

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

MEETING OF EXPERTS ON THE STUDY OF OCEANIC CULTURES

Suva, Fiji, 13-17 September 1971

FINAL REPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Conference of Unesco, at its sixteenth session held in October-November 1970, adopted Resolution 3.312 which authorized the Director-General to undertake studies of Oceanic cultures. In implementation of that Resolution and in response to the invitation of the Fiji Government and also of the University of the South Pacific, the meeting of experts on the study of Oceanic cultures was held under the auspices of Unesco at the University in Suva, Fiji, from 13 to 17 September 1971.
2. The meeting was opened on the morning of 13 September. The Hon. Jonate Mavoa, Minister of Social Services of the Fiji Government, Dr. C.C. Aikman, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the South Pacific, and Dr. N. Bammate, Director of the Division of Cultural Studies, Unesco, addressed the opening session. On the second day of the meeting Professor R. Hoggart, Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture, Unesco, addressed the meeting.
3. Twenty-one invited experts as well as observers from five international non-governmental organizations and the representative of the South Pacific Commission participated in the work of the meeting. Their names appear in the list appended to the present report (Appendix I).
4. The meeting elected the following officers:

Chairman	:	Dr. R.R. Nayacakalou
Vice-Chairmen	:	Dr. Fana'afi M. Larkin Mr. Michael Somare The Hon. Ve'ehala
Rapporteur	:	Dr. D.J. Tugby
5. The meeting considered the following items as put forth in the working document:
 - (i) Aims and purposes of the project,
 - (ii) Geographical and chronological definitions,
 - (iii) Research topics and relative priorities,
 - (iv) Implementation,
 - (v) Dissemination of knowledge of Oceanic cultures, and
 - (vi) Links with the project on the study of Malay culture.

II. AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE PROJECT

6. As a fundamental principle the meeting considered that the project should first serve the Oceanic peoples by providing opportunities for the active participation of Pacific Islanders in the process of interpretation of their own cultures. They should no longer appear as passive objects of research but as research collaborators and guardians and promoters of those aspects of their culture which they consider necessary for their present and their future. They would thus confirm their cultural identity and promote cultural exchange with their neighbours. To these ends the project should:

- (i) aim at the conservation of the cultural heritage by the setting up or improvement of appropriate institutions in the area;
- (ii) facilitate research on the cultures of the Oceanic peoples appropriately adapted to local needs and resources; and
- (iii) seek out and make use of the most effective means of making Oceanic cultures better known within and outside Oceania.

7. In adopting the above principles, the meeting had in mind the following considerations:

- (i) Past and contemporary procedures of research which emphasize the perspective of the external observers and the direction of published results to an external audience only are inadequate to the needs of the area;
- (ii) Local institutions are in need of development;
- (iii) There is a need to train local workers;
- (iv) The implementation of the programme must be adjusted to particular situations in different places; and
- (v) Particular attention must be given to the creative arts.

These questions are taken up in later sections of the report.

III. GEOGRAPHICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL DEFINITIONS

8. The meeting was of the view that the geographical scope of the project should encompass that part of the Pacific comprising the Melanesian, Micronesian and Polynesian regions and concentrate on the culture of the indigenous peoples of this area. On the western boundary of the area where cultural interdigitation makes difficult the delimitation of exact cultural boundaries it was considered that scholarly co-operation and co-ordination of effort especially with workers in South-East Asia and Australia would ensure continuity and completeness.

9. It was considered that the project should not be limited chronologically but extend from the earliest periods to the present, with a stress on contemporary situations.

IV. RESEARCH TOPICS AND RELATIVE PRIORITIES

10. The meeting laid great emphasis on the need to enlist the participation of Pacific Islanders who are professionally trained or otherwise qualified to contribute in all the work which might be undertaken under this programme, and noted the need to make any study in its socio-cultural context including the context of contemporary cultural change where relevant.

11. Bearing this in mind, the meeting was of the view that the following should be the recommended order of priority:

- (i) The study and fostering of oral traditions, language and creative and performing arts in their traditional and developing forms.
- (ii) The promotion of all aspects of work connected with material culture and technology including documentation, conservation and repatriation of artefacts.
- (iii) Salvage archaeology and work on conservation of archaeological sites.

With due consideration to the above priorities, the meeting discussed and recommended the following series of activities for the implementation of the Oceanic studies project.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

1. Interdisciplinary context of research

12. Considering that any culture is intimately related to the environment in which it has its being and that the study and preservation of the cultural heritage of the peoples of Oceania, if it is to be of any practical value to the peoples of the area, must be closely related to their various developmental and educational requirements, the meeting felt the need for integrating even more closely projects on the study of cultures and preservation of the cultural heritage with projects in which the social sciences are applied to development, with activities related to the renovation of education and with the project on Man and His Environment - Design for Living (Sections 3.24 and 3.25 of the Approved Programme and Budget for 1971-1972 and corresponding sections in the long-term outline plan for 1971-1976).

13. To achieve this integration and to ensure that it is effective the meeting recommended:

- (i) that inter-disciplinary teamwork between social and cultural scientists, natural scientists and educationists be fostered with maximum participation of Pacific Islanders, and
- (ii) that instrumentalities such as recording units be established in the region for the use of inter-disciplinary teams.

2. Major institutional requirements

(i) Cultural Centres

14. The meeting was of the view that a museum-library complex, associated with a supporting voluntary organization and acting as a cultural centre in close integration with the community educational services, is an appropriate vehicle for the conservation and development of Oceanic cultures, particularly in small island groups. Such Centres would provide the people with a focal point in their efforts to serve and develop their own cultural heritage and its creative potential.

Pre-requisites for such developments include the provision of the essential minimum of trained staff, together with appropriate facilities and the maintenance of institutional associations both within and outside the area.

Such special requirements as space and facilities for the demonstration of the performing and creative arts should be incorporated in building plans. Such Centres could also further the study, sponsorship or revival of the traditional Oceanic handicrafts.

(ii) Regional Implementation

15. The meeting reached agreement on the following points:

- (a) that Unesco should convey to the Governments concerned the urgent need for such Cultural Centres in the smaller island groups, where any such facilities are at present lacking, such as:

Polynesia: Easter Island, Pitcairn Island, Niue, Western Samoa, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna Islands, Ellice Islands, Chatham Islands;

Micronesia: Truk, Saipan, Gilbert Islands, Nauru;

- (b) that where a start has been made already as in Cook Islands, French Polynesia, American Samoa, Fiji, New Caledonia, New Hebrides (Vila), British Solomon Islands (Honiara), Papua New Guinea (Port Moresby and Goroka), Palau, Yap,

Guam, Ponape and Marshalls, and Norfolk Islands, the administering authority be congratulated on its initiative and urged to continue and extend measures of financial support, so that gradually secondary centres can also be established, and

- (c) that with particular reference to the new establishments proposed Unesco offer to arrange short-term visits by expert advisers to explain the need personally to the administrative authority and to the local community concerned.

(iii) Western Melanesia

16. Having regard to the special situation in Papua New Guinea, West Irian and the Solomon Islands in respect of the diversity of surviving traditional cultures, the rapid process of economic and social development and cultural change, the present scale of research and the problems of co-ordinating this research, utilizing it to the maximum benefit of the peoples of the region, and involving the peoples of the area in research and in creative use of traditional culture in the most meaningful way possible, the meeting :

- (a) welcomed the indication of substantial future development of the facilities of the Papua New Guinea Museum and Art Gallery and the prospect that it may extend its activities to include sponsorship of the living arts, and drew attention to the budgetary requirements involved in sponsorship and training of indigenous artists and craftsmen, and
- (b) gave strong support to the urgent establishment of an Institute of New Guinea Studies to promote systematic research in the area and co-ordinate the work of overseas research workers and institutions, with the the major aims of communicating the results as speedily as possible to the people of New Guinea, and involving their maximum participation. The Institute should be developed in co-ordination with the Papua New Guinea Museum and the University of Papua New Guinea and should maintain close ties with appropriate institutions in West Irian and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

3. Study of oral tradition

17. In view of the difficulties inherent in the collection of oral tradition and other oral evidence, and in view of the urgency of their collection before they are lost forever with the passing away of able informants, the meeting strongly recommended :

- (i) that Unesco should give practical support to the training of indigenous scholars for the purpose of collecting such materials;
- (ii) that a special fund be set up to finance the collection of such materials; and
- (iii) that anthropologists, linguists and historians be requested to consider as one of their responsibilities the recording of oral literature, in a form that may lead to publication in full of the authentic text in the local languages, accompanied by a faithful translation and all the appropriate scholarly commentary from the culture itself as well as from the theories of the disciplines concerned.

4. Language study and promotion

18. Throughout Oceania at present local rather than introduced languages are the primary vehicles of cultural transmission. In a number of areas a local language is used in some stages of the education system. It is important, both for conservation and development of Oceanic languages and cultures, that more material suitable for use in schools be published in the local language. The meeting therefore suggested :

- (i) that Unesco be asked to support, in co-operation with local Governments and appropriate existing institutions, such as the South Pacific Commission, publication programmes in Oceanic languages, especially where these are used in the education systems, and
- (ii) that Unesco be prepared to assist, where necessary, either to commission technical linguistic descriptions where these do not exist for languages of the area, or to adapt highly technical linguistic descriptions for use in school systems.

5. Study of music and dance

19. It was recommended that Unesco recognise the urgent need for field research in Oceanic music and dance through the provision of facilities for training and support of research workers at appropriate institutions, with special attention to the participation of Pacific Islanders.

6. Promotion of creative and performing arts

20. Recognising the vital role of creative artists in the traditional cultures of Oceanic islands and the increasing contribution that they can make to the enrichment of Oceanic cultures now and in

the future, the meeting recommended that practical encouragement be given to the creative arts, such as dance, drama, poetry, music, carving, pottery, textiles and painting, and that these activities be associated with appropriate local institutions. Among such developments are :

- (i) Creative arts workshops and seminars;
- (ii) Cultural exhibitions and exchanges;
- (iii) Dance and music performances;
- (iv) Local publications of traditional literature and creative writing; and
- (v) Grants, fellowships, travel bursaries within and outside the Oceanic area, and training facilities, in support of the above.

7. Films

21. The meeting recognized the need to support programmes of ethnographic film making of two kinds:

- (i) Fully professional documentary records of traditional cultures and of the developing arts, taking advantage of collaboration with institutions with appropriate facilities and existing interests in this field, and
- (ii) Film making, using simple equipment, by Pacific Islanders and by research workers who lack extensive technical competence in this field in order to take advantage both of unique opportunities for extending the ethnographic record and of the special perception of cultural phenomena by the bearers of the cultures themselves.

22. In this connection the meeting recommended that film-makers be requested to deposit a copy of the unedited total footage of all ethnographic film in the national archive, museum, university or other appropriate institution in the host country, provided appropriate facilities for their storage exist; and that where such facilities do not yet exist, such copies should be deposited in an international archive until such time as local facilities are available.

8. Material culture and documentary resources

- (i) Conservation
23. In view of the importance of scientific techniques in ensuring the preservation of documentary, ethnographic and archaeological materials the meeting considered it essential that Cultural Centres throughout Oceania should be staffed with personnel trained in the conservation field and equipped with

adequate laboratory and storage facilities. With this end in view it was recommended that Unesco suggest to the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the State of Hawaii in particular that the conservation needs of newly established Oceanic Centres be met initially by the establishment of conservation laboratories within appropriately sited museums in the three States concerned.

(ii) Staff training

24. As trained staff are essential to the continued existence of museums and related institutions, it was suggested that means for providing training courses for officers from local Cultural Centres be organized by Unesco in association with established institutions with specific interests in Oceania.

(iii) Documentary resources

25. The meeting noted the desirability of establishing systematic documentation of specimens of Oceanic material culture in museums and collections throughout the world, in the interests both of scholarly research on Oceanic cultures and of the future development of museum holdings and displays within Oceania.
26. It was further suggested that Unesco, taking into account existing activities and plans, make provision for the establishment of photographic archives of the material culture of the Pacific, with the understanding that complete sets of relevant photographs be distributed free of charge to Cultural Centres and Education Departments in the area.

(iv) Collecting and export of cultural materials

27. Having regard to the problem of controlling collection and export of antiquities and other cultural materials of high scientific or symbolic value, the meeting noted the need both for effective legislation and for the training of personnel to implement this legislation. This matter is of particular concern throughout Oceania, where public opinion strongly supports the enforcement of existing legislation on National Cultural Property but implementation remains very difficult. The meeting recommended that the possibility be investigated of developing training courses for Inspectors of National Cultural Property as envisaged for Papua New Guinea and the neighbouring region by the University of Papua New Guinea in conjunction with the Papua New Guinea Museum and as required for other areas of Oceania.

(v) Repatriation of cultural materials

28. A related issue of very considerable public and scientific concern was also discussed. In view of the present impoverishment of many Oceanic communities in holdings of local cultural materials, the desirability of the repatriation or provision of a representative selection of artefacts, documentary records (in original or photo copy form) and other cultural materials, was recommended in terms of the Cultural Centre proposals in particular. Wherever possible direct negotiation was recommended between the applicant institution or authority and the extra-territorial authority or institution concerned, on the basis of gift, loan or exchange as might be mutually negotiated.

9. Dissemination

29. Members were of the opinion that a positive approach should be taken to the mass communication media as a useful means of disseminating information about Oceanic cultures with the necessary difference of emphasis on material aimed at an audience outside the region as contrasted with the encouragement of cultural inter-communication between Pacific Islanders themselves. Dissemination of information inside the region should in general aim at maintaining cultural vitality and ensuring a local emphasis in the educational system.

(i) Educational materials

A clearinghouse for publications to ensure the maximum use of existing resources was suggested and it was stated that the Publications Bureau of the South Pacific Commission might perform this function. In addition the building up of local collections of photographs for educational use is necessary.

(ii) Written publications

Written publications of various kinds were suggested, for example:

- (a) scholarly ethnographic works,
- (b) textbooks on Oceania for schools and universities,
- (c) school publications in the local language, and
- (d) paperback books introducing various aspects of Oceanic cultures.

(iii) Source materials

30. The meeting considered it important that publication takes place of Oceanic source materials including local language material, with appropriate training of students particularly those in the Islands.

(iv) Music

31. It would be appropriate for Unesco to arrange the issue of a series of recordings of Oceanic music to be widely distributed.

(v) Exhibitions

32. It was noted that various forms of travelling exhibitions and performances were possible, such as: artefacts in their cultural context; creative and performing arts; photographs and documentary records; and contemporary Oceanic art. Where possible a good catalogue should record such exhibitions.

(vi) Periodicals

33. The meeting drew attention to the increasing volume of publications within the region covered by the South Pacific Commission, many of which are unknown outside their immediate area. It was therefore decided to ask Unesco to recommend to the Commission that consideration be given to financing subscriptions to relevant periodical publications to all libraries (whether public or those associated with secondary and tertiary educational institutions).

10. International co-operation

(i) Research institutes

34. In order to further the aims and purposes which it has determined as imperative, the meeting urged that every effort be made to encourage the increased financial support by their governing authorities, foundations, and benefactors, of existing scientific institutions with demonstrated capabilities in and commitments to the study and preservation of Oceanic cultures, through research on linguistics, oral traditions, dance, music, material culture, and compilation of archival materials.
35. Lists of institutions with substantial and continuing commitments to aspects of research in Oceania relevant to the present report are appended (Appendix II). It will be understood that these are provisional and selective. A comprehensive listing might comprise as many as a thousand items.

(ii) Conduct of research

36. In respect of the important role of the proposed Cultural Centres as well as of existing institutions in the Oceanic area in the co-ordination of research by overseas scholars, the meeting felt it appropriate to draw attention to certain obligations which should be recognized by such workers and the institutions which support them.

It was stressed that such institutions should ensure that graduate students and other research workers sent to the Islands be of such character and personality as to be capable of establishing appropriate rapport with the people; do not affront responsible leaders with uncalled-for recommendations; exercise caution and discretion in expression of political opinions; inform themselves of projects related to their own and, where necessary, adapt their plans accordingly; and accept as a moral obligation the furnishing, before they leave, of a brief record of work done and preliminary report of results to the local administration and cultural institutions.

(iii) Role of the South Pacific Commission

37. The meeting noted with thanks the willingness of the South Pacific Commission to co-operate in various aspects of the Oceanic Studies programme, in particular those activities described in Section V, items 1, 2(i), 3, 4, 6, 8(ii) and (v), 9 and 10(ii).

11. Co-ordination of Oceanic and Malay Cultural Study Projects

38. A great part of the Oceanic cultures is believed to have originated in the Austronesian or Proto-Malay culture and there is a need for greater cross-cultural awareness between the Oceanic and Malay peoples to-day. Therefore the meeting was of the view that there should be the greatest possible liaison between the Oceanic and Malay Cultural Study Projects in the following respects:

- (i) the co-ordinated activities of research workers and institutions;
- (ii) the exchange of publications and records;
- (iii) the shared use, where possible, of facilities and equipment.
- (iv) the exchange visits of cultural groups; and
- (v) expanded representation of this meeting at the Malay Studies meeting to be held in Kuala Lumpur in January 1972, by or including Pacific Islanders.

The co-ordination of the activities in (i) above would have particular reference to West Irian and Papua New Guinea in respect, for example, to the Tjenderawasih University, the University of Papua New Guinea and the Papua New Guinea Museum.

12. Conclusion: The broader context

39. In programmes of study and preservation of culture there is danger of adopting exclusively a static, descriptive and intellectualist approach. This project must however be integrated with the developmental and educational needs of the region and anticipate its emerging problems.

Traditional Oceanic cultures are being transformed and re-expressed. This entails newly emerging processes of consensus formation and the establishment of personal identity to which the project can be related through inter-disciplinary co-operation.

An ominous threat to cultural forms is economic development for its own sake. Here we must look to the capacity of the Oceanic peoples in their island environment to sustain new forms of appropriate traditional culture patterns, which is a key element in cultural survival. It is hoped that this project by being interwoven with processes of development and social change will make its own vital contribution to the sustenance of modern Oceanic life.

APPENDICE/APPENDIX I

PARTICIPANTS

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Mr. Albert WENDT
Principal of Samoa College
Apia
Western Samoa

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Conseil international de la philosophie et des sciences humaines et
Union internationale des sciences anthropologiques et ethnologiques/
International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and
International Union of Anthropological and Ethnographical Sciences

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Conseil international de la musique et Conseil international de
la musique populaire/International Music Council and International
Folk Music Council

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Directeur de la Division de l'étude des cultures/Director, Division
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M. Yasushi KONO

Spécialiste du programme (Division de l'étude des cultures)/Programme
Specialist, Division of Cultural Studies

APPENDICE/APPENDIX II

INSTITUTIONS S'INTERESSANT AUX CULTURES OCEANIENNES/
INSTITUTIONS CONCERNED WITH OCEANIC CULTURES

- I. Institutions qui s'occupent de recherches ethnologiques faisant explicitement ou implicitement une place importante à l'étude des traditions orales/Institutions conducting ethnographic research explicitly or implicitly involving a significant component of oral tradition

En Océanie/Inside Oceania

University of the South Pacific
School of Social Sciences

University of Papua New Guinea
Department of Anthropology and
of History

University of Guam
Micronesia Area Research Center

University of Auckland
Department of Anthropology

University of Hawaii
Department of Anthropology and
of Linguistics

Bishop Museum, Honolulu

Institut français d'Océanie,
Nouméa

ORSTOM, Papeete

Fiji Museum

Tongan Traditions Committee

Tjenderawasih University,
Djayapura

Department of Education,
Western Samoa

Dans le reste du monde/Outside Oceania

Australian National University
Research School of Pacific Studies

University of Queensland
Department of Anthropology

University of Sydney
Department of Anthropology

University of California
Santa Cruz
Center for South Pacific Studies

University of California, Los Angeles
Department of Anthropology

University of Washington, Seattle
Department of Anthropology

University of Michigan
Department of Anthropology

Columbia University
Department of Anthropology

Harvard University
Department of Anthropology

University of Pennsylvania
Department of Anthropology

University of Southern, Illinois
Department of Anthropology

University of Oregon
Department of Anthropology

University of British, Columbia
Department of Anthropology

Ecole pratique des hautes études (Ve Section), Centre documentaire pour l'Océanie

Centre national de la recherche scientifique ; programme sur l'ethno-histoire du Pacifique

London School of Economics,
Department of Anthropology

University of Cambridge
Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology

University of Copenhagen
Danish National Museum

II. Institutions effectuant des études linguistiques/Institutions conducting language studies

En Océanie/Inside Oceania

University of Papua New Guinea
Department of Anthropology

University of Auckland
Department of Anthropology

Summer Institute of Linguistics

Institut français d'Océanie, Nouméa

ORSTOM, Papeete

University of Hawaii
Department of Linguistics

Dans le reste du monde/Outside Oceania

Australian National University,
Research School of Pacific Studies,
Department of Linguistics

University of Sydney
Department of Anthropology

University of Queensland
Institute of Modern Languages

University of London,
School of Oriental and African Studies

Institut des langues orientales vivantes
(Université de Paris IIIe)

III. Institutions s'intéressant à la musique et à la danse/Institutions concerned with music and dance

En Océanie/Inside Oceania

University of Papua New Guinea
Department of Anthropology

Archive of Maori and Pacific Music,
University of Auckland (music)

Summer Institute of Linguistics (music)

Bishop Museum, Honolulu

Dans le reste du monde/Outside Oceania

Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin-Dahlem
(music)

Musée de l'homme, Paris,
Département d'ethno-musicologie

IV. Institutions qui s'occupent de promouvoir les arts de création et les arts du spectacle/Institutions concerned with the sponsorship of the creative and performing arts

En Océanie/Inside Oceania

Centre for New Guinea Cultures
University of Papua New Guinea

Dans le reste du monde/Outside Oceania

University of the South Pacific

South Pacific Commission

Papua New Guinea National Cultural
Centre

State Foundation on Culture
and the Arts, Honolulu

Fiji Museum

Fiji Arts Council

V. Institutions effectuant des recherches sur la culture matérielle/
Institutions concerned with research on material culture

En Océanie/Inside Oceania

Fiji Museum

Centre polynésien, Tahiti

Papua New Guinea Public Museum
and Art Gallery

University of Papua New Guinea,
Department of Anthropology

War Memorial Museum, Auckland

University of Auckland
Department of Anthropology

Canterbury Museum, Christchurch

Bishop Museum, Honolulu

Dominion Museum, Wellington

Otago Museum, Dunedin

Dans le reste du monde/Outside Oceania

Australian Museum, Sydney

South Australian Museum, Adelaide

Australian National University,
Research School of Pacific Studies
Department of Prehistory

Field Museum, Chicago

American Museum of Natural History,
New York

Museum of Primitive Art,
New York

Peabody Museum, Salem

British Museum, London

Musée de l'homme, Paris

Musée des arts africains et océaniens,
Paris

Museum voor Völkerkunde, Leiden

Museum für Völkerkunde, Basel

Museum für Völkerkunde,
Berlin - Dahlem

Central Museum for Culture, Djakarta

Musée d'ethnographie, Leningrad

VI. Institutions archéologiques/Archaeological InstitutionsEn Océanie/Inside Oceania

Fiji Museum

ORSTOM, Papeete

University of Papua New Guinea,
Department of Anthropology

Bishop Museum, Honolulu

University of Hawaii
Department of AnthropologyUniversity of Auckland
Department of Anthropology

War Memorial Museum, Auckland

Canterbury Museum, Christchurch

Dans le reste du monde/Outside OceaniaUniversity of Sydney
Department of AnthropologyAustralian National University,
Research School of Pacific Studies,
Department of Prehistory

CNRS, Paris

VII. Institutions qui effectuent des travaux d'édition et de documentation historique, portant notamment sur des textes en langues locales/Institutions concerned with publication and historical documentations, including local languages textsEn Océanie/Inside OceaniaSociété des études mélanésiennes,
NouméaSociété des études océaniques,
Papeete

ORSTOM, Papeete

Fiji Museum

University of the South Pacific
School of Social Sciences

Papua New Guinea Society

Summer Institute of Linguistics

University of Guam
Micronesian Area Research Center

Polynesian Society, Wellington

Linguistic Society of New Zealand
Auckland

Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu

Dans le reste du monde/Outside Oceania

Société des océanistes, Paris

University of Sydney, Oceania
Publications

Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, Canberra

Australian National University,
Journal of Pacific HistoryAustralian National University,
Oceanic Linguistic MonographsCentre documentaire pour l'Océanie,
Ecole pratique des hautes études, Ve
Section, Paris

VIII. Institutions qui réalisent des films ethnographiques/Institutions concerned with ethnographic filming

En Océanie/Inside Oceania

Department of Information and
Extension Services,
Port Moresby

Dans le reste du monde/Outside Oceania

University of Sydney, Department
of Anthropology

Commonwealth Film Unit, Sydney

Museum für Volkerkunde, Berlin, Dahlem

National Institutes of Health,
Bethesda, U.S.A.

Musée de l'homme, Paris

IX. Institutions indonésiennes qui pourront s'occuper de coordonner les projets d'étude des cultures océaniques et malaise/Indonesian Institutions relevant to co-operation between the Oceanic and Malay Cultural Study Projects

The Indonesian Council for Sciences, Djakarta

The Institute of Language, Djakarta

The University of Indonesia, Department of Anthropology, Djakarta

The National Archaeological Institute of Indonesia, Djakarta

77 Arthur Circle,
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,
19th April, 1973.

Mr J.E. Kennedy,
Acting Secretary,
Australian National Advisory Committee for UNESCO,
P.O. Box 826, CANBERRA CITY,
A.C.T. 2601.

Dear Mr Kennedy,

I am sorry that owing to my absence from Canberra, followed by the unexpected death of Professor J.W. Davidson, I have been unable to reply until now to your letter 70/4723 on the subject of two resolutions seeking Unesco support adopted at the 12th South Pacific Conference held at Apia during September 1972.

Having served as Officer in Charge of the Social Development Section of the South Pacific Commission for seven years these resolutions have my full support as projects for implementation by the Commission itself or any international or other organization which the Commission might consider appropriate as possessing the necessary funds and expertise.

As regards (b) a great deal of work has already been done by the Demographers employed on the Commission's staff or engaged, like Dr Norma McArthur, on specific projects; by the Commission's Urbanization Research Centre and ad hoc projects such as the Technical Meeting on Urban Local Government; and through Research Programmes working in co-operation with the Commission such as the University of Oregon's Comparative Study of Cultural Change and Stability in Displaced Communities, which made a detailed investigation into resettlement problems of which the results are still being published.

It might well be considered desirable that Unesco should organize a Conference to co-ordinate all this disparate work, of which only a few illustrations have been given, to isolate and make recommendations for such further study as may still be required, and to up-date the data already at hand. I do not consider, however, that such a Conference can be regarded as falling within the ambit of the Unesco Oceanic Cultures Programme as recommended by the Meeting of Experts on the Study of Oceanic Cultures, whose aims and purposes, summarized in para. 6 of the final report dated the 14th October, 1971 (SNC.71/CONF.16/4), were to:-

- (1) conserve the cultural heritage of the Pacific Islands peoples;
- (2) facilitate research relating to their cultures; and
- (3) make these cultures better known.

The resolution at (a), recommending that Unesco should undertake a study of 'cultural tourism' in the Pacific Islands admittedly bears more relation to the objectives of the Oceanic Cultures Project, but only marginally so. In other words it would have a low priority in any allocation of funds for carrying out the Oceanic Cultures Project itself and in my opinion if Unesco were to undertake a study of tourism, whether cultural or (as the resolution suggests) of a more general character, it should be from funds separate from, and in addition to, those provided for the implementation of the recommendations of the Suva Meeting referred to above.

In support of this view it is submitted that the recommendations of the Suva Meeting will require, for their carrying into effect, financial provisions in excess of any sums likely to be available from Unesco in the foreseeable future, and that to deplete the allocation further by using part or all them for purposes not strictly germane to the Oceanic Cultures Project would be most undesirable.

Yours sincerely,



Professor H. M. Maude.

Australian National Advisory Committee for **UNESCO**

ADDRESS	WODEN DISTRICT CENTRE, PHILLIP, A.C.T.
POSTAL ADDRESS	P.O. BOX 826, CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601
	IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
70/4723.....

Mr. H.E. Maude,
77 Arthur Circle,
FORREST. A.C.T. 2603

Dear Mr. Maude,

At the 12th South Pacific Conference organized by the South Pacific Commission at Apia, September 1972, the following resolutions were adopted seeking Unesco support for :

- (a) A possible study in 1974 on the cultural aspects of and problems associated with cultural tourism.
- (b) Assistance in conducting a conference in 1974 on Population Problems, Urbanisation and Resettlement in the Pacific region.

(See attached copy of resolutions.)

The Western Samoan delegation introduced these resolutions on behalf of the New Zealand National Commission for Unesco and are seeking the support of Unesco, Paris.

I would be grateful for your views on these resolutions in the context of Australian discussions on the Oceanic Studies program.

Yours sincerely,

J. L. Kennedy

(J. L. Kennedy) *J.L.K.*
Acting Secretary

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

TWELFTH SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE

CULTURAL TOURISM

[Paper submitted by the Western Samoan Delegation]

As tourism expands rapidly throughout the world, increasing interest is being shown in the effects on the economies and societies of those countries, both developed and developing, which receive tourists.

UNESCO is concerned to promote what it calls "CULTURAL TOURISM". It is beginning a pilot project in Bali in 1973-74. Recognizing the substantial economic advantages of tourism it is anxious to preserve this aspect of the industry. But tourism is today the world's fastest growing industry and is capable of producing side-effects similar to those brought about by other large-scale industrial developments involving changes in the physical environment, social structures, and human attitudes. As has already occurred in certain countries, tourism can distort genuine cultural values and destroy social structures. UNESCO is concerned to draw attention to these problems associated with tourism and if possible to identify means of overcoming them. It is also interested in offering advice and assistance to countries to enable them to integrate tourism in their overall development programmes.

UNESCO's interest in this sphere was brought to the attention of the last South Pacific Forum together with the willingness of the New Zealand National Commission for UNESCO to propose that UNESCO undertake a study of tourism in the South Pacific should it meet with the wishes of the Pacific Island Governments.

Should the Twelfth South Pacific Conference be in favour of such a study Western Samoa proposes that the Secretariat be authorized to encourage UNESCO to mount such a study.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSIONTWELFTH SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCECONFERENCE ON POPULATION PROBLEMS, URBANIZATION
AND RESETTLEMENT IN THE PACIFIC REGION

[Paper submitted by the Western Samoan Delegation]

Problems associated with urbanisation, resettlement of migrant populations and population densities have always been of concern to the region. The South Pacific Commission has not been able, however, to devote as much attention to these problems as they perhaps deserve. The New Zealand National Commission for UNESCO has pointed out that it might well be possible to interest UNESCO in the organisation of a Conference on population problems, urbanisation and resettlement in the Pacific region. Such a conference which would be organised in conjunction with the South Pacific Commission, might consider the following topics:

- (a) Demographic data: rates of natural increase, population densities, family planning programmes, internal migration, emigration;
- (b) Urban development and resettlement - economic aspects: rural development potential, urban industrial development, housing, water supplies, sewage;
- (c) Urban development and resettlement - social and cultural aspects: adaptation to town life, relation between town and village, urban versus indigenous social structure, the family, treatment of dependents, slums and shanty towns, delinquency, poverty, segregation;
- (d) Urban development and resettlement - health aspects: effects on health of changed food habits, epidemiological patterns of disease in urban areas, stress resulting from changes in organisation and modes of living, alcohol;
- (e) Resettlement in a metropolitan country: immigration policies, are education and training in skills appropriate? occupational patterns, is the family together or apart? adaptation to a different culture, relation between home island and migrant, ghettos of Pacific Islanders, health as in (d);
- (f) Conclusions and recommendations.

Western Samoa proposes that the Secretariat be authorized to explore the extent of UNESCO's interest in such a Conference and to negotiate for assistance from that organisation to hold such a Conference in 1973 or 1974.

34. CULTURAL TOURISM

The Conference received with interest the paper submitted by the Delegation of Western Samoa drawing attention to UNESCO's role in promoting Cultural Tourism and strongly recommended that the Secretariat should encourage UNESCO to mount a study in 1974 on the cultural aspects of, and problems associated with, tourism.

35. CONFERENCE ON CULTURAL PROBLEMS, PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION IN THE PACIFIC REGION

The Conference noted with appreciation the paper submitted by the Delegation of Western Samoa on the above problems and recommended that the Secretariat explore the extent of UNESCO's interest in such a Conference, and approach it with a view to obtaining:

- (a) an instance in conduction such a Conference in 1974; and
- (b) draft proposals on actions that may be taken in this factor for discussions at this Conference.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR UNESCO

STUDIES OF OCEANIC CULTURES

Report of Meeting of Oceanic Cultures Sub-Committee
held at the Department of Education and Science on
25 September 1972

Present:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Professor I. Hogbin (Chairman) | - | Professorial Fellow in Anthropology,
Macquarie University. |
| Dr. H.R. Allen | - | Department of Prehistory,
Australian National University. |
| Mr. J.J. Graneek | - | Librarian, Australian National University. |
| Mr. F.D. McCarthy | - | Principal, Australian Institute of
Aboriginal Studies. |
| Mr. D. McIver | - | Department of External Territories. |
| Mr. H.E. Maude | | |
| Dr. F. Talbot | - | Director, The Australian Museum |
| Dr. D.J. Tugby | - | Department of Anthropology and Sociology,
University of Queensland. |

Apologies

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Professor Trevor Jones | - | Department of Music,
Monash University. |
| Mr. J. Mollison | - | Director, Australian National Gallery. |

Secretariat

Mr. J.M. Parr
Miss A. Mays
Mrs. H. Tracey

1. Australian Advice to Unesco, Paris

Members noted the draft resolution submitted by Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, recommending an extension of the period for the Malay Culture project and an increase in the budgetary provision, and agreed that Australian support should be given to the draft resolution at the General Conference.

In considering Australian advice to the General Conference on the Oceanic Cultures project, members commented particularly on the need for effective co-ordination of the project, preferably through the appointment of a regional adviser; the need to extend the project beyond the initial five-year period, as many recommendations made at the Suva conference were still to be implemented and many projects such as the establishment of museum-cultural centres were of a long-term nature; and the need for additional funds in the 1973-74 biennium. Two draft resolutions, the first recommending an extension of time and additional funds, and the second emphasising the need for a regional adviser, were accepted by the meeting and are attached. The support of New Zealand as co-sponsor of the resolutions will be sought.

2. Co-ordination of the Program

In view of the comments made by Dr. Kono that the engagement of a regional consultant was not considered essential at this stage of the program, members reiterated their earlier view that the appointment of a regional adviser was necessary, and this is incorporated in the second draft resolution. Some dissatisfaction was expressed with co-ordination at present through the appointment of several individuals with responsibility for different fields. Members noted that there was already some overlap in projects proposed, and considered that there was a need for a person actively in touch with the people in the region, who could be advised by committees already set up.

Members suggested that the appointment of a regional adviser could perhaps be arranged through existing organisations such as the South Pacific Commission or the ANU Research School of Pacific Studies which could possibly second a member of staff for this purpose. A further view was that because of Suva recommendations that South Pacific Islanders themselves should be directly involved in the project, it could be desirable to appoint someone from the Islands as regional adviser, perhaps from the University of the South Pacific or the University of Papua New Guinea. It was emphasised that the appointment of a regional co-ordinator on either a full- or part-time basis was essential to the proper development of the program.

If the proposal for a regional co-ordinator is not accepted, the committee recommended the setting up of working parties in the various disciplines to co-ordinate work.

3. CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS(i) Institute of New Guinea Studies

The representative of the Department of External Territories reported to the meeting that the Administrator's Executive Council had not yet had the opportunity to discuss proposals for cultural development in Papua New Guinea, including the proposal for an Institute of New Guinea Studies. However, the proposals have been discussed with Professor Bulmer, Professor Golson, Dr. Battersby of the Australian Council for the Arts, and Professor Laurence of the University of Sydney, and the working paper prepared for the Papua New Guinea Administration has taken into account the views of those experts.

In considering the proposed feasibility study for the Institute of New Guinea Studies and Unesco's offer of a grant of \$1500 in the current biennium, members agreed that the report prepared by Professor Bulmer and Professor Golson would serve this purpose and that no further feasibility study was needed. The committee requested that a copy of this report be made available to members by the Department of External Territories. It was agreed to ask Professor Bulmer and Professor Golson for suggestions on possible alternative uses for the \$1500.

The Department of External Territories will provide a statement about the current situation with cultural developments in Papua New Guinea for briefing the Australian Delegation to the General Conference.

(ii) Art Exhibition

Members noted that a small number of specialists in the region would meet early in 1973 to formulate the basic plan for the travelling exhibition of Oceanic Art, and suggested that this meeting might be held in Australia. The Australian Museum, Sydney, was accepted as a suitable venue. The following specialists who could be involved in planning for the exhibition were nominated:

Mr. A.J. Tuckson,	Art Gallery, Sydney
Mr. Brian Bertram,	the Australian Museum
Mr. David Rae	" " "
Mr. J. Mollison,	National Gallery
Mr. Graham Pretty,	South Australian Museum
Dr. Peter Lauer,	Department of Anthropology, University of Queensland
Dr. J. Specht,	the Australian Museum

(iii) Cultural Centres

While noting that Dr. Duff, Director of the Canterbury Museum, New Zealand, would prepare a model program for cultural centres, members suggested that Unesco be asked to forward full details of planning, the initiatives Unesco is taking in contacting administrations to enquire about the need for and reception of cultural centres, and what finance will

be available for them so that Australia could be in a better position to give the program full support. It was considered desirable for funds to be made available for Dr. Duff to travel throughout the region to discuss his proposals.

(iv) Training

Members expressed the opinion that the training course for Pacific Islanders on museums, archives, ethnomusicology and ethnobotany planned by Dr. V. Bickley was too short and too diffuse, and considered that the conservation of materials should be treated separately from other fields of training. It was thought that several Australian institutions could offer suitable training - the ANU laboratory; the Australian Museum; the University of Queensland Museum of Anthropology; and the Art Gallery of New South Wales. These institutions will be asked to provide information about the kind of training they could offer and details of courses.

4. Evaluation Meeting 1975

Members recommended that Australia offer to host the proposed 1975 meeting to evaluate the results of activities carried out in connection with the Oceanic Cultures program, and suggested Papua New Guinea as the venue. The representative of the Department of External Territories agreed that this matter could be raised with the Papua New Guinea Government. It was noted that most of the cost of this meeting would be met by Unesco, Paris.

5. Round Table on Ethnographic Film in the Pacific Area

The committee agreed that the proposed Second Round Table on Ethnographic Film in the Pacific Area could suitably be postponed, but considered it desirable for this meeting to be held after the 1973-74 biennium. The possibility of the Film and Television School providing facilities to train people in ethnographic film in Oceania was noted.

6. Other Business

Members considered it desirable to explore possible avenues of publicity for the Oceanic Studies program.

• Item 13.3 of the Provisional Agenda

Draft resolution submitted by:

Part II - Programme Operations and Services

Chapter 3 - Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture

Section 3.31 - Cultural Studies

Para. ref.

17C/4
3108

Para. ref.

17C/5
3140

"The General Conference,

1. Notes arrangements made by the Director-General in relation to the program of Studies of Oceanic Cultures for the planning and co-ordination of projects through the appointment of individual experts in disciplines under investigation,
2. Emphasises the need for carefully planned co-ordination to ensure practical results,
3. Considers that, because of the vast geographical area to be covered and the lack of established National Commissions to assist co-ordination, the need exists for the appointment of a regional adviser, to act as a co-ordinator of various project activities and advise local authorities on needs and possibilities.

Item 13.3 of the Provisional Agenda

Part II - Programme Operations and Services

Chapter 3 - Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture

Section 3.31 - Cultural Studies

ra. ref.
17C/4
3108

ra. ref.
17C/5
3140

"The General Conference,

1. Recalls that at its Sixteenth Session (1970) it adopted resolution 3312 to authorise the Director-General in Section (b) to promote a better acquaintance with Asian culture by (iii) undertaking long-term co-ordinated studies of the cultures of South-East Asia, Oceania and Madagascar.
2. Welcomes the initiative taken by the Director-General in organising the international meeting of experts in Suva to define the scope of studies to be undertaken in Oceania and the respective roles of Unesco, governments and interested organisations and individuals.
3. Reaffirms its earlier resolution 3.312, in the light of conclusions and recommendations, reached so far by meetings and consultations, held during the preparatory biennium 1971-1972, which have confirmed:
 - (a) the need for long-term co-ordinated studies of Oceania to be implemented.
 - (b) that in addition to the overriding need for urgent action to conserve Oceanic cultures subject to varying degrees of erosion and abrasion, it is essential that there should be long-term programming in excess of the five-year agreed period if success is to be achieved;
 - (c) the future need for a greater allocation of funds, for each biennium.
4. Decides that the five-year period is to be regarded as preliminary planning and that consideration be given to extending the project based on recommendations of the proposed 1975 evaluation conference.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR UNESCO

STUDIES OF OCEANIC CULTURES

AGENDA

for a meeting of the Oceanic Cultures Sub-Committee

10.00 a.m. Monday, 25 September, 1972

Conference Room, 14th Floor,

Scarborough House, Woden. CANBERRA. A.C.T.

1. Background to the Oceanic Cultures Project
2. Malay Cultures Project
3. Current Developments
4. Co-ordination of the Project
5. Evaluation Meeting - 1975
6. Round Table on Ethnographic Film in the Pacific
7. Committee Membership

1. BACKGROUND TO THE OCEANIC CULTURES PROJECT

The following note summarises the background to the program, both national and international, to date:

The General Conference of Unesco at its Sixteenth Session held in October-November 1970, decided that studies of Oceanic Cultures should be undertaken for a period of five years beginning 1971. The project forming a regional part of the Unesco program of cultural studies called for a major effort in order to preserve the cultures of the South Pacific which are rapidly being affected and modified by the increased rate of technological advance. For 1971-72 biennium, Unesco provided \$US 21,000 for the project.

As a first step, the Director-General held in Suva in September 1971, an international meeting of experts with the aim of defining the scope of the studies to be undertaken and the respective roles of Unesco, governments and interested organisations and individuals. Based on the Suva discussions and recommendations, Unesco has determined its initial activities.

In the short term, the Director-General has defined the program for Oceanic Cultures for 1973-74 (17C/5 para. 3140) as follows:

"The Oceanic Cultures project, planned for a period of five years, will follow the recommendations of the international expert meeting held in Suva, Fiji, in September 1971, and have in 1973-74 three parts. First, oral traditions, music and dance will receive urgent attention; contracts with research institutions in Oceania - including, whenever necessary, governmental departments directly responsible in such States as Fiji, Nauru, Tonga and Western Samoa - will cover recording analysis and publication; and fellowships will enable young local research staff in these States and other islands of Oceania to obtain training in cultural studies. Second, local institutions will be helped to develop into centres for cultural research, conservation and popularisation. Third, encouragement will be given to the organisation of seminars and workshops promoting traditional arts and to the preparation of a travelling exhibition of the Oceanic arts and of a series of long-playing records of Oceanic music. (Regular program \$54,000)".

In the Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-78, para. 3108, the five-year program is described as follows:

"The project is mainly directed towards the collection of oral traditions, the study of historically authentic music and dance, and the maintenance of the artistic heritage threatened with extinction. Aid will be given to scholarly and cultural institutions in the Pacific Islands to allow them to develop related activities in cultural research and conservation".

In advance of the international meeting of experts, the Australian National Advisory Committee organised a meeting of experts on Oceanic Cultures. It was seen basically as an opportunity for local and regional specialists to discuss the needs and priorities of research in the Pacific, which would be of assistance to the participants of the Suva meeting and to the Director-General of Unesco. A wide range of interests was represented at the Australian meeting. Participants included invitees from Australia and New Guinea institutions, and representatives of institutions in American Micronesia, New Caledonia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Hawaii and New Zealand.

Both meetings agreed that an urgent need existed to promote studies of Oceanic cultures, and similar recommendations emerged. The Suva meeting listed three broad priorities, in order of importance:

- i) the study and fostering of oral traditions, language and creative and performing arts in their traditional and developing forms;
- ii) the promotion of all aspects of work connected with material culture and technology including documentation, conservation and repatriation of artifacts;
- iii) salvage archaeology and work on conservation of archaeological sites.

As a fundamental principle the Suva meeting considered that the project should first serve the Oceanic people by providing opportunities for the active participation of Pacific Islanders in the process of interpretation of their own cultures.

As a means of implementation, the Suva meeting recommended the development of museum-library complexes, the training of indigenous scholars and research workers, publication programs in Oceanic languages, research into and promotion of the creative arts and an active program of ethnographic film-making. In specific regard to Western Melanesia, the urgent establishment of an Institute of New Guinea Studies was recommended.

Australian Seminar on Source Materials Related to Research in the Pacific Area

This Seminar, organised by the Committee for Libraries and Related Fields, and held in September 1971, was directly related to the interest of the Australian Unesco Committees in the problems of the Pacific area. The purpose of the Seminar was to determine action necessary to improve documentation services in the Pacific. With a financial grant from Unesco, under the Participation Program, it was possible for librarians, archivists, scholars and bibliographers from Australia, Papua New Guinea and New Zealand to be joined by specialists from Fiji, British Solomon Islands, Western Samoa, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Tonga and American Micronesia.

Arising from Seminar discussions, a number of resolutions were formulated. These gave high priority to the preparation of a basic list of standard published source materials which are difficult to obtain. The Seminar resolutions also suggested the urgent need to develop archives, libraries and museums in the Pacific and emphasised the importance of establishing appropriate training facilities. In the field of conservation there was thought to be an immediate need for the preparation of a handbook on conservation techniques and for the establishment of central and regional laboratories. Another resolution recommended the establishment of a training institution in the Pacific for scholars concerned with the collection of oral traditions.

Dr. H.J. Plenderleith, the ex-Director of the Rome Centre for the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, visited Australia for the Seminar as a Unesco Consultant. As a result of suggestions made at the Seminar, Dr. Plenderleith agreed to produce a handbook on conservation techniques suitable for use in the Pacific area. The handbook is now being printed by the National Advisory Committee for Unesco.

Australian Advice to Unesco, Paris

For the information of new members, the sub-committee met on 23 February, 1972, to consider the recommendations of the Suva meeting and to determine the nature of Australian advice on the initial implementation of the project and the possibility of a program of associated Australian activities. The report of the meeting is attached (Attachment A). Advice relating to the international program and its co-ordination was referred to Unesco, Paris.

The following agenda items trace developments and future proposals related to the project. In view of developments which have occurred since the Committee last met, it has been considered necessary to call a further meeting specifically to consider the form of briefing for the Australian delegation to the 1972 General Conference, and to determine the nature of desirable involvement of the Australian National Advisory Committee in the project.

2. MALAY CULTURES PROGRAM

The Project on the study of Malay Cultures is described in the Draft Program and Budget for 1973-74 (17C/4) as follows:

"The project, planned for a six-year period, will follow the recommendations of the international expert meeting held in Kuala Lumpur in January 1972 and cover three main areas:

- i) creative expression, language and literature, oral or written, architecture and music, visual and performing arts;

- ii) ideas - values and meanings characteristic of Malay culture; and
- iii) institutions, including contemporary social and cultural developments".

(Para. 3107)

In the longer term, 1973-78 (17C/5), the future of the program is outlined as follows:

"Following the initial phase of planning (1971-72) of the project on Malay Cultures, studies will be conducted in 1973-74 on the various modes of artistic expression: literature and oral tradition, music, visual and performing arts. A parallel series of studies, also to be launched in 1973 and to be developed over the two succeeding biennia, will deal with the adaptation of traditions to modern life and will consider the present vitality and relevance of traditional values; the examination of this question respond to the growing sense of cultural identity within the region. The creation of a scholarly network for regional co-operation in the study of Malay cultures will be stimulated by granting research contracts to universities and other competent institutions and encouraging co-ordination of research activities. An evaluation will be made, before the end of 1976, of the results of the activities carried out over the six-year period for which the project has been planned. The preparation of two publications is planned for the first biennium and three for the second".

(Para. 3136)

... Dr. Tugby attended, in January 1972, the Meeting of Experts to launch the Malay Culture project and presented a report which was tabled at the last meeting of this Committee. For the benefit of new members, this report is attached. (Attachment B).

A draft resolution^(Attachment C) has been submitted by Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines which seeks additional funds for 1973-74 and an extension of Unesco's interest in the project up to 1980.

The Director-General advises that if the budgetary increase proposed is approved by the General Conference, there would be a need to add \$33,000 to the total budget allocated to the Malay Culture Program. On the question of an extension, the Director-General comments that it would not be advisable for Unesco to contemplate an extension beyond 1978 without a preliminary assessment of the project.

The Director-General's proposed amendments (para. 3, page 3, draft resolution) would appear to indicate sympathetic consideration in the future for a possible extension, and would indicate that the 1973-78 stage is seen as preliminary only.

The Committee may wish to discuss the attitude which the Australian Delegation should adopt when this draft resolution is presented at the General Conference. There is little prospect of initial funds for

1973-74, but a favourable reception by the General Conference could influence budgetary allocation for the subsequent four years and a possible extension of the program.

Members may also wish to consider the desirability of presenting a similar draft resolution referring to the Oceanic Cultures program. This might be co-sponsored by New Zealand.

3. CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

Following the International Meeting in Suva, an approach was received from Dr. Kono, Director of the Division of Cultural Studies, Unesco Secretariat, highlighting the recommendations of the Suva meeting to which priority consideration would be given and seeking to discuss methods of implementation. The views of this Committee were sought on the items mentioned in Dr. Kono's letters and these comments have subsequently been transmitted to the Unesco Secretariat.

A reply has since been received from Unesco, Paris, setting out the state of planning and progress to date of the project. A summary of the situation is detailed below.

i) Oral Tradition

The University of Papua New Guinea has expressed interest in the research on oral tradition and are in the process of preparing a research plan. Dr. Kono has advised that Professor Bruce Biggs (Anthropology Department, University of Auckland) has agreed to prepare a regional program. He will assemble information on research proposals in various areas of the Pacific and submit to Unesco, towards the end of 1972, his evaluation and proposals which will be examined by a small panel of experts in the first half of 1973. It is proposed that participating institutes will start the research in 1973, as recommended by Professor Biggs and his panel.

ii) Music and Dance

Professor Barbara Smith of the University of Hawaii and Dr. Adrienne Kaeppler of the Bishop Museum have agreed in consultation with scholars in the Pacific region to prepare a regional program for recording music and dance. Dr. Kono advises that this work will be started as soon as funds are available at the Secretariat.

iii) Art Exhibition

Australian support for the proposed Unesco travelling exhibition of Oceanic art together with a list of specialists in the field was conveyed to the Unesco Secretariat. Our support was welcomed

and it is planned that a small number of specialists in the region could meet early in 1973 in order to formulate the basic plan for the exhibition. Members might give some consideration to Australian specialists who might be involved in planning for the exhibition.

Dr. Kono advised that some Member States in the region had suggested the possibility of the travelling exhibition (of photographic reproductions) being accompanied by original works relating to the islands. The Australian Committee at its last meeting did not favour such an exhibition owing to the technical and financial difficulties. The Paris Secretariat has stated that such an exhibition could only be possible when Member States in the region or the South Pacific Commission took the initiative, if necessary, under the Participation Program.

iv) Institute of New Guinea Studies

Australia's interest in the creation of the proposed institute was conveyed to the Secretariat and was welcomed. Dr. Kono writes - "This may well be one of the most important activities under this new Oceanic studies program and the interest shown by responsible Government authorities in Australia is encouraging".

The representative from the External Territories Department may wish to comment on the progress of the proposed feasibility study of establishing the institute.

v) Cultural Centres

As regards the development of cultural institutions in other parts of Oceania, Dr. Duff, Director of Canterbury Museum, New Zealand, will soon start preparing a model program for cultural centres. It is planned that once such a program is formulated, it will be shown to interested islands.

vi) Training

We have been advised that Dr. V.C. Bickley, Director of the East-West Centre's Culture Learning Institute in Honolulu, has been making preparations to hold a training course for Pacific islanders on museums, archives, ethnomusicology and ethnobotany. If funds are available, he wishes to start the course early in 1973. It will be a six-months training consisting of group studies in Honolulu at the East-West Centre and then at the Bishop Museum, followed by a visit to selected Pacific islands for on-the-spot experience. The final phase will be an attempt at synthesis again in Honolulu. Dr. Bickley has informed Paris that Mr. Bruce Palmer of the Fiji Museum and Professor Barbara Smith of the University of Hawaii have already agreed to teach at the course.

New Zealand specialists such as Professor Biggs, Dr. McLean and Dr. Duff have also expressed interest in training and Dr. Duff has

suggested that courses be given on museums, preservation of artifacts and archival records.

In order to avoid overlapping, Dr. Kono has suggested to Dr. Bickley that he consult with the Australian Committee, which expressed interest in museum and library training for Pacific islanders at Australian institutions. Dr. Bickley has not yet been in touch with us.

Unesco is planning to grant a limited number of fellowships in association with the program in 1973-74.

4. CO-ORDINATION OF THE PROGRAM

At its February meeting, this Committee put forward a proposal that a regional consultant might be appointed to co-ordinate the program. It was felt that in view of the lack of a regional body to co-ordinate the project, in contrast to the Malay Cultures Program, and in view of the multiplicity of local activities involved and the vast area under review, that the immediate appointment of a regional consultant for the period of the program was essential to its success.

Dr. Kono was advised of this recommendation and, while expressing interest in the proposal, stated that he did not consider the engagement of a regional consultant essential at this stage of the program. He felt that the engagement of Professor Biggs for oral tradition, Dr. Duff for cultural centres and Professor Smith for music/dance, with the Australian Committee having responsibility for the institute of New Guinea studies and the preparation of the travelling exhibition, was sufficient for the time being.

The Committee's opinions are further sought on the necessity of co-ordination of the program in view of Dr. Kono's comments.

5. EVALUATION MEETING - 1975

It is proposed in the Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-78 that a meeting be held in 1975 to evaluate the results of activities carried out in connection with the Oceanic Cultures Program.

The Committee for the Arts supported by the Museums and Libraries Committee have suggested that Australia offer to host the evaluation meeting.

6. ROUND TABLE ON ETHNOGRAPHIC FILM
IN THE PACIFIC AREA

A proposal was made at the Meeting of the Communications Committee this year and was supported by the Committee for the Arts that a Second Round Table on Ethnographic Film in the Pacific Area following on from the successful first Round Table which took place in Australia in 1966, might be held in 1973-74. The National Advisory Committee will examine this proposal along with other requests for Participation Program assistance when it meets later this week.

7. COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

In accordance with a recommendation from this Committee at its February meeting, Dr. Trevor Jones (Music, Monash) and Mr. Mollison (Director, National Gallery) have been invited to join the Committee.

Dr. Allen, Research School of Pacific Studies, is standing in for Professor Golson at this meeting.

Australian National Advisory Committee for UNESCO

Meeting on Studies of Oceanic Cultures

Held at the Department of Education and Science,
Canberra, 23 February, 1972.

Present

Professor I. Hogbin (Chairman)	Professor Fellow in Anthropology, Macquarie University.
Professor J. Golson	Department of Prehistory, A.N.U.
Mr J.J. Graneek	Librarian, A.N.U.
Mr L.F. Hennessy	Assistant Secretary, Social Development Branch, Department of External Territories.
Mr P.B. Kearns	Director, International Relations, Department of Education & Science.
Dr F. Talbot	Director, the Australian Museum.
Dr D.J. Tugby	Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Queensland.

Apology

Mr F.D. McCarthy	Principal, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.
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Secretariat

Mr J.M. Farr
Miss A.M. Mays
Mrs H. Tracey

I. AUSTRALIAN UNESCO SEMINAR ON SOURCE MATERIALS RELATED TO RESEARCH IN THE PACIFIC AREA

Mr. Graneek reported that there were tangible results of this meeting, held in Canberra in September, 1971. Dr. H. Plenderleith, the Unesco consultant at the Seminar, has prepared the draft of a conservation handbook which will be published by the National Advisory Committee. Resolutions made at the Source Materials Seminar were circulated at the Suva meeting, and a number were incorporated in the Suva report. The report of the Source Materials Seminar is expected to be published this year.

II. CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE SUVA MEETING

Members present at the Suva meeting explained that the aims of the Oceanic Studies project as outlined in the final report of the Suva meeting were listed generally in priority order:

(i) aim at the conservation of the cultural heritage by the setting up or improvement of appropriate institutions in the area, was assigned priority because of the non-material nature of the cultural heritage, to susceptibility to change and because this would assist in the development of traditional arts etc.

(ii) facilitate research on the cultures of the Oceanic peoples appropriately adapted to local needs and resources - this was a long-term program which required more facilities in the area, and the structures needed would be the subject of long-term work and consultation;

(iii) seek out and make use of the most effective means of making Oceanic cultures better known within and outside Oceania - this was discussed in a low key, and represented a possible future extension of the work in (i) and (ii).

Priority was given at the Suva meeting to the establishment of an Institute of Melanesian Studies, although the emphasis changed to an Institute of New Guinea Studies, with appropriate links with other institutions. This is an area in which Unesco appeared to consider Australia could best make a contribution.

Mr. Hennessy pointed out that it would not be possible to proceed with the development of such an Institute without the backing of the Papua New Guinea Administration, and whatever plans are formulated must be acceptable.

The importance of the establishment of museum-library complexes was emphasised at the Suva meeting. Members pointed out that a clear pattern was needed in the establishment of these centres, which would be less museums and libraries in the conventional sense than cultural centres, perhaps incorporating the performing arts, and a resources centre. Members felt it would be useful to emphasise these features to Unesco, Paris.

The Committee indicated that Unesco support would be required for the training of local people in a range of activities and responsibilities, especially training to care for practical aspects

The distinction was emphasised between the independent governments of the Pacific, and the dependent islands and territories which were seeking not only training but also the support of the metropolitan powers.

Dr Tugby commented on the Suva report in relation to the study of Malay cultures program. Australia with New Zealand is one of the external sponsors of the Oceania project, whereas the Malay countries themselves are the sponsors in the Malay project. The existing institutions are relatively weakly developed in Oceania in contrast with the Malay region. In Oceania there are no local structures which support the program, whereas a Committee on the Study of Malay Culture has been set up in that region. The Malay Culture Program will be forwarded on local initiative, whereas the initiative lies largely with Unesco in the Oceanic Studies Program. Dr Tugby pointed to the need for (i) clarification of responsibility; (ii) the building of a Committee structure for co-ordinating and implementing the Oceania program; (iii) co-ordination of efforts between Australia and New Zealand; (iv) the realistic phasing of the program.

The Secretariat agreed to draw to the attention of relevant disciplines recommendations contained in the Suva report on responsibilities relating to the recording of oral literature (para. 17, (iii)), the deposit of unedited film footage (para. 22), and the conduct of field workers (para. 36).

The Department of Education and Science was also requested to pursue with the Department of the Environment, Aborigines and the Arts the question of the implementation of the Werner report, in the context of recommendation made at the Suva meeting concerning conservation (para. 23 (i)).

III OCEANIC STUDIES PROGRAM IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Mr Hennessy pointed out to members that before a feasibility study on the Institute of New Guinea Studies as proposed in Dr Bammate's letter was begun, it would be necessary to consult the Papua New Guinea authorities. The importance of relating the concept of the Institute with proposals for national cultural development currently being canvassed by the Department of External Territories and the Papua New Guinea Administration was emphasised. It was agreed to transmit the Unesco proposal to the Papua New Guinea Administration to seek their views on the feasibility study. It was pointed out that the funds for the study were available for the biennium ending 1972.

Members agreed it would be useful to devote a future sub-committee meeting to the examination of a series of proposals relating to cultural development in Papua New Guinea, after the results of External Territories' investigations are available perhaps in May. It would then be possible to submit proposals to External Territories, perhaps leading to a meeting in Papua New Guinea of people who would be concerned with implementing these proposals. It was considered important for representatives

of the Departments of External Territories and Education and Science to attend.

Following this meeting it might be appropriate for the Unesco feasibility study to proceed.

IV CONSIDERATION OF MR KONO'S LETTER

Members emphasised the importance of being kept informed of what other National Commissions, organisations and individuals were being asked to do in the area. The Unesco Secretariat will be asked to supply this information.

In reply to Mr Kono's letter, a proposal is to be put for a regional consultant who might serve a co-ordinating function. In view of the lack of a regional body to co-ordinate the project, in contrast to the Malay Cultures Program, and in view of the multiplicity of local activities involved and the vast area under review, members considered that the immediate appointment of a regional consultant for the period of the program essential to its success. The consultant's task would be to work out with regional authorities in the Pacific area the local implementation of the program, and to keep regional committees in touch with activities throughout the area.

1. Research on oral tradition, music and dance.

Members agreed that an approach should be made to the University of Papua New Guinea Administration seeking advice on the possibility of research programs on oral traditions to be assisted by Unesco.

2. Art Exhibitions.

Members noted some problems which would be associated with assembling an exhibition of original works of art, and supported this proposal if funds would be available for a curator to accompany the exhibition on tour. It was considered that Unesco could be advised on what material would be available in Australia for such an exhibition, but responsibility for mounting would rest with Unesco.

Members gave higher priority to the idea of a photographic exhibition, which would travel better, be easier to mount and would be less expensive. Display would not be a problem, and could be handled by education departments where there is no local museum. Captions would need to be translated into the vernacular. This exhibition would be mounted in Paris, but some material could be supplied from Australia. It was agreed to offer the support of Australian institutions in mounting the exhibition, and to seek more detailed information on how many photographs

would be needed and details of the size required and whether they were to be in colour or black and white. Support from museums and libraries could be secured through the Australian Unesco Committee structure for this project.

The following list of specialists in the art of Oceania who might be consulted on this matter was proposed:

Australia

Mr Graeme Pretty	South Australian Museum
Mr J. Specht	Australian Museum
Mr Peter Lauer	Department of Anthropology, University of Queensland.
Mr Barry Craig	Sydney

New Guinea

Mr Tom Craig

(Professor Bulmer could advise on others).

U.K.

Anthony Forge	Department of Anthropology, London School of Economics.
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New Zealand

Mr S. Mead	Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland.
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Hawaii

Dr T.T. Banow

Overseas

Dr Jean Guiart (Paris)

Dr Adrian Geerbrands (Leiden)

Dr Helm (Berlin)

Dr Philip Dark (U.S.A.)

Douglas Newton (U.S.A.) Museum of Primitive Art

Jerry Abramson (U.S.A.)

3. Music Recordings

It was suggested that Professor Trevor Jones, Monash University and Dr Mervyn McLean (University of Auckland) could be consulted by Unesco about ethnomusicology. Professor Bulmer may be able to suggest further names. The Encyclopaedia of New Guinea, due for release in March, gives a full listing of

recordings of Papua New Guinea music and where it is available. The South Pacific Commission keeps a library of records of Pacific Music and the A.B.C. also has a collection.

V SUGGESTIONS FOR AUSTRALIAN ACTIVITIES

Members stressed the importance of training Pacific Islanders and agreed that Australia could make a contribution to training in some fields. The advantages of in-service training courses in a number of institutions rather than formal courses leading to qualifications were recognised. It was suggested that Unesco, Paris might make fellowships available for Pacific Islanders to go to New Zealand or Australia for short-term training in conservation, museums and libraries. In addition, the Department of Foreign Affairs might be able to offer training scholarships under the South Pacific Aid Program; the Secretariat will investigate this possibility.

Members agreed that the Secretariat should pursue with the Commonwealth Film Unit the proposal that they produce in collaboration with Unesco an ethnographic film on Papua New Guinea and with the A.B.C. the suggestion that they produce a film dealing with the cultures of Pacific peoples.

It was agreed that Mr Graneek should prepare a proposal for a Seminar for Museum-library workers which could be presented to the Committee for Museums and Libraries for approval.

Other Australian activities will include the publication of Dr Plenderleith's conservation handbook and the publication of the report of the Source Materials Seminar.

VI DISTRIBUTION OF SUVA REPORT

It was agreed that the Suva Report should be circulated to all Universities; to each of the State Museums and State Libraries; the National Library; to Mankind, the Oceania Publication of the Department of Anthropology, University of Sydney; to Pacific Islands Monthly; and to all participants in the January Australian Unesco Meeting on Oceanic Studies.

VII ROUND TABLE ON ETHNOGRAPHIC FILM IN THE PACIFIC AREA

Dr Tugby, suggested that it would be appropriate to include representatives of the Malay Cultures Program in the proposed Round Table, since there is provision in that program for the recording in film of culture forms.

VIII

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

It was recommended that the Committee for the Arts should be invited to nominate a representative to join the sub-committee.

It is my view as a representative for the Arts but as an alternate and
 he did not say could not be to be
 by request of the Board is that, on duty any to the Arts start design, which they are
 off to new some other will be and default is and a third with the only
 by the and we can as a course find an agent with the money in the matter
 different places.



Report on the Meeting of Experts to Launch the Unesco Project
on the Study of Malay Culture, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia,
21-28 January, 1972

Background to the meeting

The Meeting was preceded by a Regional Conference on the study of Malay culture held at Puntjak Pass, Java in April, 1971 at which a Committee for the Study of Malay Culture was formed. This Committee met in Kuala Lumpur in August 1971 to develop the proposals arising from the Puntjak meeting.

The Kuala Lumpur Meeting of Experts was attended by 29 Chief Participants from 17 countries and 20 Observers.

The Meeting had before it as working papers:

- i. The report of the Puntjak conference as amended by the Kuala Lumpur Committee meeting
- ii. Submissions on behalf of the National Commissions for UNESCO of Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.
- iii. A Scientific Information Document prepared by Denys Lombard, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etude, Paris.

Aims and interests

The aims of the Cultural Studies Programme were stated by Dr. Bammate, representing the Director General of Unesco, as scholarly. They included the recognition of cultural identity, and the recognition of cultural values as the basis of international co-operation.

The Malay Culture programme had three levels of interest:

- Creative expression - which linked the programme to the lives of the people;
- Ideas and values - demonstrating the contributions of Malay culture to world ideas; and
- Social institutions - drawing upon the uniqueness of Malay social organisation.

The Malay world was territorially defined by the meeting as including the five countries which originally sponsored the project at the last General Conference of Unesco - Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines - with Southeast Asia, Madagascar and Oceania as a broader context.

Procedure

The meeting considered the ten projects proposed by the Council and other projects proposed from the floor. After being briefed on the results of the Meeting of Experts on Oceanic Cultures held at Suva, Fiji in September, 1971 the meeting broke into four work groups as follows:

- Group A - Language and Literature; Oral Traditions; Patterns of thought
- Group B - Primary Malay culture; Bibliographies; Archives.
- Group C - Creative Expression (Visual, Dramatic and performing arts).
- Group D - Social and Cultural developments; Islam in Malay culture; Modern Trends in Malay Culture; and the Relation of Malay culture to Other Cultures.

Proposed Projects

Language and Literature

1. The establishment of cultural centres for the integrative study of oral traditions, languages and literatures.

These centres, one in each of the five sponsoring countries, are to carry out rescue work in the field of oral tradition and to record languages in danger of disappearing. It is considered that they will contribute to an increase in literacy, provide a knowledge of the national language in each country and help people to become better educated by so doing.

A uniform cataloguing system is proposed to permit regional co-operation.

The first two years of the project will be devoted to recording and the preparation of a practical handbook for the collecting of oral tradition. The next phase will be concerned also with cataloguing and the preparation of guides to the collections.

2. The role of languages in the development of contemporary Malay cultures.

This project is concerned with the impediments to and social implications of the development of national languages in the Malay world.

3. The study of literatures in the Malay region.

This project aims to make Malay literature a part of world literature by the collection and inventory of manuscripts, philological work, the comparative study of texts, dissemination of texts and other materials in local languages and the study of contemporary literature and the creative process in a sociological framework.

It is proposed to set up a permanent committee of experts on literature to implement the project

4. Compilation and reproduction of epigraphic documents in the Malay region.

It is proposed to compile and publish a corpus inscriptionum.

5. The foundations of Malay culture project.

The study of the early generalized Malay culture will stress the unity of the region and reveal its cultural links with other cultures in Asia and Oceania.

This study programme includes the study of :

The common cultural matrix from which the cultures of the Malay and Oceanic worlds emerged;

Mainland origin areas of the progenitors of Malay cultures - the coast and hinterland of China and northern Vietnam; and

The spread and mingling of major traditions in the Malay world.

Bibliography and Source materials

6. A bibliography of Malay culture

The object of this project is to publish retrospective and current bibliographies of Malay culture. A National Bibliographic Centre is proposed in each of the sponsoring countries, one of which will act as a clearing house.

7. The cataloguing and publication of source materials on Malay culture

It is proposed to collect, catalogue and publish available indigenous and source materials on Malay culture. Unesco help is sought for obtaining these materials and for the preparation of guides to them in English and French.

Visual and performing arts

8. Survey of Malay art forms

It is proposed to obtain samples of all existing Malay art forms and to publish a handbook on the history of Malay art and to prepare an encyclopaedia of the visual and performing arts.

In addition to encouraging the establishment of national centres for the performing arts that at one of them a regional research centre is proposed.

Particular items in this project are: The preparation of a simple handbook of Malay music for secondary schools, the codification and standardization of notation for traditional music and choreography and the long term study of Srivijayan and Islamic art.

Modern and Contemporary social and cultural developments

9. Islam in Malay culture

It is proposed to evaluate previous works on this subject, to elucidate the role of Islam in Malay history and culture and to determine the present and future role of Islam as a factor in the unity and modernization of the Malay world.

10. Malay Sult^aanates and Malay culture

The objects of this project are to establish the characteristics of Malay political economic and social systems and to elucidate the dynamics of Malay political traditions.

It is proposed to study four sultanates: Malacca, Mataram, Sulu and Aceh and at a later stage and in a comparative framework Kedah, Selangor, Johor, J^odja, Surakarta and Brunei.

11. Trends on Malay society

This project is to study modifications of Malay societies in connection with the modernization process from within and outside the Malay world.

12. Study of Contemporary Small-Town or Provincial elites.

This project explores one of the important operational aspects of the proceeding one namely the elites who are the main media through which social and cultural change takes place.

13. Comparative law studies

This project explores the way in which adat (traditional or customary law) has changed and those aspects of traditional law which inhibit or encourage modernization, industrialization and social change.

A final comparative study of law and legal institutions in the Malay world is sought.

14. Malay aspects of Malagasy culture

The objects of this project are to explore the Malay aspects of Malagasy civilization; to make the peoples of the Malay world aware of their cultural affinities with Malagasy culture and to strengthen Malagasy connections with the Malay world as a whole.

Research on Malay culture in Madagascar is proposed followed by comparative and historical studies with integration of the results into education and the promotion of cultural relations with the Malay world.

Implementation

The meeting recommended to Unesco that the Council for the Study of Malay Culture formed at the Puntjak Conference be entrusted with leading scholarly responsibilities in the implementation of the project.

Funds for the project would be available from Unesco from the Regular Programme budget, from the Participation Programme and from the Fund-in-Trust. Funds might also be obtained from the United Nations Development programme for certain activities related to social and economic development.

The possibilities of publishing interim results for circulation among scholars was discussed, and of publishing some results in the new journal CULTURES to be launched soon by Unesco. The use of Man in Southeast Asia as a means of spreading information about the project on an international basis was noted with interest.

Links with the Oceanic Culture programme

This topic was not specifically dealt with. It was implicit in the project on foundations of Malay culture but the specific proposals made at the Fiji Oceania meeting did not key in with the Kuala Lumpur proposals. This was in part due to differences in project style and scope but also to the exclusion of the study of minorities from the Culture study programmes by definition. Thus at the points of interdigitation of the Malay and Melanesian worlds the Melanesoid peoples who form cultural minorities within the Malay world are neglected.

This situation may change as the projects develop.

Phasing of the work in the programme

For a number of the projects in the Malay Culture project phases in the work were suggested. For some projects it was proposed to hold meetings for working out definitions of the problem and procedures so as to ensure uniformity or co-ordination. Some meetings for comparison of results were also suggested.

This is an aspect of project planning and execution which might be incorporated in the Oceania Project.

D. J. TUGBY

18.2.72

77 Arthur Circle, Forrest,
A.C.T. 2603, Australia,
16th December, 1971.

Mr Y. Kono,
Division of Cultural Studies,
UNESCO, B.P. 3.07, Paris, France.

Dear M. Kono,

Thank you for sending me the final report of the recent Meeting of Experts on the Study of Oceanic Cultures. I have not had an opportunity of reading it in detail as yet, since it only arrived today, but if I should have any comments or suggestions to make I shall do so when I have digested it properly.

Meanwhile I am writing in response to your enquiry about the progress made on the resolution, passed at the Seminar on Source Materials related to Research in the Pacific Area, that Dr Sachiko Hatanaka should compile a Bibliography of Japanese published material relating to Micronesia and at the same time (if the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau were willing to pay the cost) arrange for the microfilming of any still uncollected manuscript material that may be obtainable in Japan, and in particular the papers of the Nanyo Boyeki and Nanyo Kohatsu Kaisha.

On this subsidiary question of manuscript collection and microfilming I contacted Mr Robert Langdon, in charge of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, who stated that he had no funds to finance Dr Hatanaka's work in Japan but might be able to pay for her incidental expenses while engaged specifically on collecting and also for the cost of the microfilming.

On the main question of preparing the Bibliography I wrote to Dr Daniel Peacock, Supervisor of Library Services, Office of the High Commissioner for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands at Saipan, who had been a participant at our seminar and had indicated that he might be able to persuade the Trust Territory Government to raise the necessary funds to enable Dr Hatanaka's work to be undertaken, and asked him what success he had met with.

In his reply Mr Peacock stated, with regret, that he had been unable to interest the Department of Land and Surveys, who were apparently the donors whom he had in mind, in the project, though they might be interested at some later date. This failure may be partly due to the fact that Mr W.A. McGrath, the Chief of the Land Administration Section, who is compiling a bibliography for me on The United States in Micronesia, 1944-1970, has just resigned.

So I do not know to whom I can turn, except to Unesco. As far as the manuscript material is concerned perhaps Father Thomas B. McGrath may be willing to organize a project, as he is well situated to do so and has the resources of the Micronesian Area Research Center and the University of Guam behind him. Certainly no one would wish to duplicate his efforts.

The Bibliography of published works, however, is a different matter. The published literature on Micronesia in Japanese does not, so far as I can ascertain, amount to more than a few thousand items and it should not take a competent bibliographer more than a year to locate and compile the entries concerning them all. It could undoubtedly be best done in Japan, where the periodical articles (which are less well known than the books) are located.

Certainly the bibliographer would contact libraries in other countries if necessary but I had not anticipated that the project would be a regional one, as far as financial and technical contributions are concerned, simply because it is such a small one: merely the provision of the salary of one library assistant, with bibliographical training or aptitude, or a scholar like Dr Hatanaka, in Japan for one year or less. I do not know salaries in Japan, but here it could be done for \$4,000-\$5,000, and about a quarter of that amount would be recoverable from royalties on the sale of the Bibliography. It is possible that the South Pacific Memorial Association, of which the Honourable Mitsunori Ueki is President, Mr Sachiro Oriuchi Director, and Mr Toshio Kishida Secretary, might be willing to assist. The Japanese or American Governments, the Universities of Tokyo or Kyoto, the East-West Center or the Micronesian Area Research Center might also be willing to help, as each is interested for their own reasons, in the project, and the sum required is so small? But the request would have to come from Unesco rather than from a private citizen like myself.

Meanwhile Dr Hatanaka has returned, or is about to return, to Japan, via Honolulu, where the University of Hawaii is, I understand, publishing a book for her. She is the only Japanese scholar working seriously on the culture of the Pacific Islanders, and it seems a pity that, if only from the point of view of Japanese prestige, she cannot be kept working

on her speciality. She told me that she will be willing to compile the Bibliography any time that the money to keep her alive can be found, but if it is preferred that someone else should compile it I shall not mind - it is the Bibliography that we need, regardless of who does it, as it will complete our bibliographical coverage of the whole Pacific region.

Dr Hatanaka got your letter at Telefomin, but it was not given to her until the plane was leaving again so I fear that she was unable to reply immediately. However, I have every expectation that she will have written to you by now.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.



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3 DEC 1971

Subject : Final Report of the Meeting of Experts on the Study
of Oceanic Cultures (Suva, 13-17 September 1971)

Dear Mr. Maude,

I am sending you here enclosed the final report of the above meeting. In so doing, may I express once again our grateful thanks for your participation in the meeting and your contribution to its work.

The recommendations of the meeting are multifarious. I should be glad if you would send us any comments or suggestions you may have on them. In particular, I want to be informed of the progress in the preparation of the study of Japanese material relating to Micronesia, about which you talked to me in connection with the seminar in Canberra. Has the person in Micronesia whom you consulted indicated the financial arrangements he is making for this project? Father Thomas B. McGrath, who was in Canberra last January, wrote to me that he was "doing the ground work on the possibilities of launching a project on documents in Japanese relating to Micronesia". Do you envisage the possibility of making this a regional project to be participated in by the institutions in Australia, Micronesia, Guam, Hawaii and possibly Japan? If so, what should be the contributions, technical as well as financial, of each party? As for Dr. Hatanaka, I wrote to her in October informing her about the discussions I had with you in Suva. I presume that she will be returning to Canberra early in 1972 and will contact you.

Yours sincerely,

Y. Kono

Division of Cultural Studies

Mr. H.E. Maude,
Department of Pacific History,
Australian National University,
Canberra A.C.T. 2600,
Australia.



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26 July 1971

Subject : Meeting of experts on the study of Oceanic cultures

Dear Mr. Maude,

Thank you for your letter of 16 July, from which I am very glad to learn that you have accepted our invitation and will be attending the above meeting, to be held in Suva from 13 to 17 September 1971.

... Here enclosed I am sending you the Working Document (SHC.71/CONF.16/3) and the General Information Document (EHC.71/CONF.16/INF.1). As explained in the latter, Mr. B. Cahill, Education Department, Selbourne Street, Suva, will act as Fiji Liaison Officer for the meeting. Will you please inform him of the date and time of your arrival and whether you need a hotel booking, using the form attached to the document.

For your travel to Suva, instructions will be given to our travel agents, Thos. Cook & Son in Paris, who will in turn contact their local branch so that you may be issued with a return ticket (tourist class by air). Cooks in Sydney will, therefore, get into touch with you during the first half of August. As regards the subsistence allowance, this will be paid in Suva, in Fijian currency.

I look forward to the pleasure of meeting you in Suva.

Yours sincerely,

Y. Kono
Division of Cultural Studies
Department of Studies, Development
and Dissemination of Cultures

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

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

MEETING OF EXPERTS ON THE STUDY OF OCEANIC CULTURES

Suva, Fiji, 13-17 September 1971

Working Document

Background

1. The Unesco General Conference (resolution 3.312, sixteenth session, 1970) authorized the Director-General to undertake studies of the cultures of Oceania, so as to help in preserving and making better known the essential values of the Oceanic heritage. For the project, a five-year plan was to be drawn up by an international meeting of experts.
2. The National Commissions in Australia and New Zealand convened preliminary meetings of scholars. Unesco engaged two consultants, who discussed the project with specialists at institutes for research and conservation in Oceania. The present document takes account of these and other preliminary consultations made in 1971.
3. The meeting in Fiji to prepare the five-year plan will discuss the following items:
 - (i) geographical and chronological definitions;
 - (ii) aim and purposes of the project;
 - (iii) research topics and relative priorities:
 - (a) artistic expression;
 - (b) oral traditions, other ethnological data;
 - (c) archaeology;
 - (d) contemporary cultural changes.
 - (iv) implementation:
 - (a) development of research institutes in Oceania;
 - (b) international co-operation: Unesco, research institutes
 - (v) making oceanic cultures known, in and outside Oceania:
 - (a) publications;
 - (b) films and recordings;
 - (c) exhibitions, performing arts.
 - (vi) links with the study of Malay culture.

Geographical and chronological definitions

4. Geographical scope: a wide area of the South-West Pacific, including three major groups of islands (Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia); mainland Australia is not included, but New Zealand is. "Oceanic peoples" means autochthonous peoples within this area. Rigid definitions are not considered.
5. Likewise, no specific chronological limitations seem necessary. The project will study the cultures concerned in their original form and as modified through outside contact.

Aims and purposes

6. The project should:
 - (a) facilitate research on the cultures of the Oceanic peoples;
 - (b) help them to conserve their cultural heritage;
 - (c) make these cultures better known in and outside Oceania.
7. The project should first serve the Oceanic peoples, not considering them merely as objects of research but as active participants in it and as the makers, guardians and interpreters of their own cultures, so confirming their cultural identity and incidentally helping them to understand their neighbours better.

Research topics and relative priorities

8. To facilitate the discussions, four general categories are suggested.

(i) Artistic expression

Isolated efforts only have been made, by a small number of scholars, to study the music and the performing arts of Oceania. In most areas it is still possible to record and document music that is pre-European but this may not be so for very long, and it is now urgently necessary to take advantage and record and analyse this original music of Oceania while there is still time.

Painting, sculpture, artefacts and architecture also embody the original ideas and values of the people who create them. Some technical studies have been made, but a much better understanding is needed of their aesthetic conceptions, social functions and religious meanings, and must be obtained before the original meanings, functions and skills are forgotten or seriously modified.

(ii) Oral traditions; other ethnological data

Oceanic cultures have been passed down by word of mouth. Spoken knowledge may disappear when people die, or it gets forgotten as a result of changes in the ways of life. Hence, oral traditions must also be recorded as a matter of urgency now. Since these traditions incorporate a great variety of teachings and experience in all aspects of human life, an interdisciplinary approach is needed both in the collection and in research.

(iii) Archaeology

During the last fifteen years archaeological studies have been developed considerably in Oceania with the result that there are now relatively few areas in

Polynesia still unstudied by archaeologists. The neglected areas seem to be New Guinea, some Melanesian islands, and Micronesia. Archaeological studies in these areas have yet to be promoted. On the other hand, in most of Oceania there is a great need to facilitate salvage archaeology of important sites threatened with destruction. The strengthening of legislative measures to protect sites and preserve artefacts is also urgently needed.

(iv) Contemporary cultural changes

Mass movements of populations, and the mass media, are causing vast changes in every aspect of life which necessarily affect Oceanic cultures so far as they are living entities. The best way of safeguarding these cultures is to ensure that the Oceanic peoples are aware of their rôle both as guardians of the past and creators of their new culture in a changing society.

Implementation

9. The studies selected will be made primarily by research centres and institutes, but a certain international and interdisciplinary co-ordinating framework is necessary. Hence the following items:

(i) Development of research institutes in Oceania

Institutes that are properly staffed and equipped for research and conservation are a first necessity. This may involve changes in existing universities, libraries, museums and so on in Oceania, e.g. the addition of a research and conservation centre to a university, or the establishment of a centre that is a museum and library combined. Some specialists suggest a special New Guinea Institute, others a radical improvement of the existing audio-visual archives of Pacific cultures.

(ii) International co-operation: Unesco, research institutes

Oceania contains numerous islands in a vast area in the Pacific, with a relatively small total population. Collections and researchers are scattered throughout the world. Hence, regional and international co-operation seems indispensable. Since the research topics have been selected, it is suggested that certain institutes might be invited to ensure liaison.

Making Oceania cultures known, in and outside Oceania

(1) Publications

10. What kind of publications are likely to reach the widest possible audience? Reference and scholarly documentation relating to the research in the Pacific area will be considered at an international seminar in Canberra (5-10 September 1971). For the general public, material for adults and schoolchildren within the region should be written from the point of view of the Oceanic peoples and take into account all recent research. This is in fact being done by some national authorities and regional organizations. International collaboration under the present project could reinforce these efforts, and lead perhaps to the compilation of a series covering the whole region.

(i) Films and recordings

Films are a recognized instrument of research, and a most effective means of making cultures known, particularly if used in conjunction with television (and, soon probably, magnetoscopes and cassettes). They can present an

entire picture of a way of life, incorporating dance, music, rituals, visual arts and ethnological skills. This is obviously of special importance in Oceania. Following the Unesco meeting on Ethnographic Films in the Pacific (Sydney, 1966), a catalogue listing 341 films was published in 1970. It clearly shows how much the value of an ethnographical film depends on co-operation between scholars and film-makers. The cost of such films is often prohibitive unless several organizations combine their efforts and means.

Photographs and tapes may also be kept in archives for broadcasting and other purposes. Recordings and cassettes of autochthonous music could be commercially produced for the general public. Unesco has enough accumulated experience to get that part of the programme going fairly rapidly.

(ii) Exhibitions, performing arts

Several exhibitions of Oceanic cultures in recent years have tended to concentrate on purely aesthetic aspects or were limited to individual areas. The arts of more than one ethnic group or area could be exhibited within a larger cultural context. As exhibitions of objects take time and money, photographic panels might be considered for travelling exhibitions. Live performances would be costly because of the distances involved, but the greater effectiveness of a living picture of authentic arts is undoubted. In all these matters, the co-operation of museums and cultural centres in the region would be essential.

Links with the study of Malay culture

11. The General Conference decided that the Oceanic project should be implemented in conjunction with the Malay project, which deals with the rôle of classical and contemporary Malay culture in the development of the civilization of South-East Asia and Madagascar: creativity (languages, literature, music, theatre); ideas (beliefs, knowledge, ethical values); and institutions (systems of law and custom, traditional socio-cultural and socio-economic organization). The details are to be discussed at an expert meeting early in 1972 in a country in the Malay area. The Fiji meeting is invited to advise the Secretariat on co-ordination between the Oceanic and Malay projects, including the possibility of selecting topics common to both regions, and exchanges of research workers and documentation.

TELEGRAM

CAHILL EDUCATION SUVA

PLEASE BOOK SINGLE ROOM GRAND PACIFIC TWELFTH
TO NINETEENTH SEPTEMBER MAUDE NATUNIV CANBERRA

.....

Distribution: limited

SHC.71/CONF.16/INF.1
PARIS, 15 July 1971
Original: English

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

MEETING OF EXPERTS ON OCEANIC CULTURES

Suva, Fiji, 13-17 September 1971

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Place and date of the meeting

At the generous invitation of the Fiji Government, the meeting will be held at the University of the South Pacific (Public Administration Building).

Address: University of the South Pacific,
P.O. Box 1168,
Suva

Telegrams: University, Suva, Fiji

Telephone: 27131 (Public Administration Building)

The meeting will last from Monday, 13 September, to Friday, 17 September, inclusive.

The Secretariat will be available at the place of the meeting from 8 September.

For any further information about the meeting before it opens:

Director,
Division of Cultural Studies,
Unesco, Place de Fontenoy,
75 Paris 7^e (France).

The Fiji Liaison Officer can be contacted as follows:

Mr. B. CAHILL,
Education Department,
Selbourne Street,
Suva (Fiji)

Telegrams: CAHILL EDUCATION SUVA

2. Opening of the meeting and time-table of meetings

The opening meeting will be on Monday, 13 September, at 10 a.m. Meetings will normally be from 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

3. Working languages

The working languages will be English and French. There will be simultaneous interpretation during meetings, ~~and documents will be made available in the two languages.~~

4. Organization of work

Work will normally proceed in plenary meetings.

Working documents, including the Agenda, will have been sent to all participants before the meeting. Further copies can be made available to them upon arrival.

5. Passports and visas

Travellers entering Fiji need a valid passport. For a stay of up to 30 days no visa is required except by nationals of the following Member States of Unesco: Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR, Yugoslavia.

6. Travel and transport to Fiji

Participants are advised to make reservations for their return flight prior to their outward journey. Reservations can also be made at the various airline offices at Suva. International flights arrive and leave from Nadi Airport which is about 45 minutes' flight away from Suva (Nausori Airport). Flights between Nadi and Suva are frequent both ways (Fiji Airways). It is advisable for participants to ask for their flight reservations to be made through to Suva (Nausori Airport).

Arrival at Suva (Nausori Airport)

Service between the airport and Suva:

By airport bus - Fiji \$0.25 cents

Taxi - Fiji \$3

However, arrangements will be made by the Fiji Liaison Service to meet participants upon arrival and take them to their hotels provided sufficient advance notice of arrival is received.

7. Reservation of hotel rooms

The enclosed request for hotel reservation should be completed and sent as soon as possible, and in any case not later than 30 August 1971, to the Fiji

Liaison Service. To avoid delay, participants are strongly advised to send their application by telegram.

The Fiji Liaison Service has provisionally booked a number of rooms for participants at the Grand Pacific and Outrigger Hotels, which are conveniently situated. Daily rates for room and breakfast are approximately F \$10 - F \$11 (single occupancy).

8. Local transport

By courtesy of the Fiji Liaison Service, a free bus service will be available to participants between their hotels and the place of the meeting. To facilitate matters arrangements have also been made to enable participants to lunch at the University Dining Room (F \$1).

Time-table

(subject to adjustment as may be necessary)

Grand Pacific Hotel	dep.	08.30		↑ 16.35
Outrigger Hotel	dep.	08.40		16.25
University of the South Pacific	arr.	08.50	↓	16.15

Those wishing to travel between the University of the South Pacific and the centre of Suva outside this bus time-table can do so by taxi. (Average run approximately F \$0.60 cents.)

9. Currency and exchange

Travellers arriving in Fiji may take currency in or out without restriction.

The rates of exchange (traveller's cheques) are approximately as follows:

1 US \$	=	F \$0.85
1 Australian \$	=	F \$0.95
1 New Zealand \$	=	F \$0.95
1 £ sterling	=	F \$2.08
1 French franc	=	F \$0.15

Foreign currency can easily be exchanged at hotels or any of the banks in Suva. Opening hours: weekdays, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.; Saturdays, 9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m.

Australian National Advisory Committee for **UNESCO**

ADDRESS | WODEN DISTRICT CENTRE, PHILLIP, A.C.T.
POSTAL ADDRESS | P.O. BOX 826, CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601
IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

Mr H.E. Maude,
Department of Pacific History,
Australian National University,
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600,
AUSTRALIA.

23 AUG 1971

Dear Mr Maude,

We have been advised by the Director-General of Unesco that you will be attending the Unesco meeting of Experts on the Study of Oceanic Cultures to be held in Suva, Fiji from 13-17 September.

The report of the Australian meeting on Oceanic Cultures organised by this Committee (Canberra, January 1971) is now available. A copy is enclosed.

I hope that it will be of interest in relation to the discussions in Suva.

Yours sincerely,


(J. M. Parr)
Secretary

Australian National Advisory Committee for **UNESCO**

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I hope that it will be of interest in relation to the discussions in Suva.

Yours sincerely,


(J. M. Parr)
Secretary

77 Arthur Circle,
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,
16th July, 1971.

Mr J.M. Parr,
Secretary, Australian National Advisory Committee
for UNESCO,
P.O. Box 826, CANBERRA CITY,
A. C. T. 2601.

Dear Mr Parr,

I have been away in Adelaide and Mildura or would have acknowledged your letter No.70/4723 of the 6th July before this.

I now enclose a copy of my reply to Dr A. Seydou accepting his invitation to participate in the meeting of experts on the Study of Oceanic Cultures to be held in Suva from the 13th to the 17th September next.

I should be grateful if you would be so kind as to send me, when available, two copies of the Report of the Meeting on Oceanic Studies held in Canberra last January, as I have been requested by the Acting Secretary-General of the South Pacific Commission to forward one to him under cover of my own report on the meeting as Observer for the Commission.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

Australian National Advisory Committee for **UNESCO**

ADDRESS | WODEN DISTRICT CENTRE, PHILLIP, A.C.T.
POSTAL ADDRESS | P.O. BOX 826, CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
70/4723

6 JUL 1971

Mr H.E. Maude,
77 Arthur Circle,
FORREST. A.C.T. 2603.

Dear Mr Maude,

I understand from Dr Kono of the Unesco Division of Cultural Studies, Paris, that you are to be one of the Australian participants in the Unesco international meeting of experts on Oceanic Studies to be held in Suva from 13 to 17 September, 1971. It was very gratifying to learn of your selection.

The report of our January Canberra meeting on Oceanic Studies is expected to be ready for distribution in early August, and I will send you a copy. It should be of use in relation to the Fiji meeting.

I would be glad to provide any other assistance you may need in preparing for the meeting.

Yours sincerely,


(J.M. Parr)
Secretary

77 Arthur Circle, Forrest,
A.C.T. 2603, Australia,
16th July, 1971.

Dr A. Seydou,
Director, Department of Studies,
Development and Dissemination of Cultures,
United Nations Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization,
B.P. 3.07, PARIS, France.

Dear Dr Seydou,

I have just returned to Canberra after a month's absence to find your letter ADG/SIC/3.3/139/3261 of the 15th June awaiting me.

I am grateful to you for your kind invitation to participate in the meeting of experts on the Study of Oceanic Cultures to be held in Suva from the 13th to the 17th September, 1971, to make recommendations concerning the selection of study themes and their priorities and methods for the promotion of international co-operation for research, recording and dissemination of Oceanic cultures.

As a Pacific ethnohistorian I have been engaged since 1929 in the study of the historical development of Pacific Islands cultures and, more particularly during recent years, in the location, retrieval, preservation and bibliographical control of the documentary sources recording this development. I am therefore glad to accept your invitation and shall await further information concerning the programme of the meeting with interest.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris-7^e

1, rue Miollis, 75 Paris-15^e

adresse postale : B.P. 3.07 Paris

téléphone : 566-57.57

câbles : Unesco Paris

télex : 27 602 Paris

référence : ADG/SHC/3.3/139/3261

15 June 1971

Subject: Meeting on the study of Oceanic cultures
(Suva, Fiji, 13-17 September 1971)

Dear Sir,

The General Conference of Unesco, at its sixteenth session (October-November 1970), adopted Resolution 3.312 which authorizes the Director-General to undertake studies of the cultures of Oceania. The work plan pertaining to this resolution provides that the project on the study of Oceanic cultures will be implemented for five years in order to determine the socio-cultural knowledge which might be of help in preserving and disseminating the essential values of the cultural heritage of the Oceanic peoples.

For the preparation of this study project, the Director-General will convene an international meeting of experts. These experts, invited in their personal capacity, will be asked to make recommendations concerning the selection of study themes and their priorities as well as the most appropriate methods for the promotion of international co-operation for research, recording and dissemination of Oceanic cultures.

On behalf of the Director-General, may I invite you to participate in this meeting, which will be held in Suva, Fiji, from 13 to 17 September 1971. For your information, I am

Mr. H. E. MAUDE,
Department of Pacific History,
Australian National University,
Canberra City, A. C. T. 2600,
Australia

1 enclosure

... enclosing a provisional agenda on the meeting. The working languages will be English and French. Simultaneous interpretation will be provided from French into English.

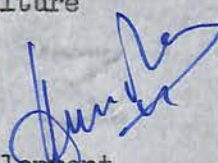
Return air travel, tourist class, between your place of residence and Suva would be paid by Unesco and you would receive a subsistence allowance, in Fiji dollars, to the equivalent of US \$20 a day, while engaged in the consultation in Suva. Further information concerning the programme of the meeting will be communicated at a later date.

I should be glad to know as soon as possible whether you are able to accept this invitation.

Yours truly,

for Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences,
Human Sciences and Culture

A. Seydou, Director,
Department of Studies, Development
and Dissemination of Cultures



PARIS

MEETING OF EXPERTS ON OCEANIC CULTURES

Provisional Agenda

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Election of Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur.
3. General Debate: Basic orientation of the project; aims and purposes.
4. Themes of research and their priorities:
 - i. Artistic expressions
 - ii. Oral traditions
 - iii. History and archaeology
 - iv. Contemporary cultural changes
5. Methods and means of implementation:
 - i. Development of research institutions within the region;
 - ii. Organization of international co-operation: role of Unesco and participation of research institutions.
6. Dissemination of Oceanic cultures within and outside the region:
 - i. Publications
 - ii. Films and recordings
 - iii. Exhibitions and performing arts
7. Relations with the project on the study of Malay culture.
8. Preparation and adoption of a final report.
9. Closing of the meeting.

77 Arthur Circle, Forrest,
A.C.T.2603, Australia,
11th June, 1971.

Dr John E. deYoung,
South Pacific Commission,
NOUMEA, New Caledonia.

Dear Dr deYoung,

Sorry not to have replied to your letter ORG 31/5/1 of the 1st April long before this, but I had hoped to have enclosed with it the material on the Unesco Meeting on the Conservation of the Ingigenous Cultural Heritage of the South Pacific, together with a brief report and commentary. But I should have known Unesco better, for they have got nothing ready as yet, and now I am about to leave for Adelaide and Mildura for a month or so to escape the worst of the Canberra winter.

I shall be pleased to represent the Commission at the Seminar on Source Materials relating to Research in the Pacific Area in September if you cannot come yourself or find someone else on the Commission staff with a knowledge and interest in Pacific documentation. So let us take it that I shall do so unless I hear from you to the contrary in the interim.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION
NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA
Post Box No. 9

COMMISSION DU PACIFIQUE SUD
NOUMÉA, NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE
BOITE POSTALE No. 9

In reply, please quote..... ORG 31/5/1

1 April, 1971

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

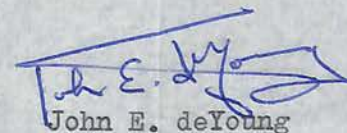
Mr H. E. Maude,
77 Arthur Circle
FORREST, A.C.T. 2603,
Australia.

Dear Mr Maude,

Thank you for your letter of 23 March on the recent UNESCO Meeting on the Conservation of the Indigenous Cultural Heritage of the South Pacific. I shall look forward to receiving a copy of the Report.

2. I note the dates, 5 to 11 September, for the Seminar-Conference on Source Materials relating to Research in the Pacific Area. This is a meeting I would like to attend but it seems almost certainly to conflict with a UNESCO meeting on Oceanic Cultures scheduled for Suva roughly at the same time and also it may conflict with the University of the South Pacific Council of which I am a member. I wonder if you would consider representing the Commission at the September meeting.

Yours sincerely,



John E. deYoung
Acting Secretary-General.

JEdEY/pm

77 Arthur Circle, Forrest,
A.C.T. 2603, Australia,
23rd March, 1971.

Mr John deYoung,
Programme Director (Social),
South Pacific Commission,
P.O. Box 9, NOUMEA,
New Caledonia.

Dear Mr deYoung,

With reference to the telegram, which I take it came from you, requesting me to represent the South Pacific Commission as an Observer at the recent Unesco meeting on the Conservation of the Indigenous Cultural Heritage of the South Pacific, this is to say that I duly attended the meeting and read a paper on Documentary Resources, and that I shall be submitting my comments as soon as the report on the meeting is produced by the Australian National Advisory Committee for Unesco.

I have rung the Committee up on several occasions but there seems to be a hitch in the production of the report, with its supplementary papers, and nothing is expected for a month or two.

However, the meeting was in effect a get-together of museum directors from Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands, with a few anthropologists, and nothing emerged from the discussions which appeared to me of any great practical importance to the Commission: the main conclusion seemed to be that there should be more and better museums in the islands.

Once or twice, when resolutions were being discussed which would have resulted in duplicating the work of the Commission, of which the delegates appeared singularly ignorant, I was able to intervene and have the motion quashed or amended. But for the most part even in my time on the Commission, when our interests were perhaps more cultural and less practical, I should have regarded the tenor of the meeting and the resolutions passed as a bit out of our major field of interest, though no doubt desirable enough. But you can see for yourself when I am able to send you the report.

In my grossly biased opinion, as a documentation specialist, the more important meeting will be the international seminar-conference on Source Materials relating to Research in the Pacific Area which Unesco is holding in Canberra from the 5th to the 11th September, but even this will, I fancy, not be of major interest to the Commission, unless it proposes to play a part in the location, copying and preservation of documentation relating to Pacific studies.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,


H. E. Maude.

As from: 77 Arthur Circle
Forrest, A.C.T.2603,
23rd March, 1971.

Mr J.M. Parr,
Secretary, Australian National Advisory
Committee for UNESCO,
P.O. Box 826, CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T.2601.

Dear Mr Parr,

One of your staff rang me up last week and requested the loan of my address given at the recent meeting on the Conservation of the Indigenous Cultural Heritage of the South Pacific.

I mentioned that I was endeavouring to get it duplicated, as I had received several requests for copies from residents in the Pacific Islands. She agreed that, in return for the loan of the address, a number of copies could be run off for me in your office. I should be grateful if I could be sent at least 12.

I'm afraid that the typescript is in a bit of a mess, as I was amending it up to the last minute in the light of points made in the preceding papers. It will therefore need retyping, together with the pencilled additions but excluding the parts scored out.

With many thanks for your kind co-operation,

Yours sincerely,


H.E. Maude.

AUSTRALIAN
UNESCO
MEETING

OCEANIC STUDIES



AUSTRALIAN
NATIONAL
UNIVERSITY
13-15 JANUARY 1971

PROGRAM
OCEANIC STUDIES

Wednesday January 13 to Friday January 15 1971
Coombes Lecture Theatre
Australian National University

Wednesday January 13

Chairman: Professor Ian Hogbin, Department of Anthropology, Macquarie University

9.00- 9.25 a.m. Opening Address
Professor Axel Steensberg
Copenhagen, UNESCO
consultant

9.25- 9.50 a.m. UNESCO Program of
Cultural Studies: aims, ob-
jectives, methods
UNESCO Secretariat, Dr
N. Bammate, Director,
Unesco Division of Cul-
tural Studies

9.50-10.30 a.m. Australian Experience in the
Field of Cultural Studies
and Cultural Conservation:
the Australian Institute of
Aboriginal Studies
Mr F. D. McCarthy, Princi-
pal, Australian Institute of
Aboriginal Studies

10.30-10.45 a.m. Discussion

10.45-11.15 a.m. Tea

Chairman: Professor Ann Chowning, Depart-
ment of Anthropology and Sociology, Uni-
versity of Papua and New Guinea

11.15-11.45 a.m. Regional Survey: Papua-
New Guinea

Mrs Susan Bulmer, Depart-
ment of Anthropology and
Sociology, University of
Papua and New Guinea

11.45-12.05 p.m. Discussion

12.05-12.20 p.m. Regional Survey: Solomons-
New Hebrides

Dr F. J. Allen, Department
of Anthropology and
Sociology, University of
Papua and New Guinea

12.20-12.30 p.m. Discussion

12.30- 2.00 p.m. Lunch

Chairman: Dr R. S. Duff, Director, Canterbury
Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand

2.00- 2.25 p.m. Regional Survey: Fiji
Mr Fergus Clunie, Assistant
Director, Fiji Museum,
Suva, Fiji

2.25- 2.40 p.m. Discussion

2.40- 2.55 p.m. Regional Survey: Tonga,
Samoa, Cook Islands

Mr Peter Bellwood, De-
partment of Anthropology,
University of Auckland,
New Zealand

2.55- 3.05 p.m. Discussion

3.05- 3.30 p.m. Regional Survey: French
Polynesia

Dr Henri Lavondès, Direc-
tor, ORSTOM, Papeete,
Tahiti

3.30- 3.45 p.m. Discussion

3.45- 4.15 p.m. Tea

Chairman: Dr Adrienne Kaepler, Department
of Anthropology, Bishop Museum, Honolulu,
Hawaii

4.15- 4.35 p.m. Regional Survey: New
Caledonia

M. Luc Chevalier, Musée
Néo-Calédonien, Nouméa,
New Caledonia

4.35- 4.45 p.m. Discussion

4.45- 5.10 p.m. Regional Survey: Micro-
nesia

Dr Saul Riesenber, Smith-
sonian Institution, Washing-
ton, D.C., U.S.A.; Fr. T. B.
McGrath, Micronesian Area
Research Centre, Uni-
versity of Guam

9-1030
Thursday

5.10- 5.25 p.m. Discussion

5.30- 7.30 p.m. Reception, Scarth Room,
University House

Thursday January 14

Chairman: Professor Jack Golson, Department
of Prehistory, Australian National University

9.00- 9.35 a.m. Regional Survey: New
Zealand

Dr R. S. Duff, Director,
Canterbury Museum, Christ-
church, New Zealand

9.35- 9.50 a.m. Discussion

9.50-10.25 a.m. Regional Survey: Hawaii
Dr Adrienne Kaeppler, De-
partment of Anthropology,
Bishop Museum, Honolulu,
Hawaii

in advance
11.30 - 11.55

10.25-10.40 a.m. Discussion

10.40-11.10 a.m. Tea

Chairman: Professor W. R. Geddes, Depart-
ment of Anthropology, University of Sydney.

11.10-11.30 a.m. Subject Survey: Social An-
thropology

Professor R. M. Berndt,
Department of Anthro-
pology, University of Wes-
tern Australia

11.30-11.45 a.m. Discussion

11.45-12.20 p.m. Subject Survey: Arts and
Crafts; Oral Literature

Mr Ulli Beier, Centre for
New Guinea Culture, Uni-
versity of Papua and New
Guinea

12.20-12.35 p.m. Discussion

12.35-2.00 p.m. Lunch

Chairman: Dr W. Adriaansz, Department of
Music, University of Sydney

2.00- 2.35 p.m. Subject Survey: Music

Dr Mervyn McLean, Ar-
chive of Pacific and Maori
Music, Department of An-
thropology, University of
Auckland, New Zealand

2.35- 2.50 p.m. Discussion

2.50- 3.30 p.m. Subject Survey: Dance

Dr Adrienne Kaeppler, De-
partment of Anthropology,
Bishop Museum, Honolulu,
Hawaii

3.30- 3.45 p.m. Discussion

3.45- 4.15 p.m. Tea

Chairman: Mr F. D. McCarthy, Principal,
Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies

4.15- 4.30 p.m. Subject Survey: Film

Mr Ian Dunlop, Director,
Commonwealth Film Unit

4.30- 4.40 p.m. Discussion

4.40- 5.20 p.m. Subject Survey: Site and
Artifact Protection

11.15

Mr J. R. McKinlay, New
Zealand Historic Places
Trust, Wellington

5.20- 5.35 p.m. Discussion

8.00 p.m. Film showing, Coombs
Lecture Theatre

Friday January 15

Chairman: Fr Patrick O'Reilly, Secretary
General, Société des Océanistes de Paris

9.00- 9.45 a.m. Subject Survey: Museum
Resources

Mr Graeme Pretty, Curator
of Archaeology, South Aus-
tralian Museum

Dr R. S. Duff, Director,
Canterbury Museum, Christ-
church, New Zealand

Mr P. W. Gathercole, University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, England

9.45– 10.00 a.m. Discussion

10.00–10.30 a.m. Subject Survey : Documentary Resources

Mr H. E. Maude, Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, Department of Pacific History, Australian National University

10.30–10.45 a.m. Discussion

10.45–11.15 a.m. Tea

Chairman: Dr D. J. Tugby, Department of Anthropology, University of Queensland

11.15–11.40 a.m. Subject Survey: Institutional Resources

Mr R. A. Langdon, Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, Department of Pacific History, Australian National University

11.40–12.30 p.m. Discussion on Institutional Resources leading to general discussion of organisational aspects of research co-ordination and allocation of funds

12.30– 2.00 p.m. Lunch

Chairman: Professor Axel Steensberg, Copenhagen, UNESCO consultant

2.00– 3.30 p.m. Discussion of report and proposals for UNESCO expert meeting

3.30– 4.00 p.m. Tea

4.00– 4.30 p.m. Closure

Morning and afternoon teas will be provided free of charge in the tearoom of the Coombs Building. Delegates should wear name-tags to the tearoom.

MEMBERS OF THE OCEANIC STUDIES WORKING PARTY

Professor I. Hogbin (Chairman)

Professorial Fellow in Anthropology, Macquarie University. Member, Unesco Committee for Social Sciences.

Professor Joseph Burke

Professor of Fine Arts, University of Melbourne. Member, Unesco Committee for Visual Arts.

Mr C. A. Burmester, Assistant National Librarian. Nominated by Unesco Committee for Libraries and Related Fields.

Professor W. R. Geddes

Professor of Anthropology, University of Sydney. Member, Unesco Committee for Libraries and Related Fields. Nominated by Unesco Committee for Museums.

Professor J. Golson

Professor of Prehistory, the Australian National University. Nominated by Unesco Committee for Social Sciences.

Professor Trevor Jones

Professor of Music, Monash University. Member, Unesco Committee for Music.

Mr F. D. McCarthy

Principal, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. Member, Unesco Committee for Letters.

Dr D. J. Tugby

Senior Lecturer in Anthropology, University of Queensland. Member, Unesco Committee for Social Sciences.

TELEPHONE: 81 7211.
TELEGRAMS: "EDSCI"

Australian National Advisory Committee for **U N E S C O**

ADDRESS	WODEN DISTRICT CENTRE, PHILLIP, A.C.T.
POSTAL ADDRESS	P.O. BOX 826, CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601
	IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE QUOTE 70/4723

Mr H.E. Maude,
Department of Pacific History,
Australian National University,
P.O. Box 4,
CANBERRA. A.C.T. 2600.

27 JAN 1971

Dear Mr Maude,

I should like to convey to you the sincere thanks of the Australian National Advisory Committee for Unesco for your participation at the Australian Unesco meeting on Oceanic Studies, particularly for presenting a survey on documentary resources.

We are pleased that you were able to attend the meeting and appreciate the contribution which you made to it.

Yours sincerely,


(J.M. Parr)
Secretary

77 Arthur Circle, Forrest,
A.C.T. 2605, 27th December, 1970.

Mr J.M. Parr,
Secretary, Australian National Advisory
Committee for UNESCO,
P.O. Box 826, CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601.

Dear Mr Parr,

Thank you for your letter 70/4723 of the 17th December,
kindly forwarding a draft programme for the meeting on the Conservation
of the Indigenous Cultural Heritage of the South Pacific, to be held
on January 13 to 15.

With reference to your penultimate paragraph, I agree that the
literature which you mention would make useful background papers for
the participants. I find, however, that I have only 12 copies left
of:-

The Documentary Basis for Pacific Studies;
and 20 copies of:-

Searching for Sources.

As you require approximately 50 copies of each I am enclosing
three of each herewith and would suggest that the necessary number
be copied by xerox, offset or any photographic process, or alternatively
by being typed on stencils and duplicated. As you know there are now
a number of cheap and rapid processes available in Canberra by which
50 copies of any paper such as these can be run off.

I have asked Mr Robert Langdon to send you 50 copies of the
leaflet on the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau direct, as I know that he
has a large stock.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

*Leaflet asked for now
to send 50 copies of the leaflet
on the P.M.B.*



27 12 70

Australian National Advisory Committee for *UNESCO*

ADDRESS | WODEN DISTRICT CENTRE, PHILLIP, A.C.T.
POSTAL ADDRESS | P.O. BOX 826, CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
70/4723

Mr. H. E. Maude,
77 Arthur Circle,
FORREST. A.C.T. 2603

7 DEC 1970

Dear Mr. Maude,

Thank you for your letter of 1 November and the enclosed documents.

I am pleased that you will be able to attend the meeting of Australian experts on Oceanic studies, and I hope that you will have an opportunity at the meeting to raise the points of interest which you mention.

The Working Party appreciates your offer to compile a list of area bibliographies and I am awaiting the advice of Professor Golson, a member of the Working Party, as to whether this will be required.

In the meantime we would be most grateful to have copies of the documents:

1. The Documentary Basis for Pacific Studies
2. Searching for Sources

and 3. A leaflet on the Pacific manuscripts Bureau, as they will make most useful background papers for participants at the meeting. As we anticipate there being 30 to 40 participants at the meeting I wonder if it would be possible to have about 50 copies of each document.

Enclosed is a copy of the draft program for the meeting. The final program and associated papers will be available to participants at registration sessions in the foyer of Bruce Hall between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday 12 January and at the Coombs Lecture Theatre between 8.30 and 9. a.m. on Wednesday 13 January.

Yours sincerely,

J. M. Parr
for (J. M. Parr)
Secretary

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CANBERRA

16 GRATEFUL YOU REPRESENT SPC AT WORKING PARTY OF UNESCO
COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION INDIGENOUS CULTURE IN SOUTH PACIFIC
YOU ATTENDING THIS MONTH STOP APPRECIATE COPY OF REPORT AFTER
MEETING WITH YOUR VIEWS ON MATTERS IMPORTANT TO SPC

SOUTHPACOM

~~(16 SPC UNESCO SOUTHPACOM SPC) 10~~

3-1989

Suggested Programme
*Conservation of the Indigenous Cultural Heritage
of the South Pacific*

Wednesday January 13 - Friday January 15 1971

Coombs Lecture Theatre
Australian National University

Wednesday January 13

Chairman : Dr Ian Hogbin

- 9.00-9.25am *Opening Address*
UNESCO CONSULTANT
- 9.25-9.50am *UNESCO Programme of Cultural Studies :*
aims, objectives, methods
UNESCO Secretariat
- 9.50-10.30am *Australian Experience in the Field of Cultural*
Studies and Cultural Conservation : the Australian
Institute of Aboriginal Studies
F.D. McCarthy
- 10.30-11.00am Tea
- Chairman : Professor Ann Chowning (University of Papua and New Guinea)
- 11.00-11.15am Discussion, particularly on Mr McCarthy's paper
- 11.15-11.45am *Regional Survey : Papua-New Guinea*
Mrs Susan Bulmer
- 11.45-12noon Discussion
- 12.00-12.20pm *Regional Survey : Solomons-New Hebrides*
UNESCO CONSULTANT
- 12.20-12.30pm Discussion
- 12.30-2.00pm Lunch

Chairman : Dr Roland Force (Bishop Museum)

- 2.00-2.25pm *Regional Survey : Fiji*
J.B. Palmer
- 2.25-2.40pm Discussion
- 2.40-3.00pm *Regional Survey : Tonga, Samoa, Cook Islands*
Miss Janet Davidson or Roger Green or Peter Bellwood
- 3.00-3.10pm Discussion
- 3.10-3.35pm *Regional Survey : French Polynesia*
Henri Lavondès
- 3.35-4.05pm Tea

Chairman : Professor Jack Golson (Australian National University)

- 4.05-4.15pm Discussion on French Polynesia
- 4.15-4.35pm *Regional Survey : New Caledonia*
Luc Chevalier
- 4.35-4.45pm Discussion
- 4.45-5.10pm *Regional Survey : Micronesia*
Saul Riesenberg
- 5.10-5.30pm Discussion
- 5.30-7.30pm Reception, Scarth Room, University House

Thursday January 14

Chairman : J.B. Palmer (Fiji Museum)

- 9.00-9.30am *Regional Survey : New Zealand*
(possibly) R.S. Duff
- 9.30-9.45am Discussion
- 9.45-10.15am *Regional Survey : Hawaii*
Roland Force
- 10.15-10.30am Discussion
- 10.30-11.00am Tea

Chairman : Dr R.S. Duff (Canterbury Museum, Christchurch)

11.00-11.30am *Subject Survey : Arts and Crafts; Oral Literature*
Ulli Beier

11.30-11.45am Discussion

11.45-12.15pm *Subject Survey : Arts and Crafts; Oral Literature*
S.M. Mead

12.15-12.30pm Discussion

12.30-2.00pm Lunch

Chairman : Professor Jones (Monash University)

2.00-2.30pm *Subject Survey : Music*
Mervyn McLean

2.30-2.45pm Discussion

2.45-3.15pm *Subject Survey : Dance*
Miss Adrienne Kaepler

3.15-3.30pm Discussion

3.30-4.00pm Tea

Chairman : F.D. McCarthy (Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies)

4.00-4.30pm *Subject Survey : Film*
Ian Dunlop

4.30-4.45pm Discussion

4.45-5.15pm *Subject Survey : Site and Artifact Protection*
J.R. McKinley

5.15-5.30pm Discussion

8.00pm Possible film showing, Coombs Lecture Theatre

Friday January 15

Chairman : **FATHER PATRICK O'REILLY, SECRETARY GENERAL, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OCEANIC STUDIES**

9.00-9.40am *Subject Survey : Museum Resources*

Graeme Pretty
(possibly) R.S. Duff
P.W. Gathercole

9.40-9.55am Discussion

9.55-10.25am *Subject Survey : Documentary Resources*

H.E. Maude

10.25-10.40am Discussion

10.40-11.10am Tea

Chairman : Dr D.J. Tugby (University of Queensland)

11.10-11.40am *Subject Survey : Institutional Resources*

Robert Langdon

11.40-12.30pm Discussion on Institutional Resources leading to general discussion of organisational aspects of research coordination and allocation of funds

12.30-2.00pm Lunch

Chairman : **UNESCO CONSULTANT**

2.00-3.30pm Discussion of report and proposals for UNESCO expert meeting

3.30-4.00pm Tea

4.00-4.30pm Closure

77 Arthur Circle,
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,
4th November, 1970.

Dear Jack,

I enclose a copy of my letter to Parr, together with the five items listed in it.

The important paper for your purpose is, I think, (2) - the one delivered to the Library Association of Australia on 'The Documentary Basis for Pacific Studies'. The report at (1), which led to the establishment of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, is probably too long and too detailed for your people, who after all are not particularly interested in building up specialist libraries.

I suggest that 'The Documentary Basis for Pacific Studies' could either be circulated to the participants and I could speak for say 10 minutes highlighting its points and bringing it up-to-date; or else I could prepare a paper based on it for reading to the meeting, but omitting some of the cackle, adapting it to the theme of the gathering, and bringing it up-to-date.

As regards the Bibliography of Bibliographies which Parr seems to want I suggest that really all that is needed is to circulate copies of (3), 'Searching for Sources', since this lists the main standard bibliographies, together with the periodical indexes, manuscript catalogues and series covering the source materials on the Pacific Islands. From the main bibliographies there listed, together with those published since (which I shall mention), participants can locate without difficulty every area and subject bibliography published, and from them every work produced on the region.

However I will prepare a bibliography of the bibliographies, both published and about to be published, covering each of the Pacific Islands groups, and including the few main bibliographies relating to the social sciences alone, if you really think it necessary.

Please may I have my only copy of the letter to Parr back when you have finished with it.

Yours,

J.S.M.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE:JG:11w

THE RESEARCH SCHOOL OF PACIFIC STUDIES

Department of Prehistory

BOX 4 P.O. CANBERRA A.C.T., 2600

TEL. 49-5111

Telegrams "Natuniv" Canberra

4 November 1970

Mr H.E. Maudg,
77 Arthur Circle,
FORREST. A.C.T. 2603

Dear Harry,

Following our phone conversation of this morning, I am sending you a copy of the documents distributed to all people I have asked to contribute.

Yours,



(Jack Golson)

CONSERVATION OF THE INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Background

I enclose a document on this subject, which will serve as a background to the present circular.

The document in question was submitted as a specific proposal to the Director-General of UNESCO by the Australian National Advisory Committee for UNESCO last year. Following joint Australian/New Zealand submissions on the subject, the Director-General made provision for Oceanic studies in his draft programme for 1971-2, envisaging a total project lasting five years with an initial budget allocation of \$21,000 for 1971-2. As a first step the Director-General proposed a small inter-disciplinary meeting of experts in 1971 to define the scope of the studies to be undertaken.

The Australian UNESCO Committee for Letters considered some action might appropriately be taken in advance of the UNESCO expert meeting, to review progress in Pacific studies and to identify priority areas of research, with the aim of presenting detailed proposals to the expert meeting to be convened by the Director-General. The first suggestion was for a symposium at the August 1970 ANZAAS Congress in Port Moresby, but this proved impossible to organise because of the fulness of the ANZAAS programme, though some informal discussions took place around the attached document. Instead the Australian UNESCO committees concerned with the project proposed that a special Australian symposium should be sponsored on the subject before the end of 1970 and government funds were obtained for this purpose.

It has now been decided to take advantage of the presence in Canberra next January at the 28th International Congress of Orientalists and 8th Congress of the Far-Eastern Prehistory Association of numbers of overseas scholars expert in the Pacific region and involved in relevant programmes of research and record of Pacific Islands cultures.

Organisation

A special three-day meeting will be held immediately after the two Congresses have concluded, from Wednesday 13 January to Friday 15 January. This will involve Australian scholars supported by the Australian National Advisory Committee for UNESCO as for the special Australian symposium previously envisaged, relevant overseas scholars already participating in the international congresses, and a number of specially invited participants expert in fields not otherwise adequately covered and variously financed.

In addition the Australian National Advisory Committee has asked the Director-General of UNESCO to provide for the attendance of a consultant at the meeting. Such a consultant would provide a link between the January discussions and the UNESCO expert meeting, which it is now expected will take place in August/September 1971 in Australia. Dr William Davenport, School of Pacific Studies, University of California at Santa Cruz, has been proposed to UNESCO as the consultant, with the recommendation that he be given the opportunity while in Australia to attend not only the UNESCO meeting but also the Orientalists and Far-Eastern Prehistory Association Congresses and to visit art galleries, museums and universities in Australia and Papua-New Guinea.

Programme

A rough, provisional programme for the January meetings has been worked out, taking into account some of the topics already foreshadowed for the intended Australian expert meeting and the expanded frame of reference that now becomes possible. Thus the opening sessions of the first day (morning of Wednesday, January 13) have been provisionally allocated to:-

1. opening address by the UNESCO consultant, i.e. Dr Davenport, providing he can accept;
2. an outline of activities in the cultural studies field by a member of the UNESCO secretariat, which, it has been learnt, will be represented at the Orientalists Congress;
3. a paper by Mr F.D. McCarthy on the work of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, representing Australian experience in the field of cultural studies and cultural conservation.

The rest of the programme is not specifically allocated and it is my job, in consultation with the Australian National Advisory Committee secretariat, to organise it. It is for this reason that I am now writing to you and the suggestions I am about to put forward are made in terms of specific proposals contained in the attached document on Conservation of the Indigenous Cultural Heritage of the South Pacific.

It seems to me that the programme could deal with the question from two points of view: a survey of needs and resources by regions and by subjects.

1. Regional Survey

The Oceanic area which is the subject of the project is diverse in its indigenous cultures and in the impact of the outside world on those cultures. It seems necessary to survey the field in terms of regions which have some community of indigenous culture and culture contact experience. This approach is also recommended by the existence of institutions within the area as a whole which have a longer or shorter history of involvement in cultural studies in different regions.

The aim of each regional survey is seen as being

- a) to review what has been done, is being done and is about to be done in those fields covered by the project relevant to the particular areas;
- b) to survey local resources for the accomplishment of the necessary tasks (museum, institutes, trained personnel etc.);
- c) to identify the priorities for future work and point out the facilities that need to be created;
- d) to discuss the prospects for the involvement of the indigenous peoples themselves in the work of record and conservation.

The regions involved - and the institutions most nearly concerned, where such exist - are listed below:

- a) Papua-New Guinea (University of Papua-New Guinea; Public Museum and Art Gallery of Papua-New Guinea);
- b) Solomons-New Hebrides;
- c) New Caledonia (Musée Néo-Calédonien);
- d) Fiji (Fiji Museum)
- e) Western Polynesia;
- f) Cook Islands;
- g) French Polynesia (Institut Français d'Océanie);
- h) Hawaii (Bishop Museum, of course with long standing experience in Polynesia in general);
- i) Micronesia;
- j) New Zealand (Auckland, Canterbury, Dominion, Otago plus provincial museums, Historic Places Trust, New Zealand Archaeological Association, Polynesian Society).

I am writing to people at the institutions nominated asking them to provide a survey of their region along the lines described; where no obvious institution is available, I am asking specific individuals with experience of such regions to prepare a survey.

4.

2. Subject Survey

The focus here will be on cultural record and/or conservation in particular subject areas and the programmes and facilities that exist and that are lacking. I am aware that such subjects and the facilities for them will come under general review in the regional surveys but here we are concerned with the overall view or with regional programmes that have general relevance to the project as a whole.

The subjects on which contributions are being requested, with names appended where institutions are known to exist, are: arts and crafts, oral literature (for both Centre for New Guinea Culture of the University of Papua-New Guinea); music (Archive of Maori and Pacific Music of the University of Auckland); dance; filmic record; site protection and antiquities legislation (New Zealand Historic Places Trust); museum resources; documentary resources (Pacific Manuscripts Bureau with which are associated, Australian National University, National Library of Australia, State Library of Victoria, Mitchell Library (Sydney), National Library of New Zealand, University of Hawaii), and institutional resources.

Such regional and subject surveys, presented in the light of the heads of proposals submitted to UNESCO in the initial document, should allow full and informed discussion and the formulation of quite specific recommendations for the UNESCO expert meeting.

Jack Golson

November 1970

CONSERVATION OF THE INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE
OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC

At the 14th Session of the General Conference, New Zealand, together with Australia and the United Kingdom, co-sponsored a draft resolution proposing studies and an exhibition representing visual arts of the different cultures of the South Pacific. This project could not be included in the 1967-68 programme for budgetary reasons but it had been hoped that it would be included in the 1969-1970 programme. This, however, did not prove to be the case and once again the New Zealand delegation raised this question when discussion on future programmes took place at the 15th Session of the General Conference and a draft resolution (15C/DR/FUT/42) on the subject was submitted by Australia and New Zealand.

The Australian National Advisory Committee for Unesco has given further consideration to the nature of this proposal and now suggests a project which is a slightly modified form of that recommended in the draft resolution submitted at the 15th Session. It has also outlined what might be included in the various facets of the proposal. The Australian Committee suggests that the title of the project should be "The Conservation of the Indigenous Cultural Heritage of the South Pacific" and that it should be included in Unesco's programme because it would be in the interests of the development of the indigenous peoples of the South Pacific and because of the unique scientific and aesthetic interest of the South Pacific cultures to the world as a whole.

The geographical area covered by the project would be Oceania including Papua and New Guinea, Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia including New Zealand but excluding mainland Australia.

In the draft resolution put forward at the 15th Session, the following points were made:

- (a) a major effort should be made, as a matter of urgency, during the next decade to preserve the cultures of the South Pacific which are rapidly being affected and modified by the increased rate of technological advance;
- (b) concern in this regard was expressed at the Round Table on Ethnographic Film held in Sydney in July 1966, in collaboration with Unesco, which called, inter alia, in its resolution A5 for recognition "of the immediate necessity for urgent programmes with primitive cultures which are threatened with extinction within the next decade";
- (c) Unesco is assisting studies that are being, or will be, carried out with respect to the cultures of Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Arab world.

The Australian Committee wishes to reiterate these considerations, with an appropriate modification to (a) in the light of the suggested title of the project which directs attention to conservation of the cultural heritage rather than preservation of cultures, and requests that a project be included in the Draft Programme and Budget (Regular programme) for 1971-72 for a series of studies to be undertaken by Unesco, in collaboration with governments and non-governmental organisations, including universities and other bodies, and that these studies should include the following:

- (a) The further development of bibliographies of documentary materials on the region and their assessment.

By "Documentary materials" it is meant to include manuscripts, films, still photographs, tapes and other documentary resources.

- (b) The descriptive listing of the major types and collections of artifacts, wherever held, of the region.

It is considered that the listing should include private as well as public collections and that photographs of the collections should be included if possible.

- (c) Further field studies of the societies and cultures of the region.

- (d) The study of the contribution of the cultures of the region to art and culture as a whole.

- (e) The study of problems of conservation in the region, including the protection of archaeological sites, the physical conservation of perishable artifacts and the retention of indigenous artifacts in the museums in the area.

- (f) The recording and dissemination of the performing arts and oral traditions of the region.

It is assumed that the recording would be carried out by such means as tape, disc, photographs and sound-synchronised film.

- (g) The study of the role of museums as repositories and interpreters of the cultural heritage.

It is considered that museums in developing societies should fulfil an educational role providing a link between the past, the present and the future. They should be used to show the people their place in the world at large and to promote advances in education and technology as well as to preserve the cultural heritage. Museums in developing societies should be partly cultural centres for the local artist and

craftsman and should encourage traditional standards of excellence in the artifacts at present being produced, particularly where the tourist trade is an important factor.

The Australian Committee believes that as a first step in the preparation of these studies, a meeting of experts should be convened, under the auspices of Unesco, in a country located in the region with the aims of defining the scope of the studies to be undertaken and the respective roles of Unesco, governments and interested organisations and individuals. Since the meeting will have to talk of ways and means of financing their proposals it is recommended that Government representatives should be included.

Recognising that any funds that may be made available by Unesco or from other sources during the first biennium would be devoted in part to the meeting of experts, the Australian Committee recommends that first priority be given to the activities outlined in (e) and (f). Great importance is attached to (c), however, and it is hoped that it will be possible for some attention to be given to this also. Of slightly lower priority are the activities outlined in (a), (b), (g). It is not considered that (d) is of high priority or immediate concern.

Documentary Resources for the Study of Pacific Islands Cultures

H E MAUDE

At the Indiana Symposium on the Concept of Ethnohistory John C. Ewers of the Smithsonian Institution demonstrated by means of a diagram, which has always stuck in my mind, the varied means by which we may gain knowledge of a particular culture. It consisted of a circle divided in half into field studies, with segments for site exploration, folklore, language and ethnography, and library and museum studies, consisting of artifacts, maps and pictures, and writings, the whole resulting in what he commended as a combined and full-rounded study.

We have heard much during the past two days of these several approaches, and it has now fallen to my lot to speak about what Ewers called writings, the documentary resources available to us in our studies of the cultural heritage of the Pacific Islanders. This is an approach to our knowledge of the islander which in a sense comprises all the others, for it is only when research is committed to writing that it can become known beyond a small circle of actual hearers or viewers.

Even a cursory survey of Pacific literature is sufficient to demonstrate that, whether on a population or an area reckoning, no people in the gworld have been so written about as the Polynesians, and of recent years the Micronesians and Melanesians are catching up. For probably no part of the globe, and certainly no ocean, has so captured the imagination of mankind as has the South Seas. 'This serene Pacific', wrote Herman Melville, 'once beheld, must ever be the sea of his adoption'.

Since the literate countries on its periphery provide us with no reliable accounts of the early island world, and there were no indigenous literates in the region on its first discovery by Europeans, our regional documentary span is not great, covering exactly four and a half centuries since Magellan crossed the Pacific. In parenthesis, let us hope that after all the commotion about Cook's bi-centenary, the 450th anniversary of the day on which the first Pacific Islander

sighted the first European - the 7th March next - will at least be commemorated by an issue of postage stamps, or perhaps a muffled peal of bells might be more appropriate.

Our first literature on the islanders was therefore the narratives of the discoverers and early voyagers, published ~~HERE~~ separately and also in the multi-volumed collections so popular at the time. However, it is important to realize that, however fascinating these accounts of a new world were to contemporary Europeans, leading to the development of the concept of the Noble Savage and 'a neater, sweeter maiden, in a cleaner, greener land', so fashionable in the philosophical speculations of the 18th century Deists, in actual fact for well over half the post-contact period the information concerning the islanders was, in the absence of any means of verbal communication, only such as could be observed: the material culture and the visual manifestations of social behaviour - beliefs, motivations and the like were a closed book. What each side really understood about the other in early racial interactions has recently been the subject of two studies by Pearson in the Journal of Pacific History and the Journal de la Société des Océanistes respectively, but more often than not the main value of the Journals of the discoverers is to mark the date on which culture contact commenced on a particular island.

Though Quiros gained a little knowledge from the captive boys Pedro and Pablo, who however soon died, not until Bougainville and Cook do we find the first interpreters - Ahutoru, Hitihiti, Ma'i, Tupaia, Banks and Burney - and thus an intercommunication beyond the material plane. Máximo Rodríguez, the interpreter with the two Spanish missionaries on Tahiti in 1774 and 1775 (between Cook's second and third voyages), spoke fluent Tahitian. At the opposite end of the Pacific Forrest and later visitors, notably Hayes, were able to communicate with the people of Geelvink Bay through local inhabitants who spoke at least a pidgin Malay.

Thus, with the beginning of a ~~XXXXXXXX~~ rudimentary verbal communication we find for the first time terms for objects and ceremonies introduced, as for instance in the narratives of Cook's voyages, and

events begin to be described not merely as seen but through an interchange of ideas. As long as European visitors to the islands were essentially in transit, however, the knowledge gained was still exiguous and often inaccurate, particularly as they saw the islanders under conditions of excitation rather than daily routine. For this reason the landing, with intent to stay, of the Irish ship's ~~surgeon~~ surgeon John Mackey in Hawaii during 1787, which ushered in the era of European settlement less than 10 years after the death of Cook, is a landmark in Pacific history on a par with Cook.

These earliest expatriate residents - the so-called beachcombers - were, of course, most of them illiterate. Nevertheless among them we find individuals who have left us over twenty vivid and I submit largely authentic pictures of ordinary daily life in these Pacific Islands societies while still relatively untouched by civilization, from Wilson's narrative of his stay in the Palaus in 1783 to Lamont's fine account of Tongarevan society in 1853. Lowie reminds us that there are aspects of life on which 'missionaries, fur traders, and others whose calling enforces long residence are often superior to modern specialists' and, as I have written elsewhere, fourteen of the beachcomber books emanated from 'people who were adopted into native families, usually married to native wives, who spoke the language of necessity and who wrote about customs and events in which they had ~~participated~~ participated and processes in which they had become proficient'. One should bear in mind, furthermore, that in marked contrast to the attitude of dominant superiority exhibited by his successors, the beachcombers were essentially transculturites, who were perforce conformists to the social patterns of their islander hosts.

Unfortunately time does not permit us to run through all the occupational categories of visitors or immigrants to the islands and discuss in detail the ever-increasing wealth of documentation concerning, or at least referring to, the indigenous peoples and their cultures - the missionaries who, except for the Catholics in the Marianas, first settled in Tahiti a ~~decade~~ decade after the first beachcomber; the traders, both itinerant, such as those engaged in sandalwood and bêche-de-mer collection, and resident; the whalers; the planters;

labour traders; naval officers; travellers, and government officials.

But the important point is that many give more or less biased or inadequate pictures of the reality which we seek today, in so much as, like the missionaries, they had some special axe to grind, or like the explorers, were merely transients and dependent on relatively brief impressions or hearsay information. This is a problem which, of course, is faced by social scientists the world over in their evaluation of sources, but it is perhaps more marked in trans-cultural studies where one society is literate and the other not. Nevertheless, despite their imperfections, which one can usually detect and discount in advance, such are our main source materials for the 19th century Pacific, and if used with circumspection they are an invaluable aid in the reconstruction of the island cultures.

The earlier sources are often the most valuable not only because they give us a base-line picture of the various Pacific Islands societies but also because, despite the later acceleration in the tempo of culture change, the social distance between the expatriates and indigenes tended, ~~WIDENING~~ until the reversed pendulum swing of the past few years, to grow wider. It was to the advantage of the explorer, for example, to maintain good relations with the islanders in order to further his objectives; of the beachcomber with his hosts if he wanted to live, or at least to stay put; of the early missionary with his converts or prospective converts; and of the trader with his customers; and indeed race relations in the first half of the 19th century (earlier or later according to the geographical area) appear to have been on a relatively egalitarian plane.

I suggest, as a provisional hypothesis, that race relations commenced to change by and large with the advent of the mid-19th century planter, requiring not only large areas of native land for his crops but also large numbers of indigenes to work on them for his benefit; of European women, which shows a remarkable correlation with the growth of a colour bar; and of the administrator, demanding political and legal changes based on western models.

With the voyages of Cook and his contemporaries, however, the trickle of Pacific literature becomes a stream, fed from now on not only by these fortuitous sources but also by a new and ever swelling tributary: that of scientific investigation based on systematic empirical research. Previous explorers had conquest, conversion or commercial gain for their motive: for the first time, with the renaissance of empirical science exemplified in England by the foundation of the Royal Society, dedicated to careful observation and accurate description, the incentive was man's knowledge. The year 1769, when Cook first sighted Vahitahi Atoll in the Tuamotus, marks the birth of Pacific studies: the scientific investigation of the region. 'No people', wrote John Ellis to Linnaeus, 'ever went to sea better fitted out for the purpose of Natural History', while on the second voyage the querulous Forsters, who took the place of Banks and his team, are now recognized as pioneers in the nascent discipline of human geography and anthropology.

With these voyages, too, there commences the practice of methodically describing not only the physical features of the islands but also the characteristics of their inhabitants, the best example being the classic work of 'the father of Pacific anthropology', Horatio Hale, a member of the United States Wilkes Exploring Expedition of 1838-42, the first of the modern surveying expeditions to visit the South Seas. It was not until 1860, however that Johann Caesar Godeffroy, head of the South Seas firm of Godeffroy and Son, sent out the first professional scientific investigators, naturalists and ethnographers, actually to live in the Pacific Islands: Andrew Garrett in Fiji, Tahiti, the Cook Islands and the Marquesas; Jan Kubary in the Palaus and Ponape; Kleinschmidt, who lived for two years among the people of the Duke of York Group; Dänmel and Hubner, all between 1861 and 1875.

Before the end of the century other social scientists were commencing to follow in the footsteps of Godeffroy's men and to visit the islands, not as ~~part~~ of the complement of some naval vessel, but either as individuals, such as the Russian Miklouho-Maclay, Otto Finsch, Bastian and Krämer, or as members of a team. In 1896-97 the first of the two Royal Society's coral reef boring expeditions to Funafuti under Sollas conducted a study of the ethnography of the atoll. This was succeeded by the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Strait and New Guinea in 1898-99, under the pioneer Haddon, the most brilliant assemblage of social scientists ~~XX~~ ever to study the Pacific peoples as a team.

For by now it was becoming apparent that the importance of the region was in anthesis to its size, ^{since} ~~now~~ fragmentation, geographical in Polynesia and Micronesia and cultural in Melanesia, has provided as near a reproduction as one can find anywhere of a natural laboratory for the social scientist: a multiplicity of societies which, in varying degrees of isolation from each other through barriers of ocean, mountain or mutual distrust, have developed a heterogeneous assemblage of social, economic and political systems, of culture traits and complexes, beliefs, values and attitudes, which can be observed in detail and in time-depth owing to the smallness of the groups and the relatively brief length of their occupancy.

The Pacific Islands ^{Ras} ~~had~~ formed the happy hunting grounds of the anthropologist, where he ^{can} ~~could~~ select his society almost tailor-made to suit his particular enquiries. In 1914 Haddon wrote that: 'The facts and arguments ... point clearly to Oceania as being probably that part of the world which most urgently needs ethnological investigation'. The anthropological world certainly responded; and a recent listing by Margaret Mead of some of the advances made in ethnological theory and methodology, physical anthropology, archaeology and prehistory, social organization and kinship structure, religion, psychology and acculturation studies, resulting from what she terms

'the peculiar circumstances of the great isolation and the striking similarities' among the people of Polynesia, includes major works by some of the world's leading anthropologists; while today Melanesia, and in particular New Guinea, has become perhaps the last important centre for ethnographic field studies. As the Africanist Audrey Richards acknowledges: 'Anthropological theory was evolved very largely in Oceania, where the relative isolation of small communities provided something like "typical" primitive social groups'.

If the picture has again changed today it is because all branches of social science, and not only anthropology, have become interested in the Pacific Islanders - archaeologists, historians, geographers, demographers, political scientists, psychologists - every discipline has by now discovered and is busy researching in this unique human laboratory. And, what is more pertinent to our subject this morning, busy adding a veritable flood of literature on the island cultures to our legacy of source material from past generations: an estimated three books a week, and I should judge at least twice as many major theses, monographs, pamphlets and articles a day.

The need today (and I expect to be hounded from this room for saying so) seems to be not merely the further stimulation of research on the indigenous peoples of the Pacific, desirable though this may be, but also the provision of funds and facilities for the location, collection, purchase or copying, and making available to researchers, of every published work and every relevant manuscript on the island peoples; and not only for making them available but also known to everyone who may require to consult them, through the compilation ~~XX~~ and publication of adequate finders' aids.

After all, the latest edition of Pacific Anthropologists lists over 600 names of active postgraduate research workers in the social sciences, while the actual total would now probably be more than 1,000; while the recently published Pacific Islands Thesis Catalogue, ~~XXXXXXX~~ though admittedly incomplete, lists some 1,150

dissertations, the great majority prepared within the last twenty years. Small wonder that at the Second South Pacific Conference the senior delegate from American Samoa complained that the Pacific Islander was beginning to feel like a gold-fish in a bowl, forever being watched, measured, weighed and interrogated, while a representative from French Polynesia observed that in Tahiti they now defined the nuclear family as man, wife, children and social anthropologist.

The stage has been reached in the Pacific region where much of the material having a bearing on the indigenous cultural heritage is either not readily accessible or, in many cases, simply not known to exist; and this at a time when researchers are becoming more and more document conscious when ~~SEARCHING FOR THE SOURCES OF THEIR~~ looking for their sources, at least as a supplement to their former almost exclusive reliance on field surveys.

Nevertheless, action is being taken to remedy this position on three main fronts. In the first place, recognizing that the locale of Pacific studies has now moved from Europe to the peripheral countries bordering the Pacific itself the four ~~MAIN~~ major Pacific Research Libraries - the National and Mitchell in Australia, the Turnbull in New Zealand and the University of Hawaii Library - are making every effort to ensure that, by purchase, copying or inter-library exchange, their holdings of Pacific publications will be, as far as humanly possible, absolutely complete; and that any scholar entering one of these depositories will be certain of being able to consult at least a copy of any document that forms part of the holdings of any of the other institutions. There is every reason to hope that, with the help of scholars in pointing out lacunae, this ideal will be achieved within a decade, if not sooner, and that, when the University of California recovers from its present political and other troubles, the library of its Center for South Pacific Studies at Santa Cruz will be able to adopt the same policy.

Secondly, the same libraries have established the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau for the location, copying, depositing and cataloguing of every manuscript relating to the Pacific Islands of significance for research purposes both in the social and natural sciences. Apart from official records these fall roughly into twelve categories: those connected with discovery and exploration; travellers' accounts; records left by residents; mission, trading, whaling, labour trade, plantation and political material; vernacular documentation (including genealogies); unpublished research; and miscellaneous; with a final class concerned with the tape recordings of oral ~~history~~ historical and other data, which is of particular importance in the region.

The Bureau, which is operated by the Research School of Pacific Studies of the Australian National University, with our next speaker, Robert Langdon, as Executive Officer, is believed to be the first joint attempt by libraries, on an international scale, to seek out documents concerning a defined geographical region and to make copies available for the use of scholars and everyone else interested. Hundreds of manuscripts, many hitherto not known to exist, have been copied on thousands of feet of microfilm, and the results achieved already add substantially to our knowledge of the Pacific Islands peoples, while if it carries on at its present tempo many of the works on Pacific history in particular will have to be rewritten. To mention one of its most recent projects: Dr John Cumpston has just returned from New England where he succeeded in copying one-third of a million microfilm frames and 55,000 index cards relating to Pacific whaling logs, journals and other documentation, as a result of which the contributing libraries in Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii will possess a better collection of these records than any library in the United States itself.

Finally there is the bibliographic control without which much of this documentation might as well be buried under the ground. Thanks mainly to the herculean labours of our Chairman and his assistants, the position as regards printed works is reasonably satisfactory today, Father O'Reilly has produced modern retrospective area bibliographies of, or above, international standards covering New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, Wallis and Futuna Islands, Tahiti, the Marquesas, Tuamotu and Austral Groups. Snow Hb has compiled a provisional Bibliography of Fiji, Tonga and Rotuma with over 10,000 entries which, with all its imperfections, some of which have been pointed out by O'Reilly, has proved a useful working guide and can, I think, be amended and up-dated for publication as three standard area listings. Krauss is continuing his series covering the more isolated groups and detached islands; they are unfortunately not comprehensive at present, but could be made so and then issued in a single volume.

As to the other island groups, following on the publication of the Pacific Islands thesis catalogue, tentative arrangements have now been made for the compilation of eight area bibliographies on the Cook Islands (which has been completed this month by Dr Coppell of Macquarie University); Samoa (on which Professor Lowell Holmes of Wichita State University is engaged); Niue and the Tokelaus; the Central Pacific Groups; the Solomons; American Micronesia (due for early completion by W.A. McGrath, the author of two already published specialist bibliographies; Norfolk and Pitcairn Islands; and their publication by the Australian National University Press in its Pacific Monograph Series. As it is understood that Hawaii, and Papua and New Guinea, are, or will be, producing exhaustive bibliographies through their own university and other institutions, these eight works will complete the bibliographical coverage of the Pacific Islands with the exception of the pre-American period in Micronesia, concerning which negotiations are now under way with a number of promising scholars, including those working in the Micronesian Area Research

Center at the University of Guam, where Sister Felicia Plaza and Sister Maria del Ualle are the authorities on the important Spanish period.

There are ^{several} ~~over one~~ hundred other island bibliographies in print but these are either ~~VERY~~ selective, like Helen Conover's Islands of the Pacific; or confined to particular subjects, Taylor's Pacific Bibliography, Barrau's Bibliography of Pacific Ethnobotany and the Ethnographic Bibliography of New Guinea ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ being important examples; or confined to a particular collection, such as Rolf du Rietz's monumental Bibliotheca Polynesiana, the Royal Empire Society Catalogue and the Dictionary Catalogues of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum and the Hawaiian Collection of the University of Hawaii; or else out-of-date like Griffin's List of Books on Samoa and Guam. Finally, the Oxford University has now commissioned the Bibliography of Bibliographies of the Pacific Islands to present a composite, comprehensive history of all area and subject compilations in one handy volume - the ultimate finders' aid to the printed documentation on the region.

But all retrospective bibliographies, however exhaustive, are necessarily out-of-date by the time they are published, and for current works one relies on the annual Bibliographie de l'Océanie, for which once again we have to thank our Chairman. This probably suffices to keep anyone abreast of the bulk of current outpourings, and especially periodical articles, if supplemented in one's own field by recourse to one of the ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ subject bibliographies appearing in ~~one~~ ~~of~~ the more specialized periodicals such as the Journal of Pacific ~~XXXXXXXX~~ History.

The position as regards ^{newspaper and similar} ~~serials~~ is more complicated and I can only invite anyone interested to consult the list of ^{many} indexes published in an article 'Searching for Sources', of which a copy is available for anyone who wants it. It should be mentioned, however, that the index to the principal islands periodical, the Pacific Islands Monthly,

is published from its inception in 1930 to 1945 and that arrangements have been made for a comprehensive Bibliography of Pacific Islands serials and their Indexes (if any) to be compiled by an international team as soon as the very modest but necessary funds can be raised for the clerical and other assistance required.

When one turns from published works to manuscripts, which for students of the Pacific Islands ~~EXHIBITS~~ communities can be the more important of the two types of documentary record, we can rejoice that Phyllis Mander-Jones's definitive Guide to Manuscripts in Great Britain and the Pacific is about to be published. This, with the two-volumed Mitchell Library Catalogue of manuscripts accessioned between 1945 and 1967 represent a most hopeful start, which is being followed up as opportunity offers by the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, which lists and describes its accessions in its quarterly periodical Pambu, while more general articles on manuscript discoveries are made in the 'From the Archives' feature of the Journal of Pacific History.

What is now urgently required is an extension of the Bureau's cataloguing work to complete the already commenced listing of all significant manuscripts relating to the Pacific Islands in Australia and New Zealand and the engagement of special ad hoc bibliographers to locate, catalogue and whenever possible copy the manuscript material ~~located~~ in other countries, commencing with the most valuable documentation of all, which is almost certainly ^{to be found in} ~~located~~ in France, the Catholic repositories in Rome, and in the United States, in that order.

I have endeavoured, in the brief time allotted, to give at least an inkling of the vast wealth of documentary resources available to those engaged in the study and conservation of the cultural heritage of the Pacific Islanders, firstly in the records of the discoverers, visitors and residents, and secondly in the works of the social scientists and other investigators from Cook to the present day.

An outline has also been given of the work now being done to collect this material, both published and ~~in~~ unpublished, in the main Pacific Research Libraries and to list it in bibliographies, ~~INDEXES~~ serial indexes and manuscript catalogues so that it can be made readily known and accessible to the researcher.

The general picture, at least as compared with a decade ago, is perhaps a reassuring one, though additional but not large funds are still required for completing the collection of manuscript material and the ~~bibliographical~~ recording of what we already possess. There is one proviso, however, and that is the fact that the documentation collected to date is almost exclusively written by Europeans.

In part this is inevitably so owing to the greater volume of European written material, though the disparity is decreasing daily. Nevertheless, publications by Kanakau, John Papa I'i, Taaroa Marau, Te Ariki Taraare, and Ta'unga, to mention only a few of the ^{more} ~~most~~ prominent, show what can be done by scientifically untrained islanders to illuminate aspects of their own culture. But we need to collect far more than the manuscripts of possibly publishable works, but every scrap of indigenous source material: letters, family records, clan genealogies, data on lands, local church correspondence, and all the miscellaneous documentation which the field ~~EXPERIENCE~~ experience of such workers as Bengt Danielsson, Ron Crocombe, Paul Ottino, and myself indicates is to be found in surprising profusion in much of Polynesia and Micronesia. Not merely the traditions of a pre-contact past, many of which have been transcribed already or are now forgotten or hard to unscramble from mission-derived accretions; but more particularly the detailed first-hand accounts of participants in post-contact events and the often scarcely less vivid family narratives handed down from the informants' parents, grandparents and ~~great-grandparents~~.

Even the surface deposits of this vast mine of information have scarcely been scratched as yet, but those who have dug an experimental shaft ~~HERE~~ here and there have been astonished at the wealth which lies still buried. Hitherto we have remained complacently satisfied with viewing one side, the European side, of the documentary record illustrating the story of racial interactions in the Pacific Islands: 'Tragic ...', says Professor Spate, 'is our shameful failure to collect and collate the documentation of culture contact "from the other side".'

.....

Australian National Advisory Committee for **UNESCO**

ADDRESS	WODEN DISTRICT CENTRE, PHILLIP, A.C.T.
POSTAL ADDRESS	P.O. BOX 826, CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601
	IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
	70/4723
	W63/1174

Mr H.E. Maude,
77 Arthur Circle,
FORREST. A.C.T. 2603.

Dear Mr Maude,

As you know, the Australian National Advisory Committee for Unesco has endorsed the proposal of the Unesco Committee for Libraries and Related Fields to hold in September, 1971, a Seminar on Source Materials relating to Research in the Pacific. As discussed at the sub-committee meeting on 11 May, 1970, a request for funds to bring to Australia overseas consultants for the proposed Seminar has been submitted to the Director-General of Unesco under his Program of Participation in Member States.

In addition to this project, this Committee is also currently involved in another wider activity which involves the Pacific. Several of the specialist Unesco Committees have for some time been aware that cultures in the South Pacific region are in danger of disappearing or being ineradicably altered by external influences before even basic documentation is carried out and that there is an urgent need for a program of co-ordinated study to be undertaken in that area, so that the contribution of these cultures may be acknowledged and documented.

Following joint submissions by the Australian National Advisory Committee and the New Zealand National Commission for Unesco, the Director-General of Unesco has made, in his draft program for 1971-72, an initial provision for a project on the Conservation of the Indigenous Cultural Heritage of the South Pacific, which is distinct from, but which has areas in common with, the proposed Seminar on the Documentation of Source Materials. A total project lasting five years is envisaged, and the budget allocated for 1971-72 is \$21,000. (A copy of the detailed proposal which the National Advisory Committee submitted to the Director-General is attached).

...
In line with Australian and New Zealand views, the Director-General is proposing as a first step a small international interdisciplinary meeting of experts which will define the scope of the studies to be undertaken. The Australian Unesco specialist Committees with an interest in this project have agreed that a small meeting of 25 to 30 Australian experts be held in advance of the Unesco meeting and this is

planned for January 1971. This will give Australian specialists in various fields an opportunity to discuss and come to some agreement on the needs and priorities of research in the Pacific. It is intended that the meeting will enable specific proposals to be presented to the Unesco interdisciplinary meeting later in 1971.

At the last meeting of the working party planning the January meeting of Australian experts, Mr Burmester, Assistant National Librarian and member of the working party, offered to examine the possibility that the National Library might prepare a list of Australian holdings of Oceania manuscripts, which could be distributed to participants at the Australian meeting as an indication of what Australia would be able to contribute in resources to the Oceanic program of conservation. (You will know that Mr Burmester is also involved with the sub-committee planning the Seminar on Source Materials relating to Research in the Pacific).

Mr Burmester had intended that the list be built on Ida Leeson's Bibliography of Bibliographies. However, he has now been advised that Ida Leeson's Bibliography has gone out of print and the South Pacific Commission has commissioned you to prepare a revised edition of the Bibliography. Mr Burmester feels that it would be unnecessary for the National Library to undertake the preparation of such a bibliography if you are, in fact, undertaking the same task.

I would be grateful if you could let us know just how extensive your bibliography is likely to be. Perhaps you might also indicate the stage you anticipate your study might have reached by January and whether it would be possible for you to supply participants at the meeting with the relevant bibliographical material you have available at that time.

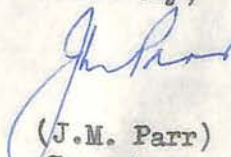
Further, I should like to invite you to take part in the meeting of Australian experts. I do hope that you will be available to attend the meeting, for your wide experience in the documentation of source materials in the Pacific region would enable you to make a valuable contribution to proceedings at the meeting.

The meeting is to be held at the A.N.U., from 13 to 15 January, 1971, immediately following the Congress of Orientalists, which is to be held there from 6 to 12 January. There will be at that Congress a good representation of experts in the field of South Pacific Cultures as well as of people with experience in problems of cultural conservation in the South Pacific, and elsewhere. The working party therefore decided to take advantage of the presence of such experts and arrange to hold the Australian meeting in Canberra for three days following the Congress.

Although plans for the 1971 Unesco international meeting of experts are still in the preliminary stages, we hope that it might be held in Australia and that it might take place either immediately preceding or following the Seminar on Source Materials relating to Research in the Pacific. If this can be arranged, we are hopeful that some overseas consultants invited by the Director-General might also take part in the Source Materials meeting.

I would be most grateful for your advice on these matters.

Yours sincerely,


(J.M. Parr)
Secretary

Please don't hesitate to ring me on any points which need clarification

CONSERVATION OF THE INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE OF
THE SOUTH PACIFIC

At the 14th Session of the General Conference, New Zealand, together with Australia and the United Kingdom, co-sponsored a draft resolution proposing studies and an exhibition representing visual arts of the different cultures of the South Pacific. This project could not be included in the 1967-68 programme for budgetary reasons but it had been hoped that it would be included in the 1969-1970 programme. This, however, did not prove to be the case and once again the New Zealand delegation raised this question when discussion on future programmes took place at the 15th Session of the General Conference and a draft resolution (15C/DR/FUT/42) on the subject was submitted by Australia and New Zealand.

The Australian National Advisory Committee for Unesco has given further consideration to the nature of this proposal and now suggests a project which is a slightly modified form of that recommended in the draft resolution submitted at the 15th Session. It has also outlined what might be included in the various facets of the proposal. The Australian Committee suggests that the title of the project should be "The Conservation of the Indigenous Cultural Heritage of the South Pacific" and that it should be included in Unesco's programme because it would be in the interests of the development of the indigenous peoples of the South Pacific and because of the unique scientific and aesthetic interest of the South Pacific cultures to the world as a whole.

The geographical area covered by the project would be Oceania including Papua and New Guinea, Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia including New Zealand but excluding mainland Australia.

In the draft resolution put forward at the 15th Session, the following points were made:

- (a) a major effort should be made, as a matter of urgency, during the next decade to preserve the cultures of the South Pacific which are rapidly being affected and modified by the increased rate of technological advance;
- (b) concern in this regard was expressed at the Round Table on Ethnographic Film held in Sydney in July 1966, in collaboration with Unesco, which called, *inter alia*, in its resolution A5 for recognition "of the immediate necessity for urgent programmes with primitive cultures which are threatened with extinction within the next decade";
- (c) Unesco is assisting studies that are being, or will be, carried out with respect to the cultures of Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Arab world.

The Australian Committee wishes to reiterate these considerations, with an appropriate modification to (a) in the light of the suggested title of the project which directs attention to conservation of the cultural heritage rather than preservation of cultures, and requests that a project be included in the Draft Programme and Budget (Regular programme) for 1971-72 for a series of studies to be undertaken by Unesco, in collaboration with governments and non-governmental organisations, including universities and other bodies, and that these studies should include the following:

- (a) The further development of bibliographies of documentary materials on the region and their assessment.

By "Documentary materials" it is meant to include manuscripts, films, still photographs, tapes and other documentary resources.

- (b) The descriptive listing of the major types and collections of artifacts, wherever held, of the region.

It is considered that the listing should include private as well as public collections and that photographs of the collections should be included if possible.

- (c) Further field studies of the societies and cultures of the region.
- (d) The study of the contribution of the cultures of the region to art and culture as a whole.
- (e) The study of problems of conservation in the region, including the protection of archaeological sites, the physical conservation of perishable artifacts and the retention of indigenous artifacts in the museums in the area.
- (f) The recording and dissemination of the performing arts and oral traditions of the region.

It is assumed that the recording would be carried out by such means as tape, disc, photographs and soundsynchronised film.

- (g) The study of the role of museums as repositories and interpreters of the cultural heritage.

It is considered that museums in developing societies should fulfil an educational role providing a link between the past, the present and the future. They should be used to show the people their place in the world at large and to promote advances in education and technology as well as to preserve the cultural heritage. Museums in developing societies should be partly cultural centres for the local artist and craftsman and should encourage traditional standards of excellence in the artifacts at present being produced, particularly where the tourist trade is an important factor.

The Australian Committee believes that as a first step in the preparation of these studies, a meeting of experts should be convened, under the auspices of Unesco, in a country located in the region with the aims of defining the scope of the studies to be undertaken and the respective roles of Unesco, governments and interested organisations and individuals. Since the meeting will have to talk of ways and means of financing their proposals it is recommended that Government representatives should be included.

Recognising that any funds that may be made available by Unesco or from other sources during the first biennium would be devoted in part to the meeting of experts, the Australian Committee recommends that first priority be given to the activities outlined in (e) and (f). Great importance is attached to (c), however, and it is hoped that it will be possible for some attention to be given to this also. Of slightly lower priority are the activities outlined in (a), (b), (g). It is not considered that (d) is of high priority or immediate concern.

PARTICIPANTS - AUSTRALIAN UNESCO MEETING ON
OCEANIC STUDIES

Australian National University, 13-15 January, 1971

Dr. W. Adriaansz	Senior Lecturer in Music, University of Sydney
Dr. F.J. Allen	Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Papua and New Guinea
Mr. A. Bartholomai	Director, Queensland Museum
Mr. U. Beier	New Guinea Cultural Centre, University of Papua and New Guinea
Mr. P. Bellwood	Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland
Professor R. M. Berndt	Professor of Anthropology, University of Western Australia
Mrs. Susan Bulmer	Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Papua and New Guinea
Mr. C.A. Burmester	Assistant National Librarian, Canberra
Dr. Ann Chowning	Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Papua and New Guinea
Mr. F. Clunie	Assistant Director, Fiji Museum, Suva
Sir William Dargie	Member, Commonwealth Art Advisory Board
Professor J.W. Davidson	Professor of Pacific History, Australian National University
Dr. R.S. Duff	Director, Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand
Mr. I. Dunlop	Film Director, Commonwealth Film Unit

Mr. P.W. Gathercole	University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, England
Professor J. Golson	Professor of Prehistory, Australian National University
Mr. L.M. Groube	Research Fellow in Melanesian Prehistory, Australian National University
Professor L. M. Haynes	Department of Industrial Arts, University of New South Wales
Professor I. Hogbin	Professorial Fellow in Anthropology, Macquarie University
Dr. Adrienne Kaeppler	Department of Anthropology, Bishop Museum, Honolulu
Mr. Y. Kohno	Division of Cultural Studies, Unesco, Paris
Mr. R. Langdon	Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, Department of Pacific History, Australian National University
Mr. H. Lavondès	Director, Office de Recherche Scientifique et Technique d'Outre-Mer, Papeete, Tahiti
Professor P. Lawrence	Department of Anthropology, University of Sydney
Mr. R.D. Mackay	Preparator-in-Charge, Papua and New Guinea Public Museum and Art Gallery
Mr. H.E. Maude	Department of Pacific History, Australian National University
Dr. Margaret McArthur	Senior Lecturer in Anthropology, University of Sydney
Dr. Norma McArthur	Department of Prehistory, Australian National University
Mr. F.D. McCarthy	Principal, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies

Fr. T.B. McGrath	Micronesian Area Research Centre, University of Guam
Mr. A. McIntosh	Department of External Territories, Canberra
Mr. J.R. McKinlay	New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Wellington, New Zealand
Dr. M. McLean	Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland
Mr. J. McNally	Director, National Museum of Victoria
Mr. D.R. Moore	Curator of Anthropology, The Australian Museum
Professor D.J. Mulvaney	Professor of Prehistory, School of General Studies, Australian National University
Fr. P. O'Reilly	Secretary-General, Société des Océanistes de Paris; Unesco consultant
Mr. L.E. Phillips	Department of Foreign Affairs, Canberra
Mr. G.L. Pretty	Curator of Archaeology, South Australian Museum
Mr. W.D. Richardson	Assistant National Librarian, Canberra
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