

- Bonk, W.J. 1965. Maps, Site HV-225. In: Emory, Soehren and Ladd. Prepared for the National Parks Service and Bishop Museum. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.
- Cleghorn, Paul. 1980. The Hilina Pali petroglyph cave, Hawai'i Island. *B.P. Bishop Museum Report 80-1*.
- Cox, David W. (1974). Fieldwork Report on Mapping of Puuloa Petroglyph Field--Puna Site HA-HV-225. Unpublished Report, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.
- Cox, J.H. (1966). Corrections and additions to Bonk. Ms., Bishop Museum.
- Cox, J.H. 1971. Appendix B: Results of a Preliminary Investigation of the Anaeoomalu Petroglyphs. Pp. 114-126. In: Anaeoomalu: A Hawaiian Oasis. *Pacific Anthropological Records*, 15. Department of Anthropology, Bishop Museum, Hawaii.
- Cox, J.H. and E. Stasack. 1970. *Hawaiian Petroglyphs*. Bishop Museum Special Publication 60. Honolulu.
- Ellis, William. 1917. *Narrative of a Tour through Hawaii*. [1823] Hawaiian Gazette, Honolulu.
- Emory, Kenneth P., Edmund J. Ladd, and Lloyd J. Soehren. 1965. Additional sites, test excavations and petroglyphs. The Archaeological Resources of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Part 3, Pp. 5-10. B.P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu. Typescript.
- Graves, M.W. and C. Erkelens. 1991. Who's in Control? Method and Theory in Hawaiian Archaeology. *Asian Perspectives* 30(1):1-17.
- Holcomb, R.T. 1987. Eruptive history and long-term behavior of Kilauea Volcano. In: *Volcanism in Hawaii*, Vol 1. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1350.
- Kwaitkowski, P.F. 1991. *Na Ki'i Pohaku: A Hawaiian Petroglyph Primer*. Ku Pa'a, Honolulu.
- Ladefoged, Thegn, Gary F. Somers, and M. M. Lane-Hamasaki. 1987. *A Settlement Pattern Analysis of a Portion of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park*. Western Archaeological and Conservation Center, Publications in Anthropology 44. US Dept. of Interior.
- Lee, Georgia. 1988. The petroglyphs of Lanai, Hawaii. Report, Castle and Cooke.
- Lee, Georgia. 1989. The petroglyphs of Puako, Hawaii. Report, Historic Sites Section, Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawaii.
- Lee, Georgia. 1990. The Kaeo Trail petroglyphs, Puako Hawaii. Report, Historic Sites Section, Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawaii.
- Lee, Georgia. 1993. The petroglyphs of Pu'uloa (HV-225) Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park. Report: National Parks Service, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and Historic Sites Section, Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawai'i.
- Stasack, Edward, Ronald Dorn and Georgia Lee. 1994. Dating Report on Accelerator Radiocarbon Ages on 13 Petroglyphs Sampled from Kaho'olawe. Unpublished Report, collection of author.
- Stasack, Edward and Georgia Lee. 1992. The Ka'upulehu Petroglyph Site, Hawai'i. *Rapa Nui Journal* 6(4):82-87.
- _____. 1993. Petroglyphs of Kaho'olawe. Report: Kaho'olawe Conveyance Commission.
- _____. (n.d.) Petroglyphs of Hawai'i. Manuscript in process.
- Valeri, V. 1985. *Kingship and Sacrifice*. University of Chicago Press.

NEWS AND NOTES

What's New in Hangaroa.

A news item from Valparaiso reports that two cruising *norte Americanos* who arrived to Rapa Nui in a private yacht were rescued from the surf off Hangaroa by local fishermen. The visitors were rowing into the *caleta* in a small dingy when they were broadsided by a wave. Both men are in their 60s.

El Mercurio, 18 March 1995

In April 1994 an exhibit titled "A Tribute to Rapanui Women" was presented at the Centro Cultural Tongariki. This first tribute to island women was organized by Lili F. Teao Hereveri and other women from the island.

The exhibition consisted of 160 photographs concerning the history of Rapanui women. Approximately 500 visitors signed the guest book, and photographs, drawings and costumes, *lei* and crowns were borrowed from local residents.

Topics included: The first women (Vakai a Hiva, Ava Rei Pua); reproductions of female tattoo; Rapanui women in the first half of the 20th century; women in song and dance, and women in everyday life.

Two mothers of large families were honored: Sara Tuki (19 children) and Tomasa Araki (18), as well as eminent women (first teacher, mayor, etc.); and the oldest woman, Maria Carmela Tito Rangitopa (103 years of age with 12 children and 92 grandchildren). Along with the exhibit were several conferences, on various subjects, including Sexuality and Maternity; Rights and Duties of Women; Women's Tattoo; The Masculine and Feminine in Anthropology; Spirituality; and Preservation of the Rapanui Language. Plans for 1996 include an exhibit on the history of feminine costume on Rapa Nui.

Marie Claude Poirier, Reunion Island.

Three items recently appeared in *El Mercurio de Valparaiso*:

- The *carabineros* (police) of Rapa Nui have proposed four sites for consideration as a location for a new jail. One site is on the northeast side of Rano Kau, one at the northwest sector near the anthropological museum and two near Tahai.

The president of the Comisión Especial de Desarrollo, Claudio Rodriguez, stated that the existing prison on the island is inadequate: "... conditions of the prison are absolutely terrible and I would say not even at the level of the old dungeons."

- The mayor of Hangaroa, Petero Edmunds Paoa, blasted the intendente of the Fifth Region, Hardy Knittel, because the island ran out of flour and propane gas on 24th of May, and the last supply ship came in January. It is said another supply ship is starting to load now. Mayor Edmunds stated that a group of island store owners signed a contract to hire a ship to transport provisions to the island. He added that islanders cannot comprehend the ineptitude of Knittel and the Director of Transportation who they believe have made a contract that is prejudicial for the island. These complaints were rejected by Knittel.

▪ Due to autonomy declarations made in Tahiti, the president of the Consejo de Ancianos #1, Alberto Hotus, will ask the Sub-secretary of the Interior, Belisario Velasco, to shut down a clandestine radio station that has been operating for more than a month in Hangaroa. The station belongs to Matias Riroriko whose objective is to serve the interests of the Consejo de Ancianos #2, a group that opposes the current *Ley Indigena*.

According to Hotus, the radio openly called for a boycott of elections to select Rapanui delegates to the Comisión Nacional de Desarrollo Indigena (CONADI), and is dedicated to promote the implementation of a statute similar to that of French Polynesia.

According to Hotus, the president of Consejo #2 declared in Tahiti that Easter Island requires more autonomy, thus openly showing they are in favor of drawing closer to the French oceanic territories. This situation cannot continue, in view of flagrant illegality, especially as the radio station promotes an idea that does not have the support of the island population and contrasts with policies that the State of Chile is developing on Easter Island. Hotus insists that the radio station be closed down.

Subsequently, a communication without signature was sent to *El Mercurio* stating that Raul Teao, Mario Tuki, Matias Riroroko and Inez Teave have solicited the President of Chile to suspend the application of the *Ley Indigena* on the island and included a statement that the "so-called legal body" maintains a situation on the island "like a volcano or a time bomb for the social tension that it is accumulating". They added that the election of Hotus was illegal.

El Mercurio de Valparaiso

What's New in Polynesia.

Tahiti.

Two Hawaiian canoes, *Hawai'iloa* and *Hokule'a* took part in the ceremony at the great *marae* of the war god, Oro at Taputapuatea on Raiatea. Modern canoes gathered at Raiatea from all over Polynesia to rededicate the sacred temple and then sail north to Hawai'i. Vetea Hart, assistant manager in Papeete of the Territorial Office for Cultural Action in French Polynesia whose job is educating the people about the significance of the canoe gathering, drew up a charter for a modern federation of Polynesian navigators. Ceremonies at Taputapuatea celebrated the arrival of seven voyaging canoes representing the far distant points of the Polynesian triangle including Hawaii, New Zealand and Easter Island. Legend says that the last time this happened was in 1350.

A canoe built by Easter Islanders living in Tahiti has joined the group. The single-hulled 32 foot canoe is called *Te Rau Hono* and is built of reeds with 2 outriggers. Hart stated that there is no Easter Island tradition of reed canoes from ancient times. The New Zealand canoe, the double-hulled *Te 'Aurere*, was held up in customs in Papeete but finally joined the Hawai'i canoes at Moorea. A Cook Island canoe, the *Taketumu*, sailed from Rarotonga bringing Sir Thomas Davis, former prime minister of the Cook Islands.

The Honolulu Advertiser, March 1995.

Tahiti.

Greenpeace has condemned a statement from the new French president, Jacques Chirac, who claims that it is an "absolute priority" that nuclear testing be resumed in order to maintain France's nuclear arsenal. Chirac's comments threaten to derail the current test ban talks in Geneva. Greenpeace is urging a rejection of testing at Moruroa; however, if France resumes testing, Greenpeace will respond.

Pacific News Bulletin, March 1995.

New Zealand.

Indigenous Maori protesters threatened to use terrorism to stop the government from selling state-owned assets to foreign investors. Prime Minister Jim Bolger downplayed the seriousness of the threat as Maori activists demonstrated outside a meeting of the Asian Development Bank in Auckland.

The Honolulu Advertiser, May 4, 1995.

French Polynesia.

Links between French Polynesia and the Cook Islands are strengthening. Although separated by 1500 km of ocean, they are finding common interests. French culture is making inroads in the Cooks despite the political friction caused by French nuclear testing in the Pacific. The attraction has increased as funding from Aetearoa/New Zealand has shrunk and France is now seen as a possible source of investment funds in the Cook Islands.

Pacific News Bulletin, February 1995.

Pitcairn.

Pitcairn's current population is 44 (20 males and 24 females). Seven children are under the age of 15 and there are 11 islanders age 65 or older. Eight Pitcairners are absent, two ex-islanders visiting, and 8 non-Pitcairners are in residence.

The Pitcairn Miscellany 38(2) reports that recently planted Macademia nut trees are doing well, as are Norfolk pine and oak. Other imports from New Zealand and Australia are growing, as is *miro*, a native tree that used to be on the island but was over-harvested for wood carving. Monterey pine, *Pinus radiata*, seems unsuited to the environment and appears to be dying off.

Fiji

New drugs extracted from South Pacific plants are the focus of a recent planning grant of \$50,000 awarded to Natural Product Development and Conservation in Fiji. Supported by the Biodiversity Support Programme, a consortium of the World Wildlife Fund, the Nature Conservancy and World Resources Institute, with funding by the US Agency for International Development, the program supports a number of projects in Asia and the Pacific that will aid rural communities to obtain increasing returns from their natural environment, thus encouraging the preservation of biodiversity. In Fiji, the project involves selling medicinal plants and marine organisms to a pharmaceutical company.

The University of the South Pacific Bulletin, March 1995.

Hawai'i.

Over 300 people occupied the University of Hawai'i Administration building on April 28th to protest cancellation of 14 Hawaiian language classes (out of 49 classes in Hawaiian). The siege ended when the University president announced that the classes would be restored.

The study of the Hawaiian language is of growing concern: a bill to appropriate money to hire more Hawaiian language teachers and dedicate more schools to an Hawaiian language immersion program died in committee. Although the program was praised, there was no money in the budget for expansion. The language immersion program now includes 744 students at eight sites, and 75 more students are on the waiting list. The department of Education may hold a lottery to determine which students get a coveted spot. The Hawaiian language program teaches children *solely* in the Hawaiian tongue until the 5th grade.

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs stated that it will sue the Department of Education to force it to expand the program.

Hawai'i

The long journey of six voyaging Polynesian canoes was nearly over. They arrived off the east coast of the Big Island of Hawai'i in the first week of May and a landing in Hilo harbor was scheduled. They had left the Marquesas for the 2200 mile crossing on the 19th of April, retracing the path of the ancient people who settled Hawai'i more than 1,000 years before. Some had feared the Cook Island canoe would not survive the trip as it was untested in rough seas. But all fared well. An experiment to test traditional Polynesian foods while on the long sea voyage was part of the project using such items as taro, sweet potato, *poi*, and various traditional remedies such as olena and ginger root for seasickness. (The experiment was not totally successful; the sailors preferred Span and Vienna sausage).

However, a fly was in the ointment. While they were still 100 miles at sea it was discovered they might have an infestation of the biting midge fly--an insect that could ruin the tourist industry if it became established in Hawai'i, according to the Director of the Bishop Museum (the *nono* fly caused the failure of Marlon Brando's luxury resort on a Tuamotu atoll 30 years ago). The canoes appeared to have acquired the biting flies while on Nuku Hiva, which is infested with them and another pest, the *nono* fly. Both plague sand beaches and swampy areas of the island.

Cans of insecticides were dropped to the six canoes. All organic materials were thrown overboard, including some breadfruit seedlings packed in wet coconut husk and all traditional food items. In addition, the canoes were tented and fumigated when they came into Hilo harbor. Inspections followed, but no trace of the fly was found-- leading to some pithy comments: "that is why they call them no-see-ums".

The canoes sailed to Moloka'i (the *Kakitumu*, from the Cook Islands, broke another mast in the rough channel between Hawai'i and Maui); two canoes, the *Hawai'iloa* and *Hokule'a* went to the windward side of O'ahu to Kualoa Park for a celebration by the crews' families; the other four sailed

into Honolulu Harbor. The *ohana* at Kualoa Beach had worked all week practicing for the program and preparing the feast. Canoe crews gathered on the beach; the first to walk inland were the Cook Islanders who had brought dancers and drums. They chanted the traditional challenge and the crew answered with a *haka* (dance). A new *ahu* (altar) of stones was built on the grass in the park; crews brought rocks from their native lands to place on the *ahu* as they had done at Taputapuetea on Raiatea and at Taiohae on Nuku Hiva.

The following day was a public celebration for all six canoes at Keehi Lagoon. Conch shells sounded, drums thundered and the crews were greeted with traditional challenge ceremonies made with chants, dances and spears. These heated exchanges, which included chest pounding and spear tossing, was presented as the visitors came to shore. "It's Polynesian protocol" explained one Hawaiian. Elders were quick to point out that the future for Hawaiians is brighter: "Hawaiians have been asleep for 100 years. Our elders feel we are preparing for a new era."

On May 15th, a crane hoisted two Hawaiian voyaging canoes onto the deck of the massive *R.J. Pfeiffer* for a journey to Seattle. The *Hokule'a* and the *Hawai'iloa* left for the West coast to participate in various cultural festivals from Alaska to California throughout the summer. The trip is funded by the Alexander and Baldwin Foundation in cooperation with the Bishop Museum/Hawaii Maritime Center. The canoe crews will meet the canoes in Seattle for the tour.

A sizeable Hawaiian population on the West Coast helped make the tour a reality. Many Hawaiians originally migrated to the Pacific Northwest in the 1800s and stayed on, marrying into the Indian communities.

In summer, the *Hokule'a* will sail to Portland, San Francisco, Long Beach and San Diego before returning to Hawai'i. The *Hawai'iloa* crew will sail to British Columbia and Alaska.

The tradition of Polynesian sailing is alive and well.

The Honolulu Advertiser, May 7-15, 1995.

Hawai'i.

The little-known archaeology of east Maui is under study by the Archaeology program at University of California, Berkeley. More than 600 sites within an 8 square kilometer survey area at Kahikinui have been recorded. This area is on the arid, leeward side of Maui; sites include fishing settlements and an upland agricultural zone with hundreds of domestic household features and stone platforms (*heiau*).

Berkeley Archaeology, Archaeological Research Facility, Vol.2(2):8. University of California at Berkeley.

Johnston Island.

The Army will continue to burn chemical weapons at its Johnston Island facility for at least one more year. The Environmental Protection Agency deleted the expiration date until it decides if the burning should continue. Hawaiian environmental activists asked the EPA to cancel the Army's request. A symposium will be held in Honolulu this summer to consider alternatives to incineration.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

The Netherlands.

By the end of this year a compact disc of Rapa Nui music will be released by *Mundo Etnico*. The disc will contain old chants (*riu, ate, ute*), *kaikai* songs, *patu 'uta 'u*, church music, tango Rapa Nui, *sau sau*, dance songs, *upa upa* music, string bands, and so on.

Already released are records from other Pacific islands including the following:

PAN 2011 *Malie!* Beautiful! Dance music of Tonga

PAN 2022 *Faikava*--The Tongan *kava* circle

PAN 2033 *Hana Hou!* Do it again! Hawaiian hula chants and songs

PAN 2044 *Ifi Palasa*--Tongan brass

PAN 2055 *Tuvalu*--A Polynesian atoll society

PAN 150 *Fiafia*--dances from the South Pacific for children and adults.

PAN 2066 *Fa'a Samoa*--The Samoan Way.

Pending disks include Church music of Tonga, String bands of Tonga, Music of the Cook Islands, Dance music of Fiji, and the above-mentioned Music of Rapa Nui. For information on how to obtain these, contact Ad and Lucia Linkels, Sibeliusstraat 707, 5011 JR Tilburg, The Netherlands.

PAN records are also distributed in the US by Arhoolie, 10341 San Pablo Ave., El Cerrito, CA 94530; in England by Topic Records 50 Stroud Green Road, London N4 3EF, United Kingdom; and in Canada by Festival, 1351 Grant St., Vancouver BC Canada V5L 2X7.

Switzerland.

A new professional association, "The European Society for Oceanists" (ESO) addresses researchers with an interest in Oceania. The Society aims to enhance intellectual exchange and cooperation by maintaining an information network. For information, contact Jürg Wassmann, Institute of Ethnology, University of Basel, Münsterplatz 19, CH-4051 Basel, Switzerland.

United States.

Only in the U.S.: Under a heading "Gods and Doctors!" and sandwiched between plastic flamingos and rubber insects, we see that one can order a 6 ¾ inch cast Easter Island "moai god" made of "stone-like resin" for a mere \$15.95, or four plastic party lights in the shape of *moai* heads for \$17.95. These bizarre offerings are from Archie McPhee of Seattle.

United States Conference News

The Twentieth Annual University of Hawai'i Pacific Islands Studies Conference will be held in Honolulu from 7-9 December, 1995. The title of the conference is "Contested Ground: Knowledge and Power in Pacific Island Studies". For further information, contact Tisha Hickson, Center for Pacific Islands Studies, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, 1890 East-West Road, Honolulu HI 96822.

The 18th Annual Pacific Telecommunications Conference

will also take place in Honolulu, from 14-18 January, 1996. Contact: Pacific Telecommunications Council, 2454 S. Beretania Street, Suite 302, Honolulu HI 96826.

Chile

Toromiros return to Rapa Nui

As regular readers of *RNJ* know, the last naturally-grown *Sophora toromiro* on Rapa Nui expired sometime around 1960. A few years earlier, at the request of Swedish botanist Olaf Selling, Thor Heyerdahl harvested some seeds from the endemic hardwood tree and sent them to Selling who in turn gave them to the Botanic Garden in Goteborg. These two plants sprouted, and a number of offspring, grown either from seeds or cuttings, made their way to other European botanic gardens.

In recent years dozens of young *toromiros* have been sent to Easter Island in an effort to re-introduce the tree. The donor plants were the hardy 60 year old *toromiro* in Viña del Mar, various offspring from the younger trees in Sweden, and the questionable *Sophora* in Christchurch. Unfortunately, newly imported diseases and insects soon eliminated these specimens apparently without exception.

Now a new "safety-in-numbers" strategy is being tried. Reasoning that if enough *toromiros* are re-introduced and planted in various locations around the island, some will be sufficiently resistant to survive the new bugs and viruses, botanists from Goteborg and from Bonn have cultivated 170 plants and they have now been delivered, with much ceremony, to Rapa Nui.

In the late afternoon of May 11 in LAN Chile's VIP lounge at the Santiago airport, a happy, noisy party took place, complete with Rapanui dancers, Chilean wine, a perky potted *toromiro* shoot, and a conspicuously jet-lagged Bonn botanist, Dr. Wolfram Lobin who accompanied the plants on the previous night's flight from Frankfurt. Part of the celebration was in fact to thank LAN who had generously donated the transportation of Dr. Lobin and the plants who had to leave the party early to catch their evening flight to Rapa Nui. The party host was Dr. Juan Grau, Secretary General of the *Instituto de Ecología de Chile* who, together with Dr. Lobin and entrepreneur Carlos Cardoen, was presented with a *corona* of white chicken feathers. It was not clear if the chickens were from Rapa Nui.

Newspaper articles report that the plants (and Dr. Lobin) have now arrived safely on the island. The *toromiros* are being protected temporarily in the plant nursery of CONAF, the Chilean forestry service. The articles neglected to say where Dr. Lobin was staying.

Two days later another ceremony took place, in part to celebrate the 25th anniversary of CONAF. The island's director, José Miguel Ramirez, who officially received the *toromiros*, emphasized the importance of "restoring the original ecological patrimony of Easter Island."

Dr. Lobin, who is the Curator of the Bonn Botanic Garden, reported to me personally that of the 170 *toromiros*, only 20 had been grown from seeds; the rest were produced by the latest biotechnological techniques of cell-propagation

developed in part by scientists Hans-Jorg Jacobsen, Georg Dohmen and others in Bonn.

William Liller, EIF

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

✉ Concerne "The Area of Rapa Nui" de L. Henry, *RNJ* 8(3):

Messieurs, Je ne puis m'empêcher de vous adresser cette lettre, car ma surprise a été extrêmement grande quand j'ai pris connaissance de votre article sur la cartographie de l'île de Paques.

Je n'ai pas trouvé dans votre liste d'auteurs le nom de Antoni Pujador ni le mien. C'est d'autant plus bizarre que ma carte et celle de Tony Pujador sont considérées actuellement comme les meilleures sur le marché. Je vous signale que la mienne qui date de 1/1/1979 No. 17336, a été élaborée avec les documents photogrammétrique de la force aérienne chilienne, les différentes tribus avec le travail d'Alfred Metraux, la situation des ahus avec le travail de Thomson, Routledge, Lavachery et Englert, les courbes de niveau avec les données topographiques chiliennes, et le travail cartographique de Peterson en 1966, travail réalisé pour l'UNESCO.

J'ai personnellement calculé la surface exacte de l'île avec le procédé de la grille millimétrique c'est à dire avec une extrême précision c'est ainsi que j'ai pu déterminer que l'île avait une surface de 165,059 km². De plus, vous pouvez trouver sur ma carte, tout un tas de renseignements pratiques. Je suis donc très étonné que vous ne la connaissiez pas.

Quant à la carte de mon ami Tony Pujador elle est sortie d'imprimerie le 30/10/85 elle est en couleur, est vendue dans le monde entier, échelle 1/30000 je l'ai pratiquement, entièrement vérifiée, sauf la surface. Cette carte avec couverture brune a été dédicacée par Thor Heyerdahl. Je ne puis comprendre, que vous ne la connaissez pas, elle est vendue a tout le monde à Ile de Pâques.

Sans vouloir vous vexer, je pense que vous n'avez pas pris la peine de vérifier ce que les autres pays que les Etats Unis et le Chile faisaient a ce sujet, vous n'avez consulté que les travaux de langues anglaises. Je voudrais terminer en vous disant que si j'ai créé cette carte en 1979 c'est parce que j'estimais que toutes les cartes étaient mauvaises, et que il fallait que j'en fasse une excellente en tant que spécialiste européen de l'île de Paques, maintenant depuis 30 ans. Dois je vous dire que j'en ai également fait des autres en 1975 pour le livre de Albert van Hoorebeeck la vérité sur l'île de Paques aux éditions Pierrette d'Antoine le Havre, France.

Je vous fait parvenir par la voie du *Rapa Nui Journal* un exemplaire de ma carte j'espère qu'elle vous sera utile. Salutations amicales,

Francois Dederen, Belgium.

✉ Dear Editor,

In your last issue, Dr. Bahn's review of Jo Anne Van Tilburg's book, while amusing and painstaking, has by no means picked up all of the errors it contains. A letter in the

latest issue of *Archaeology* (Vol.48 [3] May/June 1995, page 10), from a certain Morris Weiss, M.D., points out that in her recent article in that magazine concerning *moai* transportation Van Tilburg claims that a human's daily requirement of iron is 15 grams. Dr. Weiss writes: "This should be 15 milligrams. If 15 grams of iron per day were ingested, the poor Easter Islander's joints would have been too rusty to haul their monuments across the isle". On checking her book I found that, sure enough, she makes the same mistake in there, too (on page 159). This seems to confirm Bahn's assessment of the book

Fred Green, Minnesota

✉ Dear Editor,

In reference to the review of Van Tilburg's book (*RNJ* 9:1), if anything comes of this, reviewer Paul Bahn should be listed in the *Guinness Book of Records* as having reported the largest number of errors and faults in a single publication.

Robert Koll, Mexico

Dr. Bahn is famous for his sharp eye and, occasionally, sharper tongue.

✉ Dear Editor:

As always, the article by Grant McCall in the March 1995 issue was well-researched, fascinating, and highly informative. It makes one wonder: Can you imagine what Rapa Nui would be like today had Chile sold it in 1937 to the Japanese, or to the United States, or to France? Would Easter Island have become, in World War II, another Iwo Jima? Or in 1995 another Hawaiian-style paradise with high-rise condos and golf courses? And what if it had become a part of French Polynesia? Would the Islanders be happier than they are now?

I should like to make a couple of additional points. First, I asked a lawyer-friend in Santiago to check for me, and she reports that the Government of Chile no longer owns any part of LAN, the *Linea Aerea Nacional*. LAN is now 100 per cent privately owned; the Chilean government sold their last 20% interest some time last year. Travelers to Chile may have noticed a cargo plane labeled FASTAIR at the international airport; that is the name of the company with the largest interest in LAN. Whether they have more than 50% interest was not revealed. National? In name only, like the Number 3 Chilean airline, "National Airlines" and the most-watched television channel, *TV Nacional*.

The other point that should be made is that compared with your typical rural Chilean pueblo of a few thousand people, Hangaroa and Rapa Nui are extremely well off. In a village beyond the sprawling exurbs of Santiago, paved roads are rare, water is *mas o menos* potable, electricity usually arrives in the humble *casitas* on a wire and a prayer, and often one telephone serves the entire community.

However, compared with a typical Chilean resort town like Reñaca (pop. 7000) where I live, it is an entirely different matter. We have a large, modern clinic, at least three pharmacies, several banks with money machines where I can