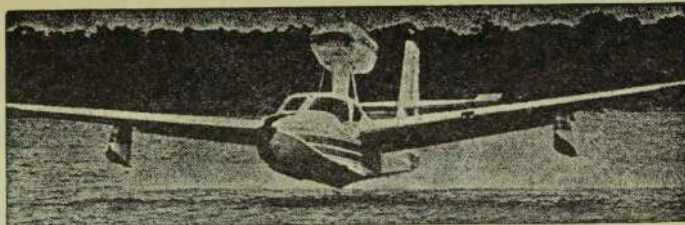
Lieutenants Cross ("Undine") and Clarke ("Miranda") accompanied the expedition, and assisted greatly in leading to attack, as well as by their subsequent exertions in the demolition.

The following POs and men were conspicuous by their zeal and exertions during the days:—Colour-Sergeant Mearles; G. Sheaff, 2 CFC; S. Burroughs, 2 CFT; R. Ledlie, Lg. S.; and P. Lynch, Carp. Crew (Pioneer).

I have, etc.,

WILLIAM B. FISHER,

Lieutenant in command of expedition.



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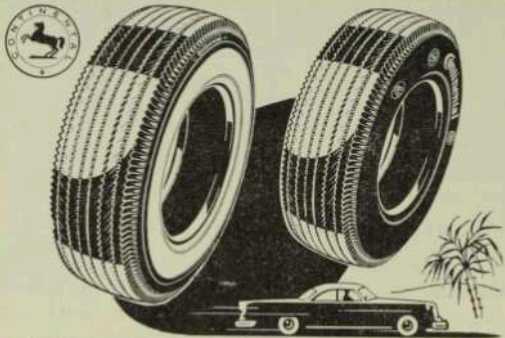
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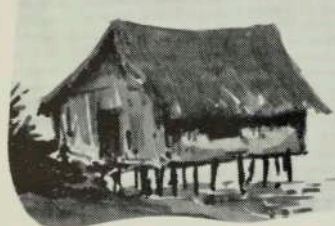
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Burns Philp Trustee Co. Ltd.
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Lloyds of London.
Stewarts & Lloyds (Australia) Pty. Ltd.
Shell Company (Pacific Islands) Ltd.

Distributorships include

British Paints
Buckingham & Carnatic Textiles
Byford Products
Citizen Watches
"CeCoCo" Machinery
Conditionaire Air Curtain Doors
Hardie's Building Products
Heuga Tile Floor Coverings
Jean Patou Parfums
"John" Valves
Johnson Ceramic Tiles
Kienzle Clocks
Marcel Rochas Parfums
Mikimoto Pearls
National Radics & Appliances
Noritake Chinaware
Rolex Watches
Ronson Products
Rover Power Mowers
Sunbeam Appliances, Mowers & Rural Products

Exporters of

Coffee & Cocoa Beans, Peanuts, Rubber

Shipping Agents for

Bank Line Ltd.
Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes
Chandris Line
Cogedar Line
Containers Pacific Express Line
Cunard Steamships Co. Ltd.
Eastern & Australian Steamship Co. Ltd.
P & O Lines of Australia Pty. Ltd.
Nederland Line Royal Dutch Mail
Societe Francaise de Navigation
The French Line
Union Steam Ship Co. of N.Z. Ltd.

Airline Agents for

Ansett Airlines
Qantas Airways Ltd.
Trans-Australia Airlines
International Air Transport Association
Representatives

Travel Department

For World Wide Travel



BURNS PHILP

(New Guinea) Ltd.

FOR SERVICE AND REAL VALUE

PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY—OCTOBER, 1971

WORLD TRADERS IN THE PACIFIC

The W. R. Carpenter Group has been a major trader between the Pacific Islands and the rest of the world for more than 55 years. As a grower, buyer and processor of island produce such as copra, coffee and cocoa beans the Group has contributed to the economic progress of the area and of its peoples.

The Group is also a wholesaler and retailer and holds many leading agencies, including

- NISSAN/DATSUN • FORD • DEWAR'S WHISKY
- ELECTROLUX • GORDON'S GIN
- EVINRUDE • VICTA

Associated companies of the Group in the Pacific Islands include:

PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
W. R. Carpenter (T.P.N.G.) Limited
Coconut Products Limited
New Guinea Company Limited
Boroko Motors Limited

FIJI
W. R. Carpenter (South Pacific) Limited
Carpenters (Fiji) Limited
Morris Hedstrom Limited
Millers Limited
Island Industries Limited
Suva Motors Limited

W. R. CARPENTER & COMPANY LIMITED
68 PITT STREET SYDNEY
CABLES: "CAMOHE"
U.K. OFFICE: 22 PARK ST., CROYDON, CR9 3NP