

the Israel-Lebanon border to escort another U.N. vehicle back to Fiji headquarters. At 1345 hours when passing at 3 m.p.h. on a narrow road between houses on the outskirts of a village they were confronted by a number of heavily-armed P.L.O., who ordered them, with threats and a burst of machine gun fire, to dismount and stand clear of their weapons. In accordance with U.N. doctrine the Fiji soldiers obeyed and were marched off to a P.L.O. base a mile away under an escort of five. It was not lost on the Fiji men at this juncture that previously three Irish soldiers similarly captured had been murdered later.

In spite of his men's initial misgivings about the risks involved Lance Corporal Vecenadavui, speaking in Fijian, convinced them of the need to escape from their captors, and developed a plan. When three of the P.L.O. escort were masked by a bend in the track he gave a single-word order, and using their fists the Fijians overpowered the two P.L.O. soldiers and gained possession of four firearms. A proposal to kill both P.L.O. men was vetoed by Lance Corporal Vecenadavui. As the Fijian group came under heavy fire from the rear three P.L.O. men and from the P.L.O. base, Lance Corporal Vecenadavui ordered them to find their way to any one of the 1 Fiji Infantry Regiment bases nearby. After gaining cover in a wadi all except one reached safety under covering fire from a Fiji observation post. When Lance Corporal Vecenadavui heard that one of his men was not accounted for he returned to the wadi, where the P.L.O. were hunting the missing man, but was unable to locate him. The man himself, after exchanging shots with the P.L.O., hid until dark and eventually made his way to the safety of a Fiji post.

Lance Corporal Vecenadavui inspired his men by taking command at a time of extreme danger, and acted with skill, judgment and the requisite physical toughness. He remained cool and acted with good sense in maintaining responsibility for the safety of his men, including returning to significant danger in an effort to save one. Lance Corporal Vecenadavui's actions were of the highest order of bravery and showed great responsibility by a junior commander. His performance was a credit to his Battalion and to Fiji.

Government House, Suva  
25th August 1981

The QUEEN has been graciously pleased, on the advice of Her Majesty's Fiji Ministers, to approve the publication of the undermentioned name as having been Mentioned-in-Despatches:

Lieutenant Orisi Natuna NABOREKA (21823), Fiji Military Forces.

On 5th December 1980, following infiltration of the 1st Battalion Fiji Infantry Regiment positions in South Lebanon, Lieutenant Naboreka was ordered to establish a road checkpoint to prevent further entry of Armed Elements (A.E.) from a P.L.O.-controlled area. On 9th December a motorised force of some 60 A.E. men forced their way into the checkpoint and tried to disarm the Fiji soldiers: Lieutenant Naboreka managed by personal negotiation with the A.E. Commander to maintain the status quo throughout the day in spite of threats and provocation until relieved by the U.N.I.F.I.L. mobile reserve.

Following a United Nations and A.E. agreement that two equal garrisons of 15 men should take up positions at the checkpoint in houses 13 metres apart pending settlement of the question of "Sovereignty", Lieutenant Naboreka's post came under fire on several occasions. On 13th January 1981 a P.L.O. convoy moving through the area covertly detached men who reinforced the A.E. post after dark. Just before midnight the Fiji post came under intense rocket and machine gun fire. Lieutenant Naboreka, using fire and movement, got his men downstairs and out of the house to tactical positions on a nearby hill. After further intermittent exchanges of fire during the night the Battalion H.Q. and the P.L.O. arranged a ceasefire and the forces disengaged.

Throughout the 6 weeks of his responsibility Lieutenant Naboreka held the Fiji post in spite of threats, tricks, abuse and actual force of arms, at times against greatly superior forces. This junior officer's coolness and wisdom, his patience as a negotiator and his command qualities, were an inspiration and example to his men and a credit to his Battalion and to Fiji.

## TREASURY

Treasury Chambers, London S.W.1

21st August 1981

### TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

1. The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury give notice that Tenders will be received at the Chief Registrar's Office (Bank Buildings) at the Bank of England on Friday, 28th August 1981 at 1 p.m., for Treasury Bills to be issued under the Treasury Bills Act 1877, and the National Loans Act 1968, to the amount of £100,000,000.

2. The Bills will be in amounts of £5,000, £10,000, £25,000, £50,000, £100,000, £250,000 or £1,000,000. They will be dated at the option of the tenderer on any business day from Tuesday, 1st September 1981 to Friday, 4th September 1981 inclusive and will be due 91 days after date.

3. The Bills will be issued and paid at the Bank of England.

4. Each Tender must be for an amount not less than £50,000 and must specify the date on which the Bills required are to be dated and the net amount per cent. (being a multiple of one new halfpenny) which will be given for the amount applied for. Separate Tenders must be lodged for Bills of different dates.

5. Tenders must be made through a London Banker, Discount House or Broker.

6. Notification will be sent on the same day as Tenders are received to the persons whose Tenders are accepted in whole or in part. Payment in full of the amounts due in respect of such accepted Tenders must be made to the Bank of England by means of cash or by draft or cheque drawn on the Bank of England not later than 1.30 p.m. on the day on which the relative Bills are to be dated.

7. Tenders must be made on the printed forms which may be obtained from the Bank of England.

8. The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury reserve the right of rejecting any Tenders. (10 SI)

## FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

List of European Community Draft Instruments and Consultative Documents deposited in the Houses of Parliament up to 30th July 1981. These documents are available for consultation at the European Communities Information Office at 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ, quoting the "COM" number given after the title:

### EC DRAFT INSTRUMENTS

7277/81. (COM (81) 280). Proposal for a transfer of appropriations No. 14/81 from one chapter to another within the budget estimates of the Commission for the financial year 1981 (Rent).

7498/81. (COM (81) 252). Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) establishing general rules relating to measures designed to maintain the level of use of butter by certain categories of consumer and industry.

7916/81. (COM (81) 314). Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for certain wines having a registered designation of origin, falling within subheading ex 22.05 C of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Tunisia (1981/1982).

7917/81 (COM (81) 302). Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for aubergines falling within subheading ex 70.01 T of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Cyprus (1981).

7938/81 (COM (81) 232). Proposal for a Regulation of the Council introducing special and temporary measures to terminate the service of officials of the European Communities in consequence of the accession of new Member States.

7159/81 (COM (81) 243). Proposal for a Council Regulation implementing in the Community revised amounts for the documentary requirements in Protocol No. 2 (origin) to the EEC-Yugoslavia interim Agreement.