THE 10th ESfO CONFERENCE BRUSSELS 24-27 JUNE 2015: EUROPE AND THE PACIFIC

The European Society for Oceanists (ESfO) invites you to attend the 10th ESfO Conference, to be held in Brussels (Belgium) in June 2015. The conference is sponsored by the European Consortium for Pacific Studies (ECOPAS).

European engagements in the Pacific are taking place mainly through connections in trade relations, sustainable development programmes, tourism, humanitarian aid, legal-political relations, new migration patterns, and concerns about the impacts of global climate change. In some respects, however, European connections to the Oceanic region relate uncomfortably to the aspirations and ambitions of Pacific peoples themselves, who wish to engage with peoples of other regions on their own social and cultural terms, and on the basis of their own economic and political interests. Indeed, Pacific Islanders increasingly demand to define priorities in their connections with Europe from their own perspective.

The 10th conference of the European Society for Oceanists will focus on the increasing call from the Pacific for a new kind of relationship with Europe (in whatever shape or form Europe may be perceived as a region). At previous ESfO conferences, many academics from the region expressed a desire for European scholars to acknowledge the obligations implied by their relations to Oceania, and to exchange the results of their research into knowledge that is useful for the Pacific. At the same time, European scholars who are doing research in the Pacific are facing the challenge to make their expert knowledge more available for policy-makers, having received calls from some governments and also from representatives of the European Union to help improving connections between Europe and the Pacific. This conference aims at creating an opportunity for new kinds of dialogues and relationships between Europe and the Pacific.

ESfO conferences are renowned for gathering together academics from around the globe. Intense dialogues between Pacific and European perspectives are envisaged, in which exchanges of knowledge and processes of mediation will spark a necessary rethinking of historical, contemporary and future connections between Europe and the Pacific.

The 10th ESfO conference will be held in Brussels and aims to put this gathering of inter-personal and conceptual relations to work also by exploring relations between academics and policy-makers from the Pacific and Europe.

Conference website at pacific-studies.net
Call for Papers

- For details on the sessions and the submission of abstracts please click here.
- Deadline for papers submission: 1 March 2015
- Download the Call for Papers as PDF

ESfO conference paper submissions are now managed electronically. Delegates should submit the abstract of their paper to the relevant Working Session through this conference website. To do so, they will first need to be registered at http://www.pacific-studies.net. Delegates are asked to state in their profile their institutional affiliation, since this will be included in the conference programme.

Conference Organizers

- Prof. dr. Toon van Meijl and Dr. Anke Tonnaer (Centre for Pacific and Asian Studies, Department of Anthropology and Development Studies, Radboud University, Nijmegen)
- Conference Secretary: Ms. Maya Turolla
- Contact: esfo2015@ru.nl

RECEIVED

From State, Society and Governance in Melanesia, 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

"Across the World with the Johnsons is a cultural history that traces the rise to celebrity status of filmmakers Martin and Osa Johnson and the impact of their films, which chronicle their 'adventures' throughout Africa and the Pacific. Written by art historian Prue Ahrens, anthropologist Lamont Lindstrom and cultural historian Fiona Paisley, Across the World centres analysis of US empire in the early 20th century at the intersection of the Johnsons' overseas expeditions, visual culture, the rise of mass culture and celebrity, and growing anxieties about gender and racial boundaries threatened by urbanisation and modernisation" (Lauren Hirshberg, The Journal of Pacific History).


"The first comprehensive account to place the Pacific Islands, the Pacific Rim and the Pacific Ocean into the perspective of world history. A distinguished international team of historians provides a multidimensional account of the Pacific, its inhabitants and the lands within and around it over 50,000 years, with special attention to the peoples of Oceania. It providing chronological coverage along with analyses of themes such as the environment, migration and the economy; religion, law and science; race, gender and politics.


"This succinct, well-researched biography traces Mead's life and career, from her upbringing in Pennsylvania and her college years under the tutelage of esteemed anthropologist Franz Boaz, through her field work on the islands of Bali, Manus, New Guinea and Samoa in the South Pacific, to her later career at the American Museum of Natural History. Bowman-Kruhm also presents material not published in other Mead biographies, including information about existing pages of a manuscript Mead said she tore up when atom bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, her personal and anonymous funding of the American Anthropological Association when it was in financial straits, and her support for anthropologists who worked for the government's covert operations during the Vietnam War era."

"The introduction to the volume is beautifully written and sets up the rest of the volume in a comprehensive way. It explains the book's aim to advance theoretical and methodological issues by exploring the role of missionary encounters in the development of modern domesticities; showing the agency of indigenous women in negotiating both change and continuity; and providing a wide range of case studies to show 'breadth and complexity' and the local and national specificities of engagements with both missionaries and modernity. My view is that all three aims are well and truly fulfilled" (Helen Lee, La Trobe University, Melbourne).


"David Warren Sabean was a pioneer in the historical-anthropological study of kinship, community, and selfhood in early modern and modern Europe. His career has helped shape the discipline of history through his supervision of dozens of graduate students and his influence on countless other scholars. This book collects wide-ranging essays demonstrating the impact of Sabean's work has on scholars of diverse time periods and regions, all revolving around the prominent issues that have framed his career: kinship, community, and self. The significance of David Warren Sabean's scholarship is reflected in original research contributed by former students and essays written by his contemporaries, demonstrating Sabean's impact on the discipline of history.


"Oceanic Voices - European Quills celebrates the linguistic historiography of two Oceanic poles. The northwest Pacific's Chamorro of Guam and the Northern Marianas was the first (16th century), and the southeast Pacific's Rapanui of Easter Island one of the last (19th century) of the Austronesian tongues to inspire linguistic investigation within greater Oceania. These pioneering efforts are honored in nine articles which document, translate, chronicle, describe and analyze the earliest relics from these two island cultures. This collection of articles reveals fundamental insights not only into earlier stages of both Chamorro and Rapanui but also into the very discipline of linguistic historiography in one of Earth's humanly richest and most fascinating regions."


"Despite the wide interest in material culture, art, and aesthetics, few studies have considered them in light of the importance of the social imagination - the complex ways in which we conceptualize our social surroundings. This collection engages the 'material turn' in the arts, humanities, and social
sciences through a range of original contributions on creativity in diverse global and contemporary social settings. The authors engage with everyday objects, art, rituals, and ethnographic exhibitions to analyze the relationship between material culture and the social imagination. What results is a better understanding of how the material embodies and influences our idea of the social world.


"In 1873 the German naturalist A.B. Meyer spent five months in New Guinea. He had expected 'bloodthirsty and untamed savages' and was amazed to find 'men of milder customs'. His compatriot Otto Finsch returned from a voyage through Hawaii, Micronesia, New Zealand and Torres Strait declaring Germany's most respected anthropologists wrong. Human races could not be neatly distinguished: they 'merge into one another to such an extent that the difference between Europeans and Papuans becomes completely unimportant'. This richly interdisciplinary book explores the transformative impacts of personal encounters in Oceania on understandings of human difference, and illuminates the difficult relationship between field experience and metropolitan science in late nineteenth-century Europe.

Contents: 1. 'This new and interesting world': A.B. Meyer in New Guinea, 1873; 2. 'It is not so!' Otto Finsch and physical diversity in Oceania, 1865-85; 3. 'On one hundred and thirty-five Papuan skulls': A.B. Meyer and contested craniology; 4. 'In no way savages': Civilization and savagery in the writings of Otto Finsch.

Hilary Susan Howes completed her PhD in the School of Culture, History and Language at the Australian National University. She has published and taught on environmental history, history of science and Pacific history at the Australian National University and the University of Melbourne."


"The Great Ocean examines the convergence and fragmentation of Pacific worlds during a period of rapidly expanding trade, indigenous depopulation, and scientific investigations. With a particular focus on the eastern Pacific in the decades between the 1770s and the 1840s, this study uncovers world history in the coastal localities where voyagers, traders, hunters, and native peoples met one another through episodes often marked by violence and tragic outcomes.

the 'Great Wide Open'; 6. On Coral Reefs, Volcanoes, Gods, and Patriotic Geology, or, James Dwight Dana and Assembling the Pacific Basin; Conclusion: On Wanderers and Natives; Notes.

David Igler is Associate Professor of History, University of California, Irvine."


"Art from Oceania, the region encompassing the islands of the central and south Pacific, spans hundreds of distinct artistic processes, formats, and mediums. Many people's exposure to Oceanic art comes through its influence on the work of European artists, and therefore Oceanic works themselves often remain difficult for Western viewers to interpret and comprehend. How to Read Oceanic Art, helps elucidate this subject through explanation of specific objects. The book analyzes the most illustrative Oceanic pieces from the Metropolitan Museum's collection - including lively painted masks, powerful figurines, and intricately carved wooden poles - which together represent the extraordinary diversity of artistic traditions in the region.

Eric Kjellgren is Evelyn A. J. Hall and John A. Friede Associate Curator, Department of the Arts of Africa, Oceania, and the Americas, The Metropolitan Museum of Art."


"The conservation of Pacific Islands ecosystems is an important issue for the planet and requires the preservation of both their endemic and cultural species. In addition to the uniqueness of the endemic species, these often rare plant and animal species have played an important role in the development of science and provided crucial links in the theory of evolution. Imported to the islands by the early Melanesians and Polynesians, cultural species, which have been selected, transported and multiplied throughout the history of Pacific islands people, have helped to forge the very identity of these islands. It would be particularly regrettable to see, in the name of economic development and globalization, the disappearance of these significant species, which make up a vital part of these islands', and our planet's, natural and human heritage.

"Winding Up the British Empire in the Pacific Islands is the first detailed account, based on recently-opened archives, of when, how, and why the British Government changed its mind about giving independence to the Pacific Islands. As Britain began to dissolve the Empire in Asia in the aftermath of the Second World War, it announced that there were some countries that were so small, remote, and lacking in resources that they could never become independent states. However, between 1970 and 1980 there was a rapid about-turn. Accelerated decolonization suddenly became the order of the day. Here was the death warrant of the Empire, and hastily-arranged independence ceremonies were performed for six new states: Tonga, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Kiribati, and Vanuatu.

Contents: Preface; Prologue; Part I. Oceania Overview: 1. 'Imperialism, as such, is a newly coined word': Empire and Oceania; 2. The task of 'Empire un-building' is a difficult one': Decolonization; 3. 'Britain's withdrawal east of Suez is also a withdrawal west of Panama': End of Empire in the Pacific: when, why, and how? Part II. Holding On: 4. 'A dramatic and liberal gesture': Attlee's Secret Smaller Territories Enquiry, 1949-51; 5. 'Limbo', 'mezzanine status' or 'independence minus': Self-government in the Commonwealth in the 1950s; 6. 'Something of a profit and loss account': Macmillan's Audit of Empire, 1957-59; Part III. Letting Go: 7. 'The Cold War Front is advancing upon Oceania': Pressures at the United Nations, 1960-61; 8. 'To Complete the process of decolonization as soon as possible': Responses to the UN Declaration on Colonialism, 1962-65; 9. 'Coming to the most difficult period of decolonization': The Lady Margaret Hall Conference, 1965; 10. 'A line would have to be drawn': The paradox of the expanding United Nations, 1965-70; Part IV. Winding Up: 11. For us the British Empire is past history': Towards a retreat from 'Never-land': Tonga and Fiji, 1970; 12. 'Independence and self-government have the same value': Self-determination for Niue, 1970-74; 13. 'It is more blessed to go than be pushed': The 1973 Programme Analysis and Review; 14. 'To encourage Australia and New Zealand to take a larger share': The Anzac role in decolonization; 15. 'Liquidating colonial arrangements with as much speed as possible': Accelerated decolonization: 1. Solomon Islands; 16. 'We cannot now apply the brakes': Accelerated decolonization: 2. Gilbert and Ellice Islands; 17. 'The most difficult pre-independence conference we have had for a Pacific territory': Accelerated decolonization: 3. Kiribati and Banaba; 18. The dying art of decolonization is difficult to pursue in a Condominium': Accelerated decolonization: 4. New Hebrides; Epilogue; Bibliography.

W. David McIntyre, Emeritus Professor of History, University of Canterbury."

La France a finalement réinscrite la Polynésie française à son tour. Deux leaders nationalistes ont combattu pour obtenir ce résultat depuis la fin des années soixante-dix: Jean-Marie Tjibaou et Oscar Temaru. 'Une bêtise!' pour certains. 'Une manne providentielle!' pour d'autres... C'est en ces termes que se pose en Polynésie française la question de la réinscription. En Nouvelle-Calédonie, les diverses forces politiques ont fini par saisir l'opportunité qu'offre l'intervention de l'ONU. 'La France n'a jamais su décoloniser!' a lancé Victorin Lurel, ministre des Outre-Mer (Nouméa, 23 novembre 2012) ... Et pourtant, la France qui collabore avec l'ONU pour le dossier calédonien a tenté de s'opposer avec vigueur à la réinscription de la Polynésie française, la France socialiste retrouvant parfois les accents de Bernard Pons des années quatre-vingt. L'ONU, la France: deux conceptions différentes de la décolonisation, une Charte et une Constitution inconciliables sur certains points. C'est l'objet de ce livre: comparer la décolonisation selon le droit français interne et la décolonisation en droit international, en décoder les langages et éclairer des débats qui restent souvent ésotériques, voire médiocres.


The death in December 2013 of the last Papua New Guinean veteran of the Pacific Islands Regiment, Ben Moide, went largely unnoticed outside Papua New Guinea and serves as a reminder of the subordinate place afforded Indigenous participants in World War II. Moide and his fellow soldiers have been largely neglected in historical studies of the war and faced lengthy battles for compensation for their service. Tellingly, Moide's funeral in January 2014 was the first and last state funeral for a Papua New Guinean veteran. In his book *Defending Whose Country? Indigenous Soldiers in the Pacific War*, Noah Risenman examines the wartime experiences of Papua New Guineans alongside Yolngu people of Arnhem Land and Navajo 'code talkers' in order to address these 'hidden histories' of Indigenous people during the war (Tristan Moss, *The Journal of Pacific History*).


"Unaisi Nabobo-Baba observed that for the various peoples of the Pacific, kinship is generally understood as 'knowledge that counts.' It is with this observation that the volume begins, and it continues with a straightforward objective to provide case studies of Pacific kinship. In doing so, contributors share an understanding of kinship as a lived and living dimension of contemporary human lives, in an area where deep historical links provide for close and useful comparison. The ethnographic focus is on transformation and continuity over time in Fiji, Tonga, and Samoa with the addition of three instructive cases from Tokelau, Papua New Guinea, and Taiwan. The book ends with an account of how kinship is constituted in day-to-day ritual and ritualized behavior.


AUSTRALIA


"In June 2013, the former Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education commissioned ACIL Allen Consulting to undertake an independent review of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS). Following Machinery of Government changes in 2013, AIATSIS is now in the Education portfolio. The purpose of the review was to provide advice on AIATSIS’ contribution to broader government policy objectives, performance against its legislated functions and how its role as a national research institution can be strengthened. The Department of Education accepted the final report of the Review on 4 June 2014. The AIATSIS Council and Executive welcomed the review, and AIATSIS agrees with the review recommendations. The review report provides valuable input from AIATSIS' stakeholders and identifies important issues and challenges to address for the future. AIATSIS is now working with the Department of Education to develop a strategy that would address the challenges it faces in maintaining and protecting its world class collection on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture and history, respond to the review and position the organisation to anticipate and respond to emerging issues over the next fifty years."


"This book takes up the postcolonial challenge for law and explains how the problems of legal recognition for Indigenous peoples are tied to an orthodox theory of law. Constructing a theory of legal pluralism that is both critical of law's epistemological and ontological presuppositions, as well as discursive in engaging a dialogue between legal traditions, Anker focusses on prominent aspects
of legal discourse and process such as sovereignty, proof, cultural translation and negotiation. With case studies and examples principally drawn from Australia and Canada, the book seeks to set state law in front of its own reflection in the mirror of Indigenous rights, drawing on a broad base of scholarship in addition to legal theory, from philosophy, literary studies, anthropology, social theory, Indigenous studies and art.


Kirsten Anker is Assistant Professor in law at McGill University. Originally from Australia, her teaching and research focus on fostering greater engagement with Indigenous legal traditions in Canada."


"For four decades Jeremy Beckett has shone a light on previously marginalised fields of life. While the many went in search of 'traditional culture', Beckett was fascinated to learn how people who often lacked wider recognition of their Aboriginality went about their lives. In the process he changed our understandings of those people and highlighted the issues they confronted. He has enriched our appreciation of the diversity of Indigenous identities and experiences.


"The National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) is one of the major policy innovations of the early 21st century in Australia, representing a new way of delivering services to people with a disability and those who care for them. It has the potential to transform the lives of hundreds of thousands of people, giving them greater certainty and control over their lives. There is a higher incidence of disability in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population than in the Australian population more generally, so the NDIS is of particular relevance to Indigenous Australians. However, Indigenous Australians with a disability have a very distinct age, geographic and health
profile, which differs from that of the equivalent non-Indigenous population. Furthermore, the conceptualisation of disability and care in many Indigenous communities, particularly in remote areas, may differ markedly in comparison to more settled parts of the country, and there is the added complexity of a unique history of interaction with government. In considering these issues in detail, this Research Monograph provides a resource for policy makers, researchers and service providers who are working in this important policy area. Its major conclusion is that the NDIS, if it is to be an effective policy for Indigenous Australians, needs to take into account their very particular needs and aspirations.


"In this innovative collection, Indigenous and non-Indigenous scholars from Australia and Europe reflect on how their life histories have impacted on their research in Indigenous Australian Studies. Drawing on Pierre Nora's concept of ego-histoire as an analytical tool to ask historians to apply their methods to themselves, contributors lay open their paths, personal commitments and passion involved in their research. Why are we researching in Indigenous Studies, what has driven our motivations? How have our biographical experiences influenced our research? And how has our research influenced us in our political and individual understanding as scholars and human beings? This collection tries to answer many of these complex questions, seeing them not as merely personal issues but highly relevant to the practice of Indigenous Studies.

"Australian history has changed drastically over the last fifty years and has found itself at the centre of heated and consuming public debates. So how do historians themselves read this history? Where do they see themselves in these momentous shifts in historical reading and writing? With contributions from prominent historians including Marilyn Lake, Tom Griffiths, Peter Stanley and Ann Curthoys, *Australian History Now* offers revealing and refreshing accounts of the ways Australian historians think about the nation's past. *Australian History Now* is an engaging and often surprising introduction to the ways we understand and write our history in academic, popular and school books, argue about it in the media, present it in museums and watch it on television. At its heart it shows that the way we remember our past reflects how we see ourselves in the present.

**Contents:**


"This book presents inter-disciplinary perspectives on the maritime journeys of the Macassan trepangers who sailed in fleets of wooden sailing vessels known as praus from the port city of Makassar in southern Sulawesi to the northern Australian coastline. These voyages date back to at least the 1700s and there is new evidence to suggest that the Macassan praus were visiting northern Australia even earlier. This book examines the Macassan journeys to and from Australia, their encounters with Indigenous communities in the north, as well as the ongoing social and cultural impact of these connections, both in Indonesia and Australia.

mystery of the tobacco pipe, by Maggie Brady; 10. Tangible heritage of the Macassan–Aboriginal encounter in contemporary South Sulawesi, by Marshall Clark; 11. Traditional and 'modern' trepang fisheries on the border of the Indonesian and Australian fishing zones, by Dedi Supriadi Adhuri; 12. Travelling the 'Malay Road': Recognising the heritage significance of the Macassan maritime trade route, by Sandy Blair and Nicholas Hall; Contributors; Index.


"All six women write of their first-hand experiences on Australian frontiers of settlement. The division into 'adventurers' and longer-term 'settlers' allows interrogation into the differing representations between those with a transitory knowledge of Indigenous people and those who had a close and more permanent relationship with Indigenous women, even encompassing individual friendship. More pertinently, the book strives to reveal the aspects, largely overlooked in colonial narratives, of Indigenous agency, authority and individuality.


"What can drawings reveal about their makers? In 1953 anthropologist Mervyn Meggitt invited Warlpiri men at Hooker Creek to draw with crayons and paper. Two men astounded him with their drawings made 'for the pleasure of drawing'. Six decades later the Warlpiri men's descendants have been introduced to the drawings, triggering memories of dislocation and galvanizing attention to the present day as well as fears and hopes for the future. Discussions, journeys and archival research build a compelling account of the colonial and contemporary circumstances of Warlpiri lives, including the crucial role of images in relationships between Warlpiri people and the dominant society.

Contents: Dedication; Preface; Note on names and orthography; Introduction: Clearing the ground; Interlude I. Regarding Nangala; 1. Locating the Warlpiri drawings; Interlude II. Olive Pink's picnic by Olive Pink; 2. Seeing the Warlpiri; 3. The superintendent's window; Interlude III. The road to Hooker Creek by Elizabeth Nungarrayi Ross and Jeannie Nungarrayi Herbert; 4. Back to Yarripirlangu; Interlude IV. Remembering Mervyn Meggitt (1924-2004); 5. Trees at Hooker Creek; 6. Remembering the future: Warlpiri drawings collected by Mervyn Meggitt, Hooker Creek, 1953-54; Notes; References; Index.
Melinda Hinkson is an Australian Research Council Future Fellow in Anthropology at the Australian National University."


"In Australia, a 'tribe' of white, middle-class, progressive professionals is actively working to improve the lives of Indigenous people. This book explores what happens when well-meaning people, supported by the state, attempt to help without harming. 'White anti-racists' find themselves trapped by endless ambiguities, contradictions, and double binds - a microcosm of the broader dilemmas of postcolonial societies. These dilemmas are fueled by tension between the twin desires of equality and difference: to make Indigenous people statistically the same as non-Indigenous people (to 'close the gap') while simultaneously maintaining their 'cultural' distinctiveness. This tension lies at the heart of failed development efforts in Indigenous communities, ethnic minority populations and the global South. This book explains why doing good is so hard, and how it could be done differently.


"Here, largely in his own words, is the incredible story of Edward Koiki Mabo, from his childhood on the Island of Mer through to his struggle within the union cause and the black rights movement. Tragically, Mabo died just months before the historic High Court native-title decision that destroyed forever the concept of terra nullius. Originally published by UQP in 1996, this new edition has been updated by Mabo's long-time friend historian Noel Loos. New photographs and a preface by esteemed film director Rachel Perkins give this book the new life it deserves."


"Historically, photographs of Indigenous Australians were often produced under unequal and exploitative circumstances. Today, however, such images represent a rich cultural heritage for descendants who can use this rich archive to explore Aboriginal history, to identify relatives, and to reclaim culture. In Aboriginal photographies contributors investigate the Indigenous significance of engaging with images from each of the former colonies. The result is a fresh perspective on Australia's past, and on present-day Indigenous identities. Rather than telling us what 'the white photographer saw', Aboriginal photographies focuses upon the interactions between photographer and Indigenous people and the living meanings the photos have today.

Contents: Acknowledgments; Contributors; Language and style; 1. Introduction: The photographic encounter, by Jane Lydon; Tasmania: 2. Forgotten lives - The first photographs of Tasmanian

MELANESIA


"Ces contributions ont pour objectif de mettre en relations concrètes les cinq archipels qui composent la Mélanésie (Îles Fidji, Nouvelle-Calédonie, Papouasie Nouvelle-Guinée, Îles Salomon, Vanuatu). Cette deuxième publication présente un important dossier consacré au foncier et au développement durable ainsi que des études en sciences de l'homme et de la société qui abordent des thèmes de fonds: constructions intellectuelles, chronologies réflexives, tradition orale."


"Le nickel est au cœur de l'avenir de la Nouvelle-Calédonie. Ce territoire français du Pacifique Sud qui cherche aujourd'hui sa voie entre autonomie et indépendance, possède un cinquième des réserves mondiales de nickel. L'exploitation de ses gisements est une des clefs de son développement. L'industrie minière calédonienne est née à la fin du xixe siècle dans le cadre de la colonisation. Elle s'est construite autour de la société Le Nickel qui l'a dominée jusqu'à l'orée des années 2000. On s'intéresse ici à l'histoire de cette entreprise dans tous ses aspects - humains, économiques, commerciaux, financiers, techniques et politiques - et à son rôle dans le développement de l'industrie du nickel jusqu'à la Première Guerre mondiale. Le présent ouvrage s'appuie largement sur l'étude de l'iconographie des activités minières et métallurgiques.

Contents: Remerciements; Préface de Denis Woronoff; Abréviations et avertissement sur le vocabulaire; Partie I. Les bases de l'entreprise: 1. Les mirages d'une aventure industrielle; 2. Créer une filière pour le contrôle du marché; 3. La banque Rothschild prend le contrôle du Nickel (1881-1885); Partie II. Une multinationale parisienne: 4. Un nouveau marché mondial; 5. Une société dirigée depuis Paris; 6. Une politique sur le long terme; Partie III. La succursale caledonienne: 7. La mise en oeuvre des décisions du siège parisien; 8. La question capitale de la main-d'oeuvre; 9. Le Nickel et la Nouvelle-Calédonie; Conclusion générale; Études iconographiques; Sources et bibliographie; Chronologie; Glossaire; Index."
“Focusing on the vulnerability and resilience to economic shocks at the household level, this book draws on extensive research activities carried out in two Melanesia countries: the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. In particular, it identifies the household impacts of the recent food, fuel and economic crises. The contributors also examine resilience by identifying how households responded to these recent economic events in order to cope with their impacts.


"Hank Nelson was an academic, film-maker, teacher, graduate supervisor and university administrator. His career at The Australian National University spanned almost 40 years of notable accomplishment in expanding and deepening our understanding of the history and politics of Papua New Guinea, the experience of Australian soldiers at war, bush schools and much else. This book is a highly readable tribute to him, written by those who knew him well, including his students, and also contains wide-ranging works by Hank himself” (Stewart Firth, ANU).


"I know no place where firm and paternal government would sooner produce beneficial results then in the Solomons … Here is an object worthy indeed the devotion of one's life'. - Charles Morris Woodford devoted his working life to pursuing this dream, becoming the first British Resident Commissioner in 1897 and remaining in office until 1915, establishing the colonial state almost singlehandedly. His career in the Pacific extended beyond the Solomon Islands. He worked briefly for the Western Pacific High Commission in Fiji, was a temporary consul in Samoa, and travelled as a Government Agent on a small labour vessel returning indentured workers to the Gilbert Islands. As an independent naturalist he made three successful expeditions to the islands, and even climbed Mt Popomanaseu, the highest mountain in Guadalcanal. However, his natural history collection of over 20,000 specimens, held by the British Museum of Natural History, has not been comprehensively examined. The British Solomon Islands Protectorate was established in order to control the Pacific Labour Trade and to counter possible expansion by French and German colonialists. It remaining an impoverished, largely neglected protectorate in the Western Pacific whose economic importance was large-scale copra production, with its copra considered the second-worst in the world.


David Russell Lawrence is an anthropologist who has managed environmental programs in Melanesia and Southeast Asia for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. His most recent book was a re-examination of the place in Melanesian anthropology of the Finnish sociologist Gunnar Landtman who spent two years working with the Kiwai people of the lower Fly estuary. He recently managed a large-scale survey of 300 communities in the Solomon Islands for the Community Sector Program and has assisted with a number of the annual RAMSI People's Surveys in the islands."


"Australians in Papua New Guinea, provides a history of the late Australian years in Papua New Guinea through the eyes of thirteen Australian and four Papua New Guineans. The book presents the experiences of Australians who went to work in PNG over several decades before the 1970s. Australians in Papua New Guinea begins with medical practitioners: Michael Alpers, Ken Clezy, Margaret Smith, Ian Maddocks and Anthony Radford (with accompanying reflections by wife, Robin) who grappled with complex medical issues in difficult surroundings. Other contributors - John Langmore, John Ley and Bill Brown - became experts in governance. The final group featured were involved in education and social change: Ken Inglis, Bill Gammage, and Christine Stewart. Papua New Guinean contributors: medical expert Sir Isi Henao Kevau, diplomats Charles Lepani and Dame Meg Taylor, and educator and politician Dame Carol Kidu further deepen the quality of this collection. A final reflection is provided by historian Jonathan Ritchie, himself part of an Australian family in PNG."

"Few people have been in the unique position of being able to observe and record the dramatic changes that have taken place in the islands of Fiji over the past 80 years than fourth-generation citizen, Daryl Tarte. He writes emotively, in great detail, about his personal experience of growing up on a remote island during the colonial era, when races were segregated, and white people lived an elite existence. Following independence, he has been personally involved with many of the key economic, political and social activities that have evolved and enabled the nation to progress during the 20th century. These include the sugar industry, tourism, commerce and industry, religion, the media, women and of course, the coups. His observations into the complexities of leadership in these areas of national development are fascinating and perceptive. Much of the story is told through the eyes of the many people of all races with whom he has interacted.


Keith Woodward was born in Ismailia, Egypt in 1930. He was educated at Probus School, Plymouth College and Keble College, Oxford, graduating in Modern History in 1951. In 1953 he joined the British National Service in the New Hebrides as office assistant, was promoted to be Assistant Secretary in 1957, and Administrative Officer, Class A in 1970. Woodward dealt with a wide variety
of administrative matters during his 25 years at the British Residency, including Condominium Personnel, Agriculture, District Affairs, Land, Education, Health and Constitutional Development, holding the post of Secretary for Political Affairs from 1968, until his retirement (because of failing eyesight) in 1978."

POLYNESIA


"The symbols, signs, and traces of copyright and related intellectual property laws that appear on everyday texts, objects, and artifacts have multiplied exponentially over the past 15 years. Digital spaces have revolutionized access to content and transformed the ways in which content is porous and malleable. In this volume, contributors focus on copyright as it relates to culture. The editors argue that what «counts» as property must be understood as shifting terrain deeply influenced by historical, economic, cultural, religious, and digital perspectives.

Contents (Pacific chapters): Jennifer Sano-Franchini, Robyn Tasaka and Lehua Ledbetter: Toward a Reflexive Approach to Remix - or - What Hawai'i Creole English and Tourism Can Teach Us about Copyright."


"This is the first complete publication of a rare collection of letters and poems written from 1790 to 1792 - many of which have never appeared in print - telling the true story of Peter Heywood, a young Royal Navy midshipman on H.M.S. Bounty wrongly accused of mutiny, and his devoted sister, Nessy, who worked tirelessly to save him from being condemned and executed for this crime. This edition is a faithful transcription of a manuscript held at the Newberry Library in Chicago."


"Some of the worst levels of child poverty and poor health in the OECD, as well as exceptionally high child suicide rates, exist in Aotearoa New Zealand today. More than a quarter of children are experiencing a childhood of hardship and deprivation in a context of high levels of inequality. Maori children face particular challenges. In a country that characterises itself as 'a good place to bring up children', this is of major concern. The essays in this book are by leading researchers from several disciplines and focus on all of our children and young people, exploring such topics as the environment (economic, social and natural), social justice, children's voices and rights, the identity issues they experience and the impact of rapid societal change. What children themselves have to say is insightful and often deeply moving.


"'Ike Ulana Lau Hala is an intriguing collection of articles and images about the Hawaiian tradition of ulana lau hala: the weaving, by hand, of dried Pandanus tectorius leaves. 'Ike Ulana Lau Hala considers the humble hala leaf through several, very different lenses: 1. an analysis of lau hala items that occur in historic photographs from the Bishop Museum collections; 2. the ecological history on hala in Hawai'i and the Pacific including serious challenges to its survival and strategies to prevent its extinction; 3. perspectives - in Hawaiian - of a native speaker from Ni'ihau on master weavers and the relationship between teacher and learner; 4. a review - also in Hawaiian - of references to lau hala in poetical sayings and idioms; 5. a survey of lau hala in Hawaiian cultural heritage and the documentation project underway to share the art with a broader audience; and 6. a conversation with a master artisan known for his distinct and intricate construction of the lei hala. Rich with imagery, this extraordinary volume will guide the reader to a better understanding of the cultural scope and importance of lau hala, fostering an appreciation of the level of excellence to which the art of ulana lau hala has risen under the guidance of masters who continue to steer the Hawaiian form of the tradition into the future.

Contributors include: Lia Keawe, Marsha MacDowell, Kurt Dewhurst, Marques Marzan, Jenna Robinson, Betty Kam, Annette Ku'uipolani Wong, Kekeha Solis, Timothy Gallaher, and Kawaiipuni Lipe with Uncle Roy Benham. The volume is co-edited by Keawe, MacDowell, and Dewhurst."


"When a small group of three English families were landed in the bay below Rangihoua pa in 1814, under the protection of its chief and inhabitants, the story told in Pewhairangi began. It is the story of New Zealand's first permanent European settlement, at Hohi, and the church mission that it represented, and of the other mission communities subsequently established in the Bay of Islands, at Kerikeri, Paihia, Te Puna and Waimate. It is a story of Ngapuhi and Pakeha engagement, as neighbours, over four decades. More than anything else, the rich fabric of this book is a story of people: of the chiefs Te Pahi, Ruatara, Hongi Hika, Tareha, Korokoro, of the missionaries John
King, Thomas Kendall, James Kemp, John Butler, George Clarke, William Yate and Henry Williams, of the mastermind Samuel Marsden, and of the wives and children of all these men: Hongi's wife Turikatuku and daughter Hariata, Hannah King and Hannah Butler, Hone Heke and George Clarke junior, Marianne Williams and Charlotte Kemp. And recording the multiple comings and goings in the Bay were the artists, amateur and professional, whose works supply many of the book's fine illustrations.

Angela Middleton is a consultant archaeologist and honorary research fellow in the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology at the University of Otago. Pewhairangi draws on the author's ongoing examination of the archaeology of missionisation in New Zealand as well as its international comparative context. She has published Two Hundred Years on Codfish Island (Whenua Hou, 2007), Te Puna: A New Zealand Mission Station (2008) and Kerikeri Mission and Kororipo Pa: An Entwined History (2013)."


"This book explores the role of mana in past and present configurations of chiefly power in the Pacific. Chiefs are often seen as transitional figures between traditional (tribal or feudal) and modern forms of leadership, the latter characterized by rationality and the nation-state with its accompanying bureaucracy. Today, the political arena in the Pacific, although occupied by presidents, members of parliament and court justices, is still ruled by chiefs supporting their authority by tradition, including the notion of mana. Mana may be defined as divine inspiration or energy that manifests itself in persons, objects, places and natural phenomena. Polynesian chiefs have mana because of their descent from ancient gods. Other key concepts such as asymmetrical ideology, mythical constructions of social reality, and social drama are elaborated in and applied to a wide specter of ethnographic examples. The configuration and reconfiguration of Tongan chieftaincy and kingship in this book are analyzed as an extended case study of the gradual, and sometimes shock-like, integration of a Polynesian culture into a global structure, a nation-state, partly imposed from the outside (missionarization, colonization) but also generated from within including state formation and the recent quest for democracy. Together with other Polynesian examples, this forms a relevant illustration of both continuity and change in the configuration of mana and chieftaincy in processes of globalization in the Pacific.

Paul van der Grijp is Professor of Anthropology at the Université Lumière in Lyon, France."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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

GENERAL / ARTICLES


GRAY, G. (2014). ‘We Know the Aborigines are Dying Out’: Aboriginal People and the Quest to Ensure their Survival, Wave Hill Station, 1944. *Health and History*, 16(1), 1-24.


MELANESIA / ARTICLES


**MELANESIA / BOOKS**


**POLYNESIA / ARTICLES**


