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DEFENSE

Religion and Art in West Papua

March 20, 2007, Astrid de Hontheim will defend her PhD thesis at the Université Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium. The Title of her book is:

Chasseurs de diables et collecteurs d'art: Tentatives de conversion des Asmat par les missionnaires pionniers protestants et catholiques.

Her supervisors are Pierre Petit and Paul van der Grijp. The members of the jury are: Alain Dierkens, Philippe Jaspers, Pierre Lemonnier and Denis Monnerie.

INTRODUCTION

Centre for New Zealand Studies

The Centre for New Zealand Studies, at Birkbeck, University of London, formally opened on 6 February 2007. This is the first Centre in the world, outside of New Zealand, that is solely for New Zealand Studies. As a resource and research centre in central London it acts as a hub for the fast developing community of New Zealand Studies academics in the Northern hemisphere. In particular, it is committed to promoting New Zealand Studies at UK and European universities. For academics from New Zealand, the Centre acts as a destination and portal; a base offering support for visitors during research trips. There are many New Zealand academic and non-academic communities in the UK and Europe and the Centre will also provide a base and support for the various associations. In this

context, the Centre has united with the New Zealand Studies Association to continue the successful annual conferences.

The Centre facilitates connections between academics, establishes forums for the exchange and dissemination of information and research, and creates avenues and opportunities for publication. It runs a series of fortnightly seminars and film screenings.

Resources held by the Centre include:

- The remainder of the library from the New Zealand Embassy in Paris. The New Zealand High Commission has also donated a large part of its library formally held within its Information Centre.
- Significant collections of post-war and contemporary New Zealand journals and magazines.
- A 40 year run of *New Zealand News UK*.
- A collection (on videotape and disk) of approximately 350 New Zealand feature films and documentaries, and 80+ short films.
- A vast collection of New Zealand film posters, pressbooks, film stills, and lobby cards, produced for both local and overseas markets, totalling more than 1200 individual items.
- A unique collection of late Victorian/ Edwardian visual culture including 1000+ postcards depicting the Maori, 2000+ New Zealand related magic lantern slides, 600+ stereoviews, 200+ New Zealand nineteenth century prints.
- A unique collection of pre-war tourist brochures and travel guides.
- A large collection of New Zealand posters (for tourism, propaganda, and cultural events).

This collection continues to grow, with many material donations from private sources arriving on a regular basis. If you have anything - letters, documents, books, journals, visual and material culture - that you think should be archived and that will be of value to anyone researching New Zealand please do not hesitate to contact Ian Conrich, Director of the Centre for New Zealand Studies, <ian@ianconrich.co.uk>.

Please also use this email to forward any enquiries regarding the Centre. Proposals for PhD research on New Zealand subjects are encouraged and should be addressed to <ian@ianconrich.co.uk>.

CONFERENCE

The State of the Nation: New Zealand's Centenary as a Dominion

Time: 28-30 June 2007.

Place: Birkbeck, University of London, B04 Lecture Theatre, 43 Gordon Square, London WC1 and the Penthouse, New Zealand House, 80 Haymarket, London SW1.

Organization: New Zealand Studies Association (it is its 14th annual conference), together with the Centre for New Zealand Studies, Birkbeck, University of London, and the Centre for Travel Writing Studies, Nottingham Trent University.

Details: 36 speakers, with a half-day devoted to *Travel Texts: New Zealand and the South Pacific*, and a half-day devoted to *Taha Maori*. Keynote speakers include: Professor David Carnegie ("State of the Nation Play: New Zealand's Presentation of Itself on Stage"), David Hill ("Trendy, Subversive and Politically Correct? The Perils and Pleasures of Writing for Children and Teenagers"), Dr Manying Ip ("The Asianisation of New Zealand"), Professor Lyman Tower Sargent ("New Zealand as Utopia"), and Professor Lydia Wevers ("*Home*: What is a Travel Text").

Contact: Dr Ian Conrich at ian@ianconrich.co.uk.

RECEIVED

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

Linkhorn, C. 2006. *Maori Land and Development Finance*. Canberra: Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, Australian National University. Discussion Paper No. 284.

Sanders, W. 2006. *Local Governments and Indigenous Interests in Australia's Northern Territory*. Canberra: Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, Australian National University. Discussion Paper No. 285.

Taylor, J. 2006. *Population and Diversity: Policy Implications of Emerging Indigenous Demographic Trends*. Canberra: Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, Australian National University. Discussion Paper No. 283.

NEW BOOKS

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

[Not all the books in this section are strictly new, but those that are not, were not before listed in the *Oceania Newsletter*.]

GENERAL

Ahmadu, Mohammed L. and Robert A. Hughes. 2006. *Commerical Law and Practice in the South Pacific*. Coogee, NSW: Cavendish Publishing (Australia).

"This new textbook is the first to examine the main areas of commerical law in the common law jurisdictions of the South Pacific region. These jurisdictions include the Cook Islands, Fijian Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Nauru, (Western)Samao, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The text is divided into six parts each with its own introduction to aid the reader through each particular area."

Bentley, Jerry H., Renate Bridenthal and Karen Wigen (eds). 2007 (April). *Seascapes: Maritime Histories, Littoral Cultures, and Transoceanic Exchanges*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. 254 pages. ISBN: 978-0-8248-3027-4 (cl).

"Perspectives on the Global Past.

Historians have only recently begun to chart the experiences of maritime regions in rich detail and penetrate the historical processes at work there. *Seascapes* makes a major contribution to these efforts by bringing together original scholarship on historical issues arising from maritime regions around the world.

The essays presented here take a variety of approaches. One group examines the material, cultural, and intellectual constructs that inform and explain historical experiences of maritime regions. Another set discusses efforts - some more successful than others - to impose political and military control over maritime regions. A third group focuses on issues of social history such as labor organization, information flows, and the development of political consciousness among subaltern populations. The final essays deal with pirates and efforts to control them in Mediterranean, Japanese, and Atlantic waters."

Contributors: G. Balachandran, Jerry H. Bentley, Renate Bridenthal, Giancarlo Casale, Alan Gregory Cobby, Risa L. Faussette, Jennifer L. Gaynor, John Gillis, Eliga Gould, Alan L. Karras, Carla Rahn Phillips, Marcus Rediker, Peter D. Shapinsky, Emily Sohmer Tai, Hans Konrad Van Tilburg, Kerry Ward, Karen Wigen."

Biggs, Bruce Grandison. 2006. *Kimihia Te Mea Ngaro: Seek That Which Is Lost*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. Distributed for the Polynesian Society. 70 pages. ISBN: 978-0-908940-07-3 (paper).

"This publication of the 1992 Macmillan Brown Lectures by one of the founders of modern Oceanic descriptive and historical linguistics is a significant contribution to knowledge in several fields: Maori studies, comparative Oceanic and Polynesian linguistics, and systems of thought.

Not for sale in New Zealand."

Bryant-Tokalau, Jenny and Ian Frazer (eds). 2006. *Redefining the Pacific? Regionalism Past, Present and Future*. Aldershot, UK and Burlington, VT: Ashgate Publishing. 226 pages. ISBN: 978-0-7546-4673-0 (hb).

"This comprehensive volume examines the future effectiveness of regional institutions as well as key questions concerning the attempts to overcome ongoing serious problems of security, governance and poor economic performance in the Pacific. What is obvious from this collection is that a new and stronger commitment to overcoming national problems is required through regional cooperation. The volume is highly suited to courses on international political economy, security and regional cooperation.

Contents: Introduction: The uncertain future of pacific regionalism, by Ian Frazer and Jenny Bryant-Tokalau; Redefining the Pacific: Policy Statements: Pacific Regionalism: Tradition, continuity and renewal, by Philip Goff; The Pacific Islands Forum and regional cooperation, by Andie Fong Toy; Pacific regionalism: Perspectives on the Pacific plan, by Michael Powles; New Zealand's approach to pacific security, by Graham Fortune; Policy Reviews: The war on terrorism and security cooperation in the Pacific, by Dirk Nabers; Managing tuna fisheries in the pacific: A regional success story? by Sandra Tarte; Governance, capacity and legitimacy: EPAs, EBA and the European Union's pacific regionalism after Cotonou, by Martin Holland and Malakai Koloamatangi; Failed States and Pacific Regionalism: There goes the neighbourhood: The politics of failed states and regional intervention in the pacific, by Terence Wesley-Smith; Political instability, 'Failed States' and regional intervention in the Pacific, by Jon Fraenkel; New Regionalisms: New regionalisms and prospects for sustainable island and ocean governance in the Pacific at the start of the new millennium, by Timothy M. Shaw; The Pacific Plan: A political and cultural critique, by Elise Huffer; Epilogue: Future uncertain? by Ian Frazer and Jenny Bryant-Tokalau; Bibliography; Index."

Ernst, Manfred. 2006. *Globalization and the Re-shaping of Christianity in the Pacific Islands*. Suva: Pacific Theological College. 866 pages. ISBN: 9789823480206 (paperback).

"In recent years religion has received a good deal of attention in the discourse on globalization. Christianity in its Pentecostal-charismatic, evangelical and fundamentalist forms, seems to have thrived in the globalizing climate. This is the most systematic account available of contemporary developments of Christianity in the Pacific Islands. The book will be enlightening not only to students and academics, but also to policy-makers, and all those interested in the profound effects of modernization processes on individuals and societies in the Pacific Islands.

Available at: <http://www.uspbookcentre.com/>."

Keller, Janet Dixon and Takaronga Kuaatonga. 2007 (March). *Nokonofa: We Keep on Living This Way*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. 284 pages. ISBN: 978-0-8248-3113-4 (cloth).

This volume is centered on five stories and two songs from the Polynesian outlier community of West Futuna, Vanuatu, and aims to accomplish three goals: found a secular literature, celebrate and interpret the verbal arts, and connect ancestral discourses with the complex fabric of present-day lives.

The volume represents an unusual collaboration between a foreign anthropologist and a Pacific islander. Every facet of the work is shaped by this interaction. Texts were selected and translations emerged in an extended dialogue addressing literacy, audience diversity, and relevance. These issues introduce the volume. The selected texts provide a rare window on personal and social struggles characterizing the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Cultural geography and the cosmological realm are created in the tales.

For sale only in the U.S., its dependencies, Canada, and Mexico.

Liebersohn, Harry. 2006. *The Traveler's World: Europe to the Pacific*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. 380 pages. ISBN: 978-0-674-02185-3.

"In a beautifully crafted narrative that transports the reader from the salons of Europe to the shores of Tahiti, Harry Liebersohn examines the transformation of global knowledge during the great age of scientific exploration. He moves beyond the traditional focus on British and French travelers to include Germans, Russians, and some Americans, as well as the Tahitian, Hawaiian, and other Pacific islanders they encountered. Germany gets special attention because its travelers epitomized the era's cosmopolitanism and its philosophers engaged most fully in a multicultural understanding of humanity.

Famous adventurers like Captain Cook make appearances, but it's the observations of such naturalists as Philibert Commerson, George Forster, and Adelbert von Chamisso that helped most to generate a new understanding of these far-flung societies. These European travelers saw non-Europeans neither as 'savages' nor as projections of colonial fantasies. Instead the explorers accumulated a rich storehouse of perceptions through negotiations with patrons at home, collaborators abroad, salon philosophers, and missionary rivals.

Liebersohn illuminates the transformative nature of human connections. He examines the expectations these servants of empire brought to the peoples they encountered, and acknowledges the effects of Oceanian behaviors, including unexpected notions of sexuality, on the Europeans. Equally important, he details the reception of these travelers upon their return home.

An unforgettable voyage filled with delightful characters, dramatic encounters, and rich cultural details, *The Travelers' World* heralds a moment of intellectual preparation for the modern global era. We now travel effortlessly to distant places, but the questions about perception, truth, and knowledge that these intercontinental mediators faced still resonate."

Landman, Jane. 2007 (January). *The Tread of a White Man's Foot: Australian Pacific Colonialism and the Cinema, 1925-62*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. Distributed for Pandanus Books. 226 pages. ISBN: 978-1-74076-206-9 (paper).

"Jane Landman's accessible study of Australian Pacific colonialism and the cinema locates a body of films within the context of the colonial culture of the Pacific in the first half of the twentieth century, and discusses the circumstances that surround the history of their

production and reception. With their melange of elements from melodrama, travelogue, documentary, and the western, these South Sea Island films were indeed a heady mix.

For sale in North America and Asia Pacific (except Australia)."

Lyons, Paul. 2005. *American Pacificism: Oceania in the U.S. Imagination*. New York: Routledge. 288 pages. ISBN: 9780415351942 (hb).

"This provocative analysis and critique of American representations of Oceania and Oceanians from the nineteenth century to the present, argues that imperial fantasies have glossed over a complex, violent history. It introduces the concept of 'American Pacificism', a theoretical framework that draws on contemporary theories of friendship, hospitality and tourism to refigure established debates around 'orientalism' for an Oceanian context.

Paul Lyons explores American-Islander relations and traces the ways in which two fundamental conceptions of Oceania have been entwined in the American imagination. On the one hand, the Pacific islands are seen as economic and geopolitical 'stepping stones', rather than ends in themselves, whilst on the other they are viewed as ends of the earth or 'cultural limits', unencumbered by notions of sin, antitheses to the industrial worlds of economic and political modernity. However, both conceptions obscure not only Islander cultures, but also innovative responses to incursion. The islands instead emerge in relation to American national identity, as places for scientific discovery, soul-saving and civilizing missions, manhood-testing adventure, nuclear testing and eroticized furloughs between maritime work and warfare.

Ranging from first contact and the colonial archive through to postcolonialism and global tourism, this thought-provoking volume draws upon a wide, rewarding collection of literary works, historical and cultural scholarship, government documents and tourist literature."

Milcairns, Susanne Williams. 2006. *Native Strangers: Beachcombers, Renegades and Castaways in the South Seas*. Auckland: Penguin Books (New Zealand). 288 pages. ISBN: 9780143020158.

"The Pacific beachcombers of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were the real-life Robinson Crusoes. They were ordinary sailors from America and Europe who found themselves shipwrecked and cast away in the South Seas. Dramatically severed from all that was familiar, they were forced to create new lives on island shores. They went 'native' in order to survive, embarking on unparalleled journeys into the heart of strange cultures. They became tattooed, spoke native languages, married native women and participated in religious and cultural rites and rituals - possibly even cannibalism.

Native Strangers draws on the scores of narratives, yarns, personal reminiscences and tall tales of the beachcombers, challenging the romantic notions inherent in early European views of the Pacific. These stories are testimony to the beachcombers' courage and adaptability. Their level of cross-cultural intergration has rarely been equalled by any group of travellers and explorers, before or since."

Motteler, Lee S. 2006. *Pacific Island Names: A Map and Name Guide to the New Pacific*. Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press. 104 pages. ISBN: 0-930897-12-9 (paper).

"First published twenty years ago, *Pacific Island Names* has become an essential reference and the official source for standard rendering of the names of the myriad islands in the oceanic Pacific. This fully revised second edition features new island maps throughout, now in color, and a comprehensive index including variant names assigned by early European explorers as well as local native spellings not yet considered official."

New Zealand Law Commission. 2006. *Converging Currents: Custom and Human Rights in the Pacific*. Wellington: Law Commission. 312 pages. ISBN: 1-877316-08-3. Retrieved February 1, 2007, from the World Wide Web at:
http://www.lawcom.govt.nz/UploadFiles/Publications/Publication_120_340_SP17.pdf.

"Although custom and human rights are commonly seen as conflicting in the Pacific region, the two can often be harmonised, the Law Commission suggests in a study paper released 16th October 2006."

Rich, Roland (ed.). 2007 (January). *Political Parties in the Pacific Islands*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. Distributed for Pandanus Books. 240 pages. ISBNL: 978-1-74076-173-4 (paper).

"This is a benchmark reference survey on the political parties of the Pacific and an invaluable resource for students, scholars, and researchers of the Pacific and international politics, with chapters on East Timor, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Fiji, and Samoa. Addressing the implications of the lack of established and effective political party systems across the Pacific, this articulate collection seeks to illuminate the underlying assumptions behind the importance of coherent and effective parties to overall democratic functioning.

For sale in North America and Asia Pacific (except Australia)."

Rothermund, Dietmar. 2006. *The Routledge Companion to Decolonization*. London and New York: Routledge. 365 pages. ISBN: 9780415356329 (hb) and 9780415356336 (pb).

"This is an essential companion to the process of decolonization - perhaps one of the most important historical processes of the twentieth century.

Examining decolonization in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific, the *Companion* includes:

- thematic chapters
- a detailed chronology and thorough glossary
- biographies of key figures
- maps.

Providing comprehensive coverage of a broad and complex subject area, the guide explores:

- the global context for decolonization
- nationalism and the rise of resistance movements
- resistance by white settlers and moves towards independence
- Hong Kong and Macau, and decolonization in the late twentieth century
- debates surrounding neo-colonialism, and the rise of 'development' projects and aid
- the legacy of colonialism in law, education, administration and the military.

With suggestions for further reading, and a guide to sources, this is an invaluable resource for students and scholars of the colonial and post-colonial eras, and is an indispensable guide to the reshaping of the world in the twentieth century."

Tucker, Ruth A. 2004. *From Jerusalem to Irian Jaya: A Biographical History of Christian Missions*. 2nd edition. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan. 528 pages. ISBN: 9780310239376 (hc). First published in 1994.

"*From Jerusalem to Irian Jaya* helps readers understand the life and role of a missionary through real life examples of missionaries throughout history. We see these men and women as fallible and human in their failures as well as their successes. These great leaders of

missions are presented as real people, and not super-saints. This second edition covers all 2,000 years of mission history with a special emphasis on the modern era, including chapters focused on the Muslim world, Third World missions, and a comparison of missions in Korea and Japan. It also contains both a general and an 'illustration' index where readers can easily locate particular missionaries, stories, or incidents. New design graphics, photographs, and maps help make this a compelling book.

From Jerusalem to Irian Jaya is as informative and intriguing as it is inspiring - an invaluable resource for missionaries, mission agencies, students, and all who are concerned about the spreading of the gospel throughout the world.

Ruth A. Tucker (PhD, Northern Illinois University) has taught on alternative religions at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. Formerly, a professor of missiology at Calvin Theological Seminary in Grand Rapids, Michigan."

AUSTRALIA

Anderson, Kay. 2006. *Race and the Crisis of Humanism*. London and New York: University College London (UCL) Press, Routledge, Taylor and Francis Group. 240 pages. ISBN: 978-1-8447-2151-1 (pb) and 978-1-8447-2152-8 (hb).

"In Kay Anderson's provocative new account, she argues that British colonial encounters in Australia from the late 1700s with the apparently unimproved condition of the Australian Aborigine, viewed against an understanding of 'humanity' of the time (that is, as characterized by separation from nature), precipitated a crisis in existing ideas of what it meant to be human. As consternation grew not only about their inclination but about their very capacity for improvement, and particularly for cultivation, the Aborigines challenged the basis upon which the unity of humankind had been assumed. The intractable Aborigine came to supply seemingly irrefutable evidence for an essential, permanent and innate racial difference; and so came to provide the strongest support for those who maintained the intrinsic inferiority of the 'dark-skinned' races more generally.

This lucid, intelligent and persuasive argument will be necessary reading for all scholars and their upper-level students interested in history and theories of 'race', Australian studies, colonial history, critical human geography and anthropology."

Mawurndjul, John. 2007 (April). *Rarrk - John Mawurndjul: Journey through Time in Northern Australia*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. 264 pages. ISBN: 978-0-8248-3150-9 (paper). Published in 2005 by Crawford House Publishing Australia.

"John Mawurndjul is one of Australia's leading Aboriginal artists, if not the greatest of the living. This is a comprehensive look at the many facets and avenues of Mawurndjul's works, but following up on daily, practical, and theoretical issues influencing Australian indigenous art.

Mawurndjul is an innovator who has developed Kuwinjku bark painting from an iconic art form into a nonfigurative style with compelling geometry, building on the work of older leading Kuwinjku artists. He has, over the years, forged a new way of painting out of the old, transforming the dot infill X-ray method derived from figurative rock art and body painting into one employing masses of *rarrk* (cross hatching), unrelieved by figurative motifs. His complex and understated geometry, which is made up of infinitesimal, moire-like crosshatched variations - occasioning multiple shifts and optical gyrations within the paint layer - is no longer contained within the figurative envelope. Mawurndjul invented a geometry that takes up the entire surface of the painting and today must be seen as the central focus of his work. As Judith Ryan, curator for indigenous art at the National Gallery of Victoria explains, the

rarrk itself is indicative of ancestral potency and points to hidden internalized layers of past and present ceremonial practice.

For sale only in the U.S., its dependencies, Canada, and Mexico."

Rose, Deborah. 2004. *Reports from a Wild Country: Ethics of Decolonisation*. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press. 256 pages. ISBN: 0868407984 (paperback)

"Explores some of Australia's major ethical challenges. Written in the midst of rapid social and environmental change and in a time of uncertainty and division, it offers powerful stories and arguments for ethical choice and commitment. The focus is on reconciliation between Indigenous and 'Settler' peoples, and with nature."

Sharma, Kamlesh. 2005. *Indigenous Governance*. Canberra: KP's Publications. 75 pages. ISBN: 0975802801 (paperback).

"This book offers guidance on Indigenous governance not only in Australia but elsewhere as well, where corporate governance practices are of increasing and immense importance. It raises cross cultural awareness and assists in the reconciliation process between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people globally. It reveals that the corporate governance concepts have been mainly built around western theories."

Sommer, Bruce A. 2006. *Speaking Kunjen: An Ethnography of Oykangand Kinship and Communication, the Cape York Region of Northern Queensland, Australia*. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics. 248 pages. ISBN: 085883-557-6.

"This book examines the interface between language and kinship in the Australian Aboriginal language Kunjen which is spoken in the Cape York region of northern Queensland. The author shows that kinship relations play a major role in determining the kinds of linguistic interactions that are appropriate for different groups of individuals. The social meaning of utterances depends more than anything else on kinship and one's kin relations with those one communicates with. The rules of interpretation used by Kunjen speakers to mediate kinship and language are as complex and as pervasive as the grammatical rules of the language itself, and help to reveal aspects of linguistic structure that might not otherwise be obvious. Conversely, kinship structures can be illuminated, if not revealed, by the study of language use."

MELANESIA

Bedford, Stuart. 2006. *Pieces of the Vanuatu Puzzle: Archaeology of the North, South and Centre*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. Distributed for Pandanus Books. 346 pages. ISBN: 978-1-74076-093-X (paper).

"The Terra Australis series, focusing on work achieved by the Centre for Archaeological Research and the Department of Archaeology and Natural History, RSPAS, reports the results of archaeological and related research, with a particular focus on Australia, Papua New Guinea, and island Melanesia.

Pieces of the Vanuatu Puzzle presents the results of the most intensive and widespread archaeological investigations in Vanuatu for more than thirty years. For the first time the results of extensive excavations carried out on three islands in the archipelago are published. The sites span from the period of initial Lapita settlement through to later cultural transformations.

For sale in North America and Asia Pacific (except Australia)."

Chauvel, Richard. 2006. *Constructing Papuan Nationalism: History, Ethnicity, and Adaptation*. Policy Studies No. 14. Washington: East-West Center Washington. 120 pages. ISBN: 1-932728-26-0 (pb). Retrieved January 31, 2007, from the World Wide Web at: <http://www.eastwestcenter.org/stored/pdfs/PS014.pdf>.

"Papuan nationalism is stronger today than it was in 1961, when the Morning Star flag was first raised. Its evolution as a political force is a crucial factor in any analysis of relations between the Indonesian government and Papuan society. This study shows that Papuan nationalism today has been shaped by four primary factors. First, many Papuans share a historical grievance about the manner in which their homeland was integrated into Indonesia. Second, the Papuan elite feels a rivalry with the Indonesian officials who have dominated their country's administration both in the early Dutch period and since the Indonesian takeover of 1963. It is the Papuan participants in this political and bureaucratic competition who have also been the principal formulators and articulators of Papuan nationalism. Third, the territory's economic and administrative development, together with Papuans' continued sense of difference from Indonesians, has fostered a sense of pan-Papuan identity whose popular roots are much broader today than they were during the first efflorescence of nationalism in the early 1960s. Fourth, the demographic transformation of society in Papua, with its great influx of Indonesian settlers, has engendered a widespread feeling that Papuans have been dispossessed and marginalized. The most extreme, though by no means uncommon, expression of this conviction is the assertion that Papuans face extinction in their own land.

Papuan nationalists of the post-Suharto *reformasi* era have structured much of their demand for independence as an argument about the history of Papua's integration into Indonesia. In particular, it is an argument about the decolonization of the Netherlands Indies, the struggle between Indonesia and the Netherlands over the sovereignty of Papua, and Papua's subsequent integration into Indonesia. The failure of decolonization to produce a Papuan nation state has fostered and shaped the development of Papuan nationalism, due to resentment about the process that led to this result. Papuan nationalists resented that in the decolonization dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands they were the objects of the struggle rather than participants in it, and this resentment was a catalyst for the Papuans' own demand for a nation state. Paradoxically, though decolonization failed to produce a Papuan state, it has provided a language and a set of principles, particularly the principles of self-determination and human rights, with which Papuans argue their case today.

Pan-Papuan identity is much more widespread and the commitment to a Papuan nation much stronger in 2004 than it was in 1963, when Indonesia thought it was liberating the Papuans from the yoke of Dutch colonialism. Rather than feeling liberated from colonial rule, Papuans have felt subjugated, marginalized from the processes of economic development, and threatened by the mass influx of Indonesian settlers. They have also developed a sense of common Papuan ethnicity in opposition to Indonesian dominance of the local economy and administration, an identity that, ironically, has spread in part as a result of the increasing reach of Indonesian administration. These pan-Papuan views have become the cultural and ethnic currency of a common Papuan struggle against Indonesian rule. Yet the sharp ethnic distinctions Papuans make between themselves and Indonesians reflect the various and complex relationships Papuans have had with the latter.

Despite the sharp distinctions they draw between themselves and Indonesians, the Papuans are themselves diverse. Papuan society is a mosaic of over three hundred small, local, and often isolated ethno-linguistic groups, whose contacts with each other and with non-Papuans has varied significantly. The evolution of Papuan nationalism has therefore gone hand in hand with the creation of a pan-Papuan identity. The first generation to begin thinking of themselves as Papuans were the graduates of the mission schools and colleges established by the Dutch to train officials, police, and teachers after the Pacific War. The study examines two regions to

illustrate something of Papua's ethnic and religious diversity as well as the different ways in which regions have interacted with the world outside Papua. These two regions, Fakfak and Serui, had displayed some of the strongest pro-Indonesian sentiment prior to 1961. Today, the choice between Papuan and Indonesian identity is a hotly contested issue in Fakfak, while Serui has become anti-Indonesian. The analysis in these case studies sheds additional light on the ways Papuans have negotiated their ways through choices of identity and political orientation.

The study goes on to examine the Indonesian government's 2003 decision to divide Papua into three provinces. The jockeying for position that this policy unleashed suggests that regional and tribal interests remain politically salient. Yet some of the localities that have been most intensely involved in this struggle - Biak, for instance - have also been some of the strongest advocates of Papuan independence. It appears that the intra-Papuan rivalries are being expressed in a context in which pan-Papuan identity is far more salient, and reaching many more Papuans, than it ever did before.

The study also explores the apparent paradox between the rigidity of the Papuan nationalists' straightforward demand for independence, a demand accentuated by the sharp ethnic distinctions made with Indonesians, and the ability of Papuan nationalists to adapt to changing political circumstances. Given that adaptability, the study closes by posing the question as to whether Indonesian government policy could be altered to accommodate Papuan interests and values, and to encourage Papuans to accept a political future within the Indonesian state. The Special Autonomy Law of 2001 seemed to offer this possibility. Papuans participated in the formulation of the law, and it incorporated some Papuan nationalist values and ideas. The law's potential has not been put to the test, however, as Jakarta has been reluctant to implement it. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's election as President has created another moment for Jakarta to grasp the historic opportunity created by the Special Autonomy Law. Some of the new President's statements suggest that he has a preference for political rather than military solutions, and for accommodation rather than repression."

Chung, Ying Shing Anthony. 2005. *A Descriptive Grammar of Merei (Vanuatu)*. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics. 74 pages. ISBN: 0-5883-560-6.

"The Merei language is spoken by about four hundred people in the villages of Angoru, Navele, Tombet and Vusvogo in the interior of Espiritu Santo Island, Vanuatu. Merei, like most other languages from the interior of Espiritu Santo, has not previously been described. Merei is an SVO language with many typical Oceanic features such as a split between alienable and inalienable possession and frequent verb serialisation. Morphological structure is relatively simple, but bi-morphemic nouns are common. The language is rigidly head-marking and prepositional. This work is mainly based on language data collected by the author in Navele village in Espiritu Santo Island of Vanuatu, where he lived from May 1995 until March 1997."

Crowley, Terry. 2006. *The Avava language of Central Malakula (Vanuatu)*. Edited by John Lynch. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics. 212 pages. ISBN: 0858835649.

"This is one of four monographs on Malakula languages that Terry Crowley had been working on at the time of his sudden death in January 2005. One of the four, *Naman: A Vanishing Language of Malakula (Vanuatu)*, had been submitted to Pacific Linguistics a couple of weeks earlier, and the remaining three were in various stages of completion, and John Lynch was asked by the Board of Pacific Linguistics to prepare all four for publication, both as a memorial to Terry and because of the valuable data they contain.

Avava currently falls into the category described in Lynch and Crowley (2001:14–19) as being among the most poorly documented of all languages in Vanuatu . Published documentation of

this language by a linguist is restricted to two fairly short wordlists in Tryon (1976). In addition to this recent data, there is also a very small amount of published data on the Umbbuul variety of this language that can be extracted from Deacon (1934:125), which derives from his anthropological fieldwork in the area in 1926. This data, however, is restricted to just a small number of kin terms for each variety, with no other vocabulary having been recorded.

Avava is the primary language today of four villages in central Malakula: Tisvel, Khatbol, Taremp and Tembimbi. In contrast to the Naman and Tape languages of Malakula that I have worked on previously, Avava is an actively spoken language which continues to be passed on to present-day generations of children in all of these villages."

Crowley, Terry. 2006. *Naman: A Vanishing Language of Malakula (Vanuatu)*. Edited by John Lynch. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics. 287 pages. ISBN: 0858835657.

"Terry Crowley submitted the manuscript of this book to Pacific Linguistics just a few weeks before his sudden and untimely death in January 2005. Terry had been visiting the island of Malakula in Vanuatu since the end of 1999, and had undertaken studies of four languages spoken there: Naman, Tape and Nese, which are all moribund languages, and Avava, still actively spoken. Descriptions of all four were well advanced at the time of his death, though this one was the only one to have been actually submitted for publication.

Naman, the subject of this linguistic description, is a moribund language that is spoken on the island of Malakula in the Republic of Vanuatu. Vanuatu is located in the southwest Pacific to the west of Fiji and to the east of northern Queensland (Map 1). Before it gained its independence from joint colonial control by France and the United Kingdom in 1980, it was known in English as the New Hebrides and in French as les Nouvelles-Hébrides."

Crowley, Terry. 2006. *Nese: A Diminishing Speech Variety of Northwest Malakula (Vanuatu)*. Edited by John Lynch. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics. 81 pages. ISBN: 0858835665.

"This is one of four monographs on Malakula languages that Terry Crowley had been working on at the time of his sudden death in January 2005. One of the monographs, *Naman: A Vanishing Language of Malakula (Vanuatu)*, had been submitted to Pacific Linguistics a couple of weeks earlier. The remaining three, including the current volume, were in various stages of completion, and John Lynch was asked by the Board of Pacific Linguistics to prepare all four for publication, both as a memorial to Terry and because of the valuable data they contain.

Nese (also meaning 'what') is the name of the language variety that was traditionally spoken along the northwestern coast of Malakula, Vanuatu (see Map 1) in the area commonly referred to as Matanvat, from the modern village of Lerrongrrong in the north to Tontarrasak in the south, and inland for four or five kilometres. Its traditional southerly neighbour is Najit, spoken in the area of Tanmial, while to the northeast along the coast is the traditional area of the Naha ('what') speech community, a variety of which is now spoken in the village of Vovo. A further variety - for which no name has yet been recorded - is associated with the Alovas area further to the east along the northern coast of Malakula. Finally, a variety known as Njav originates from the area inland from Tanmial to the east and south of Alovas, though its speakers have relocated to the small village of Tanmaliliv in the Espiegles Bay area.

These five communalects exhibit substantially differing degrees of linguistic viability. The Naha communalect of Vovo village is actively spoken, and based on the 1989 census figures, it possibly has around 170 speakers today. The communalect of Alovas reportedly has only about 15 speakers left, with the population of this village having shifted substantially to Naha, bringing the total population of Naha speakers today to about 225. Njav is reportedly still the

daily language of the small village of Tanmaliliv. It had an estimated 10 speakers in 1989. Najit is moribund, though in this case the replacement language is the Espiegles Bay variety of what is referred to in the literature as the Malua Bay language.

Finally, Nese - the subject of the present study - is also moribund, being actively spoken only in the small hamlet known locally as Matanvat SDA (Seventh Day Adventist) by a single extended family consisting of two brothers and their wives, along with their children and their parents. There are speakers of Nese also to be found in the small villages of Lerrongrong, Tontarr, Senbukhas and Tontarrasak, though the dominant language of these communities is now Bislama. Bislama has come to be the dominant language as a result of extensive settlement of the Matanvat area by people from other parts of Malakula. Of the entire Matanvat area population of about 400 today, only five families represent the original population of the area, and the total number of speakers of Nese is probably no more than 20. Children are no longer learning this speech variety, and most adults in the Matanvat area now seldom use it even when speaking with their own relatives with whom they share a knowledge of Nese."

Crowley, Terry. 2006. *Tape: A Declining Language of Malakula (Vanuatu)*. Edited by John Lynch. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics. 198 pages. ISBN: 0858835673.

"This is one of four monographs on Malakula languages that Terry Crowley had been working on at the time of his sudden death in January 2005. One of the four, *Naman: A Vanishing Language of Malakula (Vanuatu)*, had been submitted to Pacific Linguistics a couple of weeks earlier, and the remaining three, including the current volume, were in various stages of completion. John Lynch was asked by the Board of Pacific Linguistics to prepare all four for publication, both as a memorial to Terry and because of the valuable data they contain.

The Tape language was traditionally bordered to the west by the V'ënen Taut (or Big Nambas) language, which was spoken along the coast from just west of Anuatakh. This language occupies a large geographical area of northwestern Malakula, and in terms of the number of speakers, it is currently the second largest language of Malakula (Lynch and Crowley 2001:68). The neighbouring group to the northeast of Tape territory spoke the Tirakh language. During the colonial era, they moved down to the coast and their traditional homeland is now unoccupied.

Tape is a relocated language that is now spoken by only a handful of older people some distance away from their traditional homeland, which has been abandoned as a place of residence. The traditional territory of Tape speakers was an area of northwestern Malakula extending inland between the Lowisinwei River valley and across to the eastern bank of the Brenwei River to the south of a mountain called Pwitarvere.

Although Tape traditional territory include a stretch of coast from Anuatakh to Lowisinwei - which gave people living in this area access to salt which they could trade with the Tirakh people - Tape speakers oriented their lives primarily towards the bush. This is reflected in this study in the fact that speakers today were unable to offer more than an absolute minimum of terminology relating to sea life, even though they have lived in the coastal village of Tautu for about eighty years.

Tape was originally the name for the area shown on the map where the language which is the subject of this description was originally spoken. There was reportedly no distinct name for the language as such, which was referred to simply as *vengesien Tape* 'the language of Tape'. However, speakers of the language today - and other people of Tape descent who do not speak the language - have come to use Tape as the name for the language as well."

Ewins, Rod. 2007 (June). *Staying Fijian: Vatulele Island Barkcloth and Social Identity*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. 432 pages. ISBN: 978-0-8248-3112-7 (cloth). Published in 2005 by Crawford House Publishing Australia.

"Barkcloth, or *masi*, is the traditional art form of the women of Vatulele Island. Its manufacture continues to flourish, even increase, while many other arts are declining, despite the fact that most of its functional roles have been usurped by Western cloth and paper. This book explores this apparent paradox and concludes that the reasons lie in the ability of its identity functions to buffer the effects of social stress. This is so for not only Vatuleleans but all Fijians. It is argued that the resultant strong indigenous demand has caused the efflorescence in barkcloth manufacture and use, contrary to the common assumption that the tourism market is the 'savior' of art. This cultural vigor, however, has social costs that are explored here and weighed against its benefits. Rod Ewins locates a very local activity in both national and global contexts, historically, sociologically, and theoretically.

For sale only in North America and Europe."

Lemonnier, Pierre. 2006. *Le sabbat des lucioles: Sorcellerie, chamanisme et imaginaire cannibale en Nouvelle-Guinée*. Paris: Éditions Stock. 409 pages. ISBN-10: 2234058538. ISBN-13: 978-2234058538.

"Comme toute autre population, les Ankave des hautes terres de Papouasie Nouvelle-Guinée connaissent l'alternance des joies et des peines. Mais dans leur explication des malheurs et des deuils surgissent des êtres cannibales appelés ombo'. Ces monstres avaleurs de cadavres rôdent autour des défunts et tourmentent les vivants. Ils sont si envahissants que les Ankave d'aujourd'hui, soixante ans après leur première rencontre avec les Blancs, continuent une ou deux fois par an de battre à tout rompre, nuit après nuit, les tambours qui expédient les esprits des morts récents hors de leur vallée. Cette ronde impressionnante, qui répond dans ce monde à l'invisible sabbat des ombo', est un des moments rituels importants de leur existence. Pour Pierre Lemonnier, étudier les ombo' est une manière de peindre la vie des Ankave et de comprendre comment ils imaginent le monde et s'efforcent d'agir sur lui. Dans la tradition des grands récits ethnologiques, avec clarté et vivacité, il évoque ses séjours chez les Ankave, restitue leur environnement et analyse les rites, les pratiques, les idées qui fondent l'identité de leur société. Outre son apport majeur à la connaissance des cultures et des organisations sociales de Nouvelle-Guinée, cet ouvrage élargit la perspective : en effectuant un rapprochement entre les ombo' et nos sorcières des XVe-XVIIIe siècles, il propose une réflexion critique originale sur l'histoire de la sorcellerie occidentale."

Liligeto, Wilson Gia. 2006. *Batata: Our Land, Our Tribe, Our People*. Suva: Institute of Pacific Studies Publications, University of the South Pacific. 176 pages. ISBN: 978-982-02-0382-2.

"The Marovo Lagoon in the Western Province of Solomon Islands, home of the Babata people, enjoys worldwide fame for its outstanding natural beauty. Less well known is the complexity of life in the villages of the lagoon. Liligeto's book provides an insight into one such village community. In addition to giving very comprehensive accounts of local custom, *Babata: Our Land, Our Tribe, Our People* gives telling insights into how a local community of land- and sea-holding villagers handles an expanding variety of challenges in the fields of economic development and environmental conservation.

In his study of the Babata people and their land and sea, the author clearly states his own position: It is locally grounded, that of a centrally placed member (indeed chief's secretary) of Butubutu Babata, and, moreover, one with a particularly deep interest in the tribe's traditions.

Liligeto's book is an original and valuable result of indigenous scholarly writing. His approach to historical ethnography, founded in sustained dialogue between elders steeped in tradition

and an author representing the well-educated elite of the younger generation - himself an influential protagonist in 'development' - is sure to set an example for many to follow."

Montgomery, Charles. 2006. *The Shark God: Encounters with Ghosts and Ancestors in the South Pacific*. New York: Harper Collins. 370 pages. ISBN: 9780060765163.

"When Charles Montgomery was ten years old, he stumbled upon the memoirs of his great-grandfather, a seafaring missionary in the South Pacific. Poring over the faint text and faded pictures, he was entranced by the world of black magic and savagery the bishop described, and couldn't help but wonder what drove the Victorian to risk his life among people who had shot, drowned, or clubbed to death so many of his predecessors.

Twenty years later and a century after that journey, Montgomery sets out for the reefs and atolls of Melanesia in search of the very spirits and myths the missionaries had sought to destroy. He retraces his ancestor's path through the far-flung islands, exploring the bond between faith and magic, the eerie persistence of the spirit world, and the heavy footprints of Empire.

What he discovers is a world of sorcery and shark worship, where the lines between Christian and pagan rituals are as blurred as the frontiers of fact, fantasy, and faith. After confrontations with a bizarre cast of cult leaders, militants, and mystics, the author, in his quest for ancient magic, is led to an island in crisis - and to a new myth with the power to destroy or to save its people forever.

Alternately terrifying, moving, and hilarious, with overtones of Melville and Conrad, *The Shark God* is Montgomery's extraordinary and piercingly intelligent account of both Melanesia's transformation and his own. This defiantly original blend of history and memoir, anthropology and travel writing, marks the debut of a singular new talent."

Newman, Julian and Sam Lawsom. 2006. *The Last Frontier: Illegal Logging in Papua and China's Massive Timber Theft*. London and Bogor: Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) and Telapak. 32 pages. Retrieved December 19, 2006, from the World Wide Web at: <http://www.eia-international.org/files/reports93-1.pdf>.

Contents: Introduction; Illegal Logging Crisis; Illegal Logging in Papua Province; International Timber Smuggling Syndicates; China - The Giant Awakens; Recommendations.

"Executive Summary: Asia has already lost 95 per cent of its frontier forests. Most of what remains is confined to the Indonesian archipelago - and the province of Papua in Indonesia is home to the largest tract. This report exposes how these last precious forests are being illegally felled and sold off wholesale to China, which is now the largest consumer of stolen timber in the world.

One timber species - merbau, a luxurious dark hardwood - is the main target of the illegal loggers in Papua. In undercover meetings with illegal loggers, traders and timber buyers, EIA and Telapak have exposed the shocking scale of the billion-dollar merbau trade, and laid bare the details.

The report exposes for the first time the complex web of middlemen and financiers from across the region responsible for masterminding the theft of Indonesia's forests. From the millionaire timber barons in Jakarta and the officials on their payrolls, the story traces the role of multinational companies in Malaysia, brokers in Singapore and log dealers in Hong Kong.

It reveals how in a just a few short years, a small anchorage in eastern China has been transformed into the largest tropical log trading port in the world, while a nearby town has

become a global centre for wood flooring manufacture, with 500 huge factories consuming one merbau tree every minute of every working day. Much of this flooring finds its way to consuming countries, including the USA and UK.

Every month, enough stolen merbau is shipped from Papua to produce flooring worth in excess of \$600 million at western retail prices. For every dollar spent on luxurious merbau flooring in the west, local forest dwellers receive less than half a cent. Meanwhile forest loss in Indonesia is accelerating, with an area the size of Switzerland lost every year.

Again and again, governments around the world have committed to tackle illegal logging and the trade in stolen wood. So far they have failed to follow up the fine words with concrete actions. This report makes a number of specific recommendations to tackle the damaging trade in stolen timber between Indonesia and China."

Prasad, Biman C. and Clem Tisdell. 2006. *Institutions, Economic Performance and Sustainable Development: A Case Study of the Fiji Islands*. Hauppauge, NY: Nova Science Publishers. ISBN: 9781600210882 (cloth).

Fiji has distinct institutional features that make it an ideal case for examining and discussing the consequences of institutional arrangements (particularly the nature of property rights) for national economic performance, development prospects, and the state of the environment which in turn, reflects a nation's ability to achieve sustainable development. Furthermore, the nature of institutional arrangements in Fiji can be used to illustrate aspects of both the new and the 'old' institutional economics.

Apart from the fact that Fiji provides considerable scope for the exploration of institutional economics and its applications, Fiji is a comparatively important island nation in the southwest Pacific, that is, an important member of the Pacific Island Forum grouping of 14 island nations.

The recent development of Fiji has been much influenced by its social history, particularly by its institutional structures established or codified during British colonial rule. Its present racial composition is largely a product of British colonisation. The significant Indian population of Fiji consists mostly of the descendents of Indians brought to Fiji by the British to produce sugar cane as a contribution to the economic development of the former British Empire. In many respects, the type of global imperialism that was well established during the nineteenth century was a forerunner to modern economic globalisation which involves a mixture of free trading blocs and multilateralism.

The current population mixture of Fiji consisting of about equal numbers of Indian Fijians and Indigenous Fijians has its roots in Fiji's colonial history. Furthermore, the codified systems of property rights (which largely excludes Indian Fijians from the ownership of land) was established by the British. It has been a major source of ethnic tension, and of social and political conflict in Fiji. We show that this system of property rights has had important negative consequences for economic growth in Fiji, for the economic performance of its industries, and for the conservation of its natural resources. It is also associated with a system of distribution of rents from land and natural resources which may not be equitable, and which also does not appear to be efficient administratively. This adds to social and political tension in Fiji.

Contents: Preface; 1. The Social and Economic Position of Fiji in the South Pacific and Global Context: The Relevance of this Case Study; 2. An Overview of Recent Developments in the Political Economy of Fiji; 3. Why Institutions Matter for Economic Performance and for Sustainable Development; 4. Economic Performance and Poverty in Fiji; 5. The Institution of Property Rights in Land: An Economic and Political Dilemma; 6. Institutional Constraints to

the Sugar Industry: Can it Survive in Fiji? 7. Institutions, Rent Capture and Forest Management; 8. Institutions and Tourism Development; 9. Institutions and the Conservation and Management of the Environment in Fiji; 10. Challenges and Prospects for Fiji: Some Issues in Retrospect; Index."

Silverman, Marilyn (ed.). 2005. *Ethnography and Development: The Work of Richard F. Salisbury*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press. ISBN: 9780773529502 (cloth).

"Richard Salisbury (1926-1989) was a pioneer in development anthropology and one of the founders of McGill University's anthropology department. His work had immense influence in the areas of economic anthropology, ethnographic practice (New Guinea, northern Canada) and policy formation. This volume commemorates and explores his life and work.

Ethnography and Development presents eighteen articles written by Salisbury between 1954 and 1988, framed by seven original essays that explore his basic ideas as well as the intellectual and personal contexts in which he worked. The articles and essays highlight many of the issues that informed those of his generation who worked in economic and political anthropology, the anthropology of development, public anthropology, advocacy and applied anthropology, and in developing the organisational vehicles on which the profession currently depends. Salisbury's broad socio-economic vision, conceptual ideas, and socio-cultural ethnographic theories continue to exert a powerful influence on the discipline.

Contributors include Harvey A. Feit (McMaster University), Henry J. Rutz (Hamilton College), and Colin H. Scott (McGill University).

Marilyn Silverman is professor of anthropology at York University."

Walsh, Crosbie. 2006. *Fiji: An Encyclopaedic Atlas*. Suva: University of the South Pacific. 420 pages. ISBN: 9789820107526 (pb). Available at: <http://www.uspbookcentre.com/>.

"The Book provides many areas of common and uncommon interests and would help anyone who wish to know about religious ideas, the status and contribution of ethnic groups, or vital issues related to development such as Fiji's physical geography, the location and extent of infrastructure, agriculture and other resources; politics and matters of governance, population change, health, housing, education; the status of women and factors which create poverty and see things about Fiji in new and different ways."

Wardlow, Holly. 2006. *Wayward Women: Sexuality and Agency in a New Guinea Society*. Berkeley: University of California Press. 296 pages. ISBN: 978-0-520-24559-4 (hc) and 978-0-520-24560-0 (pb).

"Written with uncommon grace and clarity, this extremely engaging ethnography analyzes female agency, gendered violence, and transactional sex in contemporary Papua New Guinea. Focusing on Huli 'passenger women,' (women who accept money for sex) *Wayward Women* explores the socio-economic factors that push women into the practice of transactional sex, and asks how these transactions might be an expression of resistance, or even revenge. Challenging conventional understandings of 'prostitution' and 'sex work,' Holly Wardlow contextualizes the actions and intentions of passenger women in a rich analysis of kinship, bridewealth, marriage, and exchange, revealing the ways in which these robust social institutions are transformed by an encompassing capitalist economy. Many passenger women assert that they have been treated 'olsem maket' (like market goods) by their husbands and natal kin, and they respond by fleeing home and defiantly appropriating their sexuality for their own purposes. Experiences of rape, violence, and the failure of kin to redress such wrongs figure prominently in their own stories about becoming 'wayward.' Drawing on village court cases, hospital records, and women's own raw, caustic, and darkly funny narratives,

Wayward Women provides a riveting portrait of the way modernity engages with gender to produce new and contested subjectivities."

MICRONESIA

Hezel, Francis X. 2007. *Is That the Best You Can Do? A Tale of Two Micronesian Economies*. Pacific Islands Policy Series No. 1. Honolulu: East-West Center. 41 pages. ISBN: 978-0-86638-208-3 (pb). Retrieved January 31, 2007, from the World Wide Web at: <http://www.eastwestcenter.org/stored/pdfs/pip001.pdf>.

"Francis X. Hezel has long been concerned with economic development in the Micronesian Islands that are in association with the United States. In particular, his analysis focuses on the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). Both countries were part of the U.S. Trust Territory that was established under the United Nations trusteeship system after World War II.

In this report, Hezel reviews the history of development initiatives in the FSM and RMI. In early territorial days, funds were limited and little in the way of development was accomplished. Later, funding was dramatically increased, and conventional approaches were implemented. Investment in human resources was followed by a large push in infrastructure improvements. The overall results were disappointing, and the islands became heavily dependent on the United States.

In 1986, the FSM and RMI became self-governing nations that simultaneously established Compacts of Free Association with the United States. The island governments were provided substantial U.S. financial support for a period of 15 years with the hope that the Micronesians would chart their own course to achieve some measure of self-sustainability. At the end of the time frame, that goal proved as elusive as ever. Interim U.S. funding was provided until the second Compacts were implemented in 2004 for a period of twenty years. Direct assistance will end in 2024. In the likely event that self-sufficiency is not achieved by that date, the United States is establishing trust funds that hopefully will generate income sufficient to replace American subsidies.

Hezel is skeptical about the advice offered by development economists and other outside experts. The track record of conventional approaches to development has not been impressive. Recommendations offered by experts today are often in conflict with traditional cultures that emphasize communal values in the conduct of human relations and the inalienable quality of ancestral land. Drawing upon the work of other researchers in the Pacific, Hezel offers suggestions for alternative courses to development."

POLYNESIA

Anae, Melani, Lautofa Iuli, and Leilana Burgoyne (eds). 2006. *Polynesian Panthers: The Crucible Years, 1971-74*. Auckland: Reed Publishing. 141 pages. ISBN: 9780790010014 (pb).

"*Polynesian Panthers* represents the first mainstream document of the Pacific rights activist movement, which was at its peak during the late 1970s and early 1980s. The book aims to inform those unaware of the movement and the difficulties Pacific Islanders faced integrating into NZ society during that time. Told through various forms - for example, short stories, interviews (with David Lange, Robert Ludbrook, et al), memoirs, newspaper articles etc - *Polynesian Panthers* is a thorough and hard-hitting account of an important period in NZ's cultural evolution."

Bishop, Russell and Mere Berryman. 2007 (January). *Culture Speaks: Cultural Relationships and Classroom Learning*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. Distributed for Huia Publishers. 202 pages. ISBN: 978-1-86969-279-7 (paper).

"This book focuses on what it is like to be a young Maori person in a New Zealand secondary school classroom today. It presents and discusses narratives drawn from the voices of Maori secondary students, their whanau, principals, and teachers.

Whether you are a student, a parent, a principal, or a teacher, this book will help you to examine your own explanations for the educational achievement of students and begin to develop effective responses to the challenges it raises. The book proposes strategies for teachers to increase their effectiveness in the teaching and learning of students from Maori and Pacific origins.

For sale in the U.S., its dependencies, Canada, and Mexico."

Caccioppoli, Peter and Rhys Cullen. 2006. *Maori Education*. Auckland: Kotahi Media. 185 pages. ISBN: 0473110326 (pb).

"*Maori Education* discusses how to raise Maori student achievement in the compulsory school age years. It is written for teachers, trustees, and parents in a direct readable style that is free from jargon. The authors take issue with the comfortable assumption made by many in the education sector that the reasons for low Maori achievement are entirely located in Maori students, Maori parents, and Maori homes. There is much that schools, teachers, communities, bureaucrats, and politicians can do to lift Maori achievement. The authors draw heavily on their experience as educators, and their own innovative provision in Papakura which has Maori ten year olds achieving unit standards in mathematics and computing, and Maori students unwilling to have holidays or breaks at the weekend."

Carroll, Rick. 2006. *Iz: Voice of the People*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. Distributed for Bess Press . 192 pages. ISBN: 978-1-57306-257-2 (paper).

"Here, nine years after his death at the age of 38, is the full story of how a local Hawaiian boy rose to unrivaled celebrity on the strength of his one-in-a-million voice and a four-string ukulele. Featuring many never-before-published photos and based on scores of personal interviews, articles, and anecdotes from family, friends, recording artists, and fans, this definitive chronicle examines the life and times of one of Hawai'i's greatest musicians. Foreword by Marlene Kamakawiwo'ole.

Not for sale in Hawai'i"

Cowan, James. 2006. *Tales of the Maori Bush*. 3rd edition. Edited and introduced by Alex Calder. Auckland: Reed Publishing. 186 pages. ISBN: 978-0-7900-1063-2 (pb). First published in 1934.

"A re-issue of noted Maori historian James Cowan's classic work from 1934, *Tales of the Maori Bush* is a lively and accessible collection of 30 stories from early New Zealand which present, in Cowan's own words, 'the alternating humour and tragedy of life, approached from the sympathetic angle of a lifelong close friendship with the Maori people, who are as much my own people my Pakeha fellow-countrymen are.' Included are stories about fairies and wizardry, romance, bushmen, goats, Te Kooti's war-party, treasure hunts, battles, adventures, old country life and more. This book of tales was the first ever 'secular' publication produced by Reed Publishing. With a contextualizing introduction by Dr Alex Calder of the University of Auckland, whose specialist subject area is first-contact NZ literature."

Evison, Harry C. 2006. *The Ngai Tahu Deeds: A Window on New Zealand History*. Christchurch: Canterbury University Press. 320 pages. ISBN: 1-877257-39-7.

Harry Evison re-examines New Zealand colonial history in the light of a number of original documents, particularly the ten Ngai Tahu deeds by which the Crown acquired Maori title to the southern half of New Zealand from 1844 to 1864.

A unique feature of the book is its handsome colour reproductions of these deeds and their plans, published here for the first time.

During intensive research in the Crown deeds archive, the author compiled transcripts and commentaries on the Ngai Tahu deeds and associated documents, which are included here to encourage readers to examine the images and make their own conclusions.

Sixteen chapters of text provide a fresh account of the period and the key people involved. They are written in the uncluttered style that won the author the 1994 New Zealand Book Award for Non-fiction for *Te Wai Pounamu: The Greenstone Island*.

Chapters on Maori aboriginal title and the impact of the Treaty of Waitangi and the Wakefield scheme, and the Maori policies of Governor Grey, challenge some popular assumptions about New Zealand history.

Besides the deeds documents, the author draws on original manuscripts such as private and official letters and journals, Native Land Court minutes, and royal commission testimonies. Thus the Maori voice is heard alongside the official voice.

The Ngai Tahu Deeds is intended as a manifesto for the scientific method, demonstrating the use of original primary sources to find out what probably happened in history

About the author: Harry Evison was born at Beckenham, Christchurch, in 1924. He studied at West Christchurch District High School and Victoria University College, Wellington. His 1952 MA history thesis on Canterbury Maoris was the first to attribute Maori destitution to land loss.

He has assisted Ngai Tahu at the Waitangi Tribunal, and his previous books include *Te Wai Pounamu: The Greenstone Island* and *The Long Dispute: Maori Land Rights and European Colonisation in Southern New Zealand*.

Field, Michael. 2006. *Black Saturday: New Zealand's Tragic Blunders in Samoa*. Auckland: Reed Publishing. 248 pages. ISBN: 0790011034/5 (pb).

"New Zealand ruled Samoa from 1914 to 1962 and during this time managed to kill 25 percent of the population in the space of a couple of weeks through the careless introduction of Spanish influenza. Faced with growing Samoan calls for independence New Zealand responded violently, gunning down eight people in the streets of Apia, including high chief Tupua Tamasese, in 1929. The working title comes from a line in a speech given two years ago by Prime Minister Helen Clark when she went to Samoa and offered a formal apology for the events above.

The book relates the story of New Zealand's rule, from the invasion by soldiers from Wellington to Auckland, up to Helen Clark's apology."

First Thousand Words in Maori. 2007 (January). Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. Distributed for Huia Publishers. 64 pages. ISBN: 978-1-86969-239-1 (paper).

"This book is bursting with vivid, entertaining illustrations that will attract even beginner adult learners. It includes verbs, adjectives, opposites, numbers, colors, shapes, and many other vocabulary themes. A complete bilingual index of the vocabulary, with a pronunciation guide, is included in the last pages.

For sale in the U.S., its dependencies, Canada, and Mexico."

Haleole, S.N. 2006. *Laieikawai*. Edited by Dennis Kawaharada, Richard Hamasaki and Esther Mookini. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. Distributed for Kalamaku Press. 144 pages. ISBN: 978-0-9709597-6-8 (paper).

"This is a modernized rendition of Martha Beckwith's 1919 translation of the romance of La'ieikawai, a story about the wooing of a young native chiefess of great beauty and high rank, her fall from grace, and her final deification among the gods. The story was serialized in Hawaiian in 1862-1863 in *Ka Nupepa Kuokoa* and published in book form in 1863."

Houston, John. 2006. *Maori Life in Old Taranaki*. New edition. Foreword by Danny Keenan. Auckland: Reed Publishing. 239 pages. ISBN: 970790010892 (pb). First published in 1965.

"*Maori Life in Old Taranaki* remains one of the most authoritative accounts of Maori customary practices and histories of the region, with over 30 chapters of material ranging over diverse subjects such as migratory canoe stories, fourteenth-century Maori chants, Maori fire lore, proverbs and sayings, waiata, Hauhauism, the origins of place names and in-depth coverage of the armed conflict that rent Taranaki asunder during the nineteenth century.

Originally published in 1965, copies of Houston's book have been highly sought after for the past two decades. This re-release of his invaluable and insightful commentary on traditional Maori life and the interaction with Pakeha in Taranaki is now available for a new generation."

Huffer, Elise and Bruno Saura (eds). 2006. *Tahiti: Regards intérieurs*. Suva: Institute of Pacific Studies Publications, University of the South Pacific. 235 pages. ISBN: 978-982-02-0381-5.

"A côté des innombrables publications d'origine occidentale relatives à la Polynésie française, *Tahiti: Regards intérieure* propose une évocation de la société tahitienne et des îles avoisinantes uniquement sous la plume de personnes originaires de ce territoire. Il ne s'agit pas d'un ensemble de textes de fiction s'inscrivant dans la catégorie 'littératures', même si les qualités d'écriture de certains auteurs - connus ou jusqu'ici inconnus - ne manqueront pas de séduire le lecteur. Ces dix contributions, à la croisée des sciences humaines et de l'évocation de simple parcours personnels, offrent autant de regards intérieurs sur l'ensemble tahitien d'hier que d'aujourd'hui. La condition de la femme, la langue, la danse, sont autant de thèmes attendus, auxquels s'ajoutent des questionnements au sujet du droit foncier, de la religion, du métissage. Au total, plus de deux cents pages, en français ou en tahitien (reo ma'ohi), *Tahiti: Regards intérieurs* renouvelle l'écriture contemporaine au sujet de la Polynésie française."

Kjellgren, Eric and Carol S. Ivory. 2005. *Adorning the World: Art of the Marquesas Islands*. New York and New Haven: Metropolitan Museum of Art and Yale University Press. 140 pages. ISBN: 978-0-300-10712-8 (paper).

"Renowned as the final refuge of Paul Gauguin, the Marquesas Islands northeast of Tahiti are home to the Enata, a Polynesian people who developed one of the most extraordinary traditions of sculpture and decorative art in the Pacific. This book features works, including many previously unpublished, from the Metropolitan and other museums and private collections, and it explores the fascinating ways in which Marquesan art embodied and enhanced secular and religious life.

Created to honor the archipelago's diverse gods and ancestors, adorn the bodies of its people, and decorate everyday objects, art in the Marquesas encompassed virtually every aspect of sacred and secular life. Marquesan art is celebrated for its elegant stylization of the human image and intricately decorated surfaces, while also displaying an astonishing diversity of forms that range from robust figural sculpture in wood and stone to the most elaborate tattooing in the Pacific.

Eric Kjellgren is Evelyn A. J. Hall and John A. Friede Associate Curator for Oceanic Art, Department of Arts of Africa, Oceania, and the Americas, at The Metropolitan Museum of Art. Carol Ivory is Professor and Chair of the Department of Fine Arts at Washington State University, Pullman."

Macpherson, Cluny and La'avasa Macherson. 2006. *Samoan Medical Belief and Practice*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. 278 pages. ISBN: 978-0-8284-3133-2 (paper). First published in 1991 by Auckland University Press, Auckland.

"Defines the role of traditional healing practitioners, explains how they are recruited and trained, and documents how they diagnose and treat a variety of maladies. It also comments on how effective their efforts are. The book allows the reader to have great respect for these healers, who seem to function primarily out of a desire to help people rather than to acquire wealth or status. We are much indebted to the Macphersons for this valuable record of what may prove to be a vanishing art." - *Medical Anthropology Quarterly*.

For sale only in the U.S., its dependencies, Canada, and Mexico.

Moon, Paul. 2006. *Ngapua: The Political Life of Hone Heke Ngapua, MHR*. Auckland: David Ling Publishing. 398 pages. ISBN: 9781877378027 (pb).

"Hone Heke Ngapua (1869-1909) was one of the foremost Maori leaders of the past two centuries. He received enormous recognition as an MP, working alongside Carroll, Ngata, and Seddon, and emerged as the country's first pan-tribal Maori leader.

Paul Moon's long-awaited first biography of Ngapua is as absorbing as the man himself, and fills a vital gap in the country's history - especially its Maori history - in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Against the background of a people in almost terminal crisis, Ngapua emerges as a potential saviour, but with a career plagued by powerful opponents who at times conspire to defeat him.

This epic journey into the life of one the greatest Maori leaders of the last two centuries also offers what is, at times, a major reinterpretation of Maori politics. Yet, perhaps the most fascinating aspect of this account of Ngapua's career is that up until now, so much of the story has lain hidden, beyond the reach of other historians. Paul Moon's meticulous reconstruction of this extraordinary politician was possible because he was granted full use of Ngapua's personal papers, to which no other biographer has had access. In addition, a search lasting almost four years uncovered previously unknown diaries and letters, thus finally enabling this authoritative biography of Ngapua's political life to be produced.

Dr. Paul Moon, FRHistS, is a Senior Lecturer in Maori Studies at the Auckland University of Technology. His previous books include *Hone Heke: Ngapuhi Warrior*, *The Path to the Treaty of Waitangi*, *Hobson: Governor of New Zealand 1840-1842*, *FitzRoy: Governor in Crisis 1843-1845*, *Tohunga: Hohepa Kereopa*, and *A Tohunga's Natural World: Plants, Gardening and Food*."

New Zealand Law Commission. 2006. *Waka Umanga: A Proposed Law for Maori Governance Entities*. Wellington: Law Commission. 269 pages. ISBN: 1-877316-19-9. Retrieved February 1, 2007, from the World Wide Web at:
http://www.lawcom.govt.nz/UploadFiles/Publications/Publication_115_328_R92.pdf.

"The rebuilding of Maori institutions is a matter of longstanding concern for both Maori and the Crown. There are two vital issues. The first is the lack of a legal framework to represent and manage the interests of tribes and other Maori collectives in a way suitable both for them and those with whom they deal. The second is the lack of a legal framework for tribal restructuring to ensure that entities are developed by the people themselves against a background of their own culture and that enables the ready resolution of formation disputes.

Our main proposal is to provide for a legal entity specifically shaped to meet the organisational needs of Maori tribes and other groups that manage communal Maori assets. An important objective is to reduce the overall time and cost to groups in forming entities by providing a formation process and a model which can be adapted to suit the needs of individual tribes. It will also provide orthodox legal obligations and certainty for those seeking to deal with Maori representational bodies. The Law Commission considers Government has a responsibility to provide such a process and a model, but that Maori groups can choose whether to adopt them."

Newman, Keith. 2006. *Ratana Revisited: An Unfinished Legacy*. Auckland: Reed Publishing. 583 pages. ISBN: 0790010577 (pb).

"Few understand the pivotal role T.W. Ratana played in reviving the Maori spirit during the two world wars, not only through his healing and teaching ministry but through bringing the Treaty of Waitangi back into the public mind and steering the political will to address Maori issues. Keith Newman has gathered together material that has previously only been available in te reo or has not been accessible to the public at all. At the same time he has acquired a significant collection of historical photographs; including imagery from Ans Westra from her collection of photographs taken at Ratana in 1962, 1972 and in recent years.

This thoroughly researched, comprehensive book traces the connections between Ratana, the healer and prophet and political visionary, and the Maori prophetic and kotahitanga movements of the past 160 years. This landmark book brings together the hidden history of Ratana, the widespread nationwide influence of this pan-tribal movement and it is hoped it may restore to the morehu (the faithful survivors) a sense of their own heritage and destiny. *Ratana Revisited* also redresses the current lack of information and knowledge about the Ratana movement. Evolving over nearly 20 years, Keith Newman has gathered information and gained the confidence of key people within the Ratana movement in order to produce this fascinating volume of work."

Nicholson, John. 2006. *White Chief: The Colourful Life and Times of Judge F.E. Maning of the Hokianga*. Auckland: Penguin New Zealand. 256 pages. ISBN: 9780143020226 (pb).

"Frederick Maning was the best-known Pakeha-Maori. Arriving in the Hokianga region in the 1830s, he married a high-ranking Nga Puhi woman and had four children.

Maning recorded his experiences in the book 'Old New Zealand', a classic of colonial literature. He advised Maori against signing the Treaty of Waitangi, but he changed sides to fight with pro-government Maori tribes during the war in the north. Later, as a judge on the newly created Maori Land Court, his attitudes towards Maori began to change.

Always controversial, Maning's adventurous and tragic life is explored here by John Nicholson, a relative of Maning's."

O'Connor, Tom. 2006. *Pathways to Taranaki*. Auckland: Reed Publishing. 260 pages. ISBN: 9780790010847 (pb).

"Rebellion, revenge and bloody war threaten the uneasy alliances between Te Rauparaha's Ngati Toa iwi and the many tribes of the Aotearoa. Ngati Toa are weakened and depleted after many years of battle and re-settlement, but still enemies from Waikato and Taranaki lurk unseen at the edge of their territory. Inside Te Rauparaha's war party, the ageing warrior-slave Rou begins to have vivid dreams - portents of a dreaded future - even as he begins to win recognition for his bravery and ferocity in battle. The race for supremacy has begun, but what do Rou's dreams foretell? What role will the Outsiders play in the coming war, and who will survive the battlefield? The only certainties are that the quiet days of Kawhia are over; Ngati Toa are at war.

Crammed with fascinating historical details and powerful traditional oratory from the late-eighteenth century, this novel continues the story from *Tides of Kawhia* and takes the reader even closer to the enigmatic figure of Te Rauparaha."

Phillips-Gibson, Edith. 2006. *Tamaki-Makaurau: Myths and legends of Auckland Landmarks*. Auckland: Reed Publishing. 116 pages. ISBN: 9780790010618 (pb).

"The Auckland area has many wondrous landmarks, passageways, caves and pa sites. Accompanying these formations are equally wondrous tales of how they were formed, whether it be by natural forces or by the ancient Maori people who lived in the area. The myths and legends in this collection are retold here as they might have been in earlier times. There are stories of enemies sworn, of taniwha roaring, of lovers forlorn, of courageous peoples and of landmarks that are today explored by many visitors and resident of New Zealand's largest city. Areas covered include: Mangere, Manukau Heads, Maungakiekie, Maungarei, Maungawhau, Motuihe, Ohinerangi, Otahuhu, Owairaka, Rangitoto, Te Haukupua and Rahopara, The Kawerau, and Waiheke. There are maps throughout and a glossary of Maori words."

Te Kete Kupu: Nga Kupu Waiwai O Toku Reo. 2007 (January). Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. Distributed for Huia Publishers. 48 pages. ISBN: 978-1-86969-174-5 (paper).

"*Te Kete Kupu* contains the 300 most frequently used words in Maori; sentences provide examples of how the words are most often used. The large text and colorful illustrations aid the reader's learning.

For sale in the U.S., its dependencies, Canada, and Mexico."

Thaman, Konai. 2006. *Ta Kupesi: Emerging Themes and Methodologies from Educational Research in Tonga*. Suva: Institute of Education. 117 pages. ISBN: 9789820107380 (paperback).

"This book will be useful to students or researchers interested in Tongan education as seen through the eyes of practitioners within the education field. It is hoped that the book will also be an encouragement to other Pacific educators interested in conducting research in their own setting, thereby contributing to the building of knowledge in Pacific education.

Available at: <http://www.uspbookcentre.com/>."

Tirohia Kimihia. 2007 (January). Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. Distributed for Huia Publishers. 260 pages. ISBN: 978-1-86969-173-8 (paper).

"This is the first dictionary written all in Maori. There are approximately 3,500 headwords in Tirohia Kimihia, and more than 6,000 meanings are defined.

For sale in the U.S., its dependencies, Canada, and Mexico."

Toia, Roi and Todd Couper. 2006. *Kahui Whetu: Contemporary Maori Art - A Carver's Perspective*. Auckland: Reed Publishing. 188 pages. ISBN: 9780790010083.

"Roi Toia and Todd Couper are exceptional contemporary carvers, based in Rotorua, New Zealand. Their works come out of tribal histories, cosmology and a keen spiritual awareness; these are contemporary carvings that blossom from knowledge of ancient lore, primarily Maori, but open to and encompassing other cultures. The sensitive photography of the pieces in this book serves to highlight the spirituality and beauty of the carvings. Each work is accompanied by an explanation of genesis and form and materials used. This book is a result of 35 years of collective experience actively working within the confines of the carving fraternity. Roi and Todd are continually developing their artistic styles, and are rapidly becoming nationally and internationally renowned, fulfilling commissions in the domestic, USA, Canadian and European and Asians markets."

Vaite, Celestine Hitiura. 2006. *Breadfruit: The Drunken Marriage Proposal and Everything That Happened Next*. Revised edition. Melbourne: Text Publishing. First published in 2000. 256 pages. ISBN: 1-921145-02-1 (pb).

"Materena lives with Pito and their three kids in Faa'a PK55 (Tahiti), behind the petrol station, and life is good. Until one day Pito comes home drunk and asks Materena to marry him. Becoming a madame, eh? Materena wouldn't mind that... But as she starts rounding up the relatives to organise everything she realises there's more to getting married than meets the eye. And that includes reminding the groom that he proposed in the first place.

Célestine Hitiura Vaite was born in Tahiti. The daughter of a Tahitian mother and a French father who went back to his country after military service, she grew up in her big extended family in Faa'a, where storytelling was part of everyday life and women overcame obstacles with gusto and humour. Célestine's trilogy of Tahitian novels was the subject of heated international auctions in 2004, and will now be published in more than 10 countries. The other two titles, also published by Text, are, *Frangipani: The Mother Whose Daughter Amazed Her and Everything That Happened Next* and *Tiare: The Husband Who Didn't Deserve His Wife and Everything That Happened Next*."

Vaite, Celestine Hitiura. 2006. *Frangipani: The Daughter Whose Mother Amazed Her and Everything That Happened Next*. Melbourne: Text Publishing. First published in 2004. 295 pages. ISBN: 1-921145-10-2 (pb).

"In Tahiti, some mothers say that daughters are a curse, others say they are a blessing. Materena, champion professional cleaner of the Mahi family and the best listener in all of Tahiti, is usually the one solving the problems. But right now she's that close from throwing her daughter Leilani into the street. 'It doesn't matter what I do,' she confides to Mama Teta, to Cousin Rita, to Mama Loana and the Virgin Mary Understanding Woman, 'it's always the wrong thing. I'm going taravana!' And if that wasn't enough, now there's a boy on the horizon. Or so the relatives are saying...

Célestine Hitiura Vaite's irresistible follow-up to the much-loved *Breadfruit* is a book filled with wisdom, laughter and two of the stubbornest women you will ever meet. It's such a vibrant, colourful slice of Tahitian life you can almost smell the frangipani."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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

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AHLBURG, D., & SONG, Y. N. (2006). Changes in the Economic Fortunes of Pacific Islanders in the USA in the 1990s. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, 47(1), 109-121. Special issue: Beyond MIRAB: The Political Economy of Small Islands in the Twenty-first Century.

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