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HONORARY MEMBERSHIPS

The Centre for Pacific Studies awarded two Honorary Memberships on the occasion of the establishment of a chair in Pacific Studies. The Centre's Board decided to honour two of its members for distinguished services in establishing and developing Pacific Studies at the University of Nijmegen.

Dr. Alex C. van der Leeden

Lex van der Leeden (currently living and working in Indonesia, former Senior Lecturer at the University of Nijmegen) has been awarded this Honorary Membership for the many activities he initiated in this field of studies, thus laying the foundation for what later became Pacific Studies. When he joined our university in 1969 Lex had already carried out research in Irian Jaya and in Arnhem Land, northern Australia. Along with Jacques van Gent he started a seminar ('project group') on Australia Studies in which both staff and students actively participated. Pacific subjects became part of the curriculum and also training programmes for students were established in this field.
For two of his MA students Lex obtained a grant for respectively a one year and a three years stay in Australia. Both projects resulted in a Ph.D. thesis in Aboriginal Studies.

In 1974 Lex took the initiative for the establishment of a chair in - what was then called - Oceania. Although the realisation of that chair took longer than anticipated, it were those initiatives and commitments from which the specialisation Pacific Studies in Nijmegen finally emerged.

In 1978 Lex left the Netherlands for Indonesia, but out of sight was not out of mind. From there he took further initiatives for research in the Bird's Head (Irian Jaya) and two of our Nijmegen MA students were able to carry out research in that area. In 1988 he participated in a Nijmegen conference on Irian Jaya, a successful conference from which several publications resulted. In 1994 the Centre organised a workshop in his honour on New Guinea as an Ethnological Field of Studies.

For all his efforts, professional skills and enthusiasm we offer Lex this Honorary Membership.

Prof. Dr. Albert A. Trouwborst

Albert Trouwborst (currently professor emeritus, formerly University of Nijmegen) has been Head of the department of Anthropology for many years. During that period he has played an important role in the establishment of the specialisation Pacific Studies in Nijmegen: although not an 'Oceanist'himself he became the first chairman of the Centre for Pacific Studies (then called Centre for the Studies of Australia and Oceania) and committed himself to promote the establishment of a chair in Pacific Studies.

Behind the scenes he also played in important role in appointing two distinguished Oceanists: Lex van der Leeden en Jan Pouwer, a Honorary Member of the Centre since 1996.

In the second half of the eighties the Faculty of Social Sciences agreed to establish a chair in Pacific Studies. However, before a candidate was appointed, all Dutch Universities were hit by severe budget cuts and as a result the chair in Pacific Studies was held up indefinitely. Albert was asked to incorporate Pacific Studies in his 'chair', thus keeping this specialisation in Nijmegen.

Before he retired in 1989 Albert secured a position in Pacific Studies on the level of Associate Professor. He remained chairman of the Centre until 1991.

For his commitment to Pacific Studies during a period of at least 25 years, we also honour Albert with this Honorary Membership.

Albert and Lex join in this capacity prof. dr. Henry Claessen and prof. dr. Jan Pouwer, who became Honorary Members in 1996.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1997-1998

The past year has been a memorable one. It began with the appointment of the chairman of the Centre for Pacific Studies (C.P.S.), dr. Ad P. Borsboom, to the first chair in the ‘Anthropology of the Pacific’ the University of Nijmegen. The chair is one of a number of special chairs which have been established by the university for promising fields of research and teaching. After a period of five years it may be structurally incorporated within the policy of the Faculty of Social Sciences. In view of the relative successes of the Centre for Pacific Studies in the recent past we are rather confident that in due course the chair will become permanent at Nijmegen, all the more so since it is the only chair that is focused exclusively on the anthropology of the Pacific in the Netherlands.

The appointment of professor Borsboom is the crown of his long career, which to a large extent has been characterized by his never-ending efforts for the recognition of Pacific Studies at the University of Nijmegen. Professor Borsboom has been the chairman of the Centre for Pacific Studies since it was re-established in 1991, while he has also been the chairman of the Netherlands Association for Oceanic Studies since the mid-1980s. In 1992 he was, together with Ton Otto, co-organizer of the First European Colloquium on Pacific Studies, which was held at the University of Nijmegen and which resulted in the establishment of the European Society for Oceanists (ESfO). The Fourth Conference of the ESfO will again be co-organized by the Centre for Pacific Studies (see
below), which we trust will contribute to consolidating our position as a leading institution of scholarship in the field of Pacific Studies in the Netherlands and also in Europe. In the meantime, we continue to expand the Centre for Pacific Studies by recruiting more funds for the development of Pacific Studies as well as by broadening the scope of our field of interests by co-ordinating Southeast Asian studies at the University of Nijmegen.

1. **Asian Studies at the Centre for Pacific - and Asian - Studies**

At the University of Nijmegen there is considerable interest in Asian studies amongst the students, while in the field of research many activities are undertaken in Asia by scholars affiliated to the University. At the Annual General Meeting last year it was therefore proposed to set up an interdisciplinary teaching programme on Asia as well as to coordinate a research programme focused on Asia at the University of Nijmegen. The CPS has stimulated the development of a cluster focused on the study of Asia alongside its main cluster focusing on Oceania, since it believes that it is important to study the increasing economic and political integration of Asia and the Pacific. In addition, it considers the expansion of Asian Studies at Nijmegen under the umbrella of the CPS as an important reinforcement of its own institutional basis at the university. For that reason, too, it was last year proposed to rename the CPS the *Centre for Pacific and Asian Studies* on condition that a substantial teaching and research programme in the field of Asian Studies be developed alongside the study of the South Pacific.

Over the past year the development of a cluster of Asian studies at the CPS has unfortunately not made much progress. The main reasons for this, however, are practical rather than material. After all, those two members who were responsible for the development of a curriculum of courses and a research programme, were both on sabbatical leave during the second semester. At the same time, it can be concluded that the enthusiasm for the development and co-ordination of Asian Studies at the University of Nijmegen is unabated, so we propose to postpone the ultimate renaming of the CPS into Centre for Pacific and Asian Studies until next year, again on condition that a teaching and research cluster on Asian Studies be developed that will stand on an equal footing with the cluster on Pacific Studies. In view of national developments, such as the establishment of the Netherlands Association for Asian and Pacific Studies (see below), and international developments, including the theme of the next conference of the European Society for Oceanists ('Asia in the Pacific'; see below), there is consensus on the viewpoint that the CPS must not lag behind.

2. **Research Programme**

In spring 1997 the Centre submitted an extensive outline of a proposal for a long-term research programme, entitled 'Social Change and Individual Agency: Praxis Theory, Cultural Models and Processual Ethnography', to the Netherlands Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research (WOTRO). It involved five projects, two in Australia, one in New Zealand, one in Irian Jaya (Indonesia), and one in Papua New Guinea. Unfortunately, however, it did not survive the first round and we were not invited to submit an elaborated version of the original proposal since the reviewers were critical of the integration of the five projects into a coherent programme. This year we did not submit a proposal for a large-scale research programme, mainly for practical reasons as our research co-ordinator was only working part-time at the Centre for Pacific Studies. Since July he has been affiliated full time to the Centre for Pacific Studies, which means that next year we might again make an attempt to expand our research programme.

In 1998 one student affiliated to the Centre submitted a proposal for a PhD research project to the Netherlands Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research (WOTRO). This student is Silvia Broeke and the title of her project is 'Maori Cultural and Intellectual Property Rights: An Anthropological Approach of Indigenous Rights and International Law'. We are glad that she survived the first selection. She has now been invited to elaborate on her proposal and re-submit a complete application by September. Towards the end of 1998 she will be advised whether she will be awarded a
PhD research scholarship or not. Given the feedback on her initial application we are rather hopeful that she will join the Centre next year.

3. Teaching Programme

The teaching programme on the Pacific is still immensely popular amongst the students, even though last year the regional component of most courses focusing on the Pacific was integrated in courses that are more thematically oriented. It appears that many students deliberately opt for courses which for their regional orientation are focused on the Pacific. Thus, we may conclude that the interest in our teaching programme is steady. This conclusion is reinforced by the number of students who decide to complete their research assignment, in most cases a pilot project, for an M.A. degree in the Pacific region. Students never seem to be held back by financial or other practicalities that a journey to the South Pacific entails.

4. Seminar Series

The integration of the Post-Fieldwork Seminar Series for Master Students into the seminar series of the Centre for Pacific Studies, the Nijmegen Department of Cultural and Social Anthropology and the Anthropological Students’ Union Quetzalcoatl, has been continued over the past year. A tradition of staff and students’ performances in alternate weekly sessions has now been firmly established. Over the past two semester speakers included Rosemary van den Berg (Western Australia), Gabriele Weichart (Vienna/Heidelberg), Lars Kjaerholm (Aarhus), Janneke Hulsker (CPS), Paolo de Mas (Amsterdam), Jaap Timmer (CPS/Leiden), Hans Marks (Nijmegen), Jen Courtens (CPS), Juliëtte Koning (Wageningen) and Marijke Steegstra (Nijmegen). Thus, the Brown Bag Seminar Series continues to provide a useful platform for discussion on ongoing research in the Pacific, including Oceania and Southeast Asia, and elsewhere.

5. Documentation

The Documentation Centre has continued to develop its bibliographic database on the Pacific. The database is constantly updated with new publications, while it is also being backdated until 1985. At present, the database includes references to approximately 5000 publications on the Pacific. This number does not include book reviews, of which we try to keep a comprehensive list, since these are filed under entries of books and volumes to which they relate. The rising number of bibliographic references in the CPS database makes it an increasingly useful source for researchers looking for publications in relation to their specific research interests. Next year the database will definitely be made accessible through Internet.

6. Oceania Newsletter

Two issues of the Oceania Newsletter have been published over the past year. The publication of the Oceania Newsletter is currently co-ordinated by the new member of the secretarial staff of the Institute for Cultural and Social Anthropology, Antoine Vanhemelrijk. His work for the newsletter makes it easier for it to appear on a regular basis.

The Oceania Newsletter is also available on World Wide Web (WWW). At <http://www.kun.nl/cps/> the numbers 6 through 20, all issues since the introduction of wordprocessors, are available. Over the past year the Centre’s documentationalist has taken on the responsibility for updating our WWW site. He has taken on this new task energetically by giving our Home Page a completely new look as well as adding a number of interesting hyperlinks to other internet sites with relevant information on the Pacific.

7. Netherlands Association for Asian and Pacific Studies
At the inaugural conference of the Netherlands Association for Asian and Pacific Studies, held at Utrecht on October 4th, 1997, the CPS organised two workshops, with participants from several countries. Toon van Meijl convened a workshop focusing on 'Local Perspectives on Global Tourism'; Eric Venbrux convened a workshop on 'Cultural and Intellectual Property Rights'.

7.A. Workshop on 'Local Perspectives on Global Tourism'

Tourism has in recent years increased significantly in the Asia-Pacific region. International tourism is considered not only as the result of the globalisation process and its associated mobility, but also as one of the main causes of the high economic growth in the region. For that reason, too, studies of tourism in Asia and the Pacific focus mainly on the impact of tourism development on the environment and local socio-cultural circumstances. This approach of tourism, however, does not take into account that local communities are not necessarily averse to the development of tourism. This workshop examined therefore the reasons why local people in the Asian and Pacific 'pleasure periphery' of the West are often receptive of tourism development in their communities, and how they shape the changes in their cultural lifestyle that are consequent upon the growth of international tourism in their society.

Seven papers were presented in this workshop. After the convener presented a thematic introduction on the topic, Karin Bras, Han ten Brummelhuis and Heidi Dahles presented papers on Lombok (Indonesia), Thailand and Java (Indonesia) respectively, while Eric Venbrux, Robert Verloop and Gunter Senft presented papers on Tiwi Aborigines, the Asaro Mudmen and the Trobriand Islands. The papers have been provisionally accepted for publication as a special issue of "Pacific Tourism Review", an international journal published by Sage.

7.B. Workshop on 'Cultural and Intellectual Property Rights'

Since the recognition of indigenous cultural and intellectual property rights has the potential to shift the power balance between indigenous peoples and the wider society, Eric Venbrux convened a workshop on this topic at the occasion of the inaugural conference of the Netherlands Association for Asian and Pacific Studies (see above). After all, cultural heritage is also moving centre stage in the struggle over identity of the indigenous peoples of Australia and New Zealand. Australian Aborigines, for instance, have been urging the repatriation of cultural objects and human remains kept in European museums. In this workshop cultural and intellectual property rights were discussed not only with regard to the cultural heritage arena and in relation to questions of empowerment, but also with regard to the implications for anthropological research. In addition, the question to what extent abstract geometrical designs can be claimed as cultural property was explored in the discussion, as was the question regarding the effects of codification on cultural dynamics and established practices of cultural borrowing.

Four papers were presented at the workshop. The convener presented an introduction to the topic, followed by contributions by Rosemary van den Berg, an Australian Aboriginal writer (this paper was published in the Oceania Newsletter No 20, March 1998, pp. 4-8), Gabriele Weichart, an Austrian anthropologist working on Aboriginal issues in Heidelberg, and Silvia Broeke, a Nijmegen student preparing doctoral research on Maori intellectual property rights in New Zealand. No doubt their discussion will continue with regard to this important and timely topic.

8. International Cooperation with Aarhus & Heidelberg: workshop on 'Mobility, Identity, Agency in the Asia-Pacific Region'

Meetings between delegations of the Department of Anthropology and the Centre for Pacific Studies at the University of Nijmegen, the Institute of Anthropology at the University of Heidelberg (Germany) and the Department of Ethnography and Social Anthropology at the University of Aarhus (Denmark) have resulted in a Memorandum of Understanding outlining the objectives and modalities
of cooperation between Nijmegen, Aarhus and Heidelberg, particularly in the field of Pacific Studies and Asian Studies. By signing the Memorandum of Understanding over the past year the three departments and their universities have agreed to promote cooperation and to act as intermediaries and facilitators for common research.

After the inaugural meeting held at Aarhus in June 1997, the first workshop was held at Heidelberg in June 1998. The topic of the workshop was described as 'Mobility, Identity and Agency in the Asia-Pacific Region'. The workshop served as a forum for the development of a broad theoretical framework that may find acceptance among the three participating departments, and which may facilitate the development of a joint research programme in the future. A preliminary theoretical and methodological framework was discussed for the study of the mobility of cultures, the politics of identity and processes of social agency. Suggestions were made towards a possible mode of conceptualising and conducting research into some of the most pressing issues confronting societies in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as their diasporic communities in the West, with the intention to provide a common focus for a discussion among the workshop participants, while at the same time seeking to accommodate a considerable diversity in personal research interests and expertise.

9. Exhibitions

The Nijmegen Ethnological Museum, which is associated with the Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology and the Centre for Pacific Studies, organised an exhibition on New Guinea with artifacts from its own collections, entitled New Guinea: Bamboo and Wood. From February 12th until April 4th 1998 objects from both Irian Jaya (formerly Netherlands New Guinea; currently a province of Indonesia) and the independent state of Papua New Guinea were on display. The artifacts exhibited were from various populations living on New Guinea, including Sepik, Asmat, Warapoe and Maprik. The aim of the exhibition was to show part of the collection of the museum, whereby the artifacts on display were arranged thematically. It was by no means aspired to provide a comprehensive overview of Papuan cultures, nor of the collection held by the Museum.

10. European Society for Oceanists: Conference on 'Asia in the Pacific'

The Board of the European Society for Oceanists (ESfO) has decided that the next conference will again be held in the Netherlands. It will be organised jointly by the Centre for Pacific Studies and the Irian Jaya Studies Programme (ISIR) which is coordinated by Leiden University. Since the first conference of the ESfO was held at Nijmegen, the next conference (the fourth conference of the ESfO) will be held at Leiden, from Friday, June 25th until Sunday, June 27th. The board has decided to shift the dates of the conference to the end of June (to accommodate members from the southern hemisphere) and to a full weekend (to accommodate members from central and southern Europe).

The conference committee is made up of Jelle Miedema (ISIR/chair), Paul van der Grijp (CPS/Deute Chair), Toon van Meijl (CPS), Gunter Senft (CPS/ISIR), and the conference secretaries Mary Bakker (ISIR) and Philomena Dol (ISIR). The general theme of the conference is Asia in the Pacific. This theme has been selected in the light of cultural, linguistic, political and economic influences of Asia in the Pacific and of the Pacific in Asia - in the past and at present. The general theme will be addressed in particular in the keynote addresses and in some of the thirteen workshops, which the organising committee has listed in the call for papers. The broad and non-exclusive scope of the workshops, conforming to the many disciplines united in the ESfO (i.e. anthropology, history, linguistics, museology &c.), ensures that all participants of the conference are free to choose a subject for their papers outside the bounds of the general theme of the conferences. For more information on the conference, see the ESfO website <http://cc.joensuu.fi/esfo/>.

11. Staffing
It was mentioned above that since August 1st, 1997, Ad Borsboom has been appointed to the chair 'Anthropology of the Pacific'. Once again we congratulate him with this installation as professor at the Centre for Pacific Studies.

Dr Anton Ploeg, an established anthropologist with special expertise in Melanesia, has been formally affiliated to the CPS as a Research Associate from January 1st, 1998. We are very pleased with his substantive contributions to our teaching and research programme, which were characterized by a critical lacuna in Melanesian studies since the departure of Ton Otto in 1997.

Since April 1st, 1998, Ien Courtens has joined the staff of the CPS as PhD Research Scholar. She will be writing a dissertation, provisionally entitled 'Performing Healing: Female Ritual Healers, Gender and Power Relations in a Changing Northwest Ayfat Society, Irian Jaya', which shall be based on fieldwork conducted in 1995 and 1996, along with Louise Thoonen. Both are also working under the auspices of the Irian Jaya Studies Programme.

We also welcome the appointment of dr Eric Venbrux as researcher of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. As of July 1st, 1998, Eric will be based full-time again at the Centre for a period of three years, working on a project which is entitled: 'Object-trajectories in an anthropology of art: Aboriginal artifacts, globalisation and cultural identity'. We are very pleased indeed with the addition of such a high qualified researcher to our team.

Finally, we wish to express our sincere congratulations to René van der Haar, who since December 1st, 1997, has been affiliated full-time to the Centre as Head of the Documentation Centre. After many years of voluntary labour for our Documentation Centre his efforts for the CPS have finally been rewarded with a tenured contract.

**FIRST INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE**

'PERSPECTIVES ON THE BIRD'S HEAD OF IRIAN JAYA, INDONESIA'

(Leiden, 13-17 October 1997)

Jelle Miedema

As a border area between Austronesian and Papuan languages and cultures, the Bird's Head Peninsula achieved growing importance as a 'laboratory' to test prevailing theories, classifications, and paradigms from both (East) Indonesia and New Guinea Studies. In the early nineties, this consideration led to the creation of the Irian Jaya Studies Project, a Programme for Interdisciplinary Research (ISIR). Since the initial years of the project, which was launched in early 1993, the need for an international, interdisciplinary conference such as this one made itself undoubtedly clear and has finally come to fruition. The conference was organized by ISIR in cooperation with the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS, Leiden) and with the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI, Jakarta).

In order to accommodate a variety of participants, contributions, and views from the field of East Indonesia Studies and beyond, for the first international conference on the Bird's Head Peninsula, an encompassing central theme had been chosen: 'Perspectives on the Bird's Head'. In several ways the conference formed a (new) onset to the Bird's Head Studies, or rather, the integration of the Bird's Head Studies with both New Guinea and East Indonesia Studies.

From an interdisciplinary perspective, the conference was highly stimulating, not only because of the detailed 'individual' research perspectives presented, but also because of the commentaries from both (East) Indonesian and Papua New Guinean research agendas. These generated 'new' views which help to place findings in wider, cross-disciplinary frameworks. Ideas about 'fertility', known from the central western Bird's Head Ayamaru area, for example, had a much wider significance inside and outside the Bird's Head. The insights concerned are just one example of how new perspectives can
cross areal boundaries and integrate results of investigations from the wider - yet administratively and scientifically separate - fields of study focusing on Eastern Indonesia or on Papua New Guinea.

Another discussion point which arose during the conference concerned a concept with a `double' meaning: development. The conference enabled at least some participants to formulate their contribution to the Bird's Head research programme: more focus on `historicity', or rather, on `development' as an indispensable concept for comparison, analysis, and integration of the data. But the afore-mentioned was, as expected, only one notion of development. Representatives of LIPI emphatically reminded participants that, although an orientation towards theoretical research is very important, scientific research should provide practical information to assist development programmes. This point was reinforced by participant Rev. Jenbise from Irian Jaya, who reminded participants that the objects of scientific research should not be forgotten, and that it was a common responsibility to keep an eye on current developments: "The Bird's Head must not become a second Tembagapura". NB: In Irian Jaya `Tembagapura' is synonymous for grand-scale, (over)exploitation of natural resources. Earlier, the issue of natural resources was dealt with in a local as well as a global context by Professor Soegiarto (Member Advisory Board LIPI), who recommended that corporations and governments in the industrial world assume more responsibility for ensuring that bio-resources prospecting be done more legally and with the informed consent of the communities involved.

The conference resulted in divergent, but not mutually exclusive, discussions and research recommendations in the field of Social Sciences and Humanities, ranging from a focus on local worlds (local forms of Christianity), to a call to expand the scale (time, place) and/or to reconsider scales of comparison. In pre-ISIR times, research was restricted to areas situated mainly in the interior of the Bird's Head. With the advent of ISIR, however, some gaps in knowledge about inland cultures and languages have been reduced, while the diversity and complexity of the peninsula's mosaic increases in and near the coast. This implies that future research must pay more attention to `urbanization', and also to the `Sprachbund' character of Bird's Head languages. The field of (comparative) linguistics also formed an overlap with Natural Sciences, where discussions ranged from a comparison of western Melanesia with the islands to the west, the Philippines and Indonesia, to species and genetic property rights.

One major theme dealt with in the field Social Sciences and Humanities was the dynamics of long-term, inter-regional processes of change (but not excluding short-term, `local' processes of change). Within some disciplines, these processes are studied through a comparison of correlations between groups of phenomena across the Bird's Head, each phenomenon studied first in its own context of time and space. This comparison of clusters of phenomena is seen as an important tool by which to realize a cross-disciplinary integration of data.

One example of the ISIR Programme's cluster approach concerns (a discussion of) the rise and distribution of the prevailing ceremonial exchange system (the kain timur system), and its impact on several domains of life. The cluster approach - including the use of a centre-periphery model, to deal with imported cloths - has now been extended to the field of oral tradition, particularly tales about `trickster-transformer-culture hero' figures. The attempt to integrate the study of patterns in mythology with patterns of mobility and politics is characterized as "a striking example of how an explanatory order can be brought into what is at first a bewildering array of motifs" (keynote Professor A.J. Strathern). Another example of a cluster approach is presented in the field of linguistics. Especially in the keynote contribution by Professor Foley, a re-orientation towards a detailed study of the ethnography of speaking of a community in a given historical and cultural context, was stressed in order to be able to go beyond the mere classification of a language as `Papuan' or `Austronesian'.

1 Dr Jelle Miedema, co-ordinator of the Irian Jaya Studies Programme (ISIR), is attached to the Projects Division of the Department of Languages and Cultures of Southeast Asia and Oceania,
Leiden University. The ISIR project is a Priority Programme of the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) carried out under the auspices of the Netherlands Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research (WOTRO).

REPORT ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN THE ALUNI VALLEY IN THE DUNA AREA OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA
July 1998
by Dr. Pamela J. Stewart and Prof. Andrew Strathern

Our fieldwork was planned as a part of ongoing long-term work in the Duna area of the Southern Highlands Province of PNG which began in 1991. We worked both at Aluni and Hagu parishes in Duna. The Porgera Joint Venture Company (PJV) kindly assisted us with transport from Hagen in the Western Highlands Province, where we had been conducting fieldwork.

The main purposes of the fieldwork in Duna were to:

1. Trace local social history generally since 1994
2. Re-takes on materials collected earlier such as collecting pikono (these are long 'fireside' ballads) and women's mourning songs.
3. Monitor some of the effects of the 1997-1998 drought on local communities
4. Gain an impression of religious ideas concerning the notion of world's end in 2000 A.D.

Questions asked about environmental issues (e.g. issues regarding the Strickland River and PJV) were congruent with these purposes. PJV is just beginning the process of making Water Use Permission payments (a nationally mandated distribution of a 400,000 kina amount to be divided amongst clans living along the Strickland river). PJV is making the payments because it uses the Strickland river in its mining activities. Part of our work was directed at gathering information on the Duna peoples' perceptions of what the Water Use Permission payments are about and how they believe the payments will be made and how these perceptions about the Water Use Permission payments overlap with and/or are confused with the issues over compensation demands that are being made against the Company by the Strickland Landowners' Association (SLA).

Our main findings will be published shortly but some of the more interesting results center around arenas in which basic conceptual confusions exist. For example, there is no term in the Duna language that corresponds exactly to 'pollution' yet pollution of the Strickland river is one of the issues of concern to the SLA. The term 'tsome', also used for kinds of sorcery poisoning, was employed to stand for pollution by some of our informants. Also, a conflation of witchcraft and chemical 'pollution' has arisen. Deaths of humans that are currently being reported in 1998 as caused by 'pollution' of the Strickland were previously reported to have been caused by witchcraft in 1991. A stereotypical description of sickness syndrome said to have led to water 'pollution' deaths was related by several informants. Also, a conflation of witchcraft and chemical 'pollution' has arisen. Deaths of humans that are currently being reported in 1998 as caused by 'pollution' of the Strickland were previously reported to have been caused by witchcraft in 1991. A stereotypical description of sickness syndrome said to have led to water 'pollution' deaths was related by several informants. The deaths were said to have been very sudden, and it was declared that the victim's body swelled up, and that the person suffered from diarrhoea and red blood in their faeces (reminiscent of the time the Strickland river turning red). Detailed descriptions of individual deaths tended to be lacking but one description had a developed narrative of events starting with the victim's visit to the Strickland river and consumption of the water there but it included also a sub-narrative of how the man had had an encounter with the Payeme Ima, an important female spirit category in the region.

The entire Aluni valley area near to where we were situated (Hagu village just across the valley from Aluni village) had recently been devastated by massive forest fires. We took many photographs of expanses of dead trees. These fires made it difficult for villagers to walk about on the trails that lead to various communities because the pathways had been made dangerous by trees that had fallen and by the fear that sections of dead trees would fall on people and injure or kill them. The
trails in the area are difficult to negotiate in the best of circumstances but the forest fires made it difficult for the villagers to travel within their own arena of known pathways. Generally there is a substantial amount of movement through this area with people sleeping over at the houses of relatives in other communities. When people walk along the trails they identify flora and fauna resources that they collect on the spot or mark for subsequent collection. Villagers stated that birds and marsupials had been depleted from the now dead forest -- they had to go elsewhere and the people recognized that they had lost valuable plant and animal resources as a result of the fires. They had held local enquiries about who had lit the fires that (unintentionally) led to the destruction and they had made sacrifices of pigs to the ground (rindi) in atonement for their error(s).

Informants did recognize that the forest fires had produced a major environmental problem. Senior informants indicated they had experienced periods of food shortage several times before in the past as they had during the recent drought but that they had no traditions of such extensive fires in the forest since their malu (group origin stories) began over ten generations ago.

As for health issues, the area had been hit by an epidemic in April of 1998 and deaths were reported to have occurred. We asked the APO in Aluni, Philip Sukaiyu, about the cause of the epidemic. He was unclear as to whether it was from influenza, typhoid, or pneumonia. This epidemic has led to an increase in witchcraft accusations within the community some of which are described in a forthcoming publication of ours (P.J. Stewart and A. Strathern. 1998, Witchcraft, Murder, and Ecological Stress: A Duna (Papua New Guinea) Case Study. JCU, Centre for Pacific Studies Discussion Papers Series No. 4).

In relation to the drought of 1997, the local subsistence crops had recovered completely. Vegetable foods were plentiful and a wide variety of plants were being used. These included Alocasia taro, sweet potato, yams, wing beans, lima beans, several types of pumpkins, several varieties of pandanus fruit, cooking bananas, sweet bananas, guavas, avocados, onions, ginger, pitpit (Setaria palmifolia), peanuts, and various greens. In addition to the vegetable crops locals gathered wild vegetables and fruits to supplement their diets. Also hunting of marsupials was conducted while we were in the field and reports of cassowary and wild pig hunting were related to us.

We will be incorporating our current field results in a number of upcoming publications one of which is a seminar paper that will be presented in Darwin, Australia on the 21st of August entitled: Witchcraft, Murder, and Ecological Stress: A Duna (Papua New Guinea) case study.

We plan to re-visit the area next year in order to assess the social impact of ongoing issues which are of anthropological interest to us.

Note on the authors: Pamela J. Stewart and Andrew Strathern are a husband and wife team who work with materials from the Duna, Hagen, and Pangia areas of PNG. They are based in the Dept. of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260 USA.

REVIEW OF SOUTHEAST ASIA PANEL NO 89A
International Convention of Asian Scholars

Panel: Managing Knowledge in Asia-Pacific Borderlands
Organisation: Jaap Timmer and Miriam van Staden, ISIR Irian Jaya Studies Project, Leiden University
Place and time: Room Foyer, Thursday 25 June 1998, 3.00-6.00 PM
Chaired by: Jaap Timmer

This panel offered seven individual posters and three discussion papers, which all addressed the culturally diverse, yet interrelated, areas of Maluku (Asia) and Irian Jaya (Pacific). The purpose was to address the historical connections between Maluku and Irian Jaya and their common ground regarding recent cultural processes in this region. To avoid loss of focus by paying attention to such a large area from different perspectives I reviewed all poster proposals well before the conference. I also circulated the reviews to three speakers and asked them to try to accommodate all posters to the suggested theme of how people manage knowledge to control social relationships and the management of resources.

The panel was well attended. The large room provided enough space for an effective presentation of the posters. The panel began as a poster session followed by a presentation of the papers. For forty-five minutes, the public freely moved around to view and discuss the posters. The posters clearly attracted attention, stimulated intensive interactions between the attendants and the researchers, and prepared the audience for the papers.

The posters

Isabelle Antunès (University of Sydney/Université de Paris IV-Sorbonne/ORSTOM) presented a poster that outlined transformations in village social organisation on Key Besar and their effect on land and natural resource management. Aone van Engelenhoven (Leiden University) displayed a map of Leti Island, ritual names, and objects, and the function of names and songs in oral narratives to show that mystification of storytelling on Leti results in the irreversible loss of narrative knowledge. Tom Goodman (University of Hawaii at Manoa) presented maps and figures showing systems of land and natural resource control in Eastern Indonesia to discuss the relationship between indigenous ways of resource management and the rise of 17th and 18th century powerful Islamic kingdoms throughout the region. Jelle Miedema (ISIR) focused on oral traditions in the Bird's Head with narrative analyses that hint at a striking discontinuity in the spread of trickster and culture hero stories. Ger Reesink (ISIR) visually outlined the development and spread of a of mixed languages: highly divergent non-Austronesian vocabularies and a strongly similar, basically Austronesian syntax. Dianne van Oosterhout's (ISIR) poster related a loss of secret traditional knowledge among the people of Inanwatan to an observed increasing vulnerability to 'witchcraft' (suangi). My own poster schematically outlined the characteristics of Imyan (south western Bird's Head) beliefs in invisible evil forces (glossed as suangi in Malay) that increasingly damage their society and announces total chaos and the end of all things.

Discussion papers

Tom Goodman discussed the historical characteristics of the area and reminded us of gaps in our knowledge about early trade between Maluku and Irian Jaya, especially the spiritual and cosmological meanings of inter-regional exchange. He also highlighted processes of political and economic marginalization in the eastern fringes of Indonesia. Ger Reesink presented a paper on language and identity. By drawing on his own observations in New Guinea he argued that language forges individual, clan, group, ethnic, and national identities in a variety of ways across eastern Indonesia. Leontine Visser (ISIR/University of Amsterdam) followed with a paper about conceptual borderlands such as phases and places of liminality. She argued that under conditions of modernisation, socio-economic development, and integration into the nation-state, accusations of suangi ('witchcraft, sorcery') and depictions of suangi as a source of misfortune have become crucial elements in people's recent survival strategies.
After the talks, a roundtable discussion was held for about fifteen minutes. In the remaining time, the public was given the opportunity to return to the posters to make connections between the topics raised in the papers and the poster presentations.

Conclusions

The conversations during our panel showed that crossing boundaries both regional and academic is difficult but fruitful. We have discussed a large area from different ethnographic and intellectual perspectives and succeeded to present some of the salient features of interrelating knowledge. The diversity of the posters reflected our limited and scattered scholarship about this poorly understood region. Finding common themes that linked all the presentations was the least successful aspect of our panel. Nevertheless, out of the diversity of topics came ideas for further inter-regional research agendas that engage the transformations of the (post) colonial period with the predicament of the present. Some of the suggestions for future research include the regionally spread historically informed cultural complex of suangi, oral and written traditions or genres, and language shift and identity, and resource management.


Reviewed by Lars Kjærholm,
Department of Ethnography and Social Anthropology, Aarhus University, Denmark

This book is part of a series publications published by the Institute of Papua New Guinea Studies, which makes it not only a scholarly documentation undertaking, but also part of the on-going process of nation-making in this young new nation-state. When Heinrich Zahn lived and worked in Papua New Guinea as a Lutheran missionary during the first two decades of this century, his work was meant to document the culture of the people he was working among and to argue that they were mentally far more advanced than people in the West were prepared to believe in those days. But now the role of the book is to serve a new nation, and to present its cultural heritage. This dual aspect of the work makes it doubly interesting to us today.

Zahn was a Neuendettelsau missionary and had no training as a social scientist, but he was what would today be called a fine area specialist, who knew the language and culture of the Jabêm well, which makes almost every scrap of information contained in this rather rambling collection of texts very interesting. The book furthermore documents one of the more happy cultural encounters, where a Western and a non-Western culture met without clashing too harshly with each other, since Zahn seemed to be sensitive to Jabêm culture, and often argues that it is unfairly regarded as inferior to Western culture. The general conclusion, which we can reach after reading his book, is that he found that the musical capacity and mental capacity of the Jabêm was not in any way inferior to that of the average population in a Western country. It is clear from Zahn's account that music was the most important medium of communication between him and the people among whom he worked. They took great pride in the fact that he recorded their songs and wrote them down for posterity. He describes groups of visitors who came to his house with the sole purpose of singing songs for him, so that he might record them.

Zahn's analysis of genres and texts aims at demonstrating the mental capacity of the Jabêm, and he points out that their poetry demonstrates a mental capacity for poetic and refined metaphor. Thus it is hardly surprising that the Papua New Guinea Government has found it worthwhile to publish this book, since its message is, that Jabêm culture and mental and artistic capacity is by no means
inferior to what can be found among peoples of the West. Zahn often notes the difficulties in understanding and evaluating another culture. He warns of the dangers of getting to the cognitive core of another people and understand how they really think and perceive the world. He seems unable to characterize Jabêm music and the scales it used in a systematic way, but he does point out that there is no melody in their music which cannot be written down in Western notation. He also correctly points out that the same melody may be sung by different performers transposed to different pitches in accordance with the voice potential of the singer, but that this did not mean that there was a multitude of tones in Jabêm music. Of course the Jabêm did not have a standard pitch like we established for Western classical music. Zahn's lack of theoretical knowledge of music shows in his remark that there are "quarter tones" in Jabêm music. There are of course no quarter tones in their music, since quarter tones do not exist.

This book is also of special interest to those who study the impact of Western culture on non-Western cultures through the missions. Whereas the relationship between Zahn and his mission seemed to be relatively idyllic in the sphere of music, dance was a more difficult issue. The Jabêm had a genre of comic dances, "bad dances" as they were termed, which were rather explicitly sexual. In the paragraph "Are there indecent dances?" Zahn describes them and defends them: "One should not look down on our natives in fun or contempt. Europe offers its people and its youth worse things, and that happens not in the middle of an untouched heathen world, but in the middle of Christianity" (p.256). But nevertheless, it was thought unwise to re-use the melodies of the "bad dances" for Christian hymns. Zahn attitude is, although it may seem slightly condescending today, rather advanced for the age in which he lived, and it is no doubt his unusually un-biased attitude towards Jabêm culture, which makes this collection of notes on their culture and music readable and often enjoyable. One often feels in very good company with Zahn and his Jabêm informants, and not only the Jabêm but also all others interested in the cultures of the world would feel a debt of gratitude towards Heinrich Zahn for making these extraordinarily fine sketches of Jabêm culture. This work also makes him one of the important early pioneers of ethnomusicology, since his descriptions of songs and dances are often accompanied by extensive descriptions of the social and cultural contexts in which they were performed. His feeling for context almost makes him a contemporary of the sociologically oriented ethnomusicologists of today such as for example Thomas Turino.

The book is well-produced and properly indexed and has a useful glossary and an updated bibliography. Whether Don Niles has edited the work well, I do not know, since I do not have the material from which this edition was adapted, but it seems that the editor has ordered the rather scattered observations and notes as well as could be done.

IN MEMORIAM FATHER SIBBELE HYLKEMA OFM³

by Anton Ploeg

In February 1998 father Hylkema died in a hospital near Workum, his home town in the north of the Netherlands. He had been ill for some time, yet his death was unexpected. He was three months short of 65 years. With him we have lost the most prominent ethnographer of the Highlands of Irian Jaya.

Hylkema worked as a missionary in the Highlands from 1961 to 1994; until 1969 among the Ngalam, and from then to 1994 in several locations among the Ekagi. The Ngalam live in part in Irian Jaya and in part in Papua New Guinea. They had been hardly contacted when Hylkema started mission work among them. As for the Ekagi, Dutch and Indonesian administrators and missionaries of diverse denominations and nationalities had worked among them for several decades when Hylkema started his work there. Since he declined an offer to become a lecturer at the Abepura seminary, it appears he preferred doing pastoral work. He left New Guinea in 1994 because of ill health and returned to the Netherlands, first in Leiden among his colleagues, later in Workum, in his home province Friesland.
Hylkema became quite suddenly well known among anthropologists in 1974 after he published his monograph *Mannen in het Draag net*, Men in the Carrying Bag (Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde 67, 's-Gravenhage; Martinus Nijhoff). It has remained his only publication, however an outstanding one. It is a lengthy, detailed, and understanding exposition of the Ngalum way of life. In the preface Hylkema thanks Dr. H. Peters OFM, and Prof. J. van Baal for their support. While van Baal most likely has provided sound editorial advice, the way Hylkema arranged his sequence of topics, and the way he built his argument, are quite original. That is probably due to the fact that he did not have a degree in anthropology. He was trained as a priest and in his monograph he is quite explicit that he collected his information as part of his pastoral work. The book is probably the only recent ethnography which does not have a bibliography. Yet, it would be a time consuming task to provide one, since so much of what Hylkema writes is pertinent to points made in other Highlands ethnographies. Unfortunately the book was published in Dutch, so its content became only indirectly known to English reading anthropologists. Most likely this was a disappointment for Hylkema since he gave the impression that he hoped for scholarly recognition beyond the fact that his book was published in a scholarly series.

He was one of the invited speakers at the conference in Andechs, Bavaria, in 1990, to commemorate the completion of the Eipomek project, carried out by a team of German researchers in an area to the west of the Ngalum habitat. He was happy to be there, among colleagues, in this case researchers, probably one of the few times this occurred to him.

While among the Ekagi, he continued ethnographic field work which he saw as indispensable to his pastoral duties. And after his return in the Netherlands, he continued writing up his notes. His efforts finally resulted in a quite astounding range of manuscripts, together running into thousands of printed pages, most of them dealing with the Ekagi, some with the Ngalum. Since he sent a number, maybe all, to his Franciscan brothers in Jayapura (father A. van Nunen OFM, pers. comm.), it seems he regarded them as finished. But in his contacts with researchers he also made clear that he considered his ethnographic work as a scholarly project and would like to have had the results published. It seems it is our task to get that project closer to completion.

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3 I would like to thank father J. Donkers OFM for information about Hylkema's life and work.

**CALENDAR**

**Transcultures & C.O.R.A.I.L. Colloquium 1998**

The research group Transcultures (French University of the Pacific) and the C.O.R.A.I.L. Association will jointly hold an international multidisciplinary colloquium in Nouméa (University Centre of New Caledonia) on 26th, 27th and 28th November 1998 (note: rescheduled Conference from 27-29th July).

Topic of the conference will be Writing: at the crossroads of islands, at the crossroads of languages.

Together with New Caledonian authors, other writers - from the West Indies, from the South Pacific and from the Indian Ocean - will be attending the colloquium and developing their own experiences of writing in the islands: among them, Subramani and Shakuntala Boolell. These cross approaches to contacts between languages and human groups will make up the leading thread to varied examinations of past and present discourse in both literary and non literary fields (political discourse, writing in legal, administrative and medical texts, etc). Need we recall that 1998 stands as a symbolical date for the insular space: the 150th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the French West Indies, the centenary of the end of Spanish colonisation? All this justifies the new area of the 1998 colloquium, wide open to the winds of change of the global world.
Call for papers

All offers of papers - in French or in English - should include a detailed summary of 500 words. The papers accepted, along with a summary of 100 words (with a translation in either French or English), will be published in the yearly Acts of the Colloquium.

Please note that there is an upper limit of 25 minutes for all papers at the colloquium.

The deadline for offers of papers with the 500-word summary is set for September 30th 1998. The 100-word summaries are due by October 15th 1998 (diskette + hard copy), for circulation at the conference.

Participants are requested to bring their fully corrected text on disc (3.5 or 5 inch, PC or Apple).

All correspondence should be addressed to Dominique JOUVE, President of C.O.R.A.I.L. and Director of Transcultures:

C.O.R.A.I.L., B.P. 2448, 98846 Nouméa Cédex, New Caledonia

or preferably:

Dominique Jouve, 8 rue Léonard de Vinci, 98800 Nouméa, New Caledonia,
Tel/fax: (687) 259527, email: jouve@ufp.nc

PIPSA 1998 Conference

The sixth Pacific Islands Political Studies Association (PIPSA) conference, 7-10 December 1998, coincides with the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Macmillan Brown Centre for Pacific Studies, University of Canterbury, (Christchurch, New Zealand) where it will be held. The theme for the conference is Preparing for the Twenty-First Century, and the convenor is Ueantabo Neemia-Mackenzie, director of the centre in Christchurch, New Zealand.

Information on the conference can be found on the conference Internet site at:

http://www.conference.canterbury.ac.nz/pipsa/hmpage.html

The Macmillan Brown Centre's homepage on the Internet, which has information on Research and Visiting Scholarships for 1998 at the centre, is:

http://www.pacs.canterbury.ac.nz

Asa in the Pacific

ESfO 1999 Conference, Leiden

The next conference of the European Society for Oceanists (ESfO) will be held in Leiden, The Netherlands, from Friday, June 25, up to and including Sunday, June 27, 1999. It will be organized jointly by the Centre for Pacific Studies (CPS) of the University of Nijmegen, and the Irian Jaya Studies Programma (ISIR) which is coordinated by Leiden University. The members of the conference committee are: Jelle Miedema (chair), Paul van der Grijp (deputy-chair), Mary Bakker and Philomena Dol (conference secretaries), Toon van Meijl, and Gunter Senft.
The main theme of the 1999 ESfO conference will be Asia in the Pacific. This theme has been selected in the light of the cultural, linguistic, political and economic influences of Asia in the Pacific - and of the Pacific in Asia - past and present. This general theme will be addressed in particular in the keynote addresses and in some of the workshops. Although the organizers would like to see many papers discussing aspects of this main theme, it should be emphasized that the participants of the conference are also free to choose a subject outside the scope of this general theme for their papers. This non-exclusive and broad perspective, which conforms to the many disciplines united in the ESfO (i.e. anthropology, history, linguistics, museology, etc.), is also evident in the thirteen working sessions proposed for the 1999 conference:

1. **Movements and Migrations of Ritual Practices** (millennium, mythological tracks, prophesies).
2. **Tourism and Cultural Identities** (search for authenticity, local concepts of tourism, war-tourism, local objections to tourism, local tourist economies, marriage tourism).
3. **Impact of Foreign Occupation and Migration on Local Cultures and/or individual Life Histories** (migration policies, Japanese rule).
4. **Conversion and Missions** (new forms of Christianity, Islam, Mormonism, etc.).
5. **The Trader's Dilemma in Asia and the Pacific** (local economies and capitalism, globalization and local entrepreneurship).
6. **Consumption and Identity** (foreign imports, consumption of Asian products, multiculturalism).
7. **Mythemes** (distribution and migration of myths, tricksters and cultural heroes, variation, reinterpretation, differences).
8. **Local and Global Identities Confronted with Universality** (place, village, country, world, local versus multicultural, ethnic conflicts, copyrights).
9. **Feelings and Forces of Displacement** (minorities, small nations, territories, cultural roots and routes).
10. **Languages and Other Semiotic Systems** (crossing, creating, endangering borders).
12. **Knowledge and Knowing** (cultural broker, local/individual agency).
13. **Fertility and the Foundation of Social and Cosmic Order in the Pacific** (ancient and modern representations and practices).

Call for papers

Papers on any of these proposed sub-themes are invited. Please let us know if you wish to participate and whether or not you intend to present a paper. If you do intend to present a paper, please indicate your first choice for a working session. Please also indicate a second choice for a working session. Organisational considerations may oblige us to regroup papers in different sessions. A short abstract of your paper (no longer than 150 words including the title) is requested by 1 March 1999.

As was the case in Copenhagen, we will charge a conference fee. This fee will be Dfl. 150,- for members with fulltime jobs and Dfl. 50,- for unemployed members and members with parttime jobs. Both fees include coffee/tea, and a programme book with abstracts, but do not include dinner(s).

Mailing address:

ESfO Organizing Committee, ISIR, Nonnensteeg 1-3, 2311 VJ Leiden, The Netherlands
fax: ++31-071-5272632, e-mail: isiresfo@rullet.leidenuniv.nl

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS ON WORLD WIDE WEB: NEW SITES
ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE NET - Australian and Pacific Archaeology
http://www.serve.com/archaeology/australia.html

Archaeology on the Net is a new site indexing archaeology resources on the internet. Currently over 1200 sites are indexed under 33 categories provided with annotated links.
You can add a new site to the index through the "Add Site" link at top of each category page. For information, mail to: archaeology-www@serve.com
The URL of Archaeology on the Net is:

http://www.serve.com/archaeology

ASIAN STUDIES WWW MONITOR - 4TH ANNIVERSARY

RSPAS, The Australian National University, Australia

'The Asian Studies WWW Monitor' (ISSN 1329-9778) was established 21 April 1994, originally under a title 'What's New in WWW Asian Studies”. It forms a key part of the Asian Studies WWW Virtual Library (http://coombs.anu.edu.au/WWWVL-AsianStudies.html). The Monitor is published by the Internet Publications Bureau, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies at the ANU. The Journal regularly monitors new developments in the Asian Studies' cyberspace and compiles timely, accurate, consistent and impartial summaries and evaluations of the latest web sites and other online information systems relevant to social sciences research of Asia and Pacific region.

[During the 4 years of operations the journal published details of content & evaluation of research usefulness of 2061 web, gopher and ftp resources. During that time the WWW edition of the journal (currently 5 volumes, 51 issues) was accessed 153,229 times. On 20 April 1998 the e-mail edition of the journal (asia-www-monitor@coombs.anu.edu.au) had 581 subscribers]


ASIA-PACIFIC NETWORK

Asia-Pacific Network, Fiji/NZ
Independent news, current affairs and media resource site.

Includes South Pacific media website and email hotlinks, and political/media country [American Samoa; Belau (Palau); Cook Islands; Fiji Islands; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Tahiti (French Polynesia); Tonga - ed.] profiles.


URL http://www.asiapac.org.fj/

BANABAN HERITAGE SOCIETY

Banaban Heritage Society, Australia

Supplied note: "A large site concerning the Pacific island of Banaba (also known as Ocean Island) in the Republic of Kiribati. Much historical data plus campaigning about the plight of the Banaban people who were exiled to Rabi Island in Fiji in 1945 to get them out of the way of the phosphate mining on Banaba.”
BISHOP MUSEUM PRESS

Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA

Founded in 1892, Bishop Museum Press was one of the first scholarly publishers in the Western Hemisphere and is now a leader in publishing both popular and scholarly natural history, cultural history, literature, and current affairs of Hawai‘i and the Pacific.

Site contents: Ordering Information, Order Form, Search Titles/Authors, Browse the Catalog, Bishop Museum Home page.

URL http://www.bishop.hawaii.org/bishop/press/

DEVELOPMENT RESOURCE CENTRE, New Zealand

DRC, Wellington, Aotearoa, New Zealand

A specialist information and education centre in New Zealand providing information, training and consultancy services on [predominantly Pacific region - ed.] development issues and practice. Formed in 1993 by a group of development organisations, the DRC reaches a range of New Zealanders across a number of sectors - formal education, development consultants, NGOs, business, government bodies, media, and the general public. The DRC now has extensive up-to-date electronic and hard copy resources, draws on a range of expertise in development practice and education, and offers a flexible menu of services to suit specific needs.


URL http://www.converge.org.nz/drc/

EAST WEST CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI

Self-description: "A national and regional source of information and analysis about the Asia-Pacific Region, including the United States. Some 2,000 scholars, government and business leaders, educators, journalists and other professionals from throughout the region annually work with Center staff to address issues of contemporary significance."

Site contents: About the East-West Center Coming Up at the EWC; Asia Pacific Festival '98; Resources for Journalists; Pacific Islands Report, Annual Report; EWC Observer - Quarterly Newsletter; Conference Center and Housing; Research (Program on Resources: Energy & Minerals, Program on Regional Economics & Politics, Program on Population, EWC Program on Environment, EWC Pacific Islands Development Program); Education and Training (Staff, EWC Scholarships and Fellowships, Activities and Events, East-West Leadership Certificate, UH/EWC Certificate in International Cultural Studies, Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools, Asian Studies Development Program, International Cultural Studies, Pacific Studies Initiative, Third
GLOBAL PLANT PROTECTION INFORMATION SYSTEM (GPPIS)

FAO, Rome, Italy

The current Global Plant Protection Information System (GPPIS), is an Internet/WWW based version of FAO's earlier [1987] work. GPPIS is a global implementation and extension of the Pacific Plant Protection Information System (PPPIS) developed by FAO and the South Pacific Commission (SPC). GPPIS replaces PPPIS and fulfils FAO's constitutional mandate in the area of nutrition, food and agriculture. [...] GPPIS is a [...] dynamic framework for collective knowledge processing.

N.B. Although the name is 'Global', 99% of the information contained at this site refers to crop pests of the Pacific.

URL http://pppis.fao.org

INDEPENDENT ONLINE

The Independent, a newspaper of PNG is now online. Its URL is:

http://www.tiare.net.pg/wordpub/independent/provincial.htm

KANAKY ONLINE, NEW CALEDONIA

Self-description: "Ce site est encore en construction, son but est d'informer sur la situation actuelle de la lutte pour l'indépendance du Peuple Kanak en Nouvelle-Caledonie."

Supplied note: A monthly newsletter published by AISDPK in Paris which will be online from now on. It is in French for now but should be in English as soon as we manage to get a team of translators together (volunteers?).

Contents: Il y a dix ans.... le massacre d'Ouvea; Kanaky et Nouméa la Blanche; 1998 une année cruciale; Chronologie du mouvement indépendantiste; Rencontre avec la délégation du FLNKS; Quelques nouvelles de la solidarité.

URL http://altern.org/kanaky/

MICRONESIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND PREHISTORY

Andrew P. Scourse, a student at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge University (UK) is developing an educational website, centralizing all relevant resources in the field and, hopefully, adding to many of them. His aim is to prevent the need for others to spend hundreds of hours online searching, and to have this website act as a worldwide hub for Micronesian archaeology and natural sciences. Here all interested parties can post, browse or download reports and discussions in the field of Micronesian archaeology and prehistory. He hopes to include an online bibliography of recent (i.e. last 20 years) scientific literature in this field, an online bookstore (Amazon.com affiliated), a links page giving the URLs (or variously URIs) of useful resources, and as the main feature an online library from which reports and papers may be downloaded or submitted. Any submissions for either the library or
bibliography or any other resource would be most welcome. Email them to Andrew Scourse at: andysc@my-dejanews.com

NEW CALEDONIA

Centre Culturel Tjibaou and Agence de Developpement de la Culture Kanak (ADCK), (Nouméa-New Caledonia)

Official site of the new cultural center Tjibaou and Kanak's cultural agency in Nouméa.

[A bi-lingual (Fr/En) site rendered useless by feral Java applets. The site is not legible with Netscape 2, and it crashes Netscape 3 (Mac) browser. It probably looks cute on a bureaucrat's desktop in Nouméa, but is inaccessible to the natives of either New Caledonia or the Internet - ed.]

URL http://adck.nc

OZSEARCH

OzSearch is announced on the web as 'The New and Unique Australian Internet Guide'. It accepts submissions into its upcoming website directory. Submitting a site is 'free and easy'.

About OzSearch

OzSearch is a directory of all-Australian content. It contains unique categories that relate to specific areas of interest such as "Business and Economy", "Entertainment and Media", and "Sports and Recreation". With thousands of entries already submitted, OzSearch will offer a local alternative for finding information on the Internet in a manner that is quick and effortless.

URL http://www.ozsearch.com.au

PAPUA NEW GUINEA LINKS DATABASE

Steven Matainaho, who has just turned 14 years, has developed a website for Papua New Guinea, listing a number of resources for that country. [Steven's father, originally from Mortlock Is (atoll) PNG, is now working on a PhD in USA - ed.]. Steven invites people to visit his site and to link their sites by clicking on 'Add a resource'.


This is a country-specific mini-Yahoo!. Currently it contains about 50 links. Its long-term usefulness will depend on the quality of sites adding themselves to it.

URL http://www.pngnetsearch.com/

PASIFIK NIUS (formerly Papua Niugini Nius)

Journalism, University of the South Pacific, Fiji

Daily current Pacific news digest website and listserve, particularly concentrating on Fiji and Papua New Guinea.
PERFECT BEAT

Perfect Beat (The Pacific Journal for Research into Popular Music and Culture) is interested in contacting anyone doing music research in the Pacific region.

Perfect Beat is a refereed journal with an international editorial board and is published out of Macquarie University in Sydney, Australia. It has published a wide range of articles on contemporary and traditional music.

URL http://www.mcs.mq.edu.au/content/pbeat/default.htm

RONGORONGO, Easter Island Writing

Sergei V. Rjabchikov has published the new "Rongorongo, Easter Island Writing" Home Page with articles on the decipherment of the Easter Island writing system on the World Wide Web.

The following articles are included: "The Rapanui Chant 'He Timo te Akoako': Origin and Interpretation"; "Rongorongo Script: Reading of Some Records"; "The Glyphs on the Spanish Treaty"; "Rongorongo: The Milky Way and Antares"; and "Bibliography".


THE RSPAS PRINT NEWS

Coombs Academic Publishing, RSPAS, The Australian National University, Australia

'The RSPAS Print News' (ISSN 1440-9127) is a new E-journal. The journal, available in web and email (rspas-print-news@coombs.anu.edu.au) editions, was established 1 June 1998 to provide online summaries and announcements of the latest research publications by members of and visitors to the Research School of Pacific Studies and Asian Studies (http://coombs.anu.edu.au/RSPAS/), ANU. It is a kernel of a useful current awareness bulletin. The site offers also access to RSPAS Bookshop On-line (http://coombs.anu.edu.au/Publications/CoombsGuide.html).


SOUTH PACIFIC JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY

The South Pacific Journal of Psychology has opened an internet web-site at:

http://hiplab.newcastle.edu.au/pacific

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

From the Asian Center for Women's Studies, Seoul:


From the Australian Agency for International Development, Canberra:


From the **Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research**, Canberra:


From the **Centre for Pacific Studies**, Townsville:


From **Jean Guiart**, Nouméa:


From **The Japan Center for Area Studies**, Osaka:

From **The Library** of the **University of the South Pacific**, Suva:


From **Ad Linkels**, Tilburg:

Linkels, Ad. 1997. *Fa'a-Samoa; The Samoan Way... between Conch Shell and Disco; A Portrait of Western Samoa at the End of the Twentieth Century*. With photographs by Ad and Lucia Linkels. 2nd, revised edition. Tilburg: Mundo Étnico Foundation.


From **Peter Jan Margry**, Amsterdam:


From **Jelle Miedema**, Leiden:


Pouwer, J. *Het enigma van de man zonder lichaamsopeningen: een ingang tot de mythologie van de Oost-Vogelkop, Irian Jaya*. ISIR Proceedings 1997/2. Leiden: Projects Division, Department of Languages and Cultures of Southeast Asia and Oceania, Leiden University.

From Don Niles, Boroko:


From Ton Otto, Aarhus:


From the Projects Division of Leiden University, Leiden:


From Arlene Griffen, Suva:


From the University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, by Eurospan, London:


From T.K. Jayaraman, Christchurch:

NEW BOOKS

[These books can not be purchased from the CPS. Please send your enquiries directly to the publisher.]

GENERAL


“This volume of papers presents stemming from a workshop in the Division of Pacific and Asian History in the Australian National University in December 1996. Twenty-six papers have been grouped into five main sections entitled: The Issues of Decolonisation, Island Instances, The Australian Scene, Decolonising the Mind, and The Last Word.”


"*The Asia-Pacific Profile* offers students a unique combination of maps, diagrams, documents and statistical data covering every state around and within the Pacific. Key features include: *a broad definition of the 'Asia-Pacific' covering: North-East and South-East Asia, Australasia, North, Central and South America and the Pacific Island States * over 25 historical and contemporary maps featuring: flows of labour, trade, investment, tourists and telecommunications empires, wars, colonial struggles and environmental degradation * succinct yet comprehensive surveys of historical developments and contemporary political issues facing all countries bordering on the Pacific * over 600 diagrams depicting key demographic, economic and social changes since 1970 with appendices showing the actual data used and their sources * key documents that have shaped the Asia-Pacific including: founding charters of contemporary organizations, treaties, declarations and documents relating to social rights movements."


"This book examines how the South Pacific was represented by explorers, missionaries, travellers, writers and artists between 1767 and 1914. It draws on history, literature, art history, and anthropology in its study of different, often conflicting colonial discourses of the Pacific. Among its themes are the persistent mythmaking around the figure of Cook, the Western obsession with Polynesian sexuality, tattooing, cannibalism and leprosy, the Pacific as a theatre for adventure, and as a setting for Europe's displaced fears of its own cultural extinction."

"Ethnographic fieldwork is prolonged, intensive, participatory, and of necessity highly personal. Its organization and execution are influenced by the researcher's gender, age, ethnicity, personality, and other factors. In *Fieldwork and Families*, a diverse group of authors - all with experience in Pacific settings - examine the interplay between their family situation and their fieldwork."


"Understanding networks of marriage and blood relations - the kinship systems - of societies has been a fundamental goal of anthropology from its inception. However, since the 1970s the study of kinship has languished, partly due to the declining number of kin-based societies that were the classic focus of anthropologists' studies.

This volume's fifteen contributors argue that kinship analysis should remain fundamental to the development of anthropological theory and to the understanding of past and contemporary societies. They contend that both the 'hot'(addressing issues of body, gender, and power) and 'cool' (focusing on categories and terminologies) aspects of kinship analysis need to be pursued. They seek the meaning of the central discovery that the thousands of kinship systems documented during the past century are but variants of a limited number of classic types - among them Dravidian, Iroquois, Australian, and Crow-Omaha - that recur in distant parts of the world, including North and South America, India and China, Southeast Asia and Oceania. The essays discuss the transformations linking these and other types, culminating in attempts to answer the question of whether such transformations are reversible or whether they have taken a particular direction over the very long term of history."


"Almost one-quarter of the world's languages are (or were) spoken in the Pacific, making it linguistically the most complex region in the world. *Pacific Languages* introduces readers to the grammatical features of Oceanic, Papuan, and Australian languages, as well as to the semantic structures of these languages. For readers without a formal linguistic background, a brief introduction to descriptive linguistics is provided."


"This book contains some of the papers presented at the First Conference on Oceanic Linguistics, held in Port Vila in 1993. Comparative-historical papers deal with classification, remnant languages, Proto Oceanic grammar and lexical
reconstruction. There are descriptive studies of Tokelauan, Nengone, Mandeghusu, Hula, Tongan and Mae-Morae, as well as on Melanesian Pidgin. There is also a variety of papers of a sociolinguistic nature, including papers on language and education."


"Culture and Society in the Asia-Pacific takes up the crucial social and cultural factors in the rise of the Pacific region at the end of the twentieth century. Two interrelated themes are central. The first is the tension between tradition and modernity in an economically expanding region. Most of the nations of the Asia-Pacific have powerful traditional cultures, which have themselves exerted strong influence over their neighbours. At the same time, they have undergone the impact of Western culture and those phenomena which make up the modern world. The other theme is the impact on society and culture which a growing economy exerts. At the same time as their economies are growing, the societies and cultures of the nations in and around the Pacific Ocean are undergoing enormous changes which have radically altered the life of the average person at the end of the twentieth century and made it very different from that of their parents' generation, let alone their grandparents. The areas of concern to this volume are those which affect the everyday life of the people most directly. These include the family, gender relations and the position of women, religion, the arts and in particular film, ethnic relations, population migration education, and the images of the Pacific."


"Neich and Pendergrast, with sixty years' anthropological research experience between them, provide preliminary background on the cultural importance of tapa before they explore the many forms of tapa production over the centuries in Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz Islands, New Zealand, Fiji, Hawai'i, Samoa, Tonga, Niue, Cook Islands, and Tahiti. Brief but well-written descriptions of the use of tapa in each island culture are complemented by more than 200 color photographs by Krysztof Pfeiffer" (source: ASAO Newsletter).


"This original, insightful analysis of British imperialism in the south Pacific explores the impulses behind British calls for the protection and 'improvement' of islanders. From kingmaking projects in Hawai'i, Tonga, and Fiji to the 'anti-slavery' campaign against labor trade in the western Pacific, the author examines the deeply subjective, cultural roots permeating Britons' attitudes toward Pacific Islanders. The book overturns many traditional historical treatments of Britain's naval operations in the islands, particularly on the issue of 'gunboat diplomacy'".


"The Sign of the Cannibal focuses on the representations of cannibalism in three of Melville's key texts: Typee, Moby-Dick and 'Benito Cereno'. Drawing on accounts of Pacific voyages from two centuries and virtually the entire corpus of the
post-Enlightenment discourse on cannibalism, Sanborn shows how Melville used his narratives to work through the ways in which cannibalism had been understood. In so doing, argues Sanborn, Melville sought to move his readers through stages of possible responses to the phenomenon in order to lead them to consider alternatives to established assumptions and conventions - to understand that in the savage they see primarily their own fear and fascination. Extending the work of Slavoj Žizek and Homi Bhabha while providing significant new insights into the work of Melville, *The Sign of the Cannibal* represents a breakthrough for students and scholars of postcolonial theory, American literary history, critical anthropology, race and masculinity."


"Leadership is an elusive property difficult to pin down. Pursuing its meaning enlarges our understanding of the dynamics of social change and the nature of culture.

This volume examines the nature of leadership in Pacific island societies, focusing on the challenge Pacific island leaders face in combining traditional modes of governance, like the chieftainship, with forms of governance introduced by the European, US and Japanese colonising regimes.

The contributors to *Leadership in the Pacific Islands* provide a wide range of academic and pragmatic viewpoints for considering both the history and the future of Pacific island leadership. Particularly significant, is the perspective of Palauan Paramount Chief, Roman Tmetuchl, who continues to struggle to find a place for Palau, and Palauan leadership, in the contemporary geopolitical context.

Leadership in the Pacific grew out of the 1996 meeting of the Pacific Islands Political Studies Association, and received support from Chief Tmetuchl and the Micronesian Area Research Center at the University of Guam."


"Encounters with cannibals, convicts and pirates were just some of the highlights of eleven long journeys under sail Captain George Bayly made around the world in the early nineteenth century. His journals provide eyewitness accounts of the transportation of male and female convicts to Australia, the voyage of British immigrants to the ill-fated settlement attempted by Thomas Peel near Perth, hostilities between Maoris and Europeans, and trading voyages to and from China. Captain Bayly's stories of typhoons, floods, heroic rescues, shipboard quarrels and deaths give the book appeal to a wide audience."


"In this collection, Nicholas Thomas, a leading theorist of historical anthropology, explores the historicization of cultural encounters in the region referred to as Oceania. Basing his claims on wide-ranging historical and ethnographic research and building on his celebrated studies of exchange and colonialism in the Pacific,
Thomas describes how outsiders and islanders alike have constructed indigenous cultures over the last two hundred years.”


"By identifying the spatial and temporal distribution of basalt adze material and building stone, this volume explores the origin, function, and complexity of long-distance interaction in Remote Oceania (Micronesia and Polynesia).

The Introductory papers describe the Pacific island context, the interaction systems of the Lapita horizon of the southwest Pacific (the ancestral foundation from which Remote Oceanic interaction systems developed), and the contribution of experimental voyaging trials to understanding long-distance travel.

Case Studies examine prehistoric interaction in Micronesia and throughout Polynesia. The x-ray fluorescence (XRF) technique, an analytical procedure that underpins all case studies, is explained for the non-specialist and large geochemical databases—necessary for regional sourcing studies—are described. The volume concludes by setting Oceanic exchange studies in the world-wide arena and directions are offered for future research.”

**AUSTRALIA**


"A unique and fascinating account of an important period of Australian Aboriginal history. Presents an insight into the lives of Aboriginal people of Arnhem Land in the 1930s, a time of rapid change. On the 116 pages unfolds the story of a politically turbulent era when Aboriginal people in Arnhem Land were confronted by a European system of law which not only threatened their lifestyle but title to country and their own laws. 50 photographs and extracts from diaries and field notes by Donald Thomson, with maps."


"Written specifically for those who are not lawyers, this unique book traces the development and adaptations of mining law in Victoria, from 1851 to the present, in response to changing social and technological circumstances. Using an intriguing range of unusual illustrations, this book will fascinate all those with an interest in mining, including historians and mining archaeologists."


"Central to the book is the everyday life of an Aboriginal community dealing with the impact of land grants under the Aboriginal Land Rights (N.T.) Act, 1976; how people understand, interpret and integrate the granting of land as a result of formalized legislation; how they operate with this legislation in their everyday lives;
how it influenced relations to land as well as local conceptions of the past. Certain legal provisions have led to some lively communal examinations of ostensibly established notions of tradition and history, thereby revealing supposedly static structures to be highly dynamic. The case studies presented provide the basis for epistemological as well as practical critique, analysis and discussion of the concepts of tradition and history, and for the elaboration of more precise definitions."


"In this challenging and thought-provoking book, Ken Gelder and Jane M. Jacobs show how Aboriginal claims for sacredness in modern Australia have radically disturbed the nation's image of itself. Minorities appear to have too much influence, majorities suddenly feel embittered. What once seemed familiar can now seem disconcertingly unfamiliar, a condition the authors diagnose as 'uncanny'."


"This innovative book finally takes seriously the need for anthropologists to produce in-depth ethnographies of children's play. In examining the subject from a cross-cultural perspective, the author argues that our understanding of the way children transform their environment to create make-believe is enhanced by viewing their creations as oral poetry. The result is a richly detailed 'thick description' of how pretence is socially mediated and linguistically constructed, how children make sense of their own play, how play relates to other imaginative genres in Huli life, and the relationship between play and cosmology.

Informed by theoretical approaches in the anthropology of play, developmental and child psychology, philosophy and phenomenology and drawing on ethnographic data from Melanesia, the book analyzes the sources for imitation, the kinds of identities and roles emulated, and the structure of collaborative make-believe talk to reveal the complex way in which children invoke their experiences of the world and re-invent them as types of virtual reality. Particular importance is placed on how the figures of the ogre and trickster are articulated. The author demonstrates that while the concept of 'imagination' has been the cornerstone of Western intellectual traditions from Plato to Postmodernism, models of child fantasy play have always intruded into such theorizing because of children's unique capacity to throw into relief our understanding of the relationship between representation and reality."


"Leading historians show how Australian history has been rewritten in the past twenty years to accommodate different notions of Australian identity."


"Dyirbal is an almost extinct Australian Aboriginal language of north-east Queensland, belonging to the Pama-Nyungan group. It is entirely suffixing, largely agglutinative, and has considerably free word order. This study represents the first acoustic study of intonation of an Australian Aboriginal language. The basic principles of Pierrehumbert's model of intonation are applied in this description of Dyirbal declarative intonation. Heather King is currently engaged in a PhD project at the University of Edinburgh on the intonation of Warlpiri, a Central Australian Aboriginal language."


"Based on extensive interviews with former policemen, written records of the time, and reminiscences of colonial officials, this book links events involving police, villagers, and government officers over a forty-year period to wider issues in the colonial history of Papua New Guinea and, by extension, of the Pacific Islands and beyond."


"Caging the Rainbow explores the lives of Aborigines in the small regional town of Katherine, Northern Territory, Australia. Francesca Merlan combines ethnography and theory to grapple with issues surrounding the debate about the authenticity of contemporary cultural activity. Throughout, the vulnerability of Fourth World peoples to others' representations of them and the ethical problems this poses are kept in view."


"This collection of original essays and reprinted papers provides the reader with a detailed introduction to the archaeology of the Australian continent. The new essays present the current 'state of the art' for each section and are written by leading scholars in each sub-field of the discipline. The reprinted papers are chosen as classics
of the literature. Together they make up the first comprehensive text on the practice and findings of Australian archaeology.

Contents: Section 1: Changing contexts of Aboriginal Archaeology by Tim Murray; Section 2: Antiquity by Jim Allen; Section 3: The Pattern of Continental Occupation: late Pleistocene colonisation of Australia and New Guinea by Mike Smith; Section 4: The Archaeology of Sahul by Tim Murray; Section 5: Late Holocene Australia and the Writing of Aboriginal History by Chris Williamson; Section 6: Change and variation in Human Ecology by Simon Holdaway; Section 7: Revitalising Artefact Analysis by Peter Hiscock; Section 8: The Archaeology of Rock-art in Australia by Christopher Chippindale; Section 9: The Reader’s Guide by Tim Murray; Maps.


"Imagine a landscape of open woodland and gently undulating plains, a place where giant wombats the size of donkeys wander, or where Koorie camps dot the area around the Yarra River, where Caulfield and Carrum are luxuriant places for food gathering and ceremonial meetings. For tens of thousands of years the Kulin, the traditional owners of the area on which Melbourne and its suburbs now stands, successfully adapted to their changing surroundings. But nothing could prepare them for the speed and extent of the modifications that would be made in the wake of European settlement. For the Aboriginal people of Port Phillip nothing would ever be the same again. Aboriginal Melbourne takes the reader on a fascinating guided tour to a vanished country and way of life, and allows us to see our surroundings through new eyes."


"A number of papers deal with aspects of the historical phonology and reconstruction of Proto Pama-Nyungan and some of its lower order subgroups. Others deal with polysemy, complex kinterms, Australian Aboriginal lexicography, and the original number and distribution of Australian Aboriginal languages."


"*Afterlife before Genesis* is the final volume in a trilogy that began with *Life before Genesis* and was followed by *Return to Eden*. Here David H. Turner focuses on what the Aborigines of the Groote Eylandt area of northern Australia take to be the foundations of their way of life, namely musical forms. Their music, like their way of life, incarnates from 'nothing' as differences (songlines) which are 'renounced' from 'owners' to 'non-owners' to connect rather than divide. This music is a complex polyphonic interplay of didgeridoo (their hollow log instrument) and voice which not only transcends but also heals. This the author documents by recounting how he learned to play the didgeridoo."

**MELANESIA**


"First Contact is an artist-book of Fons Bloemen with historical reports of the initial encounters of Europeans and the Papua's of south New Guinea between 1606 and 1925 in the original languages.

During more than three centuries these reports have been written by Spanish, Dutch, English, German and Italian travellers, who described the Papua's of south New Guinea at the time they were not yet influenced by foreign goods or ideas.

The book will be printed only in an exclusive edition with a special leather cover with Papua scar-tattoos pressed into it." (Source: http://www.cuci.nl/~fbloemen/).


"This dictionary presents vocabulary and longer texts drawn from diverse areas of Kwoma social life such as gardening, housebuilding, kinship terminology, social organization, warfare, marriage practices, art, mythology and ritual. Kwoma words and texts are translated into Tok Pisin as well as English. The book contains a substantial body of original ethnographic data collected during twenty years of field research in the Sepik and it is also intended as a contribution to the ethnography and history of the Kwoma and several neighbouring groups in the Ambuti area of East Sepik Province of Papua New Guinea."


"Papua New Guinea is the first book to explore the economic development of this socially complex, rapidly changing nation. Subjects discussed include: rapid economic growth and political conflict; civil war on the island of Bougainville; population growth and urbanisation; mining: gold, copper and environmental conflicts; uneven development and social divisions."


"The contributors to this book trace how 'culture' functions in debates about national integration and identity, socio-economic development and underdevelopment, tradition and modernity. Each contributor seeks to denaturalize discourses of culture and cultural policy and, in turn, represent culture as a social discourse and a shared social practice. Essays in this volume focus on Singapore, Papua New Guinea, Taiwan, Japan, Thailand and the People's Republic of China as sites rife with discursive complexity."


"This volume presents a grammar of the Tawala language. Tawala is radically head-marking language and this grammar takes explicit account of attendant analytic issues. Considerable attention is also given to derivation which, in Tawala, is a function of the grammar rather than the lexicon. Also a holistic model of the clause accounts for both verbal and non-verbal constructions is supplied."


"The extraordinary story of the world's last major exploration and experience of first-contact - three thousand kilometres by foot, during 1938-39, through the mountainous western highlands of Papua New Guinea."


"In 1990, after the death of the ousted Prime Minister, Timoci Bavadra, Arlene Griffen and Raymond Pillai put together the first (limited) edition of *With Heart and Nerve and Sinew*, in which a few of Fiji's most committed supporters of democracy expressed their resistance to the forces of racial and class tyranny and ideological confusion. Ten years after the first military coup, Arlene Griffen has compiled a greatly expanded collection of reflections on the coups and their after-effects. This new edition is over 400 pages and contains essays, letters, diary entries,
dialogue, obituaries, classifieds, short stories, poetry, a short play, colour reprints of
paintings and archival photographs."

Hyndman, D. 1997. Changing Relations of Production in the Creation of the Ok Tedi
Mining Enclave in Papua New Guinea. Canberra: Resource Management in Asia-
Pacific Project, RSPAS, ANU. Resource Management in Asia-Pacific Working Paper
1998/11.

Pacific Studies, University of the South Pacific. ISBN: 982-02-0133-0 (paper).

"This book describes the life of a remarkable Fijian, Macu Salato, who, along
with a career in the Fiji medical service, was appointed to the Great Council of Chiefs
and elected Mayor of Suva. He also served as Fiji's Acting High Commissioner to the
United Kingdom, Secretary-General of the South Pacific Commission, and Acting
Director, Pacific Islands Development Program, East-West Center." (Source: Pacific
News from Manoa.)

Lal, Brij V. (ed.). 1998. Crossing the Kala Pani: A Documentary History of Indian
Indenture in Fiji. Canberra and Suva: Division of Pacific and Asian History, Research
School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University and Fiji Museum.

Review Commission Research Papers, Volume 1. Suva: School of Social and
(paper).

"This is a selection of papers commissioned on domestic issues such as land,
ethnic minorities, education, the economy, the status of women, and religion and
state." (Source: Pacific News from Manoa.)

Review Commission Research Papers, Volume 2. Suva: School of Social and
Economic Development, University of the South Pacific. ISBN: 982-01-0334-7
(paper)

"This volume deals with broader issues in international law and comparative
politics, particularly in multiethnic jurisdictions. Authors include: T. D. Sisk, W. M.
Reisman, Guy Powles, Anthony Regan, Michael Pinto-Duschinsky, and many others.”

Anthropology, Nr 106. ISBN 0-521-56434-4 (hardback) and 0-521-56435-2
(paperback).

"The Murik of Papua New Guinea conceptualize women as the source of
nurture, generosity and love. Men and women share political power, and both claim to
sustain and reproduce society by appropriating the nurturant qualities of women. Men
therefore must, in some sense, model certain aspects of themselves after women. A
'maternal schema' or 'poetics' of the female body, which underlines Murik
sociocultural patterns, expresses itself in a range of societal domains. These issues tie
in with some of the major contemporary debates in the social sciences, including the
relationship between ideas of male and female power."


"The four papers treat various Papuan languages of New Guinea. John Roberts (Switch-reference in Papua New Guinea: A Preliminary Survey) compares switch-reference systems in 122 languages and reports considerable variation in the morphosyntactic properties of such systems. James and Sandra de Vries (An Overview of Kwerba Verb Morphology) and Mark Donahue (Hatam Phonology and Grammatical Notes) treat two Papuan languages of Irian Jaya, Indonesia, while Eileen Gasaway (Burum Morphophonemics) describe a language of Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea."


Contents: The 1996-97 Riots in Irian Jaya; Position and Possession: The Colony; Oil and Gold; Sovereignty Dispute; The Disappearance of Michael Rockefeller; The Initial Indonesian Presence; Exploitation of Oil and Minerals; The Long-Term Indonesian Presence.


"Between 1971 and 1984, Joachim Sterly PhD spent nearly five years in the Highlands of Papua New Guinea, studying the agriculture of the Simbu people, tending a garden himself, and collecting more than 1900 botanical specimens, the local lore of which he documented in detail. The results of this ethnobotanical research are presented in three volumes: Volume I: The People and their Plant-Lore; Volume II: Botanical Survey of Simbu Plants; Volume III: Ethnographical Key. The aim of this work is to save the traditional plant-lore of local people which is undergoing rapid cultural change."


"This volume contains contributions from staff affiliated with/at the Papua New Guinea National Museum (Nick Araho, Herman Mandui, Andrew Moutu, John Muke, and Pamela Swadling) and by Pamela J. Stewart, Andrew Strathern, and Jack Golson, discussing the issues and debates that focus on the Kuk archaeological site in the Western Highlands province of Papua New Guinea and its future as a proposed heritage area. The Kuk site is well known for the long time depth of its evidence of prehistoric agriculture in New Guinea. It also falls within the territorial interests of a
local group, the Kawelka people, as well as the national government. Reconciling the interests of the ‘stakeholders’ in this site is a major task, and these essays consider the issues carefully. This volume is of interest to both anthropologists and archaeologists and relates to the practical application of anthropological findings in the context of cultural development and heritage management in the Pacific. A further discussion of the Kuk site is forthcoming in "Nine thousand years of gardening: Kuk and the archaeology of agriculture in Papua New Guinea" compiled by Pamela Swadling, Jack Golson, and John Muke."


"This innovative work explores the historical consciousness of a people caught between two life-worlds. The Duna of Papua New Guinea have developed their own views of historical change, expressed in a fusion of two elements: indigenous ideas of cosmological cycles, and introduced Christian notions of world's end. The book explores how the formation of historical consciousness is constituted differently for men and women. A central focus is the fluid social environment of the Duna, where new contests about gendered personhood and agency emerge in the context of changing power relationships and arenas of cooperation between the sexes. The author reveals the links between gender and history and uses a gendered analysis as a lens of historical perception for viewing a wide range of topics. In the process, gender becomes 'an idiom of thinking' that permeates all social domains, including kinship, marriage, and residence."


"The Bilua language is spoken by some 5000 people in Vella Lavella, western Solomons. It is classified as one of the languages in the Solomon language family, along with Savosavo, Baniata and Lavukaleve, because of resemblances in the pronominal system, a few cognate sets, and typological similarities. This introductory grammar includes a brief discussion of phonology and morphology."


"Craig Volker's study of Nalik offers the first ever grammatical description of this Austronesian language spoken by four thousand people in central New Ireland, Papua New Guinea. Drawing on a corpus of data collected during his own field work, the author uses a simple version of relational grammar to explore the morphological and syntactic properties of verbs, nouns, prepositions, and the elements with which they combine to form sentences of various sorts.” (Source: William O'Grady, Department of Linguistics, University of Hawai'i.)


"Albert Buell Lewis spent four arduous years travelling through the former colonies of Melanesia as an ethnological researcher for Chicago's Field Museum. The field diaries that he maintained during this period reveal the fascinating story of how Lewis overcame extraordinary difficulties to assemble the remarkable collection of artifacts now preserved in the museum.

In *An American Anthropologist in Melanesia*, Robert Welsch has beautifully contextualized the diaries through a descriptive, interwoven commentary, extensive annotations, and a wealth of visual materials. The two volumes offer readers a firsthand account of conditions in Melanesia before the First World War, a rare glimpse into a little-known chapter in the history of anthropology, and an inside look at how the world's great natural history and ethnological museums built their collections."


"Between 250 and 450 years ago, the introduction of sweet potatoes precipitated rapid changes among the Enga people of Papua New Guinea. The new crop enabled them to settle more permanently, practice intensive agriculture, and produce a substantial surplus of pigs. These changes led to the gradual emergence of some of the largest and most elaborate networks of ceremonial exchanges, warfare, and religious cults known in pre-state societies.

Drawing on interviews conducted over ten years with elders in 110 tribes, Polly Wiessner and Akii Timu chart Enga history over a span of seven generations. They reconstruct the ecological, social, political, and ideological processes that shaped these continually changing networks before first contact with Europeans. At the heart of the book is an ethnohistory of the Tee ceremonial exchange cycle, which originated in some twenty clans eight generations ago and, by the onset in the 1950s of the colonial era, had grown to encompass about 355 clans and involve the redistribution of up to 100,000 pigs. Wiessner and Timu describe how Enga big-men crafted the full-blown Tee cycle by drawing on three different exchange networks: alliances to control trade in the east, great ceremonial wars in the center, and religious cult networks in the west. They also show how, by using religious cults to alter norms and values, Enga leaders mediated the tensions caused by economic competition and inequality amidst a growing population."


"Papua New Guinea is a country of great diversity. With more than seven hundred languages, as many cultures, diverse physical types, and a landmass encompassing coral reef, mangrove swamp, rain forest, mountain ranges, and extensive river systems, Papua New Guinea has long attracted the interest of scientists and others seeking to understand or control some part of its rich diversity. Today, with a changed political structure, involvement in the global economy, a diverse national and expatriate community, and the exposure of its peoples to new ideas and values
through interactions with other Papua New Guineans and foreigners, Papua New Guinea is even more multilingual, multicultural, multiracial, and socially complex than a century ago when European explorers, missionaries, traders, and colonizers began arriving in significant numbers on New Guinea's shores."

MICRONESIA


"Following the seizure of the islands from Japan, agencies of the U.S. government sought to better possess and control the area through a series of developmental initiatives. *Remaking Micronesia* explores in ethnographic terms how different groups of island people respond to development programs in multiple, complex, layered, and sometimes conflicting ways - ways that reflected their own historical experiences and cultural understandings."


"Nearly a decade after he saw extensive battle action in the Pacific during World War II, Joe Meredith had a rare chance to return to the western Pacific for a more tranquil look at the breathtaking beauty of the region. As captain of the destroyer escort Hanna, Meredith was tasked with patrol and surveillance duty in Micronesia and also in the Bonin and Volcano Islands. He remembers it as the choicest independent duty a young commander could imagine and recorded his thoughts and activities in a daily journal that inspired this book.

Taking the title of his memoir from Joseph Conrad's writing about the same islands, Meredith offers an evocative account of his voyages. He combines his own sense of discovery with the colorful descriptions of previous travellers. Ulithi, Yap, Truk, Ponape - exotic place names that emerge from more than four hundred years of exploration narratives and the region's recent violent history - dot this insightful, lyrical narrative of his experiences. It celebrates both the author's love for a ship and pride in the naval service, as well as his fascination with the islands and the people of the far Pacific. Meredith's melodious literary skills--the equal of earlier well-known literature of the region--will transport readers of this atmospheric memoir to a time and place where most have never travelled. It also provides a historic snapshot of postwar conditions in the islands under navy administration, long before they achieved independent status."

POLYNESIA


"Feinberg compiles historical narratives from the island of Anuta, an isolated and largely traditional community in the eastern Solomon Islands. He includes both the original texts and the translations, and his annotations provide essential ethnographic and historical context that clarify linguistic and cultural issues. The texts shed new light on the relationship of oral tradition to history and symbolic structures,
provide new evidence with respect to Polynesian language sub-grouping, and support an unconventional view of Polynesian migration and settlement patterns."


"After Moruroa looks at the history of French colonialism in the Pacific - from the French Revolution to the Matignon Accords in New Caledonia and the end of the nuclear testing at Moruroa and Fangataufa atolls. In a readable and highly informative style, Nic Maclellan and Jean Chesneaux review the social, cultural, political and environmental impact of France's presence in the region. They document French policy over two centuries, drawing on sources from Europe, Australia and the Pacific. With France's 'Grand Design' for the Pacific under challenge today, this authoritative study looks at the future for the South Pacific - after Moruroa."


"This book is a language textbook for people who want to communicate in Samoan. It is suitable for self-instructing and is also a useful handbook for teaching Samoan. Each lesson contains dialogues and phrases for various kinds of important everyday situations, with grammatical explanations and exercises. The book concludes with a key to exercises and Samoan-English and English-Samoan glossaries."


"This book picks up where Two Worlds (Salmond 1992) ended, with the arrival of Cook's second expedition in 1773, and takes the story of Maori and European interaction through to 1815, with the establishment of the first British missionary settlement, at Rangihoua, in the Bay of Islands. Between Worlds covers Cook's second and third voyages. It also tells of a time when white people first lived on the shores of New Zealand, often joining Maori communities - the first so-called Pakeha-Maori. At the same time, young Maoris went to sea in European ships and explored the world."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

[Mistakes occasionally occur in this section. We are happy to receive corrections that will be noted in our online database.]

GENERAL/ARTICLES


GENERAL/BOOKS


AUSTRALIA/ARTICLES


**AUSTRALIA/BOOKS**


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