

REGIONAL PACIFIC

(Belau, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa)

Pacific Journalism Training and Development of the Printed Media Project (PACJOURN)

Project Findings
and
Recommendations

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PACIFIC JOURNALISM TRAINING AND
DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRINTED MEDIA
PROJECT (PACJOURN)

Project Findings and Recommendations

Report prepared for the Governments of
Belau, Cook Islands, Federated States
of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall
Islands, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon
Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and
Western Samoa, by the United Nations
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Organization (UNESCO)

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Table of Contents

	<u>page</u>
Summary	(ii)
I. INTRODUCTION	1
Historical background	1
Project resources	2
UPNG	3
II. APPRAISAL	4
Project planning	4
Training	4
Training materials	6
Study tours	7
Planning meetings	7
Equipment	8
Evaluation mission	10
Communication	10
III. CONTINUING NEEDS	11
Regional	11
Belau	12
Cook Islands	13
Federated States of Micronesia	13
Fiji	13
Kiribati	14
Marshall Islands	14
Niue	15
Papua New Guinea	15
Solomon Islands	16
Tonga	16
Tuvalu	17
Vanuatu	18
Western Samoa	18
IV. RECOMMENDATION	19
APPENDICES	
Appendix A: Training conducted by PACJOURN project 1989-1991	
Appendix B: Experts and Consultants under PACJOURN project 1989-1991	
Appendix C: Study tours sponsored by PACJOURN project 1989-1991	
Appendix D: List of Equipment supplied by UNESCO	

(ii)

Summary

The Pacific Journalism and Development of the Printed Media, known as PACJOURN (507/RAS/61) is a regional project for the Pacific island states funded by the Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (BMZ) for two years, from mid-1989 to mid-1991. The total contribution of funds-in-trust US\$ 897,000 enabled the participation of thirteen island states: Belau (also called Palau), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa.

The principal objectives of the project were to improve the quantity and quality of news output in the region and where possible contribute to the composition and printing facilities of the more needy newspapers.

Seven regional and sub-regional courses and over thirty in-country courses were organized resulting in the training of some 300 journalists in the region, of which one-third were women. To administer these courses, fifteen consultants were recruited from the region, in addition to the international project manager.

A significant output was the News Manual: a training book for journalists, edited from training notes of the project manager and one consultant and printed with project funds. The three-volume manual provides a basic resource for learning skills drawn on journalistic experiences in the region.

The provision of equipment to improve printing capability of newspapers was less satisfactory. While desktop publishing offers a facile method for preparing newspapers, one must also investigate the capacity of the staff to use, operate and maintain computers - new in many parts of this region. In some cases, it may have been wiser to consider printing presses. In principle, the provision of technical equipment and the use of new technology should be thoroughly researched, particularly as concerns availability of spares, maintenance, and skilled technicians to operate and maintain or the capacity of existing staff to learn these skills.

Nonetheless, the success of this project within a relatively short time span leads to the conclusion that a further phase would be necessary and most welcome. It would also be wise to consider in the immediate future a potential, permanent institutional site for the project, to ensure long-term sustainability after the project is completed. The report concludes with specific data and recommendations for each participating country.

507/RAS/61 - Pacific Journalism Training and Development of
the Print Media Project (PACJOURN)

Terminal Report

I. INTRODUCTION

Historical background

1. The Pacific Journalism Training and Development of the Print Media Project (known as PACJOURN) has been a Pacific regional project established by UNESCO. It was initially funded under the auspices of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), for a six-month period between January and June 1988. The project was then financed through a UNESCO funds-in-trust arrangement with the German Government's Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (BMZ) for two years, beginning in mid-1989.

2. PACJOURN was established as a result of the recommendations of a UNESCO needs assessment mission in 1986, covering the print media of a representative cross-section of Pacific island countries - Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu and Western Samoa. This mission was carried out by Mr Torben Krogh, of Denmark, and Mr Tavake Fusimalohi, of Tonga, who was Executive Director of the Pacific Islands News Association.

3. This mission's main recommendation was for a sustained well-co-ordinated regional programme of training in journalism and related areas, modelled in such a way as to meet the variety of needs in very different island countries of the Pacific. It suggested that the project should have a small staff, with sufficient resources to hire a series of short-term consultants from within the region for specific purposes. The project should be attentive to identifying needs and to meeting those needs at a practical level on an in-country, sub-regional and regional basis.

4. There have been 13 participating countries in the PACJOURN project - Belau (also called Palau), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa. These countries, and the Pacific region as a whole, are characterized by small-isolated communities. By far the largest participating country is Papua New Guinea, with a population of about 3,800,000, although this is a sum of 869 distinct socio-linguistic communities, the largest of which is 200,000 people. The rest range from Fiji (750,000), down to several very small nations - Cook Islands (17,000), Belau (14,000), Tuvalu (9,000) and Niue (3,500). The total population of all 13 participating countries is only five million, yet the area covered by the project is very similar in size and shape to the land area of the USSR, the largest country in the world.

5. It was decided to base the project co-ordinator in Papua New Guinea. This was not an obvious choice, despite that country's

relatively large size. The country is generally less economically developed than many of the other island countries, and it is far from being central to the region. In many ways, Fiji was a more obvious choice, being much more developed and the centre of a network of communications throughout the region. However, Papua New Guinea's national university has the longest-established journalism programme in the region, having started in 1975. It was decided that the advantages of this - both to the co-ordinator during UNESCO involvement and for the chances of eventual local take-over of the project - outweighed the disadvantages of Papua New Guinea.

6. Each participating country was asked to nominate a liaison person, to represent his/her country's print media in dealings with the project co-ordinator. It was made clear that this person did not need to be a government employee, unless that was the wish of the government concerned. Of the 13 countries, six had no non-government print media, and therefore had no choice but to nominate a government employee as liaison person. Of the remaining seven, four nominated somebody from the private sector to be liaison person (Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Western Samoa) and the other three nominated government people (Cook Islands, Fiji and Tonga).

Project resources

Co-ordinator

7. The project has had a full-time co-ordinator, who is experienced as a print media journalist and as a university teacher of journalism. The co-ordinator has been responsible for all the administration involved in the running of the project, including the identification and hiring of suitable consultants.

8. He has also been solely responsible for the project's finances, although all the accountancy has been done by the United Nations Development Programme office in Port Moresby. This was a very valuable service.

9. In addition to this administration, the co-ordinator conducted a number of the training activities - eight in-country courses and four sub-regional courses. This has been a major commitment of precious time, but it was considered important by the co-ordinator that he should see (and be seen by) as many of the participating countries as possible.

Short-term consultants

10. To supplement the time, knowledge and skills of the project co-ordinator, 15 people were hired at various times to act as short-term consultants, to run in-country, sub-regional or regional training activities.

11. Of the 15, 14 were either Pacific islanders, or expatriates with extensive experience of living and working in the Pacific

islands. Even the one exception had some experience of conducting training courses in the South Pacific.

12. In this way, the project tried to ensure that people conducting training courses would be attuned to cultural sensitivities.

Secretary

13. Sufficient funds were allocated for the employment of a good full-time project secretary. The secretary is an employee of the University of Papua New Guinea (where the project is based), and the project has reimbursed the University for the cost of her salary. In this way, the secretary's job security was ensured, regardless of decisions about renewal of project funding.

Funds

14. The project was adequately funded to carry out its role, bearing in mind the high cost of living in the project base, Port Moresby, and the enormous costs involved in air travel around the Pacific.

University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG)

Host institution

15. As was explained in paragraph 5, the University of Papua New Guinea's journalism programme was introduced in 1975, making it by far the longest established journalism programme in the Pacific islands. There is a staff of three lecturers, until recently all expatriate, although the first appointment of a Papua New Guinean has just been made (mid-1991).

16. The programme is well established, as a regional programme as well as a national one. Over the last 16 years, ten per cent of all journalism diplomas and graduates have come from Pacific island countries other than Papua New Guinea. The University was also keen to act as host to the project, and seriously to consider continuing activities when UNESCO funding and full-time involvement ends.

Journalism courses

17. UPNG offers programmes of courses leading to two qualifications - a two-year programme leading to a Diploma in Media Studies and a four-year programme leading to a Bachelor of Journalism. In both cases, the emphasis is on practical journalism skills, rather than upon theoretical and academic consideration of journalism or the media. The degree course does contain a small element of this, but the diploma course does not.

18. The main difference between the two qualifications is in the other subjects which are studied. The degree is a combination of professional journalism studies and a sequence of courses in the academic discipline of the student's choice. In this

respect, it is rather like a teaching qualification, in which both teaching skills and the subject matter to be taught need to be studied. The purpose is to turn out trained journalists with a reasonable level of tertiary education in one area of life, to encourage the development of specialist reporters in the media of Papua New Guinea. Bachelor of journalism students have so far chosen to specialize in politics, history, economics, sociology, language studies, environmental science, education and law.

UPNG's resources

19. The University is hard pressed for funds. Papua New Guinea is suffering a threefold economic crisis, with the closure of its main source of income, the Bougainville copper mine; the depressed state of prices for copra, cocoa and other commodities; and the progressive planned reduction of Australian budgetary aid.

20. This situation seems unlikely to improve markedly in the immediate future. Nevertheless, Papua New Guinea continues to be committed to tertiary education, and has two universities as well as a large number of specialist colleges. Journalism continues to attract students, and UPNG is committed to the continuation of the programme.

21. The high standard of journalism in Papua New Guinea, compared with most other Pacific island countries, is an eloquent tribute to the effects of UPNG's work in this area since 1975.

II. APPRAISAL

Project planning

22. Planning and preparation for the funds-in-trust phase of the project was well done. In particular, the budget as drawn up between UNESCO and the donor agency has enabled a consistently high level of activity over the two years, with a good balance between the various components. An appraisal of each component follows.

23. Preliminary contact had also been made in many of the participating countries regarding the selection of a national liaison person. This facilitated a prompt start to project activities. Only in the Marshall Islands and in Western Samoa did it take very long to arrange the nomination of an effective liaison person.

24. In addition, the UNESCO Communication division gave the project co-ordinator a thorough briefing on the situation in each participating country, while the co-ordinator was in Paris before moving to the project base.

Training

25. The main area of PACJOURN's activity has been training, for working journalists in the 13 participating countries. For many

of these people, this has been their first opportunity for formal training in journalism.

26. It was the project's intention to offer one in-country training activity (usually of two weeks' duration) in each participating country each year. This has not been entirely possible. Sometimes, a country was unable to make local arrangements in time; on other occasions a consultant became unavailable at the last minute. Always, difficult telecommunications around the Pacific made it a challenging business to fix arrangements.

27. Nevertheless, in the two years of this main phase of the PACJOURN project, it has been able to offer 30 in-country training activities. One country received only one two-week activity. This was the smallest country in the project, and felt unprepared for a second in-country activity so soon after the first. However, four countries received more than two in-country activities each - two because they needed special training in computer equipment donated by PACJOURN (Kiribati and Western Samoa), and two others because they have much more diverse print media than the other 11 countries, with varied needs which cannot all be met together (Fiji and Papua New Guinea). A total of 297 people were trained - 198 men and 99 women.

28. The subject matter of each in-country training activity was decided jointly by the project co-ordinator and the relevant liaison person. Generally, liaison people tended to want to cover too much ground in two weeks, and the co-ordinator needed to persuade them to cover less ground in more depth. It was always agreed afterwards that this had been beneficial.

29. In addition to these 30 in-country courses, PACJOURN conducted seven regional and sub-regional training courses. The content of each of these courses was agreed jointly by all liaison people at the annual planning meeting (see paragraph 45).

30. Despite a large administrative workload, the project co-ordinator decided to spend time in as many of the participating countries as possible over the two years. In fact, he spent a total of 20 weeks in the participating countries other than Papua New Guinea (where the project is based). There were only two countries - Niue and Tuvalu - which the co-ordinator did not visit.

31. The benefits of this heavy commitment were that each country felt more involved in the project; that any problems could be addressed on the spot; and that it was possible to conduct more training courses with the available funds than would otherwise have been the case.

32. In addition, 15 consultants were employed to conduct training courses, five of them conducting more than one course each. This enabled a total of 37 training courses to be conducted over the two years of the project - 27 of two weeks' duration, 8 of one week's duration, one of one day's duration and

one spread over five months with one session per week. A full list of training courses conducted is given as Appendix A.

33. An important aspect of the choice of consultants was that all but one were either Pacific islanders or people with experience of living in the Pacific islands. In this way, cultural sensitivities could be respected and maximum benefit gained. Indeed, of the 37 training courses only one was unsuccessful as a result of the choice of consultant. A full list of PACJOURN consultants is given as Appendix B.

34. PACJOURN intended to be very flexible in its interpretation of the word 'training'. It was considered unlikely that two weeks of formal group training in a classroom situation could meet the needs of all countries at all times, and it was therefore suggested by the co-ordinator that other possibilities be considered. For example, it was suggested that a consultant could spend all or part of his/her time in one or more newsrooms, working alongside the trainees; it was suggested that the consultant could lead discussions of issues or advise newspaper managements; it was suggested that the consultants could do a mixture of things.

35. It has taken time for many of the participating countries to become aware of these possibilities. The Cook Islands (where there is only one newspaper, a commercial daily) requested that a two-week training course be devoted to the installation and implementation of a computerized system of accounting. The Marshall Islands (where there is one commercial newspaper and several government newsletters) requested one week of formal classroom training, with the second week devoted to on-the-job follow-up by the consultant visiting each newsroom in turn. Both were very successful activities.

36. A future phase of PACJOURN, or any other similar project, should find this increased awareness within the islands helpful in planning training activities to meet their needs.

37. Perhaps the most gratifying training activity was a 20-week part-time course conducted in Fiji, by a senior Fijian journalist, for junior Fijian journalists. This course was very well received, and provides a model which could profitably be used by several other Pacific island countries.

Training materials

38. With the financial assistance of the project, a basic journalism textbook for use in developing countries (but drawing upon the Pacific islands for its examples) has been produced. Called *The News Manual: A training book for journalists*, it was written by the project co-ordinator, Peter Henshall, and an Australian-based freelance writer and journalist, David Ingram.

39. Copies of the three-volume book have been distributed free to print media newsrooms throughout the 13 participating countries. In addition, three sub-regional seminars were

conducted in July 1991, at the end of the project, to discuss ways of utilizing this book for further training within each newsroom.

40. The book has been extremely well received, and promises to leave behind resources to facilitate and encourage some level of self-help training in most or all of the participating countries after the end of the project.

Study tours

41. The sum of US\$ 20,000 was budgeted for study tours, to enable individual journalists from the 13 participating countries to undertake visits to other countries, in order to broaden their knowledge and understanding of their profession. This proved to be a very worthwhile area of the project's activity, and the budget could usefully have been two or three times the size it was.

42. The study tours undertaken varied considerably in nature. One was to help a government information officer attend a six-month full-time course at a polytechnic college in Auckland, New Zealand. Another was for a police community relations officer (a job which includes press and public relations) to spend time with the police community relations division in Auckland.

43. These were the only two study tours which entailed people from the Pacific islands visiting an economically developed country. All the others involved visits to other developing or less developed countries. This was a trend which did not need to be encouraged in any way by the co-ordinator.

44. A full list of study tours sponsored by the PACJOURN project between mid-1989 and mid-1991 is given as Appendix C.

Planning meetings

45. An extremely important feature of the PACJOURN project was the planning meeting, held each year, to which every liaison person was invited. In addition, the project co-ordinator, the UNESCO Regional Communication Adviser for the Pacific, and representatives of the University of Papua New Guinea, the South Pacific Commission Regional Media Centre, and the Pacific Islands News Association attended.-- The first meeting, in 1989, was held on Loloata Island, near Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. The second, in 1990, was held on Rarotonga, Cook Islands.

46. This one-week meeting considered any problems encountered by the project and tried to find solutions; shared information about each country's difficulties, successes and aspirations; and set the guidelines for the coming years's activities, especially in regard to the sub-regional and regional training courses. In this way, the Pacific islanders were fully involved in the planning of their own project activities.

47. Without this annual planning meeting, the project would have been unable to reach the journalists of the Pacific islands. This meeting, more than anything else, made each country a full partner in the project, rather than a mere recipient.

Equipment

48. The sum of US\$ 120,000 was budgeted for equipment donations, to enable some help to be given in this regard to the region's newspapers. At the first planning meeting, the countries recognized that a few of the participating countries had special needs, since they were without typesetting facilities of any kind. It was therefore decided to concentrate all available funds on providing desktop publishing set-ups for three small countries - the Cook Islands, Kiribati and Tuvalu.

49. Later, when it was clear how much remained in this budget line, a decision was taken also to help small independent newspapers and the government newspaper in Western Samoa. In each case, a trainer was sent to the recipient country to set the equipment up and train the people in its use. In addition, a 35mm SLR camera with ancillary equipment was bought for the newspaper in Niue.

50. The donations to Kiribati and Tuvalu of computer equipment for desktop publishing have been the most problematical. Three were misconceptions in the planning, which later created major problems in the execution. Since this is an experience from which UNESCO should be able to learn, it will be given more space in this report than it warrants in the context of the PACJOURN project as a whole. In addition, since this raises deeper questions about the philosophy of equipment aid, this will also be considered.

51. The equipment needs of Kiribati and Tuvalu were never completely assessed. The newspaper staff in those countries were not familiar with computers and were therefore ill-equipped to identify their own needs. It should have been an early priority of PACJOURN to send a consultant to each country for this purpose, but there were many other priorities and this was overlooked. The consultant who ran the first training course in Kiribati, in September 1989, did suggest some suitable equipment; but it is not clear that any account was taken of the implications of such a recommendation on the future budgetary planning of the recipient. The final list of equipment to be provided was decided in discussions between the project co-ordinator, the Regional Communications Adviser for the Pacific, and the liaison people for Kiribati and Tuvalu, at the annual planning meeting in the Cook Islands in February 1990. But the decision in principle to provide such equipment had already been made in 1989, before the appointment of the co-ordinator.

52. In retrospect, some doubt arises regarding the suitability of computerized typesetting equipment for small atoll countries. There are no facilities in either Kiribati or Tuvalu for maintenance or repair of computers and the newspapers in both

countries have very limited funds. This is likely to mean that any malfunction in the computers will be effectively irreparable, and the machine will be discarded.

53. In addition, the donation of computers has committed both newspapers to extra costs in installing and operating air-conditioning. Nevertheless, the level of salinity in the air is such that, even in an air-conditioned environment, electronic equipment has a short life.

54. It is regrettable that no alternatives to computer desktop publishing were considered. In both Kiribati and Tuvalu, newspapers are published fortnightly and print runs are short. It may well be that a Linotype machine and a flat-bed printing press would have fully met the needs of each country for professional quality printing. Such equipment would be cheap to own, could be maintained and serviced locally, and would endure the harsh climate.

55. It is recommended that thought be given now to these problems, so that informed decisions can be taken about replacing this computer equipment when it becomes 'terminally ill' - probably in the next two years.

56. The second planning failure was in deciding where to place the equipment orders. It was decided to order NEC-brand computers, and to order them from NEC in Hong Kong. This was an unhappy decision. First, Hong Kong is geographically remote from both Kiribati and Tuvalu (about 6,500 kms and 7,800 kms respectively); and this remoteness is accentuated by the lack of direct, or even easily connecting, air services between them. NEC in Hong Kong highlighted this by freighting the computers first to Kuala Lumpur, where there were long delays while the airline worked out where these countries were, and how to get there.

57. NEC in Hong Kong also trusted the computers to the freight handlers, packaged only in their cardboard boxes. Such trust proved to be ill-founded. Both computers were found on arrival to have been damaged in transit, probably by being dropped.

58. Then emerged the real problem in having placed the order with NEC in Hong Kong: NEC does not offer a worldwide warranty. Having ordered them from Hong Kong, they could only be repaired under warranty in Hong Kong. Since time was running out between the discovery of the damage and the termination of the PACJOURN project, and the problem of freighting goods between these remote atolls and Hong Kong was so great, it was decided to have them repaired in Port Moresby, at considerable extra cost to the project.

59. In retrospect, and for future reference, it would be much more sensible to look first to Fiji, American Samoa, New Zealand and Australia for suppliers of computer equipment to the Pacific islands.

60. Finally, it should be realized that neither the government newspaper in Kiribati nor the government newspaper in Tuvalu can afford to budget for maintenance, depreciation and eventual replacement of this computer equipment. Put plainly, they cannot afford to own the computers provided. In Tuvalu in particular, they are frequently unable to buy even simple stationery like paper, scissors or glue; it is not at all certain that they will be able to afford the toner for their laser printer.

61. There seems to be a very real danger here that certain kinds of equipment donations may be contributing towards binding these countries in a state of permanent economic dependence. Simple inexpensive equipment, such as mentioned in paragraph 54, might be more appropriate to the needs of such small atoll countries and enable them to achieve greater economic independence. This may mean, however, that electronic composition may be set back a few years. Otherwise the equipment component should be more carefully planned to include air-conditioning, training, provision of spares and maintenance.

Evaluation mission

62. A four-week evaluation of the PACJOURN project was conducted in September/October 1990. It was carried out by Mr. Torben Krogh, of Denmark, who was a member of the initial needs assessment mission team (see paragraph 2); Mr. Luke Sela, editor of the *Papua New Guinea Post-Courier* and one of the most experienced and respected newspaper journalists in the Pacific islands; and Mr. J.E. Bentley, UNESCO Regional Communication Adviser for the Pacific.

63. They visited five countries, selected to provide a representative sample of the 13 participating countries - Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea and Western Samoa.

64. The mission began at the project base in Papua New Guinea, where the co-ordinator was able to answer questions and provide information. The co-ordinator did not travel with the mission, in order that people might feel more free to express honest opinions. However, he arranged to conduct a two-week training course in Western Samoa, which finished as the mission arrived there. He was therefore able to stay on and answer any more questions which had arisen during the course of the investigations.

Communication

65. One challenge in running this regional project for newspaper and magazine development was to devise channels of communication. Since there were six participating countries with more than one news publication (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Western Samoa), it would have been cumbersome and time-consuming for the co-ordinator to deal with each newspaper and magazine directly. It was decided to have a liaison person in each country to pass the views and needs of the print media in his/her country to the project co-ordinator, and

to disseminate information from the co-ordinator throughout the print media in his/her country.

66. The system did not work equally well in all participating countries. In the Federated States of Micronesia, where the liaison person worked for the federal government, there appeared to be no fully established channels of communication between the federal government and the four states. In Tonga, where the liaison person worked for the government newspaper, communication with the commercial newspapers was not always as good as the co-ordinator would have wished. In Western Samoa, where the liaison person worked for a commercial newspaper, there appeared to be no communication at all with the other newspaper, which was their main commercial rival. It is interesting to note in that context that in the Solomon Islands, where the liaison person was owner-editor of a commercial newspaper, all his commercial rivals were kept fully informed of PACJOURN activity.

67. The project co-ordinator communicated with the liaison people as much as possible by fax. However, this was not possible to all countries. Telephone links between Papua New Guinea and all the former US Trust Territories (Belau, Federated States of Micronesia and Marshall Islands) are erratic at best. It was rarely possible to send a fax to Belau and often impossible to the other two. Telex provided a useful, though not infallible, back-up. Telephone lines, and therefore fax links, were also often unreliable to Tuvalu (which has very limited capacity for international traffic) and Western Samoa (whose telephone system suffered greatly during Cyclone Ofa in February 1990).

68. All interested parties were also kept informed of PACJOURN activity through a newsletter called *PACJOURN Bulletin*. This was produced irregularly, as the need arose. It was air-mailed in multiple copies to all liaison people, and in single copies to other interested parties. It appears that, in some countries, the liaison people did not distribute them among the print media of their countries; however, in most countries the system worked well.

III. CONTINUING NEEDS

Regional

69. There is a continuing need throughout the region for training in many of the most basic areas of journalism. Few Pacific island journalists possess highly developed skills in interviewing and news writing. Fewer still are skilled in sub-editing, photojournalism or feature writing.

70. There is also a great need for better educated journalists in the Pacific islands. There are very few university graduates working as journalists, and reporters are generally educated much less well than the people they have to interview and report upon. This is a major contributory factor to the low status of journalists in most of the region. Young Pacific islanders

typically lack self-confidence anyway; when they are also at an educational disadvantage, they are frequently unable to ask searching questions.

71. Journalists, especially in the print media, are poorly paid, which also contributes to the low status of journalists. Newspapers are frequently not run efficiently, which diminishes the chances of high salaries. A lot of help is still required in the business side of newspapers and magazines - especially advertising and distribution - if they are to flourish.

Belau (Palau)

72. Belau is a small country (pop. 14,000) with extraordinary economic problems which mitigate against the development of newspapers and magazines. There is very little economic activity, yet the country is quite affluent, thanks to an abundance of government jobs paid for by the United States. It is interesting to note that, in this tiny country with no obvious natural resources, most menial tasks such as roadworks and domestic chores are carried out by imported 'cheap labour' from the Philippines.

73. The absence of commercial activity means that there is little or no scope for advertising. This makes it difficult, or perhaps impossible, to run a commercial newspaper or magazine. There is one newspaper, produced by the Office of the President; but, in keeping with thinking inherited from the United States during 45 years of trusteeship, many Belauans are deeply suspicious of this newspaper, believing that the main function of a newspaper is to be a watchdog towards government. The people appear to want a newspaper which is independent of the government, and buy the *Pacific Daily News* from Guam, which contains practically no news about Belau, or the *Palau Tribune*, which is really the *Guam Tribune* with an editionized front page.

74. It is hard to see how this situation can alter in the immediate future. It might be possible to finance a small independent newspaper or magazine through subscriptions, especially if it was marketed to the large Belauan communities in Hawaii and mainland United States. It might also be possible for a commercial newspaper to be established if the Government redirected its resources away from producing its own newspaper, and towards buying space in a commercial paper in which it could speak to the people. Such a valuable advertising contract could enable a commercial newspaper to establish itself.

75. In the short-term, however, it seems unlikely that any suitably qualified Belauan will give up a safe and well-paid government job in order to enter the risky world of the newspaper publisher. As the level of U.S. financial support for Belau diminishes, as it is destined to do, the number of government jobs will presumably have to decrease. At that time, some development of the print media in Belau might begin. In the meantime, the need is for some continued basic training for

whoever is interested, in an attempt to prepare the ground for the future.

Cook Islands

76. The Cook Islands has a privately-owned daily newspaper, the *Cook Islands News*, consisting of eight tabloid pages and produced by a small hard-working team.

77. On the business side, they will need continued help with specialist skills such as advertising sales, making their advertisements more effective and therefore making it more worthwhile for businesses to advertise. This will not only make the newspaper more financially secure, but will also stimulate the economy as a whole.

78. On the journalism side, there will continue to be need for training at all levels for some time to come, but especially the more advanced and specialist skills such as sub-editing, newsroom management, photojournalism, sports reporting, feature writing and so on.

Federated States of Micronesia

79. The economic situation in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is essentially the same as in Belau, described in paragraphs 72 and 73.

80. The Federal Government publishes a newspaper but, as in Belau, this tends to be treated with suspicion by the people. In Chuuk state (the other states are Yap, Pohnpei and Kosrae) the Roman Catholic Church produced a newspaper, called *Truk Sunrise* (Truk was the old name for what is now Chuuk), but has stopped publication because it was such an expensive exercise.

81. In FSM, the occasional issue of *Pacific Daily News* from Guam is the only newspaper that most people see. The outlook there is much the same, in the opinion of the project co-ordinator, as for Belau (see paragraphs 74 and 75).

Fiji

82. Fiji has the most developed and sophisticated print media of all the participating countries. *The Fiji Times* was founded in 1869 and is still published daily; there is another daily newspaper, the *Daily Post*, a variety of weekly newspapers, in Fijian and Hindi; and a number of specialist periodicals, including two regional glossy magazines, *Pacific Islands Monthly* and *Islands Business*.

83. Nevertheless, Fiji has its problems. After two *coups d'état* in 1987, many of Fiji's senior journalists left the country. There is a great need for specialist and advanced training for some of the younger journalists who are now being sucked upwards to fill this vacuum.

84. In addition, the private publishers in Fiji would benefit from the kind of business training described in paragraph 77, plus advice on distribution and sales.

85. It is pleasing to note that the remaining senior journalists seem willing and able to shoulder much of the burden of training newcomers to the profession.

Kiribati

86. Kiribati has only one newspaper, the government-owned *Te Uekera*. Its future is uncertain, as the Government considers privatizing it in a barren economic environment. Its present is perhaps even more uncertain, with nobody on the staff of the newspaper or in government certain about the purpose of the newspaper, or why it is published.

87. When it is published (which is irregularly), it carries a mixture of news which everybody has already heard on the radio, and various stories of a historical or human interest nature but with no obvious timeliness. A staff of five people (the same as for the daily *Cook Islands News*) produces the theoretically fortnightly *Te Uekera*.

88. The staff of *Te Uekera* have all received a great deal of training in the skills of journalism. What is now needed is for the information needs of the people of Kiribati to be ascertained, and careful thought to be given to how those needs can be met. If a newspaper is needed (and it may not be), it needs to be redesigned to meet those needs, and the journalistic skills applied to that task. It is recommended that the next phase of training assistance to Kiribati be concentrated in this area rather than in further upgrading of professional skills.

Marshall Islands

89. The economic situation in the Marshall Islands is similar to that in Belau and FSM (see paragraphs 72 and 73), except that there is more commercial activity. This typically takes the form of joint ventures between any one of a small number of eminent Marshallese and an overseas company or individual, usually from the United States or the Far East.

90. This level of commercial activity has made it possible for a private newspaper, the *Marshall Islands Journal*, to function. This is a small but fairly successful commercial enterprise, owned and operated by Americans, with some junior Marshallese.

91. The *Journal* is not always popular with the Government, which has therefore relaunched its own newspaper, the *Gazette*. This is still very new and is still finding its role.

92. The main training need in the Marshall Islands is for junior Marshallese to master the basic skills and then to progress to advanced skills of journalism, so that they can play a part in shaping the character of the press in their own country.

93. The Government of the Marshall Islands might also welcome the opportunity of expert advice in how to deal with a vigorous free press, and how to use it to the advantage of the society as a whole.

Niue

94. Niue is a tiny country with a tiny economy, based on New Zealand aid. There is a government newspaper, *Tohi Tala Niue*, with a staff of two people. Like Kiribati, there is a problem in Niue knowing what the function of the newspaper is - after all, in a community of fewer than 2,000, there is not much a newspaper can tell about what is happening that the people do not already know.

95. Apart from a short time around Christmas, far more Niueans live in Auckland, New Zealand, than on Niue island. This provides a possible future for the newspaper, in acting as a link between the two Niuean communities. Since there is money in the Auckland Niuean community, this could provide a basis for advertising revenue. All this is increasingly desirable in the light of reduced levels of New Zealand aid to Niue.

96. Help may well be needed in market research for such a two-centre publication, business training in skills such as advertising, and the training of stringers or part-time journalists among the Niueans in Auckland.

Papua New Guinea

97. Papua New Guinea (PNG) gives the impression of having perhaps the best service front print media of any of the participating countries. Certainly the *Papua New Guinea Post-Courier* is a high quality daily newspaper; and both the English language weekly *The Times of Papua New Guinea* and the weekly *Wantok*, in Tok Pisin (PNG Pidgin), are excellent newspapers.

98. However, in reality it is largely the capital city, Port Moresby, with its 180,000 inhabitants, which is well served by print media; and, to a lesser extent, the other main towns of Lae, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Goroka and Madang. The great majority of Papua New Guineans, who live in small towns or villages, are not served by print media at all. Of course, literacy levels in rural areas are low; but even in provincial capitals, like Alotau, Popondetta, Kerema, Mendi, Kieta and Lorengau, there is little or nothing in the way of printed news and information.

99. The scale of the problem is huge, and was beyond the scope of the PACJOURN project to address. Two courses were organized especially for provincial government information officers, but much remains to be done to encourage and assist the formation of provincial publications in PNG. The 19 provinces vary in population from a little over 300,000 down to about 30,000, and each is therefore comparable in size with other Pacific island states. Indeed, the Trobriand Islands - which make up but one district of Milne Bay Province - have a population comparable

with the Cook Islands; yet, while the Cook Islands has a daily newspaper, a radio station and a television station, the Trobriand Islands has just a few minutes each week in its language broadcast on Radio Milne Bay.

100. PNG really needs a national project dedicated to this task, if the majority of even the literate population is to be served by print media.

101. Pre-entry of journalists is well catered for by UPNG and the Divine Word Institute in Madang. However, training at mid-career level, in such skills as newsroom management, sub-editing, page design, photojournalism, sports reporting and feature writing will continue to be needed for some time.

Solomon Islands

102. The Solomon Islands has diverse print media ownership, and shows encouraging signs of future development. However, there appear to be three important areas of need.

103. First, while the Solomon Islands Government has sent a number of school leavers to do a pre-entry journalism programme at UPNG, the success rate has not been high. This may be because of a discrepancy between the educational levels of school leavers in the two countries. Either this problem must be addressed in some way, so that Solomon Islanders will benefit more fully from the opportunity offered by UPNG or alternative means will need to be found to offer basic training. It is not likely that the Solomon Islands will be able to meet this need itself in the near future.

104. Second, the developing commercial newspapers - and notably the *Solomon Star* - will require continuing business support as outlined in paragraph 77, plus advice on distribution and sales.

105. Third, the development of provincial print media will need to be encouraged and developed. Like PNG, the Solomon Islands offers a print media service which scarcely goes beyond the capital, Honiara, and the immediate surrounding area of Guadalcanal island.

Tonga

106. The print media in Tonga has undergone rapid growth in the past three years. In addition to the government weekly *Tonga Chronicle*, there is a private weekly *Times of Tonga*, a radical weekly *Kele'a*, church periodicals such as *Taumu'a Lelei*, *Tohi Fanongonongo* and *'Ofa ki Tonga*, and the bi-monthly news magazine *Matangi Tonga*.

107. To understand the background to this rapid growth, one must briefly consider the political situation in Tonga. The country is a monarchy, with a parliament which is selected in an unusual way. One third of the members are elected by the nobles (traditional aristocracy) from among themselves; one third are

elected by the commoners from among themselves; and the remaining third, who are the Prime Minister and his cabinet, are appointed by the King.

108. The great majority of the newspapers give voice to calls for political reform. It is the expressed opinion of the journalists that, in doing so, they are representing the views of the people. It is the expressed opinion of the Government that the journalists represent only their own views, and are out of touch with the people.

109. Any future training in journalism in Tonga will need to be conducted within this rather strained atmosphere and trainers must walk in a careful way.

110. The rapid growth in Tonga's print media has inevitably meant that a number of untrained journalists have been employed. There is a great training need here, and Tonga has few senior journalists equipped to train its own juniors.

111. In addition to basic journalism training, many of Tonga's mid-career journalists require advanced skills in order to move on to more senior jobs. The publishers of the independent newspapers and magazines also require help and advice in the skills of advertising, sales and distribution.

Tuvalu

112. Tuvalu is a country of several small atolls, with a combined population of only 9,000. There is very little economic activity, the national economy being based on the interest from a trust fund established for Tuvalu by donor countries.

113. There is one newsroom, with a staff six (all female), who produce the radio service and two newspapers - one in Tuvaluan and the other in English. Some of the staff have been overseas to observe radio stations operating, and there have been several in-country courses offered in radio. The only print media training ever received by them has been the little which PACJOURN has been able to provide.

114. There is a great need for Tuvaluan journalists to spend time attached to good newspapers in small communities elsewhere - the *Cook Islands News* and the *Solomon Star* are obvious possibilities.

115. There is also great need for more in-country training at all professional levels, from the most basic skills to the most advanced.

116. At the same time, Tuvalu needs to bring clearly into focus the purpose of its newspapers, so that the staff can direct themselves towards identified and achievable goals. Outside help may be welcome in this area, too.

Vanuatu

117. Vanuatu continues to live with the legacy of its extraordinary colonial history. Under the name of the New Hebrides, it was ruled by both Britain and France under an arrangement known as a Condominium - more popularly known as the Pandemonium. It has left behind a fascinating and complex linguistic situation.

118. There are about 110 distinct indigenous languages in Vanuatu, spoken by 140,000 people. The average size of each socio-linguistic group is therefore even smaller than in PNG, with its 869 languages - about 1,300 people per language in Vanuatu compared with PNG's 4,400. Added to this diversity, of the people who speak a European language, roughly half speak English and the other half French (though there is a gradual shift away from French towards English). The one unifying language is Bislama (Vanuatu pidgin).

119. Vanuatu has only one newspaper, published by the Government. It is called *Vanuatu Weekly/Vanuatu Hebdo*, and is trilingual, being published in English, French and Bislama. There is little or no encouragement from the Government for private print media, although a glossy magazine called *Pacific Profiles* was launched in 1990 by Port Vila's biggest printery, mainly to act as an advertisement for its new four-colour printing press. It has since ceased publication.

120. *Vanuatu Weekly/Vanuatu Hebdo* still needs help and advice in identifying its aims and purpose. There is still a tendency to publish scripts of radio bulletins, thereby giving people news they have already heard. However, since a PACJOURN course in feature writing in 1990, the paper has developed in that direction, complementing the news service provided by the radio station.

121. At present, the main training needs continue to be at all levels of journalism skills, from the most basic to the most senior.

122. If print media ownership becomes more diverse in the future, then training will also be needed in such areas as advertising, sales and distribution. It is not obvious that such training would be needed at present.

123. In order to reach everybody, it is desirable for any consultant sent to Vanuatu to be either bilingual in English and French, or to have a good command of either Bislama or Tok Pisin (PNG pidgin), since they are mutually comprehensible.

Western Samoa

124. In addition to the government newspaper, *Savali*, which is published in both Samoan and English, Western Samoa has usually had a large number of small private papers. Some of these are not really newspapers, publishing extracts from books and

traditional stories in weekly instalments. The two main private newspapers are the *Samoa Times* and the *Samoa Observer*.

125. The *Samoa Times* recently changed from weekly to daily publication, without any apparent increase in levels of either staffing or advertising. Time will tell whether the change has been a commercial success. The *Samoa Observer* is published twice a week, and has an Auckland edition to reach the large Samoan community there.

126. Both commercial newspapers require more help and advice in the skills of selling advertising and making it work for the advertiser; and of newspaper sales and distribution.

127. All the newspapers require more training in journalism skills at all levels.

128. Samoans are proud people of an ancient society, and are sensitive about outsiders seeking to tell them how to do things. This does not make training easy. They are also loyal primarily to their family line, which makes business partnerships with people from other family lines difficult. While it may appear to an outsider, therefore, that there would be economic advantages to be gained from merging some of the small newspapers, such a thing may not be socially acceptable.

129. There are large Samoan communities in New Zealand, Hawaii, California, Oregon, Washington State and elsewhere. It may well be that, within these communities, there are experienced journalists. If so, it would be worth considering whether such people would be good consultants to offer professional training within Western Samoa.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

130. The PACJOURN project has begun to meet the considerable needs of the print media of these 13 Pacific island nations. It has established lines of communication and has familiarized the people involved with how to take advantage of what is on offer.

131. It is highly desirable that a further phase of the project should take place at the very earliest opportunity. Despite the difficult economic climate at present, it is recommended that further funding be sought for such an activity.

APPENDIX A

Training conducted by PACJOURN project 1989-91

In-country courses

1. Cook Islands, July 17-28, 1989
Tutor: Mr Sandi Logan. 20 participants.
2. Tonga, August 5-19, 1989
Tutor: Mr Peter Kitchin. 14 participants.
3. Kiribati, September 4-15, 1989
Tutor: Mr Evan Hannah. 12 participants.
4. Belau, September 5-15, 1989
Tutor: Ms Trine Ostlyngen. 19 participants.
5. Federated States of Micronesia, September 18-29, 1989
Tutor: Ms Trine Ostlyngen. 11 participants.
6. Solomon Islands, October 30 - November 10, 1989
Tutor: Mr Peter Henshall. 9 participants.
7. Vanuatu, November 13-24, 1989
Tutor: Mr Chris Moore, 10 participants.
8. Western Samoa, November 27 - December 8, 1989
Tutor: Mr Chris Moore. 4 participants.
9. Fiji, November 27 - December 8, 1989
Tutor: Mr Peter Henshall. 22 participants.
10. Papua New Guinea, December 11-22, 1989
Tutor: Mr Peter Henshall. 13 participants.
11. Papua New Guinea, April 2-12, 1990
Tutors: Mr Peter Henshall & Mr Asora Paul. 22 participants.
12. Marshall Islands, April 2-12, 1990
Tutor: Mr Peter Lomas. 8 participants.
13. Tuvalu; May 3-17, 1990
Tutor: Mr David Ingram. 8 participants.
14. Cook Islands, May 28 - June 8, 1990
Tutor: Mr Evan Hannah. 3 participants.
15. Tonga, June 11-22, 1990
Tutor: Mr Chris Moore. 9 participants.
16. Kiribati, June 25 - July 6, 1990
Tutor: Mr Chris Moore. 9 participants.
17. Solomon Islands, June 18-29, 1990
Tutor: Mr Maurice Kneebone. 10 participants.

18. Belau, June 18-29, 1990
Tutor: Mr Peter Henshall. 8 participants.
19. Niue, June 27 - July 11, 1990
Tutor: Mr Peter Lomas, 3 participants.
20. Federated States of Micronesia, July 2-13, 1990
Tutor: Mr Peter Henshall. 20 participants.
21. Vanuatu, August 13-24, 1990
Tutor: Mr Peter Henshall. 9 participants.
22. Fiji, September 10-21, 1990
Tutor: Mr Alfred Sasako. 16 participants.
23. Western Samoa, October 8-19, 1990
Tutor: Mr Peter Henshall. 4 participants.
24. Fiji part-time course, December 1990 - May 1991.
Tutor: Mr Peter Lomas. 18 participants.
25. Western Samoa, January 8-15, 1991
Tutor: Mr Peter Lomas (training in use of new computer equipment).
26. Papua New Guinea, April 1991
Tutors: Mr Gene Johnson & Mr Peter Henshall. 14 participants.
27. Kiribati, February 25 - March 1, 1991
Tutor: Mr Evan Hannah (training in use of new computer equipment).
28. Fiji, April 22 - May 3, 1991
Tutor: Mr Peter Kitchin, 12 participants.
29. Marshall Islands, May 6-17, 1991
Tutor: Mr D'Arcy Drury. 8 participants.
30. Tuvalu, June 24-28, 1991
Tutor: Mr Leigh Martin (training in use of new computer equipment)

Sub-regional and regional courses

1. Newsroom management (sub-regional), Papua New Guinea, February 1990
Tutor: Mr Rowan Callick. 10 participants.
2. Newsroom management (sub-regional), Tonga, February 1990
Tutor: Mr Peter Henshall. 12 participants.
3. Photojournalism (regional), Fiji, October 1990
Tutor: Mr Michael McCoy. 15 participants.
4. Sub-editing (regional), Fiji, December 1990

- Tutor: Mr Peter Kitchin. 17 participants.
5. Training of trainers (sub-regional), Marshall Islands, July 1991
Tutor: Mr Peter Henshall. 13 participants.
 6. Training of trainers (sub-regional), Tonga, July 1991
Tutor: Mr Peter Henshall. 11 participants.
 7. Training of trainers (sub-regional), Vanuatu, July 1991
Tutor: Mr Peter Henshall. 10 participants.

APPENDIX B

Experts and Consultants under PACJOURN project

Experts

Mr Peter Henshall (UK)

Project Co-ordinator from 14/8/89 to 13/8/91

Consultants

Mr Rowan Callick (UK)

Country of residence: Australia. Former editor and general manager of *The Times of Papua New Guinea*.

Mr D'Arcy Drury (Canada)

Country of residence: Papua New Guinea. Lecturer in journalism, University of Papua New Guinea.

Mr Evan Hannah (Australia)

Country of residence: Papua New Guinea. Editorial computer manager, *Papua New Guinea Post-Courier*.

Mr David Ingram (UK)

Country of residence: Australia. Former lecturer in journalism, University of Papua New Guinea.

Mr Gene Johnson (USA)

Country of residence: USA. Newspaper publisher.

Mr Peter Kitchin (New Zealand)

Country of residence: New Zealand. Former cadet counsellor, *Papua New Guinea Post-Courier*.

Mr Maurice Kneebone (New Zealand)

Country of residence: Papua New Guinea. Lecturer in journalism, University of Papua New Guinea.

Mr Sandi Logan (Australia)

Country of residence: Australia. Former First Secretary (Information) at the Australian High Commission in Papua New Guinea.

Mr Peter Lomas (Fiji)

Country of residence: Fiji. Editor of *Islands Business*.

Mr Leigh Martin (Fiji)

Country of residence: Papua New Guinea. Chief Sub-Editor, *Papua New Guinea Post-Courier*.

Mr Michael McCoy (Australia)

Country of residence: Solomon Islands. Freelance photographer.

Mr Chris Moore (UK)

Country of residence: Papua New Guinea. Lecturer in journalism, University of Papua New Guinea.

Ms Trine Ostlyngen (Norway)

Country of residence: Norway. PACJOURN project co-ordinator, January-June 1988.

Mr Asora Paul (Papua New Guinea)

Country of residence: Papua New Guinea. Day editor, *Papua New Guinea Post-Courier*.

Mr Alfred Sasako (Solomon Islands)

Country of residence: Fiji. Press secretary, South Pacific Forum.

APPENDIX C

Study tours sponsored by PACJOURN project 1989-91

Mr Jason Brown (Cook Islands)

Attend six-month journalism course at Manukau Polytechnic, New Zealand.

Sgt. Richard Mulou (Papua New Guinea)

Attachment to community relations department of Auckland Police, to prepare for eventual promotion to head of Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary community relations department and to improve ability to produce Police magazine.

Mr Sarea Meakoro (Papua New Guinea)

Four-week visit to Indonesia government information service, in Jakarta and Medan, to gain ideas for better functioning of Oro Provincial Government information service.

Mr Pilimisolu Tamo'ua (Tonga)

Four-week attachment to the Fiji Times, to gain general newspaper experience.

Mr Uelese Petaia (Western Samoa)

One-week visit to the PNG Post-Courier, to learn more about the demands of an editor and to gain better experience of advertisement sales and general newspaper finance.

Mr Antari Elbon (Marshall Islands)

Two-week visit to the Tonga Chronicle, to prepare for relaunch of Marshall Islands government newspaper, the Marshall Islands Gazette.

APPENDIX D

List of Equipment supplied by UNESCO

- 2 Mallard electronic mailboxes including cables, plugs and required accessories and 2 copies of manual of operations

- NEC Powermate 386/20 803386 CPU, 2MB RAM
1.2 MB F.D. 140 MB H.D. 101 Key English keyboard

NEC 5D monitor 20" (1280x1024)

NEC graphic engine board for 5D monitor

Apple Laserwriter II NTX

Apple Laserwriter II NTX controll. card

Apple Laserwriter II Toner cartridge

Cable computer/Laserwriter

Hewlett Packard Scanjet plus scanner

Hewlett Packard interface card for Scanjet Plus and NEC 386/20

PK US3060 UPS 600VA with pin computer interface for Novell networking system

NEC DOS 3.3

Microsoft Windows 386 V2.1

Pagemaker V3

Pagemaker Portfolio Newsletter

Pagemaker Portfolio - Business communication

Aldus guide to basic design

Microsoft mouse for Pagemaker with WIN/PB for Pagemaker

NEC Powermate I 80286CPU, 640K RAM, 1.2

Mega F.D. 101 Key English keyboard

NEC APC-H4350G Monochrome monitor

NEC graphic board for Powermate 1 and NEC Multisync GS monitor

PC Novell ELS Level II network software

Novell NE2000 Ethernet card for server with 20 foot cable

Novell NE1000 Ethernet card for terminal plus 20 foot cable

Novell Ethernet Terminator

NEC expansion board 2MB RAM for 386/20

- MacIntosh IICX 2MB RAM 40 MB HD

Apple RGB colour monitor 13"

8-bit video card for monitor

Universal monitor stand

Apple extended keyboard

Word English

Pagemaker

Laserwriter IINT

Local connector pin

UPS 600W 10 MIJ

Toner for Laserwriter

- NEC Powermate 386/20

80386 processor, 2MB RAM, 1.2 MB 5.25 FD

140 MB HD, English keyboard

NEC multisync 5D 20" colour monitor with cable

NEC graphic engine board for 5D monitor

Laserwriter II NTX system

Laserwriter II NTX controller board

Laserwriter II cartridge

Serial cable

NEC DOS

Pagemaker V3

Pagemaker Portfolio Newsletter

Pagemaker Portfolio - Business communications

Aldus Guide to Basic Design

Microsoft mouse for Pagemaker with WIN/B

NEC P5300 pin writer plus interface, sheet feeder and accessories
diskettes

ribbons (set)

Pagemaker Portfolio manual

MS Windows

UPS PK US3060

- NEC Powermate 386/20 80386 processor, 2MB RAM, 1.2 MB 5.25 FD

140 MB HD, English keyboard

NEC multisync 5D 20" colour monitor with cable

NEC graphic engine board for 5D monitor

Laserwriter II NTX system

Laserwriter II NTX controller board

Laserwriter II cartridge

Serial cable

NEC DOS

Pagemaker V3

Pagemaker Portfolio Newsletter

Pagemaker Portfolio - Business communications

Aldus Guide to Basic Design

Microsoft mouse for Pagemaker with WIN/B

Pagemaker Portfolio Manual

UPS PK US3060

PK US3060 UPS 600 VA

Microsoft Windows V3.0

NEC Powermate 286 1 MB RAM

NEC graphic board for Powermate 286 and NEC multisync monitor

NEC APC H4350G monochrome monitor

PC Novell ELS Level II network software

Novell NE2000 Ethernet card for server plus cable

Novell NE1000 Ethernet card for terminal plus cable

Novell Ethernet Terminator

NEC P5300 Pinwriter plus interface, cut sheet feeder and accessories

Diskettes

Ribbons for NEC P5300 Pinwriter

Interface card for server and UPS with cable

- 35mm SLR K1000, 50mm f2, case, UV filter

28mm lens f2, 8, UV filter, sun shade

135mm lens f2, 8, UV filter, sun shade

50mm f2.8 macrolens with reverse ring

UV filter for macrolens

AF280T flash, W&T adapter 2xNiCd+charger

Eye cup

Copy stand with light unit and spare bulbs

Bellow "a" slidecopier, holders, cable rel, gadget bag

4x14x20" universal a1 case with rubber seal