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The online database of the CPAS is at http://cpasru.nl/databases/oceania_databases/oceania_search. This database contains information on Pacific literature (26597 title descriptions) that has been listed in 77 issues of the Oceania Newsletter from No.11/12, February/August 1993 up to No. 91, September 2018. From 1993 backwards we are adding titles of articles and books that have appeared and were reviewed in journals that supply anthropological information on the Pacific. The Pacific is Indigenous Australia, Melanasia, Micronesia and Polynesia. Literature on Asia is not included.

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1. PAIDEUMA, VOL. 64, 2018: TABLE OF CONTENTS OF PACIFIC PAGES

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ARTICLES

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  Wolfgang Marschall & Markus Wäfler, Felsmalereien Indonesiens, Band 4: Motivkatalog (Borsdorf, 2017)

• Holger Warnk
  Wilhelm von Humboldt, Südsee- und südostasiatische Sprachen (Paderborn, 2017)

Paideuma. Mitteilungen zur Kulturkunde is the official publication of the Frobenius Institute at the Goethe University (Frankfurt am Main). Founded in 1938 by Leo Frobenius, edited with support from the Frobenius-
Oceania was the last region on earth to be permanently inhabited, with the final settlers reaching Aotearoa/New Zealand approximately AD 1300. This is about the same time that related Polynesian populations began erecting Easter Island’s gigantic statues, farming the valley slopes of Tahiti and similar islands, and moving finely made basalt tools over several thousand kilometers of open ocean between Hawai‘i, the Marquesas, the Cook Islands, and archipelagos in between. The remarkable prehistory of Polynesia is one chapter of Oceania’s human story. Almost 50,000 years prior, people entered Oceania for the first time, arriving in New Guinea and its northern offshore islands shortly thereafter, a biogeographic region labelled Near Oceania and including parts of Melanesia. Near Oceania saw the independent development of agriculture and has a complex history resulting in the greatest linguistic diversity in the world. Beginning 1000 BC, after millennia of gradually accelerating cultural change in Near Oceania, some groups sailed east from this space of inter-visible islands and entered Remote Oceania, rapidly colonizing the widely separated separated archipelagos from Vanuatu to Samoa with purposeful, return voyages, and carrying an intricately decorated pottery called Lapita. From this common cultural foundation these populations developed separate, but occasionally connected, cultural traditions over the next 3000 years. Western Micronesia, the archipelagos of Palau, Guam and the Marianas, was also colonized around 1500 BC by canoes arriving from the west, beginning equally long sequences of increasingly complex social formations, exchange relationships and monumental constructions. All of these topics and others are presented in The Oxford Handbook of Prehistoric Oceania written by Oceania’s leading archaeologists and allied researchers. Chapters describe the cultural sequences of the region’s major island groups, provide the most recent explanations for diversity and change in Oceanic prehistory, and lay the foundation for the next generation of research.


"The voyages that Cook undertook between 1768 and 1779 considerably increased British knowledge of the Pacific and Southern oceans. His is the first recorded European contact with the eastern coastline of Australia and the Hawaiian Islands, the first documented circumnavigation of New Zealand, and he further penetrated the far-flung waters of Antarctica, Tahiti, New Caledonia, Alaska and Tonga.

The first voyage (1768 to 1771) recorded in Tahiti the transit of Venus across the sun's face, the second voyage (1772 to 1775) set out to find the Great Southern Continent, and the third and final voyage (1776 to 1779) looked for the North-west Passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It was after failing to find this that Cook turned south to explore Hawaii, where he was killed by islanders in 1779.

Captain Cook's journals were prepared from the original manuscripts by J.C. Beaglehole for the Hakluyt Society and were published by them in four volumes in 1955-1967. The current selection was published by Penguin Classics as The journals of Captain Cook in 1999 and reprinted as The Journals, with a new further readings in 2003. This edition follows the 2003 edition with minor emendations and some stylistic modernisation. The accompanying chart was drawn by Henry Roberts for A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, by James Cook and James King, 1784. This chart was updated to include new discoveries and was published in 1794.

Contents: Vol. 1. The first voyage 1768-1771; Vol. 2. The second voyage 1772-1775; 3. The third voyage 1776-1779; 4. Chart of the voyage of Captain James Cook."


"Low-lying Pacific island nations are experiencing the frontline of sea-level rises and climate change and are responding creatively and making-sense in their own vernacular terms. Pacific Climate Cultures aims to bring Oceanic philosophies to the frontline of social science theorization. It explores the home-grown ways that 'climate change' becomes absorbed into the combined effects of globalization and into a living nexus of relations amongst human and non-humans, spirits and elements. Contributors to this edited volume explore diverse examples of living climate change, from floods and cyclones, through song and navigation, to new forms of art, community initiatives and cultural appropriations, and demonstrate their international relevance in understanding climate change.

Contents: Frontmatter; Contents; Prelude: Climate Change and the Perspective of the Fish, by Efi, Tui Atua; 1. Introduction: Pacific Climate Cultures, by Crook, Tony and Rudiai-Gould, Peter; 2. 'Prophecy from the Past': Climate Change Discourse, Song Culture and Emotions in Kiribati, by

"Few people today know that in the nineteenth century, Hawai‘i was not only an internationally recognized independent nation but played a crucial role in the entire Pacific region and left an important legacy throughout Oceania. From this position, Hawai‘i's leaders were able to promote the building of independent states based on their country's model throughout the Pacific, envisioning the region to become politically unified. After being developed over three decades among both native and non-native intellectuals close to the Hawaiian court, King Kalakaua's government started implementing this vision in 1887 by concluding a treaty of confederation with Samoa, a first step toward a larger Hawaiian-led pan-Oceanian federation. Political unrest and Western imperialist interference in both Hawai‘i and Samoa prevented the project from advancing further at the time, and a long interlude of colonialism and occupation has obscured its legacy for over a century. Lorenz Gonschor examines two intertwined historical processes: The development of a Hawai‘i-based pan-Oceanian policy and underlying ideology, which in turn provided the rationale for the second process, the spread of the Hawaiian Kingdom's constitutional model to other Pacific archipelagos. He argues that the legacy of this visionary policy is today re-emerging in the form of two interconnected movements, namely a growing movement in Hawai‘i to reclaim its legacy as Oceania's historically leading nation-state on one hand, and an increasingly assertive Oceanian regionalism emanating mainly from Fiji and other postcolonial states in the Southwestern Pacific on the other."


First pages including table of contents: [http://www.reimer-mann-verlag.de/pdfs/101611_1.pdf]."


"*Other People's Country* thinks through the entangled objects of law - legislation, policies, institutions, treaties and so on - that 'govern' waters and that make bodies of water 'lawful' within settler colonial sites today. Informed by the theoretical interventions of cosmopolitics and political ecology, each opening up new approaches to questions of politics and 'the political', the chapters in
this book locate these insights within material settler colonial ‘places’ rather than abstract structures of domination. A claim to water - whether by Indigenous peoples or settlers - is not simply a claim to a resource. It is a claim to knowledge and to the constitution of place and therefore, in the terms of Isabelle Stengers, to the continued constitution of the past, present and future of real worlds.

Including contributions from the fields of anthropology, cultural studies, cultural geography, critical legal studies, and settler colonial studies, this collection not only engages with issues of law, water and entitlement in different national contexts - including Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia and the USA - but also from diverse disciplinary and institutional contexts.


"Many people learn about Indigenous politics only through the most controversial and confrontational news: the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's efforts to block the Dakota Access Pipeline, for instance, or the battle to protect Bears Ears National Monument in Utah, a site sacred to Native peoples. But most Indigenous activism remains unseen in the mainstream, and so, of course, does its significance. J. Kehaulani Kauanui set out to change that with her radio program Indigenous Politics. Issue by issue, she interviewed people who talked candidly and in an engaging way about how settler colonialism depends on erasing Native peoples and about how Native peoples can and do resist.

Collected here, these conversations speak with clear and compelling voices about a range of Indigenous politics that shape everyday life. Land desecration, treaty rights, political status, cultural revitalization; these are among the themes taken up by a broad cross-section of interviewees from across the United States and from Canada, Mexico, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Australia, and New Zealand.


"In this collection, three main themes arise: Images of the South Pacific; Socio-economic Impacts of Tourism; and Pacific Island Countries and the Outside World. The first focus is on the question of image, namely, stereotypes of a destination held by tourists and potential tourists, the extent to which residents, for their part, really welcome visitors, and the role tourism might play in changing pre-established images. The second theme is tourism's impacts, notably the economic and socio-cultural effects of international tourism's intrusion in the region which, though often hotly debated, have attracted relatively little empirical research. The third focus is on the challenges of how PICs articulate with their external geo-political and physical environment. These involve existing relations with formal colonial centres, geographical isolation, the need for greater air access to the outside world and for more tourists, and the continuing threat to several PICs of global warming, which increased air travel will inevitably exacerbate.

Contents: Section 1. Background: 1. Tourism in Pacific Islands: Current Issues and Future, by Challenges David Harrison and Stephen Pratt; 2. Colonisation, Decolonisation and Tourism in the


"In this historical examination of the encounter between British missionaries and people in the Pacific Islands, Jane Samson reveals the paradoxical yet symbiotic nature of the two stances that the missionaries adopted - 'othering' and 'brothering'. She shows how good and bad intentions were tangled up together and how some blind spots remained even as others were overcome. Arguing that gender was as important a category in the story as race, Samson paints a complex picture of the interactions between missionaries and native peoples - and the ways in which perspectives shaped by those encounters have endured.


"What can wonder engender in terms of religious, political, and broader social practice? Thinkers from Plato to Martin Heidegger and Cornelius Castoriadis, surrealists such as Andre Breton and Pierre Mabille, and most recently the religious philosopher Mary-Jane Rubenstein have all explored the ways that wonder is not articulated once and for all, but continuously worked upon. This book engages with anthropological explorations of wonder, responding to recent work by Michael W. Scott in order to bring the weight, colour, scent and sound of real ethnographic encounters to new ways of thinking about wonder. The question for contributors is how wonder works as an index of challenges to the known, the moral, the true, and the real. The case studies reveal how probing wonder can bring us closer to understanding the formation of social institutions as various 'modalities of wonder' destabilize old forms and articulate new ones.

AUSTRALIA


"This book tells the story of Terania Creek, the world’s first direct action blockade in defence of a forest, occurring in Australia in 1979. Contrary to claims that the Australian counterculture was a mere imitation of overseas models, the Australian movement, coalescing with a home-grown environment movement, came of age at Terania Creek. After five years of ‘polite’ campaigning failed to stop the logging of ancient Gondwanan rainforest, an organic and spontaneous blockade erupted that would see the forging of a number of ingenious blockading techniques and strategies. The activist repertoire developed at Terania Creek has since echoed across the country, and across the Earth. This book draws on extensive oral history interviews as well as photographs taken of the protest in 1979; such rich source material brings the story to life. *Terania Creek and the Forging of Modern Environmental Activism* will therefore appeal to both a scholarly audience as well as activists, practitioners, and counterculturalists.

*Contents: Introduction; 1. Australian Counterculture; 2. The Terania Native Forest Action Group; 3. The Blockade; 4. The Spirit of Terania; Conclusion; Acronyms; Glossary; Index.*"


"Indigenous Australians have long understood sustainable hunting and harvesting, seasonal changes in flora and fauna, predator-prey relationships and imbalances, and seasonal fire management. Yet the extent of their knowledge and expertise has been largely unknown and underappreciated by non-Aboriginal colonists, especially in the south-east of Australia where Aboriginal culture was severely fractured. *Aboriginal Biocultural Knowledge in South-eastern Australia* is the first book to examine historical records from early colonists who interacted with south-eastern Australian Aboriginal communities and documented their understanding of the environment, natural resources such as water and plant and animal foods, medicine and other aspects of their material world. This book provides a compelling case for the importance of understanding Indigenous knowledge, to inform discussions around climate change, biodiversity, resource management, health and education.


"Drawing in the Land" offers an important contribution to the field of rock art research and Australian archaeology. It provides a detailed study of the previously under-examined rock art of the Hawkesbury/Nepean area of New South Wales. The study presents a detailed historiography of Australian rock art research and, through the lens of landscape archaeology, offers an innovative contribution to rock art studies in the wider Sydney Basin. The volume's theoretical focus on materiality, embodied practice and performance allows for the charting of ideational change and provides a unique contribution to the late Holocene archaeology of NSW and contact archaeology within Australia more broadly.


"The Lives of Stories" traces three stories of Aboriginal-Settler friendships that intersect with the ways in which Australians remember founding national stories, build narratives for cultural revival, and work on reconciliation and self-determination. These three stories, which are still being told with creativity and commitment by storytellers today, are the story of James Morrill’s adoption by Birri-Gubba people and re-adoption 17 years later into the new colony of Queensland, the story of Bennelong and his relationship with Governor Phillip and the Sydney colonists, and the story of friendship between Wiradjuri leader Windradyne and the Suttor family. Each is an intimate story about people involved in relationships of goodwill, care, adoptive kinship and mutual learning across cultures, and the strains of maintaining or relinquishing these bonds as they took part in the larger events that signified the colonisation of Aboriginal lands by the British. Each is a story in which cross-cultural understanding and misunderstanding are deeply embedded, and in which the act of storytelling itself has always been an engagement in cross-cultural relations.


"In How Lifeworlds Work, Jackson draws on years of ethnographic fieldwork in West Africa [and Australia and Europe] to highlight the dynamic quality of human relationships and reinvigorate the study of kinship and ritual. How, he asks, do we manage the perpetual process of accommodation between social norms and personal emotions, impulses, and desires? How are these two dimensions of lived reality joined, and how are the dual imperatives of individual expression and collective viability managed? Drawing on the pragmatist tradition, psychology, and phenomenology, Jackson offers an unforgettable, beautifully written account of how we make, unmake, and remake, our lifeworlds."

"What is it like to grow up Aboriginal in Australia? This anthology, of 51 contributions, compiled by award-winning author Anita Heiss, showcases many diverse voices, experiences and stories in order to answer that question. Accounts from well-known authors and high-profile identities sit alongside those from newly discovered writers of all ages. All of the contributors speak from the heart, sometimes calling for empathy, oftentimes challenging stereotypes, always demanding respect. This groundbreaking collection will enlighten, inspire and educate about the lives of Aboriginal people in Australia today. Contributors include: Tony Birch, Deborah Cheetham, Adam Goodes, Terri Janke, Patrick Johnson, Ambelin Kwaymullina, Jack Latimore, Celeste Liddle, Amy McQuire, Kerry Reed-Gilbert, Miranda Tapsell, Jared Thomas, Aileen Walsh, Alexis West, Tara June Winch, and many, many more."


"This book gives an intimate account of the cultural-political conflict between Australian Aboriginal people and Anglo-Australians, presenting the Australian social world from the perspective of the Aboriginal person. Adopting a rigorous ethnomethodological analysis and the techniques of ethnolinguistics, Liberman looks at the interactional detail of the everyday life of traditionally oriented Australian Aboriginals. He uses tape transcripts of actual interaction to identify chief characteristics of Aboriginal social life. Liberman goes on to show how differences in systems of interaction have influenced relations between Australian Aboriginals and Anglo-Australians.


"From the Edge: Australia's Lost History is accessible, narrative history tinged with travelogue. In this work, McKenna presents four long chapters, each of which focuses on a different region in Australia. Spanning the south-east, north-west, north and north-east of the continent, McKenna excavates and presents what he calls 'lost histories'. Through these places and their deep and buried pasts, he proposes a series of alternative foundational histories that speak to articulations of national identity different from the white settler-colonial one that continues to dominate public discourse and commemoration. These alternative foundational stories are all anchored deeply in the ancient and enduring histories of Indigenous people; and they draw attention to a multiplicity of relations and interactions that developed between Indigenous people and others. Teasing out the complexities and ambiguities, as much as ambivalences, of cross-cultural interactions to provide richer accounts of Australia's past, McKenna is working in the same vein - and on some of the same places, people and events - as a number of emerging, younger historians. As a book pitched at a general readership, it is not heavy with citation, but the inspiration of this new scholarship is quietly evident (Maria Nugent, Aboriginal History)."

"About 150 years ago L. H. Morgan compared relationship terminologies, societal forms, and ideas of property to recognize the interdependence of the three domains. From a new perspective, the book will re-examine, confirm and criticize, Morgan's findings to conclude that reciprocal affinal relations determine most 'classificatory' terminologies and regulate many non-state societies, their property notions, and their rituals. Apart from references to American and Australian features, such holistic socio-cultural constructs will be exemplified by elaborate descriptions of little-known contemporary indigenous societies in highland Middle India, altogether comprising many millions of members.

Contents (Pacific chapters): 7. Social Evolution and the Australian Anomaly."


"For countless generations, coastal country in the west Kimberley region of northwest Australia has been the home of Dambeemangaddee Traditional Owners. **Barddabardda Wodjenangorddee: We’re Telling All of You** describes the deep history of this country. In it senior people describe their country's creation during Lalai and provide recollections of ancestors' lives. It contains an unprecedented level of detail regarding Dambeemangaddee history, culture and country: the Aboriginal names of some three hundred ancestors, many born in the mid-1800s; their connections to country and to each other; their responses to the arrival of explorers, missionaries and others in their country; and their often heroic efforts to sustain their traditions and care for their country despite outsiders' attempts to regulate their lives and displace them from their lands. This book is based on the cultural knowledge and recollections of Janet Oobagooma, Donny Woolagooodja and other Senior Dambeemangaddee People. It was compiled and written in collaboration with Dambeemangaddee People by Valda Blundell, Kim Doohan, Daniel Vachon, Malcolm Allbrook, Mary Anne Jebb and Joh Bornman. It is published by the Dambimangari Aboriginal Corporation, which manages health, education and social support programs for the Kimberley Dambimangari community."

MELANESIA


"Pour finir, Barbançon nous présente les réalisations du gouvernement Tjibaou : les allocations familiales (pp. 47-48), l'enseignement des langues vernaculaires (pp. 48-49), la création d'Aircalin (pp. 49-52), l'intégration de la clinique de Magenta au cht (pp. 52-54), la lutte contre l'inflation (pp. 54-55), la maîtrise de l'économie (pp. 55-56) et du budget avec une hausse spectaculaire de l'excédent budgétaire quand Jean-Marie a quitté le gouvernement en 1984 (pp. 56-58), la hausse du tourisme (p. 58). Arrêtons nous aussi sur le taux d'inflation qui est passé de 15,8 % (1981) à 13,3 % (1982) et 7,20 % à la fin du gouvernement Tjibaou en 1984. Jean-Marie a mis en pratique le fait que, pour lui, l'idée d'indépendance était liée à la maîtrise de l'économie (p. 55)" (Isabel Leblic, JSO).


"Alors que le pays est engagé dans un processus de décolonisation négocié, quels sont ses atouts et ses options stratégiques pour affronter la mondialisation et ses nouvelles formes? Le pays est en effet de plus en plus intégré à des marchés mondiaux libéralisés et dérégulés; l'urbanisation se confirme mais elle prend des formes et a des impacts qui déjouent certains pronostics et tendances observées ailleurs; vingt-cinq années de croissance soutenue ont dopé le marché intérieur; en lien avec la croissance des mobilités, la place du non-marchand et de la coutume est restée essentielle à son développement humain; les transferts de compétences de l'État français vers le territoire opérés au cours des vingt dernières années ont transformé les lieux et les acteurs de la décision politique; l'industrialisation par la métallurgie a changé la donne quant à la répartition de la rente du nickel; la bipolarisation politique a fait place à davantage de pluralisme... pour ne citer que cér


"For the people of Timor-Leste, independence promised a fundamental transformation from foreign occupation to self-rule, from brutality to respect for basic rights, and from poverty to prosperity. In the eyes of the country's political leaders, revenue from the country's oil and gas reserves is the means by which that transformation could be effected. Over the past decade, they have formulated ambitious plans for state-led development projects and rapid economic growth. Paradoxically, these
modernist visions are simultaneously informed by and contradict ideas stemming from custom, religion, accountability and responsibility to future generations. This book explores how the promise of prosperity informs policy and how policy debates shape expectations about the future in one of the world’s newest and poorest nation-states.


"En Océanie, poésies, généalogies, cosmologies, rituels et pratiques interfèrent au point de constituer une vision. Luc Enoka Camoui et Georges Waixen Wayewol s'efforcent de renouer avec les paroles, discours, théories et pratiques des civilisations mises en pièces par la colonisation. Ce n'est pas tout. Ils renouent avec les fils de la discorde pour comprendre ce qu'ils sont devenus et se réconcilier avec eux-mêmes et les filiations des transportés/exportés en passe de devenir autres. L'essai est un retour sur soi et ce retour est une ontologie. Plus précisément, une onto-poétique qui rend visible l'invisible à partir de leur expérience de pensée. 1965, Apollinaire Anova Attaba structure le discours kanak; 1975, Jean-Marie Tjibaou créé la reformulation permanente; en 1985, Dewe Gorode produit une interprétation poétique de l'histoire. Ces trois œuvres décisives de la culture kanak contemporaine conjuguent théorie et pratique, ontologie et poésie, politique et esthétique. Aujourd'hui, Luc Enoka Camoui et Georges Waixen Wayewol composent un essai philosophique. Militants, écrivains, artistes, acteurs sociaux impliqués dans le mouvement associatif, ils entrecroisent 'théorie sociale' et 'pratique politique' avec 'philosophie' et 'poétique'. Ce livre nous invite à accéder de la singularité vers l'universel. Et revenir partager l'universel à travers nos singularités. Cet essai intempériste est impératif surtout par les temps qui courent."


"Cette nation sera peut-être un jour politiquement indépendante, au moins en association avec son ex-métropole; tous les augures et sondages montrent qu'il n'en sera sans doute rien pour le référendum de novembre 2018. Pourtant, des loyalistes caldoches pouvaient avoir compris qu'il fallait que tout change pour que rien ne change; des indépendantistes kanak étaient prêts à jouer cette carte. Mais que se passera-t-il si, après novembre 2018, l'indépendance ne ressort pas des urnes?"

"The question Dulley asks throughout her engagement with Roy Wagner’s main essays is whether it is possible for the emic gesture to account for difference within difference without falling into the closure of totalization. Wagner’s work contains this potentiality, but is hindered by its very foundation: the emic gesture, in which difference is circumscribed through a name that others. If this gesture is one of the pillars of anthropology, and one that allows for the inscription of difference, the reflection proposed in this book concerns anthropology as a whole: How can one inscribe difference within difference? Dulley argues that this can only be accomplished through an erasure of the emic.


"Cet ouvrage reprend les deux conférences données par l’auteur à l’Institut de Formation des Maîtres de la Nouvelle-Calédonie les jeudi 22 et 29 avril 2011 intitulées ‘La triple signification de l’Accord de Nouméa’ ‘Quel drapeau en commun?’"


"Does anthropology have more to offer than just its texts? In this timely and remarkable book, Stuart Kirsch shows how anthropology can - and why it should - become more engaged with the problems of the world. Engaged Anthropology draws on the author’s experiences working with indigenous peoples fighting for their environment, land rights, and political sovereignty. Including both short interventions and collaborations spanning decades, it recounts interactions with lawyers and courts, nongovernmental organizations, scientific experts, and transnational corporations. This unflinchingly honest account addresses the unexamined ‘backstage’ of engaged anthropology. Case studies discussed in the book: 1. Ok Tedi mine, Papua New Guinea; 2. West Papua, Indonesia; 3. Lakekamu River basin, Papua New Guinea; 4. Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands; 5. Marshall Islands; 6. Ann Arbor, Michigan; 7. Guyana and Suriname.

Contents: List of Illustrations; Acknowledgments; Map of Cases; Introduction; 1. How political commitments influence research; 2. When contributions are elusive; 3. The search for alternatives; 4. When the intervention fails, does the research still matter? 5. How analysis of local contexts can have global significance; 6. The risks of intervention; 7. Dilemmas of an expert witness; Conclusion; Notes; References; Index."


"Secrétaire général de la Nouvelle-Calédonie puis directeur des affaires politiques au secrétariat d’Etat aux DOM-TOM, Michel Levallois a suivi de très près, comme acteur et comme témoin, l’évolution politique de la Nouvelle-Calédonie de 1970 à 2018. Sa connaissance du terrain, sa proximité avec les acteurs majeurs de ce dossier, autant que les archives qu’il a conservées de cette période, le conduisent à livrer ce récit, de l’intérieur, des événements qui ont secoué le territoire durant un demi-siècle. Depuis la prise de possession militaire en 1853, la Nouvelle-Calédonie, devenue Territoire d’outre-mer, n’a jamais cessé d’être l’enjeu de combats partisans en métropole, notamment des affrontements entre la droite et la gauche. Enjeu économique aussi, compte tenu de ses richesses en nickel ; idéologique, enfin, entre partisans de la colonisation et militants pour l’autodétermination. En réalité, au-delà d’un conflit entre courants d’idées, la Nouvelle-Calédonie est bien enfermée dans une impasse coloniale. Chronique des événements, ce livre porte témoignage de ce qu’il est possible, tout en représentant l’Etat français, de défendre les intérêts de son pays sans jamais rompre les fils du dialogue ininterrompu avec les Kanak. A l’aube du scrutin d’autodétermination, Michel Levallois trace les perspectives à venir et continue à plaider pour une décolonisation"
fraternité qui, tout en maintenant la présence de la France dans le Pacifique, assurerait aux Kanak la maîtrise de leur destin tout en préservant les liens qui unissent les communautés."


"The violence experienced by East Timorese women ranged from torture, rape, and interrogation, to various forms of surveillance and social control, and the structural imposition of particular feminine ideals upon their lives and bodies. Through women, East Timorese familial culture was also targeted via programmes to 'develop' and 'modernise' the territory by transforming the feminine and the domestic sphere. Women experienced the occupation differently to men, not just because they were vulnerable to sexual violence, but also because they endured proxy violence as the military's means of targeting male relatives and the resistance at large.

Contents: Acknowledgements; Abbreviations and Terms; Map of Timor-Leste: Introduction: 'Our Entire Lives Had Changed Completely'; 1. 'This Is Me': Women's Narratives of the Indonesian Occupation; 2. The Bullets Were Just Like Leaves': Women's Experiences of Inversion and Conflict; 3. 'We As Women, We Really, Really Suffered': Women and the Violence of Military Occupation; 4. 'There Was No Escape': Women and Everyday Life under Indonesian Rule; 5. 'And I Started to Understand': Women and the Development of a Culture of Resistance; Conclusion: The Chance of a Lifetime'; Notes; Appendix; Bibliography; Index."


"Que devient le principe des peuples à disposer d'eux-mêmes à l'heure de la mondialisation? Reste-t-il ce qu'il était à l'origine? A supposer qu'il se transforme, quelles en sont les causes et comment se traduit-il dans les formes politiques, les structures de droit public et au-delà? Pour y répondre, la Nouvelle-Calédonie [France] et le Nunavut [Canada], deux entités aux trajectoires différentes, servent de champ d'investigation intéressant car elles représentent deux formes d'exercice du principe, et deux 'utopies concrètes' où se construisent des solutions originales."


"Le problème néo-calédonien va enfin se résoudre. Les habitants de ce territoire colonisé il y a 165 ans vont donc se prononcer en novembre 2018 pour ou contre son indépendance. Ce livre analyse les politiques menées depuis une quarantaine d'années, derrière les querelles politiques de façade, et les mesures concrètes puissamment aidées par les finances de l'Etat."


"This far-reaching volume analyzes the social, cultural, political, and economic factors contributing to mental health issues and shaping treatment options in the Asian and Pacific world. Multiple lenses examine complex experiences and needs in this vast region, identifying not only cultural issues at the individual and collective levels, but also the impacts of colonial history, effects of war and disasters, and the current climate of globalization on mental illness and its care. These concerns are located in the larger context of physical health and its determinants, worldwide goals such as reducing global poverty, and the evolving mental health response to meet rising challenges affecting the diverse populations of the region."

"In this book, Geir Henning Presterudstuen provides an ethnographic account of how men in the multicultural urban centres of Fiji perceive, construct and perform masculinities in the context of rapid social change. Theoretically informed by critical feminist theories, postcolonialism, R.W. Connell's work on masculinities and a Bourdieuan conceptualization of the body, this book explores how notions of masculinity, manhood and the male body are shaped by the conflicting social forces of Fijian tradition, modernity, commercialization and urbanization.

"Coral and Concrete, Greg Dvorak's cross-cultural history of Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands, explores intersections of environment, identity, empire, and memory in the largest inhabited coral atoll on earth. Approaching the multiple 'atollscapes' of Kwajalein's past and present as Marshallese ancestral land, Japanese colonial outpost, Pacific War battlefield, American weapons-testing base, and an enduring home for many, Dvorak delves into personal narratives and collective mythologies from contradictory vantage points. Based on multi-sited ethnographic and archival research, as well as Dvorak's own experiences growing up between Kwajalein, the United States, and Japan, Coral and Concrete integrates narrative and imagery with semiotic analysis of photographs, maps, films, and music, traversing colonial tropical fantasies, tales of victory and defeat, missile testing, fisheries, war-bereavement rituals, and landowner resistance movements, from the twentieth century through the present day. Representing history as a perennial struggle between coral and concrete, the book
offers an Oceanian paradigm for decolonization, resistance, solidarity, and optimism that should appeal to all readers far beyond the Marshall Islands.


QUINN, NAOMI (ed.). 2018. Advances in Culture Theory from Psychological Anthropology. New York: Palgrave Macmillan. 337 pages. ISBN: 978-3-319-93674-1 (hb) and 978-3-319-93674-1 (eb).

"This edited volume provides a long-overdue synthesis of the current directions in culture theory and represents some of the very best in ongoing research. Here, culture theory is rendered as a jigsaw puzzle: the book identifies where current research fits together, the as yet missing pieces, and the straight edges that frame the bigger picture. These framing ideas are two: Roy D'Andrade's concept of lifeworlds - adapted from phenomenology yet groundbreaking in its own right - and new thinking about internalization, a concept much used in anthropology but routinely left unpacked. At its heart, this book is an incisive, insightful collection of contributions which will surely guide and support those who seek to further the study of culture.


"During the Cold War, the United States conducted atmospheric tests of nuclear weapons in the Marshall Islands of the Pacific. The total explosive yield of these tests was 108 megatons, equivalent to the detonation of one Hiroshima bomb per day over nineteen years. These tests, particularly Castle Bravo, the largest one, had tragic consequences, including the irradiation of innocent people and the permanent displacement of many native Marshallese. Keith M. Parsons and Robert Zaballa tell the story of the development and testing of thermonuclear weapons and the effects of these tests on their victims and on the popular and intellectual culture. These events are also situated in their Cold War context and explained in terms of the prevailing hopes, fears, and beliefs of that age. In particular, the narrative highlights the obsessions and priorities of top American officials, such as Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.


POLYNESIA


"Galleries of Maoriland introduces us to the many ways in which Pakeha discovered, created, propagated and romanticised the Maori world at the turn of the century, in the paintings of Lindauer and Goldie; among artists, patrons, collectors and audiences; inside the Polynesian Society and the Dominion Museum; among stolen artefacts and fantastical accounts of the Maori past. The culture of
Maoriland was a Pakeha creation. But *Galleries of Maoriland* shows that Maori were not merely passive victims: they too had a stake in this process of romanticisation. What, this book asks, were some of the Maori purposes that were served by curio displays, portrait collections, and the wider ethnological culture? Why did the idealisation of an ancient Maori world, which obsessed ethnological inquirers and artists alike, appeal also to Maori? Who precisely were the Maori participants in this culture, and what were their motives? *Galleries of Maoriland* looks at Maori prehistory in Pakeha art; the enthusiasm of Pakeha and Maori for portraiture and recreations of ancient life; the trade in Maori curios; and the international exhibition of this colonial culture. By illuminating New Zealand's artistic and ethnographic economy at the turn of the twentieth century, this book provides a new understanding of our art and our culture.


"Between 1850 and 1907, Native Hawaiians sought to develop relationships with other Pacific Islanders, reflecting how they viewed not only themselves as a people but their wider connections to Oceania and the globe. Kealani Cook analyzes the relatively little known experiences of Native Hawaiian missionaries, diplomats, and travelers, shedding valuable light on the rich but understudied accounts of Hawaiians outside of Hawai'i. Native Hawaiian views of other islanders typically corresponded with their particular views and experiences of the Native Hawaiian past. The more positive their outlook, the more likely they were to seek cross-cultural connections. This is an important intervention in the growing field of Pacific and Oceanic history and the study of native peoples of the Americas, where books on indigenous Hawaiians are few and far between. Cook returns the study of Hawai’i to a central place in the history of cultural change in the Pacific.

**Contents:** Acknowledgments; Abbreviations Used in Footnotes; *Introduction*: Mai Kahiki Mai: Out from Kahiki; 1. Ke Ao A Me Ka Po; 2. Among the Wild Dogs; 3. A Kindred People; 4. The Hawaiian Model; 5. There Is Nothing That Separates Us; 6. Maka‘ainana or Servants of the Dollar? Conclusion; Glossary; Bibliography; Index.


"In 1890 Stevenson [1850-1894] settled in Upolu, an island in Samoa, after two years sailing round the South Pacific. He was given a Samoan name and became a fierce critic of the interference of Germany, Britain and the U.S.A. in Samoan affairs - a stance that earned him Oscar Wilde's sneers, and brought him into conflict with the Colonial Office, who regarded him as a menace and even threatened him with expulsion from the island. Joseph Farrell's pioneering study of Stevenson's twilight years stands apart from previous biographies by giving as much weight to the Samoa and the Samoans - their culture, their manners, their history - as to the life and work of the man himself. For it is only by examining the full complexity of Samoa and the political situation it faced as the nineteenth century gave way to the twentieth, that Stevenson's lasting and generous contribution to its cause can be appreciated.


"This is a book of chapters on key aspects of Maori language and culture authored by two of this country's pre-eminent kaumatua [eldery persons of status]. The authors discuss key cultural concepts (including mana [power], tapu [set apart], wairua [spirit], whakapapa [genealogy], ritual, farewell speeches and Maori humour) as well as language and cultural issues of the modern world. The language used is an exemplar for learners and speakers of te reo Maori. With assistance from a team at Te Ipukarea, the National Maori Language Institute, who transcribed and edited structured conversations between these two kaumatua, this book preserves the voices and ideas of these two renowned scholars for present and future generations."


"In Paradoxes of Hawaiian Sovereignty J. Kehaulani Kauanui examines contradictions of indigeneity and self-determination in U.S. domestic policy and international law. She theorizes paradoxes in the laws themselves and in nationalist assertions of Hawaiian Kingdom restoration and demands for U.S. deoccupation, which echo colonialist models of governance. Kauanui argues that Hawaiian elites' approaches to reforming and regulating land, gender, and sexuality in the early nineteenth century that paved the way for sovereign recognition of the kingdom complicate contemporary nationalist activism today, which too often includes disavowing the indigeneity of the Kanaka Maoli (Indigenous Hawaiian) people. Problematizing the ways the positing of the Hawaiian Kingdom's continued existence has been accompanied by a denial of U.S. settler colonialism, Kauanui considers possibilities for a decolonial approach to Hawaiian sovereignty that would address the privatization and capitalist development of land and the ongoing legacy of the imposition of heteropatriarchal modes of social relations.

J. Kehaulani Kauanui is Professor of American Studies and Anthropology at Wesleyan University, author of Hawaiian Blood: Colonialism and the Politics of Sovereignty and Indigeneity, also published by Duke University Press, and editor of Speaking of Indigenous Politics: Conversations with Activists, Scholars, and Tribal Leaders.

Contents: Abbreviations; Preface; Acknowledgments; Introduction: Contradictory Sovereignty; 1. Contested Indigeneity: Between Kingdom and 'Tribe'; 2. Properties of Land: That Which Feeds; 3. Gender, Marriage, and Coverture: A New Proprietary Relationship; 4. 'Savage' Sexualities; Conclusion: Decolonial Challenges to the Legacies of Occupation and Settler Colonialism; Notes; Glossary of Hawaiian Words and Phrases; Bibliography; Index."


"This book describes the iwi [nation] of Ngati Kahu through the traditions and histories of each of the sixteen hapu [tribe], told by kuia [female elders] and kaumatua [male elders] and kept alive for future generations. These include histories of poverty, deprivation and marginalisation at the hands of the Crown, and loss of 95 percent of the lands of the iwi. The book examines the range of techniques used by the Crown to justify its actions and the way these laid the groundwork for continuing injustices. The remedies needed to redress these injustices and achieve reconciliation of Ngati Kahu and the Crown are set out. These include constitutional change to achieve the restoration of political, social and economic well-being to Ngati Kahu, Crown relinquishment of all Ngati Kahu lands to their rightful owners and payment of sufficient compensation to ensure no further Treaty of Waitangi claims."

"This collection highlights the interplay between language and liminal places and spaces in building distinct narratives of selfhood. The book uses an interdisciplinary approach to examine linguistic and social phenomena in places shaped by displacement and social inequality. The book also looks at chronotopes, the Bakhtinian-inspired concept of the interconnectedness of time and space in identity. The volume demonstrates how studying liminal places and spaces can offer unique insights into how people construct language and selfhood in these spaces, making this key reading for researchers in sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, geography, and linguistic anthropology.

Contents (Pacific): 8. Rooted in Hawai‘i: Narratives of Revitalization among New Speakers in Hawai‘i, by Christina Higgins."


"Jonathan Mane-Wheoki (1943-2014) was a much loved and respected academic and curator of broad and varied interests, who made an immense contribution to New Zealand art history over almost half a century. His scholarship was matched by a terrific generosity of spirit and personal charisma. *Colonial Gothic to Maori Renaissance* is a remarkable tribute to his memory from friends, colleagues and former students alike. Its contents are as varied and interesting as the man himself: Victorian church architecture and liturgy, mysticism, the New Zealand International Exhibition of 1906, the Toi Te Papa exhibition of 2006, traditional and contemporary Maori art, and the artists Thomas Benjamin Kennington, Gottfried Lindauer, Colin McCahon, Tony Fomison, Philip Clairmont and Emily Karaka are all included here. Beautifully illustrated and scholarly yet readable, this book is a powerful testament to the inspiration of a remarkable person."


"Focusing on the era of ‘first encounters’ in Polynesia, this book provides a fresh look at some of the early contacts between indigenous people and the captains and crew of European ships. The case studies chosen enable comparison of New Zealand Maori-European transactions with similar Pacific ones. The book examines the conflict situations that arose and the reasons for physical violence, highlighting the roles of honour, mana and agency. Drawing on a range of archival materials, sailor and missionary journals as well as indigenous narratives, Wilkes applies an analytical method typically used for examining much more recent conflict. She compares different ways of ‘seeing’ and ‘knowing’ the world and reflects on the reasons for poor decision making amongst all the social actors involved. The evidence presented in the book strongly suggests that preventing violence – promoting and negotiating peace – happens most effectively when mana and honour are acknowledged between parties.

3. RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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

GENERAL / ARTICLES


CARSON, M. T., & HUNG, H.-C. (2018). Learning from Paleo-landscapes: Defining the Land-use Systems of the Ancient Malayo-Polynesian Homeland. *Current Anthropology*, 59(6), 790-803. Comments: 803-804 (by I. Buvit); 804-805 (by J.-C. Galipauid); 805-806 (by Q. Makie); 806-807 (by P.D. Nunn); 807 (by G.R. Summerhayes); 807-808 (by Y. Zhuang); Reply: 808-811 (by M.T. Carson and H. Hung); References: 811-813.


**GENERAL / BOOKS**


**AUSTRALIA / ARTICLES**


MELANESIA / ARTICLES


CONNELL, J. (2018). Nothing There Atoll? "Farewell to the Carteret Islands". In T. Crook & P. Rudiak-Gould (Eds.), Pacific Climate Cultures: Living Climate Change in Oceania (pp. 73-87). Berlin: De Gruyter.


MELANESIA / BOOKS


MICRONESIA / ARTICLES


POLYNESIA/ARTICLES


