REVIEW BOOK ABOUT THE 1959 STAR MOUNTAINS EXPEDITION

- by Anton Ploeg


The 1959 Star Mountains expedition was one of a series of scientific expeditions mounted in the course of the 20th century to explore the interior of western New Guinea. The Star Mountains are located in the eastern part of the central mountains/highlands, near the border with Papua New Guinea. Until 1957 the area formed an almost completely blank spot on the map, un-administered and untouched by missionaries (Sneep 2005: 108). To facilitate the expedition, an administrative post was opened and an air-strip constructed in the valley of the Sibil River at a place called Mabilabol, which became the expedition headquarters.

The expedition lasted from early April to September. It was led by L.D. Brongersma and G.F. Venema. The latter, a naval officer, was in charge of the technical aspects of the expedition, while Brongersma, a zoologist, headed a research staff of twelve scientists, with a strong bias towards the natural sciences (Brongersma and Venema 1960: 278). The social sciences were represented by the cultural anthropologist Jan Pouwer and the linguist Joop Anceaux. The initiators of the expedition were natural scientists and included the physical anthropologist H.J.T. Bijlmer, who had taken part in several pre-WW II expeditions in New Guinea (Brongersma and Venema 1960: 8; Wentholt 2003: 104). His inclusion might have been the reason that two physical anthropologists were appointed staff members of the Star Mountains expedition, by that time a discipline which was already being called into question (Mok 2000: 129-32), whereas a documentation of the material culture of the local Papuans was not among the goals of the expedition (Kooijman 1962: 15-6). Apart from the two physical anthropologists, the natural scientists were subdivided into a geologists' group and a biologists' group, with separate working schedules. The social organization was hierarchical, with Brongersma directing researchers. And when the group of biologists departed for Mount Antares, he appointed a temporary leader.

The author of the book under review is a biologist whose task was to collect lower order plants, such as mosses, lichens, and fungi. It was the first expedition during which a staff member had been
assigned this work as his primary task (Van Zanten 2003: 108). He wrote his book more than fifty years after the expedition had finished. Although it resembles a diary, Van Zanten makes it clear that he purposefully arranged it so, using his memory, the data - including the dates - recorded with the botanical specimens which he had collected, Brongersma’s diary, and letters which he had sent home.

The expedition was beset by financial and logistical problems. Right at the outset, it was hampered by delays because necessary equipment had not been flown in and at a later stage it seems it had to be broken off prematurely since the money was about to run out (Wentholt 2003: 111). While an air-strip had been constructed beforehand to enable regular air transport, several time air drops were required to bring in essential supplies. The expedition commenced officially on 10 April 1959. However, not only had the majority of the staff not arrived at Mabilabol by that date, even after their arrival they had to wait for the equipment which would enable them to do their research. For instance, Van Zanten was in need of a dryer to preserve his specimens and a camera to record them.

The faltering start of the expedition had raised concern among top administrators in Dutch New Guinea, so much so that the Adjunct Director of the Department of Internal Affairs asked the head of the patrol post in Mabilabol, Jan Sneep, to send him direct reports detailing the current state of affairs. In his 2005 memoirs, Sneep quotes at length from these reports. He lays the principal blame for the deficiencies on Venema.

When Van Zanten developed a tropical ulcer in early May, the medicines needed to treat it had not yet arrived, so he was flown back to Hollandia where he was treated, to return afterwards via Tanah Merah, in the lowlands south of the Central Mountains from where supplies were to be flown in to Mabilabol. Van Zanten located his equipment and was, moreover, able to join an official of the Lands Department who was about to trek to Mabilabol with a number of carriers.

From Tanah Merah he commenced his journey by boat and then continued on foot to Mabilabol. The overland part took ten days. Van Zanten must have been in excellent physical condition to have made that trek, and to have collected specimens en route. He returned in time to take part in the ascent of Mount Antares, at 3,650 metres the highest peak of the Star Mountains. This was fortunate since Antares had not been climbed before, apparently not even by Papuans, so its vegetation was a closed book, undisturbed by humans. The trip took over one month; by early August Van Zanten was back in Mabilabol again. He left the Star Mountains in early September.

Van Zanten's book is intriguing and valuable because it portrays an utterly dedicated field biologist. He is delighted by the range of specimens, especially mosses, which he was able to collect. The only clash he reports took place when his temporary 'boss' wanted to restrict his movements, hence his collecting (P. 150). It seems that he was never too tired to do some collecting. Even during his enforced stay in and near Hollandia, he attempted collecting. During days of trekking he used 'rests' to go in search of specimens. Having reached camp, he would go out collecting, unless the patrol had arrived late in the afternoon. With good reason, he regards his overland trip from the lowlands to Mabilabol as a stroke of luck which benefited his collecting. Van Zanten had not visited New Guinea before and so had not been in a position to meet Papuans. He enjoyed their company, but it does not become clear whether their knowledge of the local flora benefitted his collecting.

After he had left New Guinea, Van Zanten travelled on to New Zealand to visit his brother. He also used that visit to collect specimens. To his surprise, there was considerable overlap with what he had collected on Mount Antares. This discovery led him to expand his research into the diffusion of mosses (Van Zanten 2003). In the epilogue to his book, he writes that for him personally the expedition was 'a great success' (p.204). However, that was in part because he was away from the base camp and could collect more than was originally planned.
In his documentation of Dutch overseas expeditions, primarily to Dutch colonies, Wentholts comments that the organizers of the Star Mountains Expedition regarded publicity more highly than science (2003: 116). He regrets that the results have not been extensively published (ibidem). This critique does not apply to Van Zanten. He published (1964) a lengthy account of his work in *Nova Guinea*, a periodical instituted to ensure that the scientific results of expeditions to New Guinea got into print (Van Baal, Galis and Koentjaraningrat 1984: 2), and added a paper to Wentholts 2003 book. His work is commended in Marshall and Beehler's *The Ecology of Papua* (Frodin 2007: 73).

Van Zanten's account would have been more accessible, had more money been spent on the publication of his book. The maps are of miniature size and the many pictures are small and printed on poor quality paper.

References


Kooijman, S. 1962. 'Material aspects of the Star Mountains Culture', *Nova Guinea* 2: 16-44.


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


"In my book I draw heavily on the Oceania literature" (L. Warren).


"The first publication to outline the complex global story of human migration and dispersal throughout the whole of human prehistory. Utilizing archaeological, linguistic and biological evidence, Peter Bellwood traces the journeys of the earliest hunter-gatherer and agriculturalist migrants as critical elements in the evolution of human lifeways.
"This book showcases current research into Indigenous and minority placenames in Australia and internationally. Many of the chapters in this volume originated as papers at a Trends in Toponymy conference hosted by the University of Ballarat in 2007 that featured Australian and international speakers. The chapters in this volume provide insight into the quality of toponymic research that is being undertaken in Australia and in countries such as Canada, Finland, South Africa, New Zealand, and Norway.


"Returns explores homecomings, the ways people recover and renew their roots. Engaging with indigenous histories of survival and transformation, James Clifford opens fundamental questions about where we are going, separately and together, in a globalizing, but not homogenizing, world. It was once widely assumed that native, or tribal, societies were destined to disappear. Sooner or later, irresistible economic and political forces would complete the work of destruction set in motion by culture contact and colonialism. But many aboriginal groups persist, a reality that complicates familiar narratives of modernization and progress. History, Clifford invites us to observe, is a multidirectional process, and the word 'indigenous,' long associated with primitivism and localism, is taking on new, unexpected meanings. In these probing and evocative essays, native people in California, Alaska, and Oceania are understood to be participants in a still-unfolding process of transformation. This involves ambivalent struggle, acting within and against dominant forms of cultural identity and economic power. Returns to ancestral land, performances of heritage, and maintenance of diasporic ties are strategies for moving forward, ways to articulate what can paradoxically be called 'traditional futures.' With inventiveness and pragmatism, often against the odds, indigenous people today are forging original pathways in a tangled, open-ended modernity. The third in a series that includes The Predicament of Culture (1988) and Routes (1997), this volume continues Clifford's signature exploration of late-twentieth-century intercultural representations, travels, and now returns.


"Explorer Jules-Sébastien-César Dumont d'Urville (1790-1842) is sometimes called France's Captain Cook. Born less than a year after the beginning of the French Revolution, he lived through turbulent times. He was an erudite polymath: a maritime explorer fascinated by botany, entomology, ethnography and the diverse languages of the world. D'Urville's voyages and writings meshed with an emergent French colonial impulse in the Pacific. In this magnificent biography Edward Duyker reveals that d'Urville had secret orders to search for the site for a French penal colony in Australia. D'Urville visited New Zealand in 1824, 1827 and 1840. This wide-ranging survey examines his scientific contribution, including the plants and animals he collected.

Edward Duyker was born in Melbourne to a Dutch father and a Mauritian mother. As an independent historian he served as the Honorary Consul of the Republic of Mauritius 1996-2002. Duyker has published 17 books, many dealing with early Pacific exploration and natural science. He was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia in 2004 and is an Honorary Senior Lecturer in the Department of French Studies at the University of Sydney."


"De l'histoire coloniale à celle des indépendances politiques, le face-à-face entre l'Ocident et les populations autochtones n'a laissé que peu de place aux communautés d'origine asiatique, pourtant présentes dans la région depuis la fin du XIXe siècle. Ce livre éclaire donc une dimension relativement méconnue des sociétés océaniennes en donnant un premier aperçu des recherches en cours sur l'histoire et la situation contemporaine des diasporas asiatiques du Pacifique Sud. Son premier intérêt est de rappeler que l'Océanie est une région en mouvement, animée par des flux migratoires importants, à la fois internes et internationaux. Chinois en Polynésie, Javanais et Vietnamiens en Nouvelle-Calédonie, 'Tonkinois' aux Nouvelles-Hébrides (Vanuatu), Indiens aux îles
Fidji: migrations volontaires ou migrations de travail organisées par le pouvoir colonial, ces implantations ont transformé les communautés autochtones à des degrés divers."


"Ce dossier synthétise les connaissances disponibles sur le thème du tatouage en Océanie à partir de sources ethnographiques anciennes peu exploitées et à partir des recherches récentes menées par l'auteur en Polynésie occidentale. Faisant suite à l'exposition Tatoueurs-Tatoués présentée au musée du quai Branly, les pratiques océaniennes de tatouage y sont abordées sous l'angle des traditions orales, de la technique, du rôle des experts rituels, des corpus iconographiques et de leur circulation dans des réseaux d'échanges régionaux, puis sous celui de leur mise en œuvre dans des logiques sociales indigènes."


"Ethnographic case studies explore what it means to 'belong' in Oceania, as contributors consider ongoing formations of place, self and community in connection with travelling, internal and international migration. The chapters apply the multi-dimensional concepts of movement, place-making and cultural identifications to explain contemporary life in Oceanic societies. The volume closes by suggesting that constructions of multiple belongings - and, with these, the relevant forms of mobility, place-making and identifications - are being recontextualized and modified by emerging discourses of climate change and sea-level rise.

Contents: Acknowledgments; Introduction: Movement, Place-making and Cultural Identification: Multiplicities of Belonging, by Wolfgang Kempf, Toon van Meijl and Elfriede Hermann; 1. Culture
as Experience: Constructing Identities through Cross-cultural Encounters, by Eveline Dürr; 2. 'Forty Plus Different Tribes': Displacement, Place-making and Aboriginal Tribal Names on Palm Island, Australia, by Lise Garond; 3. Coconuts and the Landscape of Underdevelopment on Panapompom, Papua New Guinea, by Will Rollason; 4. Invisible Villages in the City: Niuean Constructions of Place and Identity in Auckland, by Hilke Thode-Arora; 5. Migration and Identity: Cook Islanders' Relation to Land, by Arno Pascht; 6. Protestantism among the Pacific Peoples in New Zealand: Mobility, Cultural Identifications, and Generational Shifts, by Yannick Fer and Gwendoline Malogne-Fer; 7. Identity and Belonging in Cross-cultural Friendship: Maori and Pakeha Experiences, by Agnes Brandt; Epilogue: Uncertain Futures of Belonging: Consequences of Climate Change and Sea-level Rise in Oceania, by Wolfgang Kempf and Elfriede Hermann; Notes on Contributors; Index."


"Norwegians in colonial Africa and Oceania had varying aspirations and adapted in different ways to changing social, political and geographical circumstances in foreign, colonial settings. They included Norwegian shipowners, captains, and diplomats; traders and whalers along the African coast and in Antarctica; large-scale plantation owners in Mozambique and Hawai‘i; big business men in South Africa; jacks of all trades in the Solomon Islands; timber merchants on Zanzibar' coffee farmers in Kenya; and King Leopold's footmen in Congo. This collection reveals narratives of the colonial era that are often ignored or obscured by the national histories of former colonial powers. It charts the entrepreneurial routes chosen by various Norwegians and the places they ventured, while demonstrating the importance of recognizing the complicity of such "non-colonial colonials" for understanding the complexity of colonial history.


"The Rethinking Pacific Education Initiative by Pacific Peoples for Pacific Peoples (RPEIPP) began as an idea during the inaugural symposium on Researching the Delivery of Aid to Pacific Education at the University of Auckland in December 2000. The first activity of the Initiative was a meeting of
selected Pacific educators, which was held at University of the South Pacific and hosted by the Institute of Education in April 2001."


"South Pacific Land Systems describes and analyses the land systems of eighteen islands countries in the South Pacific: American Samoa, Cook Islands, Easter Island/ Rapanui, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Norfolk Islands Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu. These countries represent most of the permanently inhabited islands that are located in the southern half of the Pacific Ocean, which is an area that stretches from the western slopes of the Andes mountains in South America in the east to the Great Barrier Reef off eastern Australia in the west, and from the Equator in the north to the Tropic of Capricorn in the south. Each country is presented in a similar format and structure, following a standardized range of topics. This book provides an accurate and concise description of the main features of the land systems of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, a contemporary picture of the main issues relating to land in these countries, and encourages further research and analysis of these systems."


"From the dawn of cinema, images of Indigenous peoples have been dominated by Hollywood stereotypes and often negative depictions from elsewhere around the world. With the advent of digital technologies, however, many Indigenous peoples are working to redress the imbalance in numbers and counter the negativity. The contributors to Reverse Shots offer a unique scholarly perspective on current work in the world of Indigenous film and media. Chapters focus primarily on Canada, Australia, and New Zealand and cover areas as diverse as the use of digital technology in the creation of Aboriginal art, the healing effects of Native humour in First Nations documentaries, and the representation of the pre-colonial in films from Australia, Canada, and Norway.


"Pacific Futures asks how our understanding of social life in the Pacific would be different if we approached it from the perspective of the futures which Pacific people dream of, predict or struggle to achieve, not the reproduction of cultural tradition. From Christianity to gambling, marriage to cargo cult, military coups to reflections on childhood fishing trips, the contributors to this volume show how Pacific people are actively shaping their lives with the future in mind.


"Native Diasporas explores how indigenous peoples forged a sense of identity and community amid the changes wrought by European colonialism in the Caribbean, the Pacific Islands, and the mainland Americas from the seventeenth through the twentieth century. Broad in scope and groundbreaking in the topics it explores, this volume presents fresh insights from scholars devoted to understanding Native American identity in meaningful and methodologically innovative ways.”


"Architecture in the South Pacific: The Ocean of Islands recounts the recent developments of the South Pacific and its fascinating architecture. This volume traces the European architectural overlay onto this scattered group of islands as well as the transition of these same islands towards a regional identity that has been fashioned by the remoteness of each location, the incomparable setting, and the distinctive ethnic mix of its inhabitants. A series of themed essays present the story of architectural development in the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Fiji, Wallis and Futuna, Tonga, the Cook Islands, Samoa and American Samoa, and French Polynesia. Recent architecture typifies the evolution of the islands as they have been subjected to the transformative waves of alien trade, religion, colonization, war and tourism, followed by post-colonialism and revived nationalism. As with the Pacific region itself, the most prominent characteristic of the architecture is its diversity. The blending of the universal and the local sets the stage for a fresh vision of the South Pacific across a wide range of building types, from spectacular mission churches to sensational resorts in paradise.”


"Experts from around the world review and extend the research on Aboriginal Peoples in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the circumpolar North, mapping recent changes in their demography, health, and sociology and comparing their conditions with that of Aboriginal Peoples in other countries. Contributors point to policies and research needed to meet the challenges Aboriginal Peoples are likely to face in the 21st century. This substantial volume will prove indispensable and..."
timely to researchers, policy analysts, students, and teachers of social demography and Native Studies.


"Leaders make decisions that have significant impacts on the lives of others. They have the ability to influence events and impact the evolutionary trajectories of societies. Leaders exist in all societies, ranging from smaller-scale heads of households to larger-scale elected governing bodies to dictators with vast coercive powers at their disposal. Today, all of us are familiar with and see (and feel) the influence of leaders. Given that leaders and leadership are so influential on human social behavior, and yet are variably represented among different societies in the past and present, generations of scholars have examined these social phenomena from a variety of humanistic and scientific perspectives.


"On the great Pacific discovery expeditions of the 'long eighteenth century,' naturalists for the first time were commonly found aboard ships sailing forth from European ports. Lured by intoxicating opportunities to discover exotic and perhaps lucrative flora and fauna unknown at home, these men set out eagerly to collect and catalogue, study and document an uncharted natural world.

Contents: List of Illustrations and Map; Acknowledgements; Introduction; 1. The 'rambling voyages' of William Dampier, self-taught naturalist; 2. 'Ten years of preparation; ten hours of exploration': The Alaskan tribulations of Georg Wilhelm Steller; 3. 'My plants, my beloved plants, have consoled me for everything': The fortunes and misfortunes of Philibert Commerson; 4. 'No people ever went to sea better fitted out for the purposes of natural history': Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander; 5. 'A kind of Linnaean being': The woes of Johann Reinhold Forster; 6. 'Curse scientists, and all science into the bargain': Cook, Vancouver and 'experimental gentlemen'; 7. 'Devilish fellows who test patience to the very limit': Naturalists with La Pérouse and d'Entrecasteaux; 8. 'All our efforts will be focussed on natural history': The scientific and political voyage of Alejandro Malaspina; 9. 'When a botanist first enters so remote a country he finds himself in a new world' : the Australian surveys of Nicolas Baudin and Matthew Flinders; 10. 'Like giving to a blind man eyes': Charles Darwin on the Beagle; Conclusion; Notes; Select Bibliography; Index."
AUSTRALIA


"Drawing upon international scholarship on collective memory, public history, testimony, and witnessing, this book represents a cultural history of contemporary Australia. It examines the forms of witnessing that dominated Australian public culture at the turn of the millennium. Since the late 1980s, witnessing has developed in Australia in response to the increasingly audible voices of indigenous peoples, migrants, and more recently, asylum seekers. As these voices became public, they posed a challenge not only to scholars and politicians, but also, most importantly, to ordinary citizens.

**Contents**: Acknowledgments; **Introduction**: Public Histories, Personal Stories; 1. Witnessing the Stolen Generations; 2. 'This Is How I'm Sorry': Creative Witnessing in Contemporary Australian Historical Fictions; 3. Frontiers of Witnessing: History after Testimony; 4. Witnessing UnAustralia: Asylum-Seeker Advocacy and the National Good; 5. 'Do You Want the Truth or What I Said?': False Witnessing and the Culture of Denial; 6. Witnessing (Dis)possession: Victims, Battlers, and 'Ordinary' Australians; **Conclusion**: Witnessing Australian Stories; Bibliography; Index."


"A huge snake takes refuge under the body of a napping grandfather. A sixteen year old girl keeps three hundred head of cattle together for a couple of weeks without losing a beast. A young Aboriginal boy witnesses a man being thrown off a train onto a remote railway siding for being Jewish. Two trackers lead a police party deep into the desert to apprehend a murderer and rescue a young, abducted woman. From station life to dusty outback towns, Clarrie Cameron recreates the campfire yarns of his past on the page by deftly weaving together anecdote, wit and allegory. He captures the peculiarities and contradictions of human nature which readers all over the world will instantly recognise."


"First Footprints tells the epic story of Australia's Aboriginal people. It is a story of ancient life on the driest continent on earth through the greatest environmental changes experienced in human history: ice ages, extreme drought and inundating seas. It is chronicled through astonishing archaeological discoveries, ancient oral histories and the largest and oldest art galleries on earth. Australia's first inhabitants were the first people to believe in an afterlife, cremate their dead, engrave representations of the human face, and depict human sound and emotion. They created new technologies, designed ornamentation, engaged in trade, and crafted the earliest documents of war. Ultimately, they developed a sustainable society based on shared religious tradition and far-reaching social networks across the length and breadth of Australia."
Scott Cane is a consultant archaeologist and anthropologist who has lived and worked throughout Australia. He has spent long periods of time with desert people, including some of the last hunter-gatherers on earth. He is the author of *Pila Nguru: The Spinifex People* and appears in the ABC TV documentary *First Footprints*.


"*Australian Settler Colonialism and the Cummeragunja Aboriginal Station* traces Cummeragunja's history from its establishment in the 1880s to its mass walk-off in 1939 and finally, to the 1960s, when its residents regained greater control over the land. Taking in oral history traditions, the author reveals the competing interests of settler governments, scientific and religious organizations, and nearby settler communities. This history shows white people set boundaries on Aboriginal behaviour and movement, through direct legislation and the provision of opportunities and acceptance. But Aboriginal people had agency within and, at times, beyond these limits. Aboriginal people appropriated aspects of white culture reshaping them into new tools for Aboriginal society, tools with which to build lives and futures in a changed environment.

**Contents:** List of Illustrations; Series Editors' Preface; Acknowledgements; Key Organisations; Map of Cummeragunja and surrounding area; **Introduction:** Redrawing Boundaries; 1. From Religious Mission to Government Station; 2. A Teacher of Unrest? 3. Missionary Work and 'Getting On'; 4. The Question of Religious Control; 5. Cross-cultural Encounters and Everyday Boundaries; 6. Reading of Aboriginal Progress; 7. White Men Watching; 8. Resisting Control; 9. The Walk-off; 10. New Beginnings; **Conclusion:** Beyond the Boundaries; Notes; Selected Bibliography; Index.

**FREDERICKS, BRONWYN and ODETTE WEST (eds).** 2014 (December). *Yatdjuligin: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Nursing and Midwifery Care*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. ISBN: 978-1107625303 (pb).

"*Yatdjuligin: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Nursing and Midwifery Care* introduces students to the fundamentals of the healthcare of Indigenous Australians, from the perspective of both the patient and the professional. Aboriginal Elder Ivy Molly Booth gifted the word Yatdjuligin to the authors to use as the title of this textbook. The word Yatdjuligin literally translates to 'talking in a good way'. For Wakgun people the process of Yatdjuligin is deeply embedded in learning. Written by a team of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander nursing and midwifery academics, and practising nurses, this book is designed for both non-Indigenous and Indigenous nurses, who will work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients. The book includes chapters on the history of health service provision for Australian Indigenous people, gender, midwifery, community-controlled health services, remote area nursing, mental health and caring for Indigenous Elders, and features case studies and critical thinking questions.

**Contents:** 1. Historical and current perspectives on the health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, by Juanita Sherwood and Lynore K. Geia; 2. A history of health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, by Ray Lovett; 3. The cultural safety journey: An Australian nursing context, by Odette Best; 4. Indigenous gendered health perspectives, by Bronwyn Fredericks, Mick Adams and Odette Best; 5. Community-controlled health services: What they are and how they


"The Aboriginal people of Coranderrk reserve in central Victoria waged a sustained campaign for justice, land rights and self-determination in colonial Australia. Despite having created an award-winning farm they were targeted for removal. Their lobbying of government, with their white supporters, triggered a Parliamentary Inquiry in 1881. Coranderrk: We Will Show the Country derives from a verbatim-theatre performance where professional actors brought to life the Inquiry's witnesses. In Coranderrk their powerful petitioning, including the renowned William Barak, can be read alongside that of their non-Aboriginal allies, as well as the Aboriginal Protection Board and greedy local pastoralists who wanted them removed. Coranderrk includes a historical introduction, biographies of the witnesses, and a range of historical images and stills from a theatrical production.


Giordano Nanni is a writer, historian and Senior Research Fellow in the School of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Melbourne. Andrea James is a Yorta Yorta/Kurnai playwright, director and theatre maker specialising in the development and presentation of Aboriginal Arts and Culture."


"A Yorta Yorta man's seventy-three-year search for the story of his Aboriginal and Indian ancestors including his Indian Grampa who, as a real mystery man, came to Yorta Yorta country in Australia, from Mauritius, in 1881 and went on to leave an incredible legacy for Aboriginal Australia. This story is written through George Nelson's eyes, life and experiences, from the time of his earliest memory, to his marriage to his sweetheart Brenda, through to his journey to Mauritius at the age of seventy-three, to the production of this wonderful story in the present."


"Written by anthropologist Dianne Johnson, Night Skies of Aboriginal Australia has been in demand since its publication in 1998. It is a record of the stars and planets which pass across the night-time skies. This noctuary holds not only a record of what appears in the skies and how Aboriginal people
see them, but also offers an appreciation of the Aboriginal stories that are tied to the night skies and the ideas and beliefs behind them.


"*Dark Emu* argues for a reconsideration of the 'hunter-gatherer' tag for pre-colonial Aboriginal Australians and attempts to rebut the colonial myths that have worked to justify dispossession. Accomplished author Bruce Pascoe provides compelling evidence from the diaries of early explorers that suggests that systems of food production and land management have been blatantly understated in modern retellings of early Aboriginal history, and that a new look at Australia's past is required.”


"Most Australians are familiar with the concept of land ownership and understand the meaning of native title, which recognises Indigenous peoples’ rights to land to which they are spiritually or culturally connected. The ownership of areas of sea and its resources is often overlooked however, despite Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander connections with the sea being just as important as those with the land. The papers in this volume demonstrate how the concept of customary marine tenure has developed in various communities and look at some of its implications. Originating in a session of papers at a conference in 1996, the papers in this volume were originally published as Oceania Monograph 48 in 1998."


"Informed by theories of the visual, knowledge and desire, *The Postcolonial Eye* is about the 'eye' and the 'I' in contemporary Australian scenes of race. Specifically, it is about seeing, where vision is taken to be subjective and shaped by desire, and about knowing one another across the cultural divide between white and Indigenous Australia. Writing against current moves to erase this divide and to obscure difference, Alison Ravenscroft stresses that modern Indigenous cultures can be profoundly, even bewilderingly, strange and at times unknowable within the terms of 'white' cultural forms. She argues for a different ethics of looking, in particular, for aesthetic practices that allow Indigenous cultural products, especially in the literary arts, to retain their strangeness in the eyes of a white subject. The specificity of her subject matter allows Ravenscroft to deal with the broad issues of postcolonial theory and race and ethnicity without generalising. This specificity is made visible in, for example, Ravenscroft's treatment of the figuring of white desire in Aboriginal fiction, film and life-stories, and in her treatment of contemporary Indigenous cultural practices.

Contents: Introduction: Scenes of race; Part I. 'There Is and Can Be No Brute Vision': 1. The eye and the 'I'; Part II. When the Other Disappears from My Line of Sight: 2. Coming to matter: The grounds of our embodied difference; 3. What falls from view? On re-reading *Plains of Promise*;


"Anthropologist W.E.H. Stanner is perhaps most well known for coining the phrase the 'great Australian silence', addressing the culture of denial or 'conscious forgetting' regarding the history Australia since European arrival. This reprint of *On Aboriginal Religion* pays tribute to the ongoing relevance of Stanner's work. His research into Aboriginal religion was first published as a series of articles in the journal Oceania between 1959 and 1963. In 1963 the articles were published as the collection in as Oceania Monograph 11, which was later reprinted as a facsimile edition with introductory sections by Francesca Merlan and Les Hiatt (1989). As Stanner writes in his introduction to the 1963 collection, 'I thought I should take Aboriginal religion as significant in its own right and make it the primary subject of study, rather than study it, as was done so often in the past, mainly to discover the extent to which it expressed or reflected facts and preoccupations of the social order'. It is this dedication to recording the beliefs and observing the practice of Aboriginal religion that has made this monograph so important."


"*Desert Peoples: Archaeological Perspectives* provides an issues-oriented overview of hunter-gatherer societies in desert landscapes that combines archaeological and anthropological perspectives and includes a wide range of regional and thematic case studies.


"Rates of Indigenous imprisonment have soared despite sweeping reforms by the Keating government following the 1991 Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. What has gone wrong?


Don Weatherburn is the Director of the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. He was awarded a Public Service Medal in January 1998 and made a fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences in Australia in 2006. Dr Weatherburn is the author of two books and more than 180 articles, book chapters and reports on crime and criminal justice."


"Information and its Role in Hunter-gatherer Bands explores the question of how information, broadly conceived, is acquired, stored, circulated, and utilized in small-scale hunter-gatherer societies, or bands. Given the nature of this question, the volume brings together a group of scholars from multiple disciplines, including archaeology, ethnography, linguistics, and evolutionary ecology. Each of these specialties deals with the question of information in different ways and with different sets of data given different primacy. The fundamental goal of the volume is to bridge disciplines and subdisciplines, open discussion, and see if some common ground—either theoretical perspectives, general principles, or methodologies—can be developed upon which to build future research on the role of information in hunter-gatherer bands.

Contents (Pacific chapters): 10. Information Exchange amongst Hunter-gatherers of the Western Desert of Australia, by Jo McDonald and Peter Veth)."

MELANESIA


"Nameless warriors describes the life of one of Papua New Guinea's last remaining World War II veterans. He ran away from home to join the Papuan Infantry Battalion at the age of 16 in 1940. In July 1942, he was part of the PIB platoon that ambushed the Japanese at Awala. The officer's order to fire on the advancing enemy, and the ensuing action, propelled these mostly nameless warriors straight into the annals of PNG war history. From Awala, to Kokoda and Deniki to the Ope and Waria Rivers and the Scarlet Beach landings, Ben Moide beats a busy track with his comrades before returning home in 1944 to act as PIB instructor and final demob in 1945. Life after the war proved difficult as the PIB veterans struggled to find their feet in a society that had passed them by."

"*Vanishing Tribes* is a free, interactive, 70-page illustrated eBook that tells a fictional story based on real events in West Papua. It is a tribute to the people of this island nation and their unstoppable determination against all odds to regain their freedom through 50 years of passive resistance. Join young Vivi as she seeks to understand her role in ending a global conspiracy that continues to enable militarized commerce and genocide in West Papua, a place perhaps as biologically and culturally diverse as the Amazon."


*Yaqona* (more commonly known throughout Pasifika as kava) is presented and drunk in Fiji at almost every event from birth to death. *Yaqona* is considered an ingestible manifestation of the people, their land and cultural systems and consumed by many Fijians on a nightly basis. In a first of its kind study, Aporosa used cognitive tests and interviews that showed *yqaona* use by teachers can disrupt cognition and in turn negatively impact teaching quality on mornings following *yqona* consumption. Traditionally, development theory has prescribed prohibition and situational bans in cases where indigenous substances negatively impact productivity. However, in the case of *yqona*, Aporosa argues prohibition would be short-sighted as this indigenous substance is critical to the facilitation of school function, identity formation, and academic achievement. These are all elements necessary to development. This study is important for policy makers and development practitioners, demonstrating the need to consider wider cultural and societal issues in development.


"In 1982, the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery published Rod Ewins' book, *Fijian Artefacts: The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery Collection.* This has proved to be a standard text for museum curators, scholars and students interested in the material culture of Fiji. The book went beyond its function as a catalogue of the TMAG's Fiji collection 'to provide some general information to explain the artefacts and to some extent the culture which gave rise to them' (p.3). Rod illustrated the catalogue with photographs (some in colour), historical drawings and sketches. Rod brought many years of fieldwork, museum and archival research to the project. A copy of that publication is now almost impossible to find on sale. Rod rose to the challenge of continuing demand for copies of the
1982 catalogue and has published a revised, restructured and expanded book. He has included collections from other public institutions in Tasmania, notably the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery in Launceston, and some private collections. There are many more illustrations, the majority in colour. The extensive bibliography will support further detailed research for scholarly and exhibition purposes. There is an Appendix of succinct biographies of collectors and donors and a generous Index. This will be the standard text into the foreseeable future" (Barry Craig).

**Contents:** Map of Pacific; Map of Fiji; Reading, Writing and Saying Fijian Words; Foreword and Thanks; 1. Introduction; 2. Fijian Art; 3. Whale-teeth and Ivory; 4. Barkcloth; 5. Fibre Objects; 6. Weapons; 7. Religious Objects; 8. Religious to Secular; 9. Personal and Household Items and Adornment; 10. Pottery; 11. Watercraft and Fishing; Appendix: Collectors and Donors; ; Sources of Illustrations; Bibliography; Index.


"Michael Green was New Zealand's high commissioner to Fiji from 2004 until 2007, when he was declared persona non grata by Fiji's military regime and forced to leave the country. He died young in April 2012. Michael's death was a huge loss to New Zealand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but we are fortunate that he managed to complete the manuscript of this book before he died. *Persona Non Grata* is so far the only single-authored account of the events in Fiji in 2006, and it is quite simply the best. It should be indispensable reading for anyone wishing to understand the character and dynamics of the revolution unleashed by Commodore Bainimarama" (Brij V. Lal, *The Journal of Pacific History*).


"Farzana Gounder's purpose in this book is to understand how Indian indentured labourers reconstructed their experiences of *girmit* (the indenture system) through their own life narratives. Her qualitative study reveals a complex array of meanings, identities and agencies in seven life narratives recorded as interviews in Fiji Hindi by the Fiji Broadcasting Commission in the 1960s and 1970s. Gounder's fine-grained analysis provides new insights into how *girmitya* (indentured labourers) choose to be remembered as victims or agents (or both) and how they reconstruct and represent their experience of *girmit* (Robert Nicole, *The Journal of Pacific History*)."


"In 1908, Arthur Maurice Hocart and William Halse Rivers Rivers conducted fieldwork in the Solomon Islands and elsewhere in Island Melanesia that served as the turning point in the development of modern anthropology. The work of these two anthropological pioneers on the small island of Simbo brought about the development of participant observation as a methodological hallmark of social anthropology. This would have implications for Rivers' later work in psychiatry and psychology, and Hocart's work as a comparativist, for which both would largely be remembered
despite the novelty of that independent fieldwork on remote Pacific islands in the early years of the 20th Century. Contributors to this volume - who have all carried out fieldwork in those Melanesian locations where Hocart and Rivers worked - give a critical examination of the research that took place in 1908, situating those efforts in the broadest possible contexts of colonial history, imperialism, the history of ideas and scholarly practice within and beyond anthropology.

that have sustained the Gidra culture since the Stone Age. The Gidra live within a treasure trove of rich flora and fauna, but the decline of tropical forests has been recognized as a global environmental issue. Kawabe examines the importance of such forests as complex ecosystems and discusses the lessons that developed nations can learn from people who live closely within nature about how to survive environmental changes.


"Corporations are among the most powerful institutions of our time, but they are also responsible for a wide range of harmful social and environmental impacts. Consequently, political movements and nongovernmental organizations increasingly contest the risks that corporations pose to people and nature. *Mining Capitalism* examines the strategies through which corporations manage their relationships with these critics and adversaries. By focusing on the conflict over the Ok Tedi copper and gold mine in Papua New Guinea, Stuart Kirsch tells the story of a slow-moving environmental disaster and the international network of indigenous peoples, advocacy groups, and lawyers that sought to protect local rivers and rain forests. Along the way, he analyzes how corporations promote their interests by manipulating science and invoking the discourses of sustainability and social responsibility. Based on two decades of anthropological research, this book is comparative in scope, showing readers how similar dynamics operate in other industries around the world.

**Contents**: List of Illustrations; Acknowledgments; **Introduction**; 1. Colliding Ecologies; 2. The Politics of Space; 3. Down by Law; 4. Corporate Science; 5. Industry Strikes Back; 6. New Politics of Time; **Conclusion**; Epilogue; Appendix: Timeline of the Ok Tedi Mine and Related Events; Notes; References; Index."


"This book presents an in-depth linguistic description of one Papuan Malay variety, based on fifteen hours of recordings of spontaneous narratives and conversations between Papuan Malay speakers. 'Papuan Malay' refers to the easternmost varieties of Malay (Austronesian). They are spoken in the coastal areas of West Papua, the western part of the island of New Guinea. The variety described here is spoken along West Papua's northeast coast. Papuan Malay is the language of wider communication and the first or second language for an ever-increasing number of people of the area. While Papuan Malay is not officially recognized, and therefore not used in formal government or educational settings or for religious preaching, it is used in all other domains, including unofficial use in formal settings, and, to some extent, in the public media."


"Metaphor, as an act of human fancy, combines ideas in improbable ways to sharpen meanings of life and experience. Theoretically, this arises from an association between a sign - for example, a cattle car - and its referent, the Holocaust. These 'sign-vehicles' serve as modes of semiotic
transportation through conceptual space. Likewise, on-the-ground vehicles can be rich metaphors for the moral imagination. Following on this insight, Vehicles presents a collection of ethnographic essays on the metaphoric significance of vehicles in different cultures. Analyses include canoes in Papua New Guinea, pedestrians and airplanes in North America, lowriders among Mexican-Americans, and cars in contemporary China, Japan, and Eastern Europe, as well as among African-Americans in the South. Vehicles not only 'carry people around,' but also 'carry' how they are understood in relation to the dynamics of culture, politics and history."


"Dr Parke's monograph examines how Fijians, especially in western areas of Fiji, currently understand and explain the origins and development of the social and political divisions of late pre-colonial traditional Fijian society. It assesses the reasoning, consistency and, where possible, the historical accuracy of such understandings. The oral history research which forms the backbone of the study was conducted in either standard Fijian or one or other of the western Fijian dialects with which Dr Parke was familiar. The period on which the monograph concentrates is the two centuries or so immediately prior to the Deed of Cession on 10 October 1874. A number of the major chiefs of Fiji had offered to cede Fiji to Queen Victoria; and after the offer had been accepted, Fiji became a British Crown Colony on that day.


"William Halse Rivers (1864-1922) was a groundbreaking physician, psychologist and anthropologist in the early twentieth century, chiefly remembered for his work on the psychological disorders produced by the First World War. In this two-volume work from 1914, he presents his theory of the diffusion of culture in the south-west Pacific.

Vol. 1 details aspects of the customs and practises of the islands in Melanesia and beyond, including the Hawaiian islands.

Vol. 2 details the many similarities and differences among the societies of Melanesia and the possible ways in which these contrasts could have arisen.


"It is hard to imagine tourism without the creative use of seductive, as well as restrictive, imaginaries about peoples and places. These socially shared assemblages are collaboratively produced and consumed by a diverse range of actors around the globe. As a nexus of social practices through which individuals and groups establish places and peoples as credible objects of tourism, 'tourism imaginaries' have yet to be fully explored. Presenting innovative conceptual approaches, this volume advances ethnographic research methods and critical scholarship regarding tourism and the imaginaries that drive it. The various authors contribute methodologically as well as conceptually to anthropology's grasp of the images, forces, and encounters of the contemporary world.


"Drawing upon field studies conducted in 1978, 1980 and 2001 with the Oksapmin, a remote Papua New Guinea group, Geoffrey B. Saxe traces the emergence of new forms of numerical representations and ideas in the social history of the community. In traditional life, the Oksapmin used a counting system that makes use of twenty-seven parts of the body; there is no evidence that the group used arithmetic in prehistory. As practices of economic exchange and schooling have shifted, children and adults unwittingly reproduced and altered the system in order to solve new kinds of numerical and arithmetical problems, a process that has led to new forms of collective representations in the community. While the focus of Geoffrey Saxe is on the Oksapmin, the insights and general framework he provides are useful for understanding shifting representational forms and emerging cognitive functions in any human community.

See here for more book information (contents, index, about the author) at the site of Cambridge University Press and see here for a video about the Oksapmin 27-body part counting system.
Geoffrey Saxe has conducted research on mathematical cognition and culture in a variety of settings, including remote parts of Papua New Guinea, urban and rural areas of northeastern Brazil and elementary and middle school classrooms in the United States.”


"This book is based on over fifty years of research on the Fijian language - both the standard language and its many dialects. It does not attempt to follow any particular linguistic theory, but in contrast, focuses heavily on describing the language in context. The data that it is based on include material written and spoken by Fijians - ranging from the advice offered by the author's colleagues in the Fijian (monolingual) Dictionary Project to Fijian-language newspapers and textbooks, to recordings of loanwords and casual conversations, and - most recently - the text and DVD of a recent Fijian play, Lakovi."


"How are ethnographic knowledge and anthropological theory created out of field experiences? Working in the Field explores emplacement and experience-centered narratives as the modes in which working in places brings anthropology to life. Stewart and Strathern show how first impressions of an area carry depths of meanings which can gradually be unpacked in later analysis and how the fieldworker's memories may become blended with those of the people studied as a result of long-term engagement with them. Spanning Papua New Guinea, Taiwan, and Scotland and Ireland, Stewart and Strathern show how fieldwork in apparently different areas can lead to unexpected comparisons and discoveries of similarities in human cross-cultural patterns of behavior.

Contents: Acknowledgments; Preface: Working in Places, Moving through Spaces; 1. Prologue; 2. Papua New Guinea; 3. Taiwan; 4. Memory; Conclusions; Bibliography; Index."

Pamela J. Stewart (Strathern) and Andrew J. Strathern are a research team in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Pittsburgh, USA. They have jointly published many books and articles on a wide range of topics and are currently developing a new subfield in Anthropology, i.e., Disaster Anthropology, including Climatic Change.


"In 1959 organiseerde het Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap (KNAG) in samenwerking met o.a. het Rijksheerbarium te Leiden een multidisciplinaire expeditie (Geologie, Antropologie, Taalkunde, Zoölogie en Botanie) een bijzondere expeditie naar het Sterrengebergte in het Centrale Bergland van het toenmalige Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea. Dit gebied was het laatste stukje Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea dat nog niet onder Nederlands bestuur was gebracht. Er was vrijwel niets bekend over het gebied. Men wist zelfs niet of er wel mensen woonden. De auteur maakte deze even avontuurlijke als historische expeditie mee als mossendeskundige. In dit bijzondere boek worden zijn persoonlijke belevenissen en indrukken in de vorm van een dagboek weergegeven. Dit boek laat zich lezen als een belangrijke aanvulling op het werk van Dr. L.D. Brongerma en Overste G.F. Venema, Het witte hart van Nieuw-Guinea: Met de Nederlandse expeditie naar het Sterrengebergte (1960) over hetzelfde thema."


"The author of this book investigates a system of indigenous thought that pervades the life in Kayan, a village at the north-coast of Papua New Guinea in a multitude of ways. The material is framed from the perspective of the former village elder Blasius Jong, who sadly passed away in 2010. With its roots in pre-missionary time, this system links different spheres of life and constitutes the basis for the organization of religious as well as of daily activities. Emanating from myths and a traditional calendar, the conceptions of person, time and space are discussed and the impact on social structure and religious life is highlighted. Together with historical and astronomical material, the author
combines elements of the anthropologies of person, time and space in novel ways, to reconstruct a fascinating system of thought that still has many consequences for today's life in Kayan."


"Een Duitse zendeling zoekt samen met een Nederlandse zendingsarts contact met een tot dan volledig onbekende stam in het bergland van Papua (vroeger Nieuw-Guinea), de Yali's. De vreemde wereld waarin hij terechtkomt, beschrijft hij met liefde en respect. Het ergste dat hij meemaakt is het onderlinge geweld: oorlogen, veten, kannibalisme. Maar langzamerhand komen er veranderingen. Dorpen sluiten vrede. Er ontstaat een christelijke gemeente. Intussen maakt hij mee hoe het gebied wordt overgedragen aan Indonesië. Voor de Papua's begin een periode van lijden onder militair geweld. Ook nu nog is Papua een vergeten wereld."

MICRONESIA


"Guigone Camus is a Ph.D candidate in ethnology and anthropology at the École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in France, and is writing a dissertation on the Gilbert Islands archipelago. She has recently published a study on the Tabiteua Atoll, which is the main subject of her doctoral research." See and hear Camus at [You Tube](#).

"At the intersection of several disciplines, Guigone Camus's ethnographic study of Tabiteua, an atoll part of the independent Republic of Kiribati, opens a window on the philosophical and spiritual depths, the poetry and the complexity with which the oral tradition and the social system mirror each other in a world of the spoken word, where ritual becomes the language of the community." Read more about the book at [Barbier-Mueller](#).

"This book offers the only synthesis of early-period Marianas archaeology, marking the first human settlement of Remote Oceania about 1500 B.C. The author draws on his collective decades of intensive field research to define the earliest Marianas sites in scientific detail but accessible for broad readership. It covers three major topics: 1) situating the ancient sites in their original environmental contexts; 2) inventory of the early-period sites and their dating; and 3) the full range of pottery, stone tools, shell ornaments, and other artifacts. The work concludes with discussing the impacts of their findings on Asia-Pacific archaeology and on human global migration studies.


"*Making Micronesia* is the story of Tosiwo Nakayama, the first president of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). Born to a Japanese father and an island woman in 1931 on an atoll northwest of the main Chuuk Lagoon group, Nakayama grew up during Japan's colonial administration of greater Micronesia and later proved adept at adjusting to life in post-war Chuuk and under the American-administered Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. After studying at the University of Hawai‘i, Nakayama returned to Chuuk in 1958 and quickly advanced through a series of administrative positions before winning election to the House of Delegates (later Senate) of the Congress of Micronesia. He served as its president from 1965 to 1967 and again from 1973 to 1978. More than any other individual, Nakayama is credited with managing the complex political discussions on Saipan in 1975 that resulted in a national constitution for the different Micronesian states that made up the Trust Territory. A proponent of independence, he was a key player in the lengthy negotiations with the U.S. government and throughout the islands that culminated in the Compact of Free Association and the eventual creation of the FSM. In 1979 Nakayama was elected the first president of the FSM and spent the next eight years working to solidify an island nation and to see the Compact of Free Association through to approval and implementation."


"Series 2 of the *History of Micronesia*, revised edition of 2014. A total of 28 large volumes reduced to 7 electronic books. Available only on CD-ROMs. Series 2 of the *History of Micronesia* completes the history of the central Pacific islands already published in 20 printed volumes. These CDs contain about 20,000 additional pages of documents reproduced in their original languages and translated into English. The contents of these documents appear at the beginning of CD No. 1. To contact the author and publisher, Rod Lévesque, write to levesrod@hotmail.com Lévesque Publications, 189


Note. Series 1, Vol. 1-20, are printed volumes described in my website http://www.levesquepublications.com/. Press the tab to see the contents of each of those volumes. To order a complete set, of Series 1, for a special price contact http://www.uhpress.hawaii.edu/p-5734-9780000000000.aspx which belongs to my distributor, the University of Hawaii Press. Note 2. To get the separate document containing the tables of contents of all the 28 volumes of Series 2, send me an e-mail: levesrod@hotmail.com.


"Craig Santos Perez, a native Chamoru born and raised on the Pacific Island of Guåhan (Guam), migrated with his family to California in 1995, and does not return home until fifteen years later. From Unincorporated Territory emerges from the tension between arrival and departure to map the emotional and geographic cartographies of migration. Featuring a variety of poetic forms (including lyric, narrative, documentary, and conceptual poems, dramatic monologues, and prose essays), the poet highlights the everyday struggles of staying connected to native origins and customs, while adjusting to new American cultures and terrains. Furthermore, this collection draws attention to, and protests, the violent currents of colonialism and militarism currently threatening Guåhan, a US territory since 1898 and a 'strategic' location of US geopolitical power in the Asia Pacific region. Drawing from history and politics, culture and family, From Unincorporated Territory memorializes what the Chamoru people have lost through military occupation and out-migration, and insists that we must raise our voices to protect and defend what we have left of the places we call home."

POLYNESIA


"Given its relatively late encounter with the West, Hawaii offers an exciting opportunity to study a society whose traditional lifeways and technologies were recorded in native oral traditions and written documents before they were changed by contact with non-Polynesian cultures. This book chronicles archaeology's role in constructing a narrative of Hawaii's cultural past, focusing on material evidence dating from the Polynesians' first arrival on Hawaii's shores about a millennium ago to the early decades of settlement by Americans and Europeans in the nineteenth century. A final chapter discusses new directions taken by native Hawaiians toward changing the practice of archaeology in the islands today."


"This volume presents a historical-sociolinguistic description and analysis of Maritime Polynesian Pidgin. It offers linguistic and sociohistorical substantiation for a regional Eastern Polynesian-based pidgin, and challenges conventional Eurocentric assumptions about early colonial contact in the eastern Pacific by arguing that Maritime Polynesian Pidgin preceded the introduction of Pidgin English by as much as a century. Emanuel J. Drechsel not only opens up new methodological avenues for historical-sociolinguistic research in Oceania by a combination of philology and ethnohistory, but also gives greater recognition to Pacific Islanders in early contact between cultures. Students and researchers working on language contact, language typology, historical linguistics and sociolinguistics will want to read this book. It redefines our understanding of how Europeans and Americans interacted with Pacific Islanders in eastern Polynesia during early encounters and offers an alternative model of language contact.


"In *Securing Paradise*, Vernadette Vicuña Gonzalez shows how tourism and militarism have functioned together in Hawai'i and the Philippines, jointly empowering the United States to assert its
geostrategic and economic interests in the Pacific. She does so by interpreting fiction, closely examining colonial and military construction projects, and delving into present-day tourist practices, spaces, and narratives. For instance, in both Hawai'i and the Philippines, U.S. military modes of mobility, control, and surveillance enable scenic tourist byways. Past and present U.S. military posts, such as the Clark and Subic Bases and the Pearl Harbor complex, have been reincarnated as destinations for tourists interested in World War II.


Vernadette Vicuña Gonzalez is Associate Professor of American Studies at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa.


"Stories of the volcano goddess Pele and her youngest sister Hi'iaka, patron of hula, are most familiar as a form of literary colonialism - first translated by missionary descendants and others, then co-opted by Hollywood and the tourist industry. Voices of Fire recovers the lost and often-suppressed political significance of this literature, restoring it to its primary place in Hawaiian culture."


"A concise guide to the Kerikeri mission from its inception in 1819 until 1845, when it became a secular settlement and the Stone Store was sold to private owners. It includes a discussion of missionaries and Maori who were involved with the mission, including people such as Hongi Hika, Rewa and Moka. The book is richly illustrated with photographs from the Kemp House and Stone Store collections of artefacts and objects, once in daily use. It contains a discussion and illustrations of the store accounts, revealing details of daily life at the mission - what food, clothing, tools and other goods were available, where they came from and who they were distributed to.

Angela Middleton is a consultant archaeologist and an honorary research fellow in the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology at the University of Otago. Her work in southern and northern New Zealand has focused on the early engagement between Maori and Pakeha and an understanding of early Pakeha settlement."

"Ancestral Places explores the deep connections that ancestral Kanaka (Native Hawaiians) enjoyed with their environment. It honors the mo'olelo (historical accounts) of the ancestral places of their kupuna (ancestors), and reveals how these mo'olelo and their relationships with the 'aina (land) inform a Kanaka sense of place. The book elucidates a Kanaka geography and provides contemporary scholars with insights regarding traditional culture-including the ways in which Kanaka utilize cartographic performances to map their ancestral places and retain their mo'olelo, such as reciting creation accounts, utilizing nuances embedded in language, and dancing hula. In Ancestral Places, Oliveira reasserts both the validity of ancestral knowledge systems and their impact in modernity. Her discussion of Kanaka geographies encompasses the entire archipelago, offering a new framework in Kanaka epistemology."


"The Second Edition consists of a reproduction of the original text together with a further chapter, 'Section X Ongoing Reform Developments 2012-2013,' with the consolidated Constitution as an appendix. Includes bibliographical references."


"Within little more than ten years in the early nineteenth century, inhabitants of Tahiti, Hawaii and fifteen other closely related societies destroyed or desecrated all of their temples and most of their god-images. In the aftermath of the explosive event, which Sissons terms the Polynesian Iconoclasm, hundreds of architecturally innovative churches - one the size of two football fields - were constructed. At the same time, Christian leaders introduced oppressive laws and courts, which the youth resisted through seasonal displays of revelry and tattooing. Seeking an answer to why this event occurred in the way that it did, this book introduces and demonstrates an alternative 'practice history' that draws on the work of Marshall Sahlins and employs Bourdieu's concepts of habitus, improvisation and practical logic.


Jeffrey Sissons is Associate Professor of Anthropology at Victoria University of Wellington. He is the author of numerous publications on Maori and Polynesian history written over the past 25 years. His most recent book is First Peoples: Indigenous Cultures and Their Futures (Reaktion Books, 2005)."
RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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

GENERAL / ARTICLES


T.A. Crane); 265-266 (by D. Demeritt); 266 (by H. Diemberger); 266-267 (by C. Farbotko); 267-268 (by D. McDermott Hughes); 268 (by J. Michaud); 269 (by J. Ribot: Politics of Misrecognition: Framing Out Liability under a Changing Sky); 269-270 (by P. Rudik-Gould); Reply: 270-273 (by B. Orlove, H. Lazrus, G.K. Hovelsrud and A. Giannini); References: 273-275).


AUSTRALIA / ARTICLES


**MELANESIA / ARTICLES**


WEIR, C. (2014). 'We Visit the Colo Towns... When It Is Safe to Go': Indigenous Adoption of Methodist Christianity in the Wainibuka and Wainimala Valleys, Fiji, in the 1870s. The Journal of Pacific History, 49(2), 129-150.

WETHERELL, D. (2012). Creating an Indigenous Christian Leadership in Papua: Three Missions Compared. The Journal of Pacific History, 47(2), 163-185. Corrigendum: The Journal of Pacific History, 49(2), 2014: 253 (In the above article, it was stated that the Reverend Eliesa Duigi, the first Papua Methodist minister, was ordained in 1947. This is incorrect. Eliesa Duigu was ordained with Kelebi Kunabu in 1941. The first post-war Methodist ordination was of the Reverend Ioafu Guniniei, a Dobuan, in 1946).


MELANESIA / BOOKS


MICRONESIA / ARTICLES


RUDIAK-GOULD, P. (2014). Climate Change and Accusation: Global Warming and Local Blame in a Small Island State. Current Anthropology, 55(4), 365-375. Comments: 375-376 (by I. Ahlgren); 376-377 by J. Barnett); 377-378 by D. McDermott Hughes); 378-379 (by M. Hulme); 379-380 (by I. Kelman); 380-381 (by J. Newell); 381-382 (by T. Sanders); 382-383 (by R. Taddei); Reply: 383-384 (by P. Rudia-Gould); References: 384-386.
POLYNESIA / ARTICLES


