

42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, A.C.T.2611,  
Australia,  
1 April, 1991.

Dear Noel,

I hope that getting a letter from me does not give you the vapours. The trouble was that I went blind last year with a double thrombosis (quite rare, they tell me): one in each eye.

I could have lost an arm or a leg with relative equanimity but for a congenital researcher and writer eyes are more or less essential.

But the Royal Blind Society got going and filled my room with so much gadgetry that I had to cry mercy. They have a delightful machine which you can put a book into and have it read in a choice of seven different voices (two women and a girl; two men and a boy; and a child with an appalling high-pitched treble). Press a button and the voice changes from a soprano to a deep baritone: and all for \$7,000. I said that they could keep it until I was totally blind.

Eventually I went to a super-specialist who bombarded me with shots from a laser gun and got so interested that he took a sheaf of photos of my eyes to a conference in Melbourne where they discussed them and recommended a further fusillade on slightly different lines.

So I went on praying for sufficient sight to enable me to finish my writing and publishing work for the islanders: and that is exactly what I got. Some months later I was turning over the pages of a typescript before putting it into a magnifying Reader when to my astonishment I found that I was reading it unaided.

So praise is now the order of the day and no commiserations as I am flat out once again finishing off the pile of unanswered letters and seeing a new work for the Gilbertese called The Story of Karongoa through the Press.

I enclose a list of the series for them: there are only two left, nos (7) and (8) as I am working on (6) now. (3) - the Grimble Papers - was a great success: it was beautifully published in both American and Australian editions as well as for the island people; but I believe (5) is the best and will be the most useful to them.

The idea behind the Series is to give the islanders a justifiable pride in being Gilbertese, based on a good knowledge of their culture and way of life, and especially their superb historical heritage. Reid Cowell is a great helper but they took his stomach out owing to cancer, and now six years later his lung. But he is in good shape and does not give in at all.

Nor does Honor who is a box of birds at 85 despite two operations on successive days. She does all the driving as they took my licence away in exchange for a free pass on the buses - fair enough. We go to Adelaide this month, all being well, and will be able to inspect the family in their new home and its allegedly fine garden. Our eldest grandson is now in Foreign Affairs (one of 30 out of 3,000 applicants), so now lives in Canberra pending his first overseas posting.

As you probably know Alaric's wife Anabel died after a kidney transplant and he is now married to a Jewess - like the first marriage it seems to be a great success. They have recently returned from a wander through America and Europe.

Sorry this is such a catalogue of mishaps, but at our advanced age it is, I suppose, to be expected. The great thing, as our neighbour Gwen keeps telling us, is to keep on working - she is 90 this week and certainly follows her own advice, which reminds me that Honor published her latest book, The String Figures of Pukapuka Atoll last year and has more correspondents around the world than I have.

We still miss Paddy a lot and so much turns up needing his sage advice. He would detest Fiji today - I had to go across to get an Hon. doctorate from the University of the South Pacific and found life in a military dictatorship not to my liking at all.

Honor has a letter to you on her table, begun some time ago but not finished. She joins me in sending our affectionate best wishes, and trust that all goes well with you,

Yours ever,

Harry Myrde

102, Princes House,  
Kensington Park Road,  
LONDON W11 3BW

28ix87

Dear Honor and Harry,

I hope this will  
arrive about the right time to wish  
Harry a happy birthday.

Thank you very much for  
your thoughtful and sensitive letters, following  
Paddy's death. I still cannot quite get  
used to it and keep thinking we shall  
soon be meeting again at RCS for  
a meal, a bottle of his favourite red  
wine and a chat about the law, the

case, his travels and yourselves. Whether or not prompted by your kind mention, I had a nice note from his daughter, Sally, but it adds nothing new (no reason why it should).

I ought to have replied before now but, about the time you last wrote, my Mother was rather unwell and a number of otherwise important things were left over. I am pleased to say she is now well again - must have a very strong constitution to withstand my nursing and housekeeping. I had ~~not~~ made no holiday plans but went to Iceland for a few days earlier this ~~week~~ month, and enjoyed

Reykjavik, the quietest of capitals, and some magnificent scenery (the Southern Hemisphere does not have it all its own way as regards geysers and the like); there is quite a network of internal airways, with airports as informal as (and much harder to pronounce than) Paalburdoo. The trip has inspired me to do more reading of the Sagas.

By the same token, in case you have not seen it, I ought before to have sent the 'Times' obituary, in case you have not seen it (I have kept a copy)

All best wishes, birthday and otherwise  
Noël

Card sent 12.12.91

37 Anthony Close,  $\frac{24}{vi}$   
Colchester CO4 4LD  
91

Dear Harry,

Thank you very much for your letter. I read your own experiences with what I can only describe as awe - an epic of courage and perseverance, with something of the miraculous thrown in (as to which, who knows?). However, I know you do not wish to have commiserations - or, probably, much by way of comment - so I will simply hope all will now be easier and the restoration maintained.

While sorry to learn of Honor's operations, I infer that she is now better and I am most interested to hear of her and your work (although you did not, as stated, enclose a list of the series in the Story of Karongoa, to my regret - clearly a spot of evidence giving, or at least of its preparation, is called for to keep you up to the mark). I hope the Adelaide trip went well; I saw some pictures of it, and its neighbourhood, recently, following a friend's visit, looked attractive, though of course not to be compared with Paraburdoo.

I have little news of those associated with us in the O.I. case (save that John Uinelott suffered quite a severe back injury while gardening but, game as ever, administered justice from a plank, for a time - now more or less recovered). I am increasingly preoccupied with my work at the Commission and my Mother's welfare. She rallied magnificently from my Father's death last year and lives an active life, for 89 (or any other age) but recently (owing to fragility of bones, rather than any particular

accident) ~~severely~~ fractured her shoulder, which caused her great distress and she may never wholly recover the free use of her right arm. However (she might almost be a Maude) she was determined to (and did) go on as near normally as possible - and we have just returned from a short holiday in North Wales, of which she is especially fond. This also enabled her (en route et en retour, at Chester) to see her only surviving brother (a promising young chap in his late 70s) and his family, which gave her the greatest pleasure. All best wishes to Honor and yourself. Noël

To open slit here

To open slit here

An aërogramme should not contain any enclosure

Postcode CO4 4LD

UK

N.D. Jng  
37 Anthony Close  
Chester

Name and address of sender

Aërogramme  
Royal Mail

PROFESSOR H.E. MAUDE  
42/11 NAMATJIRA DRIVE  
(MIRINIANI VILLAGE)  
WESTON, ACT 2611  
AUSTRALIA

Great Britain  
Postage Paid



By air mail  
Par avion

file



The Australian National University

The Research School of Pacific Studies

GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601  
Telegrams & cables NATUNIV Canberra  
Telex AA62694 SOPAC FAX No. (062) 571893  
Telephone 062 495111

reference

Pacific & Asian History

4 September 1991

Dear Howard and Harry,

You will probably have seen, in the latest PHA Newsletter that the Gipsy log is published, at last. I enclose the publicity sheet I'm sending out to what I hope are interested parties in the Pacific area, as Glen Adams is pretty hopeless in that respect.

So far I have one copy of the great work, which weighs, so Adams tells me, 5 pounds, which I can well believe. It looks handsome, but I'm extremely sad there's only 1 colour illustration (lack of funds). Naturally I've



found a few errors, fortunately minor, reflecting the extreme haste with which I had to complete the work for publication (  $3\frac{1}{2}$  months all told ), and Fe Gallean has made a few boo-boos, but at least the MS can now reach a wider public, which was the main point of the exercise.

I hope very much to be able to come out and show you the finished book, but things have been busy ever since we came back from a month's stay in Paris, in July ( both working, but Paris is a good place to be, working or not ).

With kindest regards,

Dover.

August 8, 1991

Mr. Henry Evans Maude  
77 Arthur Circle  
Forrest  
Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2603, Australia

Mr. Henry Evans Maude,

In 1980-1981 you wrote me a letter with knowledge of my namesake ancestor that I deeply appreciated and valued beyond description. Although possessions hold little value for me, your letter and its knowledge provides an outstanding exception.

In answer to my inquiry about my ancestor (Oipah Tieriata Tahiti a van), who had been kidnapped from Uapou, Marquesas Islands, you confirmed possible documentation, providing a list of those kidnapped aboard the *Empresa* in 1862 and subsequently returned from Peru. You explained some names were similar in spelling to my ancestor's, but could appear different because of translation spelling differences or also the possibility that Polynesians are known to change their names. The additional name on the list was explained as a baby born to one of the women during the return voyage. You also related the high number from the list which were lost to smallpox. Since Polynesian women also sailed with other ships which left no records of their passage aboard, my ancestor may have possibly been one of them. The letter concluded with information of your forthcoming book, *Slavers in Paradise*, to be released by Stanford University Press in 1981. (Fascinating reading, and superb assembly and documentation of facts on this subject of South Pacific history.)

In 1988, my purse was stolen and with it: money, identification, passport, and your letter (which I always kept as a valuable with these).

Would it be possible for you to copy this past letter from your files or reproduce it? Your time and knowledge would be profoundly deeply appreciated beyond my ability of expression.

Thank you for sharing your knowledge of historical heritage and drama with me in your previous letter, and for your love of islands and their life and communicating it to others through your life and publications.

Most respectfully,  
*Oipah Tieriata Tahiti a van*  
Oipah Tieriata Tahiti a van  
Ramona Land Church Spiritual Retreat  
17846 Reckhouse Road  
Ramona, California 92065 U.S.A.

February 23, 1983

H.E. Maude  
77 Arthur Circle  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603  
Australia

H.E. Maude,

Thank you for your informative letter in answer to my inquiry about bamboo pole drinking water containers to be used on an ocean raft voyage. The addresses you enclosed are greatly appreciated as well as your time and knowledge.

Thank you again for your gracious generosity.

Sincerely,

*Ojahn Oeriatu Ahiti a van*

RR1 Box 519T Rockhouse Road

Ramona, California 92065 U.S.A.

77 Arthur Circle, Forrest,  
A.C.T. 2603, Australia,  
31st January, 1983.

Oopah Tieriata Tahiti a vau,  
RRI Box 519T Rockhouse Road,  
RAMONA, California 92065, U.S.A.

Dear Madam,

I am sorry to say that I have no knowledge of bamboo drinking water containers used on deep-sea voyages in Oceania. Most of my active life has been spent on coral atolls where, as you will know, bamboo does not grow.

The information which you require should, however, be known to specialists on Pacific Islands navigation and I think that the authority most likely to reply to a request for information is:-

Professor Ben R. Finney,  
Department of Anthropology,  
University of Hawaii,  
HONOLULU, Hawaii 96822.

Dr Finney has sailed in a Polynesian deep-sea canoe from Hawaii to Tahiti, as related in his book Holuluw'a: the way to Tahiti (New York, Dodd, Mead and Co., 1979). Dr David Lewis, who has been on many long-distance canoe voyages - see his book We, the Navigators (Canberra, Australian National University Press, 1972) - is at present at the South Pole and will not be back for some months.

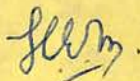
You could also write to:-

The Director,  
Bernice P. Bishop Museum,  
P.O. Box 19000-A,  
HONOLULU, Hawaii 96819;

who should be able to find out the information which you require from documentary and other information sources at the Museum.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

January 17, 1983

H.E. Maude  
77 Arthur Circle  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603, Australia

H.E. Maude,

Do you have knowledge of the optimum bamboo pole drinking water storage container for use on an ocean raft voyage (variety of non-toxic strong bamboo with resistance to marine borers and sea water absorption, green cut or dried, methods of keeping the water fresh tasting, varieties of pole end cappings)? The poles will be shaded from the sun between decks with exposure to constant salt water wash. Any information you might consider sharing would be valued and greatly appreciated.

Thank you (again) for your time and consideration. The Best to You.

Sincerely,  
*Opak Siwiata Cahiti a-vau*  
RRI Box 519T Rockhouse Road  
Ramona, California 92065 U.S.A.

Air Mail

Oôpah Tieriata Tahiti a vau  
RRI Box 519T Rockhouse Road  
Ramona, California 92065 U.S.A.

November 6, 1981

H.E. Maude  
77 Arthur Circle  
Forrest, ACT 2603, Australia

True Friend,

Thank you for the time you have taken sharing your knowlege of the tau'a, moa, and tapu oko of the Marquesas Islands, and further, the names of the two women tau'a on Fatu Hiva and Hiva Oa.

Your advice about visiting Uapou and the suggestions for Visitors Permit, and your knowlege and reservations about present local customs is received with equal value.

My appreciation is beyond expression. Thank you.

Sincerely,  
*Oipah Iiriata Ekhiti a nau*  
RRI Box 519T Rockhouse Road  
Ramona, California 92065 USA.

42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, A.C.T. 2611,  
Australia,  
15 December, 1991.

Mr N Wardrop,  
P.O. Box 16106,  
SUVA, Fiji.

Dear Mr Wardrop,

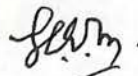
Your letter of the 16 October appears to have been delayed in reaching me. In any case the only Mexican (or Guatemalan) that I can remember being recorded when I took the Colony Census in 1931 was Dorotea Monzon, the wife of Ten Tion Lenman of Jaluit in the Marshalls. I believe they had two children, Elisa and Abraham, though there may have been others, and I think Dorotea lived on Tabiteuea after coming from Champerico.

But as I did not think that this was the family that your wife was looking for I asked Dr Doug Munro, who is the only historian to specialize on the Gilbertese who were recruited for Guatemala and Mexico, to deal with the queries in your letter. I see that he has written to you already.

Dr Munro will be taking charge of the History Department at the University of the South Pacific so you will be able to see him in person if you have anything more to ask him after you have received his letter.

Hoping that your wife will be successful; in locating her relations,

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.



Dear Hower Harry  
Lovely to see you  
both again. Here  
is the letter to Nick  
Wardrop. Hope it  
does the trick.  
Very best wishes  
Doug

School of Humanities & Social Sciences  
9 December 1991

Mr Nick Wardrop  
P.O. Box 16106  
SUVA, FIJI

Dear Nick,

I visited Professor Harry Maude last week while in Canberra, and he asked me to deal with your letter to him dated 16 October requesting information on Maaria's grandmother, also named Maaria, who came from Mexico. I have recently co-authored a paper on the labour migration of Gilbertese to Central America during the early-1890s, so perhaps I can be of assistance.

As you will see from Table 4 of my paper (attached) approximately 1,175 I-Kiribati went to Central America. The first contingent – some 300 in the *Helen W. Almy* – were destined for the Chiapas province in southern Mexico; the balance went to Guatemala. Only 243 are known to have returned to their home islands.

It seems likely that Maaria arrived in the Gilberts in 1908, and that she was Guatemalan rather than Mexican – or at least she was resident in Guatemala before going to the Gilberts. Her name, according to the records, was Maria Jimenez, she was married to Ten Tekiau, and their daughter Elisa was under two years of age in 1908; therefore she would have been born in 1906 or 1907. My source of information is a receipt to Hugo Fleischmann [British Consul at the western Guatemalan town of Quezaltenango], dated 15 June 1908. Another document ("List of Polynesians who will be repatriated, leaving Champerico (Rep. Guatemala) on June 21, 1908") confuses the picture somewhat. Maria Jimenez is not listed and this is probably because she was not a Pacific Islander. But Elisa is down as the daughter of one Ten Tion Lenman, a Marshall Islanders from Jaluit. However, this document records that Ten Tekiau was from Tapiteuea, and were nearly all the other I-Kiribati being repatriated in 1908. These two documents (both attached) are from the Records of the Western Pacific High Commission, Series 4, Inwards Correspondence-General, file # 106 of 1906 [not 1908].

I'll leave it to you to work out whether Elisa was the daughter of Ten Tekiau or Ten Tion Lenman. I do rather suspect that the person recorded as Elisa is the daughter of the original Maari and your partner's mother. You mentioned in your letter to Professor Maude that your Maaria's mother is 75-80 years old; actually she would be closer to 84 or 85. Many of your other details fit closely enough; and I doubt whether Fleischmann, who was involved with the Gilbertese since their arrival in his consular district in 1892, would have mismatched parents and their children. Even the discrepancy between Mexico and Guatemala can be accounted for readily enough by the fact that there was a lot of movement of people across their borders, and confusion between these two countries is understandable enough in a place as remote as the Gilberts. At any rate I hope that you now have enough information to go on.

We shall probably meet before much longer. I am coming again to Fiji to work at USP. I arrive with my family at the beginning of next year, so give me a week to settle in and perhaps phone me at work on 313900 and we could arrange to meet.

I'm sure you won't mind if I send a copy of this letter to Harry Maude for his records. We have been friends for nearly 20 years.

All the very best,

Dr Doug Munro

TABLE 4: NUMBERS OF GILBERTESE LABORERS TO AND FROM CENTRAL AMERICA

NUMBERS RECRUITED			
<i>Helen W. Almy, 1890</i>			c.300
<i>Tahiti, 1891</i>			
adults:	c.300		
children:	<u>c.100</u>	c.400	
<i>Montserrat, 1892</i>			
adults:	404		
children:	<u>71</u>	<u>475</u>	
Total recruited			c.1175
CHILDREN BORN IN GUATEMALA			<u>c.25</u>
Total number of Gilbertese			c.1200
NUMBERS REPATRIATED			
<i>Helen W. Almy, 1896</i>			
adults:	203		
children:	<u>25</u>	228	
1908			
adults:	11		
children:	<u>4</u>	<u>15<sup>a</sup></u>	
Total repatriated			<u>243</u>
DEAD, DROWNED OR OTHERWISE UNACCOUNTED FOR			c.957
(expressed as a percentage)			79.75%

<sup>a</sup> This figure excludes the Guatemalan wife of one of the Gilbertese but includes their mixed-blood child.

sources: Davis to Scott, 12 August 1892, encl. in CO 225/39/23076; Davis to Scott, 17 November 1892, encl. in WPHC 4, 270/1892 and CO 225/43/267; Campbell to Thurston, 8 June 1896, WPHC 4, 278/1896; receipt to Hugo Fleischmann, 15 June 1908, and "List of Polynesians who will be repatriated. leaving Champerico (Rep. Guatemala) on 21 June, 1908", both encl. in WPHC 4, 106/1906.

Received from H. Fleischmann Esq., - H.B.M. Consul at Quezaltenango - the sum of \$ 800.- ( Eight hundred Dollars U.S. currency), being the passage money - steerage - from Champerico to San Francisco Cal. by the Pacific Mail Str. "City of Pará", appointed to sail June 21st, of the following persons :

1. Ten Teptiraol
2. Nei Tebake, wife of above
3. Venancio Teotiraol, their child 1 year old
4. Ten Manika
5. Nei Raobit, wife of above
6. Tapekaua, son of above about 18 years old
7. Ten Teraira
8. Nei Teratol, daughter of above about 18 years old
9. Ten Tauntian
10. Ten Kaeka
11. Ten Tieke or Cheque
12. Ten Tekian
13. Maria Jimenez, wife of above
14. Elisa, their child under 2 years of age
15. Ten Tabete
16. Ten Teetan
17. Ten Tion Lehman
18. Dorotea, wife of above
19. Abraham, their child 5 months old

amongst whom there are three children under 2 years of age, for whom no charge is made.- On arrival of the steamboat at San José, the P.M.S.S. will send the tickets on board for delivering them out to the passengers at Champerico.

Guatemala, June 15th/1908

*[Signature]*  
Special Agt. P.M.S.S.

Charged in account at the rate of exchange of \$ 4.85 American Gold to the £; \$ 800.00 representing £ 164.19.00.

$$\frac{1}{16} \text{ of } £164-19-0 = £10-6-2$$

Note: By mistake of Ke J. A. S. S. C.'s agent, the C. K. Hunter, 1894, Elisa, has been marked down as the child of Ten Teptian and Maria Jimenez; whereas Elisa is the daughter of Ten Lehman (of Jolids, Marshall Salinas) and of Dorotea (1817-18).  
 H. B. M. Consul

LIST OF POLYNESIANS who will be repatriated, leaving  
Champerico ( Rep. Guatemala ) on June 21, 1908.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Native of Island</i>
1) Ten TEOTIRAOI.....	Beru.....
2) Nei TEBUKE, wife of the former...	Taputeuea.....
3) Venancio TEOTIRAOI, son of former, 1 year old .....	
4) Ten MANIKA.....	Taputeuea.....
5) Nei RAOBIT.....	Taputeuea.....
6) TAPEKAUA.....	Taputeuea ( about 18 years
7) Ten TERAIRA.....	Taputeuea.....
8) TERATOI..( about 18 years ).....	Taputeuea.....
9) Ten TAUNTIAN.....	Taputeuea.....
10) Ten KAEKA.....	Beru.....
11) Ten TIEKE or CHEQUE.....	Nukunau.....
12) Ten TEKIAU.....	Taputeuea.....
13) Ten TABETE.....	Beru.....
14) Ten TEOTAN.....	Samoa..( German )....
15) Ten TION LENMAN .....	Jaluits..( German )...
16) Dorotea MONZON, the former's wife, a native of this Republic.	
17) ELISA, former's daughter, about 2 years of age.....	
18) ABRAHAM, " son, " 6 months of age.....	

NICK WARDROP

P.O. Box 16106

SUVIA, FIJI

16 October 1991.

Mr. H. E. Maude

42/11 Namatjira Drive

WESTON 2611

ACT, AUSTR.

Dear Mr Maude,

I am writing to you at the suggestion of my good friend Ventabo Neemia, now senior lecturer at the Institute of Pacific Studies at USP. Ventabo told me of the help you had given him with his family history and of your knowledge of Kiribati. I have also read a few of your books (I had am presently enjoying "Slavers in Paradise").

My lovely partner in life over the last 11 years (Maaria) comes from Tabiteuea Maiaaki (South). She tells me that her grandmother was from Mexico. Her grandmothers name was also Maaria. Maaria was brought back from Mexico by her husband on the LMS ship the "John Williams" around 1910  $\pm$  10 years. We would very much like to trace Maaria's Mexican roots, perhaps find the village or family of Maaria's grandmother, who lived all her life in Eita Village, Tabiteuea North, and died around 1965 ( $\pm$  3 years). I am chasing any details I can of Maaria's death through my friend Barry Teban at Births Deaths + Marriages in Bairiki. Do you have any sources of materials about the operation of the John Williams <sup>around</sup> in the 1900's?

for the John Williams &

Could you quote me a good source which may have had passenger lists, places of ports) of visit in Mexico which may have some leads for me.

Maaria's mother (Tebamoti) who is daughter of the Mexican is still alive and fit, but says she doesn't know where her mother comes from. Tebamoti (formerly Rita) is nearing 75-80 years old and has had 10 live children, of which my wife Maaria is the youngest (32 years old). Many of Tebamoti's girls had Mexican names, ~~Quanita~~ Kuanita (Juanita) and my wife Maaria. I have found many I-Kiribati know of Maaria's family through her grandmother's Mexican heritage and her business acumen (She would lease her nets for a one-person share of the catch, preserve it and sell it ~~it~~ when it was too rough for fishing).

I know this must be a strange request, but my rough searching to date has only turned up the report from the "Royalist" at the turn of the century, which indicated that many islanders worked on the West Coast of the Americas (both North and South). Apart from this I have no clues.

I hope this letter finds you well, and thank you for the enlightenment and pleasure your books have given me,

yours sincerely

Nick Wardrop.

NICK WARDROP

P.O. Box 16106

SUVIA, FIJI

16 October 1991.

Mr. H. E. Maunde

42/11 Namatjira Drive

WESTON 2611

ACT, AUSTR.

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I hope this letter finds you well, and thank you for the enlightenment and pleasure your books have given me,

yours sincerely

Nick Wardrop.

THE  
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
CANBERRA



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS  
OF THE  
RESEARCH SCHOOL OF PACIFIC STUDIES

*Pacific & Asian History*

DIVISION OF PACIFIC & ASIAN HISTORY

INVITATION TO MEMBERS OF DIVISION & FAMILIES



to a



CHRISTMAS PARTY

at

*Donald Denoon's*

*62 Macleay Street  
Turner*

FROM 6.00 PM ON SUNDAY, 15 DECEMBER

PLEASE BRING:

Nibblies, or  
Salads, or  
Sweets, or  
Drinks

RSVP: Jude/Julie  
9.12.91



2479204



# juniperfilms Pty Limited

Box R55, P.O. Royal Exchange, Sydney, NSW 2000

Telephone: (02) 569 0303

Fax: (02) 569 8810

4 November 1991

Mrs Honor Maude  
42/11 Namatjira Drive  
Weston  
ACT 2611

Dear Honour

I was sorry to hear of your recent illness. I hope you have recovered now and are taking it easy. Many thanks for the book, it is, indeed, very interesting.

We returned from Kiribati at the end of last week, we had two full weeks filming there and what a lovely place it is.

I tried on a number of occasions to contact Roniti but unfortunately without success. Our local co-ordinator there, Bwere Eritaria (retired cultural officer), says it was most likely that he was visiting constituents. The next time that Bwere sees him he'll pass on the message.

We had a very busy time in Kiribati and covered five different stories:

One on Kabunare, the sole survivor of the WWII Japanese massacre on Banaba. He's now living in Tarawa and is extraordinarily fit and lively.

We also did a story on the building of canoes and went over to Maiana where there is a man building a baurua. Whilst in Tarawa I went to the archives and there was a book with a photo of a traditional canoe, which Harry had taken, in one of the books. Do you still have your photos from your time in Kiribati?

It is likely I will be passing through Canberra around Christmas time and if it were not too much of an imposition I would love to call in and meet you both and have a chat about Kiribati. Perhaps you would consider that and let me know?

Also, you must send an invoice for the book and postage etc.

I really am very grateful for all the assistance you and Harry have given us. I look forward to hearing from you again.

Regards

*Imelda*



# juniperfilms Pty Limited

Box R55, P.O. Royal Exchange, Sydney, NSW 2000

Telephone: (02) 569 0303

Fax: (02) 569 8810

10 September 1991

Mrs Honour Maude  
42/11 Namatjira Drive  
Weston 2611

Dear Honour

First of all thank you for the assistance you and Harry have given me with research into Kiribati. Our filming in the South Pacific has begun. But filming in Kiribati is scheduled for next year as we are still researching Kiribati 'tales'

I have finally managed to track down a bookshop in Sydney which sells 'Tungaru Traditions'. However, I was wondering whether you would be able to send a copy of the book you mentioned which Harry wrote recently about the myths of Kiribati?

I would be very interested to read it.

I would appreciate it if you could send a copy to the PO Box address, and don't forget to include an invoice for the book as well as postage and packing.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

Imelda Cooney.

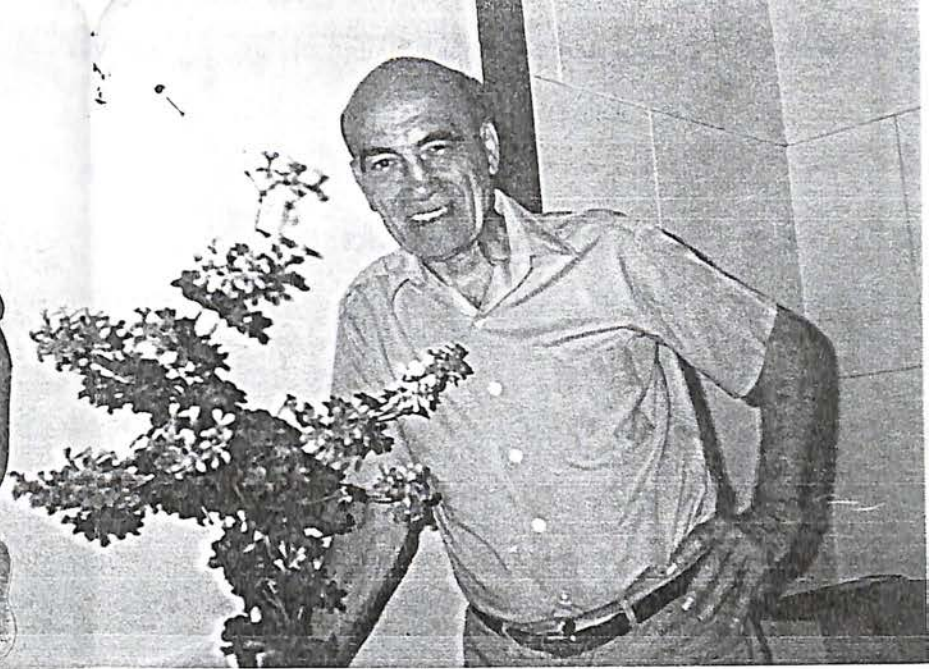
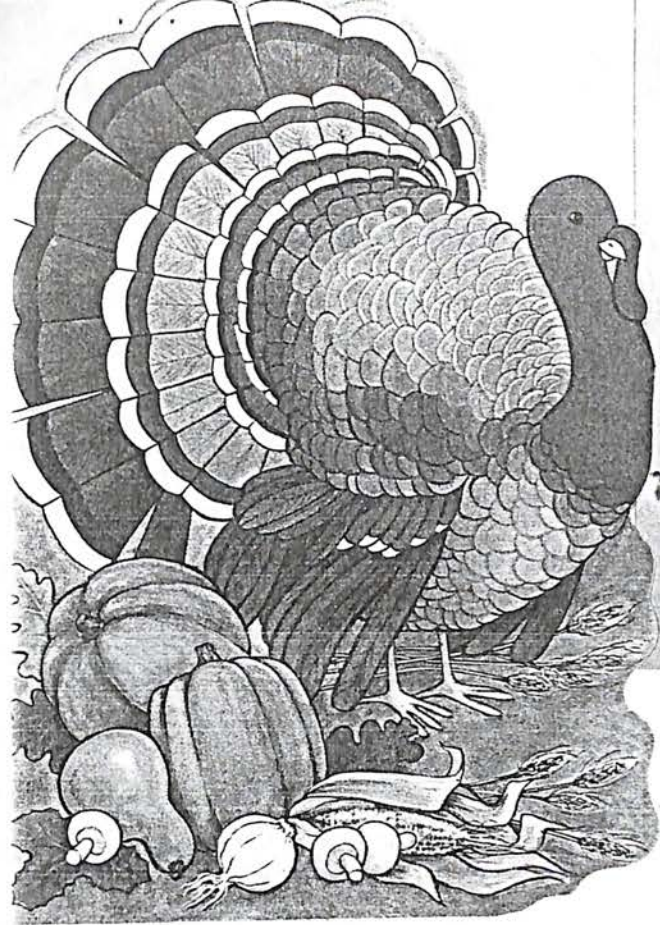
Dear Harry,

When I put these pages together on 3 December 1989, there were 87 library members of the two USA computerized bibliographic networks, OCLC and RLIN, which reported having a copy of my Oceania 1825 to 1850. I thought you might be curious to see which those libraries were. On pages 2 to 6 the symbol '-0' indicates those libraries.

In my country we are all wishing one another a Happy Thanksgiving Day at this time, so I am using the stationery that I prepared for family and friends back home.

Most gratefully yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ralph". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "R".



HAPPY THANKSGIVING DAY!!!!

COLLEGIO DEL VERBO DIVINO  
Via dei Verbiti, 1  
00154 Rome, Italy

TEL 011 396 575-4021  
FAX 011 396 578-3031  
10 November 1991

DR H E MAUDE  
42/11 NAMATJIRA DRIVE  
WESTON ACT 2611  
AUSTRALIA

Dear Harry,

Thank you ever so much for your kind and very valuable letter of 14 October which arrived here on the 25th.

I greatly appreciate your wise observations and the addresses of the four publishing houses that you suggested.

It pleased me to see the Melbourne University Press at the top of the list, because they had received my Oceania MS and said they very much wanted to publish it. But there were having very difficult financial problems at the time and found instead for me the ANU Press.

I shall follow your example in writing to the "Director". I read a couple of times the sentence in which you said that in my field I am "now the acknowledged world authority". It was very kind of you to say that. Oceania is fortunate that it has such a dedicated writer as you! May God give you many more years of book-writing. I shall be 70 on December 17th. Say a prayer that I, too, reach 85, because I still have two or three more books to write on PNG. I shall let you know how I make out with a publisher.

Very gratefully yours,

*Ralph*  
Ralph M Wiltgen SVD

## ON LOCATING BOOKS IN TODAY'S WORLD

Today books can be located for reading pleasure or research by using computerized bibliographic networks. The two largest of these are the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), Dublin, Ohio, USA, and the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), Stanford, California. Usually a library belongs to only one network, because membership is costly. OCLC had 11,128 member libraries in June 1989; RLIN had 1001 member libraries at the same time.

These networks provide numerous services, one of which is indicating which libraries in the network hold a particular book that you may wish to consult. For example, if you had a special interest in early Gold Coast (now Ghana) church history, and if you knew that Wiltgen had written a book on this, you could go to any member library of the networks, make a search for "Wiltgen" and at once see on the screen a list of his books with their proper titles. Or if you could not spell his name, or did not know it, you could make a search for books on Ghana or the Gold Coast and find the title that way...but among many others.

Once you have the title, you hit a few keys at an OCLC terminal, for example, and almost immediately there appear three-letter code names on the screen of all libraries in that network which have indicated that they hold a copy of this book. The code names appear in alphabetical order divided by states as follows:

AL	AAM
CA	CDS CFT CLU CSH SCS CUR
CO	CBS COI
CT	FAU

and so on.... The first line tells you that in AL (Alabama) AAM (Auburn University Library at Montgomery) has the book. The other lines give the code names of member libraries holding the book in California, Colorado and Connecticut. RLIN code names have four letters with the first letter usually hinting at the state. I have combined the OCLC and RLIN lists, adding a single-letter code name for each of my books held by member libraries of the two networks. Rev Dr James Artzer SVD, formerly of Rutgers University Library and an expert in this field, kindly provided me with the OCLC and RLIN lists and code identifications, making this presentation possible.

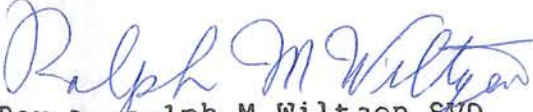
I have used the computer to put the states and library code names in alphabetical order. If I get an enquiry from someone in California, let's say, who wants to consult one of my books at a California library, I can xerox the California part of my list or make a printout of the 34 California libraries holding my books. And when my next church history on Melanesia-Micronesia comes out, I can send libraries a list of the 87 OCLC and RLIN libraries already holding copies of my history on the church in Oceania. Good advertising, don't you agree?

In December 1981, I was promoting a THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY NETWORK (TLN) along these lines for Rome's more than 500 theological libraries. But the idea is not yet off the ground, although Rome's librarians are moving slowly in that direction. In the appended list I found a new OCLC two-letter entry which was not a USA state. It was EU for Europe:

EU EIS = St. Patrick's College in Maynooth, Ireland, Europe

EU UKM = British Library in London, England, Europe

Rome's libraries could belong to the same OCLC network. Or they could create one of their own. But when? It is already 3 December 1989...

  
Rev Dr Ralph M Wiltgen SVD  
Collegio del Verbo Divino, Rome



- G = Gold Coast Mission History 1471-1880 (now called Ghana!)  
(64 listings)
- L = The Religious Life Defined: An Official Commentary on the  
Deliberations of the Second Vatican Council  
(31 listings)
- O = The Founding of the Roman Catholic Church in Oceania 1825 to 1850  
(87 listings)
- P = 'Catholic Mission Plantations in Mainland New Guinea: Their Origin  
and Purpose'  
(1 listing)
- R = The Rhine Flows into the Tiber: A History of Vatican II  
(208 listings)
- T = Online Union Catalog of Periodicals of the Theological Library  
Network (TLN)  
(1 listing)

AL	AAM	-G	Auburn University of Montgomery
AL	ABC	-L-R	University of Alabama at Birmingham
AL	ALM	-O	University of Alabama, in University, Al.
AR	AFU	-O	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
AR	AKD	-R	Central Arkansas Library System, Little Rock
CA	CASX	-G-R	University of California, Santa Barbara
CA	CBPX	-R	Berkeley Public Library
CA	CCH	-R	California State University, Chico
CA	CDS	-G-R	San Diego State University
CA	CDU	-R	University of San Diego, James S. Copley Library
CA	CFI	-R	California State University, Fullerton
CA	CFS	-O	California State University, Fresno
CA	CFT	-G-O-R	Fuller Theological Seminary, Pasadena
CA	CGL	-R	Glendale Public Library
CA	CGTT	-O	Graduate Theological Union, Berkeley
CA	CLA	-L-R	California State University, Los Angeles
CA	CLAG	-O	Los Angeles Public Library
CA	CLO	-R	California State University, Long Beach
CA	CLU	-G-O-R	UCLA-Biomedical, Law, Phys Science & Technology, L.A.
CA	CNO	-R	California State University, Northridge
CA	CNSG	-R	North State Library System, California
CA	CPO	-R	California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
CA	CPS	-R	California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
CA	CSA	-R	California State University, Sacramento
CA	CSH	-G-L-R	California State University, Hayward
CA	CSJ	-G	San Jose State University
CA	CSL	-O	University of Southern California, Los Angeles
CA	CST	-R	School of Theology Library, Claremont
CA	CUDG	-O	University of California, Davis
CA	CUF	-R	University of San Francisco, Gleeson Library
CA	CUI	-R	University of California, Irvine
CA	GTX	-O	Graduate Theological Union, Berkeley
CA	JQF	-R	Berkeley Public Library, Berkeley
CA	JQI	-R	Butte County Library, Oroville
CA	JTC	-R	Shasta County Library, Redding
CA	LPU	-O	Los Angeles Public Library
CA	SJT	-O-R	St. John's Seminary, Camarillo
CA	STA	-O-R	University of Santa Clara
CA	SXP	-R	Sunnyvale Public Library, Sunnyvale
CO	CBS	-G-O	Conservative Baptist Theological Seminary, Englewood
CO	COD	-O-R	University of Colorado at Boulder
CO	COI	-G-O-R	Iliff School of Theology, Denver
CO	COR	-R	Regis College, Denver
CT	CTYG	-O	Yale University, Sterling
CT	CTYT	-O-R-T	Yale University Divinity School, New Haven
CT	FAU	-G-R	Fairfield University

CT WLU -R Wesleyan University, Middletown  
CT YU\$ -R Yale Divinity School, New Haven  
DC ADS -R Gen Conf Seventh Day Adventist Ref Libr, Washington DC  
DC DLC -G-L-O-R-T Library of Congress, Washington DC  
DC DCLC -G-L-O-R-T Library of Congress, Washington DC  
DC DCU -O Catholic University, Washington DC  
DC DDC -G Dominican College, Washington DC  
DC DGU -O Georgetown University, Washington DC  
DC DHU -O Howard University, Washington DC  
DC DWT -R Wesley Theological Seminary, Washington DC  
DC SMI -O Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC  
EU EIS -O St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, Ireland, Europe  
EU UKM -R British Library, London, Europe  
FL FBC -R Barry College, Miami  
FL FBM -L-R Biscayne College, Miami  
FL FDA -O-R Florida State University, Tallahassee  
FL FLFG -O-R Florida State University, Strozier  
FL FQG -R University of Miami, Coral Gables  
FL FSA -R St. Leo College, St. Leo  
FL ORL -R Orlando Public Library  
FL TNH -R Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library, Tampa  
GA EMT -O Emory University, Pitts Theological Library, Atlanta  
GA GCL -R Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur  
GA GPM -G Georgia Southern College, Statesboro  
GA GUA -G University of Georgia, Athens  
HI HUH -O-P University of Hawaii, Hamilton Library, Honolulu  
IA IOB -R Briar Cliff College, Sioux City  
IA IOC -R Clark College, Dubuque  
IA IOJ -R St. Ambrose College, Davenport  
IA MIU -R Maharishi International University, Fairfield  
IA NIU -O University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls  
IL IAC -R DePaul University, Chicago  
IL IAE -R Felician College, Chicago  
IL IAL -L-O-R Loyola University of Chicago  
IL IAO -R Northeastern Illinois University, Chicago  
IL IAX -R University of Illinois, Chicago, Libr of Health Science  
IL IBQ -R Quincy College, Quincy  
IL ICB -G-R Barat College, Lake Forest  
IL ICG -O Illinois Benedictine College, Lisle  
IL ICM -G-L-O-R Mundelein College, Chicago  
IL ICW -O-R Wheaton College, Wheaton  
IL ICX -R Lewis University, Lockport  
IL ICZ -O North Park College and Theological Library, Chicago  
IL IDJ -G-L-O-R Catholic Theological Union, Chicago  
IL IEF -R Starved Rock Library System, Ottawa  
IL IFH -R Judson College Library, Elgin  
IL IHE -R ?  
IL IHE -R Evanston Public Library, Evanston  
IL ILNG -G Northwestern University Library (General), Evanston  
IL JAQ -L-R Passionist Academic Institute, Chicago  
IL JEV -O Billy Graham Center, Wheaton  
IL SOI -G Southern Illinois University at Carbondale  
IL UIU -O University of Illinois, Urbana  
IN ICC -R Calumet College of St. Joseph, Whiting  
IN IGC -G Christian Theol Sem, Indianapolis, or Goshen College?  
IN IGR -R Grace College & Theological Seminary, Winona Lake  
IN IHH -G Huntington College, Huntington  
IN IIB -O Butler University, Indianapolis  
IN IME -G Associated Mennonite Bible Seminary, Elkhart  
IN IMF -R Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne  
IN IMI -R Marian College, Indianapolis  
IN IMS -R St. Mary of the Woods College, St. Mary of the Woods  
IN INA -G Anderson College, Anderson  
IN IND -O-R-R University of Notre Dame

IN ISJ -G-R St. Joseph's College, Rensselaer  
IN ISN -G-R St. Mary's, Notre Dame  
IN ISS -G-L-O-R St. Meinrad College, St. Meinrad  
IN IUL -O Indiana University, Bloomington  
IN IXT -G Christian Theological Seminary, Indianapolis  
KS KCD -O Donnelly College Media Center, Kansas City  
KS KCK -R Kansas City Kansas Public Library (?)  
KS KKC -R Kansas City Kansas Public Library (?)  
KS KKM -R North Center Kansas Library, Manhattan  
KS KKA -R Benedictine College, Atchison  
KS KKS -O Kansas City University, Farrell Library, Manhattan  
KS KKV -R University of Kansas, Lawrence  
KS KKV -R Central Kansas Libr System, Book Proc. Center, Great Bend  
KY KAT -G-O Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore  
KY KBC -R Bellarmine College, Louisville  
KY KLF -G Lexington Theological Seminary, Lexington  
KY KTS -G-R Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville  
KY KUK -R University of Kentucky, Lexington  
LA LLM -R Loyola University, New Orleans  
LA LSL -R Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge  
LA LUU -O-R Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge  
MA AUM -L-R University of Massachusetts, Amherst Library  
MA BJO -O St. John's Seminary, Brighton  
MA BOS -G Boston University  
MA BXM -O Boston College, Chestnut Hill  
MA BZM -O-R Boston University, School of Theology  
MA HCD -G-R College of Holy Cross, Worcester  
MA HLS -O Harvard University, Cambridge  
MA LEX -R Cary Memorial Library, Lexington  
MA REG -R Regis College, Weston  
MA STO -R Stonehill College, Easton  
MD LOY -R Loyola-Notre Dame Library, Baltimore  
MD MSM -O-R Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg  
MI EEM -G-O Michigan State University, Lansing  
MI EXB -R Grand Rapids Baptist College and Seminary  
MI EXC -G-L-O Calvin College and Seminary, Grand Rapids  
MI EXN -G-O Andrews College, Berrien Springs  
MI EXS -O-R Western Theological Seminary, Holland  
MI EYP -R Detroit Public Library  
MI EYU -R University of Detroit  
MI EYW -G Wayne State, Detroit  
MI EYZ -R Madonna College, Livonia  
MI EZG -R Genesee District Library, Genesee  
MI MIUG -O University of Michigan, Ann Arbor  
MN MNE -R College of St. Catherine, St. Paul  
MN MNF -L-R College of St. Benedict, St. Joseph  
MN MNJ -L St. John's University, Collegeville  
MN MNT -L-R College of St. Thomas, St. Paul  
MN MNU -G-R University of Minnesota, Minneapolis  
MN MNUG -G-R University of Minnesota, Minneapolis  
MN MNZ -R College of St. Teresa, Winona  
MN MPI -L Minneapolis Public Library & Information Center  
MO LOS -O Midwestern Theological Baptist Seminary, Kansas City  
MO MKN -L Northeast Missouri State University, Kirksville  
MO MOH -L-R-R St. Louis Priory School, St. Louis  
MO MOL -R Library Services Center of Missouri, Jefferson City  
MO SVP -R St. Louis Public Library  
MO XII -O St. Louis University, Pius XII Library  
MS MJP -R Jackson Metropolitan Library System, Jackson  
NC NCX -G North Carolina Central University, Durham  
NC NDD -O Duke University Libraries, Durham  
NC NOC -O-R University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill  
NE OCA -R Creighton University, Alumni Library, Omaha  
NH SAC -O-R St. Anselm's College, Manchester

NJ ELP -R Elizabeth Public Library, Elizabeth  
NJ NJL -R New Jersey State Library, Trenton  
NJ NJR -O Rutgers University, New Brunswick  
NJ NJRG -O Rutgers University, New Brunswick  
NJ STH -G-L-R Seton Hall University, South Orange  
NJ TSN -R U.S. Army TRADOC, Fort Monmouth, Chaplain's Center Libr  
NJ UPS -R Upsala College, East Orange  
NM IQU -R University of New Mexico, Albuquerque  
NY BUF -O-R SUNY of Buffalo  
NY NYB -R Marymount College, Tarrytown  
NY NYBG -G SUNY, Binghamton  
NY NYCG -G Columbia University, Butler  
NY NYCT -O-R Union Theological Seminary, New York City  
NY NYCX -O Cornell University, Ithaca  
NY NYUG -R New York University  
NY RRR -G-O-R University of Rochester  
NY VHB -L-R Buffalo & Erie County Public Library, Buffalo  
NY VKM -R Siena College, Loudonville  
NY VQE -O-R Colgate Rochester Divinity School  
NY VVN -O-R Niagara University, Niagara  
NY VXM -R General Theological Seminary-St. Mark's Library, New York  
NY VXU -R Chataqua-Cattaraugus Library, Jamestown  
NY VYA -R Molloy College, Rockville Centre  
NY VYF -G Fordham University, Bronx  
NY VYG -R Finger Lakes Library System, Ithaca  
NY VYK -G-L-O Christ the King Seminary, East Aurora  
NY VYN -O-R Union Theological Seminary, New York  
NY VYS -G-L-R St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure  
NY VZE -R Mercy College, Dobbs Ferry  
NY VZF -R St. Francis College, Brooklyn  
NY VZU -R Pace University, Pleasantville  
NY XLM -O St. Lawrence University, Canton  
NY XNC -R Nazareth College, Rochester  
NY YBL -L-R Immaculate Conception Seminary, Huntington  
NY YBM -G SUNY, State College at Buffalo  
NY YHM -R Hamilton College, Clinton  
NY YMS -L Mount St. Alphonsus Seminary, Esopus  
NY YOM -R SUNY, State University College at Oswego  
NY YXF -R Four Counties Library System, Binghamton  
NY ZIH -R Hofstra University, Hempstead  
NY ZSA -R Southern Tier Library System, Corning  
NY ZSJ -G-O St. Johns, Jamaica  
NY ZSN -G-O-R St. Joseph's, Yonkers  
NY ZTS -R Unification Theological Seminary, Barrington  
NY ZYU -R New York University, New York  
OH ATO -G-O-R Athenaeum of Ohio, Norwood (SW Cincinnati)  
OH BGU -R Bowling Green State University  
OH CMJ -R College of Mount St. Joseph, Mount St. Joseph  
OH DAY -G-R University of Dayton  
OH DMM -R Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library, Dayton  
OH LAP -R Lakewood Public Library, Lakewood  
OH OCO -R Columbus Public Library, Columbus  
OH OCP -G-R Pub Libr of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Cincinnati  
OH ODC -O-R Ohio Dominican College, Columbus  
OH OHI -R State Library of Ohio, Columbus  
OH PCJ -O Josephinum, Worthington  
OH STU -L University of Steubenville  
OH TLM -R Toledo-Lucas County Public Library, Toledo  
OH TSM -O-R Methodist Theological School, Delaware  
OH XAV -R Xavier University, Cincinnati  
OK OKO -O-G Oral Roberts University, Tulsa  
OK OKU -O-G University of Oklahoma, Norman  
OK SEO -R Southeastern Oklahoma State University, Durant  
OR MAA -G-O-R Mount Angel Abbey, St. Benedict

OR ORU -G-O University of Oregon, Eugene  
OR OSO -R Oregon State Library, Salem  
OR OUP -G-R University of Portland  
PA BMC -O Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr  
PA CHE -R Chestnut Hill College, Philadelphia  
PA CPL -R Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh  
PA CRC -R Carlow College, Pittsburgh  
PA DUQ -R-R Duquesne University, Pittsburgh  
PA GWY -R Gwynedd-Mercy College, Gwynedd Valley  
PA HFC -G Holy Trinity College, Philadelphia  
PA KOL -R Kings College, Wilkes-Barre  
PA LAS -L-R LaSalle University, Philadelphia  
PA MOR -G Moravian College, Bethlehem  
PA MRW -R Marywood College, Scranton  
PA PATG -G-O Temple University, Philadelphia  
PA PAU -O University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia  
PA PAUG -O University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia  
PA PCB -R Central Pennsylvania District Library Centre, Bellefonte  
PA PGU -O-R Gannon University, Nash Library, Erie  
PA PLF -R Free Library of Philadelphia  
PA PSV -O St. Vincent College, Latrobe  
PA PVU -O Villanova University, or Wilson College, Chambersburg?  
PA PZI -R Indiana University of Pennsylvania, in Indiana, PA.  
PA RMC -L-R Rosemont College, in Rosemont  
PA RSC -L-O-R St. Charles Borromeo Seminary, Overbrook  
PA SRU -L-R University of Scranton  
PA TEU -G-O Temple University, Philadelphia  
PA WTS -R Westminster Theological Seminary, Philadelphia  
RI BRB -R Bryant College, Smithfield  
RI RBN -G Brown University, Providence  
SD SDN -R North American Baptist Seminary, Sioux Falls  
TN TEB -G-R Christian Brothers College, Memphis  
TN TJC -L-R Joint University Libraries, Nashville  
TN TKN -R University of Tennessee, Knoxville  
TN TMN -L-R Memphis & Shelby County Pub Lib & Inf Center, Memphis  
TN TWU -R University of the South, Sewanee  
TX ICU -O Texas Christian University, Fort Worth  
TX ILU -G-R Texas Technical University, Lubbock  
TX ISB -G-O-R Bridwell Library, Southern Methodist Univ., Dallas  
TX ITD -R ?  
TX IYU -R Baylor University, Waco  
TX SAP -R San Antonio Public Library, San Antonio  
TX SNM -G-R St. Mary's University, San Antonio  
TX TSW -G-O-R-R Southwestern Baptist Theology Seminary, Fort Worth  
UT UBY -O Brigham Young University, Provo  
UT UTBG -O Brigham Young University, Provo  
UT UUM -R-R University of Utah, Salt Lake City  
VA MMV -G Marymount University, Arlington  
VA VA@ -O University of Virginia, Charlottesville  
VA VCB -R CBN University Library, Virginia Beach  
VA VIA -R Arlington County, Department of Libraries, Arlington  
VA VUT -O Union Theological Seminary Library, Richmond  
VA VWM -O College of William and Mary, Williamsburg  
WA WAU -G-R University of Washington, Seattle  
WI GZA -R Alverno College, Milwaukee  
WI GZD -G-R Milwaukee Public Library or Marquette University?  
WI GZQ -G-O-R Milwaukee Public Library or Marquette University?  
WI GZN -R University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee  
WI WIF -R Fond du Lac City-County Federated Library Service  
WI WII -R Beloit College Library, Beloit  
WI WIR -R Racine Public Library  
WI WKG -R Cardinal Stritch College Library, Milwaukee  
WI WUX -R University of Wis Center, Washington County, West Bend  
WI WUZ -R University of Wis Center, Baraboo/Sank County, Baraboo

42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, A.C.T. 2611,  
Australia,  
30 October, 1991.

Dr Sergey Nikiforov,  
Karpinsky Street 38/7-75,  
LENINGRAD, 195252 U.S.S.R.

Dear Dr Nikiforov,

I am sorry not to have replied to your letter before, but I am 85 and therefore old and slow; and I have three more biooks for the people of Kiribati to prepare before I can die with a good conscience.

I can well understand your interest in Kiribati for I have had the same enthusiasm for the islands since the year 1927 when I read my first book on that part of the world. In 1929, when I graduated from Cambridge University in England, I applied for an administrative position there, and my wife and I landed on Banaba late in the same year and have been working for the I-Kiribati more or less ever since.

I do not know how I can best help you, especially since I am now deaf and nearly blind. At present it seems that all I can do is to let you know what has been written in published form on the islands and their inhabitants. So I am sending you a copy of Tungaru Traditions where I have compiled the most complete bibliography that there is on the subject

I shall also send The Story of Karongoa, just published, which gives a list of the series I am now engaged on for the Gilbertese. These two books are also valuable for their own contents: the first is by far the best work on Gilbertese anthropology and the second on the oral sources for local history.

You seem to have done very well yourself in collecting the works of Wilkes, Coulter, Grimble, Luomala and myself: they are not easy to find. You say that the libraries in Leningrad (is it not now again called St Petersburg?) are not good for books on Oceania, but there are good collect-

ions on the Pacific Islands in Finland (you could write to the island specialist Dr Jukka Siikala at the Academia Scientorum Fennica in Helsinki); in Berlin (write to Dr Gerd Koch, and also ask him how to obtain a copy of the English edition of his fine book The Material Culture of Kiribati); also in Copenhagen, Oslo and I think Budapest (judging from some well-referenced articles published there); as well as in Moscow. Most of the scholarly periodicals on Oceania will be found in one or other of these places.

When writing to I-Kiribati in English the conventional rules on addressing them are the same as we use, i.e. start 'Dear Sir' or if you know the person's name 'Dear Mr Baiteke' (or whatever his name is) and end 'Yours sincerely'. But you are most unlikely to get an answer for the Gilbertese seldom answer letters and practically never if they are from strangers.

Though I may know a Gilbertese personally, and have known his father and grandfather as well, I would not expect an answer from him if I were to write him a letter asking some question. It is a cultural peculiarity and also, I fancy, due to the climate: everything is postponed till tomorrow. And in any case they might fear getting into trouble if they wrote to a Russian: it takes years for changes in former cold war attitudes to percolate to the ends of the earth; nor do the I-Kiribati believe me when I tell them that Russians like Gorbachev and Yeltsin are more popular with us than our own politicians, whom we are apt to distrust.

There is no one in the world at present, except me, working on I-Kiribati history, though Jean-Paul Latouche, the French anthropologist, is a researcher who writes on oral tradition. His excellent book Mythistoire Tungaru has parallel texts in French and Gilbertese. Barrie Macdonald, who wrote the best history, Cinderellas of the Empire, has left the field and Sandra Rennie is now in India and no longer interested. Luomala occasionally wrote an article on history but has now retired. Future historians, I hope and expect, will all be I-Kiribati; indeed several are at present taking their university degrees in history.

It is a pity I did not hear from you before because Kay Kepler, who has lived on and written about several islands in the Republic of Kiribati, recently returned from an ornithological conference in Leningrad, and I could have given you an introduction to her.

With best wishes for the success of your studies on the Central Pacific atolls - the true jewels of Oceania.

Yours sincerely,

Harry Maude



Dr. Sergey Nikiforov, 195252,  
Karpinsky street 38/7-75,  
Leningrad, U.S.S.R.  
FAX: 007-(812)-3151701.

Professor Harry Maude  
Pacific History Department  
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601

**Dear Professor Harry Maude,**

I am Soviet Union resident. I was graduated from the Leningrad University, at 1980 by spatiality mathematics, my hobby is Kiribati study.

In spite of there are no many books about Kiribati in a Soviet libraries, I have collect the several copies of books of Wilkes, Coulter, Grimble, Luomala, Your and authors. Owing this authors I have discover to myself the wonderful world of Kiribati. There are no Kiribati studding historians in Soviet. But I want to find a specialists of Kiribati studding who would agree to direct me in the research. I'll be glade if you be one.

I read *Harry Maude: Shy proconsul dedicated Pacific historian*. I read your *Evolution of Gilbertese Boti and Colonization of the Phoenix Islands*.

I want to come to study the Kiribati history or to work by my speciality to the region. I had contact Australian National University (Professor Denoon answered) and University of Guam (Professor Ballendorf answered), but I have no money to pay fee for a the Graduate School.

Dear Professor I ask you prompt me the way, please. Also I wish to know the rules of courtesy of I-Kiribati to reach them by letter. I sent many letters them by nobody answered excepting Dr Atonraoi Baiteke the General Secretary of the South Pacific Commission. If it is possible send me copy of your Gilbertese Maneaba please, I have no find it in the Soviet libraries.

My address is : 195252 U.S.S.R. Leningrad, Karpinsky street 38/7-75 Sergey Nikiforov.

FAX number is 007-(812)-3151701, to Sergey Nikiforov, tel. 5382971.

Sincerely,  
S. Nikiforov,  
08/28/91.



42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, A.C.T. 2611,  
23 October, 1991.

Mrs B. Stevenson,  
Honorary Secretary, Sydney Branch,  
Royal Over-Seas League,  
3/8 Forest Grove,  
Epping 2121, N.S.W.

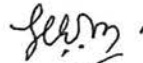
Dear Mrs Stevenson,

Thank you for your letter of the 15th October, enquiring  
about my correct postal address. This should rightly be:

Dr H.E. Maude, OBE,  
42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, A.C.T. 2611,  
Australia.

I still receive the 'Over-Seas Journal' occasionally, I  
think about twice a year, but I should have no objection if  
my name is omitted from the League's mailing list in future,  
as I am usually too busy with my research and publishing  
work to read it.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.



# Royal Over-Seas League

Patron HM The Queen Vice-Patron HRH Princess Alexandra

Over-Seas House, Park Place,  
St James's Street, London SW1A 1LR  
Telephone 01-408 0214 Telex 268995 ROSL G

Sydney Address:  
3/8 Forest Grove  
Epping 2121 N.S.W.

## ATTENTION LIFE MEMBERS

15th October 1991.

Dear *Mr. Maude*

I have been requested by London Headquarters to enquire whether you are still receiving your copies of "Over-Seas" Journal, and whether the address they have for you is correct.

I would be obliged if you would contact me at the above address, or phone me at 876 2262 to confirm this.

If no answer is received it will be assumed you are no longer interested in the journal, and accordingly your name will be omitted from the mailing list.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely

*(Mrs.) B. Stevenson*

Honorary Secretary  
Sydney Branch.



POST EARLY  
AND SAVE  
YOUR MAIL

MR HE MAUDE MBE  
UNIT 42, "MIRINJANI",  
11 NAMATJIRI DRIVE,  
WESTON,  
AUSTRALIA.  
2611



42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, A.C.T. 2611,  
Australia, 14 October, 1991.

Rev. Dr Ralph M Wiltgen, SVD,  
Collegio del Verbo Divino,  
Via del Verbiti, 1,  
00154 ROME, Italy.

Dear Dr Wiltgen,

Your letter of 14 July arrived only a week or so ago so presumably it came by surface mail.

I am sorry that Robert Kiste was unable to publish your book, but not surprised as he is Director of the Center for Pacific Islands Studies which is, I understand, funded by the U.S. State Department and is probably precluded from publishing anything except Pacific Islands material in his 'Pacific Islands Monograph Series': you know how bureaucratic government departments can be.

There is rather a dearth of publishers at present interested in producing scholarly works on the Pacific Islands since the Oxford University Press and the Pergamon Press (who took over the ANU Press) have now got little or no interest in the region.

There are four, however, active in island publishing, and all are reputable and produce excellent books:

- (1) Melbourne University Press, 268 Drummond Street, Carlton, Victoria 3053 (who recently published the Australasian edition of my Tungaru Traditions).
- (2) The University of Hawaii Press, 2810 Kolowalu Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822 (who produce more books on the islands than any other publisher).
- (3) The University of Queensland Press, Box 42, St Lucia, Queensland 4067.

(4) George Allen & Unwin Australia Pty Ltd,  
8 Napier Street, North Sydney, New South  
Wales 2060.

I would personally try them out in the above order though they are all good publishers and George Allen and Unwin are the best promoters, being a branch of an international concern and anxious to sell. They produced K.R. Howe's History of the Pacific Islands, which did well.

You ask for the names of their managing editors but these I cannot give as I always write to 'The Director', since the girl who sorts out the day's mail normally decides who is the staff member most likely to take action on each letter.

I am glad to see that you are still working in the field in which you are now the acknowledged world authority. I am now 85 and long retired but still produce a book every year or two. During the few active years I have left I shall be working on Gilbertese island history in an attempt to give the I-Kiribati a sense of identity based on their cultural and historical heritage.

Wishing you all good fortune in your quest for a publisher,

Very sincerely,

*Harry Zande*

---

COLLEGIO DEL VERBO DIVINO  
Via dei Verbiti, 1  
00154 Rome, Italy

TEL 011 396 575-4021  
FAX 011 396 578-3031  
24 July 1991

Dr H E Maude  
42/11 Namatjira Drive  
Weston, ACT 2611  
AUSTRALIA

Re: A publisher for The Founding of the Roman Catholic Church in Melanesia, Micronesia, Northwest Borneo and Hong Kong: 1850 to 1875

Dear Harry,

When Robert C. Kiste, Director of the Center for Pacific Islands Studies at the University of Hawaii, learned that my Melanesia-Micronesia history did not deal with the Pacific Islands exclusively, he suggested that I look for another publisher.

As you can see from the title above, which materialized in the course of my writing and research, during this time period the founding of the Roman Catholic Church in Melanesia and Micronesia was integrally bound up with the founding of the Roman Catholic Church in Northwest Borneo and Hong Kong. It was not possible to give the history of one without giving the history of the other two.

Don Carlos Cuarterón, a Spanish sea captain who made his studies for the priesthood in Rome, while there was named Prefect Apostolic of Labuan in Northwest Borneo. Very little up to now has been known about him, even by professors of history in Malaysia. I have managed to find nearly a hundred of his original letters. On learning that Italian missionaries from Milan (PIME) had abandoned their Melanesia Mission and had gone to Sydney to recuperate, he volunteered to take them at his own expense to a healthier place in Melanesia and the Evangelization Congregation accepted his offer.

However, following Rome's instructions Cuarterón kept the Melanesia missionaries in Northwest Borneo until he had founded his own mission. When his plan for the Italian missionaries proved unfeasible because of civil and ecclesiastical difficulties with the Dutch in Batavia (Jakarta), the Melanesia missionaries were assigned by Rome to help found the Roman Catholic Church in Hong Kong. Father Timoleone Raimondi, who later became the first vicar apostolic and bishop of Hong Kong, had worked on Woodlark Island.

My source material for the most part was found in archives and my style is similar to that of my Founding of the Roman Catholic Church in Oceania 1825 to 1850, published by the Australian National University Press. Enclosed are two pages of extracts from reviews of that book, in case you have not seen them.

Originally the Australian National University Press, which published two printings of the Oceania book, expressed its eagerness to publish my next work on the area. Mrs Ann Lahey Neale, the editor of my manuscript, wrote: `...My thanks & respects for being the best author I have known. Here's to further collaboration!' But Pergamon Press has since written to me that things have changed since their takeover of ANU Press in 1985 and `we do not have an opening for such a work [as yours] in our present publishing programme.' You will recall that I wrote to you about this earlier and at your suggestion then contacted Dr Robert C. Kiste.

So once again I come to you seeking advice about a publishing house. Since you know so well what my work is like, and since you know what publishers want, I feel that you can put me in the right direction. I would greatly appreciate your suggesting an address or two to which I should write. I thought of perhaps approaching the University of Sydney Press (right name?) and the Melbourne University Press, but I do not have the names and addresses of their managing editors? But what I want most of all is your advice.

I like to start with a top publisher and then go down the ladder, if necessary. Hopefully you are enjoying good health.

Very gratefully yours,

*Ralph*

Rev Dr Ralph M Wiltgen SVD



The Founding of the Roman Catholic Church in Oceania, 1825 to 1850  
by Ralph M. Wiltgen

Published by: The Australian National University Press in December 1979  
P.O. Box 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; Australia

First Printing: 2500 copies (sold out in five months)  
Second Printing: 1000 copies ~~7% already~~ (sold)

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Extracts from Reviews

Only rarely does a book by virtue of its monumental scope, excellence of design, or attention to detail merit acclaim as a publishing event. Wiltgen's massive study is such a book. This impressive and profusely illustrated work should find a place in every general and most specialized church-historical libraries.

--James A. Scherer in Religious Studies Review (Waterloo, Ontario) #131

A standard work, comprehensive in scope, indispensable to anyone interested in the mission of the Church in Oceania. Extremely well documented.

--The Catholic Periodical and Literature Index (Haverford, Penn- #123  
sylvania)

A most valuable aid...the first major penetration of the vast Terra Incognita of the Archives of the Roman congregation of propaganda... Father Wiltgen has offered the foundations of a new area of study.

--T.P. Boland in National Catholic Research Council Newsletter #121  
(Sydney)

A major historical work in the field of Christian missions.

--Russell Kirk in National Catholic Register (Los Angeles) #120

A unified story flows smoothly through the thirty-five chapters of this authoritative book...Highly recommended for libraries, history scholars, missionaries and Catholics in Oceania looking for their roots, and to all interested in the period.

--Philip Callaghan in East Asian Pastoral Review (Manila) #106

An enjoyable reading experience...widely and deeply researched...The material is presented skilfully and a plot is unfolded. The outstanding impression created by the author is that the spreading of the presence of the church in any direction has always required an initiator.

--Les Cashen in Canberra Historical Journal #103

The author is not satisfied with giving a string of facts one after the other, but instead he searches out the reasons for the development. He shows the motives and the negotiations that took place, often with the words of the original texts. The whole is truly a fascinating mission history.

--Ivo auf der Maur in Nouvelle Revue de science missionnaire #101  
(Immensee, Switzerland)

This book confirms Wiltgen's reputation of being a master of a narrative style of historical writing. It is based on meticulous examination of the archives...When it comes to information about missionary activities we undoubtedly have here the definitive book on the subject.

--Charles W. Forman in Missiology: An International Review #140  
(Pasadena, California)

A magnificent edition enriched with many illustrations. The author begins his accounts not with 'the mission countries', but with causes which generally are found in Europe and in Rome and which exert a primary or decisive influence on the founding of the Catholic Church all across the Pacific.

--Archbishop Michel Coppenrath in Bulletin de la Société des Études Océaniques (Papeete) #139

A marvellous book...its comprehensiveness is staggering...the research behind it is immense. The author is to be commended for the lucidity of his writing, the clarity of the history.

--Peter Rudge in The Canberra Times #77

A standard work...It is creative history, making the story into a living whole.

--Euntes-Digest (Louvain) #81

It is comprehensive, critical, exhaustive in the use of sources, faultlessly documented, and written in a fascinating style. Nothing important has escaped the author.

--Josef Metzler in Bibliografia Missionaria (Vatican City)#76

A stupendous effort...meticulous indexing...an impressive tome...by a man with a perfect mission for research...and an ability to write clearly and stimulatingly.

--Alan McElwain in The Sydney Morning Herald #72

The wealth of accurate detail...and its methodical presentation...make this volume an essential one for any religious or general study of these island regions during the period it covers. An outstanding production...a must for any library...and there is an excellent index.

--John Hosie in Pacific Islands Monthly (Sydney) #82

Excellent monograph...masterful study...a notable literary feat...solid scholarship...readable style...handsome printing.

--William J. Malley in A Journal of the Southern Philippines #132  
(Cagayan De Oro).

Written in such vigorous language that this 'history' becomes something living and will prove fascinating far beyond the Pacific area. A good manual for visually presenting the history of the Church in the Pacific, on TV for example.

--Franz-Josef Eilers in Communicatio Socialis (Aachen) #161

Massive scholarship, thorough research, careful analysis and scrupulous concern for original documentation. Written so agreeably that even the casual reader is drawn into the sweep of the author's vision.

--Stanley W. Hosie in Worldmission (New York City) #128

Not the least merit of this long study...is to make clear the precise structure and lines of authority between the missionary orders and the officials (in Rome) and to bring to light the important roles of the cardinals.

--Colin Newbury in The American Historical Review (Bloomington, #148  
Indiana)

42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, A.C.T.2611,  
Australia,  
1 September, 1991.

Dear Philip,

I have long owed you a letter but, as you may have heard from other ex-island residents, I finished a rather heavy bout of editorial work collecting and producing the unpublished writings of Arthur Grimble and ended in going blind with a thrombosis in each eye (quite rare, they tell me).

I could see to get around a bit, but was unable to read or write, which is a distinct handicap to a research writer. Eventually the Royal Blind Society came to my aid with a roomful of apparatus from special computers to pocket magnifiers. They are wonderful people but dedicated to making the patient's time pass pleasantly with such gadgetry as readers which read any book to one in seven different voices; whereas I only wanted to get back to where I had left off in my research.

In the end an expert in the latest laser ray therapy turned up and bombarded me with fusillades from his little gun, and after some months I suddenly found, to my joy, that I was reading again, though I still need magnification, and writing with ease provided I use a pen and not pencil.

Now I am back once more in business and have learnt to operate an Olivetti Word Processor with a bright screen on a blue background. So one progresses in life from a manual typewriter to an electric, and then to an electronic and finally to a Word Processor; though my grandchildren consider me as still in the stone age, having each been weaned on their own personal Computer, without which they could not do their homework or add three to seven.

In proof of my improvement I send you The Story of Karongoa, the first production since my contretemps: it may be of interest as an example of oral tradition as source material for historical reconstruction, a specialization for which I was recently awarded a doctorate. Most researchers steer

clear of island history, as contrasted with European based Pacific history, since it demands a good knowledge of local culture and language: but the islanders and the island Universities are taking it up with avidity. When one thinks of it 90% of the population of the islands are island born and bred, and we have largely ignored their historical development until now, being absorbed in contemplating our own navels.

In your last, and very interesting letter, you ask one question, which in fairness to the Colonial Office I feel I ought to reply to. Your query was, why did I not get a knighthood; and the answer is that to get one I should have had to stay on in the Colonial Service, whereas my ambitions lay in research and publication in Pacific studies.

There were no such positions in the academic world when I graduated from Cambridge in 1929 but miraculously all things worked out as I had hoped they might somehow, though I had no clear idea then how they would. I was lucky enough to obtain the one position in the Colonial Service that I applied for (the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony), where Honor and I were ideally happy working hard for people we loved, and who loved us in return; and in our spare moments we were able to record their culture and history.

Always, and at every stage of my career, the Colonial Office treated me very well indeed; and when I felt that I had contributed all I could to the GEIC they approved my secondment to the international South Pacific Commission: so one way and another I was enabled to live and work in the Gilberts, Tuvalu, the Phoenix Islands, Line Islands, Pitcairn Islands, Fiji, Cook Islands, Kingdom of Tonga, Hawaii and the New Hebrides, gaining a width of experience of the Pacific peoples which I think no one else has ever been fortunate enough to have.

When I had done my seven year stint with the Commission they offered me promotion, but had I stayed on I should inevitably have had to leave the Pacific, so I declined,

though reluctantly for they had always done so much to help me; but to be truthful I have never had any desire to be an ennobled paper-shuffler. As I had just turned 50 I was able to retire on a pension, and again miraculously I was simultaneously offered a senior position in the Research School of Pacific Studies of the Institute of Advanced Studies at the Australian National University.

I honestly do not feel that I let the C.O. down by retiring for they had thousands of African careerists clamouring for jobs, as the Empire was rapidly closing down. Nor do I think that they felt so either for on two occasions since I have been asked to undertake special assignments for them: to make a lands settlement of Pitcairn; and to bring Tonga from its then status of Protected State to complete independence. But in both cases the A.N.U. refused to release me. My feelings are, and always have been: God bless the British Government.

Curiously my son, after obtaining a first-class Honours degree, followed by an M.A. and Ph.D., also joined the Government Service and also moved later to the academic world, while my eldest grandson is now in the Diplomatic Service and doing very well (he was one out of 3,500 candidates for 29 positions), so the government service tradition is still being kept up.

Kambati Uriam is here from the Gilberts doing a post-graduate thesis on 'Gilbertese Oral Tradition'; another is not far off lecturing in science at the University of Wollongong; a half I-Kiribati and half Tuvalu girl is doing an M.Ph. at the U.S.P.; and Roniti Teiwaki has published an excellent book on the Management of Marine Resources in Kiribati and is now doing a Ph.D. at the University of Wales. It is all like a dream come true for I never really expected to see one Gilbertese B.A. in my lifetime: now there are over 100 (with B.Ed. and B.Sc. graduates). Independence acted like a dam bursting: to release a flood of writers, poets, artists; and above all scholars.

Jane Roth has just sent her production of Von Hügel's Journals, published by the Fiji Museum, which is a fine

effort. And Eric Bevington's book of reminiscences are the best so far from any of the ex-Pacific retirees.

I hope all goes well with you and yours, as it does with Honor and me - now 85 and 86, which is a respectable age. Now that our friends, relations and colleagues have almost all departed this life it does begin to feel a bit lonely, with Paddy Macdonald and Ronald Garvey being especially missed for they were good correspondents and very interested in Pacific affairs to the end. But as long as one keeps fit and well and able to carry on with one's work it would be churlish to grumble at advancing age.

With our very best wishes,

Yours ever,

*Harry M. Ansdle*

Tel. Rustington  
(0903) 773594

Gables,  
Station Road,  
Angmering,  
Sussex  
BN16 4HY  
England.

Dear Harry,

I have allowed, I hope, a decent interval to elapse before replying to your letter of 3 November, 1986, so as not to interrupt too much your valuable productions, of which I trust you will have many more.

Also, by letting some time go by I thought that Anne might be able to type a letter and so save you my execrable script. She is certainly well recovered but, after typing so many drafts of each of my 6 books I have considered it time for her to retire.

Very many thanks for your congratulations on my OBE which did give me pleasure for its reasons you know.

Your reasons for not undertaking a review of The People from the Horizon are indeed understood, although it is a pity that no one thought of sending the first edition of it to you in 1979. Incidentally, there has been

letters of Lord Calman 1951-1980 come out from Murray.

It is incredibly dull, as compared with the character I knew about 1975-1977 when he saw the potentialities of

The People from the Horizon and was decisive about publishing it in London. From his book or, rather, his letters I think that it is just possible to venture a guess as to the reason for his murder in 1980. That is about its only value.

It was good of you (and enlightening to have) to send John Young's article on your library. Justice has been done to some extent you know, as you say,

2

You are millionaires in your own currency.  
But it has not been done in the sense of  
honours. Why you have never received a K. or, for  
that matter, long back a C. is beyond me.  
I cannot credit that you seem not to have been  
given by anyone an honorary doctorate. I  
remember you telling me how anti these Davidson  
was and perhaps his was an attitude common  
in Australia. But this country, U.S. of America  
or that terribly disappointing institution, the University  
of the South Pacific, should have put matters to  
right. Perhaps they still will (not USP, in  
which I have not the slightest faith) belatedly.

Patrick O'Reilly, from whom I have heard recently  
in between some relief from his phlebotis, seems  
equally to have been under-recognised except by the  
cognoscenti. If you have any biographical details  
of him, could you please let me have them? And  
indeed of yourself. I enclose a Who's Who entry  
for myself for no egotistical reason but as a pattern  
for yours which I should be grateful to have since,  
as a hobby, [like my long standing one of drawing  
up genealogical tables of the principal Fiji and Tonga  
families after consultation with members of them on their  
visits to us (these tables have become possibly unique  
because, although carried pretty well by them in their  
heads, the families never go to the trouble of committing  
them to paper)], I am collecting for private information



I was I call my Private Pacific Who's Who.  
 It is surprising how often one is asked questions  
 about the curriculum vitae of Pacific Persons  
 and cannot supply the relevant or correct reply.

A new friend I have made is 86 but  
 very active. I don't know if you knew him.

Ronald Paine was engaged 1924 to 1934 to combat  
 the coconut leaf-eating moth in Fiji and other  
 parts of the Pacific but as I did not go to Fiji  
 until 1938 we never met until this year when  
 Jane Roper told me that he lived in Cambridge and  
 had a good collection of Pacific pictures. He has  
 driven down to show me his and to look at my 16  
 huge, folio albums, each with <sup>56</sup> 28 sheets, of pictures,  
 many of which are unique. Now, he has just  
 flown to Australia and intends to visit Fiji if he can  
 get in and out of the country. Before I forget,

I would like please the photos you mention in your  
 letter taken for 'Australia Cards' (whatever they may  
 mean!) <sup>plus</sup> ~~and~~, I am sure, a couple of yourself and  
 Hilda in, say, the 1950s must exist somewhere in a  
 drawer.

As to Fiji, ever since the Indian strike  
 in 1920 which was dealt with roughly, I suppose we  
 we have always had in the back of our minds the  
 possibility of a Fijian uprising; though perhaps

and a Brigadier<sup>5</sup>  
Cuckston's son), who is not the leader of the  
camp, Ratu Mara, all are close personal  
friends: so it is much too delicate an affair  
to make pronouncements on until the air  
clears somewhat.

Clearly, Fiji can never be  
the same again: sadly and incidentally, it does  
seem to be as insoluble as some other parts  
of the world. No questions which were among  
them which were faced Kiribati or Tuvalu.

One's hopes that, with Independence happening  
so peacefully and smoothly and satisfactorily generally,  
the country would somehow become more and  
more of an integrated nation and increasingly  
serene, have been jolted.

I have every sympathy  
with those on the spot having to settle matters.  
One can only console oneself with immersion  
in the past. I do not suppose that you have

read or heard I Carr's Fiji: A Short History is  
patentally inadequate. It has been lamentable  
that he has turned to Fiji as his area and  
produced such monumentally dull works as his  
two volumes on Rumsden and the so-called "biography"  
of Ratu Sukuna. It is a remarkable feat, however,  
that he has managed to produce dull works on  
Rumsden and Sukuna, two of the most really vivid  
personalities of the Pacific. It comes, incidentally, as  
though he has grasped back again the strategic

more when we held the balance. It is  
 ironical that it occurs when the British rule  
 of Fiji has so much improved that they have  
 caught up more closely the Indian rate and  
 yet seem more perturbed. There are stranger  
 things too, particularly the tribal ones among  
 the Fijians themselves, where loyalties almost of  
 families (as in the English Civil War) are divided.  
 The camp leader, Lt. Col. Robucka, is a commander  
 from the Province of which the Governor-General  
 is paramount chief and yet is almost laying  
 down ultimatata (backed of course with 99.9% of  
 all the arms in Fiji) to him. Ratu Mara's  
 rapid acquiescence in the camp — indeed, his  
 open allegiance once it was fait accompli — is  
 significant. It was evidently a mistake to  
 have so large an army under-employed, except for  
 those in the Lebanon and Sinai, and probably too  
 little exercised. I would have <sup>had</sup> them playing  
 cricket every day! As I suspect Herbert Morrison would  
 have. But not Rugby football — too close to open  
 aggression.

Please do not quote me in any  
 of these comments. — I have, at this distance, been  
 lying low away from the Press who have been after  
 me. Besides, I have too many friends too close  
 to me who are on, it seems, both ~~for~~ (as there seem  
 to be more than 2) all sides. The Governor-  
 General, the Commander of the Army (Ratu Lomacoro)

position of Review Editor of J.P.H.. How far  
down that Journal has slipped since you  
relinquished your inspiring creation. Lois  
symptomatic of ANU's decline, I suppose.

I was very impressed in your judgment was the  
admirable René Heguen had built the  
Pacific Section of the Library of Hawaii into  
the finest in the world. In the 1950s it  
looked as though ANU would be pre-eminent for ever  
in all academic Pacific work. The demise of  
its Prom was only part of what an outsider can  
only surmise to be a near-total eclipse.

But I am confident that you had, with all your  
pressures, totally pleasurable, pre-occupations, no  
regrets. Perhaps, with Jennifer Tressell re-assuringly  
will serve, I am being uncharitable about J.P.H.. But  
I never read it <sup>more</sup> with the excitement of the time when you  
launched it into such readable format, nearly all  
of which has vanished.

I can scarcely wait for the appearance of  
the Brindle Papers which you told me you were finishing  
off. They will be an unmitigated delight. Please do  
let me know who is handling them.

I still think <sup>what</sup> you have turned against an  
autobiography. It was just what was needed. I used to  
prevald similarly on my horse, Charles, without success and  
when I knew that he would not change his views I had to work  
hard to extract from him as much as I could for the biography  
which I simply had to write. But so second hand a work  
as my Stronger and Broader: A Portrait of Lord Snow should receive

77 reviews all over the world only seemed to emphasise what an  
impact his autobiography would have had.  
With best wishes,  
Yours ever, Philip

# PACIFIC MANUSCRIPTS BUREAU

Room 22 — I Block  
The Research School of Pacific Studies  
The Australian National University  
GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601

Telegrams: "Nativiv" Canberra  
Telephone: 49 2521

15 October 1991

Prof. Harry Maude  
42/11 Namatjira Drive  
WESTON ACT 2611

Greetings and belated happy birthday wishes!

I hope you had an enjoyable celebration and that you are both in good health.

This note comes to let you know that I have today received a microfilm order from Jean-Paul Latouche, a name you mentioned in your letter of 16 July and for whom you did not have an address. I now do have one and am passing it on in case it is of use to you: 10 rue des Vignes, 41100 VENDOME FRANCE. I hope it is the right Latouche!

Work on the catalogues is finally coming to an end and I am now dealing with the last few 'repairs' before sending them off to the printer. When they are safely away I will begin to catch up on all the jobs I have set aside and hope to be able to call and see you to discuss the material in the Pacific Theological College. Until then, all the very best,

Yours sincerely,



Gillian Scott

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University of California at San Diego, La Jolla.

42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, A.C.T. 2611,  
16 July, 1991.

Dear Gillian,

I am sorry to say that I only discovered yesterday that I had not replied to the query in your last letter re the date on which Harry Moors wrote 'The Tokanoa'. When The Story of Karongoa arrived from the printers I had over 30 letters to draft and type sending copies to the illuminati all over the world and explaining what it was all about, and 13 mailbags to pack with the bulk of the print run destined for Fiji and the Gilberts.

You have actually got two manuscripts by Harry Moors: PMB 9, 'Tapu', which is mainly an account of a labour recruit in the Gilberts; and PMB 10, 'The Tokanoa', a novel about some rather bizarre happenings on Marakei.

I have never tried to find out the date on which either of these was written, as it was of no particular concern to me. I had to read through a lot of Moors' letters in connection with Niulakita, which he had claimed and I bought for £1,000 for the Tuvalu people, and Nassau, which I was about to buy when I became convinced that it really belonged to the Pukapuka islanders.

I was to publish both these manuscripts, but unfortunately the owner, who lived I think in Manila, got it into her head that she could make money out of them and asked Robert to send them back. A pity because they contained information of historical value. If you can give me her address I'll make another attempt to get her permission.

Meanwhile it is possible that Madame Jean-Paul Latouche, a Swedish girl, may be publishing 'Tapu'. She spoke of it as a possibility, but that was two or three years ago when she was here and I haven't heard from her since: nor do I have her address. I sent a parcel to her husband last week and had to address it care of the Société des Océanistes.

You speak of wanting material suitable for copying for the PMB, which reminds me that Jean-Paul in a letter dated 21.3.89 mentions some research he had been doing in the Pacific Theological College Library in Suva and then adds: 'They have some old papers (Goward and Eastman mainly) - perhaps something useful for the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau?'. John Garrett (whose address is Box 14413, Suva) also spoke to me about the Eastman Papers. John, now writing his autobiography, was Director of the PTC before Tione Latukefu took over, and is now helping Pat Hereniko at the Institute of Pacific Studies.

Pat leaves for Honolulu in August with her husband, the Rotuman playwright, and will be a terrible loss to us all: I believe someone from Majuro in the Marshalls is to take her place in charge of the USP publishing.

I should think that the Goward and Eastman Papers would be of considerable value; Goward's might even contain some of the ethnographical material which we understood his nephew had burnt, but in any case he was the first LMS missionary to live in the Gilberts.

But I have at least two other possibilities here. Possibly the best thing would be if you could ring Honor and fix a time convenient to yourself when we could meet here and examine what there is and also discuss the best way of setting about the PTC copying.

Congratulations on becoming the EO, PMB. A few years ago I would have competed with you for the job myself, for it is the best in the world of Pacific studies in any country.

Sorry for this incoherent burble, but once I get on my Olivetti I find it hard to stop: once you learn to operate it, which was admittedly a bit difficult at 85, it is easier to use than a typewriter.

Yours,  
Harry Gaudet

# PACIFIC MANUSCRIPTS BUREAU

Room 22 — I Block  
The Research School of Pacific Studies  
The Australian National University  
GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601

Telegrams: "Natuniv" Canberra  
Telephone: 49 2521

26 July 1991

Prof. Harry Maude  
42/11 Namatjira Drive  
WESTON ACT 2611

Dear Harry,

Many thanks for your letter of 16 July and for remembering my request regarding the date of the Moors manuscripts. This information is not vital but I would have included it in the new Complete Annotated Catalogues had it been readily available. There are a lot of letters on file between Mrs Muench, the Bureau and various publishing companies about the two manuscripts and I am enclosing a copy of the final letter of 27 September 1976, which provides Mrs Muench's address in Manila and some idea of how the matter ended. It would seem that she requested the return of the manuscripts because of their great sentimental value and she was concerned that they might be lost.

The material held by the Pacific Theological College Library sounds very interesting and I would certainly be very grateful for any advice on how best to approach them about the possibility of copying. At the moment, I am still very busy with work on the two new Catalogues. I have almost completed the data entry onto the computer but then comes the task of editing and finishing off and I am sure you know all about that! Perhaps I could contact you about a visit when the catalogue work is finished and I again have some time to devote to the search for new material.

I hope you are both in good health and I look forward to seeing you in the not too distant future.

Yours sincerely,



Gillian Scott

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*United States:* Library of the University of Hawaii, Honolulu; Library of the  
University of California at San Diego, La Jolla.



27 September 1976

Mrs Priscilla Moors Muench,  
P.O. Box 860,  
MANILA, THE PHILIPPINES

Dear Mrs Muench,

Your letter dated 3 August, posted on 14 September, arrived here today. I certainly appreciate and understand your feeling of having been forgotten and neglected, and I am most apologetic over my own remissness in not seeing that 'The Tokanoa' manuscript was returned to you. I have already made what amends I can by airfreighting the typescript to you. A copy of the way bill is attached.

I shall pass on your wish to Mr Maude that you do not now want either 'The Tokanoa' or 'Tapu' published, although I think this has been a dead letter for some time because of lack of funds to sponsor their publication.

Nothing I can say will excuse my neglect in failing to return 'The Tokanoa' manuscript to you before now. But perhaps I should give you an explanation. Your last letter to me concerning the two manuscripts, dated 5 August 1974, arrived here just as I was leaving Canberra on a seven-week mission to the Pacific Islands on behalf of the Australian Government. On my return, I had to collaborate in the writing of a report for the government which totalled some 25,000 words. At the same time I was busy reading the proofs of a 400-page book that I had been working on for the previous seven years, and which was finally published in June 1975. Through all this, the typescript of 'The Tokanoa' was 'sitting' on the top of a very high shelf, where, out of sight and mind, it remained until your letter arrived today. Despite all my other preoccupations, however, I doubt whether this could have happened if the copy of my secretary's letter to you of 15 October 1974, advising of the despatch of the 'Tapu' manuscript, had not been filed after its dispatch, thus leaving nothing to jog my memory about your typescript when I returned from my seven-week tour.

You have every reason to be most annoyed over this matter, but I hope you will forgive and forget. We are, at any rate, most grateful to you for allowing the Bureau to microfilm the two typescripts for its member libraries - a task that I see from my files was carried out as far back as 1968! Where, oh where, has all the time gone since then?

Yours sincerely and apologetically,

R.A. LANGDON,  
Executive Officer

# PACIFIC MANUSCRIPTS BUREAU

Room 22 — I Block  
The Research School of Pacific Studies  
The Australian National University  
GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601

Telegrams: "Natiniv" Canberra  
Telephone: 49 2521

22 January 1991

Professor Harry Maude  
42/11 Namatjira Drive  
WESTON ACT 2611

Dear Professor Maude,

I wonder if you would be good enough to once again lend me some assistance. It has been decided that the information sheets compiled for each of the Bureau's microfilms should be published as complete annotated catalogues and I am at present involved in the monumental task of transcribing the data onto our bibliographic database ready for publication. A research assistant has been appointed to lend a hand in 'tidying up' the information on the sheets where it proves necessary. One of the very early microfilms, PMB 10, concerns a novel by Harry J. Moors, 'The Tokanoa: A plain tale of some strange adventures in the Gilberts'. This novel was never published but, from the correspondence available it would seem that you were planning to write a preface for this work. What I would like to be able to do is date the novel as accurately as possible. All I can establish is that it was written after the death of Robert Louis Stevenson (who encouraged Moors' writing), in 1894. I do not wish to impose on you so please do not concern yourself unduly. However, if you can give me some idea of when the novel was written I would be pleased to include it for the benefit of researchers.

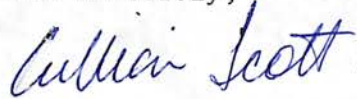
You may recall that I am now the Bureau's only staff member (Bess left in 1989) and have recently, officially, been appointed Executive Officer. I am mindful that both my predecessors were far better qualified for the job than I am but, as an enthusiastic amateur, I will do my very best to carry on the Bureau's work. I gather that I have been reasonably successful over the last twelve months and the Member Libraries and Advisory Committee appear to be pleased with the results. However, the results would not have been possible without the assistance of people like yourself, Robert Langdon, Niel Gunson and many others whose help is much appreciated. The Bureau did very well in 1990, all things considered, and I hope will go from strength to strength in the coming years. My main problem is the locating of material suitable for the PMB to microfilm. The Member Libraries have indicated that the PMB should concentrate its efforts on locating material at risk (as it did in the past) but that is the one area I find most difficult because of my lack of knowledge and contacts. The journals of various organizations have proved quite useful and I have been able to obtain a few interesting items through them. I am enclosing a book review from The Overseas Pensioner, a journal received the other day. You may already know about Mr Bevington's book, but if not, I hope the enclosed will be of interest to you. If you know of, or come across, any likely sources of material suitable for the PMB to microfilm I would be most grateful if you would let me know.

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The Library, The Australian National University.  
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University of California at San Diego, La Jolla.

I would be very pleased to be able to meet you and wondered if a mutually convenient time might be arranged. I hope both of you are in good health and that you are still able to carry on your wonderful work. All the very best for this new year.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gillian Scott". The signature is written in a cursive style with a period at the end.

Gillian Scott  
Executive Officer



# University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

## Center for Pacific Islands Studies

1890 East-West Road • Moore Hall 215 • Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822  
Telephone: (808) 956-7700 • Facsimile: (808) 956-7053 • Telex: (800) 8251515

August 19, 1991

Professor Harry E. Maude  
42/11 Namatjira Drive  
Weston, ACT 2611  
AUSTRALIA

Dear Professor Maude:

It was good to receive your letter of 29 July 1991. I had not heard about the difficulties that you had with your eyes, but I am pleased that there has been substantial improvement.

Regarding the 100 copies of Tungaru Traditions that the Asia Foundation purchased for the people of Kiribati, I was very surprised to learn that they apparently had not been received in Kiribati--at least as of last May when Kambati Uriam visited there.

I checked our records and our Center paid to have the 100 books sent to Kiribati by air freight in August of last year. I am attempting to trace what happened to the books.

In addition to the 100 books we sent, another 25 books were purchased by the Australian Consul-General here in Honolulu, and these were personally delivered to the Government of Kiribati on the occasion of the celebration of ten years of independence in 1989.

So--a total of 125 copies of Tungaru Traditions should have reached Tarawa. I will continue to try to find out what happened to the lot that we sent, and I will let you know when I find out something.

Thanks very much for the copy of The Story of Karongoa. The production is very good, and I would think that it will be of interest to the I-Kiribati.

It was good to hear from you. I will be back in touch soon.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Kiste  
Director



# University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

Center for Pacific Islands Studies

1890 East-West Road • Moore Hall 215 • Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822  
Telephone: (808) 956-7700 • Facsimile: (808) 956-7053 • Telex: (800) 8251515

September 20, 1990

Professor Harry E. Maude  
42/11 Namatjira Drive  
Weston, A.C.T. 2611  
AUSTRALIA

Dear Professor Maude:

Just a brief note to inform you about copies of *Tungaru Traditions* that were sent to Kiribati. As we had hoped, the Asia Foundation provided a grant to purchase 100 copies of your monograph. In early August, the books were shipped by air freight to President Tabai; our Center paid the shipping costs.

I have not heard anything from Kiribati, but I assume that all has gone as planned. Thus, I believe that we have fulfilled the commitment that we made to you. I would further assume that eventually we will receive some word from Kiribati, and when that happens, I will pass on any messages to you.

I was pleased that the University of Melbourne Press co-published the monograph with us. I have a copy of the edition that appeared there.

I hope that all goes well.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Kiste  
Director

cc: L. Chapman

42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, A.C.T. 2611,  
Australia,  
29 July, 1991.

Dr Robert C Kiste,  
Director, Center for Pacific Islands Studies,  
University of Hawaii at Manoa,  
1890 East-West Road, Moore Hall 215,  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

Dear Dr Kiste,

I am sorry not to have thanked you before for your kindness in obtaining a grant from the Asian Foundation to enable the distribution of 100 copies of Tungaru Traditions to various designated recipients in the Gilbert Islands.

As you will have probably heard, however, I had a thrombosis in each eye and for some months was unable to read or write. The result was chaotic so far as my correspondence was concerned.

Honor managed to get in touch with the President of Kiribati by telephone and ascertained that the distribution would take place as soon as the books arrived, and she helped me to prepare and send him a list of organisations and persons who might be given some 50 of the books, with the distribution of the rest being left to the judgement of the Minister for Education.

Kambati Uriam, who is working on a post-graduate thesis for the Australian National University, returned from a visit to Tarawa in May and said that the books had not then arrived, and that the only copy of Tungaru Traditions in the Gilberts was the one in the National Archives Library which had unfortunately been stolen.

This delay in receipt does not surprise me for I gather that the only scheduled departure of surface mail to the Gilberts from Honolulu would probably be via San Francisco and Sydney (where it could await a copra loading vessel). There is no particular hurry, however, and they

should arrive later this year, if all goes well.

Meanwhile my eyes have improved, thanks to laser beam therapy, sufficiently to enable me to operate a Word Processor with a bright screen. I have accordingly reverted to my former work of trying to give back to the Gilbertese the information we transcribed from them sixty to a hundred years ago in the hope of enabling them to gain an understanding of their own cultural and historical heritage, so that the new nation may have a sense of identity, and roots derived from their own ethos.

The Government is doing its best to counter the present state of cultural disintegration, particularly on Tarawa, with its Gilbertese studies courses for schools, but the provision of suitable source books and reading matter is vital.

I am sending my latest production, The Story of Karongoa, which by typesetting on a computer and printing by the A.N.U. we are able to sell at \$5 a copy through the University of the South Pacific Centre in Kiribati. So far I have succeeded in keeping any subsidy required to \$2,000 or less. It amuses me to think that Tubgaru Traditions, where the Gilbertese sales were nil, was followed by The Story of Karongoa, on much the same subject, where the sales to Europeans will probably be nil.

Hoping that all goes well with you and that Linley Chapman continues to flourish like the green bay tree. It is a tragedy for us all in this part of the world that Pat Hereniko, the only editor and book producer with a tithe of Linley's ability, is leaving the Institute of Pacific Studies at the U.S.P. to live in Honolulu as her husband, the Rotuman playwright, has a job at the U.H. I trust that you can find her a good position somewhere as surely nobody else has her experience in island book production.

Yours sincerely,

Harry M. Aude



# University of Hawaii at Mānoa

Center for Pacific Islands Studies  
1890 East-West Road • Moore Hall 215  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822  
Telephone: (808) 948-7700  
Telex: (650) 3223611 MCIUW

May 9, 1990

Dr. William Evans  
The Asia Foundation  
465 California Street  
San Francisco, CA 94104

Dear Bill,

I apologize for the lateness of this letter; I simply did not get it written before my recent trip to Washington, D.C.

At any rate and as we discussed on the phone, the President of Kiribati, The Honorable Ieremia Tabai, has agreed that his office is willing to handle the distribution of the 100 copies of Tungaru Traditions by Sir Arthur Grimble and edited by H.E. Maude.

From your end, the grant would be to President Tabai but actually payable to the University of Hawaii Press. As we discussed the volume retails for \$38 but we can receive it at a discount of 20 percent. Thus  $\$38.00 \times 100 \text{ copies} = \$3,800$  less 20% or \$760 = \$3,040 cost to the Asia Foundation. As agreed, our Center will pay the costs of air freighting the books to President Tabai.

In order to expedite matters, I am faxing this letter as well as sending you a hard copy. Thank you for your help in this matter. When you have the opportunity, please give my regards to Betsy White and also inform her that we are bringing this project to an end.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Kiste  
Director

cc: L. Chapman  
P. Kelley  
H. Maude  
I. Tabai  
T. Wesley-Smith  
I. Wiley



Unit 42 Mearns Vessage,  
Weston. A.C.T. 2611

24. 6. 91

Dear Mr Hoelter,

My husband asks me to let you know that Frank Cune did not release the rare photo of Bully Hayes that you refer to. I think he died not long after publishing the book & we did not pursue a request for the photo.

The photo in Frank Cune's book was not a copy of an original print but a copy made of a faded photograph that my husband found in a University of the Philippines Thesis. The origin is unknown.

We suggest that you borrow the book from your local library & have the photo copied.

We are sorry we are unable to help you further as we would have been happier to let you have a copy.

Yours sincerely,

Honor Maude.

1 HARVEY STREET,  
EAST PRAHRAN,  
VICTORIA, 3181.

JUNE 7<sup>th</sup>.

Dear Sir, Recently, I received information on Frank Clune's book on Bully Hayes and was most interested in his acknowledgments of his book 'Captain Bully Hayes' (Angus & Robertson 1971) I have been to Western Samoa six times and it was there that I first heard of this incredible man. To find that a photograph of Hayes exists is fascinating to me. Did you know he lost an ear in California - the result of cheating at cards. I wonder if the photo shows him with long hair - which he took to after that

devastating incident. If you  
could send me a copy of the  
photo, I would be very grateful  
indeed. Please let me know if  
there is any charge involved.

Many thanks,

(MR.) Dale Hoelter

right  
left

References marked 1, 2 or 3 followed by a colon and the pagination are to the following books:

- 1 - Grimble, A.F., 1989. Tungaru Traditions. Honolulu, University of Hawaii Press; and Melbourne, Melbourne University Press.
- 2 - Maude, H.E. (ed.), 1991. The Story of Karongoa. Suva, Institute of Pacific Studies, University of the South Pacific.
- 3 - Ellis, A.F., 1935. Ocean Island and Nauru. Sydney, Angus and Robertson. (One reference only).

42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, A.C.T. 2611,  
Australia,  
10 May, 1991.

Ms Fulitua Bauro,  
The University of the South Pacific,  
P.O. Box 1168, SUVA,  
Republic of Fiji.

Dear Ms Fulitua Bauro,

I am sorry not to have replied before to your letter of the 12th April but unfortunately it arrived after I had left for Adelaide and I have only recently returned.

Dr Van Trease does me too much honour if he believes that I know anything about politics in the Gilberts since the I-Kiribati became independent. I know nothing about the subject that you cannot read in well-known published works; and even if I did know something it would not be right for me, as a former administrator of the islands employed by the British Government, to comment on anything political that has taken place since the former Colony became a Republic.

I do not remember offhand the names of the books and articles that deal with post-independence politics in Kiribati but in any case they must be well-known to you and to Dr Van Trease. Most of them will, I think, be listed in the Bibliography to Tungaru Traditions. The only political historian who deals with the period is Professor Barrie Macdonald, of Massey University in New Zealand, and the only woman known to me with first-hand knowledge of women in politics is Mrs Tekerei Russell on Tarawa, but there may well be others known to Gilbertese students at the USP.

Since I am not a political scientist or a student of current affairs I think that the best thing I can do is to indicate how I would myself set about writing a background study of Women and Politics in Kiribati, up to the end of the Colonial period.

I shall try to take my illustrations from Tungaru Traditions and The Story of Karongoa because these are the two books on which I have been working recently and they are readily available to you in Suva.

The Karongoa Book is actually at the printers and will not be published for about three weeks but if you need it for immediate reference there is a proof copy with the USP Library who have been using it for preparing a Cataloguing-in-Publication Note and an ISBN reference number. You can show this letter as my authorization to borrow it, and if you have any difficulty see Pat Herenik at the Institute of Pacific Studies who will help you. I will send you a proper copy by airmail as soon as it is published.

I presume that for a background survey you will have to use a broad and inclusive definition of politics, so I shall take the dictionary definition which calls it 'the science and art of government'.

Clearly government, and therefore politics, was always an important facet of Gilbertese society. The extent to which women play a part in politics is normally dependent on the status of women in any given society; and in the Gilberts that status was from the earliest times high.

In my paper I would enlarge on this point, citing the high status of female atua and anti - Nei Tituabine, Nei Tewenei and many others - and in proto-historic times the number of antimoomata such as Nei Batiuea of Tarawa, who 'held the anchor of the land', Nei Mangani buka, Nei Nimanoa, Nei Tekanuea, etc.

Dealing with historic times I should select one or two women prominent in the political field: my personal choice would be Nei Rakentai and Nei Tabiria, for they were both women of exceptionally strong character who in difficult times succeeded in changing the history of Kiribati to a notable extent.

How did women achieve their political aims, whether at the inter-island, island, maneaba, boti or utu level? Just as you will hear, mainly from Europeans, that Gilbertese women had only a low standing in society, you will also hear that they took no part in politics because they did not normally speak in public, such as on formal occasions in the maneaba.

These two statements are nonsense, for women did not normally speak on political matters in public assemblies in most other societies at a similar stage of development; or even in many so-called advanced western societies until quite recently.

Nevertheless in the Gilberts, more than in most other societies I have studied, women played an appropriate and significant part in political decision-making, through others. On islands with Uea - Butaritari and Makin after Rairauana; Abaiang and Tarawa for most of the 19th century; *Alenama,* Kuria and Aranuka ~~under~~ under Tem Baiteke from 1863 and Tem Binoka; and Beru in effect only under Tanentoa - all important decisions were made by the High Chief and island politics, as in other dictatorships, were really only the concern of one man: still women had at least the same rights of audience as men.

On all other islands, even those which might have toka, and on the eight islands mentioned above in periods when there was no Uea (i.e. for most of their history), government was on an island or district level essentially maneaba government, and in local affairs it was conducted through boti or utu assemblies presided over by an appropriate atu.

Banaba was a particular case, for women had a particularly high status there. The inheritance of bangabanga passed from women to women (1:62) while chiefships were inherited by men or women (1:159-161), including the High Chiefship of Tabwewa. Nei Te Ieni-Makin, the chiefess of Tabwewa at the time of annexation is described in 3:69-70, where there is a portrait of her. She ruled the island through her son and other male relatives who operated as her executives, though there was never any misunderstanding as to who had given the orders.

In the Gilberts in maneaba politics women had considerable influence and their views were made known through their male relatives informally and through a tia taetae, usually an elder son, formally. In boti and other meetings they could speak in person.

Women exerted most of their political power quite informally, however, by argument and persuasion, when they were normally listened to with respect, particularly if they belonged to the Karongoa clan, were unaine, practitioners of te wawi, te tabunea or te wauna, tani borau (tia tongabiri), or expert in oral traditions or some specialization such as the cultivation of food crops.

It should be emphasized that while men were physically stronger than women this was no great advantage except in time of war. Women were skilled in the use of their traditional weapon, te butu, and if unfairly treated could retreat to the nearest bange (1:200), where they would be fed and looked after by their relations who would, on occasion, prepare to avenge any wrongs inflicted on them by fighting or an appeal to the old men in the district maneaba.

More importantly women shared an advantage not possessed by men: their sexual attraction - and tradition provides many illustrations in which this was employed to achieve political aims.

Gilbertese custom provides many more potential sexual partners than say European women enjoy (see 1:177-194 for Tinaba and Eiriki) and these were used on occasion for political manipulation. In addition other more irregular sexual practices could, as recorded, for example in 2:49. 61-62, alter the course of history in several islands. Consider how different Tabiteuean history would have been had Kourabi not been born (2:49,57).

Different, but still typically feminine, was the skilful way in which Nei Karubea of Manriki on Nikunau manipulated the conqueror Teinai in order to gain important boti for herself and her sister Nei Teramweai in the Maungatabu maneaba at Manriki and an equal share for herself and her descendants in all maneaba privileges which Teinai had taken for himself as the conqueror and warlord (2:55).

Incidentally Nei Karubea and Nei Teramweai were the owners of this important maneaba by inheritance (2:54) which shows that in Gilbertese custom women's ownership rights extended even to the sacred maneaba.

There is no point in my going on giving you more and more illustrations showing the high status of Gilbertese women in pre-European times and the ways in which they used it in the political sphere. But I will provide one more because it altered very materially the history of Nonouti.

Nei Tabiria was the chiefess (toka) of South Nonouti when Kaitu arrived there on his celebrated war of conquest from Tabiteuea to Marakei. Whereas on other islands the people endeavoured to defend themselves by force against Kaitu or Tem Mwea, Nei Tabiria took him to her maneaba, garlanded him, anointed him with oil and provided a maneaba feast in his honour; and at the same time provided him and his companions with the prettiest girls on the island. Thus the political manipulation exerted by one clever woman saved Nonouti from being conquered, whereas the attempts to repel him by the men of many islands had no effect (2:58, 104).

My final word of advice is that when dealing with politics in pre-European times you should always remember the importance of being well-born and well-connected and, in particular, of being Karongoa.

Now to the change in the status of women due to the coming of Europeans. This change was almost entirely the work of the colonial government, though they were helped on this matter by the Protestant and Catholic missionaries, who were in entire agreement with them on this point if not on many others.

In any case there was no political activity at the island or district levels, though matters of purely family concern continued to be dealt with informally in utu meetings.

The earliest administrators, notably Telfer Campbell, were as dictatorial as any former Uea and even the later benevolent patriarchs such as Grimble regarded the Gilbertese, to use his own words, as 'children, and at bottom very well-disposed children'.

There was no point in consulting with children and law was piled on law without their consent until, as a Nikunak unimane said to a visiting High Commissioner, 'the Gilbert Islands seem like a large gaol'. And as the Gilbertese had no real power except in their minor family affairs political activity died for lack of any function.

The formal maneaba assemblies became mere memories as the European administration took over their legislative functions and the new Island Governments (called Native Governments) appointed by the administration took charge of their former executive functions.



The status of Gilbertese women fell at the same time, at least to a certain degree, because the European officials came for the most part from upper or middle class English society. Women in most of their families would have been regarded ~~as little better than second-class citizens~~ as little better than second-class citizens by our standards today, and during most of the 19th century they did not possess the right to vote or to retain possession of their property on marriage.

The position of women gradually improved in the present century, and especially after World War II, while the status of Gilbertese women followed this trend and they were able to play a part in ~~the~~ the resumption of political life due to the preparations being made for self-government and finally Independence, preparations which encouraged the emergence of political parties. Kiribati began to return, though in a different form, to the vigorous political life of the pre-annexation period which had preceded the rather stultifying era of colonial paternalism.

But the record of Gilbertese political life in recent years is well dealt with in such works as Barrie Macdonald's Cinderellas of the Pacific, the symposium on Politics in Kiribati, and Micronesian Politics, and needs no help from me.

As to the progress of women's rights today it is up to the Gilbertese women themselves to force the pace by organizing themselves to demand equality in accordance with legislation and practice now commonly found in the world, at least among the leading nations. It is up to them to agitate and demand their rights, particularly by putting up candidates in national, island and church elections, and to the committees of co-operative and other societies: indeed wherever possible. If they wait for men to invite them they will have to wait a long, long time: probably for ever.

Hoping that some of this may be of use to you. Please forgive the bad typing, remembering that I am 85 and so blind that I cannot read what I have typed without it being magnified: but I think that most of this is legible enough to read.

Wishing you all success in your undertaking,

Yours sincerely,

University of the South Pacific  
P.O. Box 1168  
Suva  
Fiji

12-04-91

Professor H. E. Maude,  
Research School of Southeast Asian + Pacific Studies  
Australian National University  
Canberra. ACT.

Dear Sir,

You are probably greatly surprised with this letter from a person you have not heard of so please let me introduce myself and the purpose of my writing.

My name is Ms. Fulitua Bauro from Kiribati. I am a Bachelor of Arts degree ~~III~~ student at USP studying History / Politics and Language.

Dr. Howard Van Trease has given me the privilege of helping him with his current studies on the forthcoming elections in Kiribati, of which he will write a book. He has asked me to write a background paper on the topic "Women and Politics in Kiribati." He gave me your address so that I could "bubuti" you for your help which I feel is worth seeking since you possess a vast knowledge of my country.

Sir, I would very much appreciate it if you could perhaps suggest a list of sources I could look up or contact and if you could make any other suggestions as to how I should go about writing up the paper, I would be most grateful because this will be a first time for me to write a paper for publication apart from occasional newspaper reports.

Sir, I look forward very much to your kind and invaluable assistance to ~~me~~ on this matter and I trust you will find time enough for my "bubuti" so that I may be able to finish it before July 1, 1991.

Ko bati n rabua.

Yours faithfully

Bauro.  
FULITUA BAURO

61 Marsh's Causeway,  
Cambridge,  
England.  
7th May 1991

Dear Harry,

Thank you so much for your very kind letter about the Baron's Journals. I am, of course, delighted that you think so well of them as I felt that I lived with them for so long that I may have thought them better than they are. &

Steven Hooper has been a tower of ~~power~~ strength & the Journals would never have seen the light of day without his help. The Museum in Java seem to have been incredibly obstructive and now we are having difficulty getting copies sent to the Museum here for sale & publicity.

I was so sorry to learn of your eye problems and glad you have some vision back. What a dreadful thing to happen, but how clever of you to be able to touch type, and if I remember rightly you have one of those super machines - a word processor.

This old age business is very frustrating I have rheumatism in my knees & hands

By air mail  
Par avion



1 Great Britain  
Postage  
Paid



Aerogramme

H. E. Mandel, Esq.  
42/11 Namatjira Drive  
Weston ACT 2611,  
Australia

Name and address of sender

Mrs G.K. Roth  
61 Maids' Causeway  
Cambridge  
England

Postcode CB5 8 DE

An aerogramme should not contain any enclosure

To open slit here



To open slit here

which I find awesome — it means I can't  
walk far or stand for long. However I  
still seem to have my wits about me but  
perhaps I wouldn't know if I'd lost  
them! Much love to you both.  
Jane.

42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, A.C.T.2611,  
Australia,  
19 April, 1991.

Dear Jane,

Many thanks for so kindly sending us a copy of Von Hugel's Fiji Journals. It is a magnificent production and well worth waiting for. The typesetting is good, as is the layout, while the illustrations are well reproduced and what's more, pertinent to the text.

As to the Journals themselves I found them fascinating reading even though I know nothing of Fiji beyond the view from the WPHC office. Von Hugel could certainly describe what he saw and experienced in an interesting manner, which most of the early visitors to the islands did not.

You have my vote on it as the Pacific book of the year, not that this statement says much, for it happens to have been a particularly poor year on the whole and even the numbers are down from the three a day of recent times.

I would have written to thank you before but I went blind last year to the extent that I could neither read nor write; and this set my own programme back somewhat, not to speak of the correspondence.

But my prayers to be allowed sufficient sight to complete my books for the Gilbertese, coupled with the superb help of the Royal Blind Society and the ministrations of a laser beam specialist, who bombarded my eyes with fusillades from a laser gun, resulted in my regaining just what I had prayed for: enough sight to be able to work again with relative ease. Of course I was able to touch type, but someone else had to correct my mistakes.

The enclosed list of the series will show that I am getting to the end of the work: (5) is at the printers; (6) is nearly ready for a press proof; (7) is being typed when I feel like it (its really a mechanical operation, though the Gilbertese can be tricky); and (8) is my final aim with luck to come out on my 87th birthday, when I shall definitely retire.

The idea is to give back to the I-Kiribati all that Europeans learnt from them before wholesale acculturation set in. The old people were glad to tell all that they knew of the pre-contact way of life and cultural heritage because their children had no use for such nonsense. Now generations later they realize that they are in danger of losing their national identity and are avid for anything to help them regain what seemed irretrievably lost.

It is important now because it seems likely that the Gilbertese will have to be settled in Australia if and when the Greenhouse Effect begins to change the ocean level. The highest point in the Republic, except for Banaba which is minute, is 10 feet above

sea level, so that they have very little leverage.

Honor has finished her seventh and last monograph on Oceanic string figures, this time on Pukapuka Atoll, and has closed down the Homa Press which she founded to publish them.

We live in our own flat in a Retirement Village with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres of gardens which fortunately are kept up by three professional gardeners, though Honor keeps a smaller one for herself in competition. It is quiet and peaceful, and if one needs medical attention one can press a red button: as no doubt we shall some day being in our mid-eighties.

I went across to Fiji not long ago to be given an honorary doctorate from the University of the South Pacific. I do not like Suva very much these days; but I suppose it is because I don't care for military dictatorships.

The tourists don't seem to mind but they are exempted from all restrictions and can even drive a car on Sundays - the rest of us only to go to church by the most direct route. I still stay at the Grand Pacific for old times sake, though the food seems to get worse every year and the efficient Indian staff have of course all been sacked.

Hoping that all goes well with you, and again my thanks for your superb book,

With love from us both,

*Harry*

61 Maids' Causeway, Cambridge, CB5 8DE Tel. 357036

27th November, 1990

Dear Henry & Honor,  
At long last, the Barrow's  
journals are in print,

I do hope you enjoy  
them as much as the  
editors here do,

Love Jane.

P.S. Have a happy Christmas!

---

42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, A.C.T.2611,  
Australia,  
30 March, 1991.

Dear Mr Wickenden,

I would like to help you find Apisai Tabore's land but I can think of no way in which I could be of the slightest assistance.

There were hundreds of landowners registered in the book kept by the Banaban Lands Commission but the only names I can recollect are those of Rotan, the recognized leader of the community, who owned over three hundred lands, and Nei Tearia of Tabiang, who tried to poison me by mixing powdered glass in my food and ended by being one of my best friends, as we shared a passion for oral tradition.

I must have heard the names of thousands of Banabans, dead or living, during the course of Court proceedings but very few would have been remembered by me for more than a day or two.

I have absolutely no recollection of a name Beteiro or Nabeteiro (the Na being an honorific prefix corresponding to our Mr.) and if I was to say that I did it would only serve to destroy my credibility with the Banabans, for I have often told them that I do not remember the names of people or lands which in all probability I only heard once and that over 60 years ago.

In the case of Beteiro it is, however, unlikely that I ever heard his name at all, for the Lands Commissioner was only concerned with disputes about ownership or boundaries and if there was no dispute about any of his lands the Lands Clerk would have simply entered his name, together with the name of each of his lands, in the Lands Register without bothering me.

We did not keep special records of lands passed to the BPC for mining, or withheld from the BPC by their owners, for they were still lands as far as we were concerned and what the owner did with them was no concern of the Lands Commission.

I remember one case only where a land which had been withheld from the BPC came before the Court, and that was when the woman who owned it claimed that the BPC had encroached on her boundaries when mining around it. Incidentally, my recollection is that there were several landowners who withheld their lands from the BPC but, as I have said, I made no special enquiry into the question as it was none of my business (or for that matter the Colony Government's) but simply a matter between the landowner and the BPC.



On most islands lands which have not been used by their owners for say 30 years (the period varies from island to island) are given to his next of kin on the island, or forfeited. That is why, on leaving an island temporarily, one usually appoints a caretaker to use the land while looking after the owner's interests.

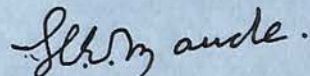
But Beteiro appears not to have appointed a caretaker and Apisai has waited over half a century before claiming the land. It would seem doubtful if he is still regarded as a member of the Banaban community.

In view of the lapse of time there seems to be only one way that I can think of by which Apisai could find out what he wants to know about Beteiro's land and that is for you to arrange for a search of the BPC records where I would expect that everything about the withholding would be on record. The BPC archives are unusually detailed and are housed in the Commonwealth Archives in Melbourne. My friend Maslyn Williams worked on them for years when writing his superb book on the history of the BPC called The Phosphateers.

A search might, however, be an expensive business: professional searchers usually charge by the hour and most of them are not cheap. On the other hand he or she might run into what you want in a day or two.

Sorry not to be of more help,

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

GPO Box 12570,  
SUVA, FIJI.

25 Feb 91.

Dear Dr Maude,

Thank you for your letter dated 12th May 1990, which I have followed up with discussions in Fiji with Apisai Tabore, this week.

*the Leaders*  
It seems to be not advisable for the descendants of BETEIRO to make a direct claim for land in Rabi (in exchange for the land he owned in Ocean Island) from the Council of Leaders. The problem is that although the Leaders know they have a right to the land some of them, including the most senior, are attempting to evade the issue, because they have spent the money and are trying to claim the land for themselves. It is feared that an attempt by Apisai or other to claim without support would be dismissed as fraudulent. But it seems probable that the Leaders would take heed of an independent and authoritative statement to the effect that the only man to refuse mining of phosphate on his land at the various agreements with the Phosphate Commission was Beteiro, sometimes called Nabeteiro. His patches of land were marked yellow on the maps used, and some of these maps still exist, although the name of the owner of these yellow patches is not given.

If you recall this refusal by Beteiro, and can say so briefly, that is all that is required, as you are regarded as the best authority on this subject.

I hope this explains why Apisai is making an indirect approach, without the knowledge of the Leaders, and look forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

*James Wickenden*  
(JAMES WICKENDEN)

42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, A.C.T.2611,  
12 May, 1990.

Dear Mr Wickenden,

Your letter of 8 May takes me right back to the days of my youth for I did the Lands Settlement of Banaba (now the official name for the former Ocean Island) in 1931-32 just on 60 years ago.

Your crew, Apisai Tabore, is mistaken, however, that I have kept any private records of the Commission proceedings. When I had finished the work of registration, after the Commission was over, I handed in all records to the Secretary of the Colony Government for deposit in the Colony archives, together with the Lands Register itself.

After the war I was the first civilian to land on Banaba and I made straight for the archives building but alas it had been bombed by the Americans and the rain pouring into the roofless building had reduced all the documents to an unreadable pulp.

After we had recovered the Banabans from the Carolines and other localities where they had been located by the Japanese I took them at their own request to Rabi Island in Fiji, which I had bought for them at a bargain price when it was expected that the Japanese would be occupying Fiji, their villages on Banaba having been wrecked and there being no food supplies left on the island.

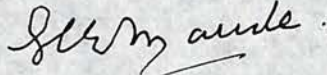
My undertaking was to return the Banabans to their home island within 3 years if they so wished. By that time the British Phosphate Commissioners would have been able to recommence their work and to reopen their store where the Banabans could once more purchase their food.

But after 3 years the Banabans elected, at a secret ballot, to make Rabi their home. And recently they gave a dinner for my wife and myself to thank me for buying Rabi for them. In his speech Tebuke Rotan said that all but the oldest of the population considered Rabi to be their true home and nobody now was willing to live on Banaba.

The picture now is that Banaba is part of the Republic of Kiribati and the British Phosphate Commission has ceased to exist. I understand that all matters concerning Banaban lands are now in the hands of the Rabi Island Council and I would advise your protégé to write to (The Secretary, Rabi Island Council Rabi Island, Republic of Fiji). He should detail his problem in his letter and request the help of the Council ~~him~~ to obtain the money due to him.

I fear, though I may be wrong, that he may have kept his quest for redress rather too late, since there is now no British administration in the Pacific Islands (except for Pitcairn Island) and, as I have said, no Phosphate Commission and no money from mining on Banaba to provide funds .

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H.E. Maude".

H.E. Maude.

APISAI TABORE

Box 711,  
Mona Vale,  
NSW 2103.  
8 May 90.

Dear Professor Maide,

The father of my crew on my yacht,  
Apisai Tabore, claims descent from  
a native of Ocean Island who is  
said to have refused permission for  
the mining of his land. Subsequently  
the land was mined and a fund  
was said to have been put aside  
to recompense his descendants. These  
are the bare facts, alleged.

Apisai has asked me to find  
you as he says <sup>that only</sup> your private records  
contain the names of the <sup>owners of the</sup> lots in  
question, these names relating to

3908AT 18219A  
a map of Ocean Island showing the  
lots, which he thinks is in London.

The purpose of all this is for Apisai  
and Steve to make a claim. I have  
more details on my yacht, but am not  
en route to the UK. + the USA for  
a couple of months by air, + do not have them  
with me.

If any of this makes sense to  
you I should be grateful for your  
comments as I would like to help  
Apisai, his son Nemua being very  
loyal to me and whom I was sponsor  
on a course at the Fiji National  
Training Centre in Suva on electrical  
wiring.

Yours sincerely

James Wickenden,

H. J. WICKENDEN MA. (Cantab)

P.S. All letters will be forwarded to me.

42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
WESTON, A.C.T. 2511,  
AUSTRALIA.

17 March, 1991.

Dr W.R.P. Bourne,  
Department of Zoology,  
Aberdeen University,  
Tillydrone Avenue,  
ABERDEEN, AB9 2TN.  
SCOTLAND.

Dear Dr Bourne,

I'm afraid I have never had an occasion to do any research on the Chesterfield Reef myself and all I can affirm from personal knowledge is that the sight in 1929 of its green shores, with seven coconut palms leaning over a gleaming coral beach fringing an opalescent green lagoon, all calm and peaceful in the late afternoon sunshine, turned me into the coral atoll monomaniac that I still am 63 years later.

My library is unfortunately kept in Adelaide so the best I can do is to advise you to consult first Marie-Helene Sachet's superb bibliographies:

- (1) Sachet, Marie-Helene, and F. Raymond Fosberg, Island Bibliographies, 3 vols. compiled under the auspices of the Pacific Science Board. New York, National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council, 1955. Publication 335. (Especially the two vols on Land environment and ecology of coral atolls; and the Vegetation of Tropical Pacific Islands).
- (2) Sachet, Marie-Helene, and F. Raymond Fosberg, Island Bibliographies Supplement, Washington, D.C., National Academy of Sciences, 1971.

Then you might find something to your purpose in:

- (3) Hutchinson, G.E., Survey of Contemporary knowledge of biogeochemistry - 3. The Biogeochemistry of vertebrate excretion. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, vol. 96. New York, 1950.

It contains the most surprising amount of information on islands like the Chesterfields.

Then consult two monographs in the Atoll Research Bulletin.

- (4) No.63, pp.1-11 (1959) in which F. Cohic reports on a visit to the Chesterfields in September 1957 (including historical notes, maps and a bibliography).
- (5) No.292, pp.101-108 in which S.A. Minton and W.W. Dunson admittedly deals with its sea snakes (but there are also maps and a bibliography, which may point the way to pertinent topics).

As the Chesterfields are part of French New Caledonia one should also consult:

- (6) O'Reilly, Patrick, Bibliographie Methodique, analytique et critique de la Nouvelle-Caledonie. Paris, Societe des Oceanistes, 1953.

Finally, the two people who can help you most by indicating material on the Chesterfields are:

Dr David R. Stoddart,  
Department of Geography,  
University of California,  
BERKELEY, California 94720.

Who used to be at Cambridge University when I corresponded with him.



Dr Raymond Fosberg, <sup>natural</sup>  
National Museum of ~~Natural~~ History,  
Smithsonian Institution,  
Washington D.C. 20560.

Fosberg is getting old, but will put you on to his bibliographer,  
who knows me.

Hoping that this may be of some use to start you off.

Yours sincerely,

  
H.E. Maude.

Dr W.R.P.Bourne,  
Department of Zoology,  
Aberdeen University,  
Tillydrone Avenue,  
Aberdeen AB9 2TN.  
Scotland.

Professor H.E.Maude,  
42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, ACT 2611,  
Australia

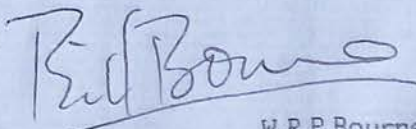
5 March 1992.

Dear Professor Maude,

Andrew David and I are engaged in checking up on natural history observations found during his study of the surveying voyage of Captain H.M. Denham in HMS Herald in the south-west Pacific in the 1850s. One of the more interesting problems involves the origin of a petrel named after the ship, Pterodroma heraldica, said to come from the Chesterfield Islands, so we have been investigating the history of the islands in that area. One of the critical periods was when the largest island, Longue, which was formerly covered in trees, was stripped bare during the extraction of guano by Sté Higginson, Desmazures et Cie of Nouméa between 1879-88.

We are therefore speculating what may have happened during the course of guano extraction involving "Canaques ou Malabars", which might have been inadequately supplied so that they used the local fauna and flora for food and fuel. It says on p. 4 of The Changing Pacific that the Chesterfields were the first islands that you saw there, so we wonder if you can help?

Yours sincerely,



W.R.P.Bourne

Copy: Andrew David



**BOND UNIVERSITY**

Private Bag 10  
Gold Coast Mail Centre  
Queensland 4217  
Australia

Telephone 075 92 0411  
International + 61 75 92 0411  
Facsimile 075 39 8447

School of Humanities & Social Sciences  
6 March 1991

Professor H.E. Maude  
42/11 Namatjira Drive  
WESTON ACT 2611

Dear Harry and Honor,

Your letter and the photocopying from the San Francisco Call were waiting for me when I got back from the US. I presented the paper on the Gilbertese in Guatemala on the 1st March and it was a runaway success. The audience of Latin Americanists loved it. And I had a ball during my overseas trip. I spent a couple of days in Honolulu where I saw Brij Lal and met for the first time Dale Robertson, the editor of Pacific Studies. He has an interesting set-up at Laie and the trip around the island was interesting to say the least. Next stop was Atlanta, Georgia, where I met the co-author (David McCreery) for the first time. He's a swell guy and his family were simply delightful to be around. They live in the suburb of Decatur, which I fell in love with. I also had to give a two hour "faculty development seminar" on Aspects of Australian and Pacific History, for which they paid me \$300 -- this helped to offset the expense of those two days in Honolulu. Then it was to Jacksonville, Florida to present the paper at the SECOLAS conference, and I must confess that I imbibed rather too much at the function the night before I had to present my paper, and I woke up with a hefty hangover that I could have done without.

Dave and I are very grateful for your pointing out to us the Inkersly and Brommage article, which turned out to be more than useful in that it provided some delightful anecdotal material. Here's a copy for your files. Thanks also for letting me see the Paddy Macdonald paper; I did know about it but I wasn't crass enough to ask you for it lest it still be confidential. It actually doesn't tell me anything of substance that I hadn't already found out about, beyond a few particulars. It has, however, alerted me to the possibility that I might have made a couple of rather minor factual errors concerning the repatriation of the remnants of the Gilbertese in 1908; I'll check out the matter tonight. Hope you don't mind if I take a photocopy for my own records. As for the San Francisco Call clipping -- it's grossly inaccurate for the most part but useful to have none the less, not least because it indicates that the Montserrat, like the Tahiti before it, met a watery grave.

All the very best for now. I'll keep in touch from time to time, and I'll be sure to send an offprint once the article is published.

Cheers,

*Doug*

**Office location**  
Hoyts Centre  
Corner Gold Coast Highway  
and Clifford Street  
Surfers Paradise

42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, ACT 2611,  
23 February, 1991.

Dear Doug,

I enclose the cutting from the San Francisco Call for 8.8.96 which you asked for. I have already sent you the contents of the two cards filed under 'Labour Trade V': they were 'Inkersley Arthur .....

' and '1893, Guatemala F0252 .....

'. I have not got the actual items.

Also enclosed is a typescript of an unpublished article by P.D. Macdonald, which I found the other day among the Macdonald Papers going to the archives. They were sent to me for vetting just before he died. Please let me have it back in due course.

Paddy Macdonald was Colonial Secretary, Fiji, and after his retirement took charge of the WPHC archives. Unfortunately he could not write for toffy: I fancy because a life spent in secretariat work had made his prose constipated.

Glad the Forsyth biography was of use. The chapter that intrigued me most was the one about all the betting that he would never return once he had got hold of the hoot that the President gave him for expenses.

Yours,





BOND UNIVERSITY

Gold Coast  
Queensland 4229  
Australia

Telephone 075 95 1111  
International + 61 75 95 1111  
Facsimile 075 95 1747

School of Humanities & Social Sciences  
4 February 1991

Dear Harry,

I'm returning your copy of the *Journal of W.J. Forsyth* with thanks. You're quite right: he was the person (evil genius, if you like) behind the labour migration of Gilbertese to Guatemala. I've reworked the relevant section of the paper to that effect. I also noticed that Forsyth visited the Gilberts in 1882 in the brigantine *Sheet Anchor*, captained by Albert Kustel, who was then in partnership with Andrew Wightman - a further piece of evidence that all three recruiting voyages to Guatemala were linked.

I asked David McCreery to obtain the 1894 article in *Overland Monthly* on inter-library loan. I'm wondering as a great favour whether you could send a photocopy of the extract from the *San Francisco Call* (8 July 1896 (I already have the *Weekly Examiner* for 20 October 1892)), and also a copy of those two cards filed under "Labour Trade V". Who knows, they might contain the very piece of information we were looking for.

The paper has changed appreciably from the earlier draft I sent in October, having since gone through many revisions. Following Dotty Shineberg's suggestions, the section on the plantation experience in Guatemala has been much approved. Hopefully, Dave and I will be in a position to submit the paper to a journal directly after the conference later this month. I'm looking forward to going to the United States again. I'll be leaving on 23 February and I'll stop over at Honolulu to spend a day with Brij Lal.

I passed on your regards to Teloma, who remembers you both with affection. Will look forward to hearing from you before long. I hope that this extra sized typeface is helpful.

Best wishes  
Doug

Campus location  
University Drive  
Robina 4226.

42/11 Nsmatjira Drive,  
Weston, A.C.T.2611,  
17 January, 1991.

Dear Doug,

Thanks for your letter, and I'm glad to hear that the Munro ménage is a model of domestic bliss now that Matt has returned to where he belongs. Some day he will be sorry at missing out on educational opportunities that most Tuvaluans would give their eyes for.

Your article on 'Gilbertese Labor in Guatemala, 1890-1908' also arrived but I'm afraid that I've only now managed to deal with it as I had to finish prior commitments first, and in particular I had to proof-read my latest monograph on 'The Story of Karongoa' twice.

As an experiment it is being typeset by some new process here in Canberra and will be reproduced by photo offset in Suva, so must be absolutely impeccable as any error will be copied faithfully. And as all the names of people and places are in Gilbertese, as well as some of the text, there were plenty of errors. I enclose a list of the series it will come out in, all of them concerned with island history, as opposed to what is known as Pacific history.

In any case it seemed sensible to give you my notes and references when you passed through Canberra. But when you were here I had no means of getting in touch with you as you were floating around gossiping with the big shots; but with 'no fixed address', as the police say.

Your paper was an elegant academic exercise, and I'm sure will add to your laurels. As you use the same sources that I possess (mainly the relevant WPHC and CO material) it would be invidious of me to criticise, even if I wanted to.

In addition to the usual MS material I have copies of The Weekly Examiner (San Francisco) for 20.10.92 and the San Francisco Call for 8.8.96; and there are a couple of cards filed under 'Labour Trade V', which includes the Guatemala business as well as several others:

Inkersley, Arthur, and W.H. Brommage, 'Experiences of a "Black-birder" among the Gilbert Islanders'. Overland Monthly, (San Francisco), 2nd ser., v.23 (June 1894), pp.565-75.

1893. Guatemala, FO 252 Correspondence: migration of Gilbert Islanders to Guatemala, 1893. P.R.O.

As far as I can remember I have not looked at either myself. I took it that you would not want me to hunt up material, which takes time, as you indicated that you were only interested in readily available sources; and not, for instance, in the Guatemala Embassy and Consulate post records.

There was only one specific query in your letter: 'the reasons for recruiting in the Gilberts for Guatemala.' This I think was not due to the Crawfords or other San Francisco interests, but solely to W.J. Forsyth.

In 1882 Forsyth left Ceylon for Guatemala via Australia, Fiji, Samoa and the Gilberts, where he spent some time at Nonouti and Butaritari before leaving for San Francisco. In Guatemala he was introduced to the President by Magee, whom he calls the British Vice-Consul, and was engaged to report on the coffee plantations. After submitting his report he was engaged to procure cinchona seeds.

These he obtained at Ootacamund in South India (where I lived for some time), making a round the world trip in 84 days - nearly as good as the man in Jules Verne's book. He was certainly highly thought of by the President and given other jobs, including that of Representative of Guatemala at the New Orleans World Exposition.

When in the Pacific Islands Forsyth was particularly interested in labour affairs and it seems to me inconceivable that in his report on the coffee industry he did not recommend the Gilberts, where he had just come from, as the best source for plantation labour

Probably no one else in Guatemala had ever heard of the place; and what was recommended by 'the President's pet', as he was called, had in any event the best chance of being approved. Furthermore geographical and other factors made the Gilberts the most suitable recruiting ground for Eastern Pacific plantations.

For some reason the first recruit by the Helen W. Almy is barely mentioned in your article. If it was properly researched I am confident that you would find that it was the brain child of Forsyth; and that the other recruits merely followed suit. Once a recruiting field is established one does not readily change to another.

But you should read Forsyth's Journal and make up your own mind. It ends with his visit to Hawaii in 1887 but his entries on the 1882 trip to the Gilberts is there as well as much relevant material on Guatemala.

The reference is:

Forsyth, L.N. (ed.), Journal of W.J. Forsyth. Boston, Mass.,  
The Christopher Publishing House, 1940.

I can lend you my copy if you can't locate one easily.

I must stop here as I find it increasingly difficult to concentrate with all the blare of news about the Gulf War assailing my ears. Wishing you all good fortune with your soon to become celebrated series of lectures on modern Japanese economics. It should attract a good attendance from the Japanese financial circles in the Gold Coast.

Yours ever,

*Lee M.*



# BOND UNIVERSITY

Gold Coast, Qld 4229

School of Humanities and Social Sciences

19 April 1990

Dear Honor and Harry,

It's been a long time since I was last in touch and I should have written much earlier to say thanks for the copy of *Tungaru Traditions*, which was very much appreciated. I hate to think how much work you put into it, but what a lovely production the Honolulu people achieved.

Life has settled down to much of a routine at Bond. At least I get plenty of time for research and writing, or had had up til now. New semester, however, I had been lumbered at short notice with a beast called "Contemporary Japanese Economic History" and I'm not looking forward to teaching that stranger. I suppose I'll be one jump ahead of the students, with all the worry that such an arrangement entails. But a few publications have appeared in the meanwhile, including one on the Port Arthur Penal Settlement. I had to prove to the world I suppose that I could do more than just Pacific history. Actually it seemed stupid to have spent those two years of hard labour at rainy, chilly Port Arthur without getting some academic advantage out of it. I have also written a little piece on the Peruvians in Tuvalu in 1863, which really amounts to a re-working of your statistics. I tend to favour Murray's figures to Turner's, but who is to say which of them, if either, is right.

I am also in the throes of preparing a paper on the Gilbertese in Guatemala and I'm doing this with David McCreery (Georgia State University) who has published extensively on labour systems in Guatemala. I think we have tied up most of the research between us, but I'm still puzzled as to the reasons for recruiting in the Gilberts for Guatemala and the commercial connections of the recruiters. I suspect that San Francisco interests were involved, and I'm wondering if the link is with Crawfords at Butaritari. I'd certainly appreciate any clues or tips. Eventual we should produce a good paper, because Dave knows the Central American end like the back of his hand and I have the Gilbertese end pretty well under control apart from the gaps just mentioned. I have gone thoroughly through CO 225 and WPHC 4 but not the British Foreign Office material relating to Guatemala because it is not on microfilm in Australia.

The family is fine. Life has been so much easier and more pleasant since Matt returned to Tuvalu, where I hope he finds the contentment that eluded him in Australia. The underlying cause of his problems and difficulties, I suspect, was that he wanted to see his real mother, whom he never knew, and that would explain why he gave Teloma such a hard time. Still, we're all better off without each other and family life is on the up, as they would say.

I'm having another little book on Tuvalu history published by IPS in Suva, this time about the German plantation at Nukulaelae, and on this occasion there is an English as well as a Tuvalu version. It is being printed this week in Suva and when copies arrive I'll send you one.

All the very best. Hoping to hear from you.

Poy

Teresia K. Teaiwa,  
EWC Box 1072,  
1777, East-West Road,  
HONOLULU,  
Hawaii 96848.

21. 2. 91

Dear Teresia Teaiwa,

Your letter dated 29 January arrived a few days ago and I have read through your 'Statement of Purpose' as requested.

It is an interesting document and I feel sorry that owing, I suppose, to an unusually miscegenated ancestry you have apparently felt compelled to spend your life to date in a search for personal identity and integrity.

This can be, as I well know, a time-consuming and not always successful pursuit, and being necessarily self-centred, it can become a form of self-indulgence, especially if combined with a strong sense of personal injustice.

I am glad, however, that you are now, to use your own word, liberated, and thus able to move outwards into studies of Micronesian women in the colonial era and ultimately of Banaban women now settled on Rabi Island.

As I understand it your source material will be drawn from the personal reminiscences of Banaban women now living. It will thus have such a limited time scale that I would envisage you as being happier in the Department of Sociology, or possibly Anthropology.

It is, after all, a sociological enquiry that you are proposing, and it will not be possible to employ many of the checks on the veracity or objectivity of your evidence such as we would expect to be able to use in the course of documentary ~~xxxxx~~ material, and oral sources of a traditional nature.

Like other Gilbertese the Banabans are essentially polite people to the extent of taking pains to provide you with the answers to your questions which you would desire to have.

Furthermore, with your political and other predilections you would find it difficult to ensure an essential objectivity in your questioning and your interpretation of the answers provided. I am thinking, of course, of subconscious influencing which it is sometimes difficult to guard against in oral interrogations, especially those necessitating answers of a subjective character, with emotional overtones.

Anyway I ~~wish~~ I wish you all good fortune with whatever you decide to do. I have the largest collection of published and manuscript material in the world on Gilbertese culture and history, including several files relating specifically to the Banabans (with a more or less complete set of British newspaper reports on the recent Banaban law cases in London, already used for an MA thesis).

All this is available to you, or any other serious researcher, but it would not be of any use for your envisaged Ph.D. thesis.

My wife and I were happy to meet Tebuke Rotan and the members of the Rabi Island Council on our last visit to Suva, when we were given an official dinner to thank me for having bought such a lovely island for them and to assure us that after many vicissitudes they were all happily settled in their new home, with only a handful of unimane and unaine still desirous to return to Banabato have their bones buried beside those of their forbears.

Yours sincerely,



Notes on your 'Statement of Purpose'

- 1/1 - Hardly 'lush' with such a low rainfall and subject to severe droughts.
- " - The Banaban Council asked me to prepare a memorandum on their racial origins. I cannot let them have this, however, until the dust of political controversy has settled. Your brief summary is not inaccurate, but when does the autochthonous component in the racial mixture become so swamped by the overlay that it would be pedantic to stress separateness? The atoll Gilbertese are themselves a *mélange*.
- 1/2 - The move was made largely for other reasons and actually opposed by the phosphate interests. While connexions with the WPHC headquarters in Suva were facilitated it soon became obvious that Protectorate (later Colony) headquarters was becoming out of touch with its main administrative care: the Gilbertese people. It was therefore moved back to Tarawa, as soon as technical improvements in communications <sup>enabled it.</sup>
- 1/3 - What 'various mining companies'? There was only the one, though it had various names at various times.
- 1/6 - I was present at this symbolic gesture, though not in 1927, and I did not see any 'phosphateers' or 'colonialists' present. It was all done with good humour and much giggling from the younger girls, but it was hard to get the ladies untied, for Gilbertese do not touch other men's wives: even to step over one could result in a charge of adultery.
- 2/1 - Again not 'colonialists' nor 'phosphateers' but only I did the convincing: on the beach at Bairiki. I should have preferred them to go back to Banaba, but not to starve and without shelter, for there was no food on the island except a few pumpkins and their villages were smashed to bits.
- " - You imply that Rabi was purchased for their settlement after the war. Actually I bought it for a ridiculously low price during the war when all contact with the Banabans had been lost. It was bought simply as an investment, and from people who felt that the Japanese would take it shortly. I knew that it would be worth many times its price after the war and it proved to be the best investment made during those dark years. Actually I bought ten other islands at various times from their European owners, for handing over to the people of Kiribati or Tuvalu, including Orona, Manra, Nikumaroro, Niulakita and Kioa: you can imagine how popular I was with 'private enterprise'.

2/3 - 'Touted': this is a good example of words used by you which I presume are permitted by American literary usage but which are essentially 'coloured' words in English or Australasian. You will never, for example, find such words as 'native', 'half-caste', 'nigger' or 'colonialist' used in any of my recent books for though seemingly unexceptionable, they are in fact resented by those so called as being nowadays terms of abuse. 'Phosphateers', on the other hand, is simply ugly, a word invented by a BPC bureaucrat (now who is being abusive) who was asked to suggest a name for Maslyn's book. Let us pray that it will never get acceptance, even as a term of abuse.

3/3 - I wonder if you ever heard this from Gilbertese or Banabans or read it in Martin Silverman's book. The Gilbertese are not in the habit of theorizing.

3/4 - How does this theory fit in with the fact of Nei Teienimakin's influence as the chiefess of Tabwewa when the phosphate deposits were discovered on Banaba. Would it not be more accurate to say that the title, honour, respect and influence was the prerogative of the chiefess, though the executive duties were carried out by her nearest male descendant or relative as being unfitting for her to perform. In all important matters of principle she told him what was to be done.

Again, the two most vociferous members of the Lands Commission, elected by the majority vote of the Banabans, both male and female, were Nei Tearia and Nei Beteua. The male Lands Commissioners usually deferred to them for they were unquestionably the leading Banaban experts on custom and tradition. Maude 1932 was largely based on Nei Tearia's superb expertise, and the work is now, I am told, the Banaban Bible on tradition.

3/4 - The 'decision to settle' was made by secret ballot personally watched over by me. Each voter entered a room one by one, closed the door and put a card which I gave him or her as he went in into a locked box: one labelled for those wishing to return to Banaba and the other for those wishing to make Rabi their homeland. Nobody could see in and nobody could get in until the voter had left the room.

What I particularly liked was their own decision before the voting started that to show their respect for their women-folk no man should vote until the last woman had recorded her choice.

I could not say whether the decision to settle on Rabi was determined by men or by women: probably by a mixture of both - there was no doubt plenty of discussion and pillow-talk in the privacy of family circles. But the Banaban women certainly expressed their views forcibly in the three days of open discussion held before the people said that they

were now ready to vote.

Incidentally, I promised free passages back to Banaba to all the unknowns who had voted to go, but though I waited on Rabi for three more days to record their names no-one came. This, of course, is island custom: one says one's say and then the decision is made by consensus and accepted by all without question. Much better than our oppositional system.

- 3/5 - There were three Nimanoas but only one who became an historical character of note. She arrived at Tarawa from Samoa in the time of Kirata te Rerei, after the general migration following the fall of Kaintikuaba. But though she was thrown out of the canoe she was in for arfuing the toss on navigation she did not teach the Gilbertese the art. Perhaps your informant was thinking about Nei Manganibuka, who certainly was a very skilled navigator. But actually the Gilbertese who came from Nabanaba were superb navigators, or they would never have reached the islands.
- 3/5 - Why I-Kiribati 'women'? Nei Anginimaeao was a woman but she brought few other women from Beru with her and so her male companions had to marry Banabans.
- 3/7 - As I understand it, the WPHC records were sent to London, where they still are and will remain, at least ~~for~~ for the foreseeable future.
- 5/4 - I do not quite understand this, probably because I try to write narrative history without any particular political or sexist bias.
- 6/7 - Better live in Australia where nobody cares what 'one's sense of self' is; but whether one does something useful to the world with oneself.

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May I be permitted, in conclusion, to make a few personal remarks. Many years ago, in my late teens, I went through many of the political and other traumas which you seem to have acquired. I was a member of the Communist Party; I corresponded with the Fascists; I wanted to blow the world up and start afresh. Finally I found a haven with the Freedom Group of British Anarchists, impractical dreamers though they were.

In my twenties, however, I found that happiness and fulfillment came not from worrying about myself but from a life devoted to service to others. This has been my motivation ever since.

As for gender relations, which seems to be one of your worries, I would have thought that men and women should live on terms of absolute equality and mutual respect. In the Gilberts

to a large extent they do, though they observe some divisions of labour sanctioned by custom: these will change with culture change.

As regards 'colonialists', your other apparent bugbear, I wish you could have met some of my 'colonialist' friends like Cartwright, who only kept enough of his pay to live on and gave any surplus to the Gilbertese, to whom he was devoted - he stayed over with them on Banaba and was murdered by the Japanese; or Gallagher, who wore himself out working for the Gilbertese settlers in the Phoenix, and lies in a lonely grave on Nikumaroro.

You may well say how do I have the impertinence to write to you in this vein: my excuse is that I am 84, old enough to be your great-grandfather, and may have picked up one or two truths in a long life which could be of help to one who still has her life ahead of her. A decision must eventually be made between service to others and service to self.

Wishing you all success in the future,

*Sam*

PS. Please forgive my terrible typing. I went ~~blind~~ ~~deaf~~ blind last year to the extent that I could neither read nor write; but glory be I could still touch type. However laser treatment has improved my eyesight and the Blind Society has installed some beautiful gadgetry, so I can now do my work again almost as well as before.

But I typed this letter in rather a hurry due to piled up arrears and thought you would not mind my not typing it again without mistakes on my new word processor (which is good but takes me much longer at present because I have not yet mastered its moods).

I also attach a list of my series of works for the Gilbertese which is aimed to give them a justifiable pride in their wonderful historical heritage and culture (just to be a Gilbertese is a privilege they should treasure).

If there are any items you would like drop a line and they will be sent pronto. They are of course free to all researchers working on Gilbertese studies, in which category I include yourself.

Kiribati K. Uriam and family arrived back last night from fieldwork in Kiribati: he is doing an MA thesis on 'Gilbertese Oral History' at the ANU - its excellent so far.

I have just read the proof of your letter to the PHA on the Guam Conference - well done. And congratulations on getting on the Committee.

Sum

27. 2. 91

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January 29, 1991

Dear Professor Maude,

I have been encouraged to write to you by Barrie Macdonald, ~~and~~ who I met at the PHA Conference in Guam last December, and by Brij Lal, one of my advisors at the University of Hawai'i. I am completing my M.A. in Pacific Islands History this semester and am applying to several schools for my Ph.D. Attached is a statement of purpose and personal statement which were part of my application to the History of Consciousness program at the University of California, Santa Cruz. I would appreciate your comments and suggestions on my proposed study of 'Resettlement and Banaban Women.'

Sincerely,

Jessie K. Kaiwa.

EWC Box 1072

1777 East-West Rd

Honolulu, HAWAII 96848

# Torn from the land or bound for the sea? Resettlement and Banaban women.

## Teresia Kieuea Teaiwa: Statement of Purpose

Banaba is a high, lush, coral island in the Central Pacific Ocean, located between Nauru to the west and the Gilbert Islands (now called Kiribati) to the east. Banaban people share Kiribati language, social customs and many mythical traditions. They do not believe, however, that they are I-Kiribati (people of Kiribati); they believe that the Kiribati influence on their culture is a recent (500-600 years old) overlay to their own indigenous language, customs and traditions. Banabans to this day assert their political and cultural autonomy in relation to Kiribati.

After phosphate was discovered on Banaba in 1900, the island was annexed to the British Empire and was included under the colonial administration of the Gilbert Islands. Banaba was made the headquarters of the colonial administration, even though it was isolated from the rest of the islands in the Gilbert group; this was an indication of the importance of phosphate to the British.

The people of Banaba negotiated leases with the various mining companies which came to operate on the island. The first leases, which were signed with the "King and population" of Banaba, provided mining rights to the Pacific Islands Company for 999 years with a payment of fifty pounds sterling a year to the landowners.

In Banaban society land tenure is determined ambilineally; that is, women and men have equal claims to land through both the mother's and the father's genealogical lines. Only men hold speaking and initiative rights, but Banaban women had specific claims to sub-surface water caves on the island, in addition to their surface land rights. The issue of sub-surface land rights was one which the phosphate mining companies attempted to dismiss as they pressured the islanders for more land. Ideally the islanders would be moved off the island until mining was completed.

By 1927 the phosphateers were insisting on acquiring more land while the islanders were becoming increasingly reticent about alienating any more. The phosphateers refused to accept what they considered were the unreasonably high terms demanded by the islanders. It became clear that if land was to be acquired it would have to be taken compulsorily.

The Banaban women, aware of this and other rumors of colonial plans to move them to another island, urged their menfolk to be strong in resisting the phosphateers and the colonialists. To demonstrate their commitment to the land, the women tied themselves to coconut trees as the phosphateers, colonialists and their men watched.

Unimpressed by the islanders' expressions of resistance, the British colonial government passed a mining ordinance in 1928 to permit the compulsory acquisition of land on Banaba. The government compensated the islanders by setting up several trust funds for them; and there was more talk about resettling the Banabans elsewhere.

When Japanese forces occupied Banaba during World War II, they moved some of the islanders to Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands and others to Kosrae in the Carolines. After the war, the colonialists and phosphateers were able to convince the scattered Banabans that their island had been so damaged that they would not be able to move back for at least a couple of years. Money from the Banaban trust funds was used to purchase Rabi Island in Fiji, and the resettlement project began in 1945. After two years the Banabans decided to stay on Rabi while maintaining their land rights on Banaba. The mining continued until the mid-1970s. In 1977 the Banabans filed a suit against the British Phosphate Commissioners demanding just compensation for the exploitation of their island. The issue was settled out of court and ten million pounds sterling were added to the islanders' trust fund.

I am interested in the history of the Banabans because I have Banaban ancestry. So far, those who have written and published on Banaban history and culture have been mostly Europeans. The names of Arthur Grimble, Harry Maude, Martin Silverman and Barrie MacDonald, dominate the bibliographies.

Banaban history has also been subsumed under the history of Kiribati. Kiribati: Aspects of History (Kiribati Government, 1979), is a book touted as one of the first island histories written by islanders. Each section of this book which deals with specific islands or communities in Kiribati is written by someone from that island or community - except the section on Banaba. The political tension between the Kiribati government and Banabans is intimately connected to the phosphate issue. During the colonial period phosphate revenues were distributed throughout Kiribati rather than simply going to Banaba. The Banabans resented sharing their wealth with the I-Kiribati because only Banaban land was being exploited, and land in Kiribati was both agriculturally and minerally poor. When Kiribati became an independent republic in 1979, Banabans demanded their own political independence.

Resettlement is the story and history of many peoples in the contemporary Pacific. There are those who were forced and those who chose to leave their homelands; they struggle, negotiate and assert their identity in new physical and changing social environments. I think of the Bikinians and Enewetakese of the Marshallese Islands, resettled by the U.S. government in tropical slums, so that their homelands could be testing grounds for nuclear weapons. I think of Indians in Fiji who came in the late 19th century as indentured laborers for British plantation owners, and who have made Fiji their home. My mother also gives me an African-American history of resettlement.

I am interested in the forgotten history of women because I am a woman who believes that memory is politics, just as knowledge is power. I am intrigued by the story of Banaban women tying themselves to coconut trees. The first I had heard of it was in a conversation with Barrie MacDonald, a New Zealander historian who has published extensively on the phosphateers and colonialists. In

the book MacDonalD coauthored with Maslyn Williams, entitled The Phosphateers: A History of the British Phosphate Commissioners and the Christmas Island Phosphate Commission (Melbourne University Press, 1985), there is only a four line allusion to the women's actions in 1927. Other literature on the Banaban experience discusses a "general" disaffection among the natives towards the colonial government. Most of the literature reveals nothing on the specific experiences of Banaban women.

I have not actually heard a story about life on Banaba before resettlement. All the stories I have heard are about resettlement itself; stories about the journey by ship, arriving on Rabi, living in tents, the big hurricane...I have seen women and men perform together a traditional Banaban dance, which depicts this story. I wonder, though, about the Banaban tenacity to their homeland, and the trauma of alienation during the war, which led up to the decision to resettle. I want to find out if the women and emotions of 1927 have been forgotten by Banabans.

Pacific Islander feminists, like Laura Souder of Guam, Donna Awatere of Aotearoa, and Haunani-Kay Trask of Hawai'i, situate the histories of their mothers and sisters in the nurturing and defense of land and culture. The prevailing sex-gender ideology in the Pacific is that women are traditionally connected to the land (they are gardeners), while men are connected to the sea (they are the voyagers).

The Banaban narrative would seem to fit this theory. Since the colonialists preferred to deal with the men in matters of political and economic importance to them, and since Banaban men hold exclusive rights to public speech and initiative, it would be safe to say that the decision to resettle was determined by men.

The theory is disturbed, however, by other narratives. Kiribati creation myths hold that the first navigator was a woman, Nei Nim'anoa; she taught the people to travel across the ocean using the stars as guides. Nei Nim'anoa was responsible for the peopling of Kiribati. In addition, few Banabans can trace their genealogy beyond the I-Kiribati women who voyaged to and settled on Banaba 500 some years ago. Banaban women, then, in relation to the issue of resettlement, can be seen as acting out of two traditions: defenders of the land and voyagers on the sea.

I am interested in exploring the tension between theory and narrative - not just in writing history, but in thinking history. This is a proposal to let specific narratives about displaced natives be heard in the academy; to let narrative comment on theory.

This dissertation project would involve both archival and field research. The colonial records of the British Western Pacific High Commission may be obtained from the national archives of Fiji and Australia. Barrie MacDonalD also has copies of all colonial records relating to Banaba in his personal possession, and has indicated

that he will make them available to me. Field research will need to be carried out on Rabi Island in Fiji. My interest will be in the local stories (expressed also in song and dance) of and about Banaban women who choose to travel and women who prefer to stay. My research will be coordinated with the oral historical documentation project currently being undertaken by Banaban students at the University of the South Pacific in Suva, Fiji.

I spent two months in Kiribati this past summer to practice the language and immerse myself in the environment and culture. The purpose of going to Kiribati was to set a context for my understanding of the Banaban resettlement. I have been to Rabi several times, and family obligations require my participation in Banaban community events - funerals, weddings, births, dance festivals - whenever I am in Fiji. My family background lends peculiar political tensions to my study. I am aware that I will be positioned as either, or both, insider and outsider in various situations as I carry out my field research.

My graduate work in Pacific history at the University of Hawai'i has exposed me to the relevant historical, anthropological and political literature. I chose a minor in European intellectual history because I am interested in understanding the cultures of the colonizers; I am also interested in the various methodologies which may be used to illuminate a Pacific intellectual history. I have taken courses outside the discipline of history in order to understand the theories which inform academic and political discourse. My interdisciplinary tendency comes out of a liberal arts undergraduate background from Trinity College, Washington, DC. While I received my BA in history, I minored in political science, and took a significant number of courses in other disciplines.

The academy has provided the bulk of my community experience over the last five years. Trinity College nurtured me as a feminist; and I feel I contributed to the community through my strengths and struggles as a woman of color. At the East-West Center and University of Hawai'i there is a consolidated community of Pacific Islanders, of which I am a part; we share and challenge thoughts and emotions amongst each other through informal seminars, discussion groups and parties. We are conscious of the specificity of our histories from different places, and the sharing of histories in shared places. Our solidarity is based on a shared commitment to intellectual decolonization with the painful awareness of the socio-economic and political realities of island states. We are both conscious and assertive of our privilege as scholars and natives.

Outside of the academy, I know two communities intimately: Suva, Fiji and Washington, DC; both are fraught with social, economic and political tensions. I negotiate my position in these places as a young, educated, middle-class woman - Banaban in Fiji, African-American in Washington, DC. I have been privileged with a rich heritage and breadth of experience... there is no conclusion to my narrative.

## Teresia Kieuea Teaiwa: Personal Statement

The narrative is classic, universal: a person struggling for identity and integrity. It is what fuels my pursuit of an advanced degree in History (of Consciousness).

What makes me different?

The cultural composition of my identity: African-American and Micronesian; the complexity of the struggle for self-acknowledged integrity, which my identity demands.

I decided to major in history during my sophomore year of college. I was in Oxford, England, that year. The friends I had made among the students at Oxford University impressed me with the passion they exhibited for their chosen subjects. Most of my friends were passionate about history because of their politics: they wanted a revolution. But one of them read history simply because he loved it. I was affected by both the revolutionary politics and the simple love.

By the end of my undergraduate career, which I completed at Trinity College, Washington, D.C., I had left behind the particular brand of revolutionary politics I had acquired in Oxford. In its stead were vague questions. In U.S. history courses at Trinity, I had concentrated on the African-American experience. In the 19th and 20th century European history courses I had tried to concentrate on the experience of colonised peoples. Looking back, I guess my questions were about the place of culture in an historical analysis of exploitative processes.

I would get very confused thinking about culture during my years as an undergrad. I had lived in Fiji for fourteen years, England for one and the United States for five; my cultural experiences in each place were determined by race, class and gender - the conventional markers of identity.

The keynote speaker at a workshop for African-American students attending predominantly white colleges gave voice to my restlessness. He said, "For too long African-Americans have been defined, shackled and shadowed. What we must strive for is to be undefined, unshackled and unshadowed."

I did everything I could to be undefinable: changed the style and color of my hair regularly; wore baggy trousers and a man's shirt one day, a dress and pantihose the next; played rap-music one day and classical another; hung out at anti-establishment places and then on impulse, would go somewhere very bourgeois. It was great. As for the "shadows" - I had never felt I was in them - I was the only history major of African-American and "Third World" descent in my graduating class. I made sure my presence was felt. I was both seen and heard in the classroom and on campus: and I did it to honor my ancestors. I felt pretty liberated...but there were some shackles that were difficult to break.

A personal relationship severely tested my confidence as a feminist woman in the final year of my undergraduate career. I experienced the difficulty of integrating theory and practice. Trinity, as a small, Catholic, liberal arts college for women, proved itself to be a supportive institution. I am grateful to my student-friends, the faculty and administration of Trinity College for supporting and empowering me when I so desperately needed it. I am firmly committed to the "embodiment" of my intellectual and academic work.

After completing one year of graduate work in Pacific Island History at the University of Hawai'i, I spent the summer in the Republic of Kiribati doing language study and locating my father's relatives. One night as I sat on the porch of the Tarawa Motel, listening to the ocean waves crash upon the reef and staring up at the stars, it suddenly became clear to me why I was studying history. It was glaringly obvious! Why had I not realised it before? The classic, universal narrative: the human struggle for identity and integrity.

I assert that my identity, as an African-American/Micronesian middle-class woman, is an historical product. My study of history is a necessary search for integrity. Necessary because the histories of my identity have yet to be fully explored and retrieved from the definitions, shackles and shadows of racism, sexism and colonialism.

At this point I have committed myself to the study of Micronesian history: for my M.A., the experience of Micronesian women under U.S. colonialism; for my Ph.D., the history of Banaban islanders who were resettled in the post-World War II era. I draw on African-American history, especially the resistance and feminist tradition within it, to illuminate a decolonising and feminist interpretation of Micronesian history.

My family does not quite comprehend what this is all about - yet. My grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins in Washington, D.C., cannot fully conceive that small islands and atolls in the middle of the Pacific Ocean have significant histories, let alone "presents". My parents and sisters, who live in Suva, Fiji, are perturbed by some of the political theories which inform my work.

My relatives in Kiribati asked me why I have to go to university to learn about my own history and culture. That question threw me. After spending two months on the equatorial atolls of Kiribati this summer, I was almost convinced that the whole academic scene was pointless. But then, I thought, I do not go to university to learn about my own history and culture. I go to Washington, D.C., Rabi and Kiribati to learn about my histories and cultures.

I am in the university to find ways of making some sense of it all. It is a self-centered endeavour. But when one's sense of self is so geographically wide-spread, culturally diverse, historically peculiar and politically volatile... I claim both the privilege and the responsibility of this endeavour.

19<sup>th</sup> February 1991

Dear Harry

I am still enjoying reading "Islands and Men" and "Traditional Stories from the Northern Gilberts". They both help me to understand the cultures of those areas and the factors which all of us must understand in the part we will have to play in sorting out of this world after the Middle East conflict!

Let us hope that lots more Australians will read your books. Many thanks for giving them to me.

yours  
Alan



42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, A.C.T.2611,  
14 February, 1991.

Dear Robert,

I have been through your letter of the 6th several times and gather that you have three specific questions for me to answer.

The first is at the top of p.4 and asks whether I know anything about the contents of my conversation mentioned in your letter that might fill in gaps in your own recollection. The answer is no: I don't even remember walking down the ramp at Wynyard with you or going to Artarmon with you (I thought I went by myself).

I'm afraid that to expect me at the age of 85 to remember what was said in casual conversations nearly a quarter of a century ago is quite hopeless: in fact I doubt if I would remember them a month after the event.

I know that some people have photographic memories. I never had and what little memory I did have left me when I was about 80. But memories of early days (up to about 1935) are now coming back again. All this is a natural phenomenon of senescence.

The other specific questions are contained in the penultimate para. on p.4 where you ask if I had to address the University Council about your appointment and whether a meeting I apparently had with Richardson was before or after I met you at the Metropole.

The answer to the first question is no; and to the second is I don't know. The only meeting I recollect having with Richardson was when I saw him having his lunch at the library cafeteria and I rather daringly got up and spoke a few words to the great man: on generalities if I remember rightly. As to the University Council it was a rubber stamp body, I believe, unless some question of major policy was concerned.

As I cannot be sure what else you are anxious to ascertain from me perhaps I had best state what I do and don't remember about what seem to me to be rather minor details in correspondence or conversations which you mention.

I have no recollection of handing you the files on the establishment of the PMB, but it does not surprise me, especially as when sorting my archival papers I wondered why there was nothing on the subject.

I have no recollection of talking to, or writing to, your friend Richardson about the establishment of the PMB.

I do remember exchanging issues of PIM with you, and that the terms appeared generous on your part.

I thought I remembered ringing you, or more probably you ringing me, on some matter, and my mentioning that we were looking

for someone to manage the PMB and that if you could think of anybody suitable I should be most grateful if you would let me know. I was also under the impression that you replied, inter alia, that you would bring your weighty mind to bear on the field of possibles, and ended by saying that you might even be interested in the job yourself.

But I gather that you have no recollection of any such conversation; so that puts a lid on my one clear recollection: evidently I dreamed it.

I do remember getting ill in Mt Gambier and being laid up in a boarding house in Glenelg, I could even give you the title, and recite the main contents, of the book I was reading at the time; but when I went or returned I haven't a clue.

Re your para.11, I haven't any recollection of ever speaking to the Faculty Board about the PMB or yourself. I doubt if they would have been interested as they would have thought it an internal departmental matter.

I cannot recall our having a drink at the Metropole, but certainly my habit was to have a drink there after work was over and if possible I found someone else at the Mitchell who was willing to join me and talk shop.

I remember very well having dinner with you and family at Artarmon but nothing about the conversation except a discussion about whether Louise should go out that night with, or to, a girl friend; and when she should be back by.

On the subject of your letter of the 7th, just received, the enclosure refers, I think, to the all-important meeting of what I have always heard called the Board of Graduate Studies (but which evidently should properly be called the Board of the Institute of Advanced Studies) and not the Faculty Board as you state.

If I remember the procedure rightly your appointment might, or might not, have gone to the Faculty Board (of the School of Pacific Studies) as a matter for notification; then to the Board of Graduate Studies; and finally to the University Council.

The Faculty Board would hardly argue about a matter which did not require funding outside the Department but within the School, and I do not remember going to their meeting (possibly Jim fixed it); the University Council would not be concerned with a matter which had no political overtones or involve any new principle. So the Board of Graduate Studies (consisting of the Heads, and I think other Professors, of the seven (?) Research Schools, was the crucial body. I did speak at their meeting, on the 24th November, 1967; and it was all very tricky.

I do hope that all this rigmarole will be of some use to you, though I doubt it. The enclosures which you sent are being returned herewith.

It would be great if, as you suggest, they could eventually go to fill the gap in my archival papers at the University of Adelaide.

Yours ever,

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
BOARD OF THE INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES

MEETING DATED 24 NOVEMBER 1967

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

2. Scholarship Matters -

Research School of Biological Sciences -

Mr J.F.B. Mercer -

The Director recommends the award of a research scholarship to Julian Francis Bertrand Mercer, completing B.Sc.(Hons.)(A.N.U.), aged 20. This recommendation is subject to Mr Mercer obtaining at least Hons.II(i) in his degree examinations.

Recommendations for an award in the Departments of Chemistry and Biochemistry may be made in December.

For approval.

4. Staff Matters -

(d) Research School of Pacific Studies -

\* (ii) Appointment to post of Research Officer without advertisement:

When the post of Research Officer was established early in 1965 it was provided that "appointments should, unless in exceptional circumstances, be by advertisement, after careful consideration of the necessity for the job".

The Department of Pacific History has made a proposal for the appointment of a Research Officer who would act as Manager of the Pacific Islands Manuscript Clearing House Centre. It is proposed that the appointment be offered to Mr R.A. Langdon who is, at present, Assistant Editor to the Pacific Islands Monthly, the author of a book on Tahiti and of many articles on history and archaeology. (A curriculum vitae 3647/1967 is attached.) His interest lies in the location and recording of documentation relating to the Pacific Islands which is the main work that the Manager would be asked to perform. If appointed, Mr Langdon would be asked also to supervise the business side of the Journal of Pacific History.

In the circumstances the Director is of the opinion that advertisement would be unlikely to reveal any applicant with the unusual combination of appropriate qualifications possessed by Mr Langdon (although he is not a graduate), and he recommends approval of the appointment without prior advertisement. The appointment would be at Grade II level and for three years in the first instance with the possibility of re-appointment to retiring age.

For approval to proceed to appointment without advertisement.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
BOARD OF THE INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES

Curriculum Vitae and List of Publications

Name: Robert Adrian LANGDON

Place and date of birth: Adelaide, South Australia 3 September 1924

Marital Status: M + 2

Educated: Adelaide Technical High School

Appointments:

1941-42 Public Service, South Australia  
1942-46 War Service, R.A.N.  
1946-47 Freelance Journalist, Sydney  
1947-53 Resided in Fiji, New Guinea, Malaya, England, United States, South America, Spain, Canada and Tahiti  
1948-51 Secretary to Manager of W.R. Grace & Co., Bolivia  
1953-62 Journalist, Adelaide, Sydney  
1962-64 Staff Writer, Pacific Islands Monthly  
1964- Assistant Editor, Pacific Islands Monthly

Publications:

Island of Love (a history of Tahiti), Cassels, London, 1959.  
"The Ocean Islanders", New Guinea 4, 1966, 42-52,  
"Captain Bampton's Journal", Journal of Pacific History 1, 1966,  
185-86.  
"Records of the Malaspina Expedition", ibid, 186-87.  
"The Lost Treasure of Afareaitu" (account of first book (now lost)  
printed in the Pacific islands), ibid, 227-31.

Moorea: Tahiti's Other Island (in preparation)

Numerous short articles on Pacific exploration and island history  
in Pacific Islands Monthly.

Languages: Speaking ability - Spanish; reading ability - French,  
Portuguese, Italian.

15 Darambal Street  
ARANDA ACT 2614  
6 February 1991

Professor H. E. Maude  
11 Namatjira Drive  
WESTON ACT 2611

Dear Harry:

Several days ago, I had a couple of telephone conversations with Honor about the events that led to my coming to Canberra in April 1968 to start the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau. What I specifically wanted to know when I first rang was whether either Honor or yourself was a diary keeper, the reason being that I was trying to reconstruct certain key events that are nowhere mentioned in the fairly voluminous correspondence that led to the PMB's establishment. You may remember that you handed me your files on this subject soon after I arrived at the ANU to be part of the Bureau's archives. What you would not previously have known is that when I retired in 1986 I took those and quite a number of other files with me because no decision had then been made <sup>any</sup> whether the Bureau would continue or not. I still have them because I had no confidence in the capability or even good sense of my immediate successor. But more of all that later...

The reason that I've been delving into my own affairs of 20-odd years ago is that I'm writing my autobiography. The autobiography is different from most such books in that it has a definite plot. The plot is: why was it me, out of the 6,000 million people in the world in 1975, who was 'called on', so to speak, to write The Lost Caravel? Why was I the only person in the world who could possibly have written that book. Without going into details here, suffice it to say that my decision to come to Canberra to run the PMB is intimately - sometimes dramatically - tied up with The Lost Caravel. Hence my wish to get everything relating to that subject as right as I possibly can.

In the hope of prodding your memory on certain crucial issues where my own memory is something of a blank, I've made a summary of the key events in the Langdon/Maude/PMB drama from the beginning to early November 1967 when I decided to come to Canberra:

1. Our first contact was in April 1963, about eight months after I joined PIM, when I wrote to you at Judy Tudor's suggestion to see if you had duplicates of certain early issues of PIM that I needed to complete my set. I didn't get much change from you on that subject. But you said some nice things about me in reply. You said you didn't forget the articles I wrote in PIM; that journalists made better historians than academics; and that you often wished I was in Canberra rather than Sydney. 'If you were only here and not there', you said, 'with the leisure to pursue your interests in depth, what discoveries in Pacific history we should see!'

2. In the following March (1964), I came across an advertisement that you had inserted in PIM in 1953 seeking three early issues to complete your set. When I wrote to say that I had all three and that I would happily give them to you because I thought it was better for one collector to have a complete set than for two to have incomplete ones, you found my munificence 'rather staggering' and you were moved to unpack all the boxes in your garage

to see if you had duplicate copies of any of my missing issues. We met for the first time some two months later when I came to Canberra for PIM, and thereafter we corresponded fairly frequently and met from time to time in Sydney and Canberra.

3. In early April 1967, I spent several days of my annual vacation in Canberra with Iva and Louise, then aged five. You had just finished writing 'The documentary basis for Pacific studies', and no doubt told me about it.

4. In a memo to Jim Davidson of 31 May 1967 on what became the PMB, you said (p. 4, six lines from bottom): 'If a Research Officer could be appointed instead of a Research Assistant, he could run the Centre virtually without supervision'.

5. In a memo to J.W.D. of 14 July 1967, you said you understood that the Director had approved the establishment of the Bureau; that in an estimate of costs you had provided for two-thirds of the salary of a Research Officer (Grade I); and that the day-to-day operation of the Bureau should be 'well within the capacity of any good Research Officer (such as Mr Paton, whose name has been mentioned by you)'.

6. In a letter that you drafted on 16 August 1967 for Sir John Crawford to send to Sir Harold White, and in another that you yourself wrote to Richardson, the Mitchell Librarian, on 23 August, you said a defect had been found in the original scheme and it was now proposed to appoint a Research Officer (Grade II) to run the Bureau.

7. Having subtly 'upped the ante' from Research Assistant to Research Officer (Grade II), you apparently(?) then rang me with the intention of asking whether I might be interested in the PMB job, but only succeeded in asking whether I happened to know anyone with the necessary qualifications who might be interested. I apparently(?) replied that I needed more information to give an intelligent reply, whereupon you wrote me your letter of 29 August 1967, coyly stating in the last two paragraphs that the 'inter-library scheme' was going quite well; that you were soon to advertise for a manager on \$5000-\$6000 a year; that it would be difficult to find anyone who knew both the Pacific and Pacific manuscripts; but that you could help until he/she got 'the hang of things'.

8. I was in Port Moresby covering the budget session of the PNG House of Assembly when your letter arrived, and so didn't receive it until returning to Sydney on 8 September. It apparently never dawned on me that you were angling to get me for the PMB job because on 10 September, I wrote to a friend in California: 'Whenever you drop anchor in Sydney, please make a point of looking me up. We, at least, don't have any plans for moving on at present'.

9. In a letter to Richardson on 16 September (a Saturday), you spoke of leaving for Adelaide 'at the end of this week'; and in a memo to a secretary on the following day, you spoke of trying to get everything up to date before leaving 'next week'. I suspect that you actually left for Adelaide on the 17th or 18th.

10. On 25 October (a Wednesday), you wrote to Richardson that you had 'just arrived back'; that you had picked up a germ in Mt Gambier, had been in bed for all but three days of your holidays, and was still house-bound. Probably you would not be at the office full-time until the 30th (the following Monday). Yet (and this is the first mystery) you announced to Richardson that someone whom you regarded as 'eminently suitable' for the PMB job was interested in it.

11. Some time after 25 October but before 3 November (a Friday), you apparently(?) addressed the Faculty Board and persuaded its members that as I was the only person ideally qualified for the PMB job, it would be a waste of time to advertise it and that it should simply be offered to me.

12. On 3 November, you wrote a draft memorandum to the Deputy Vice-Chancellor for Jim Davidson to sign requesting the DVC's sanction for the appointment of a manager for the PMB and the expenditure of certain funds.

13. On 4 November, you wrote to me saying, in effect, that the PMB job was mine for the taking if I wanted it. Two peculiarities of the letter are: (a) you said you had been meaning to write to me for some time, but had been sick in Adelaide for six weeks - which suggests that you hadn't been in contact with me during that time; and (b) you said you took my 'enquiry' to be a serious expression of interest in the managership of the Bureau - which indicates that we had been in contact.

14. On the evening of 9 November we had a telephone conversation in which I told you that I had definitely decided to accept the Canberra job: I have a memo of 10 November to Stuart Inder indicating this; you wrote an undated one of similar import to Jim Davidson on the same day. On 11 November, I flew to Tahiti for a week as a guest of Air New Zealand.

15. On 8 December 1967, the ANU Registrar wrote to me formally offering me the PMB job.

You'll gather from my summary that there's nothing in the documentary record to show how or when I first expressed interest in the Canberra job. In fact, the opportunities for us to communicate other than by letter between 10 September (when I said I had no plans for moving anywhere) and 4 November (when I had apparently made up my mind) were decidedly limited, namely:

- (a) from 11 September to 17 September when you went to Adelaide.
- (b) a day or two before 25 October when you told Richardson that you were 'just back' from Adelaide.
- (c) between 25 October and 3 November when you drafted a Davidson memo to the Deputy Vice-Chancellor.

If we had any telephone conversations during any of the above periods, as we must have done, then I have no recollection of any of them. On the other hand, I vividly recall how you came to Sydney - on or about 31 October would be my guess - and we sat on stools in the bar of the Hotel Metropole after adjourning there from the Mitchell Library. Later I took you to my place at Artarmon for dinner. Two things stand out in my memory about our



conversations on that day. At the Metropole, I asked you to explain the difference between a thesis and a book; and in walking down the ramp at Wynyard Station to catch a train to Artarmon, I said: 'But who will sign the cheques [when the Bureau is operational]?' Can you remember anything else about this occasion, or any other occasion, that would throw some light on the blank spots in the documentation?

Another question: In a letter to Richardson of 26 December, you said the University Council had approved my appointment at its last meeting. Did you have to address the council before that happened? Also, you referred (p. 2, para 2) to a 'recent meeting' with Richardson. Was that meeting contemporaneous with our meeting at the Metropole, or later?

Getting back to the general question of the documentation on the PMB's origins and early days - it has occurred to me that now that the PMB is again in good hands that it would be a good idea to have a microfilm made of that documentation and associated papers (such as your 'Documentary basis...') for deposit in the PMB libraries. Afterwards, I think you should repossess the original documents for deposit with the rest of your papers in the library of the University of Adelaide. What do you say to this?

I look forward to your comments.

Sincerely



Robert Langdon

42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, A.C.T. 2611,  
Australia,  
12 February, 1992.

Professor Bruce Biggs,  
C/o The Marae,  
University of Auckland,  
Private Bag,  
AUCKLAND, New Zealand.

Dear Dr Biggs,

Sorry not to have replied before to your letter suggesting a recorded message for your centennial function.

I was a bit uncertain what was wanted, not being used to such things, but in the end I decided to work something out on my Olivetti as I have difficulty in reading anything except on its lit-up screen.

But I havn't the faintest idea if it is suitable or not so please just tear it up unless it bears some resemblance to what is wanted. I shall not mind a scrap as I have no pretensions to be an orator.

I enclose the original and a copy of the typescript and a cassette containing several attempts to convert the TS into a vocal effort. The first recording on side B is probably the best but as I have never recorded on tape before they all show signs of nervousness.

The main trouble was due to my being too blind to see the typescript and therefore having to extemporise in places. Honor was a marvel in keeping me reasonably calm, but she did not dare to prompt because it would be recorded willy-nilly.

It is a great comfort being able to work happily on my Word Processor - a truly marvellous machine - and I am at present engaged on my next work for the Gilbertese: the settlement of Nui atoll in Tuvalu by canoes from Nonouti, Tabiteuea and Beru in the Gilberts, between 1540 and 1600 A.D. (dependent on whether one uses a 25 or 30 year generational span).

The traditional material is so detailed that I have to keep reminding myself that the narrator, who transcribed the series in 1920, was describing events which happened when Shakespeare was writing his plays.

Kambati Uriam has finished his thesis on 'The Nature, Function and History of Oral Tradition in Gilbertese Society' and will be submitting it next week: Barrie Macdonald in Massey and I are to be his external examiners. I aim to publish it in my series on Gilbertese traditional history, for nothing quite like it has ever appeared before in any part of the world.

With my best wishes for a successful centennial function,

Yours very sincerely,

*J.R.M.*

**THE POLYNESIAN SOCIETY**  
(INCORPORATED)

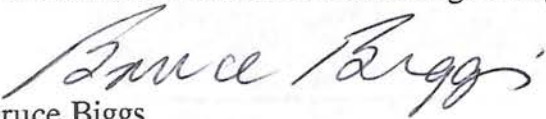
C/- The Marae,  
University of Auckland,  
Private Bag,  
Auckland, New Zealand.  
5 December, 1991.

Dear Dr. Maude:

As you know, the Polynesian Society celebrates its centenary next year. The Council of the Society has instructed me to ask if you, as a very long serving Member of the Society, would let us have a recorded message to be played at the Centennial function in March 1992. If it is inconvenient to provide an audio cassette a written message would also be welcome, but Council Members are agreed that your actual voice would add greatly to the occasion.

Ralph Bulmer's memorial volume is finally complete. It is being published by the Society and will, we hope, have a 1991 date. During 1992, in addition to Professor Keith Sorrenson's history of the Society, we will publish a complete index of the Journal and a new edition of the Cook Island traditions by Te Āriki Tara'are, originally published in early volumes.

With all best wishes and Season's greetings,

  
Bruce Biggs  
President

Congratulations to the Polynesian Society on reaching its centenary: the first Society dedicated to the study of the Polynesian, or indeed of any Pacific, people to have achieved this well-earned distinction.

And especial thanks to those connected with the Journal, for continuing to enhance the Society's mana by improvements to its contents and format.

I became a member of the Society in 1931 and submitted my first article at the same time. Not long after, in a moment of euphoria at hearing of its acceptance, I invested over a week's salary to become a Life Member. Actually it was the best investment I ever made, even allowing for the occasional donation to assuage my conscience.

So I can claim to have been associated with the Society for over two-thirds of its existence, a period in which I have seen a great change in its membership and interests.

Though in 1931 most of the heroes of my youth were either dead or retired, pioneers such as Sir George Grey, Percy Smith, Edward Tregear, James Cowan and Elsdon Best, Maori studies were still the predominant interest of the membership, which continued to include at least a remnant of the earlier impressive array of Maori chiefs and savants.

The number of members actively engaged in Pacific Island studies was still small, but enthusiastic: and up to the end of the forties we all knew each other either in person or by correspondence.

My recollection is that they were mostly amateurs, by which I mean that they did not possess the now universal Ph.D., and that many were employed in museums, libraries or some government office.

I remember with particular affection H.D. Skinner in Dunedin, Gilbert Archey in Auckland, F.W. Christian in Palmerston North, the Beagleholes in Wellington, and above all the redoubtable Johannes Andersen, Editor of the JPS, in the Turnbull Library.

Later still I came to know the expatriate trinity of New Zealand professional Oceanists: Raymond Firth in London,

Peter Buck in Honolulu and Felix Keesing in California, all of whom helped me unstintingly with their advice and assistance.

After World War II the institutions and personnel engaged in Pacific Islands research, and the finance provided for their work, increased considerably, bringing with it a multiplicity of specializations, each with its own coterie of qualified practitioners.

It is greatly to the credit of the Society that though now aged in years it has successfully kept up with these burgeoning developments by continuing to maintain the Journal's position in the forefront of Polynesian regional studies.

In the process of post-war change ethnographic and other mainly descriptive articles, particularly those on material culture, recreation, folklore and traditional history, have given place to contributions of a more theoretical character. In other words it has become an essentially academic journal, read almost exclusively by other academics: I suggest an inevitable change if the Society itself is to survive.

The next change is already under way with the increasing interest being taken in the Polynesian islands and related areas in the study of their own local culture and history, as shown by the societies, publications and conventions being organized in the now independent island states by a new generation of articulate, tertiary-educated islanders.

It is to be hoped that the Society may be able to associate itself with these local groups, perhaps by serving as a co-ordinating body, thus obviating any tendency to become less relevant in a rapidly changing Pacific world.

As the last of the pre-war amateurs still working in the field of Pacific studies I raise my glass to proffer a sincere wish that the Polynesian Society's second hundred years may be as successful as its first.

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In the process of post-war change ethnographic and other mainly descriptive articles, particularly those on material culture, recreation, folklore and traditional history, have given place to contributions of a more theoretical character. In other words it has become an essentially academic journal, read almost exclusively by other academics: I suggest an inevitable change if the Society itself is to survive.

The next change is already under way with the increasing interest being taken in Polynesia and related areas in the study of their own local culture and history, as shown by the societies, publications and conventions being organized in the now independent island states by a new generation of articulate tertiary-educated islanders.

It is to be hoped that the Society may be able to *associate* itself with these local groups, perhaps by serving as a co-ordinating body, thus obviating any tendency to become less relevant in a rapidly changing Pacific world.

As the last of the pre-war amateurs left in the field of Pacific studies I raise my glass to wish that the Polynesian Society's second hundred years may be as successful as its first.

Honolulu and Felix Keesing in California, all of whom helped me unstintingly with their advice and assistance.

After World War II the institutions and personnel engaged in Pacific Islands research, and the finance provided for their work, increased considerably, bringing with it a multiplicity of specializations, each with its own coterie of qualified practitioners.

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Congratulations to the Polynesian Society on reaching its centenary: the first Society dedicated to the study of the Polynesian, or any other Pacific people, to have achieved this well-earned distinction.

And especial thanks to those connected with the JPS for continuing to enhance the Society's mana with improvements in its contents and format.

I became a member of the Society in 1931 and submitted my first article at the same time. Not long afterwards, in a moment of euphoria at hearing of its acceptance, I invested over a week's salary to become a Life Member, actually the best investment I ever made, even allowing for an occasional donation to assuage my conscience.

So I can claim to have been associated with the Society for over two-thirds of its existence, a period in which I have seen a great change in its membership and interests.

Though in 1932 most of the heroes of my youth were dead or retired, pioneers such as Sir George Grey, Percy Smith, Edward Tregear, James Cowan and Elsdon Best, Maori studies were still the predominant interest of the membership, which then included a remnant of the earlier impressive array of Maori chiefs and savants.

The membership actively engaged in Pacific Islands studies was small but enthusiastic; up to about the end of the forties we all knew each other either in person or by correspondence.

My recollection is that they were mostly amateurs, by which I mean that they did not possess the now essential Ph.D., and that they were employed in museums, libraries or some government office.

I remember with particular affection H.D. Skinner in Dunedin, Gilbert Archey in Auckland, F.W. Christian in Palmerston North, the Beagleholes in Wellington, and above all the redoubtable Johannes Anderson, Editor of the JPS, in the Turnbull Library.

Only later I came to know the Trinity of New Zealand professional talent: Raymond Firth in London, Peter Buck in

Honolulu and Felix Keesing in California, all of whom helped me unstintingly with their advice and assistance.

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42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, ACT 2611,  
4 February, 1991.

Dear ERB,

I was delighted to hear from the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau that you had published your biographical essays: 'The Things we do for England' in book form, and that it was obtainable from you at a remarkably small price.

We had been meaning to obtain a photocopy of the typescript for the Pacific Islands Library when I first saw it listed in 1972 in Phyllis Mander-Jones' superb bibliography, 'Manuscripts in the British Isles relating to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific', among the Uncatalogued MSS 1970 at Rhodes House, Oxford.

We are by now aged, being 85, but manage comfortably in our flat in what is known out here as a Retirement Village - 3½ acres of beautiful gardens kept up by three gardeners. The neighbours are friendly but we hardly see them, being as usual flat out.

Honor runs her own publishing house - the Homa Press - and has just brought out her seventh monograph on Oceanic String Figures (this time on Pukapuka Atoll in the Northern Cooks).

The book I was writing when you were here, 'Slavers in Paradise', on the Peruvian Slave Trade in the Central and Eastern Pacific, was a great success, being published by three university publishers for the U.S., Pacific Islands and Australasian markets: but I decided not to attempt another of its genre, for it took too much out of me.

Since then I have concentrated on giving back to the Gilbertese a knowledge of their cultural and historical heritage, which they had lost in an over-rapid period of social and economic change; and are now avid to regain. Reid Cowell, who has two texts on the language to his credit, is a great help. I enclose a list of the series.

The Gilbertese are doing well in the modern island scene: a Secretary-General of the South Pacific Commission; a Vice-Chancellor of the University of the South Pacific; and Roniti Teiwake, Director of the Pacific Coral Atoll Research Centre and doing a doctoral thesis for the University of Wales. His book on the 'Management of Marine Resources in Kiribati' is just out. Roniti hopes to be elected President of the Republic in place of Ieremia Tabai, and when he has done his stint he can return to research.

I went blind last year, to the extent that I could neither read nor write and had to sit like a zombie listening to the radio. It was most frustrating, but the Royal Blind Society came to the

rescue with a talking machine,  
of a computer, while a specialist  
result being that after a few weeks  
a pile of unanswered correspondence.

I enclose a cheque for £11 which, according to Bill  
of the PMB should entitle me to no less than two copies of your  
magnum opus: one can join Ronald Garvey's 'Gentleman Pauper' and  
Colin Allan's 'Solomons Safari' - why 'Pauper' when Ronald is as  
rich as the Aga Khan? But the reminiscences of Governors are too  
self-justificatory for my taste, and they have lost touch with the  
likes of you and me.

Fiji is an unhappy place these days and one can sense it  
wherever one goes: I doubt if many, even among the Fijians, like  
living in a military dictatorship. I go there from time to time  
on USP work; they gave me an Hon Doctorate not long ago for work  
on island oral tradition; but I'm always relieved to get away again  
safely.. Your successor as financial guru, Joe Kamikamica, is  
excellent: but not so some of his colleagues.

We have a few Gilbertese in Canberra, post-graduate scholars  
or married to Europeans, and we can now ring up offices, shops  
and banks in Tarawa, and even I-Kiribati friends if they have a  
phone, which is still unlikely. Its hard to get used to being  
called Are and Nei Ona, as is the normal custom these days: times  
change and one must change with them, or miss out on half the fun  
of being alive well beyond our allotted span.

One of our grandsons is here now, in Foreign Affairs, and  
they have given him the Marianas, Palau and the Federated States  
of Micronesia, the Marshalls and the Cook Islands (but not the  
Gilberts).

Honor has just returned from a Garden Committee meeting  
and sends her love to Enid and you; to which I join my salutations,

*Yours ever,*

*Harry Branks*

42/11 Namatjira Drive,  
Weston, A.C.T.2611,  
7 January, 1991.

Dr J.J.M. Smiles,  
P.O. Box 9,  
WODEN, A.C.T.2606.

Dear Dr Smiles,

I am writing to thank you most sincerely for all the care and trouble you took to restore my sight, after a thrombosis in each eye had made me blind to the extent that I could no longer read or write.

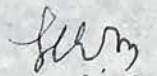
Being a compulsive writer I felt deprived, at least for a time, at losing my main motivation for continued effort, and I fear that I became a burden on my wife, family and friends.

Thanks, however, to your skilful perseverance I am now able to carry on my former work, do the shopping and my share of the house chores, and go for my former long walks for recreation and exercise. In fact, apart from getting a Driving Licence, which I have still to achieve, my daily routine is much the same as it always was.

I still feel a sense of astonishment whenever I think of the way in which my eyesight deterioration has been reversed, partly because I did not really understand that it was possible to do more than arrest the process of decline.

With many thanks for giving me this unexpected period of renewed usefulness to the island people for whom I have been publishing my recent effusions.

Yours sincerely,

  
H.E. Maude.