

Le Pont

24th October 1976

Dearesteryl,

I thank you for your letter - I was just about to write to your mother for an address when I heard you had stayed on longer at Caliberra than intended - I'm so glad you were there to attend the 70th birthday party - It was good to hear that Harry's life work for the Pacific has been appreciated, for he has certainly given every thing to it. How proud & pleased his parents would have been - I only wish they & his sisters could have been there - In his quiet head he is a very distinguished man - and has been fortunate in being so ably backed all the time by Honor. You don't mention Marie so I imagine he could not be there -

Manly,

Sunday 13th June.

Dear Maudie,

This typewriting I've no doubt will be pretty awful, but it's better than my writing. And it's about time I learnt to think on a typewriter. Like your anti-alcohol friend in Suva.

Many thanks for your letter from Fremantle; we all enjoyed it greatly. And now the Research Council is over. If I belonged to Helen W's faith I'd make a ceremonial act of thanksgiving. It was a most extraordinary affair, like three or four different drama companies, each intent on different plays in period costume, mixed up on the one stage. Somehow it seems to have worked out all right in the end; though Alex and I keep having upsurges of alarm that we've left £10,000 out of the budget somewhere, or entirely forgotten about one of the more important projects. Most disquieting of all was the moment when Mr. Parham came and congratulated me on the S.D. part of the Report, saying he thought it's perhaps the best there's been: that makes me feel sure it must be bristling with debased interpretations of social development, and expressions all too nasty, brutish and short.

When we arrived at Noumea, there was Nancy the centre of a summer rash of visual aids that was sweeping the Pentagon. The catch-cry was We must Produce Something (it's very funny, thinking back a couple of years); and Nancy was, as she put it, the dog that brought the serum from Labrador. She'd been commissioned to make 21 filmstrips by October; Ojala happily submitted to having a flannel-graph of a nursing mother stuck to the back of his jacket; and Massal was the only one apart from Nancy herself talking any sense about how the filmstrips were to be used, and how to try them out. Both their voices were drowned by the shouting mob. The best we could do on this score was to write a piece into the Report about testing out and appraising these strips in relation to other vis. aids being the next stage; after getting Dr. Oj's verbal agreement to this procedure. Visual aids: the Research Council took it up too. Alex remarked that last year it was simple reading material; next year it is just as likely to be toy balloons.

I was terribly nervous about the acting E.O.'s statement at the opening plenary. I only got around to it again after we arrived in Noumea. However, I kept closely to the bits you had worked out, thank you (with a few modifications at request of Dr. O'j.) and it went very well in the event: Mac said afterwards that it shone forth like a good deed in a naughty world, and practically everyone came along and congratulated me, which of course boosted my confidence tremendously; and Kingsley demanded that I make a public recantation of the treacherous words "and a woman at that". John Ryan said it was a piece of subtle blackmail.

Then the committees started, and it was quite a sticky business for a while. Davies had visited the Cremorne office two days before we left, trying us with his dogmatism of knowing the answer to everything the minute it was broached (often it was patently not the right answer, even when we did not know what was). We marked him down as a man who is uncertain and impatient at the same time; but knowing how to cope with that was a bit more difficult, especially for Alex and me, who are ourselves uncertain and less cunning about not showing it. Nancy of course saved the day in this case, as she has just that sort of sure live taste that people like Davies secretly hanker after, and charm to make it alluring. But even Nancy's touch had only a spasmodic ~~effect~~ ^{effect} at first with him. He and Groves became thick as thieves as soon as they met; Groves was overheard discussing with Willoughby the machinations of the Social Development Section; and he ~~was~~ (Groves) was very sore with me about something -- so far as we could gather he had come to hear of my writing to Reg Thomson about the Lit Bureau job, and refused to be blandished for several days. Davies and Groves were certainly acting very peculiar together, and were overheard by Nancy saying "You stick by me and I'll stick by you". We didn't know what was brewing: I thought it might be simply a matter of Davies backing up Groves in getting some Unesco travelling fellowship, but we couldn't be sure that it wasn't a gunpowder plot against the section.

The new man, Dr. Haitema (in Edna Barr's words, Jesus Christ!) got on the plane in Sydney. He came to Guam a year ago as Director of Education, from Michigan, and has not the slightest idea of what other Pacific places or problems are like. Nor does he ever intend to find out. He is one of those Americans who, I feel, represent a cheap and nasty scientific attitude: keeps talking about The Basic Laws of Learning, and has just discovered that there are two categories of things in the world -- Attitudes and Facts -- a gospel to be preached to others from out of a cynical, self-centred nature without any ~~leaven~~ ^{leaven} of humanism or tradition. He was not so difficult to handle by himself; but he obviously didn't know why he'd been sent, and was determined to blame somebody for it rather than going to the trouble of finding out what it ~~is~~ ^{is} all about.

So these, with Kingsley, Grader and Guiart, were the Committee, and the omens weren't very good. Groves took fairly readily to being elected Chairman; but he hadn't read any of the working papers, and made it clear that he'd come for a holiday, and didn't intend to take the occasion seriously. He, Davies and Haitema severally gave off a feeling that a programme with a full budget had been predetermined for them; Guiart was busy correcting a manuscript; Grader was very quiet as usual except when specifically asked to comment, when he was laborious but good. He and Kingsley were the only two who had made any attempt to read the work papers, or had any interest in discussing what was going on, the first few days. Kingsley was a darling: he was heard to say to Nancy in a stage whisper once "I don't like to confess to it in public, but I've read this paper"; and he raised a lot of relevant points in a suitable sugar-coating of

buffoonery. We started off with Visual Aids, with Nancy there, which gave a better start than anything else could have done, then maundered on for almost three days, the chairman passing over projects with scarcely more than their titles mentioned, or using them as starting-points for long diatribes about the injustices of Canberra and of Public Service Inspectors. The only thing to do seemed to be to wait for Groves to talk himself out of his sour mood, and for Davies to get fed up with his conspirator's maunderings, and in the meantime to ask each severally for advice on everything possible. It was complete chaos. Then just as we were on the point of losing faith in nature restoring the balance, it all came good. Davies got bored with Groves and turned to the work programme for relief. Groves rose to the occasion by doing the same. Haitema wrote an extraordinary work-paper on Mental Hygiene (something like brain-washing, I think). Everybody went away and secretly read up the papers already nominally finished with, as well as the few that were left, and asked questions about what was being done in the projects, and made useful suggestions, and said what was being done in their territories. Best of all, they began to refer to the Committee and the Section as "we", as distinct from the Economic Developers, or the Commissioners, as occasion demanded; and, all in all, turned into a fair sample of a nice parochial little group with a gospel to preach and with rights and interests (including the social development section) to defend. Like locusts turning into a swarm. We were able to toast the metamorphosis at Jouanin's champagne party, and get on with writing up drafts that they wouldn't feel were being foisted upon them by a domineering executive wing.

Then there was a tremendous rush to get through everything. We retained all the existing work along the lines decided before you left; and out of the swarm heat the Community Development Conference (of which more later) rose up and would not be denied, so we had to put in a lot of work and a lot of discussion on it to try to make it as sensible as possible. The planes were all delayed, and Davies, who was by then the most useful member of the committee, and most co-operative, decided he would have to go through to Suva on the next plane that got through to make sure of his ship eastwards on his inspection tour. By the time that plane came, Kingsley was worried about his Legislative Council session and departure on leave, so he went too. Meanwhile there were joint meetings with Health on health education, and mental health and hygiene, and population studies (out of which the health people gave birth to a Statistician, prematurely I fear, naming Norma MacArthur as one parent by virtue of her interim report); and cocktail parties almost every evening; and Steering and drafting until half past one three mornings running; and as many bits of consultation as I could manage in-between-times with Dr. Oj. The latter eminent gentleman, all the same, had a very reproachful look

fathom

in his eye by the end of the show: I couldn't/how far this was meant for me in particular, and how far it was the cold sad realization that Research Councillors, like Nature, have their own laws and customs, which the more they are ignored, the more obtrude. Still, as Napoleon said, if they won't come to heel, dismiss them and get some who will. I noticed that Massal and Kroon (who were both extremely nice to me, God bless them) show their restiveness more and more openly. Groves was rather unresponsive to suggestions of asking Dr. Oj in to some of our discussions, and I don't suppose that helped any. Also Roth and Guiart, with the whole Committee backing them, put up resolutions on Publications and Publicity, including a bit on the quarterly Reading List (which had not appeared in the last Bulletin, the Headquarters people having also gone back on the co-ordination meeting decision by assuming that it hadn't been reached). We had taken this up already in what I hope was a piece of quiet but reproachful correspondence, and I tried to talk the committee out of making a fiery public resolution on it, knowing how engineered it would look (though it wasn't); but they were resolute. Some of these passages were amusingly complicated by the fact that Mac was doing some of the drafting, and being a fighting Scot tired of being downtrodden, did what the D.C. would call mobilizing the committee's views on issues he had been championing during the off-season along the dusty echoing corridors. Also Groves, as chairman and the Committee's premier representative on Steering, displayed that loyalty he has to his own to an extraordinary extent, and would often defend to the death things that he'd quite forgotten the reason for, supporting them by dazzling speeches often on quite a different subject. The fact that the outcome of it all seems to make sense is a glowing tribute to Chaos. It was terrific as entertainment; but I've never been so exhausted as I found myself when it was all over.

Wednesday

That very sentiment exhausted me again. Meanwhile we've had a letter from Nancy from Fiji. She seems to be doing magnificently; I'm sure that a few more visits to the territories by people like herself (though that's a contradiction in terms) and a few less by the other sort would do the Commission's reputation the world of good. She is going on by the Tofua, instead of the aeroplane, to Samoa, via Niue and Tonga. We were able to fix this up while she was at Noumea; but it is Cruikshank who has got her a passage on the overcrowded Tofua, and she writes that as well as taking immense trouble with her doings in Fiji, he has given her a programme of work for her day in Tonga, and all sorts of introductions. Then she is also going on to Rarotonga, with Davies, who had

transport arranged from ~~Rarxxxixmx~~ Aitutaki, and an RANZ/AF plane back.

Since the first part of this letter I've had the courage to look through the Research Council Report, and find that our section is in fact a little nasty and brutish: at any rate, it is shorter than either of the other sections. This is a terrible thing to have to admit. Not only less money, but also less words. The thing that really worries me is that we've no proper Aunt Sally for the Session, that comes into the 1955 budget. In fact, short of postponing the Co-ops Conference, it's hard to see how even the Commissioners can prune our £26,000 budget (Health is £27,000, and Economic Development £35,000) without cutting off existing activities in their prime.

Sir Brian is, he says, sending you the full Report by airmail. He has been very sweet, Sir B., extending his leniency towards you to your locum tenens, and acting altogether like a kindly father to me (he is in fact now grandfather to a Male baby, the first for about eighty years I think, if this is genealogically possible; and is deeply delighted about it: I said to Parham "But the child isn't a Freeston, after all this time, is it?", and he smiled a quite animatedly agricultural smile and said no, but he understood it was some variety of Slipstone). Sir B. has now O.K.'d the appointment of Hood as Asst. Organizer at £1,100 (if his secondment can be fixed), after grave doubts because he'd worked out that the salary was twice that approved by the Commissioners (!). And he has been very good about all the little issues that have cropped up; including keeping the Quarterly Reading List in the Bulletin, in opposition to Dr. O'j. who stood out against the Council resolution and all in the interests of the Intelligent Planter for whom the Bull. is Designed, but who was not supported in this by Massal or even Kroon (both of whom, blind to the claims of the I.P., said the Q.R.L. was a Good Thing, after I had pointed out that the Doctors and Economic Developers have professional journals and are in a different case from the poor benighted dilettante Social Developers who have both to learn good and to do it by stealth). All in all, I'm particularly grateful for Sir Brian's kindly disposition, because John Ryan has gone off for two months' leave in Fiji, and I think the wind would perhaps blow strong and bitter on the shorn lamb without it.

Eh bien, alors, ce Conférence sur le Développement Communautaire. I can't spell French on this typewriter, but I do like a lot of its people: Buggsie was Chairman of the Meeting, and also of its Steering, and we get on marvellously together, he's so dapper and as Alex says a ladies' man; and Massal like a cat fed on cream; and Guy Loison who kept on taking me to see a parachuting dentist because I had a toothache; and old Guiart who said he hadn't much interest in the Social Development Committee with you not there,

but went on trundling his barrows as ever in anticipation of your return.

I'm enclosing the recommendation on ~~this~~ Conference, because it's the only part of our Report that's not according to Hoyle, and because it means a little more enquiry by you when you're in London, if you feel disposed and have the chance. The proposal came from Davies and was taken up eagerly by Groves, Guiart (who wants to start a community development show on Tanna), Haitema (who used to live next door to the Kellogg Foundation in Michigan); and quite happily by Roth and Grader. Davies had been tremendously impressed by the way the Summer Conferences on Community Development convened under Colonial Office blessing in England had cropped up in the conversation of people doing community development work all over Africa. Also there was a strong feeling throughout the Committee along the lines of your analysis -- that community development work in the Pacific is in the doldrums, and will remain there unless the administrations give it adequate inter-departmental breathing space at headquarters and district level. This second point came up most amusingly at the first committee discussion of the subject, at which Eric O'j had dropped in and remarked to Groves how impressed he was with the new PNG Advisory Board set-up. "Oh that!" said Groves with an impatient tapping of his feet; "Hopeless! The Board's dissolved itself by unanimous petition of its members. Can't imagine how anyone ever thought it would work". He later showed me the memorandum by Gunther and Reg Thomson that ended it, and I have had them duly copied for your Confidential cabinet.

They felt that with community development lagging behind in Pacific territories, and with it written down as a subject for concentration in The Commission's programme, the Commission should be faced with it. And they felt that a Conference clearly framed to bring in headquarters co-ordinating people as well as field officers could, if approved, revitalize things considerably. I should say "we" rather than "they", for I got quite enthusiastic about it after a while too. At the start I hammered the question of just who would in fact attend it, with as much implication as I could of our recommendation turning out an awful flop. The response to this was somewhat more positive than I had expected; though goodness only knows a lot will still depend on informal lobbying in the territories, if the Conference is approved. Davies says Henderson for sure (he is off soon to a six-month course at the Unesco Training Centre at Mysore); and he is anxious for the Res Com of Niue to attend as a learner; and will feel around in Samoa and the Cook Is.

From N.N.G. it would be Kouwenhoven and a community development co-ordinating man from headquarters (they are getting two other projects under way at present). In PNG I think it looks a bit as though Thomson, Conroy from Agriculture, and Fienberg who is now in Moresby, might all have something to do with a new headquarters city devt. set-up; and any of the three would be good people for such a Conference, in addition to one or two field officers. The T.T.P.I. might have some talent left in two years, though I doubt it. Perhaps the Solomons will persevere with this line of work as a cheap substitute for formal education, if for no ~~xxx~~ other reason. The Health people at the Council, who are plumping all out for health education at the moment, were very interested in the community development line; and I believe that the man in charge of the filiarisis work in Tahiti is the sort of person who would contribute usefully. Guiart is set on whipping up someone for his Tanna project. In Fiji, Roth is likely to do his best to get a Fijian Affair or a D.C.; and I think Agriculture would possibly come in on it there with a field man (Parham was of course a critic of the Conference recommendation, but less so after we'd incorporated some of his words into the topics for discussion; and he talked to me quite enthusiastically about how some of the work he is doing with agricultural co-ops groups is really community development -- although getting to the bottom of him is a bit like trying to dig through the outer crust of the earth, isn't it?).

Well, they're all nice hypothetical people, but what meat they would have to contribute is no doubt another considerably difficult question. Davies puts great faith in the methods of the British Summer Conferences; and as I feared we don't have any of their detailed reports in the library. Ida is going to order them (the one in 1948, and at least one later, Davies said, were entirely on community development); but you know what A&R are like, so if you run across them.../). In addition to the territorial people there would be yourself (one hopes), and say Jim McAuley and Prof. Bellshaw and Davies, and the two or three people in the first sentence of para 7. What we had in mind for these three or so were Glen Liet's U.N. show in New York (where our Mrs. Henderson is), of which Chinn as well as everybody else I've come across speaks highly; the Kellogg Foundation perhaps (this was largely because of Ojala and of Haitema: apparently Mr. Kellogg specializes in community development, and his man, whose expenses would be paid out of Cornflakes if he came, would apparently help to fill in any awkward silences by talking about techniques of ~~xxxxxx~~ arousing community participation, and demonstrating them on the other participants); possibly Unesco; and, most important perhaps, somebody suggested by the London Clearing House people or dug up

at the Ashbridge Conference about which I wrote in my last letter. We haven't provided any money for this person so far, thinking that it might be possible to work a UN or Unesco nomination with expenses for him, and that if not, extra provision could best be asked for verbally at the Session rather than invidiously specifying a British organization in the Council's recommendation. Davies and Groves both tentatively suggested that Margaret Read ~~might~~ might be tempted out; Chinn on the other hand had said that she is losing her punch and getting out of touch a little. Well, there you are, if you have a chance to make enquiries in London, and can bear even to think of this conference that may be foisted upon you. If you think it's all hopeless, please go away and have six (more) Guinnesses and send us a rude cable saying so. Of course if you think it has possibilities, and have a chance of looking in yourself on the Ashbridge Conference in August (Commission plane fare to join the ship at Aden guaranteed), it'd be apples. You will note the bit about E.O.S.D. being convenor: the Committee had written it in as "leader of the Conference, as convenor and chairman"; but I whittled it down so's not to bring a blush to the cheek of Dr. O'j, who was by the way enthusiastic about the Conference..

This should keep you off Readers' Digests for weeks. And I haven't got around to the really good bits, such as the night that Wing 7 was flooded, and Research Councillors wading around in their underclothes finishing off the bottles they keep in their bedrooms, because they thought the end of the world had come, and ~~at~~ the Secretary General outside in his oilskin, wet hair flying, digging drains. Or Sheila Malcolm and the Teetotal Mormon. You were greatly missed by many people on occasions official and unofficial; but these were the times we missed you most of all. The thought of hearing these stories retold by you after maturing was almost too much for us.

Thanks for the files, with the work done on them. Don't make too much of a habit of it. And you don't have to answer this letter: I'm just writing it out of me.

My best regards to Mrs. Maude.

W. Love from Helen

P.S. I'm enjoying this Actingship much more than I'd expected. But I decided a couple of weeks ago (I forget why) to leave the Commission within a year. So if anyone offers you a nice job for a young woman, do please make a note of it. Yours, Thwarted in Love, Punt Kate.

8th Dec.

No Bracken Lane

Fern Tree

Globoant

Dear Bill,

I know you must be up to your
eyes in work. but ed. you pass this on to
Mr. Maude. A friend of mine from Fiji deep
was here from Sydney last week & asked
her if she had any books, etc. wh. wd. be of
interest to Mr. Maude. Her father, Farguhar
by name, was manager - I think - of the
C.A.R. in Fiji when Father was there, and he
too, made a collection of Fijian weapons etc.
His daughter, Tumpu McMeheon, tells me she
quite a lot of these stored away in her
garage and wants a home for them, and
if they are of any interest to the Canberra
people, the next time my car is down in
Sydney wd. they please ring her up &
if possible, come out & see them. Her
address is Mrs. McMeheon, 5 Pennant Av.
Jordan. She is on the phone, but ring
early, probably means before 9.30 as she
is not a lot. I think she may have
some rather nice stuff. I think her

brother
bephas went off with a beautiful Kava
bowl, and as the family seems to be all
getting married, they might bag things
as they go, simply for mementos. I
think she wd. like to give you anything
that you may want in memory of her
father. She sent back 2 wheelchairs to
Fiji not so long ago, where they were
welcomed with open arms. So do see
if there is anything there you want.
Some other people were after these some
time ago & asked her to have them
photographed & described, but this was
much too much for Tempe who does
not like anything that looks like hard
work, so the matter lapsed!! She is a
delightful person, but if you want any
thing you side will have to do the
copying! She will co-operate willingly so
long as she has not to do too much work.
- but a very charming person.

All the best for Xmas, Bill, and our
love - Kava - Have posted you a
small book wh. she'd need but hope you
will like it.

Ethnohistory

There have, I suppose, been as many definitions of "Ethnohistory" as there are ethnohistorians, but our one and only professional journal describes it as follows:-

"Original research in the documentary history of the culture and movements of primitive peoples, and related problems of broader scope".

I doubt if this definition will stand the test of time - it betrays too much the particular interests of its drafters, who were all of them engaged in the study of the North American Indians. Why "original research"; why only "documentary history"; why only "culture and movements"; why "primitive peoples": almost every word requires discussion, and maybe amendment.

However, as the ethnohistorian Washburn says: "let us ... write what we must, letting others call us what they will", and perhaps the ambiguities derive from the fact that no-one nowadays, so far as I am aware, considers ethnohistory as a discipline in its own right, with fixed borders of demarcation from other disciplines.

Surely ethnohistory is rather an approach and a method, and as such it is free to use the results of any disciplines that may be helpful in solving the problems involved in a particular study. In the library he may use the documentation, maps and pictures of the historian; in the museum the collections of material culture; he may also use the field studies of the ethnographer, the collections of myths, legends and traditions of the folklorist, and the site excavations of the archaeologist. He may conduct direct field researches himself, or make use of the work of others.

but what is the object of all this exercise? In general I suggest it is an attempt to gain a truer - a more objective and less ethnocentric - view of the history, and through history the cultures, of non-Europeans than we have hitherto been able to obtain through the conventional methods of the historian. - 'History is the Round' as Jackson calls it.

In the Pacific at any rate, though I think that this goes for other parts of the world as well, the ethnohistorian may perhaps hope to be of assistance in three main ways. By his critical and comparative study of oral tradition he may hope to extend the historians' time perspective by throwing light on the history of immediate pre-contact times - maybe a fitful light over a short period in a limited number of localities, but none the less an advance; he may hope to help more particularly in the modern study of acculturational problems, where two cultures meet and interact, for these have usually been studied by the anthropologist from both sides, but synchronically, and by the historian diachronically, but from one side only - so far as I know it is the ethnohistorian who is making a conscious endeavour to blend the two approaches; and he may be able to assist in the study of what one may term submerged ethnic groups, where documentation is meagre and must usually be combined with field studies. For example we certainly need a study of the Chinese trader, who has been a quiet but pervading influence throughout most of the Pacific. I would expect it to be undertaken by an ethnohistorian.

I agree with everything you say, Nancy. So that we can will all of sources we have should be the principle - not avoid some areas because in abstract there are difficulties.

My disagreement with Neil was in abstract :: wrong. We should have stated concrete cases + worked from there. I think, however, that the Polynesian historical consciousness is not all same as the European. The use of legends etc must be also "17th Round". On the one hand they are not purely expressions

of present culture + on the other they are not parts of historical garbage
depos from which we pick our useful bits of political, social hist. etc.

You should write a historiography of Pilleseese dialects

- Who collects them? Why? What factors do they perform? What factors change them?

What interest is at least as past? The logic? the dynamic of occurrences?

Sorry we have sendel advice this morning. It's a
fortunate start of mine

Greg



The Australian National University

The Research School of Pacific Studies

Post Office Box 4 Canberra ACT 2600
Telegrams & cables NATUNIV Canberra
Telex AA62694 SOPAC Telephone 062-49 5111

10 Dec.

Dear Harry,
You are much better organized than I am, but I am sure that has told you how delighted I was with the monograph ~~in~~ hard cover edition of "Slavers". I bought the paperback to take with me to Honolulu ^{in Sept.} 20. I had already read it & now reciprocate with one of my own which SPC has been sitting on for a very long time. My festschrift paper for you is included as an appendix. But I can now "up" my bro.-in-law who boasted that he had a signed copy of "Slavers..." I've got one too, & I forget to sign (autograph?) the copy of mine ^{that} I left with him!

He & Margaret are very happy
together & that delighted me.
Now that AWD doesn't pay me
I set my own hours for work,
so I had a lot of time to spend
with them if they wished it,
& they seemed to. They tease
each other endlessly & baby sister
joined the game. It was a very
happy time & long may it last.

Thank you & let us meet
again soon -

Yours,
Lorna.

PS. Since I wrote the above I have
been thro' this piece & have found
some errors that I will list for you
later. Only once did the typist
type "Jaglis's" so I should add the extra
"s" for you - that is one of my little
hours!

Sunday, a.m.

Dear Ida,

I felt so ashamed when I got your kind letter giving the particulars required to complete my references for the Spanish Discoveries article, for it made me realize that I must have asked you for some information that you had already let me have.

This has been happening altogether too often of late, resulting in a waste of your time. So in order to prevent it I have been working ever since at filing, cross-referencing and carding the material I possess.

It has been an interesting but at times rather tedious job, abstracting the material and preparing hundreds of subject cards; the manuscript and typewritten material is now nearly done, but there still remains a good deal of work on the photostats and microfilms. Furthermore, I have still to work out the ideal storage system for photostats.

Thanks to you I got off the article with all the page numbers, etc., complete; including Herrera, for after a day's search I found the missing pages. And now if I can only keep my indexes up-to-date I should never have this trouble again.

But whoever told you that correct and complete pagination did not matter for the J.P.S. was very much in error. They had a professional librarian check through every reference in my last paper and the number of alterations he or she made caused me to suffer much shame and mortification, for I rather pride myself on being fussy about these things.

It was not so much wrong pages as problems of citation that caused the trouble; but even so they sent me a cable querying the pagination of a reference after the article was in page proof. So that is why my references have to be consistent in form, complete in information, and absolutely accurate if they are to pass the eagle eyes of experts in New Zealand even more meticulous than we are over here.

Now that things are straightened out a bit I am enclosing a few queries on matters that are worrying me at the moment, in the hopes that you are feeling fit enough to tackle them. Most of them have cropped up during the course of my tidying operations. In any case I am in no great hurry, for rumour up here has it that you are at present engaged in helping Nancy with her Turkey book; and that is a good deal more urgent.

I am also enclosing a request for 2 microfilms and 36 photostats,

most of them resulting from that week I had at the Mitchell. The reason I am troubling you with this is because the girls who run the photostating operations sometimes cannot find one or two of the items (I expect owing to my references at times not being quite complete) and I know that you can find anything that they cannot.

I am having a merry time getting Alaric's thesis typed; it has to be in by the 11th and comes up from Sydney in dribs and drabs. The typist lives some 6 miles away in O'Connor and Honor has the car with her in Sydney. Last night the typist rang up to say that she must have some more paper by 6 a.m., when she proposed to start work again, so I had to get up at 4.45 and steal what I could find in other peoples rooms at the University. I had no idea it could be so cold in December at that early hour.

Jean Guibert and his wife were here last week and he said that the silly asses in Paris have already printed my salt pork paper. I told him that it was only a draft and quite wrong in places and that I had told Father O'Reilly in no less than three letters (to none of which he replied) that it could not be published until I had prepared a final text.

So he has agreed to hold up publication if I can get a revised text to him within a fortnight. Tomorrow I start a real marathon on it, having now assembled everything I possess on the subject.

I do hope that all goes well with you once more,

Yours,



(1) Letter by Capt. W. Jones in SMH for 1845.

On page 204 of:-

Maxwell, C. Bede, "Wooden Hookers", Sydney, 1940;

there is quoted a report by Capt. William Jones of the Elizabeth that in 1845 he contemplated going to Tanna "to see if I could get some natives".

On pp.248-9 she states that this letter was published in the SMH late in Sept., 1845.

Could you please have a shot at tracing this letter and, if you find it, to have it copied or photostated for me?

Maxwell seems to think that Capt. Jones' letter demonstrates that there was blackbirding for Australia before Boyd's efforts in 1847; but I feel myself that all Capt. Jones wanted the labour for was to collect his sandalwood lying on the beach at Erromanga, which his own crew had refused to load after five of them had been killed.

(2) Protest by N.S.W. Auxiliary to L.M.S. (April, 1847).

There is a further reference on pp.253-4 of Maxwell to the effect that there was a protest against Boyd's labour venture "made by the New South Wales Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society during April, 1847", where Dr. Ross rose to say that it was disgraceful that any employer should be permitted to import the labour.

If I have not already got the account of this meeting in my file (with you) could you please get me a copy of the proceedings? Presumably they were reported in the SMH, if no fuller account is available.

(3) References to Siliana in the "Hawaiian Annual".

Could you please copy out the following references for me, if they are short, or have them photostated otherwise:-

(a) Hawaiian Annual (1884), p.66; "South Seas Protectorates Commission.

(b) Hawaiian Annual (1898), p.166; "Cession of Stewarts Island to Hawaii".

R.F.I. No. 1, cont'd.

(4) Two MSS relating to Early Pacific Trade.

Would you please see if the following documents are in the Mitchell and if so let me have their catalogue number and the number of pages in each? I have never sighted them, I think, and they may be in some other library:-

- (a) Deposition of James Elder before Samuel Marsden, J.P. 12 November, 1813.
- (b) Missionary Journal of the Royal Admiral from Port Jackson to Tahiti, 13 March - 28 June 1801.

(5) Activities of the "Cumberland" at Rarotonga.

I attach a copy of an important (to me) letter (which I only recently obtained from the Hocken Library) written by Marsden to the Rev. Pratt, concerning the doings of the Cumberland (Capt. Goodenough) at Rarotonga.

2. You will see that Marsden speaks of having held a meeting of his "Society" (what was it called?) in October, 1814, and that details of the Cumberland affair were then recorded in the Proceedings and a copy forwarded to the Rev. Pratt under cover of this letter.

3. It would be a real triumph if you could trace the Proceedings. Could you see if they are in the Mitchell or if anyone there knows where they are at present lodged? If no luck in Australia there is still hope that the copy sent to Pratt is on record in the archives of the (C.M.S.?) in London.

4. Incidentally, W.C. Wentworth was supercargo of the Cumberland on this trip to Rarotonga, possibly the reason why no-one would take any action.

(6) Mitchell Library holdings of Pacific Periodicals.

May I please have a copy of the Mitchell cards showing their holdings of the following serial publications:-

- (a) Bulletin of the Société des Études Océaniques.
- (b) Fiji Times and Herald.
- (c) Samoa Bulletin, and its predecessors.
- (d) Polynesian (published 6.6.40-5.6.41 & 18.5.44-1864).
- (e) Hawaiian Annual.

(f) Hawaiian Spectator.

(7) Benjamin Boyd and Charles Nicholson.

There is said to be a "sneering reference" to Boyd by Charles Nicholson
in ML MS A3180 (letter to A. Cunningham, 4.3.49).

Please hunt this up and let me have a copy if it is of any use.

(8) Benjamin Boyd and the landowning class.

Would you also have a look at:-

Ranken, George, "Windabyne", p.53;

and send anything relating to Boyd?

Many, many thanks.

.....
.....

Harry,

I had a peek at this Day-Michener production. As you say, plenty of errors, but in general, not a bad piece of work considering the limited sources.

One legend I should like to explore sometime is that concerning Bully Hayes' early years, particularly his place of birth and where he lived as a boy. Also, his nationality. It seems to me that the Cleveland story is pure hearsay.

In 1928 there died at Whangaroa, N.Z., at the age of 90, one Mrs. Catherine Mary Stewart, who claimed to be Hayes' sister. She lived throughout her life in North Auckland and presumably was born in Whangaroa. Her obituary contains some details of Hayes' career, all of them general currency except ^{those concerning} his loutish behaviour as a young man in Whangaroa!!

Mrs. Stewart appears to have been nine or ten years younger than Bully, and since the 1820's and 1830's were very early days indeed for N.Z., it is possible that her parents settled there not too long before her birth - and subsequent to Bully's birth. They could have come from the U.S., then, but such a move was somewhat unusual for those times *(for a married American with kids)*.

I think it is conceivable, however, that Bully was disowned by his family, or ran away from them, going to the States at the time of the goldrush, as so many young men did. In that event, he could easily have taken out American citizenship, presuming he was ever an American at all. After all, he would have been about twenty years of age in 1849.

A look at some old N.Z. newspapers might turn up something. One thing to look for would be a £200 fine which Bully's father had to pay to spring the son in Whangaroa - this according to Mrs. Stewart's obituary.

If we could clear up this mystery it would rank as a minor tour de force, considering the pile of literature written on Hayes. What do you think?

Dick

x or he could have shipped out of Bay of Islands in an American whaler.

Joanhoe Station
Via Wyndham.

W. A.

6:6:1935.

Dear Surprise Party,
Joanhoe is "quiet as a mouse" again, except for the customary Joanhoe noises — the bats, the crickets, the cats, an occasional rather disconnected bar of melody (?) from the camp and the usual series of unexplained creakings and groanings which may or may not be old Sam Deacons' ghost.

Joanhoe misses you all and is hoping that that alarming back wheel has not literally let you all down.

The cockatoos lamented your departure just as enthusiastically this evening as they rejoiced in your arrival yesterday morning. One or two eyes having finally reassured themselves that the dangerous-looking stranger

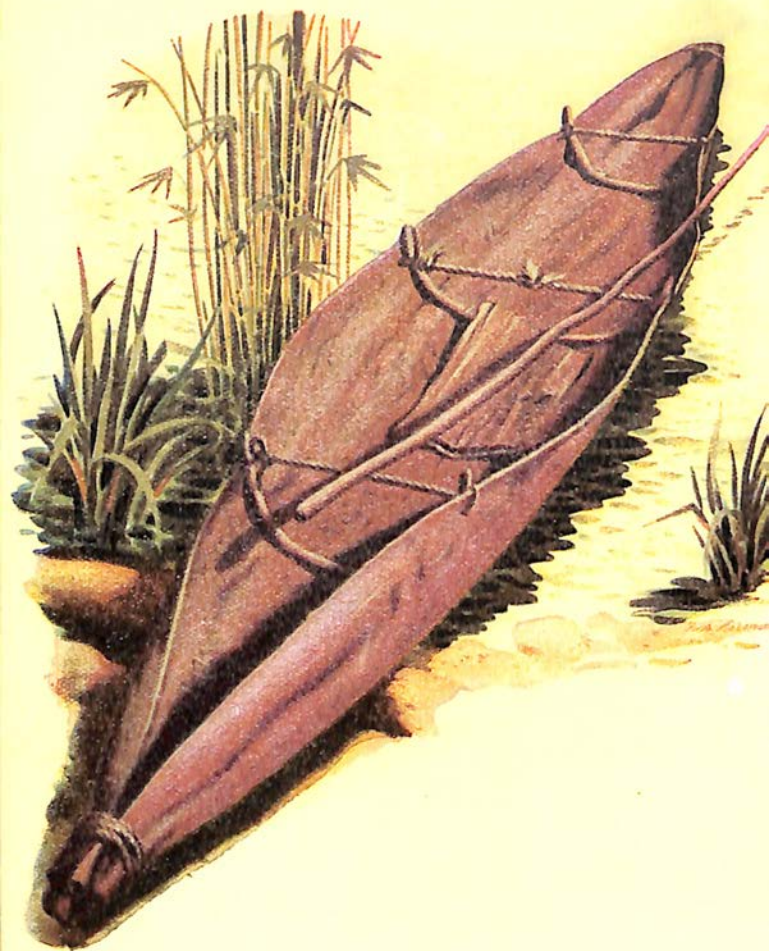
with the gun, who tried so hard to beguile them with song, was no longer on the horizon, made their appearance on the bank this afternoon.

The cooks have spent an exhausting day endeavouring to make the kitchen a thing of beauty with a tin of white paint. If only the paint had been as willing to adhere to the walls it was to the painters all would have been well. These Sherr black sisters regarded the activities at first with suspicion and later (as "two fellar missus" became more amazingly decorated) with unsuppressed delight.

And now, having drunk to your healths in the lemon cordial you so generously bequeathed them, the inmates of Duane wish you God-speed and hope that today's leavetaking was only an an revoir.

Sincerely yours,

Mary and Betty.



12 Bellvue Ave.
Rodlands.
W. Aus.

Dears —

So sweet of you to
remember. Bet was very
thrilled to make contact
again with you both in
Canberra & I hope it won't
be too long before I can also
have that pleasure. Thanks
for the kind remarks about
my family book. Good luck
to your own work during the
coming year —

CANOE

The canoe is the only form of transport
devised by the Australian aborigine.
He seldom used it for travelling but
confined its use to crossing streams
and fishing. The canoes are made from
bark stripped in one piece from trees.

From the original drawing by Ivor Horman

Wishing you all the joy
that Christmas can bring
and all the happiness
a New Year can hold.

Mary (Miller)

Durack



SUN. 26/5/74
PEABODY MUSEUM OF SALEM
Figure of a GILBERT ISLANDER in
cocoanut fiber armor in East Hall.

Published by The New England Press, Boxford, Mass.



Post

Mrs & Mrs H. E. Maude
17 Arthur Circle
Forest 2603 ACT
Australia

Dear Maude,

So far so good. Met
Gaven Daws in Hawaii &
he's lovely (as you said)
We are eating our way
through New England -
the Americans sure know
how to feed themselves!
Love Robyn & Chris

Unopened

12 Belknap Bro.,
Bedlands, W.A.
12/4/64

Dear - Houson & Harry -

How lovely to think we are in
Touch again after all this time - but
am envious that Bet should be seeing
you twice & I have not seen you
since - is it - 1935? Do stay put
for a while - on come West. There are
beds, meals (of a sort) & a warm
welcome here if you can make it.
This is a recent snap but two members
of the family missing - Julie (22) & Andrew
(20). Dad now - Houson - Pat's, Marie Rose,
Robin me & John Christopheri.

Most loving remembrances &
Christmas wishes -
Okey.



With love from all
the Millers.

Christmas 1934



AUCKLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSEUM,
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

30 April 1979

Received on deposit from Mr and Mrs H.E. Maude, 77 Arthur Circle,
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603, the collections shown on the attached lists,
and which have been on loan to the Museum since approximately 1930.

The items are accepted on the understanding that while the Museum
will give the same care and attention to them as it gives to all
other collections it does not accept responsibility of loss by fire
or theft.

The items may be claimed by Mr Maude or Mrs Maude at any time on
production of this receipt, but it is requested that two weeks
notice be given to withdraw them.

Director

LIST OF SPECIMENS DEPOSITED IN THE AUCKLAND MUSEUM

BY MR. AND MRS. H. E. MAUDE

- 22818 Thatching awl
 22819 " "
 22820 Human bone for getting jelly out of coconuts
 22821 Man's spear with 3 teeth on each side
 22822 " " " 8 " " " "
 22823 Atau of clam shell used in the game of "Te Kabanei" as a weight on the bolas.
 22824 Awl of "Ngea" wood used in making of thatch.
 22825.1-.2 2 Tattooing instruments.
 22826.1-.2 2 Awls of human bone.
 22827 Awl of porpoise bone
 22884 Pounder of clam shell used for pounding all kinds of food or coconut leaf skirts.
 22885 Shark hook
 22886.1-.6 6 hooks of "Ngea" wood
 22887 Shark hook called Te Ngea
 22888 36 sticks made from the aerial roots of the Pandanus
 22889 Bow made of aerial roots of the Pandanus with bow string of "Kora"
 22890 "Wete" spines set in a short stick of "Urt" wood and used as a weapon.
 22891 "Te Engea" wood spoon
 22892 " " wood stirrer
 22893.1-.2 2 swords of swordfish
 22894 Pump drill
 22895 Te Ati Ia, used for making lime, and also used as a general rasp or sharpener.
 22896 Vertebra of a porpoise
 22897.1-.3 3 Coconut shell bottles used in magic.
 22898 Hook used on end of a line for dragging up lost eel and fish traps.
 22899 Large hook of "Ngea" wood
 22900 Piece of rope made from coconut fibre.
 22901 Spoon made of human leg bone
 22902 Tooth of a tiger shark hafted
 22903.1-.2 2 shells
 22904.1-.2 2 Thatching awls
 22905 Eel noose
 22906 Peg made of porpoise bone
 22907.1-.2 2 pieces of lagoon "Baiku" skin.
 22908 Armlet
 22909 Necklace made of whales' teeth
 22910 Double girdle of rounded sections of "Te Nana" or coconut shell
 22911 Child's "Katau" or girdle
 22912 "A-Ni Bai" of "Te Nana"
 22913 Necklace of porpoise teeth and European beads.
 22914 Necklace of porpoise teeth and very thick "Te Ni Maerere"
 22915.1-.3 3 Awls of turtle shell
 22916 Whale's tooth strung on "Kora"
 22917 Necklace of human teeth
 22918 Whale's tooth strung on human hair and coconut fibre
 22919 Very small necklace of whales' teeth strung on "Kora"
 22920 Stone rubbed on hand and worn round neck in various "Tabunea"
 22921 Pendant
 22922 "Nikabono" pendant
 22923 Necklace of cows' teeth and European beads
 22924.1-.2 2 Necklaces of porpoise teeth strung on "Kora"
 22925 Necklace of human teeth.
 22926 Necklacé of porpoise teeth
 22927 " " human "
 22928 " " porpoise "
 22929 " " " "
 22930 " " human "
 22931 Child's "Riri" of "Te Maunet" grass
 22932 Child's necklace of "Ningoningo" shells

- 22933 Small cut piece of whale's tooth
 22934 Necklace of teeth of some small fish
 22935 Two porpoise teeth
 22936 Throat band
 22937.1-.2 2 Necklets of human hair.
 22938 Girdle of "Te Nana" discs (very small)
 22939 Necklace of cut whales' teeth
 22940 Pendant of pearl shell
 22941 Woman's dance wristlet
 22942.1-.2 Pair of "A-Ni Bai" of "Te Nana"
 22943.1-.2 2 Pendants of pearl shell
 22944 Pendant of "Nono" shell
 22945 Pendant of bones from fish head and 2 "Bure" shells
 22946 4 "Bure" shells
 22947.1-.3 3 Awls of turtle shell
 22984 Necklace made of alternate rounded sections of "Te Nono" shell and "Te Nana"
 22985 Necklace same as above
 22986.1-.2 2 Necklaces of "Nikabono" discs
 22987 Dance necklace used by either sex
 22988 Dance necklace used by either sex
 22989 Necklace of European beads and 2 "Bure" shells hanging from it.
 22990.1-.2 2 lengths of fine "Te Nana"
 22991 Necklace of minute red shells.
 22992 Nono shells used as spinning tops
 22993.1-.5 5 Pendants made from "Koiko Nanti" shell, worn by either sex
 22994.1-.6 6 Necklaces of shell and coconut shell discs
 22995.1-.2 2 children's necklaces of "Te Nana"
 22996 Belt of single row of "Tumara" shells
 22997 Belt made of "Te Kaban" shells, and also "Burewa" shells
 22998 Belt of "Te Kaban" shells
 22999 " " " "
 23000.1-.3 3 Belts of cowrie shells
 23001 Belt " " "
 23002.1-.3 3 Belts " " "
 23003.1-.2 2 Belts of single row of "Tumara" shells.
 23004 Belt of single row of "Tumara" shells
 23005.1-.3 3 Coconut shell hooks and coconut shell floats
 23006 Knife used for cutting toddy
 23007.1-.2 2 Coconut shell funnels
 23008.1-.3 3 Awls of human bone
 23009.1-.5 5 spears of "Baiku" spines
 23010 Spade of "Te Raun" shell
 23011.1-.2 2 slings
 23012 Necklace of "Te Nana" with porpoise and cows' teeth.
 23013 Necklace of " " and porpoise teeth.
 23014 Necklace of " " discs and porpoise teeth with a "Nono" shell pendant
 23015 Double girdle of rounded sections of "Te Nana" or coconut shell
 23535.1-.4 4 Compound fish hooks
 23536.1-.6 6 fish hook shanks
 23537.1-.9 9 Compound fish hooks
 23912.1-.3 3 Composite fish hooks
 23913.1-.10 10 " " "
 23914.1-.5 5 " " "
 23915.1-.2 2 " " "
 23916 Composite fish hook
 23917.1-.11 11 Composite fish hooks
 23918 Broken fish hook
 23919 Composite fish hook
 23920.1-.5 5 Pearl shellfish hook shanks.
 23921.1-.3 3 " " " "
 23922 1 Fish hook shank of stalagmite
 23923 Composite fish hook
 23924.1-.2 2 Pearl shell fish hook shanks
 23925.1-.10 10 " " " "
 23926 Composite fish hook
 23927.1-.10 10 Pearl shell fish hook shanks
 23928.1-.10 10 " " " "

23929.1-.9	9	Pearl shell fish hook shanks
23930.1-.10	10	" " " " "
23931.1-.2	2	One-piece hooks
23932.1-.4	4	fish hook shanks
23933		Composite fish hook
23934.1-.3	3	Composite fish hooks
23935		Composite fish hook
23936.1-.2	2	" " "
23937.1-.4	4	" " "
23938	1	" " "
23939.1-.10	10	Shell fish hook shanks
23940.1-.13	13	Composite fish hooks
23941.1-.2	2	" " "
23942.1-.10	10	Shell fish hook shanks
23943.1-.10	10	" " " "
23960.1-.3	3	Pandanus mat hats
23961		"Kouti" or mat
23962.1-.2	2	Plaited dancing aprons
23963		Plaited cap "Te Bara Te Ru"
23964		Fly Whisk
23965		Dancing mat
23966		"Te Kao" or bag of coconut string
23967.1-.2	2	Raun or mussel shell spades.
23968		Net in process of manufacture
23969		Scoop net for fishing
23970.1-.3	3	small coral balls
23971		"Te Bunna" or throat band
23972		Necklace of shell discs on coconut fibre
23973		Necklace of Spondylus shell
23974		Woman's knife
23975		Necklace made from small porpoise teeth
23977		2-pronged comb
23978.1-.2	2	netting shuttles
23979		Mesh gauge for netting
23980		Thatching awl of wood
23981.1-.1	2	"Te Koro" or coconut huskers
23982		Sampler
23983		Comb or "Te Kai-n-kangeri"
23984.1-.3	3	hafted clam shell adzes
23985.1-.4	4	clam shell adzes
23986.1-.6	6	gorges
23987		Bracelet worn during dance
23988		Ball used in game of "Oreano"
23989		"Bure" shells used as canoe ornaments
23990.1-.2	2	wooden pegs
23991		"Iriba" or fan
23992		" " "
23993		Fly whisk
23994		"Te Kai Ni Katua"
23995		"Te Kao" or bag of coconut fibre
23996		"Te Katau Te Nana" or necklace
23997		" " " " " girdle
23998		" " " " " " "
23999		" " " " " child's girdle
24000		" " " " " medium girdle
24001		" " " " " girdle
24002		" " " " " "
24003		" " " " " "
24004		" " " " " "
24005		" " " " " "
24006		" " " " " "
24007		" " " " " "
24008		" " " " " "
24009		" " " " " "
24010		" " " " " "
24011		Girdle of plaited human hair
24012		" " " " " "
24013		" " " " " "
24014		Necklace of teeth
24015		" " porpoise teeth

- 24016 Necklace of double row of bones
 24017 Necklace of braided human hair, with points of pearl shell
 24018 Throat band of human hair.
 24019 Necklet of human hair
 24020 Necklace of braided human hair.
 24021.1-.2 2 Fire sticks of "Uri" wood
 24022 Short necklace with white pendant
 24023 Canoe bailer made of "Itai" wood
 24024 " " " " "Ren" "
 24025 2 sticks of "Uri" wood
 24026 Small spear of "Te Engea" wood (Te Karabino)
 24027 Pounder of clam shell
 24028 Coral stone used in game of "Katua" (Te Kai Ni Katua)
 24029 Fighting stick "Te Bakabota"
 24030.1-.3 Bow and 2 arrows (Kai ni Katebe)
 24031 Hollow pandanus wood mould or "Te Bingibing"
 24032 Coconut wood "Kai-n Eka Kabubu" used for pressing "Kabubu" into a mould.
 24033 Pearl shell, "Te Baeao"
 24034.1-.2 Pop gun of "Mao" wood and pouch for the missiles. (Te Kati & Nen Ni Kanocna)
 24035 Spade made of turtle shell (Te Kibekibe)
 24036 Knife of "Rauu" shell on handle.
 24037 "Te Uninga" or wooden pillow
 24038.1-.10 Set of 10 discs
 24039 Model of fishing appliance
 24040.1-.9 9 smallwhale's teeth
 24041.1-.4 4 Throat bands of human hair
 24042 Porpoise bone stirrer
 24043.1-.10 10 Turtle Shell discs (Kaburinako)
 24044.1-.11 11 Turtle shell discs
 24045.1-.2 2 "Te Bakaro" mosquito mats
 24046.1-.2 2 sets of double row of "tumara" shells
 24047 Pump drill
 24048.1-.11 Set of 10 turtle shell discs and plaited bag.
 24049 Rasp of "uri" wood covered with skin
 24050 Woman's spear or "Te Butu"
 24051 Ceremonial article
 24052 Box made of "Itai" wood
 24053 " " " " "
 24054 " " " " "
 24055 Belt of double row of cowrie shells
 24056 Necklace, "Te Mae Te i Mone"
 24057.1-.4 4 tops made of coconut shell
 24058.1-.2 Pair of porpoise teeth necklaces "Te A-ni Bai"
 24059 Stirrer of whalebone
 24060 Pump drill of coconut wood
 24061 Boxing glove (very old)
 24062 Pounder of "Ngea" wood (Te Ikuiku)
 24063 Dance necklace (Te Itua Nikabono)
 24064 " " (Te Itua Nikabono)
 24065.1-.4 4 Coconut stirrers and drinking cups with handles
 24066 Sifter made of "Kora" & "Ngea" wood.
 24067.1-.4 Scratching sticks of "Ngea" wood
 24068 Small "Kumete" of "Itai" wood
 24069 Turtle shell used as a plate
 24070.1-.3 3 coconut shell bottles (Te Ati Niba)
 24071.1-.6 Set of 6 balls
 24072.1-.8 " " 8 pins
 24073 Small "Kumete"
 24074 Box of Pandanus wood "Te Baro"
 24075 Large coconut shell bottle "Te I Eotuma" or "Teibu Te Tatai"
 24076 Medium sized "Kumete" of "Itai" wood
 24077.1-.4 4 Plaited caps for unmarried girls
 24078 Necklace of human teeth
 24079 Necklet of human hair
 24080 Necklace of porpoise teeth and trade beads
 24081 Ditto
 24082 Shell adze blade
 24083.1-.3 3 Shell chisels cut from Cassis shell
 24084 Brushing stick, prongs used.

- 24085 "Te Wau" made from Pandanus
 24086 Coarsely netted bag
 24087 Necklace of human teeth
 24088.1-.2 2 "Bure" shells for canoe decoration
 24089 Belt of human hair
 24090 Pounder of "Ngea" wood (Te Ikuiku)
 24091 Rasp of "Uri" wood covered with skin
 24092 Grater, "Te Beka"
 24093 Modern fish hook "Te Ngea"
 24094.1-.2 2 "Engea" sticks
 24095 Pounder of "Te Ngea" wood
 24096 " " " "
 24097 "Atau" of clam shell
 24098.1-.6 6 Pendants made from "Kotkoi n anti"
 24099.1-.3 Ditto
 24100 "Atau" of clam shell
 24101.1-.4 4 Awls of porpoise bone
 24102.1-.2 2 whale's tooth pendants
 24103. Necklace, "Te Mae Te Nikabono"
 24104 Painted piece of "Engea" wood. (Ro nō kirit)
 24105.1-.2 Two little girls' "Taura-n riri"
 24106.1-.4 Four lengths of "Nana" & "Nono" shell (Te I Mone)
 24107.1-.3 3 coconut stirrers "Kai ni mot"
 24108.1-.2 2 "Bunna" or throat bands
 24109 Coral pounder
 24110 Throat band or "Te Bunna"
 24111.1-.3 3 shells "Te Kawarururu"
 24112 Dance necklace, "Te Itua Nikabono"
 24113.1-.11 11 pendants of "Nono" shell
 24114 Teeth of "Tabebe" fish
 24115 Coconut shell drinking cup
 24116 Ceremonial article
 24117.1-.4 4 necklaces of "Te Nana" and porpoise teeth
 24118.1-.7 7 shells used as oil containers
 24119.1-.2 2 "Babaraba" of human hair and Pandanus leaf
 24120 Small Pandanus mat
 24121.1-.2 "Te Wau" worn as a neck ornament
 24122.1-.2 2 Pandanus "Babaraba" or mats
 24123 Hafted clam shell adze
 24124.1-.6 6 clam shell adze blades
 24125 Shell trumpet (Bu)
 24126 Medium sized "Kumete"
 24127 Net for torch fishing
 24128 " " fishing on reef
 24129 "Te Kumete"
 24130 " " or wooden bowl
 24131 " " " "
 24132 " " " "
 24133.1-.4 4 shark spears (Te Kai ni kanawa)
 24134 Genuine old fighting stick
 24135.1-.2 2 fighting sticks "Tara"
 24136.1-.6 6 model canoes
 24137.1-.8 8 samples of mat squares
 24139.1-.16 16 samples of cordage
 24138 Water bottle of coconut shell
 24140 Baby's sleeping mat
 24141 Necklet of Pandanus "Te Wau"
 24142 Decorative fringe made of Pandanus leaves
 24143 Fan
 24144 "
 24145 " (modern)
 24146.1-.3 3 "Bure" shells
 24147 Girdle of braided human hair
 24148 " " " "
 24149 " " " "
 24150 " " " "
 24151 " " " "
 24152 " " " "
 24153 " " " "
 24154 " " " "
 24155 " " " "
 24156 " " " "
 24157 " " " "

- 24158 Hat of human hair
- 24158A 10 samples of lashing
- 24986 Fire stick (upper)
- 24987 Coconut husker
- 24988 Kilt or "riri"
- 24990 Wooden bowl
- 25113.1-.2 2 double coconut shell girdles
- 25114.1-.3 3 Coconut shell girdles
- 25115 Double coconut shell girdle
- 25116 Coconut shell girdle (double)
- 25117.1-.3 3 Double coconut shell girdles
- 25118.1-.4 4 " " " "
- 25119.1-.3 3 Small " " "
- 25120.1-.4 4 Double " " "
- 25121.1-.6 6 " " "
- 25122.1-.4 4 Coconut and Conus shell girdles
- 25123 Girdle of coconut shell
- 25124 " " " "
- 25125 Conus shell pendant (Te Nikabono)
- 25126 Girdle of coconut and conus shell discs
- 25127 Women's necklace
- 25128 Set of "Bure" shells, part of ladies' dance set
- 25129 Pair of "Bure" shells
- 25130 3 "Bure" shells
- 25131 "Bure" shell ornament
- 25132 " " " "
- 25133.1-.2 2 Girdles of "Burewa" shells
- 25134.1-.2 2 " " " "
- 25135 Small girdle of *Cypraea isabella* shells
- 25136.1-.6 6 girdles of "Burewa" shells
- 25137.1-.2 2 wooden pillows (Uninga)
- 25138 Pandanus pillow "
- 25139.1-.2 2 wooden pounders (Te Ikuiku)
- 25140.1-.6 Set of 6 wooden balls
- 25141.1-.6 " " 6 " pins
- 25142 Short wooden club
- 25143 Clam shell gouge
- 25144.1-.9 Coral stones (Te Kat ni katua)
- 25145 Wooden pillow (Uninga)
- 25146 Broom
- 25147.1-.10 10 turtle bone discs
- 25148 Hafted shell adze
- 25149.1-.2 2 rasps (Iku)
- 25150 Shark tooth knife
- 25151.1-.2 2 shark tooth knives
- 25152 Coconut husker
- 25153.1-.2 2 thatching awls
- 25154.1-.3 3 bone thatching awls
- 25155.1-.2 2 " " "
- 25156.1-.13 13 " " "
- 25157.1-.2 Maternity belt in 2 pieces
- 25158.1-.2 2 Two-piece wooden fish hooks
- 25159.1-.2 2 wooden hooks
- 25160.1-.5 5 Two-piece wooden fish hooks
- 25161 One-piece wooden fish hook
- 25162.1-.3 3 Cassis shell shark rattles
- 25163.1-.2 2 *Lambis* shells
- 25164 Shell shark rattle
- 25165.1-.2 Set of 2 sticks used in a game
- 25166 Riri or kilt
- 25167 Clam shell bolas (Te Atau)
- 25168.1-.3 3 Pearl shell pendants (Uba)
- 25169 Shell oil vessel (Tau)
- 25170.1-.3 3 *Spondylus* pendants (Nta bo)
- 25171 *Spondylus* shell
- 25172 Throat band of human hair (Te Bunna)
- 25173.1-.5 Throat bands of human hair (Te Bunna)
- 25174 Necklet of human hair and pandanus
- 25175.1-.6 6 Necklets of human hair and pandanus
- 25176 Girdle of *Amphiperas ovum* shells
- 25177 Necklace of Conus discs
- 25178 " " " "

- 25179 Single piece from a whaletooth necklace
 25180.1-.3 3 disk of conus shell (*Nikabono*)
 25181.1-.4 4 necklaces of Conus discs
 25182 Necklace of whale's teeth
 25183 " " bone and coconut shell
 25184 " " coconut shell and porpoise teeth
 25185.1-.2 2 "*Nikabono*" pendants suspended from necklace of *Conus*
 and coconut shell
 25186 Pearl shell pendant on short necklace
 25187.1-.2 2 Necklaces
 25188 Necklace of Conus and coconut shell
 25189.1-.2 2 Necklaces or girdles, Conus and coconut shell
 25190.1-.10 10 Necklaces " " " "
 25191 Necklaces of conus teeth
 25192.1-.2 2 " " " "
 25193 Necklace of whale teeth
 25194.1-.2 2 Necklaces of human teeth
 25195 " " " "
 25196.1-.2 2 " " " and porpoise teeth
 25197.1-.2 2 " " porpoise (*Kua*) teeth
 25198 14 Porpoise teeth
 25199 Necklace of pieces of bone and blue beads
 25200.1-.2 2 Necklaces of fish bones
 25204 Collection of fish bones and porpoise teeth
 25205.1-.2 2 Necklaces of porpoise teeth
 25206.1-.2 2 " " " "
 25207 " " " "
 25208.1-.8 8 " " " " double row
 25209.1-.8 8 " " " " " "
 25210 Belt of double row of "*Tumara*" shells
 25211 " " single " " " "
 25212 " " " " " "
 25213 " " " " " "
 25214.1-.7 7 " " " " " "
 25215 Belt " " " " " "
 25216.1-.6 6 " " " " " "
 25217.1-.2 2 Headbands of double row of "*Tumara*" shells
 25218 Belt of single row of "*Ningoningo*" shells
 25219 Necklet of "*Tumara*" shells
 25220 Girdle of *Cerethrium* shells
 25221 Child's necklet of shells
 25222.1-.3 3 girdles of human hair
 25223.1-.7 7 " " " " "
 25224
 25225 Piece of armour for head and neck
 25226.1-.4 Pair of sleeves for armour
 25227 Wide belt of sting ray skin
 25228.1-.5 Fine belt of coconut fibres
 25229 Whale Tooth chisel handle
 25230 Small shark tooth knife
 25231.1-.4 4 Pair of "*Bure*" shells
 25232.1-.2 2 "*Bure*" shells
 25233 "*Bure*" shell.

LIST OF ARTICLES DEPOSITED BY MR. H. E. MAUDE

28719.1-.10	10	unfinished stone adzes.		
28720.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28721.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28722.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28723.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28724.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28725.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28726.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28727.1-.10	10	"	"	chisels
28728.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28729.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28730.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28731.1-.10	10	broken	"	"
28732.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28733.1-.10	10	"	"	adzes
28734.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28735.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28736.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28737.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28738.1-.10	10	large broken stone adzes		
28739.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28740.1-.10	10	unfinished stone adzes		
28741.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28742.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28743.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28744.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28745.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28746.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28747	1	unfinished stone chisel		
28748.1-.10	10	unfinished stone adzes		
28749.1-.10	10	"	"	chisels
28750.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28751.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28752.1-.10	10	"	"	adzes
28753.1-.10	10	"	"	chisels
28754.1-.10	10	broken	"	adzes
28755.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28756.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28757.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28758.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28759.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28760.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28761.1-.10	10	"	"	adzes
28762.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28763.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28764.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28765.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28766.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28767.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28768.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28769.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28770.1-.8	8	unfinished	"	"
28771.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28772.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28773.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28774.1-.9	9	"	"	"
28775.1-.9	9	"	"	"
28776.1-.7	7	"	"	"
28777.1-.7	7	"	"	"
28778.1-.3	3	"	"	"
28779.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28780.1-.10	10	unfinished broken stone adzes		
28781.1-.4	4	small tanged stone adzes		
28782.1-.5	5	broken stone adzes		
28783.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28784.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28785.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28786.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28787.1-.10	10	"	"	"
28788.1-.10	10	"	"	"

28789.1-.10	10	broken stone adzes			
28790.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28791.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28792.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28793.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28794.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28795.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28796.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28797.1-.9	9	unfinished stone adzes			
28798.1-.7	7	"	"	"	
28799.1-.2	2	"	"	"	
28800.1-.9	9	broken stone adzes			
28801.1-.5	5	"	"	"	
28802.1-.10	10	stone rimers.			
28803.1-.7	7	"	"		
28804.1-.8	8	"	"		
28805	1	"	chisel		
28806.1-.8	8	"	rimers		
28807.1-.6	6	"	"		
28808.1-.4	4	"	"		
28809.1-.3	3	"	"		
28810.1-.4	4	"	"		
28811.1-.2	2	"	"		
28812.1-.8	8	"	"		
28813.1-.6	6	"	"		
28814.1-.5	5	"	"		
28815.1-.7	7	"	"		
28816.1-.5	5	"	"		
28817.1-.7	7	"	"		
28818.1-.5	5	"	"		
28819.1-.6	6	"	"		
28820.1-.3	3	"	"		
28821.1-.2	2	"	"		
28822.1-.10	10	broken unfinished stone adzes.			
28823.1-.10	10	"	"	"	"
28824.1-.3	3	unfinished stone adzes			
28825.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28826.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28827.1-.10	10	unfinished broken stone adzes			
28828.1-.10	10	"	"	"	"
28829.1-.10	10	fragments of stone adzes			
28830.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28831.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28832.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28833.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28834.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28835.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28836.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28837.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28838.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28839.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28840.1-.10	10	"	"	"	
28841.1-.6	6	"	"	"	
28842.1-.8	8	unfinished stone adzes			
28843	1	"	"	"	
28844.1-.10	10	unfinished broken stone adzes			
28845.1-.10	10	"	"	"	"
28846.1-.10	10	"	"	"	"
28847.1-.10	10	"	"	"	"
28848.1-.10	10	"	"	"	"
28849.1-.10	10	"	"	"	"
28850.1-.9	9	"	"	"	"
28851.1-.10	10	"	"	"	"
28852.1-.10	10	"	"	"	"
28853.1-.10	10	"	"	"	"
28854.1-.10	10	"	"	"	"
28855.1-.10	10	"	"	"	"
28856.1-.10	10	"	"	"	"
28857.1-.10	10	"	"	"	"
28858.1-.10	10	"	"	"	"
28859.1-.10	10	"	"	"	"
28860.1-.12	12	"	"	"	"
28861.1-.10	10	"	"	"	"

28862.1-.4	4	large	stone	flakes	
28863.1-.7	7	small	"	"	
28864.1-.5	5	"	"	"	
28865.1-.9	9	"	"	"	
28866.1-.11	11	fragments	of	worked stone	
28867.1-.4	4	"	"	"	
28868.1-.3	3	"	"	"	
28869.1-.3	3	2	"	"	
28870	1	stone	adze		
28871.1-.2	2	"	"		
28872	1	"	"		
28873.1-.2	2	"	"		
28874.1-.2	2	"	"		
28875	1	"	"		
28876.1-.2	2	"	"		
28877.1-.2	2	"	"		
28878.1-.7	7	"	"		
28879.1-.9	9	small	tanged	stone adzes	
28880.1-.6	6	fragments	of	stone chisels	
28881.1-.2	2	stone	chisels		
28882.1-.8	8	small	stone	adzes	
28883.1-.7	7	fragments	of	stone implements	
28884.1-.7	7	stone	implements		
28885.1-.4	4	"	"		
28886	1	"	"		
28887	1	broken	stone	implement	
28888.1-.2	2	tanged	unfinished	stone adzes	
28889.1-.2	2	"	"	"	
28890	1	broken	stone	implement	
28891.1-.3	3	worked	pieces	of	stone
28892	1	"	"	"	"
28893.1-.2	2	"	"	"	"
28894.1-.8	8	sandstone	rasps		
28895.1-.3	3	worked	pieces	of	stone
28896	1	"	"	"	"
28897.1-.2	2	broken	stone	implements	
28898	1	worked	piece	of	stone
28899	1	"	"	"	"
28900	1	stone (?)	pendant		
28901	1	stone	beater	or	pounder
28902	1	piece	of	worked	stone
28903.1-.6	6	pieces	of	obsidian	
28904	1	rusted	shell		
28905	1	"	adze		
28906.1-.4	4	brass	sinkers		
28907.1-.4	4	broken	copper	nails	
28908.1-.2	2	pieces	of	copper	
28909	1	flattened	copper	spoon	
28910.1-.6	6	large	unfinished	stone adzes	
28911.1-.5	5	spheroid	stones		
28912.1-.5	5	"	"		
28913.1-.10	10	"	"		
28914.1-.10	10	unfinished	broken	stone adzes	
28915.1-.9	9	"	"	"	
28916	1	broken	stone	adze	
28917.1-.10	10	broken	unfinished	stone adzes	
28918.1-.3	3	unfinished	stone	adzes	
28919.1-.2	2	pieces	of	worked	stone
28920.1-.2	2	"	"	"	
28921.1-.2	2	stone	rimers		

THOMSON REID COWELL, O.B.E.

25/4/20 - 23/1/92

"I have fought a good fight,
I have finished my course,
I have kept the faith"
2 Tim 4:7 (A.V)

ST. LUKE'S, DEAKIN

28th January, 1992

Introduction, p.583 (Australian Prayer Book)

Hymn :

1. God, that madest earth and heaven,
Darkness and light;
Who the day for toil hast given,
For rest the night;
May thine angel-guards defend us,
Slumber sweet thy mercy send us,
Holy dreams and hopes attend us
This livelong night.
2. Guard us waking, guard us sleeping,
And, when we die,
May we in thy mighty keeping
All peaceful lie;
When the last dread call shall wake us,
Do not thou, our God, forsake us,
But to reign in glory take us
With thee on high.

Sentences, pp. 584-5

Prayer, p.585

Psalm 121, p.472

- Readings:
- (1) Ecclesiastes 12:1-7 (Alec Hill)
 - (2) Philippians 4:4-8 (Ken McKay)
 - (3) Matthew 5:1-10 (Pamela Phillips)

Address

Hymn 502 Abide with me (Omit verse 3)

Prayers, pp.590-592

Hymn 258 When I survey

Outside Images of Australia: How Others See Us, 6-10 July 1992, Perth, Australia

This will be the first international conference to address outside images of Australia and the first to bring together Australian studies scholars, facilitators and observers from around the world. More than sixty offers of papers have already been received from people living in fourteen countries. The range of the papers and the experience and scholarship of the presenters indicate that this will be a valuable conference for people in a wide variety of professions: academe, business, government, and tourism.

Inquiries about the conference should

Centre for Australian Studies, Curtin University, GPO Box U1987, Perth, WA 6001.

National Conference on Tourism Research, 2-3 December 1992, Bond University, Gold Coast, Queensland

The organisers are attempting to establish an annual forum for tourism researchers based on the precedents provided by the Frontiers Conference of 1988 and the Newcastle Conference last year. The purpose of the forum will be:

- to enable tourism researchers to meet and exchange information on the research they are engaged in;
- through this process, to enhance the exchange of information on progress in the development of tourism research methodologies and techniques;
- to facilitate the establishment of

Community.
Interested authors should commence preparing their papers according to the format recommended and submit them before 17 August 1992. Papers should be sent to Michael Gibbings, National Centre for Studies in Travel and Tourism, PO Box 705, Indooroopilly, Qld, 4068.

International Technology for Training and Education, Second International Conference, 29 September - 2 October 1992, University of Queensland, Brisbane.

ITTE92 is targeted at those directly affected by the learning technologies: trainers, technologists, human resources managers and educators. It will cover multimedia simulation technologies, performance support systems, computer-based training and open learning.

For more information ring 07 3657100.

THOMAS REID COWELL OBE 1920-1992

Reid Cowell died on 23 January 1992 after a long illness. He was, for several years, the only full-time staff member of the Australian-Asian Universities Cooperation Scheme (AAUCS), the progenitor of IDP. The success of AAUCS led to the formation of IDP and this success was due in large measure to Reid Cowell's outstanding service as Executive Officer. The following tributes to the man and his work are from two people who were closely associated with him during his AAUCS years: Professor Derek Tribe and Professor Alec Lazenby.



Reid Cowell

Derek Tribe writes.

'You will have to be particularly tactful in your dealings with Reid Cowell,' someone said to me in 1979 when I was appointed to be the first full-time Director of AAUCS. I knew that since his appointment as Executive Officer in 1972, Reid had virtually been running the organisation and it would not be surprising, I thought, if he resented the intrusion of a younger, much less-experienced person as the new Director.

It had also been made clear at my interview that both the AVCC and the Department of Foreign Affairs were keen to see a rapid expansion of the programs and budgets of AAUCS. What would be the attitude, I wondered, of those who had been managing what had so far been a small, high-quality scheme involving only five universities in three countries, two disciplines (agriculture and demography), and a modest budget.

I need not have worried. From my first day Reid Cowell was totally supportive. More than that, he was full of ideas and, as a fervent believer in the ideals of higher education, he came second to no-one in his desire to help the development of universities in Southeast Asia and the South Pacific and, therefore, the growth of AAUCS.

While his innate courtesy, good humour and abundant common sense prevented him from being a 'difficult' person, no person so meticulous in administrative procedures, so precise in grammar and style, so intellectually honest, and so highly principled could ever be described as 'easy'.

Reid Cowell was born in the Isle of Man on 25 April 1920 and when he was 21 years old, he joined the British

Colonial Administrative Service and a year later was assigned to work in Fiji. Thus began a life-long love affair with the South Pacific. For 25 years he worked in places like the (then) Gilbert and Ellice Islands, the New Hebrides - working at different times as Sanitary Inspector, Customs Officer, Licensing Officer, Lands Compensation Officer, Government Secretary and, from 1958 to 1966, Commissioner in the South Pacific Office.

Throughout his fascinating career, Reid Cowell developed his own inimitable style - a ruthless objectivity and sense of fair play combined with a warm personal concern for people of all countries, classes and creeds. He retired from the South Pacific Office in 1967 to become Assistant Registrar at the ANU. He worked closely with Sir John Crawford when Sir John followed Sir Leonard Huxley as Vice-Chancellor, and it was Sir John, one of the founders of AAUCS, who persuaded Reid to move from ANU to AAUCS.

Although Reid retired not long after my appointment, this did not mean the end of his interest or influence as far as AAUCS was concerned. He warmly approved of its development to become IDP and of the combination of its activities of 'trade' with 'aid'. Of course he was delighted when the South Pacific was included in the program.

My own assessment of Reid and his contribution to AAUCS is well expressed by a local resident of the Pitcairn Islands writing in the local newspaper when Reid left the South Pacific in 1967: 'Mr Cowell's patience, understanding and untiring energy have been a real inspiration'.

Mirinjani Retirement Village,
21st July, 1986.

Dear Reid,

I have been through your excellent work in detail several times, referring to the Gilbertese version from time to time; but, as I had expected, I found no opportunity to exercise my editorial expertise. For the first time in editing some thirty MSS I have found one where the sentence construction and punctuation is, in my view, flawless.

The only editorial point which occurs to me concerns modern Australian usage, i.e. that where the whole of a sentence or sentences is a quotation the full stop should be inside the closing quotation mark, but not so when the sentence also contains matter not in quotes - see p.46 of the Australian Style Manual. The typist has not always observed this distinction, e.g. on p.2, line 6, of 'Naibunaki' it should be '.... tomorrow'. But this can easily be taken care of when doing the final typing.

My only other suggestion - it is really a feeling - is that your vocabulary is at times a bit too literary to be readily comprehended by the Gilbertese reader, perhaps newly literate in English and in any case unlikely to understand the meaning of more than a thousand, or at the most, two thousand English words.

Children in particular (and we hope that there will be many young readers) would I fancy be defeated by some of the words used, such as 'aura' and 'tournament', especially as there are practically no dictionaries in the islands.

I have therefore suggested alternative words in cases where, from my personal experience with the not-so-fluent English speakers, I believe that it might aid comprehension without doing too much violence to the sense. And in cases where your own choice appears to be the only one possible I have marked it with a cross and also a 'g' or 'glossary' in the margin so that it can be included in a list of word meanings at the end of the work.

I suggest this with reluctance for you have a flair for the mot juste, and the Gilbertese would say of your sentence composition: e tonu raqi. In my own little history of the Gilbertese people I am finding it almost impossible to avoid using words which they could not hope to understand and as a result have to go into elaborate circumlocutions; while I'm told that few can get through the Slavers effusion without the help of a dictionary.

As regards the material in your Appendixes at the end of most chapters I submit that they are of importance to European research workers or Gilbertese school teachers and suggest that I should prepare them as an Appendix for placing at the end of the work after the glossary. That is unless when finished it seems too long, in which case we can have it duplicated as a separate booklet.

The two notes of anthropological importance and interest, i.e. the description of the ikarereai in Chapter 10 and the meaning of mwenga, kawa, tanga and karo in Chapter 12, could be incorporated in the Grimble Book, with acknowledgements.

My submissions are suggestions only and I shall await your moti before preparing a final typescript for sending to the USP with a strong recommendation that it should be published. A draft Foreword is enclosed in the hope that it may meet requirements.

Yours,

Foreword

This is the third book¹ which has been prepared to give back to the I-Kiribati the knowledge of the customs and the way of life of their ancestors, including the stories that they used to tell in the maneaba or to their children. This knowledge was obtained fifty or more years ago from the old men and the old women who remembered the days before the Flag when the customs were still being kept on many islands and the stories were known to most people.

The twenty-two karaki in this book were written down by Ten Tiroba of Buariki Village on Tarawa for Miss B.E. Simmons sometime in the 1920s and lent to my wife, Nei Ona, and myself to copy in the year 1931, before Miss Simmons retired from Rongorongo to live in New Zealand.

They were written out by us in Gilbertese and have now been translated into English in the hope that they may be found of interest by the I-Kiribati of today and that that they may be especially loved by the children now growing up in such a different world to their bakatibu.

Many of these karaki were being told by Gilbertese mothers to their children for hundreds of years, for we can tell by the people mentioned in them that they came from long ago and must have delighted the old and the young or they would not have been remembered and repeated over the centuries.

Thanks are above all due to Reid Cowell, the translator, who has already published two books on the Gilbertese language,² for without his skill and long hours of hard work the book would have remained unwritten.

A copy of the Gilbertese version of Ten Tiroba's stories will be deposited in the Kiribati Archives for all who may want to read or copy it.

Canberra, Australia,
July 1986.

Harry Maude.

- 1 The other two are The Gilbertese Maneaba (1980) and The Evolution of the Gilbertese Boti (1977), both published in Suva by the Institute of Pacific Studies and in Tarawa by the Kiribati Extension Centre, University of the South Pacific.

- 2 The Structure of Gilbertese, Beru, Rongorongo Press, 1951, and Simplified Gilbertese Grammar, Tarawa, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony Government, 1964.

Greetings



God's
Gift

at



laid in
human hands

Christmas

23rd December, 1990.

①

Dear Maude,

I have just received your letter and the book of stories from the Northern Kikibati. I thank you very much for them both.

I'm sorry to hear you ^{haven't} been well yourself and I thank God with you that He's given you back your ^{sight} ~~eyes~~. I also thank God for you for all that you are doing for our people out here.

I'm thrilled about getting a copy of your latest book, "Tunguru Traditions". What I sent you is the proposed outline of my thesis and as you say it may change as I work. I won't hesitate to say yes to any help you can give me in this venture. I'm missing St Berners a great

deal. She died in an accident - (car) near Tangutebu on 20th March this year. I have always found her a sister and a good support in this kind of work.

Anyway, I'm sure she'll help us all from where she is now. I'm also glad you have someone to help you there with the oral traditions.

~~For~~ I attended the Pacific History Conference in Guam earlier this month. I enjoyed it. I presented a paper on the role of women in

the deo development of Kiribati. I'm going to be full time next year, 1991 working on the history of the Catholic Church in Kiribati. I may need to go to Fiji as my two supervisors are ^{at} ~~from~~ USP, otherwise I will ~~work~~ ^{be stationed} ~~be~~ on Tarawa most of the time. I feel as if I need ~~to~~ someone to talk to, to thrash out my ideas, you know that kind of thing?

Anyway, in March next year we'll be electing for a new president as Dereini has done his term's of ^{as} ~~pres~~ president of the country - until then let us pray, whoever we'll get will be just as good if not better.

My greetings and prayers this Xmas - and best wishes for the new year -
 My regards to Honour - God bless Alaina.

17.2.91

Dear Harry,

Thank you for the order. The books
 herewith. I was shocked as I read that you had
 lost your sight, but delighted as I read on to learn
 of your recovery. Blindness must be ghastly.
 You nobly describe my book as "biographical
 essays." I would deem it an amateurish
 monograph: my reason for getting it printed
 25 years after writing it are given in the Preface.
 Ronald Farvey was one who told me to get on
 with it. He is now 88. We colonials make an
 awful mess of the actuary's pension tables.
 Home Civil Service retire at 65 and, on average,
 are dead within 8 years. It's clean living that
 keeps us going.

By the same mail as I got your letter Nigel
 Pasinelli ordered, including one to be sent to you.
 I phoned him (75 odd miles away), so you won't
 get one from him. I shall enclose your letter
 with his order.

I am returning your cheque because I am
 in need of a simple Gilbertese/English dictionary
 which you can no doubt get for me. I don't want
 a hard-back tome — just a cheap, small paper-back.
 I still correspond with Terikano, who worked for us
 for 20 odd years, but my memory of Gilbertese is
 getting all mino-minotaki if that is the right
 word. After "having" the £25 in 1942 I had to

learn Fijian Hindustani & later Malay. Recently
I have been working on my French as my grandsons
are there, & one way & another the most awful
jumble is apt to come out of my mouth.

Mid, who keeps on keeping on remarkably
well was interested to hear that Honor still
writes publishes & does all sorts of noble things.
Mid sends her love.

I was due to revisit Tarawa (& Terikau)
from Fiji in 1988, but a freak storm put
Funafuti aerodrome under waves, & the plane
could not do Tarawa in one hop. So I had to
cancel or lose my onward flights.

My latest reports from Fiji indicate a
fairly settled, if unsatisfactory, *modus vivendi*
(the Latin branch of my linguistic efforts): but the
economy seems to be picking up, mainly supported
by the return of the tourist trade. I fear I am
a heretic who fully understands why Ratu
& Co. do not wish to become aborigines in their
own land. He is very much influenced by
his time with the U.N. Forces in Palau & the
idea that Fiji is the 'Promised Land' by the
Almighty to the Fijian — & down with the
Sekuqitis Periqitis et al.

I am sorry I can't reply to your delightful
letter in immaculate type, but I have no secretary
and have not brought myself round to buying a
computer/word-processor.

Ala tamane ni nakou ni
ngai raou

P.S. It was nice to be addressed again as 'Tob.' 

I agree with your remarks about S. Jovanovic's memoirs &
self-justification.

FROM THE OVERSEAS PENSIONER
NUMBER 60 - OCTOBER 1990

A *Passage from India* may be obtained from the author at 7 Dixon Gardens, Bath, BH1 5HH, for £14.50, postage free. For request in public libraries, it may be helpful to know the ISBN number: 0-9513431-0-6. A.K-G

THE THINGS WE DO FOR ENGLAND - IF ONLY ENGLAND KNEW!
by Eric Bevington, 1990

Willy-nilly, Colonial Service memoirs from the Pacific carry a built-in danger. The threat is that they will be looked on as a poor man's Grimble, that consummate 'born story-teller' (P.14) in Bevington's own opinion. Eric Bevington, who served in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands 1937-42 and then in Fiji from 1942 to 1965, with a brief break in Nigeria in 1945 and a long secondment to war-torn Brunei in 1954-58, need have no waves of worry about any invidious comparisons. His memoir (apart, if I dare, from the unharmonious, superficial levity of the title, reminiscent of Harry Franklin's tongue-in-the-cheek, *prima facie* facetiousness of *The Flag-Wagger* (1974), though in the event both are respectable, genuine and in no way the set-up Aunt Sallies they imply to the immediate title-reader) is a model of this style of Colonial Service memoir: enjoyable, informative, accurate and perceptive, as delightful to the general reader as it is relevant to the student of imperial history. Add to this the quite remarkable quality of the whole production - printing and paper, cover, maps and illustrations - offered at well under £6, and one at once welcomes a positive and worthwhile addition to the Colonial Service bookshelf.

Part I, labelled 'Service Initiation' represents the bulk of the book, 144 out of its 164 pages. Consisting of a series of chapters, part vignette and part narrative, about this and that aspects of the life of a District Officer in the pre-war Pacific Islands, it takes the reader into the trials, tribulations and triumphs of the *rites de passage* of cadethood - ('a poor vintage', p.7, is how he describes the Cambridge course of 1936-37; others may want to differ?); through service under the inspiring Maude, the lovable Luke (*passim*, especially Chapter VIII) and the caring Garvey; to that morning in December 1941 when, following the bombing of Pearl Harbour by the Japanese, Bevington was ordered to evacuate Tarawa and make for Suva. Mercifully, he thus missed the brutality of the Japanese executions on Tarawa (p.124). Then came Eric Bevington's first home leave, after eight years away from Britain (!) Though he did not know it at the time, this was the end of his days in the field. It is a small pity that each chapter is not given the conventional signposting of a title (it could so easily have been done): the Contents page looks, in consequence, bleakly 'unterrific' as Fred and Ginger found the Pacific in their celebration show of yesteryear, *Follow the Fleet* (1936).

The rest of Bevington's service was to be in central government, culminating some fifteen years later in his appointment as Financial Secretary of Fiji. That period is covered, all too abbreviated, in Part II. The author is so sound and interesting on the classic debate between Secretariat wallahs and field service (Chapter XII) that I for one could have done with more than this a-page-a-year allocation, in exchange for which bonus I would have willingly parted with Chapter XIII, devoted to another debate: the justification and balance sheet of colonial rule. For me, the most memorable paragraph in this rigorous defence of 'the things we did for England' is that pointing out how change in the UK was as disorientating to the official on leave as was 'development' in 'his' colony. 'Change at home . . . often struck more forcibly than all the other changes' (p.158).

The Things We do for England can be obtained only from the author, by sending a cheque for £5.50 (including p&p) to him at Holmans Cottage, Burley, Ringwood, Hants, BH24 4AZ. My review copy is so enthusiastically thumbed that I have already ordered two more from the author . . . while stocks last, as they say! A.H.M.K-G.

Holmans Cottage
Bunley

18.2.91

Dear Harry,
I took your books to the local
P.O. this morning, & the air-mail postage
was £5.81 — so I sent them by surface.

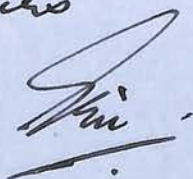
There was a letter enclosed, so I will
not write again at length.

I was under mild pressure to have
a private printing. I knew sales would be
relatively few, & kept the price too low in
the hope of more sales. So I am avoiding
4/6 extra postal losses.

I trust this is all right with you.
Please forgive the blob. H.H.V. would not
REPEAT NOT have approved.

I sent your cheque back & asked for a
Gilbert / English / Gilbertese cheap dictionary
instead.

Yours



March 1, 1991

Dear Professor Maude,

Thank you very much for your detailed response to my letter and statement of purpose. I appreciate your critical comments and realize that I have much to learn academically and personally.

I received notification this morning that I have been accepted into the History of Consciousness program at the University of California at Santa Cruz. The interdisciplinary nature of that program will be conducive to my proposed research. I would, however, like to concentrate on the historical aspects of resettlement and Banaban women. The cultural and political elements of ~~my~~ would be implicit in my research and writing. That is how I envision it now, anyway. I am well aware that archival and field research may cause my proposed thesis to metamorphize many times! Your criticisms and corrections have already begun that process. If you are so inclined I would appreciate further assistance and direction from you - if only by correspondence.

In a recent conversation with my father, John Tabakitoa (Teaiwa), he mentioned the possibility that you may remember meeting my great-great grandmother. She was Nei Kieua of the village Tabiang. If you do remember meeting her, I would very much like to hear your recollections. Incidentally, my great grandfather, Nei Kieua's son, Tenamo, is still living quite contentedly on Rabi.

#2

As for the Rabi Council, you may be aware of the fact that Rongorongo is the new leader. My family has a rather cautious relationship with the Council since my father places his foremost allegiances to the people of Fiji in his position as Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Primary Industries.

I do believe that colonialism and resettlement demand a thorough exploration of issues of "identity." I have read about Banabans not having any concept of "half-caste", but in the contemporary Pacific they would be challenged to acquire one. I have part-Banaban cousins who are also part-Fijian, some are part-Rotuman, and others are part-Indian. Moving and travelling* resettlement in the Pacific opens up a multiplicity of identities. This is something that I would also like to address in my dissertation.

And I do believe that my academic work will be of service to others. There are more and more Pacific Islanders getting advanced degrees, but still there are more sponsorships for people in the sciences than in the humanities. I am excited that Kiribati K. Uream is doing a degree at ANU. I hope that I will have a chance to meet him - maybe at the PHA Conference in New Zealand 1992?

Your comments on self-centredness moved me. Maybe my statement of purpose came across as arrogant, self-righteous? Maybe I did not make myself clear.

* whether
voluntary or forced

#3

My current and proposed work is not simply devoted to highlighting the historical injustices levied upon my ancestors. I see it as highlighting as much their own historical agency and integrity. When I stated that it was a self-centred endeavour I assumed that it would be understood that my sense of self extends to both my ancestors and my future descendants. But I am agitated, as you recognize and remember youth tends to be.

Before I conclude, I would like to thank you again for taking the time to respond to my initial communication and for offering to make some of your collection available to me. I would appreciate copies of Silbertese Oral Traditions and The People of Kiribati: an ethnohistory when they are eventually published.

Thank you, again.

Sincerely,

Presia K. Seawa.

P.S. I will be spending a couple of days in Vancouver at the end of this month. I have contacted Martin Silverman and he has agreed to meet with me to discuss my proposal. I am looking forward to receiving his feedback as well.

Happi Beachwarming! Nigel + Margaret Wace.

Garbage in the oceans

by Nigel Wace



Ocean litter collected along 1 km of beach at Eyre Bird Observatory, south of Cocklebidly, Western Australia, on 5 December 1990. Graham Goodreid, RAOU Curator, looks on. Photo: Nigel Wace

If you go down to the beach today, you're in for a surprise if you *don't* find some human artifacts lying on the driftlines or in the sand-dunes.

Along our inhabited coasts, and especially near cities, most beach litter will have been left by tourists and other visitors. But all over the world, even along the most remote and inaccessible coasts which are seldom or never visited by people, man-made litter which has washed ashore from the sea, is now ubiquitous. During the last 30 years, traditional flotsam and jetsam of metal fishing floats, driftwood, and glass bottles, have been joined – and outnumbered – by new synthetic materials, especially plastic.

Sources of pollution

There are four sources of pollution of beaches by human litter:

- Casual deposit by visitors.

Such 'dry deposit' includes many items which do not float (drink cans, uncorked bottles). It arrives with people who come mostly on foot to enjoy the beach or the surf, but leave their food and drink containers behind, together with discarded clothing, footwear and swimming equipment. Dry deposit beach litter may include deliberately discarded household garbage and even builders' rubble or industrial waste, where the beach is accessible to motor vehicles, but such matter has no particular connexion with the sea. Its presence complicates the assessment of seaborne litter that

is washed on to the beach.

- Industrial litter.

Packaging etc discarded into rivers or drainage lines near the coast, washed ashore along the nearby coast. Although a common origin of beach pollution near ports, industrial litter causes less concern than oil and liquid wastes from nearby industry, which affect inshore wildlife.

- Inshore fisheries and pleasure craft.

Ropes, nets, strapping, floats, light globes, glass and plastic bottles, buckets and other containers cast overboard nearshore probably contribute much to beach litter. They are often hard to distinguish from—

- Ocean litter from distant sources.

Driftwood and other buoyant debris may be washed out to sea

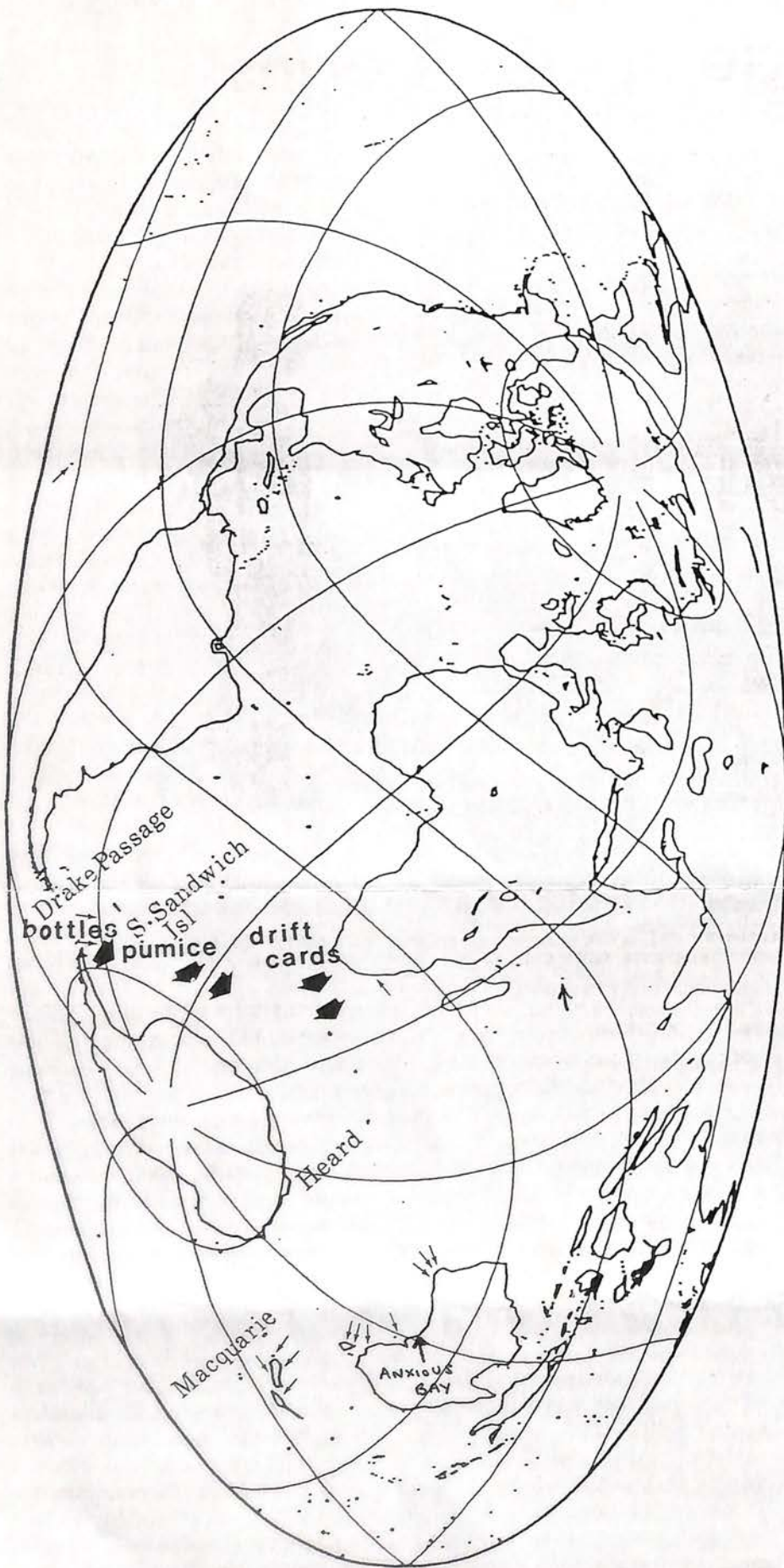


Fig 1 Surface Drifters in the Southern Ocean move east in the Antarctic Circumpolar Current. Most recoveries from the South Atlantic launchings are made on southern Australian and New Zealand coasts.

from distant coasts, but most ocean litter found in places where there are no land-based sources or inshore fisheries, comes from ocean shipping and offshore fisheries. Surveys of beach litter on Heard and Macquarie Islands where there are no settled human populations and no local fishery, show a preponderance of abandoned fishing gear from more-or-less distant fisheries in the Southern Ocean. Labelling of items, and the presence of goose barnacles and other encrusting biota, are possible indicators of origin or time spent at sea. Items as large as refrigerators and TV sets have been found washed ashore on remote and uninhabited Pacific atolls – presumably flotsam from wrecks, or jetsam thrown overboard from ships at sea.

Floating litter that washes ashore is only the most obvious component of ocean pollution. Scientific studies have concerned themselves with the more diffuse and environmentally damaging substances such as oil, heavy metals, pesticides, dioxins and the local impacts of fertiliser runoff, sewage, and other organic wastes. Such studies have been concentrated in the enclosed seas of the Northern Hemisphere where their effects are most obvious (North, Red & Black Seas, Baltic, Caribbean, Inland Sea of Japan, Mediterranean, and Persian Gulf), or close to cities such as Sydney, or environmentally sensitive areas like the Barrier Reef.

Because of its damaging effects on marine wildlife, international concern about litter floating in the wide oceans has been growing. Seabirds, seals and dolphins drown, starve or are garrotted when they become entangled in discarded nets and strapping, and sharks and turtles choke trying to eat plastic bags. But there are few data on the quantities or types of litter afloat in the wide oceans. Drift netting is a commercial use of entanglement, which does not discriminate between target and

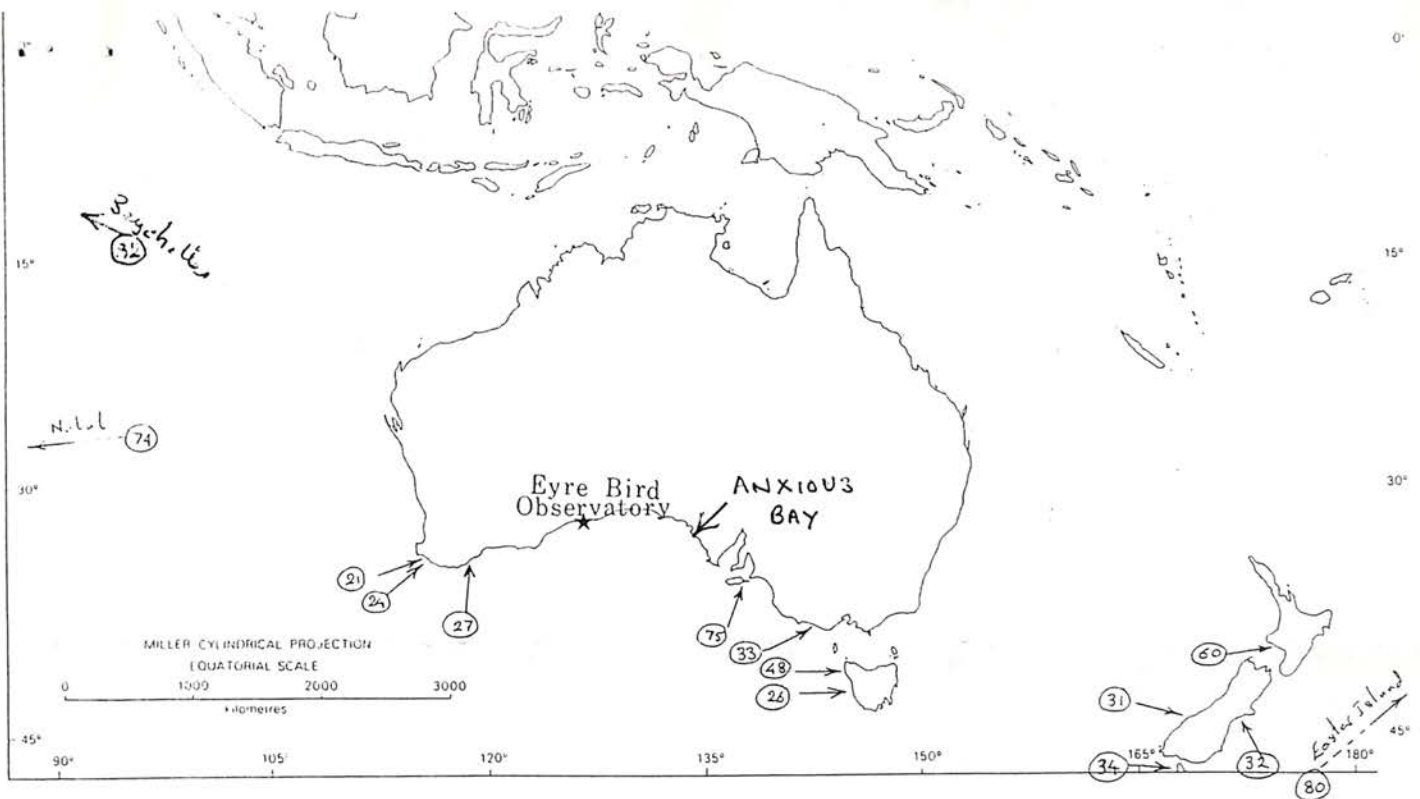


Fig 2 Recoveries of stranded drift bottles jettisoned in Drake Passage and the SW Atlantic. Launchings from 1977 through 1988: 14 recoveries to December 1990. Circled figures indicate months between launching and recovery of each bottle.

non-target species, and therefore devastates larger marine wildlife. The justified concern in Australia about the extension of drift netting from the Pacific into the Indian and South Atlantic Oceans, is hardly matched by an interest in the comparable effects of litter in these oceans.

Experiments with ocean drifters

Natural drifts of pumice, and experiments using drift cards and empty bottles with messages inside, show that the coasts of southern Australia and New Zealand receive ocean drifters originating from a large part of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans lying to our south-west. Such drifters mimic the travels of other ocean litter.

In 1962, a large submarine eruption in the South Sandwich Islands (55-60°S in the South Atlantic) generated rafts of floating pumice, much of which came ashore on the southern Australian coast and in New Zealand, starting about 18 months after the eruption. The pumice was carried eastwards more than half way around the Antarctic by the Circumpolar Current, which is

formed by the friction of the westerly winds on the Southern Ocean.

Experiments with drift bottles confirm the evidence of pumice drift, and show that our southern coasts are preferred sites for the stranding of ocean litter jettisoned in the far South Atlantic. Probably the first of these experiments was made by the Antarctic explorer James Clark Ross, who put some weighted bottles with messages inside into Drake Passage, south of Cape Horn in April 1842. One of these was found 42 months later at Cape Litrap, west of Wilson's Promontory in Bass Strait.

In January 1977 I was a lecturer in a cruise liner in Drake Passage, and started similar experiments with empty wine bottles south of Cape Horn. Two of the 20 bottles that I hurled overboard then were later discovered; one south of Banks Peninsula in New Zealand, after 32 months, and the other in Easter Island after 80 months. In the 11 years 1977-88, some 1000 bottles with messages inside have been thrown from this ship into Drake Passage and into the Atlantic waters between Cape Horn and the South Sandwich

Islands. So far, 14 of these bottles have been recovered, 7 from Australia, 4 from New Zealand, one from South Africa, one from the Seychelles Islands, and the record-breaking Grand Marnier bottle from Easter Island (see map). Most of them took about two years to get to Western Australia and nearly three years to reach New Zealand, drifting slowly northwards as they move east with the Circumpolar Current.

In the 25 years 1964-89, fisheries researchers from South Africa have put some 90,000 plastic drift cards into the Southern Ocean in waters to the south of Africa, to study the movements of crayfish larvae. Less than 1 per cent of these have been recovered and reported, but a third of the recoveries came ashore in Australia and New Zealand, as have many of a further 9000 cards jettisoned by oceanographers from Flinders University in the waters of the Indian Ocean closer to Australia. The drift cards were jettisoned in lower latitudes than my bottles, but the South African and Flinders experiments, together with the bottle drifts, indicate that between 35°S and 60°S in the

ocean waters to the west and southwest of Australia, the winds of the Westerlies and the Antarctic Circumpolar Current sweep much floating debris ashore on Australian and New Zealand beaches.

Effect of inshore currents

Strandings of such ocean drifters and litter on the coast are determined by inshore, as well as ocean currents. The concentration of bottle and card strandings in the southwest of Western Australia is caused by the Leeuwin Current – the only ocean current that flows poleward on the western side of any continent. This current deflects much ocean litter approaching Australia from the west towards Cape Leeuwin itself, and so along the south coast of Western Australia and into the Bight. The photograph shows the quantity of litter which had accumulated along a 1km stretch of coast at the Eyre Bird Observatory in Western Australia south of Cocklebidy in the western Bight. This beach is not visited by litterbuggers. The litter had come ashore from the Southern Ocean over an unspecified period: the beach had not been cleared of litter before. If this is typical of what is lying along our southern coasts, the quantities of such litter on our beaches, and afloat in one of the least polluted of the world's oceans, may be very large indeed.

Another area of concentration of these bottles and driftcards is in western Tasmania, and the approaches to Bass Strait. Few cards (but so far none of my bottles) have been returned from the East coast of Australia, although several have come ashore on the east coast of the Tasman Sea in New Zealand. Readers of *Bogong* are unlikely to come across any of the Drake Passage bottles on the NSW coast. But since a REWARD of a year's subscription to *Australian Geographic* is offered to anyone who finds one of my

bottles and returns the message inside to me, readers should leave no wine bottle unturned if they go for a walk along the beach.

Opportunity to assess Southern Ocean litter

These experiments with ocean drifters show that geographically, Australia is in a good position to add to our knowledge of the pollution of the Southern Ocean by floating litter: a major world ocean which fronts our coast from Perth to Hobart. Unlike any of the northern continents, which partition the world's oceans into separate segments (or the other southern continents fronting ice-free seas), we have a large longitudinal extent of sparsely inhabited but accessible sandy coasts on which stranded ocean litter can be found on open beaches, and not lost in mangroves or other dense coastal vegetation. Along most of our southern coastline, there are no cities, few people, and few rivers to deliver litter originating from the land along the beaches. This combination of circumstances means that a regular and systematic monitoring of ocean litter along our southern coasts could establish a baseline for measuring pollution levels in the Southern Ocean, which would otherwise be impossible.

Baseline monitoring of stranded ocean litter would be no mere serendipitous beachcombing. Suitable beaches for repeated surveys would have to be selected in relation to their distance from local land-based sources of litter. Natural features such as aspect, the effect of coastal currents, sediment sources, and the submerged and dune vegetation near proposed beaches would have to be considered. Beach litter must be classified for evidence of origin, time afloat and reworking ashore, and finally removed to situations from where it can not be recycled within the monitored beach/dune system.

Regulating seaborne pollution

Australia has recognised the dangers of ocean pollution by its adherence to the *International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships* (MARPOL 73/78). MARPOL prohibits the jettisoning of any plastic at sea. But unless baselines are established for monitoring the levels of marine pollution in our seas, there will be no way of assessing whether MARPOL is having any effect in regulating seaborne pollution of the Southern Ocean, or of our coasts and inshore waters.

'Our home is girt by sea': so says the first verse of the National Anthem. Australia is in a good position, both geographically and socially, to add to knowledge of pollution of the wide oceans by litter. Official attempts are already in place to clean up at least our more popular beaches, but like the excellent Greenpeace 'Adopt a Beach' campaign, these activities are more directed to keeping beaches clean rather than using the beaches to indicate the state of the oceans along whose margins they are situated.

We can no longer take the state of the wide oceans for granted – any more than we can take the state of the world's atmosphere for granted. Both the atmosphere and the oceans have traditionally been garbage dumps for the waste products of human activities. With smaller numbers of humans and a limited technology, the atmosphere, the biosphere and the oceans could absorb or recycle our wastes. With ozone holes and rises in the levels of Greenhouse gases, this is demonstrably no longer true of the atmosphere. We should be starting to look at the state of the oceans which surround us, by systematically monitoring the oceanic litter on our beaches.

Nigel Wace is a botanist, and a Visiting Fellow at the Centre for Resource and Environment Studies, ANU.

Австралия

Канберра

~~МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ~~ E. Maude

The Research Sc.

of Pacific Studies

Box 4 G.P.O.

Canberra

Australia

Leningrad B-164

Universitetskaya naberezhnaya 3
Institut Ethnografii Akademii Nauk SSSR
Butinov W.A.

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

Professor Dr Harry Evans Maude,
42/11 Namatjira Drive,
Weston, A.C.T. 2611, Australia.

Dear Professor Harry Maude,

Thank you very much for your parcel of 30 October, 1991. Your can't imagine how I was happy when I had received it. I dared not ask your about *Tungaru Tradition*. as it is too expensive gift, and I known nothing about *The Story of Karongoa*, as we have no indexes of 1991. Also, your latter was very interesting. I got good advises from one.

Now our city called St Petersburg again. And we are glad to the circumstance. The Soviet historians always cursed colonialism. And all colonial administrators was considered as a negative. But Sir Arthur and your, and also Sir Harry Luke, Father Hiram Bingham Second, Mr Charles Randell broke this point of view. I shall talk up about this people. It is useful to know in Soviet.

I had mistake when I wrote you that I have the copies of Wilkes, Coulter, and another. I have theirs photocopies only.

Recently I had wrote the program, that, I seem, may be useful in the Gilbertese language studying. I enclosed its short description. If any will interest I may send the program by Email or by the ordinary mail.

I had sent the application to Graduate School of ANU. If I shall receive a refuse, I shall send such application to SPU to Professor A. Ravuvu. Thank you for the address of Dr Jukka Siikala. I had wrote already to Dr Gerd Koch. He was so kind and answered me.

Dear Professor if any of your friends will be in St Petersburg let he will contact me.

Next year, will be opened the Austronesian Department in the Oriental Faculty of the University of St Petersburg. I was offered to lead a short course devoted to the Gilbert Islands (about 16 hours). If I shall be in Soviet that time I shall prepare the course on the base of your and Sir Arthur's books. Your letter will support me in my future

research.

As you spent your childhood in India I enclosed the Indian pictures printed in Soviet.

I wish you good health, and to write and to publish new books, and I congratulate you with the Christmas.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'S. Nikiforov', written in a cursive style.

Yours sincerely.

S. Nikiforov,

12/09/91.



TUVALU GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

CABLE ADDRESS: FINANCE

Vaiaku

YOUR REFERENCE:

Funafuti

OUR REFERENCE:

Tuvalu

Date: 14th April 1992

Professor Harry and Honor Maude
Flat 42 MIRINJAN,
11 Namatjira Drive
Weston, ACT 2611
Australia

Dear Professor,

To my surprise I received a copy of your letter to our Archivist through my daughter (Katalina Taloka who is studying at La Trobe University (Chisholm College) requesting "a copy of the historical traditional, geneological, cultural and other information on Nui collected by A. G Lake....."

I am sorry our archivist is a bit slow in providing you with a copy, however I shall do my best to obtain the materials you requested as soon as possible provided of course that we have a copy of Mr Lake's notes.

As a person from Nui, I am interested in what you are doing, and I would appreciate very much if you could help to put my mind at ease, as well as the British and the people of Nui.

The Nui community is preparing for a big day to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the raising of the Union Jack (British Flag) on Nui; this, they believe took place on the 28th August 1892. The British Embassy in Suva have requested me to provide background history to this anniversary. They did not contradict, nor did they agree to the date. I would like to confirm (or otherwise) that 28th August is the correct date. Captain E.H.M Davis of HMS Royalist visited Nui on the 29th July 1892, but we have no record of his supposedly next visit in August to raise the flag. A copy of Captain Davis' brief account of his visit to Nui on the 29th July is enclosed. The Captain visited all islands in Tuvalu during this visit (from May to August 1992) except Niulakita or Sophia Island (although he stopped off the island on the 4th August).

2.

As instructed by the elders of Nui I have sent out invitations to high ranking officials in our government and church, including a special invitation to the British Ambassador in Suva.

I would appreciate if you would let me know as soon as possible your confirmation of the date. Thank you for your help.

Warm regards

Yours sincerely,



A K Seluka
Minister for Finance, Commerce
and Public Corporations

AKS/pf:

The attached document was extracted from the proceedings of HMS Royalist - Capt EHM Davis RN May - August 1892 in the Gilbert, Ellice and the Marshall Islands: The TUNGAVALU SOCIETY (1976).



TUVALU GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

CABLE ADDRESS: FINANCE

YOUR REFERENCE:

OUR REFERENCE:

Curacao

qta to 14ra, to 16ra

Vaiaku

Funafuti

Tuvalu

Date: 24 April 1992

Professor Harry E Maude
442/11 Namatjira Drive
WESTON, ACT 2611
Australia

Dear Professor Maude,

It gives great pleasure to write once again, acknowledging receipt of the copies of the materials that I requested in order to verify the exact date of the raising of the Union Jack in my island Nui.

Since my telephone conversation with Mrs Honor Maude, I broke the news to Mr Litang Suen, the President of the Nui Island Council.

It is now my task to formally present to the elders of Nui the historical events that led to the raising of the Union Jack on Nui island. It is not too late yet to change the date for celebration I hope.

As promised attached are the notes by Mr AG Lake, made when he toured Nui. There are some missing pages between pages 33 and 65. The Archivist will look and make copies for them and I will send them to you. Please let me know if you need further assistance.

Once again thank you for your very kind gesture. I wish you continued good health and success in your research projects.

Yours sincerely,

A K Seluka
Minister for Finance, Commerce
and Public Corporations

Name of Island	Date Visited	Ruling Power	Population and Religion	Mission	Produce	Traders and Others	Nation-ality	For whom Trading	Annual exports	Remarks
Niutao	28 July	Vandunga King & Judge & 10 Kaupuli	615 Protestants	London	Copra Taro Pandanus Papai	Jno: V. Eddard	British	Henderson & MacFarlane	about 50 tons Copra in a good season	Natives do not appear quite so clean as those on other Islands. Elephanthiasis & a little ringworm here. The King asked that Queen Victoria should take Niutao under her protection. For adultery and fornication fine make 5 fathoms of road. For other crimes smaller fines mostly roadwork.
NIU	29 July	Teloika King 10 Kaupuli 20 Police	387 Protestants	London	Copra Taro Pandanus Papai a. few bananas Fowls Ducks a little sugar- cane & Breadfruit	Hirtin Meis	Dane	Henderson & MacFarlane	about 100 tons copra in a good season	Natives appear poor & not over clean. A good deal of Elephanthiasis and "Tekoutani" amongst the children. The King appears a weak man easily led by others. Moderate money fines on Island. After a meeting the King & Natives asked for British Protection.
Inuafetan	30 July	Uta King Judge 10 Kaupuli & Police	270 Protestants	London	Copra Taro Pandanus Tapii a. few bananas a little sugarcane a few Fowls	Alfred Roosticour Zahia Tonisot	British German	not Trading "Go"	about 20 tons copra	Natives appear poor & half starved. The King no better in appearance than anyone else on the Island. The Village visited was large but not well kept. The King requested that the British Flag might be hoisted on the Island. The Missionary here does not appear to be over zealous. This Island is capable of producing much more copra. Honey finds are moderate.

Name of Island	Date Visited	Rulers Power	Population and Religion	Mission	Produce	Traders	Nation-ality	For whom Trading	Annual exports	Remarks
Funafuti	31 July 2 Aug.	Eric King & Police	231 Protestant	London	Copra Taro Purdie Bananas Sugarcane Bread-fruit Fowls Duclic	John Brin	British	Henderson and MacFarlane	25 to 30 tons Copra	Native poor. But appear very happy and contented. Many visited the ship. The Island appears capable of producing much more copra if trees are planted properly. The King said all the people wanted British Protection money fines, or in default make value in Simit. Fines for adultery and illicit connection if discovered are enforced years after occurrence, even after the death of one party. The lagoon is remarkably free from dangers. There is good anchorage in it. Coal might easily be shipped here. Least water at North entrance $3\frac{1}{2}$ fms.
Muhalaolae	18 Aug. 3 Aug.	Leopana King 3 Kanpulis Kalalai Majhoc and Hosca	95 Protestant	London	Copra Taro Papoi a few bananas a little sugarcane Fowls	(none)			about 10 tons copra	People poor but very healthy. Only one case of Elephantiasis & very few of ringworm. A few hardwood trees called Kanava growing in Motuloe Island used by natives for canoe making. Some reported 18 feet in circumference. The King & all the inhabitants asked for a British flag to be hoisted.
Haralite 4 Aug (or Sophia Id)					Copra					Too much sea on to effect a landing in ships boats & no canoes came off from the shore. Several natives appeared on the beach and hoisted an American Ensign. After waiting sometime proceeded on course.

(Signed) Ed. I. M. Davis
Captain

Funafuti
Tuvalu

Date: 19 November 1997

Mr T R Cowell
17 Maurice Place
GARRAN
A.C.T
Australia 2605

Dear Mr Cowell,

I am terribly sorry for the undue delay to your request concerning Mr Anetipa.

Much as we in Nui would love to know more about Mr Anetipa's personal history including his achievements, I am afraid the information I got from reliable sources in Nui, may not be sufficient nor sound complimentary to the record you hold about Mr Anetipa.

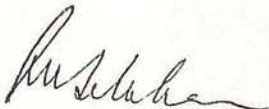
According to the information I got from my brother Lika, (a former Nui magistrate), Mr Anetipa was born in Nui left as a young man for training to become a pastor in Kiribati. Nothing is known about his parents (who are Nuians) or his brothers and sisters. He qualified as a preacher (pastor) and ministered in Kiribati. Unfortunately he was sacked from the Ministry (London Missionary Society) whilst still a young man for urinating on to someone's head whilst he was helping in the building of a house (he was sitting on the rafters and "pissed" on to the head of the person standing or walking below him). Since his fall from grace, nothing was heard again from him until he died in Kiribati (he never returned to Nui).

Perhaps a more accurate account may be obtained from the records of the London Missionary Society (LMS) at Beru (where he was trained as a pastor).

Mr Litagi Sueni is still the President of the Nui island Council. His version of Anetipa may help to piece together this man's contribution and achievement which still remain obscure particularly on his own home island of Nui. I have not cross-checked the information I got with him. Anetipa seems to be an intelligent man and I admire him for his connection with the great men of his time such as Sir Arthur Grimble and H.E Maude. One (such as I) would assume that his connection with Sir Arthur Grimble started after he left the LMS.

I am sorry that I have not been very helpful. All the best anyway.

Tofa



A'k Seluka

NIGEL PUSINELLI. CHG. OBE. MC.

ROUTLEDGE COTTAGE
EAST STREET
WESTBOURNE
EMSWORTH, HANTS
PO10 8SE

Tel: EMSWORTH (0243) 372915

28.6.92.

Dear Edna,

What a pleasant surprise to hear from you with news of our days in the G&EIC. Regarding the Allan murders - yes I was involved! If your friend's friend wants a fuller account, I can perhaps dredge up some more memories, but briefly here is the legal side as I remember it:

When the murders happened Joe Grant, the Superintendent of Police, was on leave and so Keegan as D.O. was also looking after the Police and he was thus closely involved when the bodies were found and then in the Police action including getting 2 Queensland police from Brisbane. Joan and I and small daughter were returning from mid-tour leave in N.Z. and arrived at Ocean Island about a week after the murders. I was then told to remain at O.I. to conduct the magistrate's preliminary hearing, if and when the murderer was found. The Police found a bloodstained palm print in the Allan's bungalow and so started to finger and palm print all the adult males on the island. They quite soon picked up Tai Shek, so after a few more days I, as magistrate, started the preliminary hearing. The Chinese labour force however petitioned that how were they to know that the print could only be that of Tai Shek. It was agreed therefore that I should adjourn the hearing, while the Police printed all the other males on the island. The Police were quite willing to do this, as palm prints may not be unique, but it would strengthen their case if it was unique on the island. As this was likely to take some time and I had already stayed for about 3 weeks on O.I. and was wanted in Tarawa, I think, to take over from Percy Roberts as Secretary to Government, I adjourned the hearing to be resumed when the police were ready. Another magistrate, from your letter I assume it was Jim, while you were passing through O.I. then completed the hearing and duly remanded Tai Shek for a murder trial in Fiji. BPC then diverted a ship going down to N.Z. to take the whole party - Tai Shek, police, witnesses and the depositions which I and Jim had recorded - down to Suva. However when the Attorney General saw that 2 magistrates had taken the depositions, this was against natural justice (there is a leading case about this, but I forget the name) he realised that the prosecution would be thrown out and so when Tai Shek came to court the A.G. entered a 'Nolle prosequere'. Tai Shek was released, but immediately re-arrested, fortunately he volunteered to return to Ocean Island thereby avoiding extradition proceedings, so another ship was diverted and the party all went back to O.I. Another magistrate (I forget who it was) then re-heard all the evidence and recorded the depositions and remanded Tai Shek for trial. This time the depositions were sent by mail to the Attorney General so that he could check that they were in order and then when the court was ready, another ship was diverted and all the party went back to Suva. Tai Shek was eventually convicted and imprisoned, but I have no recollection as to what happened to him then.

It was all a wonderful example of the technicalities of British justice and court procedures, being oblivious of time or expense, not being appropriate in the circumstances of far flung Colonies!



The Australian National University

Geology Museum
Department of Geology
G.P.O. Box 4 , Canberra, ACT 2601
Telegrams & cables NATUNIV Canberra
Telephone 06-249 5133
Telex AA 62760 NATUNIV
Fax 06-2495544

Thursday, June 10, 1993

Mrs Honar Maude,
Unit 42,
Mirinjani Village
Weston ACT 2611

Dear Mrs Maude,

I am writing to thank you for your kind donation of a piece of basalt (as an artefact) from Pitcairn Island. It has become our only specimen from that locality. The other three specimens that you supplied have been passed on to the Prehistory Department , and they have said that they can make good use of them for teaching purposes.

It was a pleasure to talk to you about your experiences in the South Pacific. I would love to have the opportunity to travel to some of these places. Perhaps one day...

I hope you are in the best of health. Once again, thank-you for the specimen.

Best wishes,

Tim Munson
Curator

P.O. Box 2027
Government Buildings
Suva
FIJI

13 April 1995

Dear Professor Maude,

Last Friday I attended a book launching at the University of the South Pacific, here in Suva and bought a copy of *The Book of Banaba*. I find it very interesting, and you have brought together material from a lot of little known sources in addition to publishing for the first time some of your own.

I spent more than 20 years in the GEIC and Tuvalu including some time on Banaba so I am naturally interested in the subject. In fact I wrote to you once before nearly 20 years ago when I was living in Tarawa (September 1975). I had located the remains of a ship wreck at Nui and you identified this as the *Margaret Thompson*.

Getting back to the *Book of Banaba*, I would like to take up your offer made in the book for the list of articles about Banaba published since 1900. If you could send this to me I would be most grateful.

By the way, in my copy of your book there seems to be a portion missing. Something about the last two paras on page 111 and the first one on page 112 don't tie together.

Lastly I should mention that I have just completed a book on the World War Two history of Tuvalu (*Strategic Atolls: Tuvalu and the Second World War*) so I was very interested to read Part V of your book on the Japanese Occupation of Banaba. It contains new information not available from other sources.

Regards,



Peter McQuarrie

Dear Peter,

Thank you for your letter of 13th April 95.

~~We~~ We have managed to ~~work out~~ complete a bibliography of Banaba, which I hope will be satisfactory.

Unfortunately, I had ~~my~~ a third thrombosis the day after the bibliography was finished & it has left me too blind to read or write; so I could not correct the work or complete the ~~rest~~ citation's of some of the entries.

Thank you for your kind remarks about the Book of Banaba. We produced it to try & help the Banabians, now on Rabi Island, but it has sold quite ~~well~~ ^{satisfactorily} to Europeans to Banaba's as well.

I was very interested to hear that you've completed a book on Tuxalu, please let me know in due course the name publisher

because several of us would
like to buy copies.

Best wishes,

Yours Ever,

H. E. MAUDE

31 May 1995

P.O. Box 2027
Government Buildings

Suva
FIJI

Dear Peter,

Thank you for your letter of the 13th April. We have managed to complete a Bibliography of Banaba, which I hope will be satisfactory.

Unfortunately, I have had my third Thrombosis the day after the bibliography was finished and it has left me too blind to read or write, so I could not correct the work, or complete the citations of some of the entries.

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Best wishes,
Yours ever,

H.E. MAUDE

Mr & Mrs H Maude
Flat 42,
Mirinjani Retirement
Village
WESTON ACT 2611

31 October 1996

Miss Jennifer M Toombs
17 Ayden Way Benhall
Saxmundham Suffolk IP17 1HG

Dear Jennifer

Thank you so much for your letter, the set of Nauru stamps and for the Nauru envelope which Margaret has handed on to me. I am of course delighted to have them all and it was very generous of you to send them.

When I was telling the Cowells about our chance finding of a stamp magazine depicting the string figure series of stamps on the cover, I went on to say that a stamp collecting friend had found the name of the designer. Imagine my astonishment when Margaret said they knew you and corresponded with you! My concern really was that I might never have known about the stamps and I have many string figure correspondents who would want to have a set, as well as our String Figure Association.

Now, the book has no copyright and the publishers have long since closed down so it is only a matter of courtesy to make some acknowledgement. I have a contact with the Manager of the Nauru Stamp Bureau whose contract has expired and who will be returning to Canberra. I hope to see him then. The Nauruans are a sad people with too much money and little sense - they have a 60% incidence of diabetes. They bought many copies, especially that on the cover of my book, I was told by the publisher, but they never said 'thank you' for the copies I sent them. The only Nauruan I ever heard from was Pastor Aroi who translated the verses for me. I like

your presentation very much but from the point of view of a string figure enthusiast, the choice of designs should have included one of Nauru's special features, the figure of eight which denotes a person and there are a number of very complicated and attractive designs.

It occurs to me that you may have had to return the book lent you by the Crown Agent's and that you might like to have a copy. If so, I would be very happy to send you one.

Congratulations on being made President of the Pitcairn Islands Study Group! Reid passes on the Pitcairn Miscellany to us. I enjoy reading them very much and I'm surprised how many people's names I remember after so many years. Our son Alaric was 2 years old when we were marooned on the island for 8 months and he is now 50!

My husband published 'The History of Pitcairn and Alaric the 'The History of Norfolk Island' in A.S.C. Ross, ed. the Pitcainese language published in London by Andre Deutch, 1964.

My very best wishes,

Yours sincerely

Honor Maude



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AIR
MAIL



Dear friends,
Happy New Year! I do hope you are both well, & that your eyes, Harry, are no worse! I've been to the Sth. Line Is. several times more on this cruise ship. They're not like "the old days". Now, with the change of Date Line, Caroline is to be the first place in the world to usher in the Millenium - o dear. I still keep trying to protect it. Your books are wonderful, thank you - I've learned much more about the Gilbertese. Fanning is still like the old days,

Harry & Honor Maude
42 Namatjira Dr.
Weston, A.C.T. 2611
AUSTRALIA

© Photo Hans Reinhard

you remember. LOVE
RAY

was responsible for your unusual strange incident in
Langdon - rather similar to Kingley Note in whose
case I believe Paul Johnson was the villain and Harry
Luka the rescuer.

Can you please tell me the date and place
of publication of Cinderellas of the Empire by Bonnie
Macdonald which I seem to have missed?

It will be kind of you to send the biographical
sketch in The Changing Pacific. I asked Neil Gunn of
D. could contribute to that foreword but I was too late
to be able to join the compilation.

What did your grandfather do as an occupation
in addition to hunting & sons? (I'm sorry to ask these
supplementary questions: only reply to them if it takes not
much a few minutes. Incidentally, how beautifully typed your
letter is - a joy to read. I have a splendid picture
of Alan Maude and myself taken at a Rugby School garden-
party when he was President of the Old Rugbyian Society.

You see indeed some shot. Before leaving for Fiji
I joined the Cambridge Revolver Club, nearly shooting myself in
the foot because, unlike the cowboy, one brought the revolver up
rather than down. Then, on another occasion, I shot too
late, the bullet disappearing into the blue. When next day I
heard that a Longways Professor had been found shot dead in
his garden at Grange Road (next to the Club's range) I went
into hiding at Christ's and never shot again when I thought it was
found to be suicide. Incidentally, the Hadden note figures
me for putting Fiji first on my order of requests for Colonial
Office placing: he had had use for her on Grange Road and told
me that there was only one proper destination for a man of spirit
and adventure - the B. E. I. C.

Also, incidentally, after
meeting Luke as D. C. Lane, arranged by Luke who thought
Luke too independent (not flying from the Union Jack from the
Lanterns location playground) I next went to Nadi, a real
embroider, where he presumably telephoned me: "Luka, you're an
adventurous fellow. I want you to go to Ocean Island as

Assistant to Gandy." I pleaded that in fact just
 moved after marriage from home to Nadi and was quite
 instructed ^{having made} in the change. So I turned him down - not
 good for my chances but then a month later came
 Park Harbour and my substitute, Collins, had to travel
 himself, with Gandy, into an air raid trench ^{outside the building} and for two
 after a scaffold still stood as well as losing his effects.

I have not heard of the yearbook of the Pacific Islands.

Publisher, date and editor please, if you can spare a minute.

J.P.H. is not of what it was in your time. I
 know Scar's dull hand (his short History of Fiji, like his
 2 volumes on Thurston, succeed in making lively history into
 disquisition) and I only continue with it out of respect for
 your foundation of it and to keep an unbroken series from the start.

I shall much love forward to the picture of Honore
 (why does she have no honours - I mean from U.S.P. or elsewhere?)
 and yourself at the opening of Tonga Parliament. But I
 would greatly like the one of you both with Kiriaki. Your
 copyright would be respected. I've never seen Tungaru Traditions.

The University of Hawaii, which came up so well in its
 library under Patrick O'Rielly's No. 2, René Heyman, seems a
 likely repository for my Pacific collection of over 3000 volumes, not
 including monographs, pamphlets, etc., as my daughter, Sofiane Varkata
 (last name confused by Sukuna) will not have room to house it -
 accumulated since 1937. You and I ~~was~~ first met when I was deciding
 at G.H. and acted at times as A.D.C. for Kiriaki in 1938 when I came in
 from my first District, Rewa, on outbreak of war whereupon I summoned
 my fiancée from England via Barton's head as I had no had time of
 time to pass in Haast's Fiji and have (no, I had passed Hurdick in the
 Dewagiri script, now my dog-eared) used as script for this letter - or
 almost so! My reminiscences (1915-1993, as yet unedited) are now virtually
 complete - too many I's, I agree, but then I shall have no biographer,
 so it has to be recorded somehow. About 1/2 of them are Pacific.

Please, what is the date for your O.S.E. ? No, I see that is 1949.
 I consider it - it is such a long and versatile curriculum vitae.
 A personal question - did you sell your library to Adelaide? But what I propose
 for myself at Hawaii, of economic necessity, though I wish that it could be
 otherwise. All good fortune with you remaining well (I notice that The People of
 Kiritaki is due this year; publisher?) me, in particular, with your all-important ^{yourself}
 health and Honore's. May you flourish through your 90s but perhaps justly ^{yourself}
 a little unwisely well-deserved leisure (a foreign word to us all, however).
 Very sincerely, Philip