Thinking through Things: Theorising Artefacts Ethnographically
- reviewed by Marianne Riphagen

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THINKING THROUGH THINGS


- reviewed by Marianne Riphagen

How can we conceive an artefact-oriented anthropology in which things are engaged with on their own terms, rather than analytically separated from the significance our collaborators ascribe to them? This question informs the book *Thinking through Things*, an edited volume that arose out of discussions among a group of doctoral students in the University of Cambridge’s Department of Social Anthropology in the late 1990s. It includes essays by Adam Reed, Amiria Henare, Sari Wastell, Andrew Moutu, Rebecca Empson, Morten Axel Pederson, James Leach and Martin Holbraad. Ambitiously claiming to reconfigure anthropology’s customary analytical strategies, this volume attempts to re-formulate the connection between anthropological theory and ethnographic method. Anthropologists, the editors argue, often separate fieldwork from the task of analysis. Moreover, their theoretical languages generally reveal binary oppositions between the material and social, materiality and culture, or matter and meaning. To avoid the creation of such distinctions, which may not apply within local ontologies, it is necessary to collapse the divide between experience and analysis.

Exploring philosophical territory, *Thinking through Things* focuses on the relationship between concepts and things. Its purpose is to challenge the enduring assumption that a thing, a term which the editors consciously avoid to define, is distinct from its meanings. The contributors pursue a seemingly incongruous idea, namely that things can be treated as *sui generis* meanings. They seek to take things as these present themselves in the field, rather than assuming that they signify or represent something else. Re-iterating the importance of working inductively, this book suggests that things encountered by anthropologists in the field dictate their own terms of analysis, and can function as heuristic to identify particular fields of phenomena. Strongly relying on work by Marilyn Strathern, Eduardo Viveiros de Castro, and Alfred Gell, whilst building on Marcel Mauss, *Thinking through Things* pushes questions of knowledge and epistemology to ontologies.
But what does it mean to think through things? How do we conceptualize a thing as its meaning? Chapters by Adam Reed, Morten Axel Pedersen and Rebecca Empson provide us with pertinent insights. Reed’s study of the role of cigarettes in a goal in Papua New Guinea, eloquently demonstrates that cigarettes are constitutive of prison life. When inmates use the phrase ‘smuk is king’, they mean that cigarettes actually reign their world, as the dominant actor in prison. Thinking through cigarettes, Reed explains how smoking orders inmate society. Cigarettes are highly valued objects in the informal economy, by means of which sets of relations are ordered. Furthermore, they are said to exert extensive power over the minds of prisoners, who insist that smuk gives their lives significance. Cigarettes (things) should thus not be explicated as being the sign of something else, but understood as a king (concept) who directs inmates’ behaviour and thought.

Morten Axel Pederson’s ethnography of sacred paraphernalia used in Northern Mongolian shamanistic rituals, equally presents a convincing account of how individuals come to think and be through things. Describing the costume worn by shamans as a powerful talisman of thought, Pederson reveals how its intricate design allows people to temporarily conceptualize social relationships which otherwise remain unseen. Moreover, this author demonstrates how such sacred things enable momentary transformations of Darhad persons. Finally, Rebecca Empson’s chapter insightfully shows how Mongolians think through, and maintain, kinship relations through objects placed on top and inside of household chests. These objects, Empson underscores, do not ‘stand for’ people. Rather, they ‘contain another dimension of the visible world and something of the essence of the person is thought to adhere to their belongings’ (p.114).

While Thinking through Things presents readers with powerful ethnographies, its strategy to take things and their meanings as one often results in fuzzy philosophical language, and necessitates convoluted arguments. Authors convincingly demonstrate how people around the world come to think or to be through things. Yet, I doubt whether their interlocutors’ ontologies, in which concepts and things are not separated, are persuasively explained by the analytical frameworks in this volume. James Leach, in his contribution, identifies this flaw when stating that new analytic positions require a thorough transformation of the descriptive language and theoretical cast employed to think through things (p.184). Although Thinking through Things does not achieve a radical overhaul of anthropological discourse or methodologies, it nonetheless provides an admirable and fascinating beginning. To anyone with an interest in material culture, and potentially new avenues for thinking anthropologically, Thinking through Things is a must read.

RECEIVED

From State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Project, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.


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


"Ambitious in its scope and scale, this environmental history of World War II ranges over rear bases and operational fronts from Bora Bora to New Guinea, providing a lucid analysis of resource exploitation, entangled wartime politics, and human perceptions of the vast Oceanic environment. Although the war's physical impact proved significant and oftentimes enduring, this study shows that the tropical environment offered its own challenges: unfamiliar tides left landing crafts stranded; unseen microbes carrying endemic diseases disabled thousands of troops. Weather, terrain, plants, animals - all played an active role as enemy or ally.

At the heart of *Natives and Exotics* is the author's analysis of the changing visions and perceptions of the environment, not only among the millions of combatants, but also among the Islands’ peoples and their colonial administrations in wartime and beyond. Judith Bennett reveals how prewar notions of a paradisiacal Pacific set up millions of Americans, Australians, New Zealanders, and Japanese for grave disappointment when they encountered the reality. She shows that objects usually considered distinct from environmental concerns (souvenirs, cemeteries, war memorials) warrant further examination as the emotional quintessence of events in a particular place. Among native people, wartime experiences and resource utilization induced a shift in environmental perceptions just as the postwar colonial agenda demanded increased diversification of the resource base. Bennett's ability to reappraise such human perceptions and productions with an environmental lens is one of the unique qualities of this study.

Impeccably researched, *Natives and Exotics* is essential reading for those interested in environmental history, Pacific studies, and a different kind of war story that has surprising relevance for today's concerns with global warming.

Judith A. Bennett is associate professor of history and associate dean of graduate studies at the University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand."


"Best authors in the field, including the top Indigenous law scholar - Larissa Behrendt as first-named author. Case studies and conceptual questions are designed to interest and engage students, as well as provide a good platform for further learning. Level of book is well-pitched for a variety of students including law students and arts students studying indigenous studies majors. Each chapter broadly considers issues and generates 'platform points' which lecturers can use to launch into more specific details during lectures. Includes comparative case studies and examples from Canada, New Zealand and the USA.

*Indigenous Legal Relations in Australia* considers Indigenous peoples contact with Anglo-Australian law, and deals primarily with the problems the imposed law has had in its relationship with Indigenous people in Australia. The book is comprehensive in scope and covers key issues relating to sovereignty, jurisdiction and territorial acquisition; family law and child protection; criminal law, policing and sentencing; land rights and native title; cultural constitutional law; social justice, self-determination and treaty issues.

Larissa Behrendt, Professor, Director of Research at the Jumbunna Indegenous House of Learning, University of Technology, Sydney. Chris Cunneen, Professor, The New South Global Chair in Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of New South Wales. Terri Libesman, Ms, Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Law, University of Technology, Sydney."

"The 2005 volume of the internationally renowned Oxford Amnesty Lectures series examines the challenges that key issues and disagreements surrounding the concept of 'land rights' pose to our notions of human rights and features lectures and critical responses from anthropologists, historians, lawyers, conservationists, and campaigners.

Indigenous peoples and governments, industrialists and ecologists all use - or have at some stage to confront - the language of land rights. That language raises as many questions as it answers. Rights of the land or rights to the land? Rights of the individual or rights of the community? Even accepting that such rights exist, how to arbitrate between competing claims to land? Spanning as they do a wide range of intellectual territory, and their spheres of interest or activity ranging geographically from the Niger Delta to Papua New Guinea, from Quebec to the Eastern Cape, the contributors to this volume move across a range of different, and at times contradictory, approaches to land rights. Marilyn Strathern explores the divergent anthropologies of land, specifically regarding the equation of land and property. Cree lawyer and spokesman Romeo Saganash and Frank Brennan, an Australian lawyer and priest, explore the legal framework for land claims. The UN's International Decade of the Rights of Indigenous People recently ended in the failure of negotiating governments to accommodate, within international law, a 'collective' right to land. It is only by acknowledging this collective right to self-determination, both argue, that governments can come to terms with their indigenous populations and their own colonial past. Against the pleas of Brennan and Saganash, the Kenyan Richard Leakey, whose own history and politics is indissociable from that past, questions the whole notion of 'indigeneity'. The campaigner Ken Wiwa speaks too of the difficulties of redressing historical injustices, especially in a region - the Niger Delta - where the indigenous Ogoni have no written record of their losses. Finally William Beinart, a historian and advisor to the South African government, outlines some of the practical difficulties of land reform in that country.


Edited by Timothy Chesters, Lecturer in Modern Languages, Royal Holloway, University of London."


"Written by a senior scholar and master mariner, Sailors and Traders is the first comprehensive account of the maritime peoples of the Pacific. It focuses on the sailors who led the exploration and settlement of the islands and New Zealand and their seagoing descendants, providing along the way new material and unique observations on traditional and commercial seagoing against the background of major periods in Pacific history. The book begins by detailing the traditions of sailors, a group whose way of life sets them apart. Like all others who live and work at sea, Pacific mariners face the challenges of an often harsh environment, endure separation from their families for months at a time, revere their vessels, and share a singular attitude to risk and death.

The period of prehistoric seafaring is discussed using archaeological data, interpretations from interisland exchanges, experimental voyaging, and recent DNA analysis. Sections on the arrival of foreign exploring ships centuries later concentrate on relations between visiting sailors and maritime communities. The more intrusive influx of commercial trading and whaling ships brought new technology, weapons, and differences in the ethics of trade. The successes and failures of Polynesian
chiefs who entered trading with European-type ships are recounted as neglected aspects of Pacific history. As foreign-owned commercial ships expanded in the region so did colonialism, which was accompanied by an increase in the number of sailors from metropolitan countries and a decrease in the employment of Pacific islanders on foreign ships. Eventually small-scale island entrepreneurs expanded interisland shipping, and in 1978 the regional Pacific Forum Line was created by newly independent states. This was welcomed as a symbolic return to indigenous Pacific ocean linkages.

The book’s final sections detail the life of the modern Pacific seafarer. Most Pacific sailors in the global maritime labor market return home after many months at sea, bringing money, goods, a wider perspective of the world, and sometimes new diseases. Each of these impacts is analyzed, particularly in the case of Kiribati, a major supplier of labor to foreign ships.

Alastair Couper is visiting professor at Greenwich Maritime Institute, London. He has professional and research experience over many years in the Pacific, including sailing with island crews."


"A seventh, revised and updated edition of the permanently in demand *The South Pacific* is now available. This encyclopaedic study of the 28 diverse islands nations that make up Polynesia, Melanesia and Micronesia details and analyses the very many features and influences that give the region its unique nature - its history, people, environment, culture, economics and politics. An important contribution to understanding the complexities of the South Pacific and the nature of the challenges it faces in a globalizing world, this book is a rich and authoritative resource for general readers as well as for serious scholars of the region and of the development debate.


"Sexual Snakes, Winged Maidens and Sky Gods is a collective homage to Claude Lévi-Strauss who marked his 100th birthday in November this year, 2008. Edited by Serge Dunis and with a preface by Jean Guiart, the book brings together a constellation of twelve international writers, including Ben Finney and Ward Goodenough who, in their various specialist spheres, give us their individual interpretations of Pacific mythology. From Papua New Guinea to Easter Island, and spanning Micronesia, Island Melanesia and Western, as well as Eastern, Polynesia comes to us their multi-voiced chorus to celebrate this ocean-covered third of the globe.


"This book restores water, both fresh and salt, to its central position in human endeavour, ecology and environment. Water access and the environmental and social problems of development are major issues of concern in this century. Drawing on water's many formations in debating human relationship with a major source of life and a major factor in contemporary politics, this book covers
oceans and rivers to lagoons, billabongs and estuaries in Asia, Oceania and the West Pacific. In an interdisciplinary and cross-disciplinary analysis of the water problem, the contributors address the physical descriptors of water and water flow, and they interrogate the politicised administrations of water in closely corresponding regions.

*Water, Sovereignty and Borders in Asia and Oceania* identifies new discursive possibilities for thinking about water in theory and in practice. It presents those discourses that seem most useful in addressing the multiple crises the region is facing and thus should be of interest to scholars of Asian Studies, Geography, Environmental and Cultural Studies.

**Contents:**


"W.E.H. Stanner was a public intellectual whose work reached beyond the walls of the academy, and he remains a highly significant figure in Aboriginal affairs and Australian anthropology. Educated by Radcliffe-Brown in Sydney and Malinowski in London, he undertook anthropological work in Australia, Africa and the Pacific.

Stanner contributed much to public understandings of the Dreaming and the significance of Aboriginal religion. His 1968 broadcast lectures, *After the Dreaming*, continue to be among the most widely quoted works in the field of Aboriginal studies. He also produced some exceptionally evocative biographical portraits of Aboriginal people. Stanner's writings on post-colonial development and assimilation policy urged an appreciation of Indigenous people's distinctive world views and aspirations.

Hinkson and Beckett have drawn together some of Australia's leading academics working in Aboriginal studies to provide an historical and analytical context for Stanner's work, as well as demonstrating the continuing relevance of his writings in the contested field of Aboriginal affairs."


"The British Empire drew on the talents of many remarkable figures, whose lives reveal a wonderfully rich involvement with the crucial issues of the period. In many cases they left a legacy of travel writing, novels, biography and ethnography which made important contributions to our knowledge of other cultures. *Writing, Travel and Empire* explores the lives and writings of eight such figures, including Sir George Grey, Gertrude Bell, Sir Hugh Clifford, and Roger Casement. All
travelled the Empire, from Grey, the renowned colonial governor who undertook dangerous journeys to the interior of Australia, to Tom Harrisson, the emaciated polymath, war hero and Arctic explorer, whose time in the New Hebrides embraced both cannibalistic rituals and a meeting with film legend Douglas Fairbanks Sr, who sought Harrisson out for a Hollywood feature about savage life. All saw themselves as writers, despite their very different approaches and interests, and each was writing against a backdrop of the impending disappearance of indigenous cultures around the world. Writing from the margins of what was shortly to become the more formalised discipline of anthropology, their work yields interesting insights into both the issues of empire and the ways in which academic disciplines define the boundaries of their subject. Embracing themes such as gender and travel, racial science, the globalisation of 'native management' and the internal colonies, and with a geographical coverage that extends from South America to Russia via Africa and the South Seas, Writing Travel and Empire will engage all those with an interest in cultural geography, anthropology, history, postcolonial studies, biography and travel writing.

Peter Hulme is Professor of Literature at the University of Essex. He is co-editor of the Cambridge Companion to Travel Writing. Russell McDougall is Associate Professor of English at the University of New England, New South Wales. He is co-editor of The Roth Family: Anthropology and Colonial Administration.


"Robert Louis Stevenson's departure from Europe in 1887 coincided with a vocational crisis prompted by his father's death. Impatient with his established identity as a writer, Stevenson was eager to explore different ways of writing, at the same time that living in the Pacific stimulated a range of latent intellectual and political interests. Roslyn Jolly examines the crucial period from 1887 to 1894, focusing on the self-transformation wrought in Stevenson's Pacific travel-writing and political texts. Jolly shows how Stevenson's desire to understand unfamiliar Polynesian and Micronesian cultures, and to record and intervene in the politics of Samoa, gave him opportunities to use his legal education, pursue his interest in historiography, and experiment with anthropology and journalism. Thus as his geographical and cultural horizons expanded, Stevenson's professional sphere enlarged as well, stretching the category of authorship in which his successes as a novelist had placed him. Rather than enhancing his stature as a popular writer, however, Stevenson's experiments with new styles and genres, and the Pacific subject matter of his later works, were resisted by his readers. Jolly's analysis of contemporary responses to Stevenson's writing, gleaned from an extensive collection of reviews, many of which are not readily available, provides fascinating insights into the interests, obsessions, and resistances of Victorian readers. As Stevenson sought to escape the vocational straightjacket that confined him, his readers just as strenuously expressed their loyalty to outmoded images of Stevenson the author, and their distrust of the new guises in which he presented himself.

Contents: Preface; 1887: The Turning Point; The Travel Writer as Anthropologist: In the South Seas; Our Man in Samoa: A Footnote to History; The Novelist as Lawyer: The Times Letters and Catriona; 1894: Repossession; Works Cited; Index.

Roslyn Jolly is a senior lecturer in the School of English at the University of New South Wales, Australia."


"Embraces the whole spectrum of Polynesian and Micronesian art forms - from tattooing to musical instruments. Includes a focus on the contemporary as well as the traditional arts of the region. Looks at the arts of Polynesia and Micronesia side-by-side rather than separately, illuminating the artistic types, styles, and concepts that they share
The Pacific Ocean covers one-third of the earth's surface. Comprising thousands of islands and hundreds of cultural groups, Polynesia and Micronesia cover a large part of this vast ocean, from the dramatic mountains of Hawaii to the small, flat coral islands of Kiribati. Including both traditional and contemporary arts, this book introduces the rich artistic traditions of these two regions, traditions that have had a considerable impact on western art in the twentieth century through the influence of artists such as Gauguin.

Instead of looking at Polynesia and Micronesia separately, the book focuses on the artistic types, styles, and concepts that they share, placing each in its wider cultural context. From the textiles of Tonga to the canoes of Tahiti, Adrienne Kaeppler looks at religious and sacred rituals and objects, carving, architecture, tattooing, personal ornaments, basket-making, clothing, textiles, fashion, the oral arts, dance, music and musical instruments - even canoe-construction - to provide the ultimate introduction to the rich and vibrant artistic cultures of the Polynesian and Micronesian islands.


Adrienne L. Kaeppler, Curator of Oceanic Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute, Washington D.C."


"Since the seventeenth century, ethnicity has been the central issue in the American search for a national identity. The articulation of this issue can clearly be seen in the representation of non-white others in the literature of the nineteenth century, specifically in the works of James Fenimore Cooper and Herman Melville. This book examines how both Cooper and Melville manipulated literary images of Native Americans, African Americans, and other non-Europeans, thus revealing how America created the image of the savage - by which it was alternately attracted and repulsed - as a way of defining its own identity.

Anna Krauthammer received her PhD in English from the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. She has taught literature and composition at Rutgers University and the City University of New York."


"The arresting, and unusual, Gauguin painting used on the cover of *In Search of Paradise* signals that this no stuffy history book. Rather it presents the South Pacific as magnificent muse for scores of chroniclers, artists and writers. A lively, engaging and distinctive history of the contact between explorers and the peoples of the South Pacific in pre colonial times, it is also a literary and visual feast, bringing together memorable journeys during two hundred years of European contact with the South Pacific islands at a unique period in the region's history.

Author Graeme Lay presents the lives of twenty-three of the finest artists and writers to have been inspired by the South Pacific, and a rich selection of their works. They include: The candid chronicles of Joseph Banks; Louis-Antoine de Bougainville's discovery of Tahitian free love; Herman Melville's very first fiction; Robert Louis Stevenson's life and death in Samoa; The radiant paintings of Paul Gauguin; Gottfried Lindauer's depiction of a presumed-dying Maori race; The love affair of Rupert Brooke's life; The inspiration for Somerset Maugham's best-known short story.

Packaged in large-format hardback, and beautifully designed and illustrated, *In Search of Paradise* is divided into three sections: I. Chroniclers, early explorers including de Bougainville, James Cook, Joseph Banks and Charles Darwin; II. Artists, ranges from Sydney Parkinson, botanical artist on the
first Cook voyage to Paul Gauguin; III. Writers, are an eclectic collection, from Robert Louis Stevenson to Herman Melville, Rupert Brooke and Somerset Maugham.

_In Search of Paradise_ is a unique addition to books about the South Pacific. Graeme Lay has spent many years travelling in and writing about the Pacific and has expert knowledge of his material. The focus on arts and letters, research and historical conveys information in an accessible, companionable manner.”


"Using photographs, films, television appearances, and materials from newspapers, magazines, and scholarly journals, Lutkehaus explores the ways in which Mead became an American cultural heroine. Identifying four key images associated with her - the New Woman, the Anthropologist/Adventurer, the Scientist, and the Public Intellectual - Lutkehaus examines the various meanings that different segments of American society assigned to Mead throughout her lengthy career as a public figure. The author shows that Mead came to represent a new set of values and ideas - about women, non-Western peoples, culture, and America's role in the twentieth century - that have significantly transformed society and become generally accepted today. Lutkehaus also considers why there has been no other anthropologist since Mead to become as famous.

_Margaret Mead_ is an engaging look at how one woman's life and accomplishments resonated with the issues that shaped American society and changed her into a celebrity and cultural icon.


Nancy C. Lutkehaus is professor and chair of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Southern California. She is the author of _Zaria's Fire: Engendered Moments in Manam Ethnography_. While a student, she worked for several years as an assistant to Margaret Mead at the American Museum of Natural History, and, like Mead, she has done ethnographic research in Papua New Guinea."


"No family better represents the overlapping roles of administrators and scientists in the British empire than the Roths. Descended from a Hungarian emigrant to Australia, two generations of Roths served the empire on four continents and, at the same time, produced ethnographic, archaeological, and linguistic studies that form the basis for much modern research. This volume assesses the often-conflicting roles and contributions of the Roths as government servants and anthropologists. Most of the volume deals with Walter E. Roth, who developed foundational studies of both the Australian Aborigines - considered to be among the first systematic ethnographies anywhere - and South American tribes while serving as Chief Protector of Aborigines in Queensland and later medical officer, magistrate, museum curator and indigenous relations officer in British Guyana. Henry Ling Roth’s contributions to the anthropology of Tasmania, Benin, Sarawak, and New Zealand are also enumerated, as are the publications and administrative activities of the succeeding generation of Roths. This volume serves the reader as a family biography, a slice of the English colonial history, and an important introduction to the history of anthropology."

"Seven years before Mormon leaders set foot in Utah Territory, they had already breached the Pacific basin by arriving in Australia by 1840. While religion has played an important role in Pacific history, giving rise to a literature on Protestant and Catholic missions in the region, the study of the LDS Church's expansion into the Pacific has remained largely outside of the bounds of non-LDS study. The Pacific basin has been a crucial part of LDS Church history for nearly the entire lifespan of Mormonism. This volume brings the Pacific history of the LDS Church into focus by exploring the range and meanings of the church's settlement and movement, and by suggesting contrasts, linkages, and parallels between LDS and other missionary activities."


Mittels eines multiperspektivischen Zugangs werden Ursachen gegenwärtiger Probleme, die fragile politische Situation nach Umsturzversuchen in manchen melanesischen Staaten sowie die Perspektiven der Kleinstaaten im regionalen Verbund untersucht.


"In 1990 Jacques Chirac, the future president of France and a passionate fan of non-European art, met Jacques Kerchache, a maverick art collector with the lifelong ambition of displaying African sculpture in the holy temple of French culture, the Louvre. Together they began laying plans, and ten years later African fetishes were on view under the same roof as the Mona Lisa. Then, in 2006, amidst a maelstrom of controversy and hype, Chirac presided over the opening of a new museum dedicated to primitive art in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower: the Musée du Quai Branly. Paris Primitive recounts the massive reconfiguration of Paris's museum world that resulted from Chirac's dream, set against a backdrop of personal and national politics, intellectual life, and the role of culture in French society. Along with exposing the machinations that led to the MQB's creation, Sally Price addresses the thorny questions it raises about the legacy of colonialism, the balance between aesthetic judgments and ethnographic context, and the role of institutions of art and culture in an increasingly diverse France. Anyone with a stake in the myriad political, cultural, and anthropological issues raised by the MQB will find Price's account fascinating.

Sally Price is the Duane A. and Virginia S. Dittman Professor of American Studies and Anthropology at the College of William and Mary. She is the author or coauthor of more than fifteen books, including Primitive Art in Civilized Places, also published by the University of Chicago Press."

Contents: Abbreviations; 1. Teacher education at the crossroads: which path should we take? by Priscilla Puamau; 2. Teacher education and globalisation: blending Pacific pasts and futures, by Allan Luke; 3. Lessons from Te Kotahitanga for teacher education in the Pacific, Russell Bishop; 4. Values education in Pacific teacher education programmes, by Roy Obad (Vanuatu), Kalala Unu (Tonga), Evotia Tofuola (Tuvalu) and Tagataese Tupu Tuia (Samoa); 5. Local knowledge and wisdom in Pacific teacher education, by Salanieta Bakalevu (Fiji), Nauto Tekaira (Kiribati), Vaiaso Finau (Samoa) and David Kupferman (Marshall Islands); 6. Transforming the fale: from the 'known' to the 'new' of pre-service teacher education in the Pacific, by Cresantia Frances Koya (Fiji), on behalf also of Rosa Tuia (Tokelau), Susan Faogali (Samoa) and Teremoana Hodges (Cook Islands); 7. Models of pre-service delivery, by Michael Tapo (PNG), Joanna Daiwo (Solomon Islands), Dawn Rasmussen (Samoa) and Alvina Timarong (Palau); 8. Teaching practice: new times for the Pacific, by Lavenia Tiko (Fiji), Liuaki Fusitua'a (Tonga), Lina Tone-Schuster (Samoa) and John Atkins Arukelana (Vanuatu); 9. The professional development of Pacific teacher educators, by Kaure Babo (Kiribati), Tryphosa Keke (Nauru), Lice Taufaga (Fiji), Malama Taaloga Faasalaina (Samoa), and Saumaeva Vanya Taule'a'alo (Samoa); 10. National management of in-service teacher education, by Gatoloui Tili Afamasaga (Samoa), Ken Miere (PNG), Stanley Karuo'o (Solomon Islands) and Nemani Drova (Fiji); 11. Pacific models of in-service training, by Jimione Buwawa (Fiji), Debbie Tkel-Sbal (Palau), Molly Helkena (Marshall Islands), Benson Moses (FSM) and Silia Pa'usisi (Samoa); 12. Pathways to reform through in-service training in the Pacific, by Viliane Rabici (Fiji), Olaf H. Smedal (PNG), Bernadette Aihí (PNG), Upoko ina Herrmann (Cook Islands) and Lili Tuioti (Samoa); 13. The in-service support of new teachers in the Pacific, by Ange Jean and Mathilde (PNG), Steven Potek (PNG) and Gauna Wong (Samoa); 14. New literacies - new media: mediascapes and infoscapes, by Carmen Luke; 15. Teacher education for new times: reconceptualising pedagogy and learning in the Pacific, by Unaisi Nabobo-Baba; Appendix: List of participants.


Louis Dumont's concept of hierarchy continues to inspire social scientists. Using it as their starting point, the contributors to this volume introduce both fresh empirical material and new theoretical considerations. On the basis of diverse ethnographic contexts in Oceania, Asia, and the Middle East they challenge some current conceptions of hierarchical formations and reassess former debates - of post-colonial and neo-colonial agendas, ideas of 'democratization' and 'globalization,' and expanding market economies - both with regard to new theoretical issues and the new world situation.

Knut M. Rio is Associate Professor of Social Anthropology at the University of Bergen. He has conducted long-term fieldwork in Vanuatu in the western Pacific and published *The Power of Perspective: Social Ontology and Agency on Ambrym Island, Vanuatu* (Berghahn Books, 2007). Olaf H. Smedal is Associate Professor of Social Anthropology at the University of Bergen. He has conducted long-term fieldwork in Indonesia since the beginning of the 1980s: first among the Lomen Bangka (an island off Sumatra) and later among the Ngadha in Flores in eastern Indonesia. His research interests include social organization and kinship, symbolization, ritual, comparative epistemology, the history of anthropology and theory of science.”


"While science has achieved a remarkable understanding of nature, affording humans an astonishing technological capability, it has led, through Euro-American global domination, to the muting of other cultural views and values, even threatening their continued existence. There is a growing realization that the diversity of knowledge systems demand respect, some refer to them in a conservation idiom as alternative information banks. The scientific perspective is only one. We now have many examples of the soundness of local science and practices, some previously considered 'primitive' and in need of change, but this book goes beyond demonstrating the soundness of local science and arguing for the incorporation of others' knowledge in development, to argue that we need to look quizzically at the foundations of science itself and further challenge its hegemony, not only over local communities in Africa, Asia, the Pacific or wherever, but also the global community. The issues are large and the challenges are exciting, as addressed in this book, in a range of ethnographic and institutional contexts.


Paul Sillitoe is Professor of Anthropology, Durham University. His research interests focus on natural resources management, appropriate technology, and development. He specialises in social and environmental change, sustainable livelihoods, human ecology and ethno-science. He has long-standing interests in the Pacific, and more recently in South Asia. He seeks to further the incorporation of local knowledge in development, having experience with several international development agencies.”


"Does the media in the Pacific sufficiently cover development issues? What does it do right, where does it go wrong and what does it miss? What are the challenges faced by Pacific Island journalists and how do these challenges influence coverage of everyday issues that impact on the lives of
Pacific Island citizens? This book considers these questions in the context of some key developmental issues shaping the region's progress. It contains a collection of research articles and essays by scholars, journalists, educators and other experts working in a range of development areas. The text also looks at the strengths and weaknesses of media coverage and offers recommendations for improvement. The concept of development journalism is explored, with contributions from experienced journalists and researchers in Asia. Topics include: gender, media and development; environmental journalism and development; developing Pacific health journalism; poverty and development; human rights and development; and development journalism - future directions.

Contributors include: Associate Professor David Robie, Dr Evangelia Papoutsaki, Julie Middleton, Jaap Jasperse, Nicole Gooch and Lisa Williams-Lahari, Dr Trevor Cullen, Kevin Barr, Professor Ron Duncan, Nazhat Shameem, Dr Shaista Shameem and Kalinga Seneviratne."


"Ce livre résulte d'une recherche entamée il y a plus de vingt ans. Alain Testart étudie les diverses formes de la circulation des biens, dans les sociétés les plus différentes. Une érudition exceptionnelle lui permet de traiter aussi bien de l'Occident actuel que de la Rome ancienne, des peuples de Mélanésie que du célèbre 'potlatch' des Amérindiens (ces cadeaux ostentatoires par lesquels le plus généreux devient le chef). Le livre fait ainsi progressivement apparaître comment la circulation des biens (le don, l'échange personnalisé, le marché) détermine l'ensemble des relations sociales, des rapports de pouvoir et des institutions politiques dans les collectivités humaines.

Au passage, l'auteur entreprend de relire l'abondante littérature consacrée aux économies dites 'primitives', et montre de quelles manières le mythe du 'bon sauvage', ce rêve d'une vie humaine sans domination ni exploitation, a systématiquement faussé notre perception des sociétés autres. Il apparaît ainsi que ce que l'on nomme encore 'l'économie du don et des cadeaux' n'est en fait nullement dépourvu de rapports de pouvoir et de servitude.

À l'heure des inquiétudes devant la marchandisation de toutes choses, ce livre permet de donner un contenu précis à notre concept du marché, et de démystifier les fausses solutions (charité, gratuité, désintéressement), récemment remises au goût du jour par les nostalgiques d'un âge de l'innocence et du 'paradis perdu.'"


"The texts collected in this volume take an anthropological approach to the variety of contemporary societal problems which confront the peoples of the contemporary South Pacific: religious revival, the sociology of relations between local groups, regions and nation-States, the problem of culture areas, the place of democracy in the transition of States founded on sacred chiefdoms, the role of ceremonial exchanges in a market economy, and so forth.

Each chapter presents a society seen from a specific point of view, but always with reference to the issue of collective identity and its confrontation with history and change. The collection thus invites the reader to understand how the inhabitants of these societies seek to affirm both an individual identity and a sense of belonging to the contemporary world. In doing so, it informs the reader about the contemporary realities experienced by the inhabitants of the South Pacific, with a view to contributing to an intercultural dialogue between the reader and these inhabitants.

*Contents:* Preface; Foreward; Introduction: The Cargo Will Not Come; Part 1: 1: Aspects and Stages of the Westernisation of a Tribal Society (Baruya), by Maurice Godelier; 2: 'My Poor Border

"This book is about the yearning for authenticity via art and exoticism. Exoticism related to art cannot be reduced to primitivism alone and also encompasses a search in one's own unconsciousness among other things. The yearning for authenticity through exoticism is explored in a cultural anthropological perspective in the realms of Western philosophy (capita selecta) and colonial literature, currents of art, and in the appreciation of Western art conceptions in non-Western societies. An array of firsthand ethnographic illustrations of art production in Asian and Pacific societies demonstrates complementary processes in the non-Western world. A major hypothesis is that exoticism is closely related to, and often motivated by eroticism, a reason why exoticism should be considered as gendered. Case studies of the falsification of authentic art, the de-sacralization of sacred objects, and of the use of natural materials deriving from endangered species complete the analysis."

**AUSTRALIA**


"*Crime, Aboriginality and the Decolonisation of Justice* explores contemporary strategies which might diminish the extraordinary levels of imprisonment and victimisation suffered by Aboriginal people in Australia.

The book argues that enhancing Aboriginal ownership and control over justice and justice-related processes is a key factor and focuses on ways this can be achieved. It explores the potential for 'hybrid' initiatives in the complex 'liminal' space between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal domains, for example Aboriginal community/night patrols, community justice groups, healing centres and Aboriginal courts.

Harry Blagg disputes the relevance of the western, urban, criminological paradigm to the Aboriginal domain, and questions the application of both contemporary innovations such as restorative justice and mainstream models of policing.

He also refutes allegations that Aboriginal customary laws condone violence against women and children, pointing to the wealth of research to the contrary, and suggests these laws contain considerable potential for renewal and healing.

Contents: Introduction: Decolonising criminology; Criminal justice as waste management: Modernity and its shadows; Aboriginal Youth: Culture, resistance and the dynamics of self-destruction; Restorative justice: A good idea whose time has gone? Aboriginal Police and Policing; Aboriginal Self-Policing Initiatives; Silenced in court: Aboriginal people and the courts; Family violence; Aboriginal customary law: From denial to recognition; Aboriginal customary law: From recognition to abolition? Governance from below: Community justice mechanisms, crime and disorder; Concluding comments: Moving forward; References."

"The social and political history of the 1960s continues to fascinate those who spent their formative years during that heady decade. It was a time of civil rights agitation in the United States and Northern Ireland, violent revolution in Paris and Prague, and anti-colonial agitation in Algeria and South Africa. Jennifer Clark is a senior lecturer in Australian and American History at the University of New England. She has brought her international perspective to bear on this examination of Aboriginal activism from the Sharpeville massacre in South Africa in 1960 to the 1972 Aboriginal tent embassy in Canberra. Along the way she examines the protest of the Yolngu people of Yirrkala against bauxite mining in 1963, the stirring of interest among white university students which led to the 'freedom rides' of 1965, and the 1967 referendum which allowed the Commonwealth parliament to legislate on Aboriginal issues for the first time."


"Dazzled by the successes of such New World products as maize, the potato and tobacco, European scientists of the nineteenth century explored Australia's flora and fauna with one eye ever on marketability. These researchers came to rely on the knowledge of Aboriginal people about hunting and gathering, but at the same time European settlers were taking the Aboriginals' land. Clarke, head of anthropology and manager for sciences at the South Australian Museum, finds the tensions palpable in the relations between scientists, settlers and aboriginal people. He also finds that the Aboriginal people did not merely point out specimens to the collector-scientists but were remarkably generous in transmitting their knowledge and worked as active partners. This is a beautifully illustrated account of the collectors and Aboriginals in their mutual quest for knowledge about the natural world that sets the record straight on who helped whom, why, and how."


"*Lithics in the Land of the Lightning Brothers* skilfully integrates a wide range of data—raw-material procurement, tool design, reduction and curation, patterns of distribution and association—to reveal the major outlines of Wardaman prehistory. At the same time, the book firmly situates data and methods in broad theoretical context. In its regional scope and thorough technological approach, this book exemplifies the best of recent lithic analysis and hunter-gatherer archaeology.

Any archaeologist who confronts the challenge of classifying retouched stone tools should consult this volume for a clear demonstration of reduction intensity as a source of size and form variation independent of 'type.' Yet the demonstration is not merely methodological; Clarkson shows how the measurement of reduction intensity informs analysis of technological diversity and other cultural practices.

In Clarkson's hands, Wardaman prehistory emerges as a particular record of the human past. Yet the book is also a case study in prolonged cultural response to environmental conditions and the way in which cultures persist and reproduce themselves over long spans of time. The result is an analytical tour de force that will guide hunter-gatherer archaeology in Australia and elsewhere for years to come."


"This cross-disciplinary exploration of the role of the sacred, blasphemy and sacrilege in a multicultural society brings together philosophers, theologians, lawyers, historians, curators,
anthropologists and sociologists, as well as Christian, Jewish and Islamic and secular perspectives. In bringing together different disciplinary and cultural approaches, the book provides a way of broadening our conceptions of what might count as sacred, sacrilegious and blasphemous, in moral and political terms. In addition, it provides original research data on blasphemy, sacrilege and religious tolerance from a range of disciplines.


"Blasphemy and other forms of blatant disrespect to religious beliefs have the capacity to create significant civil and even international unrest. Consequently, the sacrosanctity of religious dogmas and beliefs, stringent laws of repression and codes of moral and ethical propriety have compelled artists to live and create with occupational hazards like uncertain audience response, self-censorship and accusations of deliberate misinterpretation of cultural production looming over their heads. Yet, in recent years, issues surrounding the rights of minority cultures to recognition and respect have raised new questions about the contemporariness of the construct of blasphemy and sacrilege. Controversies over the aesthetic representation of the sacred, the exhibition of the sacred as art, and the public display of sacrilegious or blasphemous works have given rise to heated debates and have invited us to reflect on binaries like artistic and religious sensibilities, tolerance and philistinism, the sacred and the profane, deification and vilification.

Endeavouring to move beyond 'simplistic' points about the rights to freedom of expression and sacrosanctity, this collection explores how differences between conceptions of the sacred can be negotiated. It recognises that blasphemy may be justified as a form of political criticism, as well as a sincere expression of spirituality. But it also recognises that within a pluralistic society, blasphemy in the arts can do an enormous amount of harm, as it may also impair relations within and between societies.

This collection evolved out a two-day conference called Negotiating the Sacred: Blasphemy and Sacrilege in the Arts held at the Centre for Cross Cultural Research at The Australian National University in November 2005. This is the second volume in a series of five conferences and edited collections on the theme Negotiating the Sacred. The first conference, Negotiating the Sacred: Blasphemy and Sacrilege in a Multicultural Society was held at The Australian National University's Centre for Cross-Cultural Research in 2004, and published as an edited collection by ANU E Press in 2006. Other conferences in the series have included Religion, Medicine and the Body (ANU, 2006), Tolerance, Education and the Curriculum (ANU, 2007), and Governing the Family (Monash
University, 2008). Together, the series represents a major contribution to ongoing debates on the political demands arising from religious pluralism in multicultural societies.


"This honest and compelling book follows the fraught, exciting and painful process of getting to know 'others', in this case Australian Aborigines in the suburbs who are already 'known' through shocking images and worrying statistics. Gillian Cowlishaw has written a book about the intimacy of the encounter, the practical and ethical dilemmas of research and the fun of engagement in the city's outback.


"This book examines the role of history in key Indigenous rights cases which occurred during the era of the Howard government, when Indigenous rights and the place of Aboriginal people in the national story were repudiated in a variety of government laws and policies. The book investigates how the courts have made use of historians as expert witnesses, and how the colonial past has been framed and understood by the courts. This is an important historical record of a unique period of litigation in Indigenous affairs in Australia.


"From the late nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, European-Australians were actively recording, documenting and collecting Aboriginal heritage. This book examines how they did this, exploring perceptions of authenticity and innovation in Aboriginal heritage and approaches to
ethnographic collecting. If Indigenous people were present at all in these texts, they were often represented as passive objects of Europeans’ gaze or amusement, or as bystanders in an ongoing process of collecting, recording and commenting. The idea of Aborigines as a ‘dying race’ stimulated a sense of urgency in Europeans’ collecting activity, which was also seen as a way of preserving the ‘remnants’ of the disappearing Indigenous cultures. By presenting Indigenous heritage as ‘curiosities’, ‘relics’, ‘antiquities’ or ‘monuments’, writers were masking or denying it as a living force …

Michael Davis is a writer, researcher and policy specialist with interests and experience in Indigenous heritage."


"Covering a wide range of issues relating to the topic, this book examines the experiences and perceptions of indigenous peoples in the context of the national states and political systems that have been externally imposed and implemented upon them. Fascinating and incisive, the text discusses a range of areas such as: 1. Indigenous territories; 2. Concepts of political autonomy and sovereignty that have been used to describe and constitute indigenous political projects; 3. Western notions of education in relation to indigenous societies’ educational practice; 4. The broad Western historical understanding of the relationship with indigenous societies and the adequacy of the legal notion of 'belief' to depict Aboriginal religiosity.

Contributors to this volume include anthropologists, jurists, educators, indigenous activists, scholars and sociologists.


"Australia confronts a quandary in dealing with Indigenous issues. After thirty years of bipartisan support for policies based on self-determination and self-management, the Australian Government in reaction to increasing evidence of policy failure has turned 180 degrees, and has recently embarked on policies involving direct intervention in the lives of Indigenous citizens.

Beyond Humbug analyzes the underpinnings of government policy failure extending from the demography of remote Australia, land tenure and native title, to program implementation challenges and the institutional underpinnings of Indigenous disadvantage. The authors point to an inability on the part of governments to comprehend the nature and substance of the responses required. This has led to policy paralysis and substantive disengagement, where priority is given to rhetoric over substance, to the potential detriment of social cohesion and the nation’s reputation.

Beyond Humbug focuses on why policies in the area of Indigenous affairs have failed, and lays out the elements of a constructive and productive national policy agenda for the future.
The authors have been at the centre of many of the national issues in Indigenous policy over the past two decades."


"*Arelhe-Kenhe Merrethene: Arrernte Traditional Healing* is a comprehensive overview of the different methods of healing used by the Arrernte people of Central Australia.

Previously titled and promoted as *Bush Medicines*, the scope of this book has broadened to include other forms of healing and, importantly, the spiritual aspect of Arrernte healing and its integral connection to the land.

The author, Veronica Dobson, is a widely respected elder who is also a noted translator, interpreter and teacher of the Arrernte language. She has drawn on her own cultural knowledge and supplemented it by interviewing other elders and senior healers in the Arrernte community.

The author shares the various medicinal plants and how they are processed into washes and ointments; the use of hot earth and ashes, and the treatments for various conditions such as toothache, snakebite and flu.

This well awaited publication was officially launched on the 15th September 2007 in Alice Springs at the Olive Pink Botanic Gardens."


"Wulguru was a Pama-Nyungan language typical of the sort found on the northeast coast of Australia; it ceased to be spoken before it was properly documented. Wulguru was spoken in the area around present day Townsville, and also on the islands extending out to Palm Island.

The sketch that is presented here has been assembled from the available data, based mainly on a journal kept by Charles Price, a resident of Townsville in the late 19th century; the current work is as complete a record as we are likely to have.

Wulguru had a vowel-length distinction; as a result of initial consonant loss, vowels could begin words; further, there were monosyllabic words. Wulguru marked syntactic relations by means of case marking; the ergative showed allomorphy based on syllable count as well as final consonant identity. There were at least three different verbal conjugations, possibly as many as five or six. Verbal agreement was optional, though this might represent second position clitics.

The only textual material consists of a few short phrases, as well as the transcription of some songs, and the main text that we have for Wulguru, a translation of The Lord's Prayer. It becomes apparent (after back-translation) that it was not Price himself who assembled the prayer translation, but probably a Wulguru speaker who makes a secret cry against the white invasion of the area."


Drawing on ethnography of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities across Australia, *Mortality, Mourning and Mortuary Practices in Indigenous Australia* focuses on the current ways in which indigenous people confront and manage various aspects of death. The contributors employ their contemporary and long-term anthropological fieldwork with indigenous Australians to construct rich accounts of indigenous practices and beliefs and to engage with questions relating to
the frequent experience of death within the context of unprecedented change and premature mortality.

The volume makes use of extensive empirical material to address questions of inequality with specific reference to mortality, thus contributing to the anthropology of indigenous Australia whilst attending to its theoretical, methodological and political concerns. As such, it will appeal not only to anthropologists but also to those interested in social inequality, the social and psychosocial consequences of death, and the conceptualization and manipulation of the relationships between the living and the dead.

Contents: Series Editors' Preface: The transformative processes of life and death, by Andrew Strathern and Pamela J. Stewart; Introduction: Indigenous ways of death in Australia, by Victoria Burbank, Katie Glaskin, Yasmine Musharbash and Myrna Tonkinson; 'Sorry business is Yapa way': Warlpiri mortuary rituals as embodied practice, by Yasmine Musharbash; Solidarity in shared loss: Death-related observances among the Martu of the Western desert, by Myrna Tonkinson; Death and health: The resilience of 'sorry business' in the Kutjungka region of Western Australia, by Brian F. McCoy; Time wounds: Death, grieving and grievance in the Northern Kimberley, by Anthony Redmond; A personal reflection on a Saltwater man and the cumulative effects of loss, by Katie Glaskin; Social death and disenfranchised grief: An Alyawarr case study, by Craig Elliott; 'Promise me you'll come to my funeral': Putting a value on Wiradjuri life through death, by Gaynor Macdonald; Death, family and disrespect in a Northern Queensland town, by Sally Babidge; A place to rest: Dying, residence, and community stability in remote Arnhem Land, by Marcus Barber; A life in words: History and society in Saibai Island (Torres Strait) tombstones, by Richard Davis; 'We don't want to chase 'em away': Hauntology in central Cape York peninsula, by Benjamin Richard Smith; Afterword: Demography and destiny, by Frances Morphy and Howard Morphy; Glossary; Index.

'Contemporary Aboriginal communities spend vast amounts of time and resources on ceremonies connected with death. This important book with its sensitive portrayals and insightful analyses enables readers to see why. It is essential for understanding how Aboriginal control of events at the end of life supports both grieving individuals and cultural integrity.'
- Nancy Williams, University of Queensland, Australia

'This volume is an important contribution to the anthropology of death. It provides both timely and thorough ethnographic accounts and analyses of how Indigenous Australians handle and manage extremely high mortality rates. These studies offer a much better understanding of the social consequences and human dimensions of dealing with bereavement in everyday life than bare statistics ever will.'
- Eric Venbrux, Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands

Katie Glaskin is a Lecturer, Discipline of Anthropology and Sociology at the University of Western Australia. Myrna Tonkinson is an Honorary Research Fellow, Discipline of Anthropology and Sociology at the University of Western Australia.

Yasmine Musharbash is a Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Discipline of Anthropology and Sociology at the University of Western Australia.

Victoria Burbank is Associate Professor of Anthropology, Discipline of Anthropology and Sociology at the University of Western Australia."


"Heritage represents the meanings and representations conveyed in the present day upon artifacts, landscapes, mythologies, memories and traditions from the past. It is a key element in the shaping of identities, particularly in the context of increasingly multicultural societies. This Research
Companion brings together an international team of authors to discuss the concepts, ideas and practices that inform the entwining of heritage and identity. They have assembled a wide geographical range of examples and interpret them through a number of disciplinary lenses that include geography, history, museum and heritage studies, archaeology, art history, history, anthropology and media studies. This outstanding companion offers scholars and graduate students a thoroughly up-to-date guide to current thinking and a comprehensive reference to this growing field.

**Contents:**

- **Introduction:** Heritage and identity, by Brian Graham and Peter Howard.  
  **Part I The Context of Heritage and Identity:** The history of heritage, by David C. Harvey; Heritage, memory and identity, by Sara McDowell; Personal and public histories: Issues in the presentation of the past, by Hilda Kean.  
  **Part II Markers of Heritage and Identity:** 'Natural' landscapes in the representation of national identity, by Kenneth R. Olwig; Heritage and 'race', by Jo Littler; 'We are here, yet we are not here': The heritage of excluded groups, by Keld Buciek and Kristine Juul; The contestation of heritage: The enduring importance of religion, by Rana P.B. Singh; Heritage from below: Class, social protest and resistance, by Iain J.M. Roberts on; Heritage, gender and identity, by Laurajane Smith.  
  **Part III Practices of Heritage and Identity:** The communication of heritage: Creating place identities, by Peter Groote and Tialda Haartsen; Place, naming and the interpretation of cultural landscapes, by Derek H. Alderman; Commemoration of war, by Paul Gough; The memorialization of violence and tragedy: Human trauma as heritage, by G.J. Ashworth; Conservation and restoration in built heritage: A Western European perspective, by Ascensión Hernández Martínez; Heritage tourism: Conflicting identities in the modern world, by Benjamin W. Porter; Museums and the representation of identity, by Fiona McLean.  
  **Part IV The Challenges of a Postmodern and Post-colonial World:** Plural and multicultural heritages, by John E. Tunbridge; Heritage transformation in Central and Eastern Europe, by Monika A. Murzyn; The heritage of post-colonial societies, by Sabine Marschall; The contestation of heritage: The colonizer and the colonized in Australia, by Roy Jones and Christina Birdsall-Jones; The heritage of mundane places, by David Atkinson; New museologies and the ecomuseum, by Peter Davis; An exploration of the connections among museums, community and heritage, by Elizabeth Crooke; European landscapes: Heritage, participation and local communities, by Werner Krauss; Cultural diversity, heritage and human rights, by William Logan; Index.

Brian Graham is Professor of Human Geography at the University of Ulster, UK. Peter Howard is Visiting Professor of Cultural Landscape at Bournemouth University, UK.


"When the remains of a tiny hominid were found on the Indonesian island of Flores in 2004, they were claimed to be a totally new species of human ancestor, nicknamed the 'Hobbit'. International scientist Professor Maciej Henneberg believed something wasn't quite right - and he wasn't the only one.

This book lays out the argument against the labelling of a skeleton found in Indonesia (the 'Hobbit') a 'new species' of human. Maciej Henneberg, international scientist and palaeo-anthropologist, writes of his reaction to the extraordinary claims of a 'new species' find, his quick conclusion that the skeleton is not a new species, and his theory - along with other colleagues - that the skeleton is not only not a new species, but is that of a modern human with a growth disorder, and may only be around 40-50 years old. Based on studies of the teeth, Maciej Henneberg and other scientists believe the 'Hobbit' may have had modern dental work.

*The Hobbit Trap* describes how the case against the 'new species' theory developed, and examines modern pressures which have put academia under the hammer and resulted in a decline in scientific standards in Australia and around the world."

"A groundbreaking collection of work from some of the great Australian Aboriginal writers, the Macquarie PEN Anthology of Aboriginal Literature offers a rich panorama of over 200 years of Aboriginal culture, history and life.

From Bennelong’s 1796 letter to contemporary creative writers, Anita Heiss and Peter Minter have selected work that represents the range and depth of Aboriginal writing in English. The anthology includes journalism, petitions and political letters from both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as well as major works that reflect the blossoming of Aboriginal poetry, prose and drama from the mid-twentieth century onwards. Literature has been used as a powerful political tool by Aboriginal people in a political system which renders them largely voiceless. These works chronicle the ongoing suffering of dispossession, but also the resilience of Aboriginal people across the country, and the hope and joy in their lives.

Contents: Foreword, by Mick Dodson; Preface, by Nicholas Jose; List of Abbreviations; Introductory Essay on Aboriginal Literature, by Anita Heiss and Peter Minter; Literary works from authors including Bennelong, William Barak, David Unaipon, Pearl Gibbs, Oodgeroo of the tribe Noonuccal, Charles Perkins, Jack Davis, Kevin Gilbert, Lionel Fogarty, Ruby Langford Ginibi, Bob Randall, Jimmy Chi, Patrick Dodson, Marcia Langton, Jackie Huggins, Lisa Bellear, Alexis Wright, Kim Scott, Noel Pearson, Larissa Behrendt, Tony Birch, Tara June Winch; Glossary; Further Reading; Sources and Permissions; Index.

Anita Heiss is a member of the Wiradjuri nation of central NSW and a writer, poet, activist, social commentator and academic. She is author of Dhuuluu-Yala: Publishing Aboriginal Literature, Not Meeting Mr Right and Who Am I? The Diary of Mary Talence, Sydney 1937. She won the 2004 NSW Premier's History Award (audio/visual) for Barani: The Aboriginal History of Sydney. She is National Coordinator of AustLit's Black Words subset.

Peter Minter is a prize-winning poet, editor and reviewer. He is the author of several collections of poetry including Blue Grass, Empty Texas and Rhythm in a Dorsal Fin, was the editor of the Varuna New Poetry series, a founding editor of Cordite Poetry and Poetics Review and co-editor of Calyx: 30 Contemporary Australian Poets. From 2000 to 2005 he was poetry editor of Meanjin, and guest editor of two special issues. He lectures in Indigenous Studies and Poetics at the Koori Centre."


*Lives of the Papunya Tula Artists* chronicles the beginnings of the Western Desert art movement and the phenomenal development of its founding art company over four decades. Through comprehensive and widely researched biographies of more than 200 men and women the book illuminates lives balanced between first contact and international stardom, poverty and record auction prices.

In the early 1970s, a small group of Western Desert 'painting men' at Papunya in Central Australia seized the opportunity to experiment with new techniques and materials, producing vibrant and innovative works that give enduring expression to their powerful tjukurrpa (Dreamings). In the years since, Papunya Tula Artists Pty Ltd has made a profound contribution to the Western Desert art movement and international contemporary art.

Over 25 years in the making, *Lives of the Papunya Tula Artists* celebrates both the individual lives of the artists and their cooperative endeavour. It showcases the importance of what they share: family and country, significant sites, tjukurrpa and life histories.

Illustrated with numerous candid photographs and key artworks, this book charts the historical landscape of the Papunya Tula artists, revealing a collective creative achievement of rare genius.”


"In the Flinders Ranges, a Kuyani man presents a cake of ochre to a European doctor, in earnest proof that the threatened ochre mine is 'as important as the Bible is to Christians'. As netted bags are exchanged for cloth south of Port Darwin, a surveyor's linguistic hobby draws him close to Djerimanga people, near enough to become the unwitting victim of a blood debt. *Ochre and Rust* takes nine Aboriginal artifacts from their museum shelves, and traces their biographies, revealing charged and nuanced moments of encounter in Australia's frontier history.

Philip Jones is a curator and historian, based at the South Australian Museum. By the same author: *Boomerang: Behind an Australian Icon* and *Australia's Muslim Cameleers* (with Anna Kenny).”


"An Aboriginal insider's view into Australia's Hindmarsh Island Affair, this remarkable record tells the personal narrative of key Ngarrindjeri spokeswoman, the late Doreen Kartinyeri. Chronicling her victorious battle for the protection of Aboriginal women's sites, this witty memoir reveals Doreen's deep-set sense of justice. Doreen's experiences at the center of the media storm surrounding the building of the Hindmarsh Island Bridge - including political scandals, legal threats, the decision of a Royal Commission, and the overturning of that Commission's decision by a Federal Court - are fascinatingly detailed in this inspiring account.

Aged 10 years, Doreen suffered the loss of her mother, her sister's removal and her own placement in Fullarton Girls Home, 100 kms from home. Doreen later learnt about her culture from her Aunty Rosie and other women with whom she spent time. She had nine children of her own and fostered 23 others.

Although poorly schooled in formal terms, Doreen was a tenacious researcher. Her sharp memory allowed her to piece together histories and genealogies and she helped reunite members of the Stolen Generations.
Doreen Kartinyeri established the Aboriginal Family History Unit at the SA Museum, was awarded an honorary doctorate and published several books of genealogy. She passed away in December 2007. Sue Anderson has worked as a cultural heritage consultant and oral historian for many years, producing many articles and publications.


"Alec Kruger was stolen as a child from his family and his country. From this early time he knew the cold and harsh reality of institutions and not the caressing love of his mother or the warmth of other close relations. Still young, he was taken again - to the cattle stations of Central Australia where, even as a boy, he was expected to display all the independence and ingenuity of someone much older. In isolation. Alec faced possible death, till the arrival of Old People from country who saved him, taught him and made him culturally strong.

Alec Kruger spent years droving and roaming throughout the Territory and Queensland, forever seeking his place in the world. He found a sense of belonging and somewhere to call home through having his own family and with the emergence and leadership of groups such as the Central Australian Stolen Generations and Families Aboriginal Corporation in the struggle of recognition, reconciliation and recompense.

*Alone on the Soaks* enhances our understanding of the diverse journeys of Australia's stolen generations by offering readers intimate stories told in an original and valuable voice.

This book was chosen as the winner of the 2007 Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission: Arts Non-fiction Award. It was announced at a ceremony in Sydney on the 10th December 2007."


"*Bureaucrats and Bleeding Hearts* takes you on an intimate journey into the lives of people armed with the task of ending Australian Aboriginal disadvantage in the frontier north of Australia. Taking a fresh look at longstanding issues, Lea examines the culture of bureaucracy, its need to create the look of action, how intelligent inhabitants uphold the apparatus of government even whilst they critique it, and how benevolent efforts to improve health have brought about unexpected co-dependencies and tragic failures. She paints a sympathetic yet discomforting portrait of those who, working on behalf of and for Aboriginal health, fiercely defend the ideas and principles that paradoxically reinstate the primary need for greater levels of government intervention.


"Those who founded and inhabited the cities and towns of colonial Australia tried to erase the traces of prior Aboriginal ownership as they strove to mark out symbolic borders between 'settled' and 'unsettled' places. In *Unsettled Places* George Morgan shows how urban Indigenous Australians resisted the idea that they should abandon their culture and community and have contributed as much to the development of contemporary Aboriginal culture and politics as have those in the bush."

"Yuendumu Everyday explores intimacy, immediacy and mobility as the core principles underpinning contemporary everyday life in a central Australian Aboriginal settlement. It analyses an everyday shaped through the interplay between a not so distant hunter-gatherer past and the realities of living in a first-world nation-state by considering such apparently mundane matters as: What is a camp? How does that relate to houses? Who sleeps where, and next to whom? Why does this constantly change? What and where are the public/private boundaries? And most importantly: How do Indigenous people in praxis relate to each other?

Employing a refreshingly readable writing style, Musharbash includes rich vignettes, including narrative portraits of five Warlpiri women. Musharbash's descriptions and analyses of their actions and the situations they find themselves in, transcend the general and illuminate the personal. She invites readers to ponder the questions raised by the book, not just at an abstract level, but as they relate to people's actual lives. In doing so, it expands our understandings of Indigenous Australia.

Yasmine Musharbash spent three years of participant observation in the Warlpiri camps of Yuendumu, as a postgraduate of the Australian National University and is a Postdoctoral Fellow with the University of Western Australia.


"This is the story of Kaurna man Uncle Lewis O'Brien and his family, beginning with his great, great grandmother Kudnarto, the first Aboriginal woman to marry a white man in South Australia. An esteemed Aboriginal elder, Lewis O'Brien worked as a fitter and machinist for 30 years, before joining the SA education department as an Aboriginal education liaison officer in 1977, where his presence made a real impact on the numbers of Indigenous children completing high school.

The book tells the story of his chequered life, with all its trials and tribulations, including his running away to sea. His Kaurna name Yerloburka means Old Man of the Sea.

It also explains how he managed to endure hardship and become a stronger person and tells of his thoughts and philosophies on life. He believes that the philosophies of his Aboriginal grandparents on Point Pearce have sustained him throughout his life. They taught him to be proud and not deny his Aboriginality or his Irish ancestry. Since his childhood days of 'listening' to his elders he has remained strongly committed to the well-being of Aboriginal people and bringing about positive change that is respectful of diversity and culture.

Lewis O'Brien has been involved in numerous committees that in various ways deal with Reconciliation and cultural issues. Among them the Aboriginal Advancement League, Curriculum Committees, Kaurna Heritage Committee and currently as Chair of the State Council of Aboriginal Elders. He was named Aboriginal Elder of the Year in 1977, was winner of the South Australian Local Hero award in 2003, and is Honorary Fellow of the University of South Australia."


"In Rejecting Colonialism, Osborne focuses on the Torres Strait Islander peoples' evolving struggles for recognition of their unique Indigenous island identities. She foregrounds the voices of the Torres Strait Islanders themselves as views were rarely sought nor recorded from the arrival of outside intervention in the 1840s up to the 1970s.

Osborne records the peoples' collective passive resistance as well as the successful Border No Change protest. In more recent years the Islanders have refined their skills in dealing with political leaders and have used the media to reach a wider audience. The local newspaper and radio station are now platforms for lively discussion.
As governmental policies became less dismissive of Indigenous aspirations and concern for Indigenous welfare increased, Osborne explores the debates centring on the Islanders’ struggle to recover their rights to their land, sea, fish resources, and decision making for their own wellbeing.

This is Elizabeth Osborne's second book on the Torres Strait and is essential reading for anyone interested in Indigenous responses to colonisation. Her first book was *Torres Strait Islander Women and the Pacific War*.


"This volume of original essays brings together, for the first time, histories of the making and of the makers of most of the major Indigenous Australian museum collections.

These collections are a principal source of information on how Aboriginal people lived in the past. Knowing the context in which any collection was created—the intellectual frameworks within which the collectors were working, their collecting practices, what they failed to collect, and what Aboriginal people withheld, is vital to understanding how any collection relates to the Aboriginal society from which it was derived.

Once made, collections have had mixed fates: some have become the jewel of a museum's holdings, while others have been divided and dispersed across the world, or retained but neglected. The essays in this volume raise issues about representation, institutional policies, the periodisation of collecting, intellectual history, material culture studies, Aboriginal culture and the idea of a 'collection'.


"Two boys travel three continents to follow one monk's dream, in this untold story from Australia’s colonial history. In 1848, the Spanish missionary Rosendo Salvado, founder of New Norcia
Monastery in Western Australia, had an idea. He would prove that Aboriginal people could be educated and 'civilised', by taking two Nyungar boys to be schooled in Europe. And so it was that Conaci, aged seven, and Dirimera, aged ten, left their tribe to travel by sea to the racially-divided colony of South Africa, Ireland at the beginning of their nationalist uprising, the United Kingdom in the midst of its industrial revolution, France ravaged by civil war and finally entered a monastery in Naples. This is a remarkable and timely book - a colourful detective story of research through the archives and libraries of Australia, France, Italy and the Vatican - and is very much part of the whole story of the 'stolen generations'."


"The rapid economic development of Queensland in the 19th and early 20th centuries was due in a large way to the work of Aboriginal children. Some as young as two years old, they were forced to work with white people building the region's industries. This book is the first full-length examination of their exploitation. Drawing on extensive original research, Dr Shirleene Robinson brings to light the exploitation and abuse inflicted on Aboriginal children to benefit white settlers. Many of these children were part of Queensland's earliest 'stolen generations'. Their forcible removal from their parents and family groups caused extensive pain and suffering that is still felt today."


"In 1991 Australia instigated a national reconciliation project between indigenous and non-indigenous people. Despite being the longest-running reconciliation process, there has been no authoritative study of Australian reconciliation to date. *Reconciliation and Colonial Power* is the first book to analyze Australian reconciliation as a process, filling a significant gap in theoretical and empirical understanding. Damien Short offers a sociological interpretation of this process which suggests that, rather than being a genuine attempt at atonement, Australian reconciliation is perhaps better understood as the latest stage in the colonial project. He considers the relevance of acknowledgement and apology, restitution and rights, nation building and state legitimacy to the reconciliation project. This work compliments the burgeoning literature on reconciliation theory and practice and provides fertile material for comparisons with reconciliation processes in other countries such as Chile and South Africa.

*Contents*: Introduction; Contribution and Engagement; Reconciliation and Land; Reconciliation and Land II: The Wik Case; Reconciliation and the 'Stolen Generations'; Reconciliation and Non-Indigenous Australians: The CAR and the 'Peoples Movement'; Indigenous People and Australian Reconciliation; The Political Functions of Australian Reconciliation; Conclusion; Bibliography; Index.

Damien Short, Senior Lecturer in Human Rights Convenor, MA Understanding and Securing Human Rights Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London, UK.


"Native title has dramatically altered the law and public policy in Australia. It has had a fundamental impact on social relations between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians and the courts have played a central role in its development, and continue to do so. Fifteen years have seen the evolution of native title from uncertain foundations to an arguably compromised jurisprudence.

Strelein traces the development of the courts' thinking from the original decision Mabo v. Queensland (No.2), through to the significant High Court cases in 2002, and the Federal Court's implementation in cases like De Rose, and the recent Bennell decision in 2008.
Each chapter contains a discrete analysis of the most significant cases during the period. A timeline maps the key doctrines while the book's conclusion identifies the underlying themes and contradictions in the law. This is the only critical non-textbook analysis of native title law. The new edition contains an updated annotated case list, while a revised introduction and conclusion comment on recent developments.

Lisa Strelein is the Director of AIATSIS's Native Title Research Unit."


"For the Indigenous people of Australia, songs and dances, have encoded their history and religion, their social organisation, and their connectedness to the land for 60,000 years. As research assistant to the eminent musicologist Alice Moyle, and later on her own behalf, Jill Stubington spent many years between 1960 and 1980 in remote regions of Australia learning to listen to this music, to understand its complexity, its central role in identity, social cohesion, celebration and the resolution of family conflict. From 1960 new sound and film equipment widened the opportunities for recording; and soon the guitar and recorded popular music began to intermingle with the traditional styles. It became a matter of urgency to use the new technology to preserve the old culture. In three sections the book details the diverse culture, its musical instruments and practice; and provides listening guides to the available CDs and notations.

Dr Jill Stubington is a senior academic at the School of Music and Music Education, the University of New South Wales. She came to the study of Aboriginal Music in 1967 when she joined Alice Moyle at Monash University and copied, notated and edited hundreds of her recordings. She has taught and published widely on Aboriginal music and society and has been influential in introducing generations of students the study of non-Western music."


"The book *Orphaned by the Colour of My Skin* was developed from a Masters thesis entitled *Who is Mary Rose? A Sister Kate's Home Kid* by Mary Terszak after being shown to a publisher who encouraged her to turn it into a book.

The book is an autobiographical journal of the experiences of Mary Terszak (Woods) and her life at Sister Kate's Children's Home after she was taken from her mother at the age of two as part of the Government's 1905 Aborigines Act which saw the removal of Aboriginal children from their families.

The book describes Mary's search for family, her identity and her psychological breakdown after being institutionalised for eighteen years. The first section of the book consists of Mary's journals followed by a critical analysis of the experience of dealing with forced institutionalisation using her story as a case study in the next section.

Mary completed a Bachelor in Primary Health at age 57 through the Centre for Aboriginal Studies in 2000 after previously only completing schooling to an equivalent year nine level. After completing her bachelor and honours degrees, she embarked on her Masters as a way of helping her children understand her experiences as a child.

Contents: Preface; Acknowledgements; A. Extracts from my journal; B. Understanding My Story: My autoethnographic research; 1. Introduction: My life as a case study; 2. Literature Review: Setting the stage for understanding; 3. Methodology: How autoethnography works; 4. Analysis: Reflecting on the journal entries; 5. Conclusion: What I've learnt about me; References."
"This study presents a detailed description of the Western Dani language. All the word classes are discussed beginning with the nouns. While some nouns may have plural forms, normally the same form is used for both singular and plural. Possession is indicated by prefixes and there are a small number of suffixes marking such things as place and contents. Adjectives normally follow nouns and as well there is sophisticated array of intensifiers which modify both nouns and verbs.

There are a relatively small number of verbs in Western Dani. Nominals may be used preceding verbs to give new meanings and as well, complex actions may be designated not by a separate verb but by joining together the various constituent simple actions. Verbs are often morphologically complex. Subjects are marked by suffixes and objects may be marked either by prefixes or inner suffixes. Depending on the type of object, verbs may be assigned objects from a particular object class, though any particular verb may accommodate objects from more than one of these classes.

The language is structured according to the realis/irrealis distinction. A number of the more common verbs have a different root depending on the status. There is a far past which is used for events that are no longer considered relevant to the present, an intermediate past for events that have happened and a near past for events that have just happened and are regarded as complete. The present is used for events that are currently occurring. There are two indicative forms that are used depending on whether the intention is to act immediately or later on. Future forms are normally used for events that are considered very likely to occur. There is, as well, a sophisticated array of aspectual forms including habitual, continuous, durative and iterative.

Nouns may be joined together by conjunctions or simply juxtaposed. Serial verbs also may be joined to indicate simultaneity, successiveness or purpose. There are a number of subordinate clauses including relative and conditional clauses. Dependent clauses are used for narration of events. Two verbs are normally used at the end of each dependent clause to indicate person, number, tense and whether or not the subject of the next clause will be the same or different to that in the current clause. These verbs also indicate whether the actions in adjoining clauses occurs simultaneously or successively. Western Dani is a very precise language and every effort is taken to avoid any ambiguity of reference. It is also complex and has offered many challenges to those from other cultures who seek to understand it."


"Résultat de longues recherches ethnographiques, cet ouvrage permet de montrer dans sa complexité la vie actuelle d'un des peuples papous d'une vallée de l'intérieur de la Nouvelle-Guinée. Ce peuple vit un quotidien d'activités et de techniques traditionnelles, habite un univers social de relations particulières et complexes et enfin s'exprime dans un monde largement habité par la magie, l'interdiction, la crainte de l'invisible et les manières de traiter avec lui. Le texte (bilingue) est d'une lecture fluide. Il est plus explicatif que littéraire et donne une sorte de vision panoramique de la société Agra et de son fonctionnement, excluant de manière volontaire tout ce qui pourrait paraître commentaire racoleur du regard occidental (celui de l'ethnologue) sur une société primitive. Il rejette assez vivement certains documentaires existants qui ont donné une image fausse de ces populations ou parfois même ont fabriqué de toute pièce un modèle quasiment préhistorique de 'monde premier'.

Les photographies qui composent la plus grande partie de l'ouvrage sont absolument magnifiques et créent un rapport privilégié, presque envoutant avec cette société. Elles sont accompagnées de commentaires pertinents et suffisamment explicatifs pour emmener le lecteur de plus en plus loin dans l'approche de cet univers agricole et forestier si particulier.
Pascale Bonnemère est anthropologue et chargée de recherche au CNRS. Pierre Lemonnier est ethnologue et directeur de recherche au CNRS.


Ausdrucksstarke, farbgewaltige Aufnahmen, die eigens für diesen Band entstanden sind, nehmen den Leser gefangen und führen ihn in eine fantastische Welt voller Geheimnisse. Die großformatigen Porträts der einzelnen Stammesgruppen lassen ihre Riten und Bräuche, Tänze und Fest greifbar nah erscheinen.


Jago Corazza arbeitet weltweit als Regisseur und Kameramann an Dokumentationen.

Der Anthropologe, Perkussionist, Fotograf und passionierte Reisende Nicola Pagano hat in Afrika, Australien und Asien gelebt und gearbeitet. Er moderiert zahlreiche Radio- und Fernsehprogramme, die sich mit Themen aus den Bereichen Ethnologie und Reise beschäftigen."


"This book offers another frame through which to view the event of the outrigger landing of 43 West Papuans in Australia in 2006. West Papuans have crossed boundaries to seek asylum since 1962, usually eastward into Papua New Guinea, and occasionally southward to Australia. Between 1984-86, around 11,000 people crossed into Papua New Guinea seeking asylum. After the Government of Papua New Guinea acceded to the United Nations Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, West Papuans were relocated from informal camps on the international border to a single inland location called East Awin. This volume provides an ethnography of that settlement based on the author's fieldwork carried out in 1998-99.


"Indonesia today faces its most fundamental challenges since 1966. After the introduction of western-style democracy and far reaching decentralization, 'unity in diversity' is challenged by a number of factors with the independence movements being the most felt presence. In the case of Papua, many of these factors together form a picture of interwoven threads of conflict. For the outsider as well as for the actors themselves, it is often difficult to understand the motives, interests and relations between the involved parties.

Esther Heidbüchel manages to analyse the different levels of the Papuan conflict in a clear and comprehensive way. Her structured analysis is based on extensive field studies and on interviews with representatives of all major conflict parties.

The results are summarized in a conflict matrix with special attention given to the respective perceptions and their impact on possible solution concepts. Different strategies for conflict resolution are analysed for their feasibility and sustainability."


"On a hill overlooking the ocean at a University of the South Pacific campus in Suva, Fiji, three roofs bend and curve into each other over an open space. Within this 'haven of idealists', this 'human reserve', as Joni Madraiwiwi describes it in his introduction to this book, dancers and musicians as well as artists of the Red Wave Collective explore the interface of traditional and contemporary forms of creativity.

Red Wave author Katherine Higgins spent time working and talking with artists from Red Wave Collective, and with its inspirational founder and muse, Epeli Hau'ofa. Woven among the work, thought and stories of thirteen members of the collective whose works illuminate this volume, is a quiet and thoughtful exploration of the role and nature of contemporary art in the Pacific. But mostly, there is the art."


"This book focuses on the early history and arrival of Gujaratis. The book is divided into three parts. The first deals with the early history and arrival of Gujaratis; the socio-cultural aspects of Gujaratis; and the photographic history of Gujaratis grouped into family, business, social, community and sporting categories. There is a special section on two leading Gujarati women of Fiji. Other chapters deal with Gujarati contribution in law, politics, education, business and sports. One chapter is a case study of the rise of a Gujarati family. It is the story of the Parshotam family, he said. The second part deals with personal histories and biographies. The family history of the Narseys is dealt with extensively. Some photographs are almost 100 years old, he said. From hawkers to million dollar duty-free shops, from small grocery stores to giant supermarkets, from a small retail store to a conglomerate of industries, from a tailor's shop to a giant garment manufacturing concern, young men and women with basic education to doctors, lawyers, and accountants, the journey of Gujaratis in the Fiji Islands spans a 100 years of growth. Jinna said this book portrays elements of these various journeys, showing determination, persistence and resilience, captured in various chapters, photographs and personal biographies. He said all the articles in the book but one have been written by Gujarati authors who were born, lived or have a strong connection with Fiji. The only chapter written by a non-Gujarati is a research article on the Gujarati Language in Fiji by France Mugler. It has been adopted from the original which France Mugler wrote with Jayshree Mamtora of the University of the South Pacific. The editors Kanti Jinna and Francis Mangubhai have completed this final publication in a trilogy that recorded the first hundred years of Gujaratis in Fiji initiated by the Lautoka Gujarat Samaj, continued by the Suva and Fiji Gujarat Samaj and concluded by Gujarati contributors outside of Fiji."
"After the trouble starts and the soldiers arrive on Matilda's tropical island (Bougainville), only one white person stays behind. Mr Watts wears a red nose and pulls his wife around on a trolley. The kids call him Pop Eye. But there is no one else to teach them their lessons. Mr Watts begins to read aloud to the class from his battered copy of *Great Expectations*, a book by his friend Mr Dickens.

Soon Dickens' hero Pip starts to come alive for Matilda. She writes his name in the sand and decorates it with shells. Pip becomes as real to her as her own mother, and the greatest friendship of her life has begun.

But Matilda is not the only one who believes in Pip. And, on an island at war, the power of the imagination can be a dangerously provocative thing."

"This book is written by a Papua New Guinean female author. She writes from her experiences as a journalist in developing Papua New Guinea. There is nothing far worse than knowing that the human rights of women and the girl child in PNG are being abused on a daily basis; this statement is being justified by daily reports of incidents happening in isolation or in public. Yet society has 'normalised' most of the incidents of rape, incest, suppression and allows the integrity and dignity of PNG women to be compromised through cultural practices. After 30 years of independence the PNG women are still not liberated."

"Through Dr Lal's refreshingly clear and powerful prose and sharply observed stories, we enter the inner world of Indo-Fijian feeling and aspiration. One universal that emerges with particular clarity in the Indo-Fijian experience is the ceaseless struggle to find community in a changing world, balancing the beauty of ritual and tradition against the transcendent value of education and modern rationality. The volume poses the question of how people draw upon historical memory and immediate circumstances to create a social world, and how that world can be shared with others in multicultural society. The answer seems to lie somewhere between history and poetry, as in Dr Lal's 'factions.'"
There is no doubt in my mind that the 1987 coup was the most catastrophic event in the modern history of Fiji. It destroys our sense of innocence and it sanctioned violence. They pounded the virus of coup culture that continues to affect Fiji,' Professor Lal said.

In the first chapter entitled 'The Loss of Innocence' Professor Lal described the past as: 'I didn't know it then, but as dusk descended on an eerily silent Suva, the city cowering in the gathering darkness, an era in Fiji's modern history had abruptly been brought to an end. The bayonet had overturned the verdict of the ballot box, sadly not for the last time. we are still paying penance for the mistakes of the past.'

Professor Naidu explained in one of the chapters entitled 'Social Consequences of the Coup' has drastically affected Fiji economically, socially and politically from 1987 till present day.

'We have certainly come a long way. The aftermath of the 1987 coup has left behind a legacy that has continued to plague us as a nation,' he said. 'We as a nation and indeed individually encountered many experiences, some memorable and many we would rather forget.'

Dr Chand also mentioned an inscription on one of the chapters 'Looking Forward: The Next Two Decades' which he wrote 'Fiji has passed through extremely difficult times over the past two decades. Another 20 years of such difficulty will tear out the heart of the nation.'

'The hope that remains is that there will emerge enough numbers of Fiji citizens demanding solutions to Fiji's problems. If this collection of essays makes any contribution towards this end, it will have been a worthwhile effort,' he said."


"The book the cultural and religious significance of the land to the people of the New Guinea Islands region of Papua New Guinea. When the land was alienated from the people by the colonialists and the Methodist missionaries more than a hundred years ago, little did they realise that their actions would come back to haunt the church and create relationship problems between the church and the people. The current land conflicts between the United Church and the community over ownership rights and user rights has its roots in the land dealings of the past between the missionaries and the ancestors of the islanders. The issue at stake is: when the land is taken away from the people, their identity and sense of belonging, their security and their whole livelihood, and survival come under real threat. The loss of land is a death sentence imposed on any community to whom the land is their soul and survival.

The author argues that the land conflict is also pathological of powerful external influences, but the church needs to remain resilient, consistent and relevant in its relationship with the people in relation to issues that affect their livelihood, the land being one issue. A proper biblical theology of land could help the United Church to address the long standing land conflicts between itself and its members and would also help bridge the 'theological gap' relating to land, left by the Methodist missionaries.

The book is timely, coming at a time when compensation is a major issue in Papua New Guinea, with local clans demanding compensation for land on which major developments are taking place. Cash demands before major infra-structure developments can progress is the story of the day. Rural infrastructure are deteriorating and development has come to a stand-still because local clans demand cash benefits for their land, often leading into lengthy court battles, with unnecessary wasting of much needed financial resources in court fees."
"Joni Madraiwiwi, Roko Tui Bau, former High Court Judge, ex-Vice-President of Fiji and currently practicing Suva lawyer, is well-known and highly respected as a public speaker, whose deeply considered, often provocative, yet always engaging addresses seek to build bridges, challenge stereotypes and 'encourage his audience to reflect on the issues as part of the process of nation-building'.

In this first compilation of his speeches, Joni Madraiwiwi offers a personal perspective on issues as varied as electoral systems, regionalism, HIV/AIDS, human rights, reconciliation, corruption, teacher-training, the environment, industrial relations, spirituality, wage levels and poetry; and eulogizes some of those that he regards as heroes of our time."


"This important study upsets the popular assumption that human relations in small-scale societies are based on shared experience. In a theoretically innovative account of the lives of the Korowai of West Papua, Indonesia, Rupert Stasch shows that in this society, people organize their connections to each another around otherness. Analyzing the Korowai people's famous 'tree house' dwellings, their patterns of living far apart, and their practices of kinship, marriage, and childbearing and rearing, Stasch argues that the Korowai actively make relations not out of what they have in common, but out of what divides them. *Society of Others*, the first anthropological book about the Korowai, offers a picture of Korowai lives sharply at odds with stereotypes of 'tribal' societies.

Rupert Stasch is Associate Professor in the Department of Anthropology at University of California, San Diego."


"Although there are books and theses on American, Australian and Dutch policies, those of the British have remained unexplored. The work looks at the factors that conditioned Britain's response to the unrest from accommodating its allies to navigating Cold War.


Nicholas Tarling received his Ph.D. from the University of Cambridge. He is currently affiliated with the University of Auckland, New Zealand, Asia Institute."

"Few names from British Solomon Islands Protectorate days are as well known as James Tedder. ‘D.C. Tedder’ as he was known, was famed not only as a government officer who worked in all areas of the country between the 1950s and 1970s, but also because he and his wife were great bush walkers and walked long distances where ever they were posted. James and his wife were at the very large gathering of ‘Old Solo Hands’ and Solomon Islanders at New Farm Park, Brisbane, an annual event, also attended by Solomon Islands High Commissioner Victor Ngele and his wife. His book is a fascinating read on the Solomon Islands. Copies can be obtained by contacting James Tedder, Pavans Road, Grassy Head, via Stuart Point, NSW, 2441, Australia, with a cheque or money order.” Source: Pacific History Association Newsletter 46.

"James Tedder writes about his work as a district administrator in all four districts of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. The book also contains eight short stories published in the 1990s. Electronic transfer can be arranged. To order, contact the author at jtedder [@] bigpond.com.” Source: Pacific News from Manoa No. 3, July-September 2008.


"The book comes about from the the thesis that was part of the author’s MA Degree at the Radboud University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands. It is the result of six months (July 1996 - December 1996) of fieldwork in Lae and the Siassi Islands on the phenomenon of raskol gangs as present in towns and rural areas in Papua New Guinea. He lived intensively with the young men in the suburbs of Lae and at a village on Umboi Island.

The author discusses the realities lived by young Melanesian men by retelling their stories and sharing the direct observations made during his fieldwork. By doing that, different perspectives on the reality and meaning of youth gangs are put to discussion. The focus of the chapters shifts from individual motivations and self reflective comments of young men to more general political, social and cultural contexts. Throughout the book, a range of topics such as the influence of migration to towns on local communities, inter-gang dynamics, leadership, relationships between youth and their communities and possible ideology of the gangs pass review. The author attempts to put these issues in a meaningful analytic framework. He interprets the gangs as a Melanesian cultural phenomenon representing various characteristics of contemporary Papua New Guinea society. Interpreted as such, gangs are imbedded in Papua New Guinea culture and not regarded as an alien influence. Because of the geographical range and influence of the youth associated with the gangs, they are, of course partly, even producing that culture.


To order contact: Publication Department, Melanesian Institute, PO Box 571, Goroka 441, Eastern Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea; Phone (+675)-732-1777; Fax (+675)-732-1214; Email mi_books [@] online.net.pg or emmai [@] gmail.com."


"Savosavo is one of the few Papuan (non-Austronesian) languages spoken in the Solomon Islands. There are about 2500 speakers, most of them living on Savo Island north of Guadalcanal in the
Central Province. Savo Island is a volcanic island with a diameter of roughly 5 km. The people on Savo live in small villages along the beach and have gardens on the slope of the volcano. There they grow vegetables (tomatoes, cucumbers, beans and cabbage) and tubers (kumara, yam and taro). Fish from the sea, poultry and occasionally pig meat are also important parts of their diet.

Savosavo is unrelated to its neighbours, which belong to the Oceanic branch of the Austronesian language family, namely the North-West Solomonic languages, belonging to the Meso-Melanesian Cluster, and the South-East Solomonic family. As speakers of a Papuan language in an area surrounded by Oceanic-speaking people, Savosavo speakers live in a complex linguistic setting. They are typically multilingual in at least two or three languages. Solomon Islands Pijin, the lingua franca of the Solomon Islands, is spoken by all people on Savo. Children attending school also learn English, which is the official language of instruction, although it is rarely used on Savo. In addition almost all Savosavo speakers are fluent in one or more neighbouring Oceanic languages, having close contact and sometimes family ties with members of Oceanic-speaking communities. Those who relocate to Savo (typically due to marriage) rarely learn Savosavo because they can communicate in Solomon Islands Pijin and even in their native language; furthermore Savosavo is very different from their native Oceanic languages, giving it a reputation in the Solomons as a difficult language to learn. As a result of this there are some villages on Savo where two Oceanic languages of neighbouring islands are spoken almost exclusively, Gela (South-East Solomonic, spoken on Guadalcanal) in the northeast, and Ghari (South-East Solomonic, spoken on Guadalcanal) in the south of Savo Island.

Typologically, Savosavo is a verb-final language; modifiers in a noun phrase are prenominal; the possessor precedes the possessed item. Verbs do not agree with their subjects, but only with their objects. As is common in Papuan languages, Savosavo has a nominal classification system in the form of two genders, masculine and feminine. For nouns referring to humans and higher animate beings class membership is determined by sex. All other nouns are by default masculine, but can temporarily be assigned to the feminine class, e.g., for diminutive purposes. Due to the fact that Savosavo has been surrounded by and in contact with several Oceanic languages for a long period of time many vocabulary items as well as grammatical features have been borrowed from these languages.

Savosavo is one of the languages included in Michael Dunn, Angela Terrill, Ger Reesink, Robert A. Foley and Steven C. Levinson, 'Structural Phylogenetics and the Reconstruction of Ancient Language History', Science, 309(23 September), 2005: 2072-2075."


"Morality: An Anthropological Perspective provides the first account of anthropological approaches to the question of morality. By considering how morality is viewed and enacted in different cultures, and how it is related to key social institutions such as religion, law, gender, sexuality and medical practice, Morality takes a closer look at some of the most central questions of the morality debates of our time.

The book combines theory with practical case studies for student use. Drawing on anthropological, philosophical and general social scientific literature, the book will be useful for both undergraduate students and researchers. Accessibly written, Morality provides a unique and wide-ranging perspective on morality, and will be essential reading for those interested in this important contemporary debate.

Moralities; Some Final Words; 3. Law: State and Law; Moral Economies, Inequality, and Property; Human Rights; Some Final Words; Case Study 1 Moral Torment in Papua New Guinea: Part III. Sexuality, Gender, and Health: 4. Gender and Sexuality: Gender and Moralities; Sexuality; Children, and Morality; Some Final Words; 5. Illness, Health, and Medicine: The Morality of Biomedicine; HIV/AIDS and Morality; Narrative and Medical Encounters; Bioethics; Some Final Words; Case Study 2 Morality and Women's Health in Post-Soviet Russia: Part IV. Language, Narrative, and Discourse: 6. Language, Discourse, and Narrative; Discourse, Performativity, and Moral Communication; Narrative; Some Final Words; Case Study: 3. Narratives of moral experience in Moscow; Part V. Closing: 7. Some Closing Words; Morality and Ethics; References.

Jarrett Zigon is a Research Fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Halle/Saale, Germany, and Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Amsterdam.”

MICRONESIA


"Ethnobotany of Pohnpei examines the relationship between plants, people, and traditional culture on Pohnpei, one of the four island members of the Federated States of Micronesia. Traditional culture is still very strong on Pohnpei and is biodiversity-dependent, relying on both its pristine habitats and managed landscapes; native and introduced plants and animals; and extraordinary marine life. This book is the result of a decade of research by a team of local people and international specialists carried out under the direction of the Mwoalen Wahu Ileleh Pohnpei (Pohnpei Council of Traditional Leaders). It discusses the uses of the native and introduced plant species that have sustained human life on the island and its outlying atolls for generations, including Piper methysticum (locally known as sakau and recognized throughout the Pacific as kava), which is essential in defining cultural identity for Pohnpeians. The work also focuses on ethnomedicine, the traditional medical system used to address health conditions, and its associated beliefs.

Pohnpei, and indeed the Micronesian region, is one of the world's great centers of botanical endemism: it is home to many plant species found nowhere else on earth. The ultimate goal of this volume is to give readers a sense of the traditional ethnobotanical knowledge that still exists in the area, to make them aware of its vulnerability to modernization, and to encourage local people to respect this ancient knowledge and keep such practices alive. It presents the findings of the most comprehensive ethnobotanical study undertaken to date in this part of Micronesia and sets a new standard for transdisciplinary research and collaboration.

Michael J. Balick is Vice President for Botanical Science, Philecology Curator, and Director, Institute of Economic Botany at The New York Botanical Garden in the Bronx.”


"Japan joined the League of Nations in 1920 as a charter member and one of four permanent members of the League Council. Until conflict arose between Japan and the organization over the 1931 Manchurian Incident, the League was a centerpiece of Japan's policy to maintain accommodation with the Western powers. The picture of Japan as a positive contributor to international comity, however, is not the conventional view of the country in the early and mid-twentieth century. Rather, this period is usually depicted in Japan and abroad as a history of incremental imperialism and intensifying militarism, culminating in war in China and the Pacific. Even the empire's interface with the League of Nations is typically addressed only at nodes of confrontation: the 1919 debates over racial equality as the Covenant was drafted and the 1931-1933 League challenge to Japan's seizure of northeast China.

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This volume fills in the space before, between, and after these nodes and gives the League relationship the legitimate place it deserves in Japanese international history of the 1920s and 1930s. It also argues that the Japanese cooperative international stance in the decades since the Pacific War bears noteworthy continuity with the mainstream international accommodationism of the League years.

Thomas Burkman sheds new light on the meaning and content of internationalism in an era typically seen as a showcase for diplomatic autonomy and isolation. Well into the 1930s, the vestiges of international accommodationism among diplomats and intellectuals are clearly evident. The League project ushered those it affected into world citizenship and inspired them to build bridges across boundaries and cultures. Burkman's cogent analysis of Japan's international role is enhanced and enlivened by his descriptions of the personalities and initiatives of Makino Nobuaki, Ishii Kikujiro, Nitobe Inazo, Matsuoka Yosuke, and others in their Geneva roles.


"In a fast globalizing world, group histories, traditions and memories, especially of smaller countries, are at risk of being lost. In 1938, Head Chief Timothy Detudamo had the foresight to transcribe, and then translate, a series of lectures relating to the legends, customs and tales of Nauru, delivered by what he termed 'native teachers'.

Seventy years later, in line with its aim of ensuring that the historic and contemporary 'voice' of the Pacific is heard on the world stage, IPS Publications is pleased to make them more available in this, Legends, Traditions and Tales of Nauru. This is the fourth book in a series funded by the Government of Nauru. Earlier titles were; Nauru 100 Years Ago: Fishing; Nauru 100 Years Ago: Games and Sport; and Nauru 100 Years Ago: Pandanus."


"The hydrogen test-bomb Bravo, dropped on the Marshall Islands in 1954, had enormous consequences for the Rongelap people. Anthropologists Barbara Rose Johnston and Holly Barker provide incontrovertible evidence of physical and financial damages to individuals and cultural and psycho-social damages to the community through use of declassified government documents, oral histories and ethnographic research, conducted with the Marshallese community within a unique collaborative framework. Their work helped produce a $1 billion award by the Nuclear Claims Tribunal and raises issues of bioethics, government secrecy, human rights, military testing, and academic activism. The report, reproduced here with accompanying materials, should be read by everyone concerned with the effects of nuclear war and is an essential text for courses in history, environmental studies, bioethics, human rights, and related subjects.


Holly M. Barker is the former Senior Advisor to the Republic of the Marshall Islands Ambassador to the United States, and now teaches in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Washington. She is author of *Bravo for the Marshallese: Regaining Control in a Post-Nuclear, Post-Colonial World* (Wadsworth 2004).


"*Traditional Micronesian Societies* explores the extraordinary successes of the ancient voyaging peoples who first settled the Central Pacific islands some two thousand years ago. They and their descendants devised social and cultural adaptations that have enabled them to survive and thrive under the most demanding environmental conditions. The dispersed matrilineal clans so typical of Micronesian societies ensure that every individual, every local family and lineage, and every community maintain close relations with the peoples of many other islands. When hurricanes and droughts or political struggles force a group to move, they are sure of being taken in by kin residing elsewhere. Out of this common theme, shared patterns of land tenure, political rule, philosophy, and even personal character have flowed.

To describe and explain Micronesian societies, the author begins with an overview of the region, including a brief consideration of the scholarly debate about whether Micronesia actually exists as a genuine and meaningful region. This is followed by an account of how Micronesia was originally
settled, how its peoples adapted to conditions there, and how several basic adaptations diffused throughout the islands. He then considers the fundamental matters of descent (ideas about how individuals and groups are bound together through ties of kinship) and descent groups and the closely interlinked subjects of households, families, land, and labor. Because women form the core of the clans, their roles are particularly respected and their contributions to social life honored. Socio-political life, art, religion, and values are discussed in detail. Finally, the author examines a number of exceptions to these common Micronesian patterns of social life.

*Traditional Micronesian Societies* illustrates the idiosyncrasies of individual Micronesian communities and celebrates the Micronesians' shared ability to adapt, survive, and thrive over millennia. At a time when global climate change has seized our imaginations, the Micronesians' historical ability to cope with their watery environment is of the greatest relevance.

Glenn Petersen is professor of anthropology and international affairs at Baruch College, City University of New York"


"The battle for Saipan is remembered as one of the bloodiest battles fought in the Pacific during World War II, and was a turning point on the road to the defeat of Japan. The island was a blaze of fire and steel for over three weeks in the summer of 1944. Visible reminders of the devastation still exist - one can still find human skeletal remains scattered on the jungle floor and in caves throughout the island. Emotional reminders still exist as well, for both the combatants and the civilians who survived the battle.

In this work, the survivors - including Pacific Islanders on whose land the Americans and Japanese fought their war - have the opportunity to tell their stories in their own words. The author introduces the volume with a history of the Mariana Islands and other parts of Micronesia and arranges the oral histories by location: Saipan, Yap and Tinian, Rota, Palau Islands, and Guam in the first half, and by branch of service in the second half.

Bruce M. Petty served for two years on the U.S.S. Yorktown during the Vietnam War. A California native, he has lived in some interesting places including Saipan and Saudi Arabia. His articles and oral histories have been published in *The Pacific Daily News, The Marianas Variety, Umanidat: A Journal of the Humanities and Journal of the Pacific Society.* Formerly a nuclear medicine technologist, he currently writes in New Plymouth, New Zealand."


"The structure known as the Governor's Palace during Guam's Spanish period and Government House during its American naval period, has remained an integral part of present-day Agaña. This volume records the findings of archaeological excavations that began in 1983."


"This book celebrates many talented baseball teams and players since the introduction of the sport to Palau in 1925 by a member of the Japanese South Seas government (Nanyo'cho)."

**POLYNESIA**

"*Dancing from the Heart* is the first study of gender, globalization, and expressive culture in the Cook Islands. It demonstrates how dance in particular plays a key role in articulating the overlapping local, regional, and transnational agendas of Cook Islanders. Kalissa Alexeyeff reconfigures conventional views of globalization’s impact on indigenous communities, moving beyond diagnoses of cultural erosion and contamination to a grounded exploration of creative agency and vital cultural production.

Central to the study is a rich and textured ethnographic account of contemporary Cook Islands dance practice. Based on fieldwork, in-depth interviews, and archival research, it offers an engrossing analysis of how Cook Islands social life is generated through expressive practices. Dance is explored in a variety of settings, including beauty pageants, tourist venues, nightclubs and community celebrations at home and within Cook Islands communities abroad.

Contemporary Cook Islands dance practices are also shaped by competing ideas about the past. Debates about precolonial traditions, missionization, and colonialism pervade discussions about dance and expressive culture. Alexeyeff shows how the politics of tradition reflect the competing moral, political, personal, and economic practices of postcolonial Cook Islanders. Throughout the work the stories and voices of individuals are brought to the fore. Their views are juxtaposed with scholarship on tradition, modernity, and social dynamics.

Engaging and accessible, *Dancing from the Heart* illuminates specific and intimate aspects of Cook Islands social life while, at the same time, addressing fundamental questions within anthropology and indigenous, performance, and postcolonial studies.

Kalissa Alexeyeff is a McArthur Fellow in the Gender Studies Program at the University of Melbourne.”


"This book is about passion, advocacy, and the willingness of parents to ‘go against the grain.’ It’s about Hawai‘i professionals choosing public education for their children in a state that adheres to a commonly held belief that ‘public schools are failing and private schools are succeeding.’ University of Hawai‘i education professor Ann Bayer interviewed fifty-one parents, including five who chose private schools. Physicians, professors, attorneys, military officers, teachers, legislators, business executives and entrepreneurs, bankers, and administrators of both genders and from a wide range of ethnic backgrounds were among those interviewed.

Bayer begins by asking parents why they chose to send their children to public schools. She also asks them to describe the reaction of families, friends, and colleagues to their decision and their children's school experiences - both positive and negative. From these conversations the concept of what constitutes a 'good public school' emerges as well as the opportunities provided by such schools. Several parents remark that their children have gone on to attend the same colleges and universities as private school graduates. Other chapters examine more closely the prevalent belief in the superiority of Hawai‘i’s private schools and its impact on students, parents, and teachers. Bayer argues that it is important to understand this belief system and how both newcomers and longtime residents are exposed to it given its influence on parental decisions about schooling. Finally, she returns to interviews with parents for suggestions on how to improve public education in Hawai‘i and to address the question ‘Why should we care about the public school system?’ Responses spark frank discussions on the broader implications for the civic and economic health of a community fragmented by two-tiered schooling.

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Candid and insightful, Going Against the Grain provides a much-needed look at education in Hawai‘i. It will be essential reading for parents, teachers, administrators, legislators, policy makers, and others interested in promoting and supporting public education and understanding its role in a democracy.

Ann Shea Bayer is professor and chair in the Educational Psychology Department at the University of Hawai‘i."


"This book is a study of Crown Maori land policy and practice in the period 1869-1929, from the establishment of the Native Land Court power until the cessation by Gordon Coates of large-scale Crown purchasing. In the intervening period virtually the main function of the Native Department was to purchase Maori land, and, to the extent that the New Zealand state had a Maori policy, the focus was on acquisition of Maori land in the interests of closer settlement. Locked into complex legal structures which prevented them from turning their assets into capital and thus increasing their value, many Maori took the only realistic option available, and sold.

The story the book tells is in many ways a bleak and grim one of a tidal wave of Crown purchasing crashing over a people who were in very difficult circumstances. Yet it is important to recognise that government purchasing of Maori land was in its own way driven by genuine, if blinkered, idealism. This book is also something of a reaction to the 'the-Crown-has-been-very-naughty' school of New Zealand history. Much of the book is devoted to an examination of government purchasing policy. Many of the most idealistic and impressive politicians that New Zealand has produced, including Sir Donald McLean, John Ballance, and John McKenzie were strong advocates of expanded and state-controlled land purchasing. It is as important to understand their motives as it is to attempt to gauge the social and economic effects of purchasing on the Maori people.

Richard Boast is an Associate Professor of Law at Victoria University and currently teaches property law, legal history and energy and resources law. Richard also practises in the area of Maori and Treaty litigation and represents several iwi groups in inquiries currently being heard by the Waitangi Tribunal."


"On the 7th of June 1797, when William Pascoe Crook of the London Missionary Society disembarked from the Duff onto the Marquesan island of Tahuata, he had just turned 22 years of age. At that time, the society which took him in was a traditional one, forced to deal with the natural disasters of drought and its ensuing famine, and the new products brought for trade by western travellers, whalers and beachcombers, particularly alcohol and firearms.

Because he took the trouble to learn to speak their language, Crook became an important witness to these first contacts, as well as to the new everyday lifestyle of the Marquesans, their customs and their aspirations, and their resistance to foreign ideas.

In his Account, Crook reports the words of Kiatonui, one of the main chiefs of the island of Nukuhiwa, who exclaimed: 'How can Mr Crook claim to know God, when he cannot even tell one tree from another?'

The originality and insight of this Account of the Marquesas Islands, published now for the first time as well in an English and in a French edition, have been enhanced both by contemporary testimonies concerning Crook's adventure and by today's prefaces by Professor Greg Dening and His Grace Bishop Le Cleach'.
In the Pacific, the shock from the meeting of cultures in the 18th century continues to make waves in the 21st.

Contents: Forewords: Introduction, by Greg Dening; Foreword, by Mgr H.-M. Le Cleach; Editorial note, by Robert Koenig; William Pascoe Crook: A short biography, by Douglas Peacocke; Preliminary Discourse in A Missionary Voyage, by Samuel Greatheed; Bringing Crook to the Marquesas, by Captain James Wilson of the Duff; An Account of the Marquesas Islands 1797-1799, by William Pascoe Crook; Afterwords: Discovery and description of the Marquesas, by Captain Josiah Roberts, 1795; Crook aboard the Betsey, by Captain Edmund Fanning, May 1798; Crook's letter to the Directors of the London Missionary Society, May 1798; Instructions from the Directors of the London Missionary Society to Captain Robson of the Duff for her second Missionary Voyage, November 1798; Robarts discovers Crook's belongings at Tahuata, January 1799; Robarts description of turmeric industries; Crook returns to London, May 1799; Glossary of Tribes cited in the Account; List of Marquesan personal names cited in the Account; List of real or supposed islands known to the Marquesans; General index of the Account; Illustrations; Bibliography; Acknowledgements.


"Tonga is a fascinating and subtle combination of a traditional Polynesian kingdom - the only one to survive the impact of colonization in the nineteenth century and remain independent - and a thoroughly Christian country. This comprehensive bibliography is a selective guide to the most significant and accessible English-language books, papers, and articles on every aspect of the kingdom's history, culture, arts, politics, environment, and economy. It is a much updated and expanded edition of the original version that was published in 1999 as part of the World Bibliographical Series, with the addition of more than 200 new entries. Each of the approximately 600 described and annotated items is organized under broad subject headings, and indexed by author, title, and subject. In addition - and new to this edition - all known Ph.D. theses, although not annotated, are shown within their appropriate subject categories and indexed. Also new is a section on the most important Tonga-related websites. A general introduction describes the Tongan kingdom, its history and society, and its current situation.

Tonga: A New Bibliography will be an invaluable resource for anyone with a serious interest in Tonga and an indispensable volume for academic libraries, reference collections, and policy makers focused on the Pacific islands.

Martin Daly, now retired, began his publishing career at Cambridge University Press followed by twenty-five years at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, initially as Publications Officer and finally as Research and Publications Manager. Through the years he has visited Tonga regularly and he and his wife, Diane Vahoi, have amassed an exemplary private collection of books about the kingdom."


"This monumental work of scholarship is the first full biography of one of the key actors in the drama of 19th-century New Zealand land dealing. It fills a gaping hole in NZ historiography, and will be an enormously valuable resource for future writers and researchers.

Donald McLean was born in Tiree in the Scottish Hebrides in 1820 and came to New Zealand in 1840. His first government appointment was to the 'Protectorate of Aborigines' in 1843, and he was to have a major public role until his death in 1877, as Land Purchase Commissioner, Native Minister, and major landowner in his own right.
McLean was highly respected by Maori for his knowledge of Te Reo and respect for rank and protocol, and was closely involved in land dealings in the Taranaki and elsewhere that still have repercussions today. Highly regarded by politicians and settlers for his ability to get things done, he was also denounced after his death for having failed to open up the King Country to settlement.”


"Collective Creativity offers an analysis of the explosion of artistic creativity currently taking place on the South Pacific island of Rarotonga. By exploring the construction of this art-world through the ways in which creativity and innovation are linked to social structures and social networks, this book investigates the social aspects of making fine art in order to present a 'collective' theory of creativity. With a close examination of tourism, galleries and, of course, the artists themselves, Katherine Giuffre presents a detailed picture of a complex and multi-faceted community through the words of the art-world participants themselves.

Theoretically sophisticated, yet grounded with rich empirical data, this book will appeal not only to anthropologists with an interest in the South Pacific, but also to scholars concerned with questions of ethnicity, creativity, globalization and network analysis.

Contents: 1. Networks and creativity; 2. Te enua ou tumu te varovaro: 'The misty land whence comes the thunder'; 3. Developing an art market at home and abroad; 4. The artists I: local, foreign and foreign locals; 5. The artists II: social networks and making art; 6. Re-evaluating creativity in a changing world; Appendices; References; Index.

Katherine Giuffre, Colorado College, USA."


"Sir Keith Jacka Holyoake profoundly shaped New Zealand politics in the twentieth century. Born into poverty in 1904, Holyoake left school at the age of twelve and became the country's youngest Member of Parliament in 1932. Over the following half century, Holyoake represented Motueka and Pahiatua for more than forty years, was Prime Minister for over eleven years during the 1960s and Governor-General from 1977 to 1980. Through the Depression, World War II, the post-war economic boom, Vietnam and the social changes of the 1960s and 1970s, Keith Holyoake's life paralleled the transformation of New Zealand.

In this biography, Barry Gustafson - the author of bestselling biographies of Robert Muldoon and Michael Joseph Savage - tells the story of Keith Holyoake's life for the first time. Holyoake, known from an early age as 'Kiwi Keith' or simply 'Kiwi', was a distinctively New Zealand politician, the first Prime Minister to claim abroad that he was not British but a New Zealander. Derided by critics as pompous and unprincipled, a master of consensus and compromise, Holyoake is portrayed by Gustafson as a man with an astute understanding of people and political issues, skilled at defusing division and preserving order while encouraging gradual progress.

Gustafson explores in depth Holyoake's performance as Minister of Foreign Affairs, including his opposition to nuclear testing, his EEC strategy and his very reluctant commitment to assist the Americans in Vietnam; his role in economic diversification and the liberalisation of the criminal law, divorce laws, licensing hours and of the establishment of an Ombudsman. He also covers Holyoake's impressive skills as a party politician and his love of lively debate and working with his hands, especially at his property at Kinloch."

"In the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act (HHCA) of 1921, the U.S. Congress defined 'native Hawaiians' as those people 'with at least one-half blood quantum of individuals inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands prior to 1778.' This 'blood logic' has since become an entrenched part of the legal system in Hawai'i. Hawaiian Blood is the first comprehensive history and analysis of this federal law that equates Hawaiian cultural identity with a quantifiable amount of blood. J. Kehaulani Kauanui explains how blood quantum classification emerged as a way to undermine Native Hawaiian (Kanaka Maoli) sovereignty. Within the framework of the 50% rule, intermarriage 'dilutes' the number of state-recognized Native Hawaiians. Thus, rather than support Native claims to the Hawaiian islands, blood quantum reduces Hawaiians to a racial minority, reinforcing a system of white racial privilege bound to property ownership.

Kauanui provides an impassioned assessment of how the arbitrary correlation of ancestry and race imposed by the U.S. government on the indigenous people of Hawai'i has had far-reaching legal and cultural effects. With the HHCA, the federal government explicitly limited the number of Hawaiians included in land provisions, and it recast Hawaiians' land claims in terms of colonial welfare rather than collective entitlement. Moreover, the exclusionary logic of blood quantum has profoundly affected cultural definitions of indigeneity by undermining more inclusive Kanaka Maoli notions of kinship and belonging. Kauanui also addresses the ongoing significance of the 50% rule: Its criteria underlie recent court decisions that have subverted the Hawaiian sovereignty movement and brought to the fore charged questions about who counts as Hawaiian.

J. Kēhaulani Kauanui is Associate Professor of American Studies and Anthropology at Wesleyan University."


"The first major book in over a generation to present a rich sampling of the landmark work of Hawaii's Center for Oral History, Talking Hawaii's Story preserves Hawaii's social and cultural history through the narratives of the people who lived it - co-workers, neighbors, family members, and friends. An introduction by Warren Nishimoto and Michi Kodama-Nishimoto provides historical context and information about the selection and collection methods. Interview subject photos and a guide for further reading are included as well."


"In 1526, several ships of a Spanish expedition entered the Pacific from the Straits of Magellan. One of them, the San Lesmes, was never seen again. Four centuries later, in 1929, four iron cannons were found on the reef of Amanu atoll, French Polynesia. The find created little interest until 1975, when Robert Langdon argued that the cannons were from the San Lesmes, the crew had survived and intermarried and that vital aspects of the wider development of Pacific island communities needed to be reassessed. Now, in Kon-Tiki Revisited, Langdon makes an outstanding contribution to our knowledge of the complexity of Polynesian origins."


"This is the story of how the California Hotel grew from an unattractive property in a run-down section of Las Vegas to become the must-visit destination for Hawai'i gamblers, whose special relationship with the hotel was forged in its first decade of business - 1975 to 1985. It's told largely through the voice of John Blink, who was a witness to the powerful connection Sam Boyd created between the California Hotel and Hawai'i's gamblers. But it also includes personal recollections from
people who worked in Hawai‘i and the hotel. Together, they offer insights, memories, and opinions on what made the hotel an oasis of aloha in a depressed corner of Las Vegas. The early chapters, which provide the background and the events that led to the opening of the hotel in 1975, introduce the reader to Boyd and describe his growing mentorship of Blink. Subsequent chapters chronicle the California Hotel's shaky start and the business decisions that turned it into a profitable casino beyond everyone's dreams. They describe a place so popular that guests routinely say the best times to see old friends - sometimes the only times they ever see them - are at weddings, funerals, and at the California Hotel.

Dennis M. Ogawa is professor in the Department of American Studies, University of Hawai‘i. John M. Blink served in various executive positions at the California Hotel, including hotel manager, director of sales, and vice president of marketing.


"With America's 1941 entry into World War II and the movement of Japanese forces into the southern Pacific, a number of U.S. troops were sent to protect New Zealand so that their troops might remain with commitments in the Middle East and other important, established locations. Many American military men found New Zealand to be a second home as they were welcomed and adopted into communities by the locals. Over the course of the next four years, almost 1400 New Zealand women married American servicemen.

The individual interviews herein record the varied and interesting tapestry of New Zealand's often overlooked war contribution and new relationship with America: New Zealand war veterans, New Zealanders on the home front, and American servicemen stationed on the island nation during the war. Four interviews with adults born as a result of American soldier-New Zealand women love affairs shed light on this sometimes uncomfortable aspect of all foreign wars. Photographs and short biographies of the interviewees round out this fascinating oral history.

Bruce M. Petty is also the author of At War in the Pacific (2006) and Saipan: Oral Histories of the Pacific War (2002). He lives in New Plymouth, New Zealand.”


"Tree carvings made by Moriori long ago remain alive today on Rekohu on only about 150 living trees. At the present rate of decline, all living carved trees could well be dead within the next generation. Fortunately, a substantial body of sketches and photographs of the motifs carved by Moriori long ago is available in Dunedin. The main motifs are squatting human 'hocker' figures, which Moriori called 'manu' or 'birds'. Before traditional Moriori society was overwhelmed by the Maori invasion in 1835, Moriori talked to thee carvings as an interface through which to speak to their dead ancestors and spirits that were not in this world.”


"19 Beaches, 19 life lessons, 19 beach treasures, 34 stunning photos from sea glass and fossils to shells, pottery shards, driftwood and arrowheads. Ritterbush's first beachlog offers up treasures for the pocket and the soul. Beachcomb from Nantucket, Annapolis, Tonga and Hawaii to California, Florida, Scotland and more. In each place you'll discover beautiful treasures, pragmatic methods in which to weather lifes many challenges, and fascinating new history and science facts. Discover the secret to patience, how to rekindle hope or calm the mind, where the real treasure island is, where time begins, and when, how and where to beachcomb.”
In preparation: A Beachcomber's Odyssey, Vol. 2: Strands on the Sand and Beach Hearts: Stories of Love from the Shore. These books will be coming out in 2009. Strands on the Sand completes the beachlog detailing Deacon's journeys on beaches across the world. Beaches in this volume range from Italy, France and England to Maine, Virginia, Fiji, Hawaii and Samoa. Beach Hearts is a compilation of people's memories of wonderful moments they spent on the shore.”


"Germany's overseas colonial empire was relatively short lived, lasting from 1884 to 1918. During this period, dramatically different policies were enacted in the colonies: in Southwest Africa, German troops carried out a brutal slaughter of the Herero people; in Samoa, authorities pursued a paternalistic defense of native culture; in Qingdao, China, policy veered between harsh racism and cultural exchange.

Why did the same colonizing power act in such differing ways? In The Devil’s Handwriting, George Steinmetz tackles this question through a brilliant cross-cultural analysis of German colonialism, leading to a new conceptualization of the colonial state and postcolonial theory. Steinmetz uncovers the roots of colonial behavior in precolonial European ethnographies, where the Hereros were portrayed as cruel and inhuman, the Samoans were idealized as 'noble savages,' and depictions of Chinese culture were mixed. The effects of status competition among colonial officials, colonizers’ identification with their subjects, and the different strategies of cooperation and resistance offered by the colonized are also scrutinized in this deeply nuanced and ambitious comparative history.”


"This book argues for an important shift in cultural heritage conservation, away from a focus on maintaining the physical fabric of material culture toward the impact that conservation work has on people’s lives. In doing so, it challenges the commodification of sacred objects and places by western conservation thought and attempts to decolonize conservation practice. To do so, the authors examine conservation activities at Maori marae - meeting houses - located in the US, Germany, and England and contrasts them with changes in marae conservation in New Zealand. A key case study is the Hinemihi meeting house, transported to England in the 1890s where it was treated as a curiosity by visitors to Clandon Park for over a century, and more recently as a focal point of cultural activity for UK Maori communities. Recent efforts to include various Maori stakeholder communities in the care of this sacred structure is a key example of community based conservation that can be replicated in heritage practice around the world.


Dean Sully is Lecture in Conservation at University College London Institute of Archaeology and National Trust Advisor for the Conservation of Archaeological Artefacts. He previously served as
conservator at the National Heritage Board Singapore, Museum of London, and the British Museum. Sully is author of over 15 articles on conservation topics.


"The events described in this book span most of the period, from the end of the Second World War until close to the end of the century, when New Zealand began to think for itself, and stand on its own feet as an independent nation. It follows an important thread in the development of New Zealand foreign policy, in the contexts of intergovernmental negotiation and, as it must in a democracy such as ours, the expression of the popular will.

The story begins with post-War investigations of possible peaceful uses of nuclear technology in New Zealand, and proceeds through many of the issues that have galvanised society – US and British nuclear tests in the Pacific, confrontations with France, the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone, nuclear-powered ship visits and ANZUS, the Nuclear Free legislation.

Malcolm Templeton is uniquely qualified to write this book. He is a former New Zealand Foreign Service officer, who held a number of senior positions, including that of permanent representative to the United Nations, and Deputy Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Since then he has drawn on official archives to record some major aspects of New Zealand's diplomatic history, producing numerous papers and articles. His previous books have dealt with New Zealand's pro-British stand in the Suez Crisis, the shift in our attitude to human rights and race relations in South Africa, and most recently on our Antarctic policy: *A Wise Adventure: New Zealand in Antarctica 1920-1960*. In 2003 he received the degree of Doctor of Literature from the University of Otago for his published work.


"Many indigenous Hawaiian men have felt profoundly disempowered by the legacies of colonization and by the tourist industry, which, in addition to occupying a great deal of land, promotes a feminized image of Native Hawaiians (evident in the ubiquitous figure of the dancing hula girl). In the 1990s a group of Native men on the island of Maui responded by refashioning and reasserting their masculine identities in a group called the Hale Mua (the 'Men's House'). As a member and an ethnographer, Ty P. Kawika Tengan analyzes how the group's mostly middle-aged, middle-class, and mixed-race members assert a warrior masculinity through practices including martial arts, woodcarving, and cultural ceremonies. Some of their practices are heavily influenced by or borrowed from other indigenous Polynesian traditions, including those of the Maori. The men of the Hale Mua enact their refashioned identities as they participate in temple rites, protest marches, public lectures, and cultural fairs.

The sharing of personal stories is an integral part of Hale Mua fellowship, and Tengan's account is filled with members' first-person narratives. At the same time, Tengan explains how Hale Mua rituals and practices connect to broader projects of cultural revitalization and Hawaiian nationalism. He brings to light the tensions that mark the group's efforts to reclaim indigenous masculinity as they arise in debates over nineteenth-century historical source materials and during political and cultural gatherings held in spaces designated as tourist sites. He explores class status anxieties expressed through the sharing of individual life stories, critiques of the Hale Mua registered by Hawaiian women, and challenges the group received in dialogues with other indigenous Polynesians. Native Men Remade is the fascinating story of how gender, culture, class, and personality intersect as a group of indigenous Hawaiian men work to overcome the dislocations of colonial history.

Ty P. Kawika Tengan is Associate Professor of Anthropology and Ethnic Studies at the University of Hawai'i, Manoa."

"Collecting is a matter of authenticity, of creating new identities, both of the objects collected and, by extension, of the collector. Passion and Profit provides a range of ethnographic examples, both historical and contemporary, and also includes a selective analysis and personal evaluation of the increasingly rich and varied literature on collecting. The collectibles discussed in Passion and Profit are not only elitist cultural objects such as works of art (ancient, modern or tribal), antiques and books, but also non-elitist objects such as stamps, postcards, plants, and other mass-produced items. The central research question is: What is the cultural phenomenon of collecting all about? Or, more specifically: What moves collectors? In addressing this question, this book aims to be a substantial contribution to the collecting literature from an anthropological point of view.


"In 2007 New Zealand's Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment (PCE) is celebrating its first 20 years. When set up in 1987, the PCE was the first independent environmental watchdog of its kind in the world.

Writer David Young was commissioned to pen this independent history of the PCE. Published for release at the PCE 20 Forum in March 2007, his book not only marks the PCE's 20th anniversary, it also looks at the office within the big picture of New Zealand's progress towards sustainability.

The book is based on interviews with people including Helen Hughes, the first Parliamentary Commissioner; Dr Morgan Williams, Commissioner 1997-2007; former MPs Doug Kidd and Peter Neilsen; former Minister for the Environment Marion Hobbs; plus Guy Salmon, Jeanette Fitzsimons, Russ Ballard, Cath Wallace, current Energy Minister David Parker and others who have first-hand knowledge of the PCE and its changing role.

The author moves beyond a plain institutional history to look at the changing character of New Zealand's environmental movement, and at how central and local government have dealt with sustainability concerns. In the final chapter, the author and 14 interviewees talk about the challenges that lie ahead, particularly climate change."

**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


MELANESIA / ARTICLES


MELANESIA / BOOKS


MICRONESIA / ARTICLES


**POLYNESIA / ARTICLES**


POLYNESIA / BOOKS

