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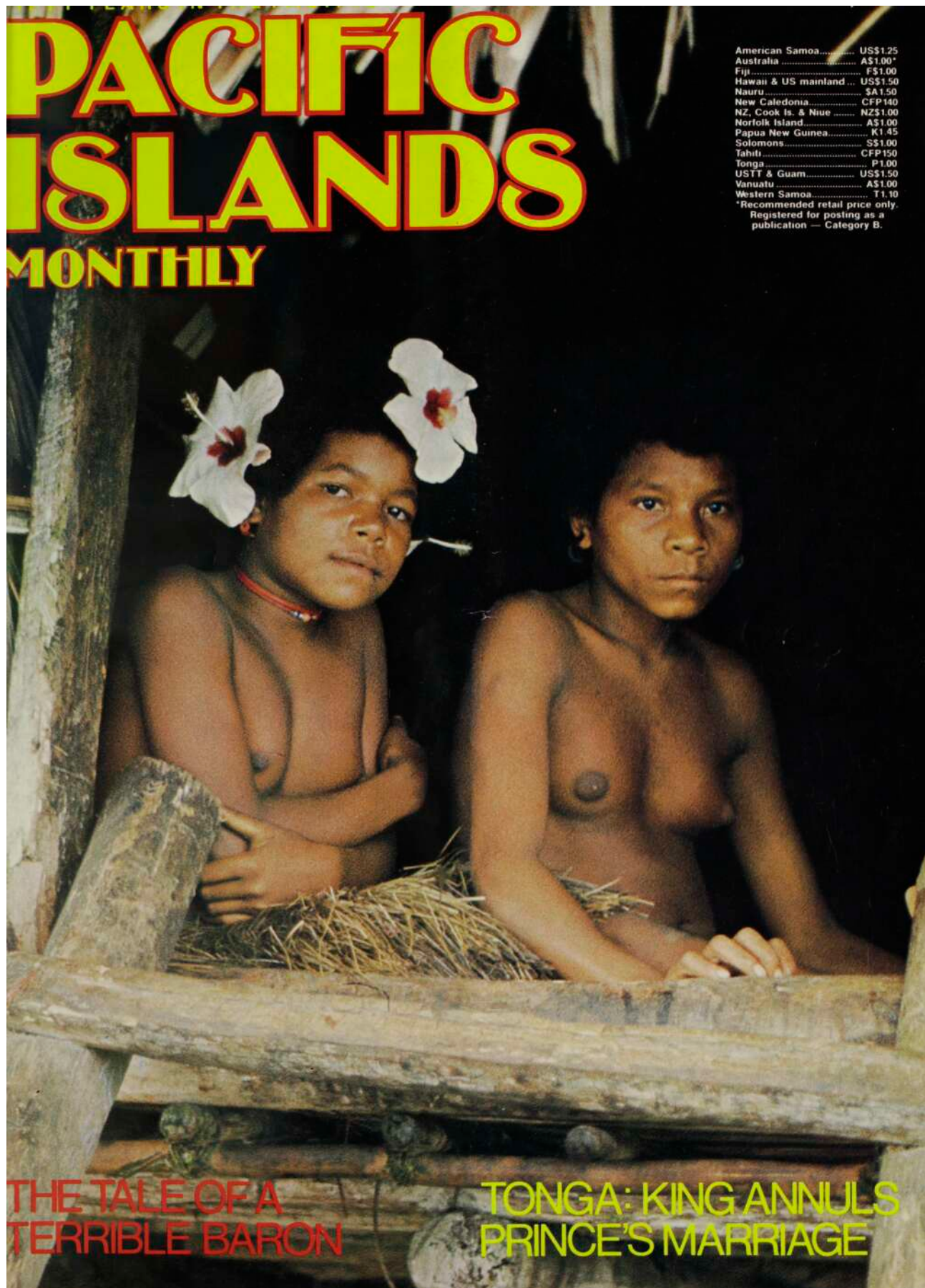
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Pacific Report

VANUATU TO HAVE OWN ARMY

Four hundred applications were received by Vanuatu's Ministry of Home Affairs when it was made known that Vanuatu proposed to have a military force. Announcing this in October, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs Fred Timakata said between 140 and 160 young men would be chosen to form the first company. Training was to begin by mid-October. Discussions were held on the final planning of training with Australian advisers who visited Vanuatu for the purpose. It has been agreed in principle that Papua New Guinean soldiers would assist in training, and that part of it may take place outside Vanuatu.

OKUK IN AIRCRAFT PURCHASE ROW

The Papua New Guinea Transport Minister, Iambakey Okuk, raised a political storm in October when he led a delegation to Canada and signed a contract to buy three de Havilland Dash 7 feeder airliners for the domestic fleet of the national airline Air Niugini. There were allegations from the parliamentary opposition, from some senior officials, and even from within the government that he had acted without authority in committing his country to the \$19m deal. The Prime Minister, Sir Julius Chan, later got Mr Okuk off the hook with a cautious statement that Mr Okuk had followed proper procedures and advice on behalf of the National Airlines Commission which held the initial responsibilities for such a deal. The final responsibility rested with cabinet as a normal procedure, Sir Julius said. Hawker Pacific, de Havilland's representatives in Australia, confirmed that a formal sales contract had been signed. It was 'a standard contract under good conditions' the company said.

10th BIRTHDAY OF FREE FIJI

Fiji celebrated its 10th anniversary of independence on October 10 in the presence of Princess Anne and dignitaries from many countries. Background report, p51.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW AID ACCORD WITH PNG

Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser has announced that in future each year's aid grant to Papua New Guinea will be calculated by applying to the previous year's grant (\$A232m in 1980-81) a formula which takes account of the inflation rate in Australia while providing for a 5% annual reduction in real terms in the level of the annual grant. The commitment is for five years from July 1, 1981. Mr Fraser said that, as with the 1976 aid arrangements, the new five-year commitment would enable the PNG Government to pursue its economic and social development policies with advance knowledge of the resources available to it from Australia, while also meeting PNG's objective of increasing self-reliance through a gradual decline in Australian aid in real terms.

ABRUPT DEPARTURE OF GEN. BARTHELEMY

The Papeete newspaper *La Dépêche de Tahiti* claimed in September that an official approach to French authorities by the Australian Government was behind the abrupt departure from New Caledonia of General Jean Barthélémy, commander of French armed forces in the territory. *La Dépêche* wrote: 'It will be recalled that General Barthélémy cancelled an invitation to the Australian Consul in Noumea to attend an official reception, and in a letter to the consul accused Australia of having "directly participated in repressive operations" against French citizens of the island of Santo, in Vanuatu. The general's fire was aimed at a former Australian officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Ian Glanville, who was part of the command structure of the Papua New Guinean force charged with restoring order in Vanuatu.' The paper also reported that French authorities had assured the Australian Government that the general had acted entirely on his own initiative, and that his letter to the consul — who in fact eventually attended the function without incident — in no way represented the official French position. Two days earlier the paper had carried a report which sought to suggest that General Barthélémy's departure was linked with the January 9 incident in which three young French soldiers died of heat exhaustion while on exercises in New Caledonia (PIM Feb p9). It said: '... the commanding general in New Caledonia has been relieved of his

post, no doubt because he was considered responsible in his capacity of exercising overall command.'

PIM'S 50th: WARM WORDS AND BRICKBATS

PIM's 50th anniversary in August is still drawing comment from here and there. Jack Smith, well-known *Los Angeles Times* columnist, wrote a long piece in September under the title 'South Seas Beauty is Only PIM Deep', in which he dwells in detail on aspects of the letters columns in our August anniversary issue, and on the Islands Press section, where he finds the 'flavour of contemporary Islands life'. His tone was one of warm approval of PIM's efforts. But in case we may succumb to the illusion that everybody loves us, the Noumea weekly *Corail* also chose to mark our anniversary with some editorial comment. The *Corail* editorialist confesses to having been a PIM reader for more than 36 years, and remarks: 'I have found many very rewarding articles in this magazine. Unfortunately, I have also, and very much too often, come across a certain state of mind which is, to say the least of it, shocking for the French-speaking reader.' From that the writer proceeds to reel off a long list of PIM's alleged francophobic sins, ending with what he claims is the essential goal of its editorial policy: '... the French ought to be chased out of the Pacific. When only the English (Australians and New Zealanders) are left, all will be well.' After reminding PIM staff that Australia and New Zealand were populated by *expatriates* (emphasis in *Corail*), the writer offers PIM staff some advice (also in bold type), while admitting that his points are a little 'simplistic': '*Sweep outside your own front door*', '*Mind your own business*', and '*Don't try to teach us lessons*'. The editorial ends with an amicable *salut* — and an appeal to PIM to come clean and admit that the way it treats the affairs of French-speaking Pacific countries is 'highly prejudicial to good relations between countries and especially between people who speak another language'. We'll be perfectly happy to do so — when the editorialist of *Corail* admits, for example, that his paper's treatment of the Santo secession in Vanuatu was 'highly prejudicial' both to the unity of that struggling new nation, and to relations between New Caledonia and Papua New Guinea — whose people do after all, 'speak another language'.

SIR JULIUS CHAN IN VANUATU

Symbolising the special link forged between the new nation of Vanuatu and Papua New Guinea, PNG Prime Minister Sir Julius Chan made his first visit to Vanuatu in September. While there he witnessed the departure of the 400 PNG Defence Force personnel who had shortly before restored Vanuatu Government control on the island of Santo. The troops arrived home to a heroes' welcome in Port Moresby in late September.

AUSTRALIA, NZ UP VANUATU AID

The Vanuatu government paper *Tam Tam* reported on September 20 that Australia had undertaken to give \$A12½m in aid over the next three years to meet a quarter of the country's development budget. This sum is in addition to aid commitments already made. New Zealand has also indicated that it will increase its aid allocations to the country.

DOCKERS BOYCOTT MORUROA

'Dockers Boycott Moruroa' announced the Tahitian daily *Les Nouvelles* on September 23. The newspaper reported that a dispute had developed in August over the health risks involved in loading a ship at Moruroa with contaminated waste material. The waterside workers, who are flown from time to time to the nuclear testing base in the Tuamotus to load or unload ships, finally agreed to do the dirty job but only after being granted a 60% bonus. But when a month later they were asked to make the trip again to load between 3 500 and 4 000 tonnes of contaminated scrap iron on the freighter *Princess Judd* they were offered only a 30% bonus — which they flatly refused. Three days later the rival daily of *Les Nouvelles*, *La Dépêche de Tahiti*, reported that this foolish attempt by the Tahitian dockers to extract more blood money had completely failed: the freighter had been loaded by army personnel of the CEP, the French nuclear testing agency.

DANIEL MILLAUD RE-ELECTED TO SENATE

French Polynesia on September 28 quietly re-elected Daniel Millaud of the Teariki-Sanford *Front Uni* coalition to a further nine-year term in the French Senate in Paris. The lack of popular excitement is explained by the indirect method of election, and the purely decorative function of the Senate. The decisions of the 300-odd senators can be — and usually are — overruled by the nearly 500 deputies who sit in the French parliament proper. The

main advantage for French Polynesia in having a senator in Paris is that he is able to act rather like an ambassador or liaison officer, much needed to prod and harass top bureaucrats who tend to fall asleep on piles of important Polynesian files. In this capacity Daniel Millaud has done a good job since 1977, when he took over the Senate seat at the death of the much-loved nationalist leader Pouvanea a Oopa, whose proxy he had previously been. Millaud received 177 votes as against 137 for the Gaullist candidate Jacques Teuira from the 322 Polynesian town councillors and assemblymen who make up the electoral college. Only one vote was cast for the candidate of the young *la Mane te Nunaa* party, which is still poorly represented at the municipal level. — Marie-Thérèse and Bengt Danielsson.

'THE FATHER' LETS FLY

A volcano known as the Father (Mt Ulawan) erupted in October on the Papua New Guinea island of New Britain, and some villagers left the area. An Air Niugini pilot who made two flights around the volcanic cloud said it was 100 km wide and as high as 12 000 m. 'It was massive, just unbelievable,' said Captain Bob Aske.

NEW PAPERS BURST OUT ALL OVER

New papers seem to be bursting out all over the Pacific. In September a new tabloid, *The Pago Pago Times*, hit the streets in American Samoa. Its 24 pages contained a wide selection of local and overseas stories, and the issue seemed well supported by advertisers. However, there was no word on who is putting it out nor does it make any editorial comment. The paper is printed by Transpac Corporation of American Samoa. Jake King's *Samoa News* is reportedly still out of action following the fire which razed the company's premises some time ago. In New Caledonia, the opposition *Front Indépendantiste* has launched a monthly, *La Tribune du Pacifique*. While naturally highly political, *La Tribune* carries a page on available local entertainments, and staff gourmets give their opinions on Noumea (and other) restaurants. In Papua New Guinea, the recently established *Niugini Nius* weekend, based in Lae, has begun publishing in Port Moresby in an effort to get on the streets as fast as its daily competitor, the *Papua New Guinea Post-Courier*. The birth of the weekly *The Times of Papua New Guinea* was announced last month (PIM Oct p6). Not to be outdone, the Tongan community in New Zealand has just launched a paper of its own. Named *Talanga* ('speak out', or 'discuss' in Tongan) the fortnightly will be printed in English and Tongan. It will be distributed throughout New Zealand and in the Islands, according to one of its editors Will Ilolahia.

THREE KOREANS DIE IN PAGO RIOT

Three Korean fishermen have died as a result of clashes with Samoans in Pago Pago. The clashes followed an incident in which two Koreans were 'jumped' and robbed by four Samoan men on October 8. One of the Koreans was thrown into the harbour where according to preliminary medical reports he drowned. Later, a group of Koreans armed with lead pipes and knives set out to avenge the death. They were greeted by a barrage of rocks hurled by Samoans living in Pago Pago village in a battle which lasted nearly two hours. Police and chiefs were called to quell the violence. Twenty-five Koreans and one Samoan were treated at the hospital. On October 10 the bodies of two more Koreans were found floating in the harbour as a result of the riot. The crews of 15 fishing vessels are reported to have resigned. The effect on the tuna industry, if a full-scale strike were to occur, would be catastrophic. The canneries accounted for 90% of the territory's 1978 exports of \$US146.5 m. The Korean fishermen are the industry's main suppliers. Police plan a full investigation, including a charge that some policemen joined in the rock-throwing. — Joseph Theroux in *Pago Pago*.

FIJI'S 632 000

Fiji's population should be close to 632 000, if latest available growth figures have been maintained. Figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics in Suva show that at the end of June 1979 it was estimated that the population was 618 979, an increase of 6993 in six months. Of the total, exactly half were Indians and 45% Fijians. Since the last official count in 1976, it was estimated that the Fijian population had grown slightly more quickly than the Indian, with an annual growth rate of 2.1%, compared with 1.9%.

NEW CALEDONIA'S 139 600

New Caledonia's statistical service has released figures on the estimated population of the territory at January 1, 1980. Melanesians numbered 60 500 (43.3%), Europeans 49 700

(35.6%), Wallisians and Tahitians 17 600 (12.6%), and Others 11 800 (8.5%). Estimated total population was 139 600. The statistical service commented: 'The Wallisian population is recording the strongest rate of absolute increase. This is due to a very high birthrate which broadly compensates for a negative migratory balance (more departures than arrivals). The Melanesian population, subject to only few migrations, is also registering a strong increase. The European population figure is showing some decline because of the many departures for metropolitan France. Moreover, its relatively low birthrate is not making up for the particularly numerous departures occurring in some years.'

TRUST TERRITORY'S 120 000?

A massive census operation is underway in the US Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The programme does not include the Northern Marianas, which earlier was covered in the US census programme. The Marshalls, Kosrae, Ponape, Truk, Yap and Palau are covered in this year's count. Last official census taken in the Trust Territory was in 1973. The population figure for the territory, Northern Marianas not included, was then about 97 600. Estimates are that the 1980 count will be about 120 000 (Northern Marianas again excluded).

POPULATION MISSION IN PACIFIC

A mission from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities has been visiting Fiji, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Tonga and Western Samoa. The mission held talks with governments to determine possible assistance in matters related to family planning, family health, worker migration, employment, population stability and the problems of relating rural with urban development. The mission has yet to prepare a full report following its Pacific visit.

TWO PRESIDENTS CLAIM DAMAGES

President Amata Kabua of the Marshall Islands is claiming damages of \$12 million from the *Pacific Daily News* of Guam, its owners and several of its present and previous employees. The action joins another for \$7 million which has already been initiated by President Hammer DeRoburt of Nauru. The two presidents claim they have been defamed in articles written by Cisco Uludong and Paul Addison and published in the *Daily News*. Uludong and Addison are among the named defendants. The published articles dealt with allegations of a secret political loan to finance a campaign concerning the future political status of the Marshall Islands.

DEFECTION FROM PNG OPPOSITION

A long-established national political figure in Papua New Guinea, Sir Tei Abal, has defected from the opposition to join the government of Sir Julius Chan. Sir Tei was once parliamentary leader of the United Party when it was the biggest single party in the PNG national parliament, but the party split several times during troubled politics over the past two years. On one occasion he led a splinter group which enabled Mr Michael Somare to remain in office as Prime Minister, but his defection has taken him away from Mr Somare who is now opposition leader. Sir Tei said his decision was the wish of his electors.

CANCER THERAPIST IN NEW TROUBLE

Dr Milan Brych, the unorthodox cancer therapist who was forced to close his clinic in the Cook Islands after the change of government there in 1978, is facing a series of charges in the US state of California. He has been charged under Californian law with having provided unauthorised cancer treatments and is also facing charges of grand theft and of conspiring to commit grand theft. He has been released on bail of \$5000 pending his trial. After he was forced out of the Cook Islands Dr Brych attempted to establish a cancer clinic in the Australian state of Queensland, but was refused permission following a protracted political controversy.

NECK AND NECK IN POPULARITY

Mr Michael Somare and Sir Julius Chan are still running neck and neck in personal popularity as national leaders according to a poll published in Papua New Guinea recently. But the poll also indicated that Mr Somare's Pangu Party was much more popular than the Peoples Progress Party of Sir Julius. The poll was carried out in Port Moresby by Human Resource Development, an independent research organisation, and was published in the newly-established PNG weekly newspaper *The Times*. Mr Somare was the foundation Prime Minister of PNG but lost office to Sir Julius in a parliamentary no-confidence vote earlier this year.



Controls need on killer herbicide

In your August 1980 issue you reported (p34) that five people in the Western Highlands Province of Papua New Guinea had died after drinking 'Gramoxone' (paraquat). Since then another patient has died at Goroka Hospital, another as yet unconfirmed death occurred near Minj, and another two non-fatal poisonings were treated at Mt Hagen Hospital.

It is also reported that earlier this year a man died at Kimbe Hospital in West New Britain, and another five died in the North Solomons Province. In all 23 fatal and eight non-fatal cases of Gramoxone poisoning have so far been recorded in Papua New Guinea since 1969. Most of the deaths occurred accidentally after the weedicide had been stored in drink bottles, but there has been at least one murder and one attempted murder.

Paraquat poisoning is a world-wide health hazard. Deaths have been reported from Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Samoa, Fiji and the US. From 1974-79 inclusive, there were 670 reported poisonings with 150 deaths, in the United Kingdom alone.

Paraquat is a potent herbicide, and is widely used on plantations for controlling weeds and as a defoliant before the harvesting of certain crops such as sugar cane. It is extremely toxic to humans — estimates of a fatal dose vary from $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon to 10 ml. It causes acute kidney and liver damage, and later causes progressive lung damage so that death may occur several weeks after ingestion.

There is no specific antidote. Several treatments are recommended, the most useful being a special clay which

absorbs paraquat in the stomach and prevents it being ingested into the bloodstream. However, treatment in general remains unsatisfactory, and in practice is non-existent in developing countries.

In most Pacific Island countries, legislation controlling the use of industrial and agricultural chemicals is non-existent or totally inadequate. Even when effective legislation exists, they have neither the staff nor the finance to police it. The manufacturers have been very slow to act. A *Lancet* editorial of November 6, 1971 stated: 'The onus rests with the manufacturers to develop formulations which by altered smell, viscosity, or colour will make accidental ingestion of paraquat concentrate less likely.' Nine years later, no action has yet been taken in PNG to make paraquat safer. Today, there are other far less toxic herbicides on the market. Pacific countries should seriously consider banning the use of paraquat altogether. Regional co-operation is also needed to help countries to introduce effective comprehensive legislation controlling the use of pesticides and to monitor the effects of their use.

(Dr) DAMIEN
WOHLFAHRT

Mt Hagen
Papua New Guinea

Thanks for 50th anniversary PIM

Thank you so very much for the wonderful gift you offer to 'lovers' of Oceania with your 50th Anniversary Souvenir Edition. Congratulations to all for such a beautiful issue, which all Pacific friends will treasure as a 'must' in their collection of Pacificana.

Special thanks to PIM for bringing news from our brothers scattered all over the hugeness of the Pacific, and above all for promoting the unity of our unique world! I wait impatiently and eagerly for PIM every month.

My only wish is that PIM would give more articles in the times ahead concerning the French and US territories which, until now have been somewhat the *parent pauvre* (poor relation). Please also, tell

us more about West Papua (I don't want to call it Irian Jaya), that inadmissible wound on Oceania's left side, as it is now! Once again thank you for your unique and irreplaceable magazine.

In my view there are four Pacific 'events': the South Pacific Conferences, which are for the politicians; the South Pacific Games, for the sportsmen; the South Pacific Festivals of Arts, for the performers and the lovers of their work. All these three 'events' are available only to people who can afford the air fare and expenses of the visits. Last but not least, there is the Pacific 'event' of PIM, which is for *all* Pacific Islanders and 'lovers', and available to all, all the time, and at such an absurdly low cost. It is the sole permanent 'event' of the Pacific.

DAVID SCOTT

Papeete
French Polynesia

Tale of a monster with two heads

In his article in the 50th Anniversary issue of PIM Stuart Inder (p6) aptly describes the New Hebrides Condominium as a 'twin-headed administrative monstrosity'. These English words our local people perhaps would not easily understand, but recently the same message was clearly acted out for all to appreciate.

At East Aoba, Vanuatu Independence Week was enthusiastically celebrated by some 1500 ni-Vanuatu and six expatriate New Zealanders with well organised custom ceremonies, church services, flag-raising, food, sports, picnics, music, dancing and more food. The exciting and much-appreciated visit of the Fiji Army Band to this out-of-the-way centre made us feel part of the official ceremonies at Port-Vila.

Towards the end of the last day of festivities one group danced a mime. They were rhythmically weaving their drummed dance patterns when yelling out of the scrub burst a personification of the mythical double-headed devil who was once thought to live on a hill at Waimemea (a nearby lake). He ran this way and that, his

tattered garments dragging, his two grotesque heads, one facing forward and the other backward, flapped ears and jaws as his hands and feet searched for a way to join the scattered dancers. He was defeated in combat by one who cut off the rear-facing head. The revived body joined the dancers and all completed the pattern together. A strong affirmation of a new Vanuatu.

JOYCE K. DEY

Lolowai
Aoba
Vanuatu

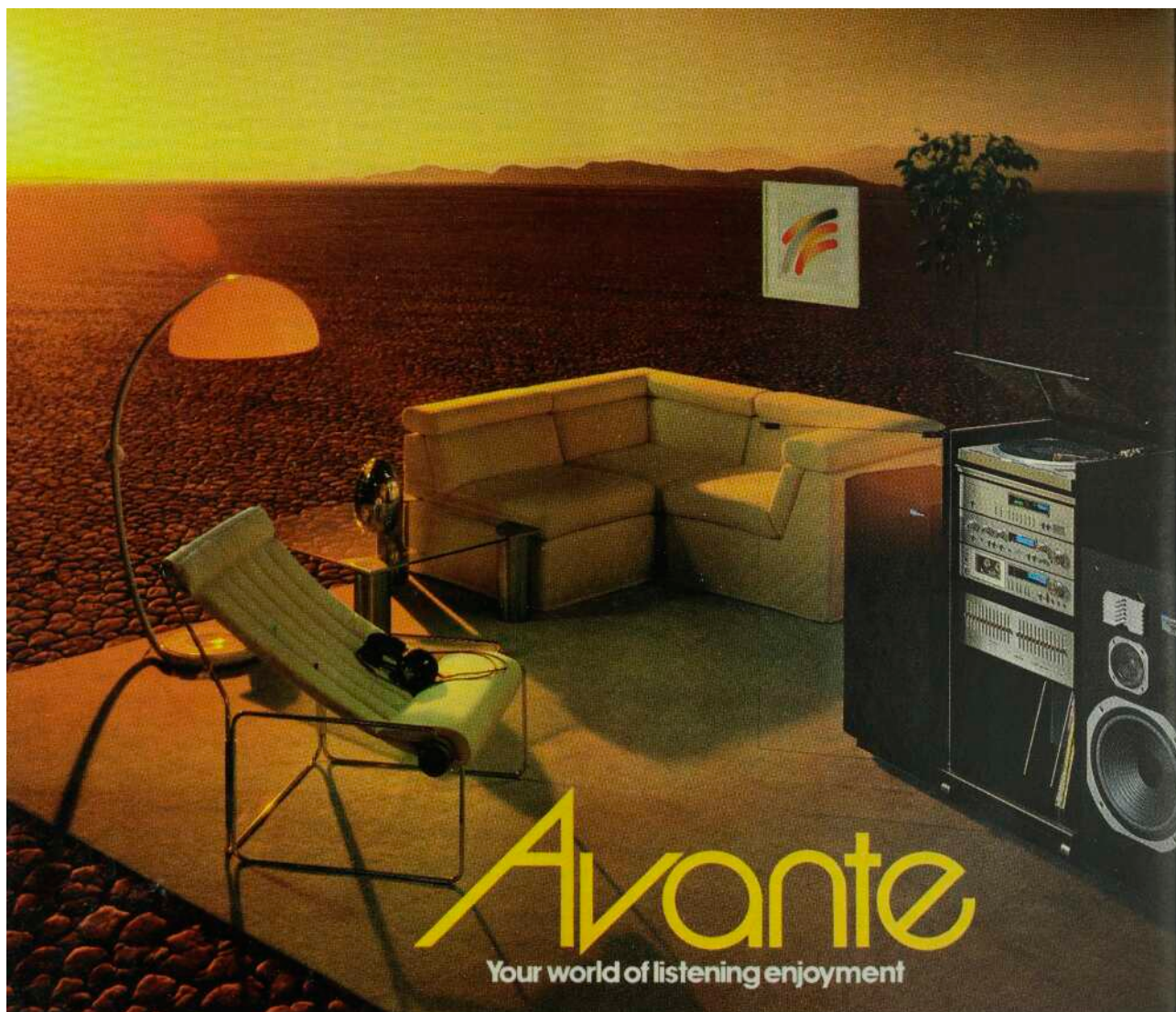
Protest at Japan's N-waste plans

Congratulations PIM on the occasion of your 50th Anniversary. Your contribution to the Pacific region has been half a century of outstanding service and balanced reporting. More important is the manner in which PIM has always endeavoured to keep Pacific peoples aware of the implications of foreign impositions on our cultures and environment.

In a world dominated by the dictates of imperialistic motives, PIM has usually provided platforms balanced in their coverage and development not only in the economic but also in the social and moral field. And while the world has very markedly lost its humanity, your magazine has consistently continued to generate within Pacific peoples a genuine caring consciousness not only for ourselves but also for our fellow men. Your concern at the misuse of our environment through continued nuclear testing by France is an example.

Unfortunately, and in spite of your many excellent articles on the subject, it is clear that Japan (and later the United States!) has every intention of dumping its nuclear waste in our home! In light of this renewed onslaught by the Japanese, I urge you to keep Pacific peoples informed with up-to-date reports on the issue.

Reports by humanitarians Bengt and Marie-Thérèse Danielsson in Tahiti should be stepped up. More recently I commend PIM for John T. Robinson's letter in the souvenir issue, under the heading 'American Speaks Out'. It is



The image depicts a surreal landscape at sunset. In the foreground, there is a modern lounge sofa and a lounge chair with a footrest, both in a light beige color. A large floor lamp with a curved arm and a white shade stands to the left. To the right, a large black hi-fi system is visible, featuring a turntable, amplifier, and speakers. The background shows a vast, flat landscape under a warm, orange sky. A small, stylized logo is visible on a wall in the distance.

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heartening to find that in spite of the moral poverty in the American Government, there are still many American citizens who have not lost their humanity. We can only hope that the conscience of the Japanese people will not be subdued by the dictates of a leadership that has lost its morality.

More specifically then I write to register my absolute opposition to the proposal by Japan to dump its nuclear waste in the Pacific. As you well know (the Japanese and Americans too!), technology has not advanced to a stage whereby complete safety and conservation of our environment can be assured. Professor Sadao Ichikawa, a world authority on the biological effects of radiation, confirmed this fact in an interview on June 30, 1980. Assurances by Japan to the contrary, are nothing more than another official lie! The Japanese furthermore claim that such waste will anyway be of low radiation-level and therefore quite safe. My question is: If such an assertion is true then why is it that Japanese scientists will monitor the dumped waste? Does this not clearly show their uncertainty and that they are still experimenting. And indeed if such waste is of low radiation-level, why doesn't Japan dump it off its coast. Depositing such 'harmless' waste, preferably within its 200-mile economic zone, would serve a number of advantages for Japan...

At the outset, it would mean an enormous saving. Many more scientists would be able to participate in the monitoring work, as the distance to the dumping area would be cut dramatically. In turn it also means that many scientists would 'advance' from this 'desirable' undertaking. Conducting this experiment within its 200-mile zone also avoids the possibility of any future international complications. Above all, the Japanese population would be the first to directly benefit from the 'advancement' that will arise from this scientific venture.

It seems to me that history is repeating itself. The 'players' may have changed but the motives for deception are the

same. Time and again Pacific peoples have been cheated by the Americans, the British, the French and the Chinese. And now Japan has undertaken to once again make 'guinea pigs' of us. How much longer are we to suffer the consequences of deception?

In my capacity as official delegate for the Cook Islands to the recent Nuclear-Free Pacific Conference 1980 in Hawaii, I declare my firm opposition to the proposal by Japan to dump nuclear waste in the Pacific. I cannot and I will not yield to ill-motivated ventures. Further assurances by the visiting Japanese delegation of Messrs Honami and Ishihara will not convince me otherwise. For one thing the concern of these 'sponsored' scientists and that of the Japanese government stems from the head! I speak from the heart!

JOHN J. HERRMANN
USP Students' Association
Suva
Fiji

Yet another mystery ruin on Santo

Having followed the saga of 'Langdon's Wall' (PIM Aug p71) with interest, and, not doubting its origin, I would like to bring to the attention of PIM readers another 'mystery' from the north of Santo.

In the current edition (1969) of *The Pacific Islands Pilot*, Vol II, published by the British Admiralty for the use of mariners, is a very interesting statement. On p214 is a description which must surely stir the imagination of readers. I quote: 'Cape Cumberland, the northern extremity of Espiritu Santo island, extends from the high land in a low tongue for about 2 miles. Not far from this point are to be seen the ruins of buildings of considerable size, pillars of regular shape and fragments of masonry being scattered over a plain about 3 miles in extent, and at a village 5 miles from the cape are similar ruins, of the origin of which the local inhabitants appear profoundly ignorant.'

Could these ruins be anything to do with Quiros? Perhaps he started building his cathedral after all, or are they the same



type of ruins as on Easter Island?

When I was in Santo during 1970-72 I asked a few of the older European inhabitants about the ruins, and everyone was likewise 'profoundly ignorant'.

The above-mentioned *Pilot* was first published in 1885. Subsequent editions appeared in 1891, 1900, 1908, 1918, 1932, 1943 and 1956. I would hazard a guess and say that the ruins were first sighted by Europeans between 1884 and 1900, and could now be overgrown.

Can any PIM reader shed any light on the mysterious ruins of Cape Cumberland?

PETER COLE

Brooklyn
NSW
Australia

Independence for French territories

Congratulations on your ever improving magazine, and also congratulations for your fiftieth birthday.

I am very angry over the French handling of the problems in my country, Vanuatu, over recent months.

The French press has contributed a lot to the worsening of the situation on Espiritu Santo which ended in injuries and deaths. The French press, since the arrival of Papua New Guinea troops in Vanuatu, has been giving out biased news

An example of French newspaper attitudes which are criticised in the accompanying letter. This picture appeared in the Nouméa newspaper *Les Nouvelles Caledoniennes* before the arrival on Santo of Papua New Guinea troops. It shows French paratroopers on the island being decorated with flowers in preparation for their role which was later described as 'protecting the islanders from aggression'.

usually unfavourable to both PNG and Vanuatu.

Most of the time newspapers such as *Les Nouvelles Caledoniennes* and the *Corail* carry news items that claimed Jimmy Stevens and his bunch of thugs represent the francophones of Vanuatu, and that the majority of 'Man Santo' (Santo Islanders) are supporting him. The above are all pure lies and French propaganda. Four-fifths of all real 'Man Santo' are either central government supporters or independents, and Jimmy Stevens is not a francophone and does not represent the francophone population of Vanuatu.

The French press has no right to criticise Vanuatu or PNG because whatever defence pact or alliance they sign is for the good of both countries and Melanesia as a whole. What the French press should concentrate on is to tell President Giscard of France to give independence to New Caledonian Melanesians and to remove the atomic bomb from French

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Polynesia and test it either in Paris, the Mediterranean or the English Channel.

The French never have anything good to say of PNG. During the South Pacific Festival of Arts, for example, a leader of the New Caledonian contingent who is a 'white' gave very misleading information to many of our Melanesian brothers and sisters who came to participate. He was alleged to have said if they come to the festival they should watch out for cannibals, snakes and the like, and also that there is no meat in PNG, people live on crocodiles. The above information was gathered from conversations I had with members of the New Caledonian contingent to the South Pacific Festival of Arts.

France has nothing to worry about in Vanuatu. All the francophones of Vanuatu who are both ni-Vanuatans, entitled citizens and naturalised citizens shall always have the same rights as everyone else. Vanuatu is not USA, South Africa or Iran where we have second-class citizens. Francophony should not be an excuse to meddle in the affairs of independent Vanuatu. The French Government and people in the Pacific have been using the francophones of Vanuatu for far too long as scapegoats.

I am sorry, friends, but the ball has started rolling. It will never stop when it's still on the slope. The end of the slope is Wallis and Futuna. Whether you like it or not, Vanuatu has opened the door. French people, you better start packing up because New Caledonia, Tahiti and Wallis and Futuna will be due for independence before 1985.

'We Pacific peoples were free before white men came... and we will all be free by the end of this decade' writes C.M. Lawrence. Picture shows the Port-Vila demonstrations in July which insisted that rebellion on Santo should not interfere with independence for Vanuatu. Picture by Ian McIntyre.

It is a fact that we Pacific peoples were free before white men came and it is still a fact that we will all be free by the end of this decade. *Vive la revolution du Pacifique!*

C. M. LAWRENCE
(Ni-Vanuatu)

University of PNG
Waigani
Papua New Guinea

Two attitudes to writing history

Today I received from the Australian National University Press a copy of your three-page review of my book, *The Founding of the Roman Catholic Church in Oceania 1825 to 1850* (PIM Aug p133). I would like to thank Marist Father John Hosie publicly for writing such a thorough and fine review and I also wish to thank you for printing it.

Father Hosie is correct when he says in his analysis of my approach that I deliberately refrain from making comments of my own on the characters of Bishop Pompallier, Father Colin and the huge number of persons who come into the story. I neither condone nor condemn, but not for the reason suggested by Father Hosie.

I dislike histories in which the writer is forever passing judgment on his characters, while depriving them of the opportunity to speak out in

their own defence to the reader, who consciously or unconsciously sits in judgment over them.

Being fortunate in having a wealth of archive material at hand, I elected to allow my characters first to attack or condemn one another in their own words, and then again in their own words to defend themselves. A reader thus has before him the very same evidence that I as author have and is free to condemn, condone, or make any other judgment that he may wish.

In the case of Pompallier and Colin, whose virulent condemnations of one another are regularly followed by a pious defence of themselves, any comment on my part would have sounded hollow and superfluous and could have served no purpose but to slow down the tempo of the drama and mitigate its intensity.

In my preface I was of course referring to Pompallier, to Colin, and to the other characters in my history when I said: 'By their words and by their actions they should win your admiration, your pity, your scorn.'

REV DR RALPH M.
WILTGEN SVD

Collegio del Verbo Divino
Rome
Italy

PS Your layout and illustration of the review was very good.

'The People from the Horizon'

We would like to thank you for the compliment of giving pride of place in the Brooks section of your splendid 50th anniversary edition to a review of *The People from the Horizon*. Our thanks, too, to Robert Langdon for inserting much praise in his review — 'excellence', 'superb', 'magnificent' are sweet words indeed.

Just as we had no say in the price determined by the publisher, Phaidon Press, we were also limited in the commissioning to 90 000 words — not many in which to cover the subtitle 'An illustrated history of the Europeans among the South Sea Islanders'. Since there have been over 450 years

of contact between the Islanders and Europeans, we decided that the only approach to this vast subject was from the personal angle, a point which we emphasised in the book. Langdon must have overlooked this in rounding on this angle towards the end of his review.

There was a similar problem over the 1000 or more pictures that we wished to include and the daunting task of restricting these to the publishers' limit of 250. Our preference for unknown or scarcely known pictures accounts for our choice of illustration of one of our houses and of Ratu Sir Edward Cakobau and Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara with one of the authors as part of the friendship theme — aspects of which Langdon disapproved, together with other occasional personal items.

He will be interested to know that reviewers of the book such as Professor Albert Schütz and Steven Phelps asked for more individual touches rather than fewer of them. The blurb for Langdon's latest book contains a portrait of himself; that ours did not have pictures of ourselves must have earned a good mark from him.

You have been so generous in your space that it would be churlish of us to ask for more than to be able merely to reply to that part of Langdon's review where the tone changes suddenly from congratulatory to tetchy. We shall steer away from controversial issues and confine ourselves to the less petty points. Every historian whom we have consulted defends the ratio of the four chapters we devoted to explorers and discoverers from the early 16th century to the late 19th century, to the four pages on the American whalers spanning half a century, although Langdon judges the latter to be disproportionately small.

Few also would agree with him that American Samoa has changed much since the War; for example, let him refer to PIM of July 1980 (Judy Tudor, p63).

Of course, not all Micronesians are as described in general by us at p10. Naturally, Melanesians such as Fijians and Polynesians such as

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Tongans can be very different one from the other; no less so, Micronesians such as Caroline Islanders. The photograph of an elderly Yapese was selected to show his tattooing and nothing else — there are other pictures of more typical Micronesians.

We do not agree with Langdon that there are no more pure Tuvaluans, pure Tahitians, pure Cook Islanders, etc. European inter-mixture has been relatively muted: we still maintain however that pure Chamorros have been victims of 'Europeanisation' and do not exist. We never stated that there were no part-Chamorros.

Langdon comments that 'the book's text scarcely matches the magnificent illustrations'. We never expected our own work to rank with the pictorial field. Can text ever do so?

We were only too gratified by the eminent historian Dame Veronica Wedgwood, OM, when *The People from the Horizon* was judged for the National Book Awards as the third best history or biography appearing in 1979, putting the following on record: 'Philip Snow's and Stefanie Waïne's book on Europeans in the South Seas is a richly illustrated book, but one of the very few in this category where the text is outstandingly good in its own right.'

We are grateful for Langdon's overall conclusion that ours is a beautiful book for a coffee table.

PHILIP SNOW
STEFANIE WAINE

Oxford
England

Those mammaries again

Re your query (PIM Aug p38) as to what other readers think of 'the cover that upset reader Hitchcock': I myself have never seen any great beauty in the naked human form, and I can only suppose those who object to such covers or other presentations believe their privacy is being invaded and perhaps exploited, even though it is not their personal photo.

Whilst it is true a native once remarked to me he could not understand all the fuss the white men made about the

female breast, for, he said, to him they were merely an organ for feeding babies, nevertheless the natives all wore loincloths! I myself think the photo on p81 of the gal in the swimsuit and flower in her hair much more eye-catching or eye-appealing than the naked gal.

T. N. THOMPSON

Mount Tully
Stanthorpe Qld
Australia

A word on Pacific aviation history

Congratulations on your 50th birthday. I enjoyed the anniversary issue and read with great interest the article on the development of Pacific air routes, (p151). Mr Percival is truly a Pacific pioneer and well informed on his subject.

Perhaps I could add a few details that readers might find interesting. All of the key islands were not British when Pan Am began its Pacific Clipper service. American Samoa, directly on the proposed Pan Am route, had been a US Territory since 1900. Captain Lorenzo Musick, Pan Am's chief route pilot, had made several landings and take-offs from the harbour at Pago Pago and after the sixth take-off the clipper crashed. The wreckage was found later about 12 miles off the harbour entrance. Capt Musick had commented that he disliked the steep cliffs surrounding Pago Pago Bay and the short take-off required to clear the breaker line at the entrance, though neither apparently contributed to the disaster. This and other information is available in a new book titled *An American Saga: Juan Trippe and his Pan Am Empire*; (Robert Daley, Random House, New York, 1980.)

In my opinion, the view of the US Government does not favour protectionism or lack of competition for its airlines. Witness the recent Airlines' Deregulation Acts which have led to such fierce price-cutting competition for passengers that all but two US airlines reported massive first-half losses for 1980. Among those reporting losses is Continental Airlines which is again talking about a merger with Western Airlines.

These airlines are forced to fly their planes at losses just to stay in the 'checkers' game. Unfortunately, these cheaper tickets and savings do not often extend to trans-Pacific passengers.

One more minor point. BOAC, besides dropping 'Airways' from their name, also omitted the 'Overseas' and 'Corporation' to become simply British Airways.

My regards to Mr Percival and to PIM. Keep up the good work.

DAVID SIEVERS

Pago Pago
American Samoa
British Airways is an amalgamation of BOAC and BEA (British European Airways). It now flies under the name 'British'. — Editor.

More on the case of Olivier Bréaud

Thank you for having published in your August 1980 issue my letter concerning the assassination of Olivier Bréaud. (p37).

I did not intend to undermine the journalistic talent and reputation of Marie-Thérèse and Bengt Danielsson, whom I have never met but with whom I share many concerns about this *Pauvre Cythère* that Tahiti has become (particularly when you have, as I do, the opportunity to know the rest of the Pacific and to make comparisons! I recognise that their first article in May was written before the outcome of this kidnapping — torture and murder — was known. Their following article was very much to the point and, as usual, very courageous.

ANDRE ROSSFELDER

La Jolla
California
USA

Determined in error

I read with interest an advertisement which first appeared in PIM August (p112) and was reprinted in identical form in September (p45).

The firm Wonderest have an agent in Port Moresby and are 'exporters of fine bedding' to — New Guinea (but not Papua). — British Solomon Islands

(which ceased to be British more than two years ago and to my knowledge has never been Solomon Islands) — and New Hebrides (surely New Hebrides, if not Vanuatu).

It must be rare to find these three prominent Pacific nations misnamed and misspelt with such determination.

ANDREW KEEBLE

Honiara
Solomon Islands

Many thanks. These errors are being cleaned up — and, by the way, you missed a couple more in other ads. — Editor.

50th birthday congratulations

Forwarding my subscription renewal affords me the opportunity of conveying my congratulations on the 50th anniversary of *Pacific Islands Monthly*.

For many years now PIM has been eagerly awaited each month and read from p1 to the end with something akin to the



zest of devouring a tempting meal, which in my case is an obsession with the Pacific Islands. Thank you for giving me so much pleasure.

The anniversary issue was exceptionally well produced, and one can look forward eagerly to your next half-century.

Best of good wishes to all staff.

ALAN E. CROW

Byron Bay
NSW
Australia



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Seona Martin* writes below on the outstanding work of Fiji's P. J. Twomey Memorial Hospital in the treatment of leprosy. The Twomey centre is backed by the World Health Organisation, the New Zealand Leprosy Trust Board and the Fiji Government. Part of its work is the running of training programmes for personnel from a large number of South Pacific countries. She concludes: 'The . . . training programme aims to increase knowledge of the disease, make control more effective, and ultimately increase people's understanding and tolerance of leprosy sufferers.'

P. J. Twomey Memorial Hospital, HQ for a war on leprosy

Leprosy. The word which in these days of nuclear leaks, napalm and hostages still has power to strike fear and loathing into the hearts of men.

Most men, that is. Fortunately there are some who not only fight the dread disease but also fight to bring more understanding of its course and more acceptance of its victims.

Men like Albert Rose, long-serving chairman of the New Zealand Leprosy Trust Board. Why should Mr Rose or anybody else in New Zealand, or in England or the United States, for that matter — care about leprosy which is endemic only in less developed, Third World countries like the South Pacific region?

Amongst reasons of the heart there is also the practical fact, as Fiji's P.J. Twomey Memorial Hospital Medical Superintendent, Dr Esaroma Daulako, can tell you, that the United States of America has to operate a 300-bed leprosy hospital in Carville, Louisiana, and there are leprosy cases now being reported in London, where the last Englishman to have the disease died 100 years ago.

In Europe and other developed areas, it is true the disease was eradicated as standards of living rose.

But migrants from the Third World are bringing it back to these places. Leprosy is again becoming an international problem, although not the frightful ogre it once was.

In the South Pacific, the same increased mobilisation of the population and easier com-



munications are having the same sort of effect.

Dr Daulako said that in Fiji the disease used to be traditionally prevalent in the island groups of Yasawa, Lau, Lomaiviti and on Rotuma and Kadavu, where the relative isolation of the communities kept the disease confined to those areas.

But now, for the first time, cases are being discovered in areas where they were never reported before.

'Although more cases are being recorded, I believe the disease is stabilising in Fiji,' Dr Daulako said.

'The figures give a rather wrong impression, because although they are up, I believe it is because we are detecting and diagnosing cases earlier. Our field workers are more aware of the disease.'

This awareness is one of the key factors in controlling the disease.

The spread of leprosy 'awareness' received a major boost in 1978 when the World Health Organisation, the New Zealand Leprosy Trust Board and the Fiji Government made an agreement to run training courses in the identification, care and treatment of leprosy patients for the region. Another source of funds for leprosy activities in the South Pacific that is proving most valuable is the Japan Shipbuilding Industries Foundation (JSIF). They are providing funding for consultants, laboratory equipment, drugs and transport equipment in many countries of the South Pacific where there are ongoing leprosy programmes.

Twomey Hospital in Fiji was selected as the centre because it had the most suitable facilities for training — including a pool of patients, two specialist leprosy doctors, a new modern hospital and proximity to the Fiji School of Medicine. Also,

A Fijian spear dance, mere wesi, is performed by patients of the P.J. Twomey Memorial Hospital for the opening of the new wing of the leprosy treatment centre at Tamavua in Suva.

the hospital has the only specialised shoemaker for leprosy cases in the South Pacific, and this happens to be Dr Daulako himself.

Special protective footwear, to stop the injuries which lead to severe ulceration of anaesthetised leprosy-affected limbs, is a vital part of patient care.

Dr Daulako studied shoemaking in India and the United States as part of his specialist leprosy care training. In spite of his heavy medical load he has kept up his shoemaking as a hobby and he personally teaches the shoemakers on the training courses.

The first course kicked off within three months of the training agreement, in

* Ms Seona Martin lives in Fiji and was commissioned to write this article by the New Zealand Leprosy Trust Board and the World Health Organisation.



Esaroma Daulako, the doctor who learnt shoemaking as part of his medical skills, watches while Albert Rose, chairman of the New Zealand Leprosy Trust, cuts the ribbon to open the new leprosy treatment ward.

September 1978, and the fifth course began in September 1980.

Included in the five has been a course for Fiji medical workers, and another for French-speaking representatives from the French territories.

Each participating country — American Samoa, Western Samoa, Kiribati, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Cook Islands and Fiji — are entitled to send two representatives from the fields of medical officers, nurses, medical assistants, laboratory technicians, shoemakers, and health extension officers to each course.

To improve facilities even more at P.J. Twomey, the New Zealand Leprosy Trust Board has recently funded the building of a \$65 000 hall and new outpatients section, set separately in the garden-filled grounds of the hospital overlooking a wide sweep of Suva's Laucala Bay from far up on Tamavua Ridge.

P.J. Twomey Memorial Hospital opened in November 1969, when patients were moved from the small,

paradise-like island of Makogai, off the Viti Levu coast. The Missionary Sisters of the Society of Mary, who have dedicated their lives, love and care to leprosy patients since 1911, used to run the island for sufferers from throughout the Pacific.

It was an island of fear and hopelessness to outsiders, but a haven of peace and compassion to those who had to go there. Those who could, fished, gardened and lived a village community life — but in tragic isolation. Then came the new drugs and new hope, and at last the reality of cure and a return to family and home. Now a return was possible, the other island territories took back their sick to care for them amongst their own people.

That was in the 1950s, and then in the '60s the New Zealand Leprosy Trust Board prepared the way to bring Fiji patients back to the main island of Viti Levu, to a new, fully-equipped hospital within easy reach of the communities and families they hoped to rejoin.

There are now five nursing sisters at the hospital, three Fiji Government nurses, four ward orderlies, office and ancillary staff, and two medical officers including Dr Daulako, who was confirmed as superintendent in April 1979.

A Fiji School of Medicine graduate, he chose to specialise in the treatment of leprosy because he said he felt he could give his best service in this field. There was also a compelling personal reason — his home islands of Lau represented one

of the areas whence many of the leprosy patients came.

He said there were three stages to combatting leprosy — identification, control and eradication. He believes the South Pacific is at the second stage.

The third stage is the ultimate goal, but so many factors affect it that it is not within the capability of a hospital, or even a health service, to make it happen. It comes, he explained, with raised standards of living and the development which goes with it.

Yet there is progress as the Fiji figures show. The prevalence rate for leprosy in Fiji is .6 per 1000 people. The incidence rate, which is the number of new cases being diagnosed, is .07 in 1000.

WHO Inter-country Project, Leprosy Control Advisory Services figures show the incidence rate for the whole South Pacific region is 1.7 cases per 1000 population, and available records indicate there is a total of 3213 active leprosy cases.

This compares with areas of the world where leprosy is endemic which have a rate of more than 20 per 1000, with entire communities regarded as disease contacts. Dr Daulako strongly emphasises the need to rehabilitate people back into their families and communities, with an ability to cope with a deformity and some assurance of acceptance. Medical care and cure is not all that is needed.

He and the other men and women working to fight the disease still have to fight the suspicion, stigma and prejudice which still prevail in different segments of the community. In some societies, Dr Daulako said, a person could develop a small patch on the arm which could be cleared up in a year and totally cured within three years. But the stigma would remain with that family for another three generations, isolating them and preventing successful marriages.

Not only to cure and care, but to change society's attitudes, is the mammoth task which the people who attend the three-week training courses at P.J. Twomey face.

With more cases now reaching developed countries, the work takes on international

importance no longer confined within the boundaries of the South Pacific region.

Some progress is being made, as even Fiji figures show. There are 483 active leprosy cases throughout the country, but only 50-70 cases in hospital at any one time. They go only when the disease is in the infective stage or when they suffer ulcers or other problems requiring treatment. The rest of the time they are at home in their own communities.

The only people who remain in hospital are those who suffered major deformities before today's drugs were available.

As WHO is trying to tell people, leprosy can be cured, controlled and deformities prevented.

More than half of all leprosy patients cannot pass the disease on to others, and modern drugs can make the few infectious cases non-infectious. It is essential, doctors insist, to be treated early and regularly for as long as necessary for the modern drugs to have their effect.

WHO is concerned that many people still fear the disease, believe it still cripples and that all patients are able to pass on the disease.

In some places, employers will not hire leprosy patients although they are no danger to anyone; schools will not admit children of leprosy patients or take young leprosy sufferers; neighbours will drive leprosy patients away from village wells and even from the village — and because of this unjust and unfair treatment, people try to hide the early signs of the disease and so it takes longer for them to seek and get the treatment they need. This is what makes them a public health risk to the community.

Sometimes outdated legislation reinforces outdated social attitudes — for instance, permitting leprosy as a grounds of divorce and enforcing isolation of a family with a leprosy sufferer.

The World Health Organisation and Leprosy Trust Board training programme aims to increase knowledge of the disease, make control more effective and ultimately increase people's understanding and tolerance of leprosy sufferers.

Drama in Tonga: King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV has annulled the marriage, celebrated in Honolulu, of one of his sons who is second in line to the throne. Sherée Lipton in Honolulu tells the story.

Tongan tale of the prince and the commoner

Like the characters in a Barbara Cartland two-*pa'anga* novel, each captures your interest and sympathy, not to mention your curiosity as to how it will all end. First the King: the great Tongan Taufa'ahau Tupou IV; he *might* be the 'bad guy' — yet you are sympathetic to him in an historical sense. An enormous but usually gentle bear of a man, he was educated at Australia's Sydney University, and is, in many ways, a modern thinker.

But, not unlike royalty in other lands, he is bound to the same unchanging traditions as previous sovereigns — including his famous mother, the beloved Queen Salote. His Majesty's remote ancestors were ruling Tonga long before the Normans conquered England. When his second son runs off and marries a beautiful young maiden of not so royal birth without permission, it is understandable that the royal *ta'ovala* might be a bit ruffled.

The Queen must also be heavy of heart, for though generally more loquacious than the King, Her Majesty has made no public statement.

She and the King may have your sympathy but your heart goes out to the handsome Prince Fatafehi'Alaivahamama'o Tuku'aho, who at 25 still smiles somewhat shyly behind dark eyelashes and tells you without a trace of macho posturing that he always felt a bit like a third wheel at the Palace. His bride makes him feel like 'Numba One', to paraphrase Hawaiian colloquial.

His bride is the former Heimataura Salmon Anderson. Of course everyone in the kingdom knew they were seeing each other: Mata, as she is known in the family, often drove the King's car. What no

one can figure out is why the King did nothing overt to break up the blossoming love affair — until *after* the wedding. And this of course is one area where the humanity of the characters is clearly revealed in our real-life Harlequin romance — how many relationships have we all thought might 'blow over' before they got too serious?

But serious it is. Mata and Ala'i, as they are known to a few carefully chosen intimates, are as playful and spontaneously happy as any two honeymooners, though the honeymoon may be extended and in exile as well. Fortunately the new father-in-law, who is the fourth major character in the scenario, is in good humour over the marriage, in spite of the fact that it has caused a serious rift between him and Tonga's King and Queen, despite a cherished friendship which spans almost a quarter of a century.

Tavana is well known as an entrepreneur and theatrical producer of Hawaii's most successful Polynesian show (PIM Apr p27). He frequently entertains royalty and statesmen from all over the Pacific, including the Tongan monarch,

who once 'christened' a \$US15 000 Jacuzzi Whirlpool bath that Tavana had built almost overnight to make his distinguished visitor more comfortable.

But alas, the fizz seems out of the friendship as well as the whirlpool. The royal parents think that Tavana, whose formal title is High Chief Matagialalua Tavana, 'put them up to it'. Tavana firmly denies this: when he learned that the relationship was getting really serious, he called his daughter in Tonga and told her to come 'home' to Hawaii. The Prince came along too — apparently without anyone trying to stop him leaving Nukualofa.

Tavana welcomed them with some reserve and placed them in separate quarters. Long talks ensued, with Tavana gravely warning the young couple that it was highly unlikely that the King would accept the union. He finally gave up when the twosome insisted on being very much in love and determined to wed.

At this point, the Chief gave up his protestations and with his usual *panache*, gave them an elegant if hurried wedding in his beach palace, on July 21, 1980. It was followed by a more elaborate Tongan ceremony on August 16 and a lavish *pola* on the lawn of Waikiki's Moana Hotel. Elaborate in ritual and menu, it was attended by 700 people who were also entertained by streams of Tongans performing stylish *laka-lakas* and by a sometimes steamy dialogue exchanged between the Prince and his younger brother, Prince Lavaka, who flew up from Tonga to try to dissuade his elder brother.

Lavaka's protests were to no

avail and now (late September), Prince Tuku'aho and his Princess are firmly ensconced in their own little honeymoon cottage in Hawaii, on Tavana's estate. The bride's father is now planning to sell his multi-million dollar property and is looking around for another beachfront estate in the exclusive Kahala section of Honolulu where they can each have larger quarters.

Heimataura has always been pampered, and her father will be the first to admit it. He speaks of her heritage, with pride and nothing less. She is a striking, if hefty, doe-eyed brunette, a *café au lait* mixture of Tongan, Norwegian and Tahitian. She was raised in her early years by her mother Tuimala and her stepfather Maafu, who is now Speaker of the Privy Council of the Tongan Legislative Assembly.

It was not without irony that to Maafu fell the uncomfortable task of reading the King's proclamation.

Tavana had met Heimataura's mother while he worked in the Palace as part of Queen Salote's retinue, as a young carver, dancer and composer. A stunning, well-bred young beauty, Tuimala was an accomplished musician and composer of Tongan songs. A love affair between the two just naturally ensued. Later, when Tuimala married another, she agreed to have Heimataura live with her now wealthy, still brilliant and acerbic-mannered, father in Honolulu. Permission was officially granted by Queen Salote before her death. In order to satisfy United States immigration requirements, Mata was made the legally adopted daughter, as well as being the blood child, of Tavana, by the Supreme Court in the Kingdom.

It is obvious that the exiled Prince is still happy, though wistful and hopeful that one day his bride will be acceptable to the family and government heads. He told me: 'I realise that it wasn't just done for me, but to prevent my other cousins from following the same path. Just because it happened to me, I don't like it!' He winced and then added with great candour: 'But if it were my son, in similar circumstances, I would probably do the same as my father.'



Ala'i and Mata ... a troubled union — Sherée Lipton picture

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STUART INDER'S PACIFIC

Stuart Inder, former publisher and editor of PIM, this month begins an occasional column on matters of Pacific interest. His first column gives his views on a report in PIM's September issue on France's view of its role in the Pacific.

France's view of its role in the South Pacific, recorded in a long and interesting report in PIM (Sep p25) repays serious examination. It makes a number of astute observations, and it gives a fairly clear-headed general picture of the development of the Islands.

It recognises the unusual relationship today enjoyed by Australia and New Zealand with the Forum countries, and it identifies the possibility of a change in NZ's relations with the South Pacific states through the awakening of NZ's Maori population. It sums up, pretty accurately I think, the present attitudes of some of the emerging States. It also recognises the major role of the Church in forming the 'Oceanic mentality' (although I think it gives unwarranted stress to the part of Presbyterianism, for it is Christianity, not any special denomination, that has brought about cohesion). It states, correctly, that if France is to retain its presence in the Pacific it is called upon to adapt both its way of speaking and its actions to the specific mentality of the 'Oceanians'.

The more surprising, then, that what is in many ways an admirable document, can come to the conclusions it does about France's own position here.

France sees itself as misunderstood in the Pacific mainly because 'the fenced-off situations of the colonial age have led to a total failure to appreciate the culture and institutions of France'. It feels that because of the historic background of Anglo-Saxon influence on the Pacific Islanders, and their failure to appreciate any but the British view of decolonisation, the Islanders need to be educated, 'through steady and repeated explanatory campaigns' on the fact that France's overseas territories 'are not colonies made up of natives administered from Paris, but communities endowed with a specific status, managing their own resources and inhabited by citizens who take part, in the same way as other Frenchmen, in all popular voting processes'.

Because of what it sees as Australia's special position in the South Pacific, France considers that a sound foothold in Australia, particularly in Sydney, will fortify her presence in Oceania. 'France feels the need to act in concert with Australia and New Zealand in the implementation of its policy in the South Pacific,' is how the document puts it.

One of the differences between the positions of France, Australia and New Zealand in the South Seas is that, their white populations notwithstanding, Australia and New Zealand happen to be situated in the South Seas, France does not. Despite their geographical position, should Australia and New Zealand ever adopt permanent policies which are unsympathetic to the Pacific mini-states, they would lose their special standing. Their 'whiteness' would become their special liability.

But on no terms would the South Seas accept *continental France* as a South Seas power. The Islanders are rightly suspicious of absentee landlords, and they will consider France as an absentee landlord just so long as its South Seas territories do not have political autonomy. Until they have genuine autonomy — no matter how they might choose to exercise it when they get it — the South Seas will continue to see France's territories as colonies made up of natives administered from Paris.

That is not being anti-French. I wonder what deep-seated sensitivity it is that makes France somehow blind to this, what contrariness it is that makes France see what is essentially an

anti-colonial reaction as 'total failure to appreciate the culture and institutions of France'.

We don't need any campaigns to educate us about French culture. French culture, French institutions, French resources, and French goodwill are welcome in the South Pacific. Political direction from Paris is not. Why can't Paris see that Paris control of New Caledonia affronts many Pacific Island states no less than if Paris were attempting to direct *them*? Why can't Paris understand that the fact that New Caledonia is legally an integral part of France makes no difference to Island attitudes? What might have been a satisfactory political solution for France and New Caledonia in de Gaulle's constitution of 1958 is not necessarily satisfactory today.

It's not as if the problems cannot be resolved within the framework of a constitution.

That is what has been happening in French Polynesia, which now has a large measure of autonomy. Both Francis Sanford and Frantz Vanizette foresee it evolving further to the point where Paris hands over foreign affairs, citizenship, etc. In my view, French Polynesia is well on the peaceful road to full control of its own affairs. The Polynesians have not achieved this without a struggle, and they also have the advantage of being the majority race in their own islands.

This advantage is not enjoyed by the New Caledonians — which is another fact which affronts the rest of the Pacific. Little point in France saying that in New Caledonia the situation is the result of 'the legally expressed will of a majority of citizens' when the majority of citizens weren't born there, but have come from France or North Africa, the French Caribbean, Indonesia and from other Pacific Islands. And as citizens they have the vote immediately on arrival.

It is too late for France to establish a white enclave in the South Pacific. Australia and New Zealand got a head start because attitudes were different then. It will be of no help to France to hang on to Australia's coat-tails today.

The Kingdom of Tonga has made it plain that one of its top priorities is to organise the sale overseas of Tonga's fine handicrafts. A beautifully written and illustrated catalogue of what is available from the skilled craftsmen and craftswomen of the kingdom has recently been published by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau. The book will certainly help Tonga to sell its handicrafts.

The book is aimed at potential commercial buyers round the world. More than two years ago the Australian Development Assistance Bureau commissioned PIM's publishers to produce the booklet for them, and we sent writers Victor and Beth Carell and photographer Anne Livingston to Tonga to collect the information, to write about the handicrafts and to photograph the people and their products.

The booklet was ready for printing when one of those bureaucratic inter-departmental struggles broke out. The Australian Government Publishing Service demanded to know why ADAB was handing out work which the publishing service believed was a government publishing responsibility.

ADAB replied that it wanted to help Tonga and wanted to see the book published as soon as possible. Well, the publishing service which took over the project has at last got the book out a good 18 months after it might otherwise have emerged, and with no credits for the writers and photographer involved.

A tale of a Terrible Baron

Marie-Thérèse & Bengt Danielsson

**POSTMARK
PAPEETE**



Can you imagine a windsurfer standing on his board for 10 days, travelling across the empty ocean in a straight line, and eventually landing among the breakers on a coral reef, fresh as an apple? Many people in Tahiti could not and refused to believe French Playboy Baron Arnaud de Rosnay when in mid-September he proudly announced that he had actually windsurfed unescorted from the Marquesas to Ahe atoll in the Tuamotu group. Even more sceptical were several well-known French windsurf champions back home who flatly accused him of having received lifts from an accompanying vessel. During the ensuing controversy that raged for several weeks in the Tahitian and French mass media, however, the Terrible Baron, as he was quickly nicknamed, managed to produce enough evidence to prove beyond reasonable doubt that he had indeed accomplished this extraordinary feat.

Much of the scepticism that 34-year-old Baron de Rosnay encountered was certainly due to his own flamboyant personality. Self-proclaimed playboy, clever publicity-seeker and eager name-dropper, his main ambition has constantly been to belong to the most fashionable of the jet sets.

Arnaud de Rosnay's greatest claim to fame before his Pacific trip consisted of having invented a more up-to-date version of the game of Monopoly, based on Arab oil transactions and petrodollars. The windsurfing he had previously done had mostly taken place on sand beaches, on boards equipped with wheels. But he had also crossed Behring Strait in eight hours at the record speed of 15 knots. Or at least he claimed so, on grounds that seemed somewhat flimsy.

The baron also got off to a bad start in Tahiti by telling everybody who cared to listen that his aim this time was nothing less than to windsurf all the way from the Marquesas islands to Hawaii, a distance of about 3500 km. Admittedly, he was to be escorted by a small vessel, but the only reason for this arrangement was the need to transport a camera crew from the American TV company which was rumoured to have paid \$50 000 for the exclusive rights to film this greatest sea

adventure of all time. Experienced sea captains in Tahiti were quick to point out that this was to start at the wrong end, and that he would have to fight against the winds and currents that sweep down from Hawaii towards the Marquesas.

Undaunted, the Terrible Baron chartered a yacht and sailed for the Marquesas. By then his defiant stance had made him the darling of the French mass media, and a boatload of reporters sailed off to the Marquesas to cover the great event. The only thing they eventually were able to report, however, was that Arnaud de Rosnay had to give up his crazy enterprise 24 hours after his take-off — in the face of the mountainous seas.

'In order to save his honour,' he decided on the spot to sail off in exactly the opposite direction, towards Tahiti. The only trouble with this abrupt change was that first his TV sponsors refused to back him any longer, and then, when this became known, that the French authorities forbade him to leave Nukuhiva without another escort vessel, so as not to have to mount a costly rescue operation. De Rosnay's next move was precisely the one which earned him henceforth the nickname of the Terrible Baron, for he simply paddled out to sea under cover of darkness and vanished into the night. Although he had left a letter behind, asking to be left alone, a French navy ship immediately gave chase. Soon a Neptune and a Twin Otter plane joined the search. But all efforts were in vain. The cost of the hopeless task of combing the vast expanse of water between the Marquesas and the Tuamotu groups had already reached the \$500 000 mark, when a message was received in Papeete on September 12 from Ahe, one of the atolls in the northwest corner of the Tuamotus, that the lost windsurfer had crashlanded there the previous day.

When the first reporters reached Ahe from Tahiti (some were there in less than an hour by using a small plane and jumping out over the atoll in parachutes), they found Arnaud de Rosnay surprisingly fit and without any visible signs of the hardships he must have endured. These reports, together with his strange failure to announce his daily progress with the help of the radio



Arnaud de Rosnay: You can sit pretty all day if you like ...



Time to get going? Well, a twist here and a lift there ...



transmitter he carried, soon gave rise to the ugly rumours already referred to that he had cheated. But no vessel that could possibly have lent him assistance had ever been sighted in the area by the search planes and rescue ships, and moreover the Terrible Baron had ready answers to all questions. They not only laid to rest all doubts as to the authenticity of his exploit but also proved — to everybody's great surprise — how carefully and cunningly he had prepared his crazy enterprise.

To begin with he had added an inflatable rubber gunwale that extended all around the 4m long and 55cm wide surfboard which gave him effective protection against the lapping waves. Even more important, he carried a large kite of light but strong material which greatly helped to stabilise the surfboard and maintain it on its course at night, when he took down the 6.5 sq m sail. He could therefore stretch out and even sleep whenever he wanted. That he actually must have rested about half the time is easily proved by his low average speed of about two knots. Even if we subtract the rest hours, this is very slow indeed compared with the 10 to 15 knots attained by most expert windsurfers in favourable conditions. The explanation can be found in the feeble winds and frequent calms encountered by the baron, and by his heavy equipment and board which altogether weighed 75kg.

For food, the baron depended mainly on dried dates, nuts and the special calory-rich tablets developed by NASA for the benefit of American astronauts. Although there was nothing to prevent him from trolling for tuna and bonitoes, he did not do so. But on the other hand, he enjoyed eating raw the occasional

flying fish that landed on the surfboard. A light, plastic solar still produced all the water he needed. The only inconvenience was caused by the need to take down the sail and drift for a few hours each time the solar still was in operation.

Only when it came to explaining how he had been able to steer a straight course for Tahiti (although he stopped 300km short of his destination), did the baron's credibility fall to zero level. Evidently, he could not have achieved this accuracy with the help of his only navigational instrument, an ordinary compass. But nor could he have done this by studying the stars 'in Polynesian fashion', as he claimed, adding that he had read no fewer than 27 books on the Polynesian migrations. This explanation probably impressed European magazine readers but it overlooks, of course, the fact that the Polynesians could not determine longitude any more than European navigators could before Captain Cook. In our opinion, the true explanation of de Rosnay's wonderfully straight route is extremely simple. At this time of the year the trade wind blows steadily from the Marquesas towards Tahiti. It is therefore almost impossible to miss the island, which is moreover clearly signalled well in advance by a whole string of atolls.

On a final point, the Terrible Baron easily regained his credibility, however. This was when the reporters wanted to know why he had not used his radio transmitter for regular announcements of his progress, thus allowing the authorities to establish his performance beyond any doubt.

'That would have meant the end of the cruise,' was his quick reply. 'Don't forget that I left the Marquesas without authorisation. If the captain of the search vessel had known where I was, he would have raced to the spot and picked me up — board, sail, kite, still and all — without the slightest chance of my preventing him from doing so.' — *Marie-Thérèse and Bengt Danielsson*



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Pacific teaching satellite links lecturers and students

High above the equator a geo-stationary satellite, with its control centre in Fiji, links faculty members of the University of the South Pacific with their extension students throughout the Pacific. ROBERT F. KAY, in Suva, writes about this fascinating project which may do much to forge greater Pacific unity.



Helical antennas like corkscrews point to the sky outside an unobtrusive aluminium shack at the University of the South Pacific in Suva. They are part of the Suva terminal in a two-way radio link beamed via satellite between Fiji and Tuvalu. Inside the shack five people sit at microphones at a table adjacent to an orange-coloured console, listening to a voice from the tiny atoll just over 1000km to the north. Except for a tiny background crackle the voice is clear and undistorted. 'If we don't get those examination results pretty soon, and the books we ordered from Suva, we're gonna start our own cargo cult' it says.

The man sitting at the orange console flips a switch and assures the voice in Tuvalu he will return the tests. The four others in the room giggle at the last comment. The man in Suva then announces it is time to switch to the Honiara station in the Solomons and a new contact begins.

Although separated by millions of square miles of ocean, the members of USP's satellite network, part of the university's extension service, are holding their weekly staff meeting. This conference is just one facet of the university's pioneering ex-

periment in education via satellite.

USP has been involved with satellite communications projects in conjunction with America's National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) since 1972. In 1974, at NASA's invitation, USP established its own experimental satellite network. What has evolved from this is a 23 hours a week schedule divided between credit courses, tutorial sessions, adult education courses, conferences and administrative sessions. The system has links with Tarawa, Funafuti, Apia, Niue, Rarotonga, Nuku'alofa, Vila and Honiara, with the control centre in Suva. Inter-university links have also been established with the University of PNG and the University of Technology in Papua New Guinea.

The advantage of the programme for USP's extension students is enormous. A youngster in Rarotonga can discuss his algebra problems with his tutor in Suva, hold class sessions with other students and instructors on other islands, and participate in group meetings with people from all the terminals simultaneously. Although there are still logistical problems involved with distributing

books and other educational aids, gone are the dreary days of waiting for correspondence from teachers who live thousands of miles away.

The satellite that makes this possible, Applications Technology Satellite No. 1 (ATS-1) was launched by NASA in 1966. Known as a geo-stationary satellite, it is positioned above the equator over Christmas Island and enables its users to communicate with countries within a third of the earth's surface. The USP system shares ATS-1 with the PEACESAT system which is co-ordinated by the University of Hawaii. When the two networks are linked together they integrate 16 terminals stretching from Papua New Guinea and Saipan to California and as far south as New Zealand. In addition to experiments in education PEACESAT (Pan Pacific Educational and Communication Experiments by Satellite) conducts medical, social, and anthropological research throughout the Pacific.

The two networks represent the most important technological development for South Pacific nations in years. Since the inception of South Pacific conferences and forums the leaders of the scattered nations

of Oceania have stressed the importance of better understanding and unity through greater exchanges between each other. For countries spread over 11 million square miles of ocean this has never been easy.

With the satellite system linking most of the major population centres, the possibility of improved communication is no longer a pipe dream. A demonstration of this occurred during the Vanuatu independence day celebrations in July. USP students in Suva heard a live broadcast of the occasion from Vila. Later Vanuatu Prime Minister Walter Lini spoke personally to his fellow countrymen in Suva.

The director of the USP network, John Chick, says, 'A satellite system could help overcome the communications problems that face the Pacific Islands. The trouble that stands in the way of better communication between island nations are political and commercial rather than technological. The links exist and the governments can utilise them if the will is there.'

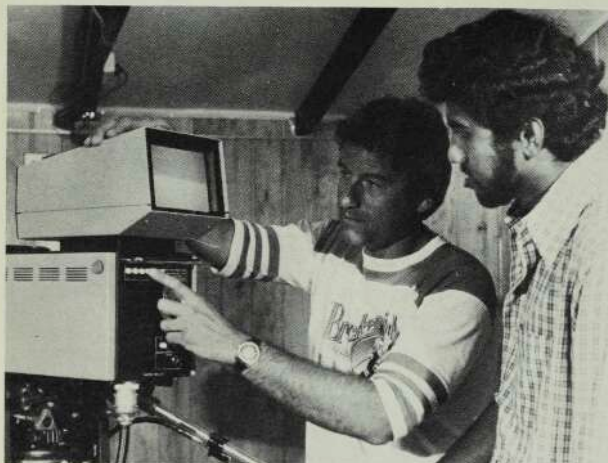
Chick emphasises that the Pacific, with its widely scattered population centres, is made to order for communications by satellite. The satellite link provides inexpensive, reliable, and relatively low-maintenance service.

USP's satellite will not last forever and already the university is negotiating with INTELSAT, a commercial satellite consortium, to take over when the life of ATS-1 ends. Chick pointed out that regional governments could lease a cluster of channels with INTELSAT for relatively little outlay. Such a system could be purchased for about \$1 million a year. For most South Pacific nations this figure seems exorbitant but if costs were divided between regional governments, the University, and organis-



Satellite communications centre in action in Suva

TROPICALITIES



US technician Gene Closunow and USP trainee Prakesh Chand

ations like the South Pacific Commission, the system could be affordable.

The USP Network, which is financed mostly by aid from the United States, recently received a \$750 000 grant from USAID which has provided updated electronic equipment for all nine terminals and a complete TV video taping studio. The newly completed studio is producing tape cassettes with subjects ranging from maths instruction to advanced methods of prawn trapping. The tapes will be distributed to schools, churches, and other social organisations throughout the areas served by the university extension service.

To compensate for the lack of human contact between faculty members in Suva and students on distant islands the studio will tape introductions between both parties. This gives people a chance to visualise the otherwise faceless voice on the other end of the microphone and familiarises an instructor with a student's environment.

Perhaps the value of the satellite link is best shown by the attitude of Pacific community leaders to the need for close links. In a recent conference on Pacific development, held at the East-West Center in Hawaii, the Fiji Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, said 'Unless we maintain and build up this unity and protect our interests in a united way, we shall be exploited and be losers in the scramble by technologically advanced countries

and multinationals for the scarce resources we have.'

With the aid of the electronic package that hangs above the equator much of this unity can be forged.

Micronesia: The kids aren't bad

A recent inquiry found that juvenile delinquency was neither a widespread nor a serious problem in Micronesia. The typical offences involved an assemblage of examples of minor mis-behaviour and misdemeanour, and a very small number of violent crimes such as assault and battery. The very few youths who appear to be habitual delinquents or to present serious danger to others are usually victims of disrupted family situations.

A police officer in Truk, an American, said: 'In relation to the juvenile situation in the United States and other areas, what we have here is nothing — zero. But in relation to what the culture here is, and what the people expect, there is a problem.'

The report indicated that delinquent activities were largely centred within the town areas, and were usually generated by adolescent youths from urban fringe neighbourhoods. A Palauan attorney said: 'The kids are trouble-makers on Koror, but when they are back in the village they are good kids.'

A Truk official said the prohibition of liquor sales and consumption on Truk has had

visible effects. It has affected the number of people in gaol. Before the prohibition went into effect in 1978, the Truk gaol usually had a population of about 80 to 90. In November 1979, about a year later, after prohibition went into effect, the prison population went down drastically.

Early this year, the number of prisoners in the prison was six.

Prince Lee Boo remembered

Prince Lee Boo was one of the sons of Paramount Chief Ibedul of Koror, Palau, in the late 1700s. He was taken to London at the age of 18 by Captain Wilson whose ship, the *Antelope*, was wrecked on the reef of Palau on August 10, 1783.

Lee Boo went to England to go to school, and during his short stay in London he met his 'untimely death in a smallpox epidemic'.

The epitaph placed on the grave of Lee Boo by the East India Company reads in part: 'Stop, reader, stop! — Let Nature claim a tear — A prince of mine, Lee Boo, lies bury'd here.'

Lee Boo is buried in the churchyard of the Parish of St Mary, Rotherhithe, 70 St Marychurch Street, London, SE 16 4 JE.

It was at this location that Daniel J. Peacock, who was teaching at the Pacific Islands Central School on Ponape, in 1962 first discovered the grave of 'the Black Prince' as Lee Boo is called by the people of that parish...

Peacock had read George Keate's account of Wilson's log, and followed the traces to the right place.

On July 10, 1980, the Rev Nicholas Richards of the Parish of St Mary, Rotherhithe, wrote to Peacock, who had just retired from the Trust Territory Government as a library supervisor. He said in his letter: 'You may recall that we met when you visited Rotherhithe a year or so ago, and that we talked about Prince Lee Boo. The 200th anniversary of his death will fall in 1984, so I am writing, at this very early stage, to inquire whether or not you

think it would be worthwhile for us to lay on some special act of commemoration and thanksgiving to mark the occasion.'

Mr Richards continued: 'The playground in which Lee Boo is buried is to be landscaped this autumn and the plan will make the prince's tomb more attractive and more accessible for those who have a genuine reason for approaching it.'

'If you feel that it is worth our while to commemorate him, then I would propose that we publish a simple pamphlet about him, along with a strip cartoon which I have in the parish scrapbook, and any other relevant information about the islands.' — *Micronesian News Service*.

More Blighana for Australia

Marine charts and coastline profiles made by Captain William Bligh have arrived at the National Library of Australia in Canberra to join the *Bligh Notebook* the library acquired in 1976. The charts and profiles were bought at a London auction for the equivalent of \$A23 000.

Two of the charts are of Bligh's Islands (various islands in the Fiji group) and islands north of Vanuatu. These were partly drawn from details Bligh recorded in the *Notebook* on his open-boat voyage from Tonga to Timor in 1789.

The profiles are also of Bligh's Islands, while the third chart, showing Bligh's Straits in the Clarence Archipelago, now the Torres Strait separating Papua New Guinea and Australia, and dated September 1792, resulted from a second voyage he made to Fiji.

The Bligh's Islands chart and profiles are the first known mapping of the Fiji islands. These islands are not named on the chart but are believed to be Ngau and Nairai, discovered on May 5, 1789, Viti Levu and Kore (May 6, 1789) and Yasawa group (May 7, 1789).

The charts and coastline profiles each bear Captain Bligh's signature. The National Library doubts that Bligh drew them himself, but considers it more likely they were drawn by a professional cartographer

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under the captain's supervision.

The Australian Studies librarian, Miss Catherine Santamaria, said it was noteworthy that Bligh's open-boat voyage was so well documented in the *Notebook* that maps could be drawn from it and the boat's route followed accurately. Records of the *Bounty* were so sparse that no one had known until comparatively recently the route taken by the mutineers who set Bligh adrift. (*Australian Information Service*.)

Vanishing books at UPNG

The estimated number of books lost from the library of the University of Papua New Guinea since 1978 is 6000, and librarian Alan Butler is angry.

He told the student paper *Uni Tavur*: 'I have a low opinion of thieves. A library is a garden of knowledge. Stealing books is starving the knowledge

of other users, which is just like stealing food.'

Mr Butler added that thieves don't know what a university is all about.

The loss of books is partly due to the fact that the library staff do not do their job properly, according to Mr Butler.

He said the staff are sometimes weak and sometimes tend to practise the 'Wantok System'.

Mr Butler said the government will not give UPNG library money to purchase new books to replace those lost. It will only allocate money to the running of the university as a whole.

Among measures taken to solve the problem were a 'Missing Book Slogan' competition to raise student awareness of what was going on, and the declaration of an 'Amnesty Month' in which stolen books could be returned without questioning or fines.

20 years of Holy Mama's church

More than 3000 people gathered at Paradise Village, North New Georgia, Solomon Islands, on August 13 to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Christian Fellowship Church.

The celebrations lasted from August 10-17. People came from Marovo, Rendova, Choiseul and Vella La Vella.

Two traditional war canoes travelled from Roviana, one carrying 30 men and the other 20. It commemorated the old days when canoes offered the only means of travelling.

To accommodate the people, school buildings were used, and small houses and tents were put up. These were in a separate extension to the main well laid out village of the Holy Mama.

The Holy Mama, 75-year-old Silas Eto, founded the church in 1960 after a disagreement between himself and leaders of the United Church.

He believed the Holy Spirit had come upon him and talked in many tongues. He wanted to preserve this, so he and his followers broke away and in 1964 registered themselves as one of the recognised churches in the country.

Since then they have increased in number and worked together as one community.

The church has made many successful projects, including having its own schools.

A special guest at the celebration was the Rev. David Bush, president of Polynesian Seminary which is called the 'Beyond the Reef' Theological Centre, USA. Mr Bush gave five trophies for a singing competition held on August 16.

The president of the Western Provincial Assembly, Francis Hilly and his family also attended.

At 12 noon on August 13, there was a big congregation at the Hall, and many people standing outside for the hour-long service.

The Holy Mama, who occasionally suffers illness, was able to attend and posed for photographs inside the hall.

During the service, presents were given to invited guests and there were speeches...

After the service there was more singing and feasting. The paddling of traditional war canoes was demonstrated to end the afternoon. — *From a report by Vickie Glass in Solomons News Drum.*

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The US Embassy in Fiji will be responsible for handling applications from Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Tonga and Vanuatu for the 1981-82 programme.

Sir Julius on an emu egg

A likeness of the Papua New Guinea Prime Minister, Sir Julius Chan, carved into the shell of an emu egg was among gifts presented by Australian performers to the organisers of this year's Third South Pacific Festival of Arts in Port Moresby. The unusual *objet d'art* was created by Aboriginal artist, Bill Reid, from Bourke in New South Wales. He used a photograph of Sir Julius as his model for the work.

The carved egg was one of five gifts presented by the 100-strong Australian contingent to the PNG organisers of the festival at the official closing ceremony. The other pieces were a pot by Thancoupie, of Cairns, a platter by Ned Lenthall of Norfolk Island, a print by John Bulun Bulun of Maningrida in the Northern Territory, and a copy of Jennifer Isaac's book, *Australian Dreaming*.

The organisers of the South Pacific Festival of Arts also received gifts from all countries which participated in the two-week-long event. PNG's Minister for Science, Culture and Tourism, Stephen Tago, accepted the presents on behalf of the PNG Government.

Pacific Islanders who have never seen an aircraft on the ground are very much a rarity these days, but it was a first time recently for the people of Niutopotapu Island in Tonga. Australian aid built the airstrip and South Pacific Island Airways brought in this Twin Otter to make the first landing. Almost the entire population of 1000 were there, and few had seen an aircraft before. The crowds wouldn't go near it at first — 'and then they just wouldn't keep away' airline officials reported.



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 **HITACHI**

Two experts on the new nation of Vanuatu look at different aspects of the country's problems as it lives through its first months of independence. The ethnologist Professor Jean Guiart of the *Musée de l'Homme*, Paris, discusses appropriate government structures for the far-flung archipelago, and 'G.W.T.', a specialist in Pacific Islands religious movements at a leading Australian university, writes on the religious aspect of the Na-Griamel movement headed by Jimmy Stevens, and its possible future impact. Professor Guiart's article appeared in the Vanuatu Government paper *Tam Tam*, and 'G.W.T.' wrote his especially for PIM.

Vanuatu needs an active opposition



The need for Vanuatu is to look ahead. Those who have been living in the dream world of the Santo secession will be forgotten. What will be remembered is that the government of Vanuatu had the support of the Great Powers of the Western world, and that the South Pacific Forum states demonstrated their cohesion, and their weight in international affairs. It isn't the last time this will happen.

Now the task is to study the consequences. The unhappiest outcome would be if those who do not belong to the majority party lost heart. Vanuatu needs an organised, coherent opposition, capable of strengthening its analysis of the country's problems, and of undertaking effective activities at all levels.

The government needs to be faced with a vigilant defender of the rights of the minority. This is the rule of the game in all democratic countries. No matter where you look, things are worse if the opposition is weak and divided. Without brooding, governmental activity can lose its consistency,

and its role as the agent of progress for the good of all can crumble to nothing. Small countries face the dangers of nepotism and systems of patronage no less than big ones. But the consequences for small countries are more serious.

The democratic opposition in Vanuatu will be based on the realities of that country. As a result of independence, these realities have a new legal aspect. Citizens of other nations must not interfere in the country's domestic political life. That has been obvious for several years. It was easy to foresee that leadership of an opposition by Europeans could never work. Certain people didn't want to understand this, and have finished up in their present blind alley.

Things must be started again from scratch, free of any European presence or advice, and forgetting the UCNH adventure, and the MANH of the Independents, which both came to miserable ends. It should have been quite obvious that they were going to fail — and that provoking sporadic incidents of violence was no way to establish political influence. They wished to divide the archipelago into two parts, against the judgment of the states of the region — and of all the world's Great Powers as well.

The need today is to build in unity. But also in diversity. At no time over the last century has any group on any island, or any individual, agreed to renounce their freedom. The general practice has been for people to maintain good relations with the administration in places where it worked for the good of all — but to maintain a general refusal to allow themselves to be governed. The leaders of the

Vanuaaku Party, who have known how to struggle and press the country forward to independence, are well aware of this reality — which also provides every chance for a dynamic and active, but pragmatic, opposition, itself committed to the good of all.

A difficult problem — and one which some sought to solve with cutting tools — is the extent of decentralisation that is desirable. Decentralisation is the desire of both camps. But it is not easy to impose from the centre a juridical structure which meets the problem. Alliances and enmities take different forms in different parts of the archipelago. Here, a village will pretend to autonomy in relation to all other villages; elsewhere, it's a part of an island that claims to be autonomous; elsewhere again, a whole island claims autonomy in relationship to its neighbour. Traditional relations can be stronger between the extremities of two facing islands than they are between the coastal people of one island and the people of the same island's interior. Public services — schools, roads, water supplies, hospitals — must be based on a structured geographical framework which provides some ease of communication. So one is led to think of separate levels of government, and to acknowledge that a municipal set-up, taking no part either in the national political contest or in the arena of custom, must be defined as a first priority.

The idea of having regional governments may appear an interesting one. But the secessionism of some in Santo town has perhaps dealt it a mortal blow. The main drawback of the idea is that regional governments could become lists for the jousting of competing

groups. They could be contested from all sides, and have even more difficulty than the central government in establishing their authority. The opposition and the government would be well served if they reached agreement on experiments of a limited nature, which could be gradually and gently expanded, based on the convocation of the regional assemblies on Santo and Tanna. These have never met and the form of their activities is still to be defined. It is probable that discussion turning on the definition of the powers of these two intermediate bodies will take up most of the coming months. The refusal to accept what was demanded in relation to their powers is perhaps the only objectively interesting manifestation to occur during the recent events. So long as a local assembly has not functioned at its full capacity, mistrust of the institution could well be stronger than any enthusiasm it might arouse. One can well say that people refuse to be governed by folk from another island; it can equally well be said that people refuse to recognise the authority of someone from another village. If feelings of mistrust on both sides were to cancel each other out, the central government could well remain the most readily acceptable authority since it has the advantage of being in existence and of having inherited a structure, even a lame one, but one of which no one is really afraid. There is every ground for believing that when the passions of the moment subside, the two camps will agree to act along these lines with prudence, and without excessive haste. —

Jean Guiart.



Maxime Carlot, Speaker of Vanuatu's Representative Assembly. As a member of the Independent Opposition, Mr Carlot's election to such high office augurs well for the 'active opposition' called for by Professor Guiart.

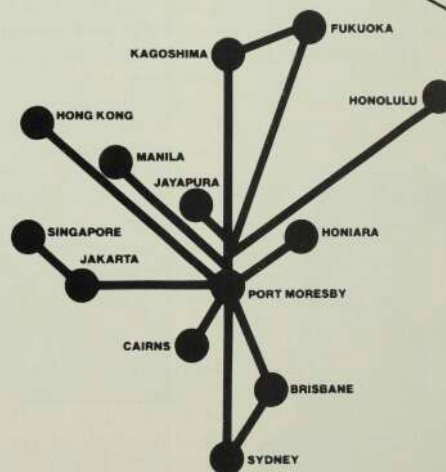
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Jimmy Stevens as betrayer of a faith

Marx wrote that history repeats itself, first as tragedy and then as farce. Confronted by the suppressed rebellion on Espiritu Santo, one is hard pressed to distinguish between the two. On the one hand it will appear sensible to most that a recently independent Pacific nation should begin its career in unity rather than division. On the other hand the storming of the secluded NaGriamel headquarters at Fanafo by Papua New Guinea troops at the end of August this year looked like an example of heavy-handed neo-colonialism.

Admittedly, the really awkward side to the Vemarana or Espiritu Santo problem has been the international factor. There is no doubt that French interests and the Phoenix Foundation of the United States have fanned the flames of discontent and made it necessary for Vanuatu's Prime Minister Walter Lini to send in armed forces. The British and French governments could have done something decisive well before Independence Day, but they were too busy either trying to bow out of the whole scene or in France's case) reluctant to quash a bunch of unorganised nuttineers who actually had something good to say about the French in the Pacific. So now it is that, long after Jimmy Stevens first proclaimed the independence of the NaGriamel Federation in August 1976, and months after his supporters first showed they could take over Luganville, other nations have become involved. PNG and to a lesser extent Australia have entered the stage to do the 'dirty work'. The result? Tragi-comedy.

Those who have protested against the 'punitive expedition' approach nicely illustrate the paradox. For once, leftist-looking advocates of human rights and the very same

parties seeking to transform Espiritu Santo into a tax haven (and a destination for Mafia money) seem to come out defending the same cause. Digging beneath the surface, it is not hard to discover the reason for this curiosity. It lies in the anomalous fact that the storming of Fanafo was at one and the same time the foiling of an international conspiracy and an assault on a Melanesian independent church. Now I am realist enough to appreciate that there might have been no alternative, and that troops just 'keeping the peace' might never have satisfied the Vanuatu government's instincts for eliminating trouble. After all, was not Jimmy Stevens flirting with the French? Was he not backed by the American Libertarians and by businessman Oliver (who provided him with a powerful radio, 1500 passports and other accoutrements of rebel 'nationhood')? Was he not willing to receive aid from gunrunners and to countenance bursts of (albeit limited) violence against Vanuaaku Party opponents? All this is undeniable, but it is now high time to discuss an (all-too unexpectedly?) important factor which has been consistently neglected in the press — the preconceptions and beliefs of the NaGriamel rank and file. Even after the quick surrender of August 31, we are still bound to look at NaGriamel as a (politico-)religious movement which has captured the imagination of ordinary men and women who have committed their lives to its ostensible message of liberation, even to the point of accepting dire consequences.

Most of the genuinely loyal supporters of NaGriamel constitute an independent church, which goes under the long title of the NaGriamel Federation Independent United Royal

Church. At least 12 church buildings of bush materials have been erected under that name in west Aoba alone, and Fanafo village itself, the headquarters on Santo, is dominated by a large church building of the same unusual brand.

Independent churches are not new phenomena in Melanesia. In some recent research I have been able to show that at least 15 or so movements fit into this category, rejecting as they do the control of European-based churches or missions. Readers of PIM will be aware that the Christian Fellowship Church is the best known among such special developments. Its prophet, Silas Eto, who dresses in white robes and sits enthroned in church services, led a defection of New Georgians from the Methodist mission of the British Solomon Islands in 1960. Today the CFC is 4800 strong, is accepted as a properly constituted church, has its own schools and teachers funded by the state, and has received a grant from the World Council of Churches for training its pastors. And all this after some strange-looking beginnings.

Another (I think more pertinent) example is the Hehela Church of Buka Island, North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea. Emerging from an anti-tax, anti-colonial organisation known as the Hahalis Welfare Society, it played an important part in the Bougainville secession moves of 1976. Its leader, John Teosin, however unorthodox and peculiar his philosophy of life might appear, was the very man chosen to join Fr John Momis in conveying the North Solomons independence brief to the United Nations, New York. Jimmy Stevens is yet another secessionist, or more truly, has arisen as a protagonist for the indigenous reappropriation of expatriate land (on the whole 'New Hebridean' group), but he is a man who, even while almost all his indigenous supporters cling fast to the original vision of regained land rights, has betrayed his cause by compromising with sinister outside pressure and 'mixed-race French' *colons*.

Originating in 1965 from an

association between Santo chiefs (especially Buluk) and Jimmy Stevens, who is an islander of mixed ethnic background, NaGriamel (best translated 'Croton-Cycas Palm') stood squarely opposed to the 80% foreign ownership of arable land throughout the New Hebrides. In search of a new identity, Buluk and Stevens sided with the Church of Christ Mission against both the Presbyterians and Anglicans. Two indigenous C. of C. pastors, James Karai and Abel Bani, worked vigorously to give NaGriamel their theological backing, and forged effective links between Fanafo and supporters on Aoba, Malekula, Epi, Pentecost and Maivo. As the emergent charismatic leader, however, Jimmy Stevens, with his syncretistic tendencies, his claim to be Moses leading people to the Promised Land, and unashamed polygynous relations, greatly disappointed the previously elated C. of C. missionaries so that they disowned NaGriamel by 1975. With the two pastors choosing to remain loyal to Stevens, the independent 'NaGriamel Church of Christ' (later to be re-named with the much longer title) held its own, and it has remained distinct even while being integrally related to the land reform movement.

A lot of water has flowed under the bridge since the early '70s (when NaGriamel claimed to have 30 000 sympathisers around the country) down to the time of the two incursions on Luganville, one after the 1979 elections, and one before the declaration of independence. To put it in a nutshell, Stevens was pushed by outside manipulators into a *volte face*; he turned out promising so much territory to expatriates that his policies looked positively reactionary beside the Vanuaaku stance on the inalienability of native land. The crucial point is, however, that it is not just Stevens, nor his belligerent *colon* friends, nor even young local hotheads who were prepared to bully opposition supporters on Santo, who constitute the majority of NaGriamel loyalists. Stevens, what is more, because he made

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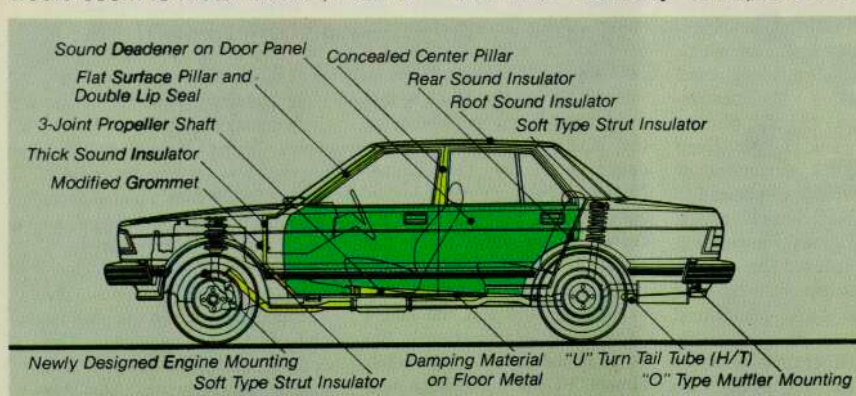
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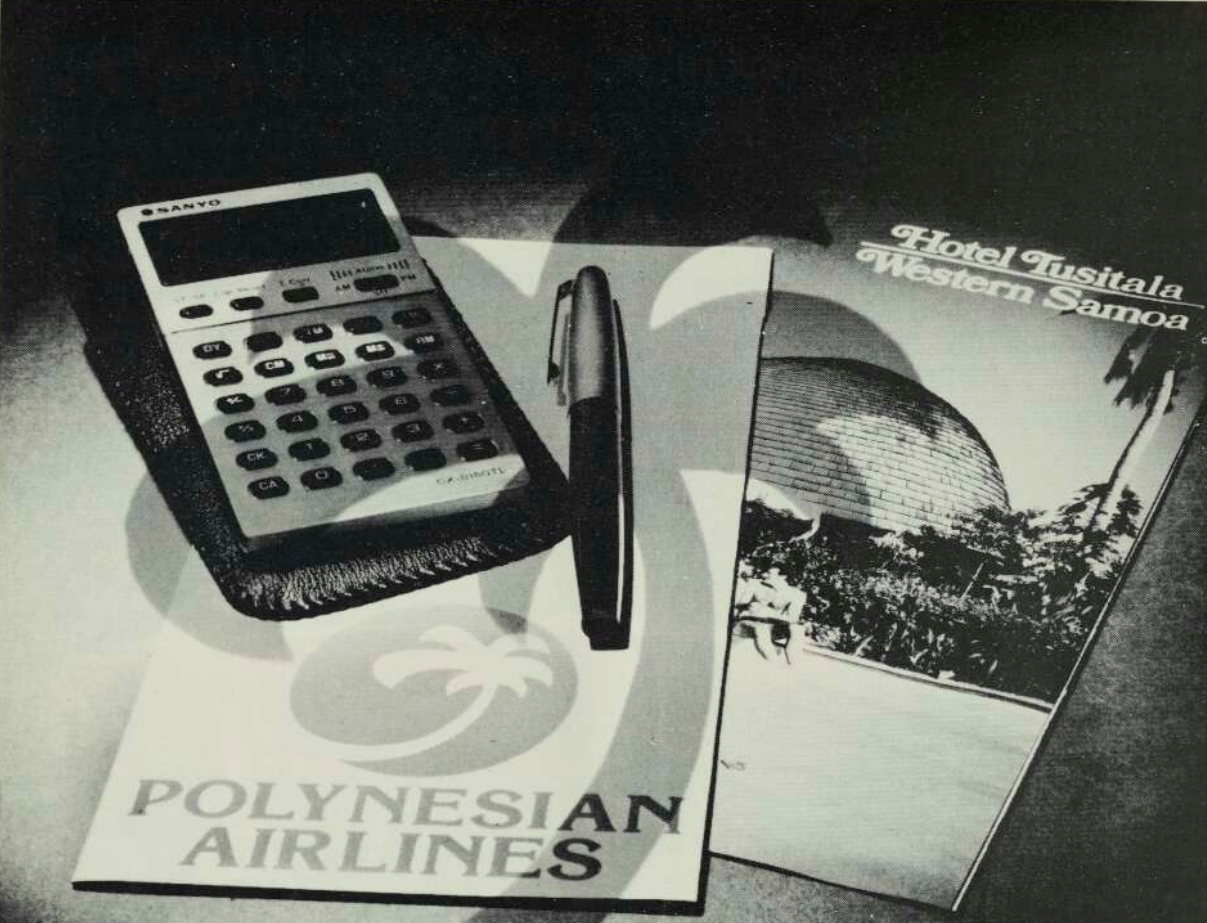
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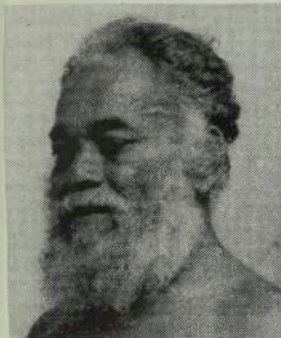


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POLITICAL CURRENTS

the peculiar decisions, however aware or unaware he was of their implications, was leading that majority by the nose, because it was never informed about the ramifications of his policy shifts. Even the pastors Karai and Bani, essentially espousers of justice rather than violence, went on preaching the original message without realising they had been sold down the



Jimmy Stevens

drain. Their sermons, recurrently about land, justified traditional rights to it by the appeal to such texts as *Proverbs 22:28* ('Remove not the ancient landmark which your fathers have set') and *Job 24:2* ('Some remove the landmarks, violently taking away flocks and feeding them'). The irony — the tragi-comedy — of it all is that Stevens and his newer confreres turned out to be by far the most dangerous-looking boundary-shifters and they were fairly asking for gaol. (At the time of writing I remain uncertain as to whether James Karai, pastor at Fanafo, was also arrested.)

Following the 71 arrests at Fanafo, however, almost half of which hit at the *colons*, we are now required to assess the effect of the whole affair on local people supporting NaGriamel on six islands. After all, NaGriamel is hardly dead as a church. A visit to the west Aoba churches, let us say, would soon reveal how pastor Bani has secured the continuous life of NaGriamel symbolism. Banners of *nagrie* and *mel* leaves are flaunted in services, and during marriages they flank those who take their vows. For the people belonging to these churches, who were wise enough to stay away during the Fanafo crisis, the arrests on

Santo are not going to come as a relief, but as persecution. It is probably obfuscating matters to liken NaGriamel to some of the great dissentient movements of Africa and Melanesia, but we always need reminding that the best way to keep an idea alive is to oppress those who hold it, and that one way to heroicise a rebellion's leader is to incarcerate him. Stevens has been in prison at least two times before and each time his following has strengthened. It is significant that most of his supporters, not being in the know, still have an uncritical faith in both his bigman charisma and integrity, and they could easily turn him into yet another 'victimised Jesus', like the Congo's Simon Kimbangu or Madang's Yali. All those left to hold the can for NaGriamel, certainly, will probably lose face and suffer ignominy, but a hard core is likely to be resilient under pressure, and their sense of fellowship with other disaffected elements — the Sulphur Bay movement and Lenakel, for example, two emergent independent churches on Tanna Island — is likely to intensify. Feelings of recrimination will naturally solidify; the typical Melanesian (why not say universal?) response of 'payback', more likely to come in the form of non-cooperation than violence, will have to be accounted for.

The siege of Fanafo was probably the only way out of the Vanuatu Government's dilemma, but the act of military repression will now need to be tempered by sensitivity. NaGriamel has a good 600 or more committed adherents over and above those arrested, and they make up vocal minorities on two-thirds of Vanuatu's islands. That is precisely what has made the movement so unnerving in any case. Deliberate efforts to relieve present tension, however, with care to ensure that prisoners will not fall into the hands of angry mobs (as they did earlier), and attention to the 'uncontaminated' claims of NaGriamel, will help it develop into a more accepted, creative grass-roots institution like the CFC. The price of the recent military initiatives may not look so great

at this point in time, but to overplay one's hand from now on will leave Vanuatu with an unrepentant 'religion of the oppressed' rather too early in the history of a young nation. — G.W.T.

Fiji criticism of involvement

The involvement of Papua New Guinea troops in putting down the Espiritu Santo rebellion in Vanuatu (PIM Oct p19) has brought a highly critical reaction from sections of the Fiji parliament. Although most Island nations saw the PNG intervention as legitimate and as a sign of regional solidarity between democratically-elected governments, the intervention was bitterly attacked in the Fiji House of Representatives by Ratu Osea Gavidi. Australia was also subject to some criticism for its role in supporting PNG.

Ratu Osea, the sole independent member of the House of Representatives, spoke during an adjournment debate. Although no party leaders committed themselves to a firm opinion during the debate his speech received a generally sympathetic hearing with no opposition and including an extension of time.

(At the request of the Vanuatu Prime Minister, Father Walter Lini, PNG sent 400 troops to Vanuatu. Backed by Australian technical support and with the aid of Vanuatu police the troops ended a secessionist rebellion on Santo and arrested more than 100 rebels, including the nominal leader Jimmy Stevens).

Ratu Osea told the Fiji parliament that the use of PNG troops and Australian support had created an unpleasant and aggressive military precedent in the Island communities of the Pacific. He said that PNG and Australia might well have motives which bore careful watching. He said that Stevens had been 'highly outnumbered and militarily outgunned' which had made the end of the rebellion a foregone conclusion and had tended to detract from the serious implications.

What remained, he said, was that the peace of the Pacific

had been disturbed, and 'if they exile or kill Stevens today, another Stevens will grow on the island tomorrow to keep haunting the government of Vanuatu and Father Lini'.

Ratu Osea said he had personally contacted PNG and Australian representatives to 'alert them to the futility of the exercise'. He said he had visited PNG during the preparation stages and he had found that many people shared his views that their country should not be involved.

He said that the former PNG Prime Minister, Mr Somare, had once ended a secession movement on Bougainville Island by peace talks, dialogue and an offer to decentralise power. Ratu Osea said he failed to understand why similar tactics could not have been used on Santo. Australian support of the military operation was quite obvious because of the 'military hardware' which had been made available.

Ratu Osea commended the Fiji government for its stand in not sending troops and for declaring that its only participation would be in a properly-mounted international peace-keeping operation approved by



Ratu Osea

United Nations. 'I think this was a wisely-considered stand by our government, and it deserves all our praise' he said.

The acting Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, said that Ratu Osea's remarks contained 'useful information for us to bear in mind'. He added that the U.N. Charter did not forbid one country from intervening in another's affairs provided that a request was made by the country seeking aid.

Opposition to nuclear dump

Opposition is growing in Pacific Island countries to a Japanese plan to dump low-level nuclear waste in the Pacific. Here BILL GASSON in Wellington and MICHAEL PRAIN in Port Moresby report on the situation.

Over the next two years or so Japan plans to dump up to 10 000 200-litre drums of low-level nuclear waste into international Pacific waters south-east of its own marine boundaries. The operation is described as 'experimental' and it could lead to the dumping of even greater quantities of waste in subsequent years.

Conscious of the sensitivity of the plan among Pacific countries and islands, a four-man scientific team from Japan's Science and Technology Agency has toured the South Pacific on a public relations trip to explain Japan's plans and to give assurances that all will be well.

In Guam they ran into some blunt questioning from Micronesian leaders who had gathered there for their Pacific Basin summit conference. These island nations that rely on the sea for their riches wanted no part of any dumping scheme and said so. 'We couldn't conquer the emotional approach,' said Horishi Goto, the deputy Director General of the Agency who led the mission. He was speaking in Wellington when the mission arrived in New Zealand.

In Wellington however the Japanese believed they had succeeded in their objective to explain and to reassure. They based this view on comments by Prime Minister Robert Muldoon who opposed indiscriminate and uncontrolled dumping of nuclear waste.

However Mr Muldoon then added that the Japanese had given an assurance that their dumping programme would be carried out strictly in compliance with all applicable international agreements. 'We welcome that assurance,' he said. The Japanese delegation took this to mean approval, or

at least understanding of their proposal. Mr Muldoon also made the point that the Japanese had emphasised that their experimental programme would be monitored for safety for two to three years before full scale dumping proceeded.

The site for the dumping ground is about 900 km southwest of Tokyo and 1100 km north of the Mariana Islands in water 600 m deep.

Armed with colourful brochures that carefully explained the exceeding low limits of radiation expected to escape from the cement-filled stainless steel drums, the Japanese explained the trouble they went to in selecting the right spot that was free from volcanic disturbances and lacked seabed resources. The Japanese said they had detected manganese nodules there but the depth was too great for recovery and the manganese could not be considered a resource.

The Japanese said that if any governments sought the progressive results of monitoring the experimental dumping programme, the information would be freely provided.

Despite the repeated assurances that Japan believed it had the experience to guarantee the safety of the operation and to avoid uncontrollable pollution of the sea, the scientists admitted to some areas of doubt. These included projections on how far radiation might spread throughout the Pacific from the drums and how many drums of waste Japan expected to be dumping in the sea by 1990 when it would have trebled its nuclear power generation capacity. At present Japan generates 12% of national electric power from its 21 reactors.

Questioned about the discovery of marine mutations near the United States former dumping area in the Pacific, the



Japanese said that the Americans had used a different type of radioactive material and had simply pushed it into drums that had not been able to resist pressures in deep water.

For those still unconvinced by Japan's reassurances that no harm could come from dumping radioactive waste in the sea, the Japanese emphasised that maximum radiation from the drums would be only 1% of the concentration permitted by the 1972 London Dumping Convention as set out by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Japan plans to become a signatory to the convention later this year and then to start its experimental dumping in July next year.

In Port Moresby, the Papua New Guinea government made a request to Japan to discontinue its plans to dump nuclear waste in the Pacific. The request was issued soon after the four-man delegation arrived to explain the dumping operation and to give reasons why it would not be harmful.

Tate Simi, in *The Observer* (Western Samoa), looks at Japanese aid to Pacific fishing projects and queries the effective price tag.

The PNG Foreign Minister, Mr Noel Levi, said no amount of scientific evidence could convince his government to change its policy on a nuclear-free Pacific. The Pacific was one of the world's last unspoiled environmental areas and the PNG government would never agree to its being used as a nuclear testing or dumping ground, he said.

Mr Levi said the environmental effects of nuclear waste dumping would not be known for many decades. The Japanese had said the dumping of the radioactive waste was experimental, a test to determine whether the system was safe and proper for future use. 'The government would greatly prefer that Japan indicate its confidence in the success of these tests by conducting the tests within its own 200-mile limit,' he said.

Mr Levi said all countries in

The advertisement features a black and white photograph of a woman's profile, looking down, with her face partially illuminated. Below her is the AIWA M-501 mini component system, which consists of four stacked units: a tuner/amplifier with a digital display showing '103.5', a graphic equalizer, a cassette deck, and a double cassette deck. The units are silver-faced with black controls. The background is dark, and the overall aesthetic is that of a vintage audio advertisement.

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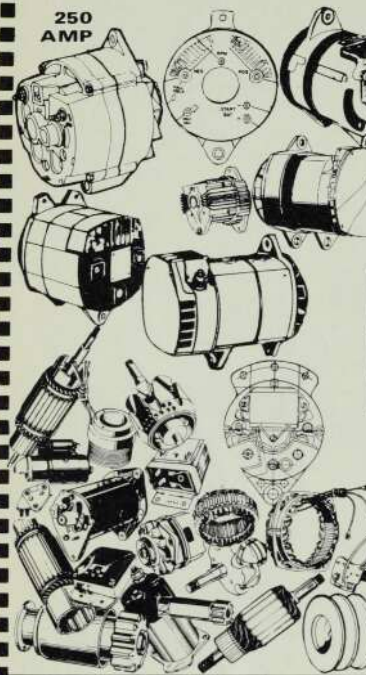
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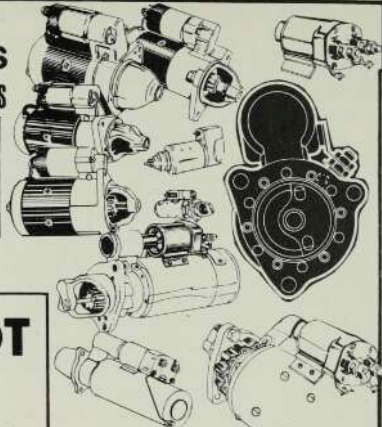
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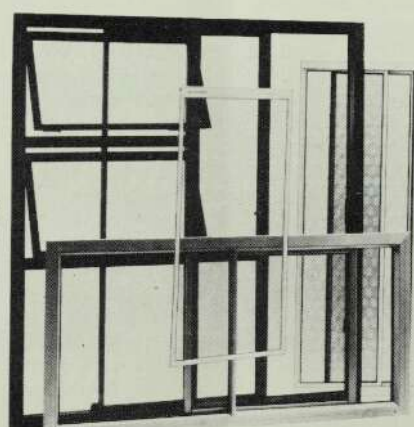
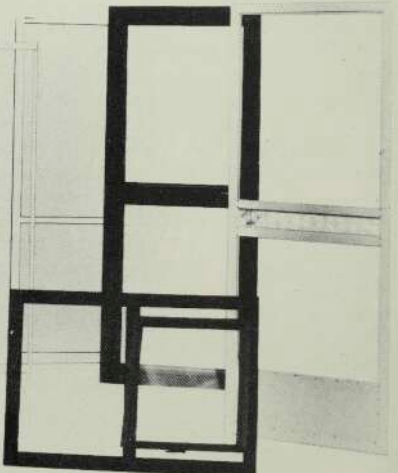
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POLITICAL CURRENTS



the region had openly expressed opposition to the tests. 'In the face of such total opposition, the Japanese should abandon their plans,' he said.

The Japanese dumping plans have also raised high emotions among PNG university students. A group of placard-waving students staged a demonstration outside the Japanese embassy in Port Moresby where they handed a protest letter to a Japanese diplomat who assured them it would be conveyed to his government.

From Saipan a recent report indicates that the Yap legislature has adopted a formal motion of protest against the Japanese intentions and the Truk legislature has reinforced an earlier protest. The two legislatures are requesting the Federated States of Micronesia to boycott Japanese goods. They are also appealing for similar action from countries throughout the Pacific.

Talks oppose nuclear power

Members of private delegations from five Pacific Island countries have appealed to Australia to end all alignments with nuclear-orientated powers in a bid to keep the Pacific nuclear-free.

The decision was taken at a Sydney conference late in September. The conference, named the nuclear-free Pacific forum for independence and peace, was sponsored by the Association for International Co-operation and Disarmament. The five Pacific Island areas from which delegates came were Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Vanuatu and Hawaii. Australia and Japan also had representatives. Delegates from New Caledonia and French Polynesia had been invited but did not attend. They were to have been Marc Pomare from French Polynesia who said that his passport and visa application disappeared in the mail, and Jan Uregi from New Caledonia who had insufficient time to make arrangements.

The conference followed similar anti-nuclear talks held in Hawaii in May, but it also took in wider discussions which the organisers described as 'helping to develop awareness and support in Australia for Pacific people's movements for independence and peace'. This aspect of the talks created some criticism from hard-core anti-nuclear activists who claimed that discussions had been too far-reaching and vague and had watered down the central purpose.

Rob Walsh, looking across the Pacific from Sydney, suggests that three heads are not always better than one.

The anti-colonial aspect of the talks was a direct sequel to a series of meetings with Pacific liberation groups held in Vanuatu during independence week late in July.

The Sydney conference drew up working policies for future anti-nuclear activities. It also made plans to provide information networks and the greatest possible publicity for what the delegates described as liberation movements in French Polynesia, New Caledonia, West Irian, Okinawa and the Southern Philippines (the Moro movement).

The forum called for the immediate release of Tahitians in gaol in France. It was requested that direct material aid be sent to Vanuatu because of the enormous cost of ending the Santo rebellion. At the forum \$700 was collected for the Vanuatu delegate, Hilda Lini, to take back with her to Port-Vila.

The Japanese delegation of 20 included a survivor of Hiroshima and a spokesman for the little-known Okinawa Liberation Front. The Japanese offered their expertise in the study of waste disposal and in

the provision of medical treatments.

The forum called for a non-aligned Australia with a reformulated foreign policy advocating a halt to further testing and stock-piling of nuclear weapons and dumping of nuclear waste. It also called for a decrease in nuclear submarine activity, the independence of French colonies and the withdrawal of support for U.S. bases in the area. Speakers stressed that there can be no technical distinction between nuclear power programmes for peaceful purposes and for weapons production.

The conference endorsed plans for a New Zealand peace ship to go to Bangor in Washington State when USA launches its next Trident nuclear submarine there in August 1981, and for an invitation for the peace ship *Fri* to return to the South Pacific.

Support was also expressed at the forum for the General Workers Union strike in Kiribati.

Many motions put to the forum were idealistic and naive having little to do with a nuclear-free Pacific. For the visiting delegates, the forum acted mainly as a platform to air their views and frustrations to the political left in Australia. Very little was communicated to the Australian public because of poor media coverage.

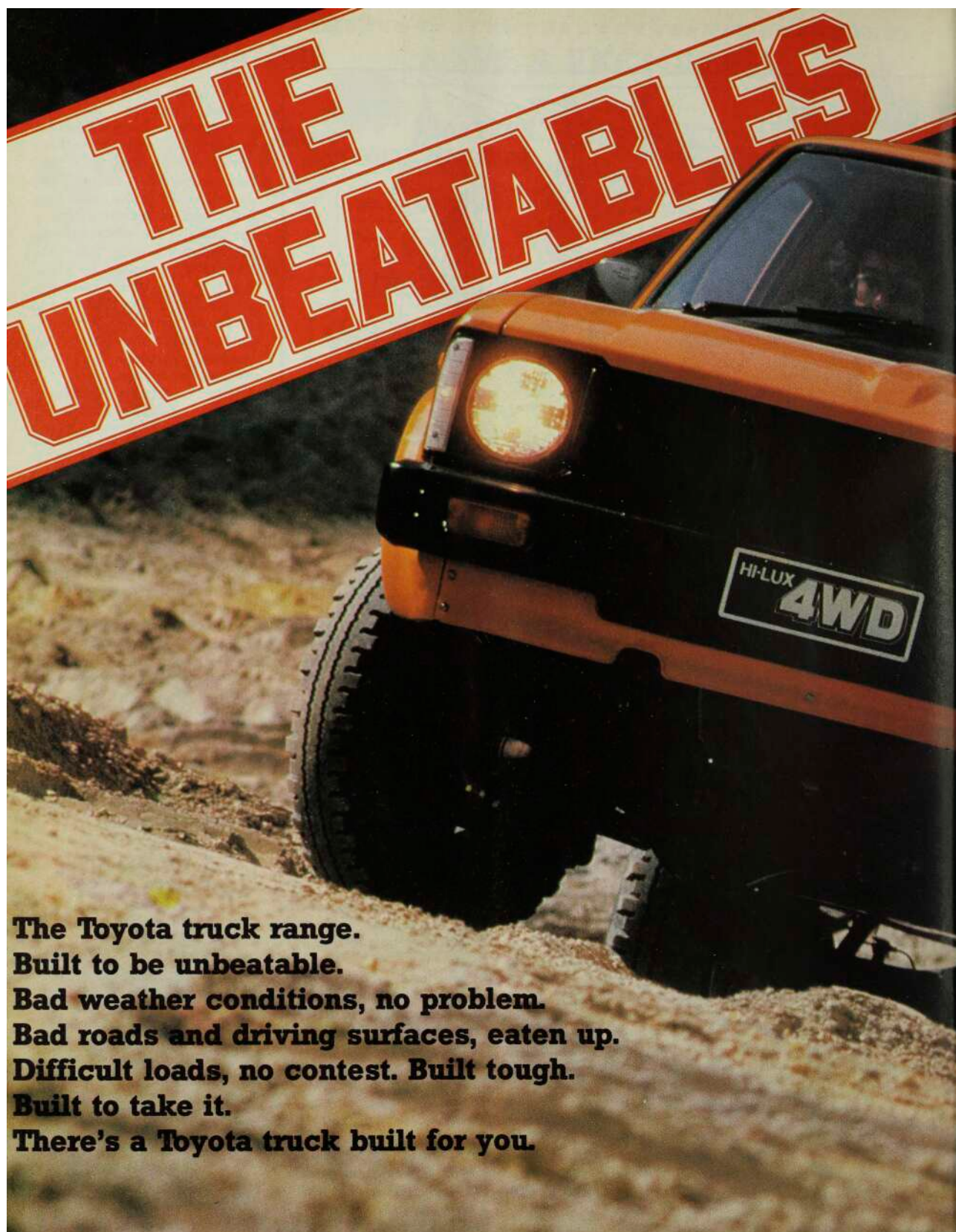
— Tony Cole

THE DARK SIDE OF PARADISE

Hawaii in a Nuclear World



Publicity was given at the Sydney forum to a newly-published book from catholic Action of Hawaii, warning of nuclear dangers in Hawaii.

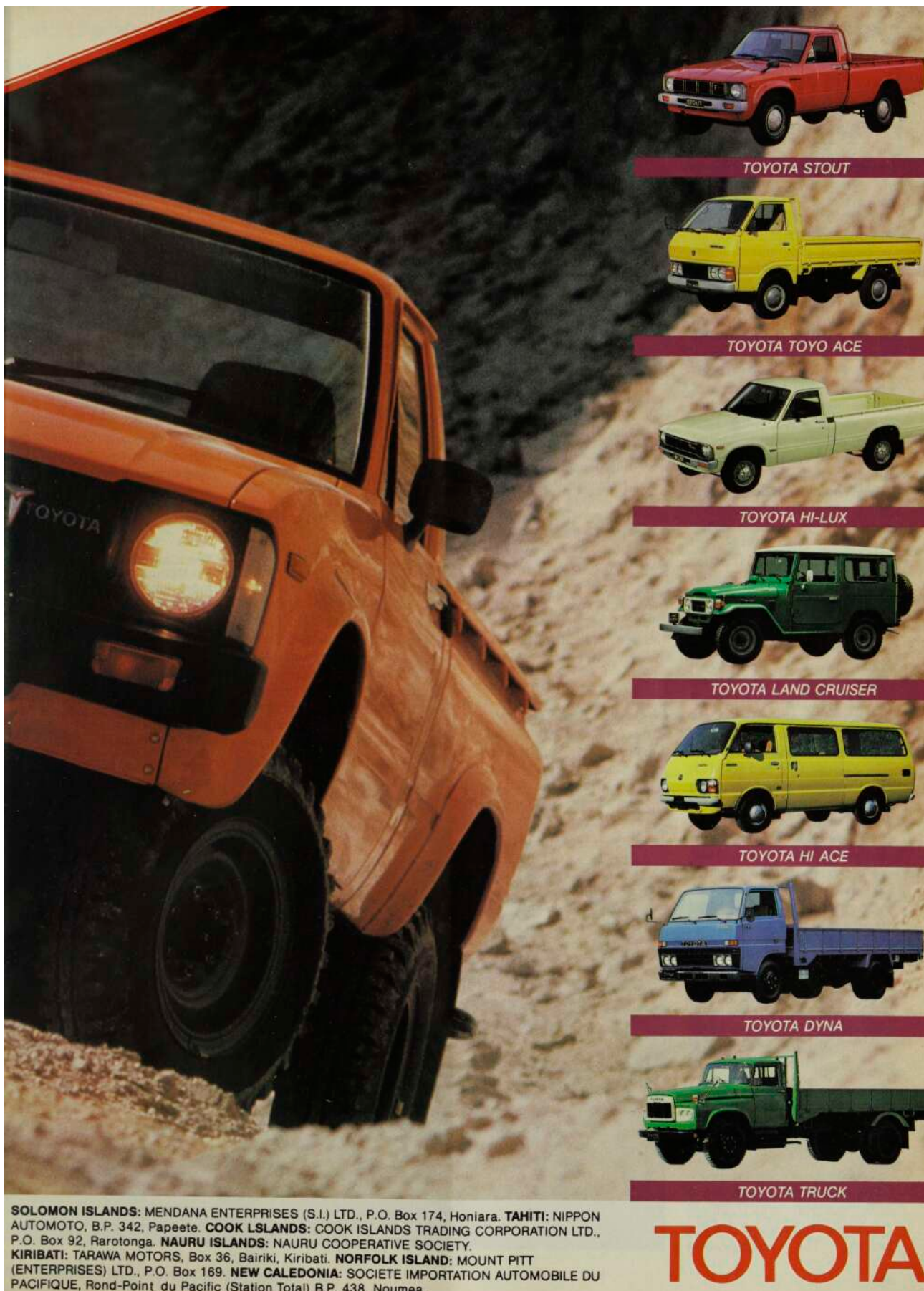


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Four hundred children in American Samoa take part in the summer programme of instruction in tapa-making run by Mrs **Mary Pritchard**.

The programmes also involve handicapped children, she explained to *Fiji Times* writer **Angela Leong**, during a recent visit to Fiji with the American Samoa Arts Council Choir and theatre group. To prove her point, she displayed a fine tapa design done by a 13-year-old deaf mute, **Veni Ho Ching**.

'Children who make tapa get money from it and we encourage them to continue, as they could possibly make a living from it,' she said.

During her visit Mrs Pritchard met with Fijian masi-makers at the Fiji Museum to exchange ideas and techniques.

Mrs Pritchard was born in Pago Pago of a Samoan mother and an American father.

She said: 'As a child, there weren't many children I could play with. I used to follow my mother's relatives to the village and watch them make tapa.'

In the end, she had spent so much time watching the work that when, at 23, she took to making tapa herself 'I was already familiar with all terms associated with tapa-making, and didn't need to be taught'.

Her summer programmes for children are affiliated with the department of education and sponsored by the government.

Filipe Nagera Bole has presented his credentials to President **Jimmy Carter** as Fiji's third ambassador to the United States.

Colin Samuelu, a 17-year-old Western Samoan studying at Southampton, England, has won a student technical award for his development of a wind-driven generator which can use a light breeze to recharge a car battery. The project was

undertaken as part of his A-level design and technology studies at Itchen College.

Mary Anne Belinda is the name chosen by a Solomon Islands woman, **Francisca Anele**, for her baby born on the banks of a flooded river in September. There's a story attached to the name, and it began when a mini-bus which was attempting to get Mrs Anele to hospital was stopped by the flooded Sasa'a River in Western Guadalcanal in the Solomons. Friends eventually carried her across the river but by then the birth of her baby had begun. **Bill Runciman**, a doctor from Adelaide in South Australia, was on holidays at the nearby Tambea Tourist Resort, and he was brought to the riverside where he assisted at the birth. Because the baby was a girl the grateful mother couldn't call it Bill, but she settled for **Mary Anne Belinda** — the name of Dr Runciman's wife. Dr Runciman, who is from the child care unit at Flinders Medical Centre in Adelaide, said the birth had been 'normal and uncomplicated under somewhat unusual circumstances'.

Mr Justice **Buri Kidu**, the first Papua New Guinean to hold the office of his country's chief justice, has been knighted. The award of Knight Bachelor was announced in September by PNG Governor-General Sir **Tore Lokoloko**. The newly-

knighted Sir Buri Kidu, 35, is a law graduate of the University of Queensland, and has been chief justice since mid-August. His wife **Carol** comes from Queensland — he met her while doing his law studies — and they have four children. Sir Buri was secretary of the department of the prime minister before being given his new appointment and earlier was secretary for justice.

Dr **Macu Salato**, former secretary-general of the South Pacific Commission, left Fiji in September for an academic year at the University of Hawaii's Pacific Island Study Program as scholar in residence. He is expected to have a light teaching schedule during his stay, but to serve as a resource person for professors and students, and to be available for visiting lecturer engagements at neighbouring institutions in Hawaii.

It is also expected that Dr Salato will do extensive research and writing in order to take advantage of his decade of experience as first, a member of the Fiji delegation to the South Pacific Conference, and later as secretary-general of the South Pacific Commission.

Dr Salato is accompanied by his wife.

Aminand Sundar recently returned to Fiji after doing course work for a doctorate in education at Teachers' College,

Columbia University, New York.

Mr Sundar, whose area of study was in curriculum and teaching, was in the US under Fulbright Fellowship Program.

The Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku **Rithauddeen** visited Apia in September. A spokesman for the Western Samoan prime minister's department said that the country desperately needs expert manpower in agricultural and other fields, and it was hoped Malaysia may be able to help in these respects.

Roger P. Vallo, president of the GTE Communications Network Systems, and **Frank Y. C. Yung**, chairman of the Telecommunications Authority of Singapore, will address the opening plenary session of the Third Pacific Telecommuni-

The Commander of the Royal Fiji Military Forces (RFMF), **Colonel Ian Thorpe**, visited the Joint Services Staff College in Canberra during a one-week study tour of Australian military training establishments. As well as visiting establishments where officers and men of the RFMF are now studying, he inspected other centres for future training projects. His visit, ending on September 28, took him to bases in New South Wales, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory. Picture shows **Colonel Thorpe**, left, with **Lieutenant-Colonel Ratu Epeli Nailatikau**, centre, and the college commandant, **Brigadier J.R. Salmon**.



PEOPLE

cations Conference (PTC '81) to held at the Ilikai Hotel, Honolulu, on January 12-14.

Among panels to be held at the conference is one of telecommunications in the People's Republic of China and another on the telecommunication needs of Pacific Island countries.

Liva Tukutama, planning officer in the Niue Planning Office, left for the United Kingdom in September for a year's study at Oxford University. His target? A certificate in diplomacy. He already holds a diploma in education from the University of the South Pacific.

Richard Stratton, British high commissioner to New Zealand, has been appointed governor of Pitcairn Islands. Retiring Pitcairn Governor Sir **Harold Smedley** said in a cable of farewell, reported in *Pitcairn Miscellany*: 'I have enjoyed my association with Pitcairn and shall carry with me always fond memories of my visit to the Island. Lady Smedley joins me in extending to the Island Magistrate, the Council and everyone on the Island warm good wishes for the future.'

Donald Walker, a senior inspector with the Australian Public Service Board, is on a six-month assignment in Tonga at the request of the Tongan Government, he is conducting a review of Tonga's salary and allowance structures for all levels of the civil service and will make appropriate recommendations to the government.

Former Ponape State Attorney **John A. Brackett** joined the Federated States of Micronesia Government in August as public defender. In this position Mr Brackett will be responsible for legal representation of persons in criminal cases, and in specified civil matters. His office is attached to the executive branch only for administrative and logistic support, and is responsible to its clients. The

37-year-old Mr Brackett served as Ponape state attorney from 1978.

One former school teacher is president of the Republic of Vanuatu, and another will stand in for him when he is out of the country.

The duo are President **Ati George Sokomanu** and Representative Assembly Speaker **Maxime Carlot** (PIM Oct p5).

President Sokomanu (formerly **Ati George Kalkoa**), 43, is a native of Mele village, Efate. He went to school at



President Sokomanu

Iririki District School on Efate, and later attended the Lelean Memorial School and Nasinu Training College in Fiji. He also took short courses in public administration in the United Kingdom.

After a number of years as a school teacher, he joined the British National Service in the New Hebrides with which he served for 20 years. From 1968 to 1975 he was a member of the New Hebrides Advisory Council. In the latter year he was elected to the first Representative Assembly, and became minister of public administration in 1978.

In the last pre-independence government which emerged from the November 1979 elections he was deputy chief minister and minister for home affairs.

Maxime Carlot is also Efate-born, first seeing the light at Erakor village in 1941.

He taught in French-language schools in the New Hebrides from 1963 to 1966, during which period he attended courses in Paris.

Appointed an assistant

French district agent in 1963, in 1966 he was transferred to Lamap, south-west Malakula, where he worked until 1969.

On his return to Port-Vila, he was employed at the French Residency, and 1976-77 saw him working in the civil status office of the condominium apparatus.

He also served as mayor of Erakor.

He was chairman of the assembly in the period of the Kalsakau government (the equivalent of his present post), and when the Government of National Unity was formed at the end of 1978 became minister of the interior.

In the 1979 general elections he stood successfully as an independent candidate for Port-Vila. In the last pre-independence government he worked with Father **Gerard Leymang** and **Vincent Boulekone** as a member of the Independent Opposition.

• *President Sokomanu chose this name because it is a traditional custom title in his family. Meaning something like 'conqueror of thousands', it was the name of a warrior-chief ancestor of his who won a big battle against a rival chief from North Efate named Tokaimakau. He is the fourth successive member of his family to take the title (in each case it was taken from the bearer's father). Conditions of assumption of the title are that the bearer must already have achieved public prominence in his own right, and must have a deep understanding of customary law.*

A UK visitor to Fiji in September was the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Honourable **George Thomas** who was a guest of the Fiji Parliament. Using a satellite communications link provided by the University of the South Pacific (see Tropicalities, this issue) he spoke with Islands leaders and officials in a number of Pacific countries. They spoke face-to-face using a television link provided at the satellite terminals. Two of the contacts made by Mr Thomas during the satellite talks were with the Speaker of the Kiribati

parliament, **Rota Onorio**, and the Speaker of the Tuvalu parliament, **Elia Tavita**. The British High Commission in Fiji described the talks between the parliamentary Speakers as 'good-humoured and lively' on the subject of how the Westminster parliamentary system was being adapted to Pacific Island communities.

Fred Rohlfing, director of the American Samoa Government's Honolulu-based liaison office 'Amerika Samoa Office — Hawaii', or 'ASO-H', has resigned.

Mr Rohlfing, who is a veteran of 16 years' service in the Hawaii State Legislature, and was for a time an alternative US representative to the South Pacific Commission, has run the 'ASO-H' office since its inception in late 1978.

Announcing his resignation, he said that 'ASO-H' had done the best it could with limited personnel (one fulltime, two part-time) to meet Governor **Peter Tali Coleman's** desire to assist Samoans living in Hawaii. 'Our "Operation Outreach" is just beginning and if "ASO-H" receives greater financial support in the future much can be accomplished...', he said.

Of his small staff, Mr Rohlfing said: 'I'm particularly proud of the dedicated, efficient and selfless work of Assistant Director **Viefu Epenesa** and our Executive Secretary **Patty Bond**. They have put in long hours on holidays and weekends on last-minute projects and have frequently handled difficult and touchy problems with diplomacy and grace.'



Adi Litia Tavanavanua, mother of Fiji Deputy Prime Minister **Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau**, recently celebrated her 80th birthday.



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Australian dreams of Island empire

Australian Imperialism in the Pacific. By Roger C. Thompson. Published by Melbourne University Press. \$A25. ISBN 0 522 84207 0.

In 1919 the Governor-General reported that William Morris Hughes was doing his best 'to lash Australia into a desire to possess and administer the Pacific Islands, but the subject is not much mentioned at public meetings'. As Roger Thompson's book shows it had been much the same for the preceding hundred years.

There has been no shortage of dreamers. If the colonial public had not risen to support an Australian empire in the islands, except for occasions when a fear of foreign attack was highlighted in debates, editorials and sermons, then it was not the fault of men like Hughes, Victorian Premier James Service and Queensland Premier Samuel Griffith.

The sub-title sets the author's canvas. 'The Expansionist Era 1820-1920' allows Thompson to draw a distinction between the economic, evangelical and colonising adventures of Australians in the islands, and the nationalist-minded annexationist schemes of missionaries, politicians and editors in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane.

The islands were known well enough by 1820 for colonial merchants and capitalists to have been sailing east in search of Tahitian pork, Fijian *bêche-de-mer*, Rarotongan sandalwood, whales, seals, and, several decades later, islanders themselves to recruit for the Queensland plantations.

Thompson does not go over the ground covered by Young, Maude, Shineberg and Hainsworth in detailing the extent of colonial economic involvement in the islands. He takes as his theme not the economic and social expansion of Australians in the Pacific, but the expansionist, or annexationist, doctrine espoused loudly, though not consistently, throughout the later

19th century. Australian imperialism appears as a series of campaigns liberally sprinkled with the names of known and lesser politicians, editors, colonial governors and secretaries of state. Despite this long roll call of expansionist-minded colonial Australians, the result is a book of events rather than of personalities. Characters like Hughes, Service and Griffith only rarely emerge from the lobbying, speeches, and policy debates.

Because few Australians bothered to take a stand on the future status of the nearby Melanesian islands, and because the Colonial Office in London was reluctant to allow the colonial, and later federal, parliaments to assume any sort of claim to the islands, this is record of stillborn plans and dreams.

There is little of the drama of Australians abroad in the islands. It is unfortunate that more space was not devoted to the personalities behind the events so carefully detailed. It was the men and women who moved in and out of the islands who gave weight to the doctrine that Australia had a natural right to claim the islands as theirs, and if not theirs, then at least Britain's. By not extending the canvas to include the planter, trader, missionary and merchant the main theme remains clearly stated but isolated.

However, the documentation of colonising schemes and annexation campaigns, of despatches to and from the Colonial Office, and of the parochialism and inter-colonial jealousies of the Australian scene mark this as a major contribution to the study of Australian foreign policy.

Thompson's major theme is the development of an Australian policy on the New Hebrides, Fiji, Papua, Samoa and New Guinea are presented as minor forays of Australian expansionism, usually linked with ulterior economic motives. More than half the book is

given to recording the long-running campaigns to deter France from, and push Britain into, annexing the New Hebrides. Hughes was able to claim success in 1920, for at least the condominium arrangement stopped France from declaring a unilateral annexation.

The Fiji question, formally settled by British annexation, is treated in a separate chapter, but the attempt of Fiji settlers (mostly ex-Australian colonists) to unite Fiji with New Zealand, Victoria or a Federated Australia in the 1870s and 1880s deserves more attention in a book with this title. The same may be said regarding Papua, New Guinea and to a lesser extent Tonga and Samoa. It is a shame that Thompson did not weave more of the fruits of other research into this book. The result would have been a detailed recounting of the New Hebrides story, but improved considerably by being set in the context of the full spectrum of Australian involvement and interests.

Involvement and interest were not always related as motives for policies on island affairs. At times interest was strong and was expressed in well attended public meetings. However, these were often kite-flying exercises, lacking involvement on the ground, and even in the New Hebrides, where missionary involvement

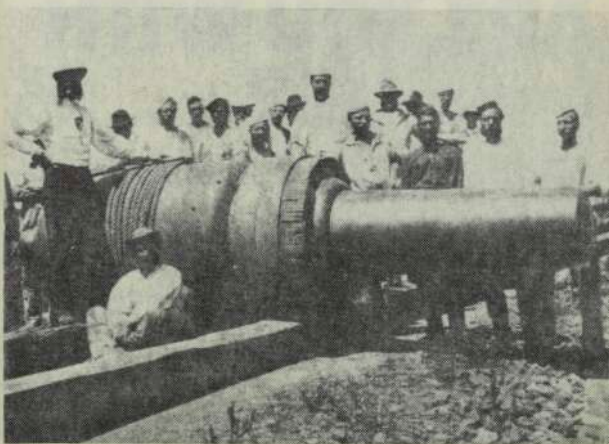
BOOKS



was already strong, planting and trading involvement had to be created to give weight to campaigns for Australian, and if not, British annexation. On occasions when Thompson escapes his rather analytical stance, it is possible to see how illusions of a 'grand destiny' and the broad sweep of beckoning arms were used as vote-attracting features of politics, then as now.

The fate of the islanders was secondary to the advancement of the white man and, as the Colonial Office pointed out, Australians did not have a good record of establishing harmony and rule among coloured peoples. By the author's own admission much more needs to be said about events and personalities out in the islands. Thompson does not seek to offer any analysis or description of relationships in the islands and this will be a disappointment for those familiar with the

A series of military scares in the later years of the last century helped to feed imperialist attitudes in Australia. This picture from the eighteen-seventies shows soldiers of the New South Wales Permanent Artillery moving a heavy cannon for installation at Middle Head, Sydney. — NSW Govt Printer picture from *Our Yesterdays*, Irma and Cyril Pearl.



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BOOKS

chronology of Australian involvement, and who now seek more detail on the interaction occurring on the beach, in the village, and along the waterfront of the early Pacific port towns.

This will inevitably be shelved beside Angus Ross's work on New Zealand's aspirations in the Pacific in the 19th century. Together they capably record how the two perimeter nations assumed a self-imposed, though on some grounds well-deserved, overlordship of affairs in the Southwest Pacific region.

Thompson has filled a long-standing gap in the history of Australian interest, if not involvement, in the islands. The debate over the origins of the founding of Botany Bay continues and the trading activities of the penal colony period have been well covered. Recent studies have focused on the defence-conscious Pacific foreign policy rhetoric of the early twentieth century. This study of Australian imperialism during the expansionist period 1820-1920 bridges these two, and at the same time highlights the need for a history written about Australians out in the islands.

At such a high price and short length, one should be careful not to be misled by the title. The 50 pages of footnotes and bibliography testify to the scholarship, but while offering a fine history of the New Hebrides question, it falls short of the mark in recording the full story of Australian expansionism in the islands. — *Max Quanchi.*

The crafts of Tonga displayed

Tongan Handicrafts. *Tongan-ischen Handgewerben. L'artisanat tongien.* Published for the *Australian Development Assistance Bureau* by the *Australian Government Publishing Service*, with acknowledgment for text and material prepared by *Pacific Publications (Aust) Pty Ltd.* No price given. ISBN 0 642 03671 3.

With the assistance of Australian aid funds and expertise, Tonga's Ministry of Labour, Commerce and Industries has produced a most impressive colour brochure depicting in detail the wide range of the kingdom's uniquely beautiful traditional handicrafts and the skills employed in making them.

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Copies of the new publication may be obtained by writing direct to the secretary of the above ministry, Nukualofa, Tonga. — *Penny Hodgkinson.*

Wood-carving is one of the crafts being promoted in Tonga, and this illustration from the Tonga craft book shows a master craftsman with intricately carved dragons.



BOOKS

How multi-disciplinary drive beat 'the laughing death'

Kuru Sorcery — Disease and Danger in the New Guinea Highlands. By Shirley Lindenbaum. Published by Mayfield Publishing Co, 285 Hamilton Ave, Palo Alto, Calif, USA, 94301. ISBN 0 87484 362 6. Australian price \$A4.95.

When, in 1953, Patrol Officer McArthur, travelling in the Eastern Highlands of Papua New Guinea, reported that he had observed 'a small girl, shivering violently and jerking her head', he was making the first official description of kuru, an invariably fatal disease at that time becoming common amongst the Fore tribe and their near neighbours, but unknown elsewhere in the world.

The provisional diagnosis of a patient with these symptoms sent to Kainantu for treatment was that of 'hysteria', but by 1957, Dr Vincent Zigas of the PNG department of health, with Dr D. Carleton Gajdusek of the US institute of health, and Dr Sinclair of the Royal Melbourne Hospital, had decided that kuru was an advanced degenerative neurological disease characterised by progressive muscular incoordination, personality changes, and accompanied by a peculiar grimacing which had caused the disorder to be

termed 'the laughing death'.

The first published clinical description of the disease attracted the attention of W. J. Hadlow, an English veterinary virologist, who pointed out the resemblance of the symptoms of kuru to those of the disease of scrapie in sheep, and this observation proved to be the first clue as to the cause of kuru. Stimulated by the parallel of Hadlow's veterinary findings, research by Zigas and Gajdusek — which later brought a Nobel Prize for the latter — eventually confirmed that kuru was a viral disease with an extraordinarily long incubation period.

The Fore believed — and many still do — that the disease was the result of sorcery, and in this monograph, Lindenbaum describes in great detail the means whereby members of the tribe attempted to avoid, or combat, such malevolent activities. She investigated the social, economic, religious, and political effects of the disease on the community when, reaching almost epidemic proportions in the '60s, it threatened the tribe with extinction by denuding it of women. She further discovered that the Fore, noting that the disease had declined among people to their north, had attributed this to the greater social harmony prevailing in that area. In the face of the common emergency, *kibungs* were called at which hostile septs sank differences to demand the outlawing of kuru sorcery and the repair of the sexual imbalance, in the belief that kuru would end if surreptitious and concealed internecine strife were to cease. At these *kibungs* alleged sorcerers 'confessed' and were ceremonially 'cleansed'. But kuru persisted.

Although the basic pathology had been determined, there still remained many questions to be answered. How was the disease transmitted? Why the Fore and not other

tribes? Why mainly in women and especially in the wives of victims' brothers? By demographic analysis Lindenbaum and her fellow-worker Glaspe were able to demonstrate the specific kinship affinities of the affected individuals and to show that the disease had an incubation period of between two and twenty-three years.

Extending their research into the special problems of the mode of transmission and the reason for its selective incidence in females and young children, they found the answers in a socio-economic aspect of Fore life which the author has called 'the politics of protein'. After long and detailed study she was able to explain the complicated protocol of status and affinity which regulated the tribal habits, customs and prohibitions, and of those specifically related to food, whereby men had the first choice of the most favoured protein — pig — and that whilst Fore men very rarely ate human flesh, when they did so, they avoided eating from the bodies of women.

With increasing depletion of feral animals to be hunted, for the flesh of which the hunters had priority, women and children supplemented their diet with insects, small rodents, birds, frogs and — until the mid-'60s — human flesh. The brains of recently interred victims of kuru were especially favoured, and the virus was thereby transmitted to new hosts. Thus, with the prohibition of cannibalism, and the possible exceptions of a few individuals still incubating the disease, kuru will disappear.

This monograph, with its extensive bibliography and photographs is a tribute to the long and patient work of the author and her colleagues in a difficult primitive environment, but even more, it is a fascinating and outstanding example of the solution of a problem by multi-disciplinary

effort, and the pooling of information from workers in the fields of anthropology, demography, genetics, virology, and clinical medicine.

By coincidence, an American television programme of Dr Gajdusek's work on kuru is about to be released. It is to be hoped that the contribution of the many other patient investigators in the kuru saga will not be overlooked. — (Dr) Leonard Goodman.

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Ken James recalls a brief period when bicycle touring and racing bade fair to become the national sport of Fiji. The craze ended as abruptly as it had begun.

1898-1900: Years of the great Fiji cycling craze

Can you guess what was almost the national sport of Fiji in 1900 — cricket, hockey, rugby, soccer? ... It was none of the sports that are popular in Fiji today, but bicycle touring and racing. If the recent South Pacific Games had been held at the turn of the century, then bicycle racing would have been one of the main sports, a velodrome being part of the Buckhurst Park sporting complex.

Races were held frequently at the bicycle race track belonging to the Fiji Bicycle League or

on other grounds, and in reporting on a meeting in August 1900, *The Fiji Times* commented:

‘With an increasing number of wheels, this class of racing is becoming highly popular in Fiji, and promises in the near future, to become the “national sport” of the country.’

The Fiji Bicycle League, formed in 1898, organised race meetings, including some foot races, the cycle races being over several distances, notably half-mile, one and two miles, with respectable prizes being offered

for winners. The Easter Monday programme for 1900 offered a ‘monster prize’ of 40 pounds. At the February 3, 1900, meeting of the league, prizes were offered by the Dunlop Tyre Company of Sydney, Mr John Abrahams of Rewa, and Messrs Hoffnung and Company of Sydney. *The Fiji Times* was able to report before the meeting of the great enthusiasm of prospective competitors:

‘The cricket ground at Albert Park and the bicycle track at the League ground sees every evening numbers of intending riders all eager to win and should fine weather favour the day some very fine riding will be witnessed.’ In fact because of wet weather the meeting was postponed to the following Saturday.

Long tours were undertaken, but few were reported. However, in terms of the South Pacific Games and the emphasis on the breaking of records, it is of interest to note a record claimed for a bicycle ride from Suva to Nausori in May 1900:

‘From time to time we hear of a very fast trip to Nausori, Rewa, and we now have another one to record which takes some beating. On Saturday afternoon last, Mr Thomas Cutbush, well mounted on his Massey-Harris bicycle, left Suva for Rewa and was across the river at Nausori under two hours. Mr. Cutbush says he made many stoppages on the road and when it is considered that ferrymen are not plentiful on the river the journey can be considered a record one. The road taken was the new lower one via Koronivia which was in very bad state but when completed and in good condition, an hour on a bicycle to Nausori should not be impossible.’

This trip by Thomas Cutbush was probably undertaken for



the publicity it gained him as he had recently set up a bicycle business in Suva, being the distributor of Massey-Harris bicycles. Later in 1900 an announcement appeared in *The Fiji Times* noting the arrival of ‘a well known racing cyclist’, Mr Joseph Cliff of Sydney, to take charge of the repairing and sales department in Cutbush’s store.

The Saturday meetings were serious events, well patronised by competitors. At one meeting, there were so many competitors that heats were run for each event. It was reported that during the fourth heat of the half-mile race, two riders were ‘justly disqualified’ from taking part in the races for two meetings, for not trying. It was pointed out in the report that although the riders had only meant it as a joke, ‘it was a serious offence and such nonsense deserves severely punishing’.

It is difficult to trace the origins of the bicycle craze in Fiji, but certainly in early 1898 there were privately organised events being held. Then in March 1898, a meeting was called to form a cycling club. Named the Fiji Bicycle League, its patron was the governor of the colony; the objects of the club were to provide race meetings under club rules, and to make arrangements for tours. The annual subscription was to be 10s 6d with an entrance fee of 5s. Perhaps foreshadowing the concern at the recent South Pacific Games regarding residential qualifications of competitors, it was decided that a minimum of six months residence was a requirement for race entrants. Thirty members were signed up at the meeting, the number rising to 60 by the start of May 1898.

Perhaps to publicise the club, the committee decided to hold a night parade for the residents of Suva. Called a Chinese Lantern Procession, it began at 8 pm one Friday evening, a horse-drawn

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Part of a typical bicycle sports advertisement from 1898.



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The Thomas Cutbush advertisement which was running in *The Fiji Times* at the turn of the century.

wagon leading the way carrying the Suva Brass Band, while behind came 20 riders on bikes illuminated with Chinese lan-

terns. The newspaper report of the occasion claimed the streets were thronged with sightseers and that no one could remember seeing such a large crowd in the streets of Suva before. The first meeting of the league was planned for a Saturday in May 1898 at a cycling track at

Nasese, part of a horse racing track. The riders were instructed to wear colours to allow the spectators to distinguish between them as there were 30 or more in each of the five events. Other racing afternoons were held during the year, one in November being run at the Albert Park cricket ground, 'the cricket pavilion packed with women and children while many hundreds of the male gender ensconced themselves at all points of vantage'.

Cycling even allowed for the telling of 'tall stories'. The following account, apparently told by a champion Melbourne rider, William Martin, to a Melbourne paper after a trip to Fiji, led *The Fiji Times* to comment at the end: 'William, you "tell it well" '.

'It seems that the great champion was engaged one afternoon giving lessons to one of the dusky beauties without her parents' consent. While they were thus pleasantly engaged, the family appeared on the scene, and with the aid of a

few clubs proceeded to make matters very sultry. William was surprised, but seeing how things were decided to "get off the mark" quick and lively, and set out at a 2:10 gait which he soon improved to 2:5 as a few spears and arrows whizzed by. Bill reckons that he was within an ace of being roasted and his advice to anyone who wishes to give lessons to Fijian ladies is — don't.'

The year 1899 saw more race meetings held, and the league acquired grounds for a cycle track in Renwick Street, monies for its construction being raised by the holding of fancy dress balls and other social occasions, by foot and cycle race meetings, at which on one occasion a totalisator was run, raising 200 pounds and by donations from businesses and individuals. The completion of the league cycling track saw a large number of meetings held in 1900. After that year it is difficult to find mention of any organised cycling activities. Indeed, it was as if the sport had never existed.

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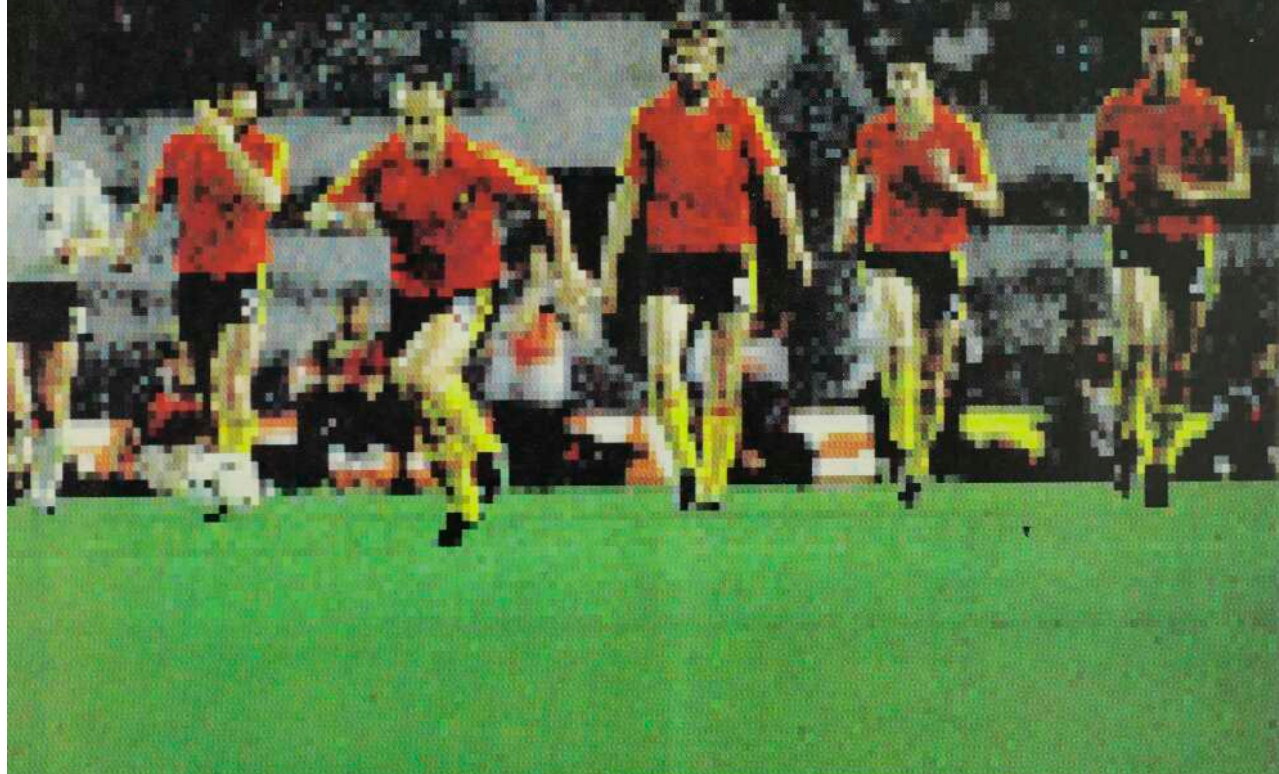


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Fiji faces its second decade of independent nationhood

Fiji on October 10 celebrated the 10th anniversary of its independence. A star-studded cast of international celebrities headed by Princess Anne zeroed in for the occasion. Australian, BBC and Japanese television teams covered the event. Here Kingsley Wood, a frequent visitor to Fiji, gives a profile of the nation as it enters its second decade of independence.

Fiji straddles the international dateline which has been conveniently curved east to go around the group of islands, meaning that it is 12 hours east of Greenwich and so the first nation on which the sun rises each day.

Take off for Hawaii from Nadi airport and by the time the No Smoking sign goes out you're flying back into yesterday. *The Fiji Times* proudly proclaims on its masthead: 'The first newspaper published in the world today.'

The nation gained independence on October 10, 1970, the first of the British South Pacific islands to break away from its mentors. While much has been accomplished in the decade, few government officials play down the fact that at times the going has been tough.

Fiji comprises 332 islands with a land area of 18 333sq km, but only one-third of the islands are inhabited. The largest Viti Levu (10 429sq km), holds the biggest part of the population of just over 600 000 and is the location of the capital, Suva.

It claims to be the hub of the Southwest Pacific for shipping and air services between Australia-New Zealand and North America. However, a decreasing number of trans-Pacific aircraft are now refuelling at Nadi international airport, and a realised lack of port facilities is creating a headache for shipowners.

But certainly Suva and Lautoka do big business with the rust-streaked fleet of inter-island traders, and are used by the modern units of the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand and some 16 other international shipping lines.

Fiji has en route and direct cargo liner services from UK/Europe, Australia and New Zealand, Japan and the Far East, South-east Asia and most



points of the Pacific — a frequency of calls and services far in excess of what the nation warrants as an importer or exporter.

Lautoka and Suva are favourite ports for Australian cruise ships but the high cost of fuel has sharply reduced the number of operators in the business so that there are now fewer calls on which bare-chested Australians swarm ashore.

The numerous cargo ships, which include the vessels of such majors as Nedlloyd, Columbus Line, Karlander, China Navigation, Blue Star and the troubled Pacific Forum Line (of which Fiji is a part-owner) provide a blanket service for a nation which generates total cargo throughput of less than 1.5 million tonnes, or less than most of the Australian outports.

In the latest year the seven main ports of Fiji handled 1 364 796 tonnes of cargo

(811 052 tonnes imports/553 744 tonnes exports) with Suva accounting for 570 167 tonnes and Lautoka 442 091 tonnes.

Major exports are mineral oil (re-exports to other islands); sugar, molasses, coconut oil, copra and fish, with the 287 281 tonnes of sugar easily taking the top spot. Main imports are mineral oil and general cargo, which together totalled 735 000 tonnes.

That the islands have a shipping problem is well recognised by the Ports Authority of Fiji. Transport Minister Tomasi Vakatora has acknowledged growing demands for specialised shore facilities for an increasing number of container and roll-on roll-off ships calling at various ports. Some 1000 container movements a month are now being serviced in Suva, yet the port has no container terminal or shore cranes.

'The acute shortage of back-up space is a major obstacle

Fiji Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara receives the protocol documents from Prince Charles at independence in 1970.

threatening the efficiency and safety of port operations,' Mr Vakatora said.

The land shortage for container storage is compounded by the poor condition of existing wharf structures, particularly in Suva and Lautoka. Engineering studies have revealed fractures in piles and beams at Suva. Sections of road have subsided under the continued weight of container traffic causing floods at high tides.

Essential improvements in this port alone are going to cost around \$F10m. But gradually work is being done. Recently a \$600 000 concrete wharf was brought into use at Levuka, the sleepy port of Fiji's old capital, replacing a rickety wooden structure dating from the 1920s. Recently, too, a team of



Prince Charles meets school children when he represented the Queen in Fiji for independence in 1970.

Japanese consultants reached Suva to look at the port situation. From these studies an application could be made to the Asian Development or World Bank for funds to begin an updating programme.

There are other worries in paradise, however. Unemployment has reached around 9000 with no government handouts, and with rising wages jobs are becoming increasingly hard to find. The inflation rate is now some 11.1% compared with the previous 7.7% and, because Fiji

runs very much on oil fuel, it is going to be hard to hold in check.

Electricity is generated in diesel power stations assisted by some Hydro, but the World Bank in June provided a loan to help the country develop its hydro-electric capacity. By 1983 Fiji hopes to have virtually eliminated its diesel plants with an annual saving of some \$US4.5 million at 1979 oil prices.

Racial problems simmer not far below the surface. Indians (50.1%) outnumber Fijians (44.5%). The Indians are the traders and the businessmen and in most places one is to be found close to the cash register.

The Fijian tends to be the labourer — road worker, farmer, canecutter, fisherman and so on — and while officials insist that the two races are learning to live together it is obvious that barriers have still to be broken down.

In round figures, Fiji has total exports worth \$175m, imports of \$310m and a trade deficit of \$150m. The Government of Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara is heavily dependent on overseas investment and is making conditions as attractive as possible for new industries.

Tourism remains the big money-spinner but the number of visitors has been gradually tapering off. Worried officials put this down to the fact that cheap air fares have made the longer hauls more attractive to holiday-makers, but they are making determined efforts to bring back the customers.

It is to be hoped they are successful for these are smiling, friendly people living in a land where it is doubtful if they have yet found names for all the flowers that bloom everywhere in profusion.

Suva is busy, full of colour

and noise, and a town that is rapidly changing its face as new buildings replace old. There are modern shops of much the same style as are found in Wellington, Sydney or Melbourne. Supermarkets are largely controlled by island traders Burns Philp, Morris Hedstrom and its parent, WR Carpenter (it's hard to escape Carpenters in Fiji) where prices are on par with Australia and the checkout girls no less efficient or impersonal.

The big tourist hotels are mainly along the Coral Coast or out of town — the luxurious Beachcomber at Pacific Harbour or, not quite so far, Tradewinds, known to every cruising yachtsman in the South Pacific.

Tradewinds is said to be the only hotel in the world where a crew can moor the biggest yacht to the verandah, jump over the rail and order a beer at the bar. It is built on the brink of deep water at the postcard Bay of Islands, about 8km out of town, and is a rendezvous for cruising yachts from most parts. Tied up when this writer booked in yet again were the



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proven on the water ...*

Indian girls take part in the colourful ceremonies for the 1970 independence of Fiji.



big steel-hulled *Sunchaser*, ex-Melbourne and bound for the Mediterranean, the sleek, custom-built *Energy* from Jersey, Channel Islands; *Tuffie* and *Marie Chantel*, from New Zealand, friendly *Solar Driftwood*, out of Vancouver, and half a dozen others registered in Hong Kong, Greece, the US and Britain. There was also *Black Magic*, San Francisco Yacht Club, captain Peggy Larkin.

Peggy is a big happy blonde who handles a dinghy superbly and who is quick to laugh while doing chores aboard *Black Magic* or visiting other boats to talk about. In one year she lost a husband (divorce), mother and father (deaths), then had a bout of meningitis.

'So I said, "What the hell" and had my son help me bring *Black Magic* over to Trade-winds. Yeah, that would be a couple of years ago now ...'

Every so often Peggy has to

put to sea for two weeks to maintain her visitor status. The son is back in the States now so for these regulation departures Peggy becomes *Black Magic's* all-girl crew.

All it means, however, is provisions, a few days' good weather to get over to Tonga or Samoa, dropping the hook and letting the 14 days drift by.

The yachties like Fiji. They claim it is by far the cheapest of the well-known islands, which is important when many of them are trying to get by on a budget of around \$200 a month. They like the people and the friendliness, and while there has to be red tape, in Fiji there seems to be less for them to get tangled in.

One striking point: Fiji is intensely loyal to its British ties. It is a member of the British Commonwealth, with the Queen as Head of State. But it would be perhaps the only member country which not only has a public holiday for the Queen's official birthday but another in November for the birthday of Prince Charles.



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Yamaha mopeds, another answer from the people who listen better to make lifestyles more exciting and living more convenient.



YAMAHA



YAMAHA MOTOR CO., LTD. 2500 SHINGAI IWATA-SHI SHIZUOKA-KEN JAPAN

Jane Hilder, FRGS, turns in a rave account of her recent Pacific cruise aboard the Chinese vessel *MS Minghua*. If it is correct that a ship may be taken as a microcosm of its country of origin, Mrs Hilder's account of shipboard life in *Minghua* suggests that today's People's Republic of China must be a very different place from what it was in the stormy days of Chairman Mao's 'cultural revolution'.

A great time for all on the good ship 'Minghua'

MS Minghua (the Spirit of China), what a name to build a dream on! My husband, Captain Brett Hilder and I, are always looking for a ship to take us to Pacific ports, without having to join a large cruise ship with about 2000 passengers. Earlier this year we read of a ship from China that was about to enter the South Pacific trade, alternating her itinerary with trips to Manila, Hong Kong, Shanghai and other Asian ports.

We waited until *Minghua* was to make South Pacific voyage 10, when she was to call at our favourite islands, where we have a lot of happy memories and many friends in each port. Voyage SP 10 sailed from Brisbane on June 16, for Cairns, Port-Vila, Suva (where I was born), Nukualofa and Auckland, and then returning to Sydney.

The long-established firm of Burns, Philp are the agents for *Minghua* in Australia, New Zealand, the Pacific islands and the East. My husband served with BP's for 42 years, rising from cadet to commodore before BP's sold their fleet in 1970. We therefore were given VIP treatment, with a beautiful cabin on the boat deck with two beds, easy chairs and table, plenty of space to move.

Minghua is a graceful ship of 15 000 tonnes, 168m long 22m beam, twin pro-

pellors, with two Danish B & W engines giving 24 000 horsepower. Her cruising speed is 17½ knots, her maximum speed 20 knots. But one day during our voyage she attained 21 knots. She was built in France in 1962 by the Atlantic Shipyards at St Nazaire and was first named *Ancerville*. She was then a three-class ship but since being bought by China is now one-class. She is a good sea vessel, has stabilisers that work well, and is air-conditioned. She has a capacity for 550 passengers, but generally has been carrying about 300.

We were amazed at the high standard of the passengers, among whom the age group 30-65 predominated, and there were no hippies to mar our joy in this truly elegant ship.

Captain Chien Fang An was the senior Master, and appeared at all social functions, but a second Captain, Li Yong Heng, was also carried. Mr Wu was Chief Engineer. On the day we sailed from Brisbane the Captain gave a 'welcome-aboard' cocktail party at 6 pm for all passengers in the main lounge, with dress formal. My husband always travels well equipped and there was a surprisingly large proportion of men in dinner jackets. We were introduced to Captain Chien by Carol Fletcher, one of the several charming Australian girls who travel in the ship in

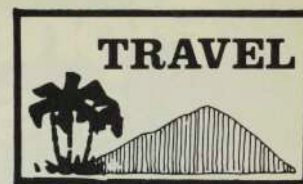
various capacities to assist passengers, acting as hostesses and seeing that all passengers' wants are attended to immediately.

Captain Chien is a smiling man of great charm. The cocktail party was followed by a 'welcome aboard' dinner. It was my birthday and I was very surprised during dinner to hear the executive *chef de cuisine*, Monsieur André, approaching singing 'Happy birthday to you', and bearing a beautifully decorated birthday cake for me, arranged diplomatically with one candle and bright little paper shunshades. This nice touch of welcome was repeated throughout the voyage for each birthday or anniversary. Monsieur André was formerly of the Savoy Hotel, London, and on the ships *Oriana*, *Viking Sky* and *Sea Princess*. The head chef was Mr Chang Tse-Pu. Following dinner was a choice of entertainments for all tastes.

At sea next morning and during each day of the voyage we were given a programme of events of the day. At the head of the sheet was 'Word for the day' in Chinese, for example 'Chin', (pronounced Ching) and meaning 'Please'. Another was 'Shay Shay', for thank you.

Each day we were given a different word which we practised on our table steward, who thought it a great joke. These smiling men spoke practically no English and were given English lessons each day. We ordered our meals by numbers as the stewards could not read the menu. This system, used in other ships I have travelled in, works very well. In *Minghua* I was never once brought the wrong order.

The programme for the day started at 6.30 am, with early morning tea or coffee in the lounge on A deck. Following this, every half hour seemed to have some form of entertainment for



those who wanted it. Starting with Yoga with Helga at 8 am. Helga is the charming wife of Captain Arthur Cole, formerly of Burns, Philp, and although they were both travelling as passengers, Helga, a Yoga expert, offered her services and her class was readily attended by the energetic ones.

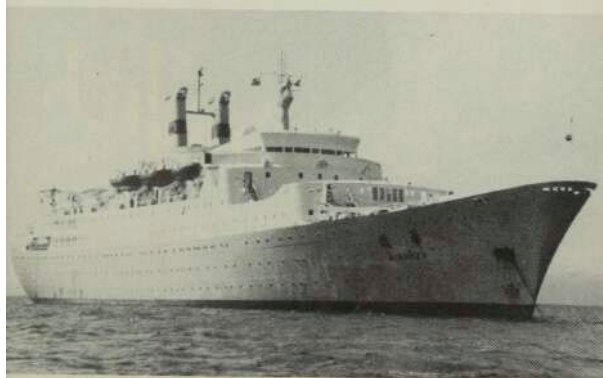
Following breakfast at 8.30, one found friends in the 'Head-ache & Hang-over Bar', or at a 'Get Fit' class, or dancing with Clare in her 'Left-footers' dancing class'. At 10 am the ship's mileage tote was opened to guess the day's run to noon. At noon the mileage was announced. My husband Brett won on the first day, just to prove to himself that he had not lost his expertise during his first year of retirement — after that effort he did not enter the tote again.

Two-thirty pm was movie time for those not wanting a siesta. The ship's large cinema has an excellent sound system. The films shown were current ones, of popular appeal. The same programme was repeated at 8.30 pm. At one stage the air-conditioning in the theatre went haywire and the temperature dropped alarmingly. It was hilarious to see movie-goers, myself included, wearing fur coats, heavy sweaters and wrapped in rugs, when *Minghua* was steaming between Port-Vila and Suva. But everyone took it in good part.

For the young at heart or those who liked loud music, the Ritz Disco was the place to go. The Ritz opened at 10 pm, and continued on until the early hours. Tea, coffee and snacks were available.

The staff of girls and the cruise director worked tirelessly decorating the main lounge with balloons and appropriate decorations for some different function each night. We had the usual fancy dress ball, an Island night, French night, Tarzan and Jane, and a Chinese banquet.

There was generally one Chinese dish on the menu daily in the dining room — some passengers had hoped for more.



PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY — NOVEMBER 1980

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TRAVEL

The food was of good quality and nicely served.

Captain Chien was proud to show the passengers over the bridge of his ship. Two days after leaving Cairns it was announced that passengers could go to the bridge in order — those from decks D & C first, then decks B & A, and finally promenade; and boat decks. We were therefore the last party to arrive, and although Captain Chien had been talking all morning, he had lost none of his enthusiasm when our party arrived. *Minghua* is equipped with the most modern satellite navigator, but the officers were also using the traditional sextants for navigation. The captain will not use the automatic pilot, but keeps a man at the helm at all times, insisting that automatic equipment can go wrong, however modern it may be. My husband heartily agreed. The satellite navigator is a big black box which prints out the ship's position, course and speed at every second of GMT.

Captain Chien graduated from Dairen Nautical College in 1953, and spent four years on

the China coast. He then served on the England-Europe run, and now speaks about half a dozen languages fluently, including German and Polish. Captain Chien has been Master of *Minghua* since August 1979, when the ship was in Hong Kong for a refit and big engine overhaul.

The sea during the whole cruise was remarkably calm, except when leaving Auckland, the last port before Sydney. *Minghua* changed course to avoid a low coming across from Tasmania, but the wind force reached 8, and the sea was rough. Next morning at breakfast many passengers were conspicuous by their absence. Halfway through breakfast they began appearing, and I was intrigued to notice that they all had about half an inch of adhesive tape stuck behind each ear. I could not contain my interest, and on asking was told that one of the ship's Chinese doctors had stuck it on for them, assuring them that it was an age-old Chinese cure for sea-sickness. After watching the former ailing ones settling down to a hearty

breakfast, I feel that this simple remedy probably works.

The solo entertainers aboard *Minghua* were people known internationally. Commencing with Edith Dahl, comedienne, billed as 'the Wackiest Dame in Show Business'. This statuesque blonde with peaches-and-cream complexion made no secret that she had been born at Seattle in 1904. Passengers found this hard to believe when she was dressed in a beautifully beaded gown slit to the thigh.

Edwin Duff, with his splendid voice, entertained the passengers with popular songs with hardly a break. Born in Dundee, Scotland, as a baby he accompanied his mother to the theatre where she worked daily. Edwin told me that the theatre was his 'baby-sitter'.

Jose Daroya, arranger and composer is a gentle Filipino who charmed the passengers with his playing on the electric organ in the cocktail lounge before and after dinner.

The Total Entertainer was Clare Thomas, 'the girl with the roving mike'. All passengers enjoyed her singing as she has that

certain style which goes over well with all age groups. Dancing around the floor with her mike she encouraged the audience to sing along with her. At times she appeared to be in her twenties, but she proudly assured us that she was a grandmother. Clare was a good performer and was always beautifully gowned. She taught the 'Left-footers' dancing class daily at 11 am, and many men and women finished the trip much better dancers, thanks to Clare's classes.

Last but by no means least was Mario Mataga, a teenager who played the grand piano in the main lounge. I am sure this young man will soon be heard on the leading concert platforms of the world. One passenger, a music teacher, said of Mario: 'This boy is one pianist in ten million; he has an extraordinary gift', and we heartily agreed.

Now that the new *Minghua* brochure is printed, my husband and I are trying to decide which trip we will do next, as from now on *Minghua*, with her smiling captain, officers and crew, will definitely be our ship.

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which Father Walter Lini requested the University to produce as one contribution towards the recent independence celebration of the former New Hebrides with chapters by 20 local authors (including Prime Minister Walter Lini, President George Kalkoa and leaders in politics, commerce, women's affairs etc.), it describes in three languages the past development of this new nation and the future hopes of its people. Price A\$7.50 plus surface postage and packing \$2.00 (hard cover, 281 pages).

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From the ISLANDS PRESS

From a commentary in The Times of Papua New Guinea, written by university lecturer Polonhou Pokawin who is a regular contributor

Political parties in Papua New Guinea are important not because they are well organised and encompass the masses, but because they are poorly organised. They have no mass support and yet they determine the fate of the government and the people. . . . They have become the resting place for national politicians in their search for greener political pastures.

The Fiji Times, Suva, Fiji

A classical music fan, listening recently to Radio Fiji's Classic Half Hour, heard the Rhenish Symphony announced. The broadcaster said three of the four movements would be played — the first composed by Mr Allegro, the second by Mr Scherzo and the third by Mr Schnell.

Marianas Variety News and Views, Saipan, Mariana Islands

The governor's information officer said she had to cancel her subscription to the Pacific Daily News last week because her office does not have the money. Now she borrows the paper delivered to the legislative affairs section, with which she shares office space, to find out which of her press releases have been published.

The Observer, Apia, Western Samoa

Questions are being asked round town this week following reports that the Prime Minister (of Western Samoa), Tupuola Efi, on his way from New Zealand to the Commonwealth conference in New Delhi, travelled in the cheap economy class section, whereas 'his friend' Mr Robert Muldoon, Prime Minister of New Zealand, was sitting up there in the first class section of the same flight.

Letter from a reader, published in the Papua New Guinea Times-Courier, Port Moresby, PNG

Think far too many women and girls spend far too much time and money in the pursuit of looking pretty. All most of them need is a suitable haircut or style and just a touch of makeup to make the most of what they have. All the rest makes them look like painted dolls. They may as well wear a mask and a wig.

From the Pago Pago Times, Pago Pago, American Samoa

The damages action stems from an incident in which a reserve police officer allegedly beat a man into a state of unconsciousness with a typewriter and a glass dish.

From the Seen and Heard column, The Nauru Post, Nauru

Rarely heard, one Solomon Islander conversing in his own language to a Tuvaluan who was replying in his own language and the conversation holding good.

From a news sheet calling itself Rabaul's Only Sunday Paper, published by Witika the Wampire in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea

Vulcan Concrete are amalgamating with the town's dental clinic. Feeling sorry for our dentists — who have no amalgam and no high speed drills — they have supplied cement for fillings. At last reports, Bougainville Copper are sending up a mining drill to assist with dental repair work.

From a letter to the editor in the News Drum, Honiara, Solomon Islands, from two drinkers who found a beer bottle with two labels on it

Both of us have been average drinkers for nearly 16 years but have never found a bottle like this before. If nobody has ever found a bottle like this before, then maybe we are the lucky ones to find this first in the ministry of liquor drinking.

From a court report in Tohi Tala Niue, Alofi, Niue Island, describing the jailing of a 23-year-old clerk for theft

In his own defence he pointed out that he had only committed the crimes to complete the practical side of a course to become a private detective. He said he committed the crimes so he would know how criminals work and how they avoid detection. He assured the court they would never see him again as he was now a qualified private detective.

From an editorial headed Crawl Before You Walk in the Samoa Times, Apia, Western Samoa

Prior to and shortly after independence, localisation was the rallying cry of the just-freed nation. . . . The leaders hurriedly placed the available local talent in positions previously held to be too responsible for them. That policy was misguided and the country has paid and is still paying for that mistake now. . . . Pushing people too quickly into positions of responsibility is far more harmful in the long run than delaying doing so for the sake of preparation.

And an editorial comment, related to the same subject, appearing in the Papua New Guinea Post-Courier, Port Moresby, PNG

The special minister for state, Mr Aparima, says no real localisation has occurred in the public service since self-government. . . . Localisation is important, but more so performance. It is to be hoped the minister's determination to shake up the public service results also in an injection of hard work into the bloated beast and a trimming of its fat.

Onlooker's weekly column Here and There in the Fiji Times, Suva, Fiji

We hear that disaster struck the first Worm Derby held in aid of the town's library at Remuera, New Zealand. Almost a third of the 50 competitors died and several others pulled up seriously ill, overcome by the strain of the race. Wiggly Worm won, but hot favourite Tom Worm played up at the start and broke in half. However, most of him went on to finish second.

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ETA

Conference looks at petroleum future in the Pacific region

South Pacific Island countries have become heavily dependent on petroleum products which absorb a major proportion of their overseas payments and have in many ways shaped their modern societies. The future for petroleum in the Pacific region was the theme of a recent conference organised by the Australian Institute of Petroleum in Sydney.

Although Island countries were represented at the conference there was some criticism from the Island representatives that influential sections of the oil industry saw the Pacific only in terms of Australia and the Pacific Rim (see Ruth Lechte's comments, this page).

In highlights from the talks:

- It was announced that President Jeremia Tabai of Kiribati and Premier Tom Davis of Cook Islands will approach OPEC countries on behalf of the South Pacific Forum to seek financial aid for developing energy projects using solar, tidal and wave power.

- The Cook Islands Premier, Dr Tom Davis, said the oil industry should set prices that reflected the ability of Island countries to meet their energy costs. He said the oil industry companies had accumulated big profits and should be in a position to help problems related to energy which were rising in the Island countries. Dr Davis said 'We appeal to the corporate consciences of the oil industry to examine their pricing structure applicable to the developing Island countries with a view towards realising profits more in keeping with the ability of the Island countries to meet the costs.'

- The Deputy Secretary of the Papua New Guinea Department of the Prime Minister, Miss Jean Kekedo, made an impassioned plea, not for charity in oil prices, but for real and practical aid in developing alternative forms of energy.

- The Governor of the General Petroleum and Mineral Organisation, Dr A H Taher of Saudi Arabia, who was the keynote speaker at the talks, championed the role in the Third World which he claimed is being played by the Persian Gulf states. He said that the policy of OPEC nations was to

provide the oil which developing countries needed to sustain their economic growth. The provision of increasing aid to these countries was the responsibility of the industrialised nations, he said. He refused to comment on oil pricing policies, but rejected suggestions that OPEC nations were manipulating oil prices. Pricing policies were based on world market forces, he said.

One of the speakers at the conference was Miss Ruth Lechte of Fiji, an authority on the development of appropriate technology. Here's her own report of the proceedings from the viewpoint of Pacific Island countries and communities:

An islands viewpoint

The opening address to the petroleum conference, given by Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, proved disappointing.

Apart from short references to alternative energy (which to Australians means natural gas and oil shale — not much help to the rest of us) and one aside about 'small island states' there was nothing of interest to non-Australians, certainly not to Islanders, other than a frightening reference to uranium development.

Dr A H Taher, Governor of PETROMIN and keynote speaker at the conference, compared energy usage in a number of countries. On national averages, he said, a person in USA used 14 times as much energy and a person in USSR seven times as much as a person in China. Neither Dr Taher nor many other major speakers made even a passing reference to the South Pacific Island states. The few of us present from the Pacific Forum area

soon learned to say 'South Pacific' very firmly as the word 'Pacific' in Australian Institute of Petroleum terms seems to mean Pacific Rim countries.

Dr Tom Davis, Cook Islands Premier, was one of three Pacific Island representatives who presented papers. He described the sort of countries representative of the Island states — often poor soil, some potential for fishing industries, foreign ownership of resources, a degree of foreign aid, and imported consumption patterns.

He described how increased prices for petroleum products were forcing up the price which the Islands had to pay for cooking fuels, freight, aviation and electric power and he described the measures which Pacific countries were adopting to reduce their consumption of petroleum products. Some 're-



Dr Abdulhady Hassan Taher, Governor of PETROMIN, the General Petroleum and Mineral Organisation of Saudi Arabia. He told the Sydney petroleum conference that OPEC country policies were to provide the oil that the developing countries needed, but aid was the responsibility of the industrialised world. The conference heard, however, that a South Pacific Forum delegation will soon seek OPEC aid to finance sources of alternative energy.



newable' energy sources held great potential, he said, but their general adoption appeared to be far distant except possibly for fuel from timber. But even fuel from timber was available to only some Island states, he said.

He said the Pacific states planned to pursue their requests to OPEC countries for credit loans or grants to develop methods of obtaining energy direct from the sun or from waves and tides in the sea. He said that a conference of Pacific civil aviation ministers last year had recommended that South Pacific Forum countries should send a delegation to OPEC countries to seek funding for regional energy projects. He said that the delegation had now been selected and would consist of himself and President Jeremia Tabai of Kiribati. They would undertake the mission this year.

Another of the Pacific Island papers was from the Deputy Secretary of the Papua New Guinea Prime Minister's Department, Miss Jean Kekedo, who spoke out of her earlier experience as the Director of Village Development in PNG. Her paper was on alternative and small-scale energies and technologies (ASSETS) reflecting the contents of an extremely interesting White Paper on the subject from the PNG government. She delivered a ringing call for assistance — not in the form of charity or of help with oil prices — in introducing new technology and energy re-



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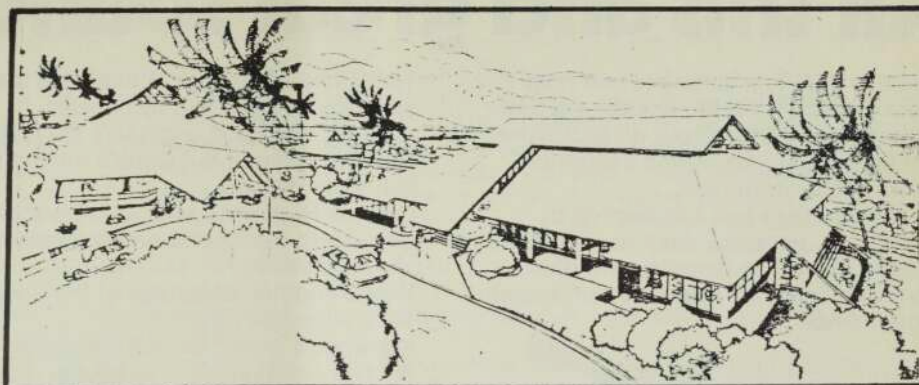
search. Her call made a big impression on even the hard-headed section of the audience.

She said that developments in harnessing wave energy could be crucial for Island states such as Tuvalu, but could also bring enormous benefit to the coastal regions of bigger countries. Small research was needed for small communities, she said, even if initial experiments failed. She believed that only 2% of world spending on research was directed towards lesser-developed countries.

My own paper — the third from representatives of Pacific Island countries — reviewed the development of nationalism in the South Pacific. It set out to show how the countries of the region could use what little bargaining power they possessed to increase the usefulness of aid and to control their relationships with larger countries. On the question of bargaining power the trump cards would seem to be careful control of marine and mining resources within the 200-mile sea limits and the ability to exercise 'chaos power' in terms of regional defence matters.

It is a remote possibility to suggest that if the Islands had their backs to the wall they would have to choose their help from Cuba, China or Russia to redraw the Pacific map. However, this type of projection is the theoretical strength of 'chaos power'. Obviously the Islands would be happier with aid and partnership commitment from countries which understand the specific needs of the Islands, which are gentle with the fragile environment and which recognise and respect small groups with unique cultures. In regional defence terms the Islands hold the bargaining power to arrange such partnerships.

In general terms the petroleum conference was heavily orientated towards business, science and exploration and was dominated by the issues involving the large countries of the Pacific. It was hard for the Island delegates to make much headway in such an atmosphere. Their one hope is that some benefit will accrue from the contributions they were able to make.



John Rounds, Lee and Partners, a Fiji-based firm of architects, has been chosen by the Pacific Forum countries to design the headquarters for the Forum Fisheries Agency. Picture shows the architect's drawing for the building complex which will be in Honiara, Solomon Islands. At the right is the secretariat building which will include a library, a legal section and computer facilities in addition to the administrative headquarters. At the left is a convention centre which will have facilities for delegates, advisers and observers. The buildings will cost about \$500 000, financed by Pacific Forum countries.

TOURISM: '79 RATINGS

Pacific News, the bulletin of the Pacific Islands Travel Association (PATA) has carried the 1979 figures for tourists arrivals (foreign visitors remaining 24 hours or longer) for the main tourist destinations of the South and Central Pacific.

Micronesia easily tops the list for increased tourism over 1978: up a remarkable 87.5%, with 123 326 visitors compared with 65 819 the previous year.

Another impressive increase was recorded by Western Samoa: 31.9% (49 886 as against 37 814).

Highest absolute number of visitors was recorded by Guam: 264 326, up 13.5% over the figure of 232 922 in '78.

Other increases were recorded by American Samoa 18.5%, Cook Islands 15%, New Caledonia 5.9%, New Hebrides 11.6%, Papua New Guinea 3.1%, Solomon Islands 15.1%, Tahiti 7.7%, and Tonga 6.7%.

Of the countries listed, only Fiji registered a drop: down 12.1% from 214 624 in 1978 to 188 740 in '79.

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INTELLIGENCE...TRADEWINDS INTELLIGENCE...TRADEWINDS INTELLIGENCE...

AN OFFICIAL New Zealand statement concedes that despite the use of modern detection procedures and computer information checks nearly 3000 Pacific Islanders are living there as illegal migrants. The total number of illegal migrants from all sources is put at more than 5800. The Immigration Under-Secretary, Mr Malcolm, described the situation as 'a problem, but stable and under control'. Known over-stayers who had entered on visitor permits and could not be traced included 1369 Samoans, 1382 Tongans, 793 Britons, 642 Americans, 258 Fijians and 1387 other nationalities.

BOUGAINVILLE Copper Limited, the big copper and gold miner in Papua New Guinea, will pay out about \$6.5 million to Bougainville Island land owners over the next five years. The payment, in newly-negotiated land occupation fees, will be additional to royalties on production already being received by the land owners. The new fees will be paid in annual instalments of about \$1.3 million up to 1984 when there will be new negotiations. This year's allocation has already been paid.

AUSTRALIA has agreed to allow the import of a limited quantity of timber duty free from Fiji. The arrangement, announced recently by the governments of both countries, is believed to have stemmed from talks between the two prime ministers, Mr Malcolm Fraser of Australia and Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara of Fiji. The two met in India while attending the September regional conference of Commonwealth heads of government. The annual duty-free quota will be 2000 cubic metres of plywood and 2000 cubic metres of milled timber.

THE HIGHLY-DIVERSIFIED Pacific Islands group W.R. Carpenter Ltd, based in Australia, raised its net earnings by 38.3 percent for the 1979-80 year. The net annual result was \$13.176 million, a record for the Carpenter group. The main contribution to the record year came from substantially higher returns from the company's operations in Australia. Last year's profit was \$9.5 million, but the most striking comparison is with the depressed 1977-78 year when the company's earnings were only \$355 000. The total dividend for the recent year will be 14c per share, compared with 12.5c last year.

FIJI has spent more than \$350 000 establishing a processing mill to handle pulse (pigeon pea) crops as a source of protein food. The mill was opened recently by the Minister for Agriculture, Mr Ionati Mavoa. He said that initial production would be for the home market, but export possibilities would be investigated. Pulse production in Fiji formerly has been limited to subsistence cropping, but the new mill will process commercial plantings from an agricultural development project at Legalega.

BRITAIN'S Overseas Development Administration has made a grant of 50 000 pounds sterling, equivalent locally to about 95 000, to the University of the South Pacific in Fiji. The money will be used for the extension of studies in applied research throughout the region served by the university. (The university operates extension branches in a number of Pacific Island countries.) The Inter-university Council for Higher Education Overseas, which acts as a link between universities in Britain and in developing countries, recommended the grant. Dr A. E. Sloman from the inter-university council visited Fiji recently to discuss the application of the grant.

THE EXPLOSIVES division of ICI New Zealand Ltd has made a significant increase in sales of explosives for civil engineering works in Pacific Island countries. Recent figures indicate an annual export of 150 tonnes of the explosive Molonite to the region. The company describes this as 'a significant proportion of total production'. It believes that better shipping links between New

Zealand and Island countries are helping to overcome export competition from Australia, Japan, France and USA.

NEW ZEALAND is considering an application from Western Samoa that all air services between the two countries should be flown by the Boeing 737 which is being delivered to Polynesian Airlines next year. Polynesian Airlines is backed by the Western Samoa government. The rights to the route are shared by the two governments but at present Air New Zealand operates all the flights — half of them in its own right and half on charter to Air Polynesia. The Western Samoa proposal would reverse the operating arrangement but would not interfere with the shared rights.

THE WORLD Bank has approved a loan of \$15.5 million to Fiji to expand Fiji's hydro-electric generating capacity. The loan will be applied to the Fiji government's second power project which will cost a total of \$50 million. The work will be carried out through the Fiji Electricity Authority, a statutory organisation which provides about three-quarters of the country's power requirements. The new project will divert two additional streams into the Monasavu reservoir and will double the capacity of the reservoir by increasing the height of the retaining wall 15 metres.

FIGURES from the Fiji government show a record level of total trade last year, but the growth of imports continued to outstrip the growth of exports. Imports rose by 31% to \$418.3 million and exports rose by 29.2% to \$229 million. The deficit of close to \$190 million was offset to some extent by earnings from tourism which amounted to nearly \$111 million. Australia provided 35 percent of Fiji's imports and New Zealand 15 percent.

IN A MOVE which surprised international timber interests the Papua New Guinea government in September cut short the time available for receiving tenders to develop and log timber resources near Vanimo in the West Sepik province. It was announced tentatively that two international operators, Hetura-Meja of the Philippines and Hyundai International of Korea, would share the multi-million-dollar project. Later however the government announced a delay while it re-assessed proposals from the two firms and held tentative negotiations with them. A firm announcement was expected during October.

COPRA production in Papua New Guinea slumped by 6600 tonnes or 8.6 percent in the first half of this year, the PNG Copra Marketing Board reported in September. No reason for the decline was given although it could be related to the removal of incentives created by falling prices. The board suggested there could be some difficulty in meeting export commitments later this year.

AIR FARES from New Zealand to Fiji and Tonga rose by 8% in September. At the same time, fares to Western Samoa went up by 10%. From December 1, fares to Fiji and Tonga will go up by a further 8%, and fares to Samoa by a further 6%.

THE BANK of Western Samoa made a record profit after tax of \$WS185 213 for the financial year ended December 31, 1979, according to the Bank's annual report.

BALANCE of payments deficit in Western Samoa for 1979 was \$WS1.3 million, \$3.8 million less than in 1978. High copra prices, steady prices for cocoa, and favourable climatic conditions gave the country an 81% increase in exports over 1978.

THE FEDERATED States of Micronesia has established its own Copra Stabilisation Board, superseding on FSM territory the old Trust Territory Copra Stabilisation Board.

THE HAWAII Electricity Company says that between 25 to 32 huge windmills able to generate up to 80 megawatts — enough to meet the needs of 16 000 homes — will be built on the north shore of the island of Oahu over the next four years.

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YACHTS

Vanuatu racers storm-lashed

A sudden and violent storm marred the second race in the Epiglass offshore series staged in September by the newly formed Vanuatu Cruising Yacht Club.

The 100-nautical mile race was held off the island of Efate overnight on September 13-14.

As the race began, crews were mainly concerned to keep their craft moving in near no-wind conditions. The yacht *Capella* actually withdrew from the race due to the calm.

Then the storm hit almost without warning in the early hours of Sunday morning. Storm sails replaced the full

rigs as the yachts ran before its fury.

A gust of 55 knots close to Hat Island was reported by *Ned Kelly* as she ran for shelter in Havannah Harbour.

Only *Moonraker* completed the course, crossing the finish line at 7 am on Sunday. The yacht faced big seas and 40-knot winds in a beat from Nguna to Monument Rock.

'As dawn broke, all yachts bar *Moonraker* had retired and were running for shelter behind Tuku Tuku Point, Havannah Harbour and Nguna,' *Moonraker's* captain Bill Webb said. Among contestants were *Yoco*, *Na Sau*, *Ersatz* and *Windfall*.

All retired yachts returned safely. Minor gear failures were common.

• DOREEN BEATRICE.

Owned and sailed solo by Syd Durrant of New Haven, England, this two-year-old 8.2m cutter visited Rarotonga briefly. *Doreen Beatrice* left England in June 1978 and sailed to Gibraltar, the Canaries, the West Indies, the Leeward and Windward

Islands, Puerto Rico, Panama and the Societies. After a four-day gale in the Societies, the yacht lost its sail, and as Durrant was motoring in through the passage to Papeete the engine failed. *Doreen Beatrice* was washed onto the reef, where it sustained considerable damage. Luckily for Durrant the members of the yacht club in Tahiti took it upon themselves to repair the battered vessel. At a cost of over 50 000 francs, the boat was rendered seaworthy once again. The reason for this charity, Durrant explained, is simply, 'because they're nice people'. *Doreen Beatrice* is westbound, with probable ports of call at Tonga, Fiji, New Zealand and Singapore.

• **TAIYO.** The 28 m steel brigantine *Taiyo* from San Francisco USA has been visiting the South Pacific under charter to UK-based interests undertaking an unusual historical expedition. The leader of the expedition is Glynn Christian from the UK, descended from the same family as that of Fletcher Christian,

leader of the Bounty mutineers who settled on Pitcairn Island. Glynn Christian is writing a biography of Fletcher Christian and the *Taiyo* expedition is researching the story. The expedition has the approval of the Royal Geographical Society of which Glynn Christian is a fellow. Fletcher Christian twice visited French Polynesia in an attempt to found a settlement there, and Tubuai in French Polynesia as well as Pitcairn Island have been visited during the *Taiyo* cruise. Films and interviews were taken during the calls to French Polynesia and Pitcairn. Skipper of the *Taiyo* is Terry Purkiss from UK and the mate is Tony Fletcher from Australia. The two other crew members are Hop Cowen from USA and Sabine Schumacher from Germany. The 10 others on board are all members of the expedition and are from UK, New Zealand and USA.

• **AQUILON II.** Calling at Tubuai in French Polynesia was the 11 m sloop *Aquilon* from Montreal, Canada. Skipper Daniel Trickey was no

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Vanuatu: Pentecost Pacific S.A., Port Vila

Philippines: Sky International Inc., Manila
Ponape: United Micronesia Development Association, Ponape
A. Samoa: Island Pacific Agencies Inc., Pago Pago
W. Samoa: Morris Hedstrom Ltd., Apia
Fiji: Carpenter Shipping, Suva & Lautoka
Nauru: Nauru Phosphate Corp.
PNG: Carpenter Shipping Agencies, Port Moresby, Rabaul
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YACHTS

newcomer to Tubuai — he had worked there as a mechanic for eight months in 1977-78 while on a solo voyage which first took him from Canada across the Atlantic to Portugal. On that occasion his solo voyage then took him back across the Atlantic to the West Indies, then through Panama to the Marquesas and Tahiti, to the Cook Islands, Wallis Island, Tonga and then Noumea in New Caledonia. It was in Noumea that he met his French wife Marie Noel, and the two of them are now sailing together in *Aquilon II*. During their present cruise they visited Tonga, and after leaving French Polynesia they were headed for Vancouver in Canada and later for Hawaii.

● **NIMBUS.** The 10.5 m cutter *Nimbus* is owned, built and skippered by Bill Sellers of New Zealand and has been visiting the Cook Islands. Sellers followed an Atkin design in building the cutter, sailing experience gained in building a number of other yachts. Sailing single-handed, he left New Zealand in May and spent a year cruising the islands of New Caledonia before reaching Rarotonga in the Cooks. In Rarotonga he was joined by Goldie Milligan as crew and they plan to spend some time cruising in Tongan waters. Later they will make for the Bay of Islands in New Zealand, and Bill says 'anything goes' for his subsequent plans.

● **SOLANDERI.** visiting Rarotonga was this 14 m Wharran catamaran, owned and skippered by Peter Hansen, of England. Hansen, who has owned the 10-year-old cat for eight years, left England in 1972 and sailed to the Caribbean, where he spent five years. In February this year, Hansen and his sole crew member, Emy Thomas, sailed through the Panama Canal to Rarotonga, via the Marquesas and the Society Islands. After spending a few days in Rarotonga the catamaran headed for Samoa, Tonga, Fiji and New Zealand.

● **DAGON.** On a circumnavigation trip is *Dagon*, a 17 m Nicholson yawl, registered in Belgium. The yacht arrived in Rarotonga in August from

Bora Bora. Skipper-owner Paul Orban has been sailing *Dagon* for three years, and is accompanied by Brigitte and Jacques de Reuck and Jacqueline Galland. After leaving Belgium in 1977, the yawl made her way to Madeira, the Canary Islands, Cape Verde, the West Indies, the Virgin Islands, Curacao, Panama, the Galapagos, the Marquesas, Tahiti, Moorea, Bora Bora and Rarotonga. After a week in Rarotonga *Dagon* sailed to Tonga and New Zealand, where she will wait out the hurricane season and then continue her circumnavigation with anticipated stops in Australia and Indonesia. From there, the course is still indefinite.

● **MIRANDA.** On a short visit to Rarotonga was *Miranda*, a 12.5 m Melbourne-registered sloop. She is owned and sailed by Brian and Marian Sargood. Travelling with the Sargoods is Bill Tooth, who came aboard in Bora Bora and will disembark in Tonga. The yacht was built for the Sargoods in 1952 by Ernest Digby, and after owning her for 12 years the Sargoods sold her to friends, only to buy her back after another 12 years had passed. *Miranda* has almost completed her long voyage, which began when she left Melbourne in May 1978. Her itinerary included stops at Darwin, the Cocos Islands, Mauritius, Durban, Capetown, St. Helena, the Ascension Islands, Brazil, the Caribbean, USA, Panama, the Marquesas and the Society Islands.

● **WILLY BOLTON.** A visitor through the Cook Islands earlier this year was the 16 m ketch *Willy Bolton*, constructed with a teak hull. The ketch was sailed by owner-skipper Bill Burke, his wife Pat, son Michael and daughters Casey and Betsy. *Willy Bolton*, registered in Reno, USA, left Newport Beach in December last year and sailed to the Marquesas — after two tries. On the first attempt falling winds left the yacht becalmed and it had to eventually divert to Mexico for resupplying. The second attempt to reach the Marquesas was successful, and later *Willy Bolton* went on

to the Tuomotus, the Society Islands and Rarotonga in the Cooks. After a visit to American Samoa the Burkes planned to return to USA. The yacht had several owners before the Burkes, having been built in the first instance for a member of the staff of the former US President Nixon. The Burkes admit they have little sailing experience, but call themselves 'text book sailors' and say they are enjoying the cruise. 'We're either brave or stupid — we are not sure which' is their comment.

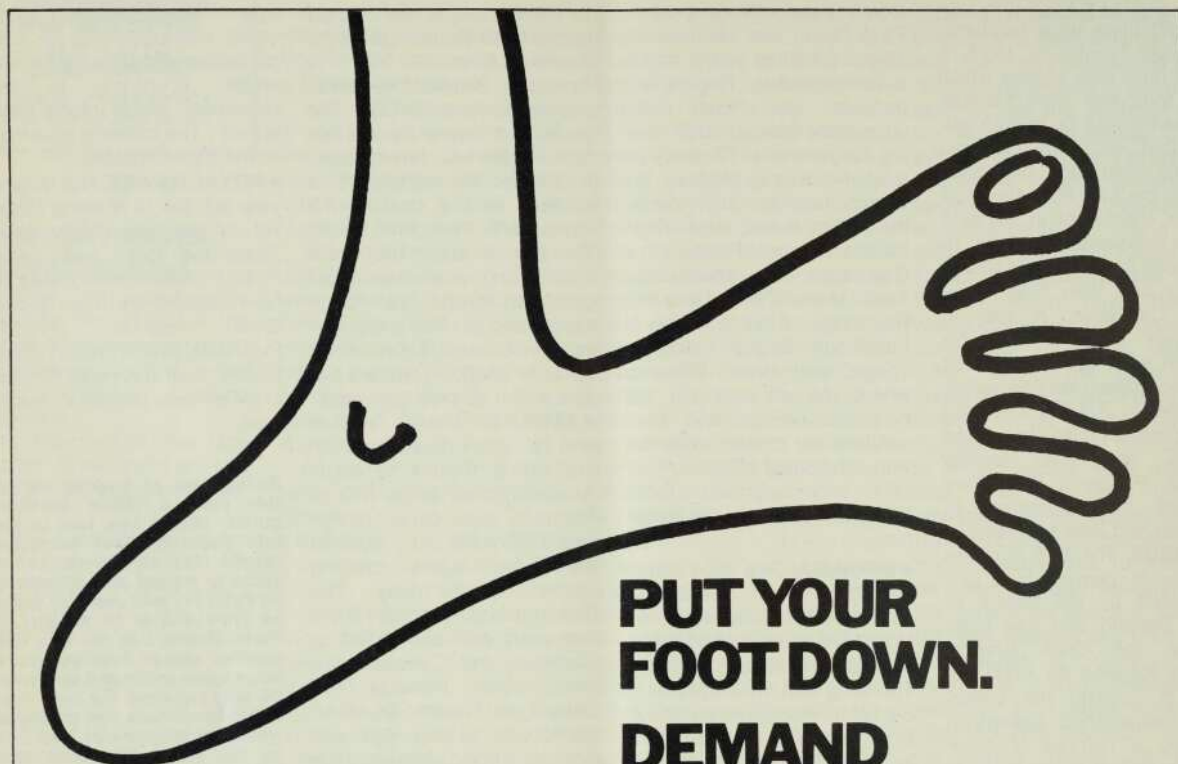
● **AMULET.** Martin Gleeson and his wife Colleen from UK are sailing the 14 m cutter *Amulet* in the Pacific. It is of Falmouth pilot cutter design and is 90 years old — one of the oldest active cruising yachts sailing today. The Gleesons bought *Amulet* in UK two years ago and sailed to Gibraltar, the Canaries, the West Indies, Panama, the Galapagos, French Polynesia, the Cooks, and Tonga and were last reported headed for Fiji and New Zealand. Their only anxious moment during the cruise was a collision with a

sperm whale, but the sturdy yacht was unharmed — and so apparently was the whale which, according to the Gleesons, 'made off at high speed'. The collision occurred in the South Atlantic.

● **ROYAL HAWKE.** Not quite a year old, the 12 m sloop *Royal Hawke* has been taking New Zealanders Brian and Jenny Pollock on a coastal cruise of New Zealand and then to the Cook Islands, French Polynesia and Hawaii. Brian Pollock built the yacht himself in a four-year project in Auckland.

Sailing out of Sydney earlier this year, a rather battered cutter, *Moana Lua*, had to put into Rarotonga for extensive repairs. The 47-year-old 11.5 m yacht is owned and skippered by Peter Fry with Jennifer Watts as crew and is on its way to Peru. *Moana Lua* ran into bad weather east of Auckland and a large wave swamped and temporarily capsized the boat. Part of the boathouse was damaged when the dinghy was torn free by the wave. Fry jokes that during the episode they didn't have time to be frightened. Nonetheless, the couple were glad to make a landfall.





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AUSTRALIA - FIJI

Karlender (Aust) Pty Ltd operates monthly cargo services from Sydney to Suva and Lautoka.

Details from Karlender (Aust) Pty Ltd, 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301), Dalgety Shipping, 461 Bourke Street, Melbourne (60-0731), Burns Philp (SS) Co Ltd, Suva and Lautoka.

Sofrana-Unilines (Fiji Express Line) operates to Suva and Lautoka every three weeks from the main ports on the east coast of Australia and monthly to Lautoka from Melbourne and Sydney.

Details from Sofrana-Unilines, 19 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2031), Trans-aural Shipping Pty Ltd, 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne (67-9162), ACTA Pty Ltd, Brisbane (221-3116), Elder-ANL Pty Ltd, Port Adelaide (47-5688), ANL, Newcastle (049-24364), Clements & Marshall, Burnie, Tasmania 31-1833).

AUSTRALIA - FIJI - SAMOAS - TONGA

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

Funafuti cargo transhipped at Apia. Details from Pacific Forum Line, Sydney; Union Bulkships, Sydney; ANL, Melbourne, Brisbane; Burns Philp (SS) Co, Lautoka, Suva and Apia; Union Co, Nuku'alofa; Polynesia Shipping Services, Pago Pago or Pacific Forum Line Head Office, Apia.

AUSTRALIA - LORD HOWE IS - NORFOLK IS

Compagnie des Chargeurs Calédoniens operates four-weekly cargo service Sydney - Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island.

Details Hetherington Kingsbury Pty Ltd, 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671).

AUSTRALIA - NAURU - KIRIBATI

Nauru Pacific Line operates regular cargo/passenger service from Melbourne to Nauru and Tarawa.

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

AUSTRALIA - NEW CALEDONIA (AND/OR) VANUATU

Karlender operates a monthly service from Sydney to Noumea.

Details: Karlender (Aust) Pty Ltd, 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301). Sofrana-Unilines ships serve Noumea every three weeks from the main ports along the east Australian coast.

Details from Sofrana-Unilines, 19 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-2031), Trans-aural Shipping Pty Ltd, 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne (67-9162); ACTA Pty Ltd, Brisbane (221-3116), Elders-ANL Pty Ltd, Port Adelaide (47-5688), ANL, Newcastle (049-24364), Clements & Marshall, Burnie, Tasmania 31-1833).

Compagnie des Chargeurs Calédoniens operates a three-weekly con-

tainerised cargo service from Sydney to Noumea.

Details Hetherington Kingsbury Pty Ltd, 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671).

Compagnie Generale Maritime operates a monthly service from Sydney to Noumea, Port Vila and Santo, using a ro-ro vessel.

Details Compagnie Generale Maritime, 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (231-3700).

Daiwa Line operates a container/breakbulk service every 30 days to Vila and Santo and every 60 days to Noumea.

Details Meridian Shipping & Transport Agencies Pty Ltd, Box 3410 GPO Sydney 2001 (290-1633), Tlx: AA25970.

AUSTRALIA - NZ - FIJI - HAWAII - US

P & O liners call at Auckland, Suva, Pago Pago and Honolulu and Vancouver on eastbound and westbound voyages between Sydney and the US.

Details from P & O Booking Centre, World Travel Headquarters Pty Ltd, 33 Bligh Street, Sydney (231-6655).

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Details from Sitmar Cruises, 47 Elizabeth Street, Sydney (232-7511).

P & O liners call at Auckland, Bay of Islands, Honiara, Lautoka, Noumea, Nuku'alofa, Pago Pago, Papeete, Port Moresby, Santo, Savusavu, Suva, Vavau and Vila on cruises from Australia.

Details from P & O Booking Centre, World Travel Headquarters Pty Ltd, 33 Bligh Street, Sydney (231-6655).

Pacific Forum Line operates containerised and general cargo service from Australia and NZ to Fiji, Apia, Pago Pago, Tonga and other South Pacific ports.

Details from Polynesia Shipping Services Inc, PO Box 1478, Pago Pago 96799.

AUSTRALIA - MICRONESIA

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

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

AUSTRALIA - PNG

New Guinea Express Lines operates three-weekly conventional and container services Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul, Alotau.

Details from New Guinea Express Lines, PO Box R73, Royal Exchange PO, Sydney (241-3991), MacArthur Shipping Agency Co, 82-92 Eagle Street, Brisbane (229-3777), New Guinea Express Lines, 327 Collins Street, Melbourne (61-3053), Niugini Express Lines in Port Moresby (21-4572), Lae (42-1536), Rabtrad Niugini Pty Ltd, Rabaul (92-2911), Alotau Stevedoring & Transport (61-1318).

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

Details from Karlender (Aust) Pty Ltd, 19-31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301), Dalgety Shipping, 461 Bourke Street, Melbourne (60-0731).

AUSTRALIA-PNG-SOLOMONS

A consortium of Conpac, NGAL/PNGL have three container vessels operating on a 28 day turnaround from Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane to Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul, Kavieng, Wewak, Madang, Kieta and Honiara supplemented by Daiwa vessels, Pacific Princess and Fiji Maru



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AUSTRALIA: The Australian National Line, 50 Queen Street, Melbourne. Union Bulkships Pty Ltd., 333-339 George Street, Sydney.

KIRIBATI: Gilbert Islands Shipping Corp. P.O. Box 495, Tarawa.

FIJI: Burns Philp South Sea Co. Ltd. GPO Box 355, Suva.

NEW CALEDONIA: ETS Ballande, BP. C 4, Noumea.

VANUATU: Burns Philp New Hebrides Limited, Vila.

NEW ZEALAND: The Shipping Corp. of N.Z. Ltd. P.O. Box 3344, Wellington.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Steamships Trading Co. Ltd. P.O. Box 1, Port Moresby.

SOLOMON ISLANDS: Sullivans S.I. Ltd. GPO Box 3, Honiara.

TONGA: Union Steam Ship Co. P.O. Box 4, Nuku'alofa.

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Telephone 82-2696.

FIJI:

K. Witherington Ltd.,
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Telephone 22-356.

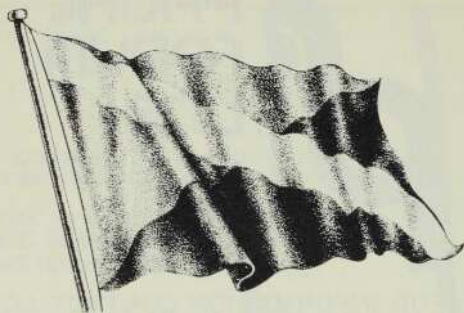
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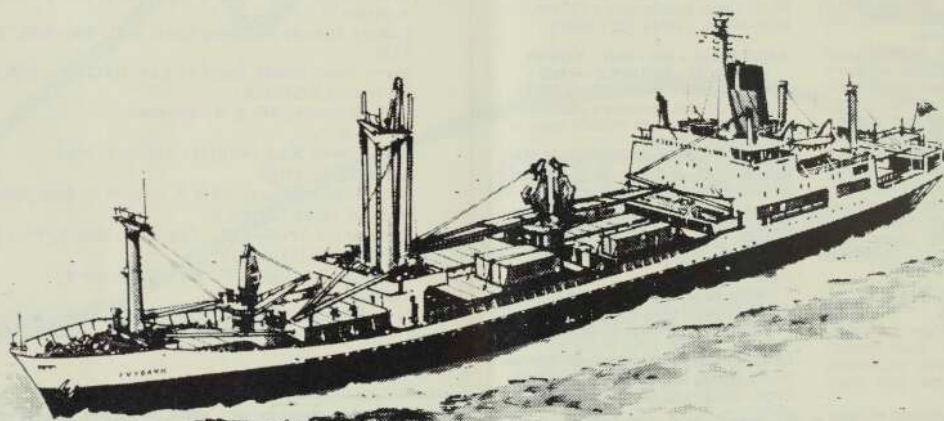
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PACIFIC ISLANDS MONTHLY — NOVEMBER, 1980

tending from Sydney to Lae on a monthly basis.
Details from Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd, Pitt Street, Sydney (2-0547) and Oceano Swire, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (2-0522).

AUSTRALIA - SOLOMONS - KIRIBATI - MICRONESIA

Daiwa Line operates a container service every 30 days from Sydney to Niara, Kieta, Tarawa and Guam. Gizo goes transhipped at Honiara, Sain, cargoes transhipped at Guam. Details Meridian Shipping & Transport Agencies Pty Ltd, Box 3410 GPO Sydney 2001 (290-1633). Tlx. 25970.

AUSTRALIA - SOLOMONS - NORTHERN MARIANAS - TAIWAN - JAPAN

Daiwa Line offers a four-weekly service Sydney-Honiara-Guam-Taiwan with transshipment at Guam for Japan. Details Meridian Shipping & Transport Agencies Pty Ltd, Box 3410 GPO Sydney 2001 (290-1633). Tlx. 25970.

AUSTRALIA - TAHITI

Compagnie Generale Maritime operates a monthly service from Sydney to Papeete using a ro-ro vessel. Details Compagnie Generale Maritime, 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (1-3700).

AUSTRALIA - TAHITI - US

Karlander operates a monthly cargo service from Melbourne and Sydney to Papeete, US west coast. Details: Karlander (Aust) Pty Ltd, 31 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-6301).

AUSTRALIA - W. SAMOA

Compagnie Generale Maritime operates a monthly service from Sydney to Apia. Details Compagnie Generale Maritime, 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (1-3700).

FIJI - LINE ISLANDS (KIRIBATI)

Sisco Shipping Co Ltd has commenced a 30 day service from Suva to Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands. Back loadings from Suva for en route islands accepted.

Details from Sisco Shipping Co Ltd, PO Box 670, Honiara (808/809) Tlx 66346.

FAR EAST - FIJI - NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Unit Express (NZUE) operates a fortnightly palletised cargo service from Manila, Keelung, Kaoshiung and Hong Kong to Lautoka, Suva and thence to NZ.

Details from Carpenters Shipping, Suva (312-244), Burns Philp, Suva (311-777), P & O S.N. Co, Wellington (736-477) or Nedlloyd Swire Pty Ltd, Sydney (20-522).

Nedlloyd operates bi-weekly cargo service with four ships from Sourabaya, Jakarta, Bangkok, Port Kelang and Singapore to Suva and NZ ports.

Details from Nedlloyd (Aust) Pty Ltd, 8 Spring St, Sydney (27 3801), Burns Philp (SS) Co Ltd, Suva and Lautoka.

FAR EAST - MID-S. PACIFIC

China Navigation's New Guinea Pacific Line (NGPL) operates a regular cargo service from Hong Kong, Taiwan, Manila, Port Kelang and Singapore to Wewak, Madang, Kimbe, Rabaul, Kieta, Lae, Port Moresby, Honiara, Santo, Vila, Noumea, Papeete, Pago Pago, Apia, Tarawa and Nauru.

Details from Steamships Trading Co., Port Moresby (21-2000).

Kyowa Shipping Ltd, operates monthly services from Hong Kong, Taiwan, S. Korea and Japan, to Guam, Saipan, Solomon, New Caledonia, Fiji, Western and American Samoa, Tahiti, Cook Is., Tonga and Vanuatu.

Details: Hetherington Kingsbury Pty Ltd, 37-49 Pitt Street, Sydney (27-1671).

Daiwa Line operates 30-day service from Moji, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama to Papeete, Pago Pago, Apia, Suva, Lautoka, Noumea, Vila, Santo, Honiara, Kieta, Tarawa and Guam.

Details: Meridian Shipping & Transport Agencies Pty Ltd, Box 3410 GPO Sydney 2001 (290-1633) Tlx: AA25970.

JAPAN - FIJI - NEW ZEALAND

China Navigation, operates a monthly service from main ports Japan to Suva and Lautoka and thence Noumea and NZ.

Details from Carpenters Shipping, Suva (312-244).

JAPAN - PNG

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines operates a monthly service from main ports Japan and Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Kieta and Kimbe.

Details from J. C. Waller, Port Moresby (21-2466/21-1898).

JAPAN - GUAM - FIJI - TAHITI - SAMOA - N. CALEDONIA - SOLOMONS - KIRIBATI

Daiwa Lines runs a monthly cargo service from Japan via Guam to Lautoka, Suva, Papeete, Pago Pago, Apia, Sydney, Noumea, Honiara, Tarawa, Guam.

Details from Burns Philp (SS) Co Ltd, Suva.

HAWAII - SAMOAS - TONGA

Warner Pacific Line operates unitized/palletized and reefer cargo service Honolulu/Pago Pago-Apia-Nuku'alofa. Line Islands and Suva by inducement.

Details from Hawaii-Pacific Maritime Inc., Honolulu, HI 96801. Tel. (808) 521-9806 Freight Dept. Tlx (RCA): 723-8330 ITT 743-0040 Cables 'Oral'.

NEW CALEDONIA - FIJI - WEST COAST NORTH AMERICA

PAD Line operates an approx. 3-

weekly ro-ro service from Noumea and Suva to Honolulu and West Coast USA and Canadian ports.

Details from Sofrana-Unilines SA, BP 1602, Noumea (27-51-91), Tlx NM048; W. R. Carpenter, 100 Thomson St., Suva (31-11-22), Tlx FJ2199; Trans-Austral Shipping, Box R232 PO, Royal Exchange, NSW (27-2441), Tlx AA21204.

PNG - UK/CONTINENT

Bank Line operates regular cargo service from Kieta, Rabaul, Kimbe, Madang and Lae to Cardiff, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.

Details from Bank Line (A'asia) Pty Ltd, 1 York Street, Sydney (27-2041); Burns Philp (PNG) Ltd, ports.

PNG - US

Bank Line operates regular cargo service from Kieta, Rabaul, Kimbe, Madang and Lae direct to New Orleans; calls at other US and Gulf and East Coast ports on inducement.

Details from Bank Line (A'asia) Pty Ltd, 1 York Street, Sydney (27-2041); Burns Philp (PNG) Ltd, PNG ports.

SOLOMONS - USA - UK/CONTINENT

Bank Line operates regular cargo service from Honiara to New Orleans, Cardiff, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.

Details from Bank Line (A'asia) Pty Ltd, 1 York Street, Sydney (27-2041); Trading Co, Honiara (389).

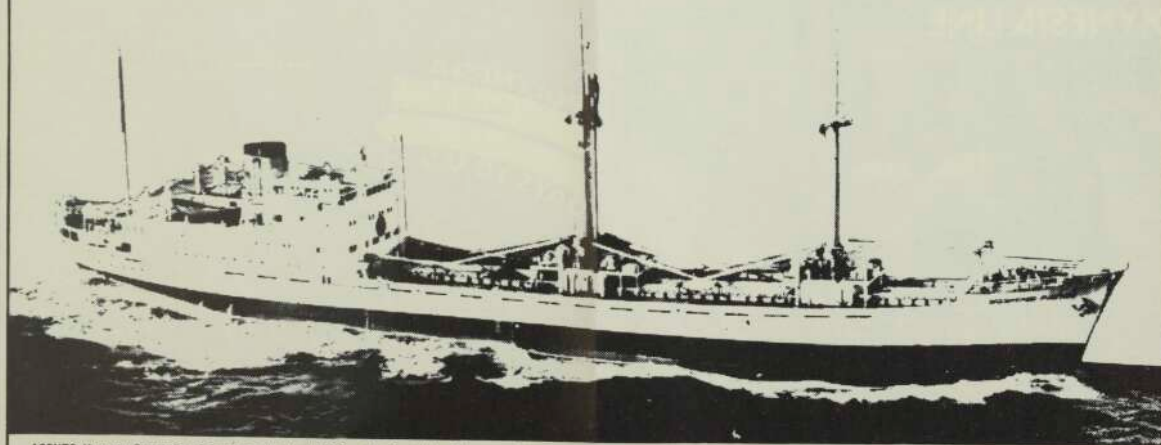
NZ - COOK IS - NIUE - TAHITI

Shipping Corporation of NZ Ltd operates cargo services based on pallets and similar units from Auckland to Niue, Cook Islands and Tahiti.

Details from the Shipping Corp of NZ Ltd, PO Box 3420, Auckland (797-210), Waterfront Commission, PO Box 61, Rarotonga; Lighterage and Stevedoring Co, Aitutaki; Niue Govt Offices, Niue Island Compagnie Mari-

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Kieta: Burns Philp (N.G.) Ltd. • Kimbe: Harrison's & Crossfield (P.N.G.) Ltd. • Rabaul: New Guinea Cocoa (Export) Co. Pty. Ltd. • Honiara: Island Co-operative Shipping Federation Ltd.

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time Polynésienne, B'P' 368, Papeete, Tahiti.

NZ - FIJI

Reef operates a regular 18-day service from Auckland to Suva and Lautoka.

Details from Reef Shipping Agencies, PO Box 3382, Auckland, NZ (77-1221-3).

Pacific Line with one ship operates fortnightly ro-ro cargo service New Zealand, Lautoka, Suva.

Details: Sofrana Unilines, 18 Customs Street, Auckland (773-279) PO Box 3614, Telex: NZ2313.

NZ - FIJI - NORTH AMERICA (WC)

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

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

NZ - FIJI - SAMOAS - TONGA

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

Details from Pacific Forum Line, Wellington; Union Co, Auckland, Lautoka, Suva, Apia and Nuku'alofa; Polynesia Shipping Services, Pago Pago or Pacific Forum Line Head Office, Apia.

NZ - N. CALEDONIA - FIJI - SOLOMONS - PNG

Pacific Forum Line operates a fully containerised service (Gen/Reefer) from Lyttelton, Napier, Tauranga, Auckland to Suva, Lautoka, Noumea, Honiara, Kieta, Lae and Port Moresby.

Details from Pacific Forum Line, Wellington; Shipping Corporation of NZ, Lyttelton, Napier; Union Co,

Tauranga, Auckland, Suva, Lautoka; Sofrana, Noumea; Steamships Trading Co, Kieta, Lae, Port Moresby; Sullivan's (SI) Ltd, Honiara or Pacific Forum Line Head Office, Apia.

NZ - N. CALEDONIA - VANUATU - PNG - SOLOMONS

Sofrana Unilines with three ships operates to Vila and Santo, to Honiara and Papua New Guinea and to Norfolk Island and Noumea.

Details from Sofrana Unilines, 18 Customs Street, Auckland (773-279), PO Box 3614, Telex: NZ2313.

NZ - TAHITI

Compagnie Tahitienne Maritime SA with one ship operates monthly service New Zealand - Papeete.

Details from Sofrana Unilines, PO Box 3614, 18 Customs St, Auckland (773-279), Tlx: NZ2313.

NZ - TONGA - SAMOAS

Warner Pacific Line services Auckland - Nuku'alofa/Vavau/Apia/Pago Pago fortnightly carrying general and freezer cargoes. Also Timaru - Nuku'alofa/Vavau/Apia every 21 days carrying freezer cargo.

Details from McKay Shipping Ltd, Downtown House, 21 Queen St, Auckland, PO Box 1372 (30-299), Cables: MACSHIP, Telex: NZ2554.

EUROPE - TAHITI - NEW CALEDONIA

Compagnie Generale Maritime operates services from Europe and Mediterranean ports to Papeete and Noumea using three ro-ro and multi-purpose vessels thus ensuring a bi-monthly sailing to and from.

Details Compagnie Generale Maritime, 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (231-3700).

EUROPE - TAHITI - W. SAMOA - FIJI - N. CALEDONIA

Nedlloyd offers regular cargo services from Northern Europe and UK to

Papeete, Apia, Fiji and New Caledonia.

Details Nedlloyd (Aust) Pty Ltd, 8 Spring Street, Sydney (27-3801).

EUROPE - TAHITI - W. SAMOA - TONGA - FIJI - SOLOMONS - PNG

Columbus Line Reederei GMBH operates 2-monthly service from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Dunkirk and Le Havre to Papeete, Apia, Nuku'alofa, Suva, Lautoka, Noumea, Honiara, Port Moresby, Kieta, Rabaul and Lae.

Details from Columbus Overseas Services Pty Ltd, 333 George Street, Sydney (290-2966), Columbus Maritime Services, 17 Albert Street, Auckland (77-3460).

UK - N. CONTINENT - FIJI

The Bank Line operates a regular 28 day cargo service from Hull, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam to Suva and Lautoka.

Details from The Bank Line (Australia) Pty Ltd, 1 York St, Sydney (27-2041); Burns Philp (South Sea) Co Ltd, Suva and Lautoka.

UK/N. CONTINENT - PNG - SOLOMONS

The Bank Line operates a regular 28 day cargo service from Hull, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam to Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Kimbe, Rabaul, Kieta and Honiara and on inducement to Yandina.

Details from The Bank Line (A'asia) Pty Ltd, 1 York Street, Sydney (27-2041); Burns Philp (PNG) Ltd, PNG ports; Trading Co Honiara.

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

The Bank Line operates a regular 28 day cargo service from Hull, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam to Papeete and Noumea.

Details from The Bank Line (A'asia) Pty Ltd, 1 York Street, Sydney (27-2041); Ets A M Fare UTE, Papeete; Ets Ballande, Noumea.

US - FIJI - TAHITI - NZ - AUSTRALIA

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

Details from The Bank Line (A'asia) Pty Ltd, 1 York Street, Sydney (27-2041) or Howard Smith Industries Pty Ltd, 1 York Street, Sydney (27-5611).

US - HAWAII - MICRONESIA

Philippines, Micronesia & Orient Navigation Co (PM&O Lines) operates regular container service on self-sustained ship with ro-ro capabilities from Oakland, Portland and Honolulu to Majuro, Kosrae, Ponape, Truk, Saipan, Yap and Koror.

Details for Micronesia can be obtained from Larry Guerrero, PM&O Owners Rep, PO Box 803, Saipan, MI 96950, Cable: COMMONTIME; PM&O Lines, 181 Fremont St, San Francisco, California 94105, Cable: PMONAV.

US - HAWAII - NAURU - MICRONESIA

Nauru Pacific Line operates regular conventional/container and passenger service from San Francisco and Honolulu to Majuro, Ponape, Truk and Saipan. Cargo is accepted for Nauru and Kosrae with transshipment at Majuro and Ponape.

Details from Nauru Pacific Line, Nauru House, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne (653-5709); North American Maritime Agencies, 100 California St., San Francisco, California 94111.

US - NOUMEA - FIJI

PAD Line operates an approx 3-weekly ro-ro service from West Coast USA and Canada to Noumea and Suva.

Details from Sofrana-Unilines SA, BP 1602, Noumea (27-51-91), Tlx: NM048; W. R. Carpenter, 100 Thomson St, Suva

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DEATHS of Islands People

ANDREW MOTIALI AMRITU

Suva, in August, aged 46. One of Fiji's most noted lawyers, his work and community service were honoured by many of his legal colleagues when they attended his funeral at Nasinu Cemetery, Suva.

MALCOLM URQHART MACPHERSON

Melbourne on June 6. Macpherson lived most of his life in Nauru and Ocean Island (Nabua) where his parents died in 1908 in connection with the phosphate industry. He was a warm-hearted man, loved in great affection by the Nauru and Islanders who worked with him. He was a reliable trouble-shooter, with a record of 'delivering the goods' by keeping the wheels of industry turning. He will be sorely missed at the Nauru Phosphate Commission headquarters in Melbourne where he had worked since his retirement in 1973. A fine all-

round sportsman, he had a golf handicap of three. His ashes were scattered on the water at Nauru, as were those of his parents and his son, Malcolm, in the past. — Susan Macpherson Morrow.

LUCIANO KOPEI

Reputedly the oldest man in the Tarapaina area, East Are Are, Malaita, Solomon Islands, at the claimed age of 120. He helped the Catholic priests bring the Christian faith to Tarapaina and establish a mission in 1909, but remained a non-Christian and headhunter until he was baptised by a French priest in 1921. He worked with and was a firm supporter of Mr Bell from 1918-27. Mr Bell was murdered at Sinarangu, in East Kwaio. After the funeral of Kopei, attended by about 500 people, more than 3000 yams and panas and 16 pigs were eaten at a feast.

HELEN WHITE (SINCLAIR)

Widow of Jim White, at Whangarei, New Zealand, in April, aged 95. Born in Savusavu, Fiji, Helen Sinclair was well-known and well-liked by all who knew her in the 95 years she spent around and about the Fiji islands.

BENJAMIN LEONARD RAM DASS

At Lautoka, Fiji, in August, aged 73. A foundation member of the Fiji Teachers' Union and its first treasurer, Mr Dass taught at various government and committee-run schools in a career that spanned the years 1925-1976. He was a keen sportsman in his day, playing soccer, cricket and tennis.

MAJOR ISIRELI KOROVULAVULA

In Suva, Fiji, aged 66. One of Fiji's most distinguished soldiers, he was awarded the Military Cross for bravery (in efforts to save the life of US pilot Lieut Charles Cross during the Solomon Islands campaign) in World War II. Promoted to lieutenant in the field, he attained the rank of major during later service in the Malayan Campaign in the 1950s. After his return from Malaya, he became a superin-

tendent of prisons, a position he held on his retirement in the late 1960s.

TATSUO H. ADACHI

On Guam in June, from the results of an accident in Palau. At the time of his death he worked as a data specialist with the government of Palau. For more than 20 years he was responsible for the myriad statistics which made up the statistical appendices to the annual report of the US State Department to the UN Trusteeship Council. He was well known throughout Micronesia where he was affectionately called a 'one-man census bureau'. He was a meticulous man whose attention to detail often exasperated his colleagues, but to his credit and renown the final result of the first official census in 1973 was less than 1% off his earlier projection. Considering the dispersed population of Micronesia, Tatsuo Adachi's calculations were even better than the most stringent margins of error that may be allowed in an official population count. —from the *Micronesian News Service*.

PERCY COCHRANE

In Sydney, Australia, in October, aged 73. Percy Cochrane was one of the pioneers of educational and extension broadcasting in Papua New Guinea. He had a long career as a radio dramatist, first with the Australian Broadcasting Commission and later with the Australian Administration of PNG. Born in Perth, Western Australia, he worked first as a school teacher, and in 1936

began writing dramatisations and school texts which were used by the ABC in its youth education service. He was a squadron-leader with the Royal Australian Air Force during World War II, and was based in England where he organised amenities services for RAAF personnel in the European war zone. He studied in London with the British Broadcasting Corporation after the war, and soon afterwards became officer in charge of broadcasting for the PNG Administration.

Initially the broadcasting services which he organised were carried out in conjunction with the ABC, which had a service based in PNG, but during Mr Cochrane's time the PNG Administration established its own broadcasting service using English, Pidgin, Motu and regional dialects.

Mr Cochrane retired in 1967, but continued to work in Sydney as a specialist freelance writer for the ABC. His works dealt with ethnic music and ceremonies in PNG, and with the changing pattern of life there as PNG moved towards independence.

ESAVA KOBITI

Last surviving member of the Fiji Rugby team of 1924 which played the initial series against Tonga, Esava Kobiti has died. He was in his 80s. Esava also played for Fiji in 1926 in the return series against Tonga. He later put his knowledge of the game to good use as a member of the management committee of the Fiji Rugby Union. He worked for the Government Printer in Suva before his retirement some years ago.

1-22), Tlx FJ2199; Trans-Austral Shipping, Box R232 PO, Royal Exchange, NSW (27-2441), Tlx 204.

US - TAHITI - SAMOA

Pacific Islands Transport operates a weekly cargo service from North America west coast ports to Papeete, Pago, Apia. Details from Polynesia Shipping Service, Inc., PO Box 1478 Pago Pago 9.

Polynesia Line operates container general cargo service from US west coast ports to Papeete and Pago

Details from Polynesia Shipping Service, Inc., PO Box 1478, Pago Pago 9.

TAHITI - SAMOA - NZ - AUST
Hill Lines Inc. operate a fast regularish/container cargo service from west coast ports Canada/USA to Papeete and Pago Pago thence to NZ Australia. Details With Wilhelmsen Agency, Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane, Tlx 136, Cable FARSHIPS Sydney; Tlx (NZ) Ltd, Auckland and Wellington, Tlx NZ2445, Cable HIP Auckland; Compagnie Maritime Polynésienne, Immeuble Franco-Allemand, PO Box 368, Papeete, Tlx 26393, Tlx 258, FP ANSB; OCEAN Papeete; Nauru Maritime Service, PO Box 39, Nauru, Telephone 633-5121; 2505.

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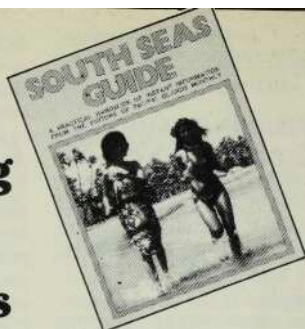
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Further information and application forms are available from The Academic Registrar, University of Papua New Guinea, PO Box 4820, University Post Office, Port Moresby. Applications close on 14 November 1980.

Students applying for undergraduate scholarships must also apply for admission to the University through the Universities and Colleges Admissions Centre.



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A.M.I., Australia's voice for Marketing Executives, keeps its members informed of trends through regular newsletters to its members. Help is provided in establishing subgroups of Marketing Executives who can meet to discuss common interest topics. These Chapters, under the auspices of the Australian Marketing Institute, can prove most beneficial to Executives.

For further information on how to join the Australian Marketing Institute, please contact:

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