News from Canberra

Best wishes to Pambu readers for the Christmas and lots of luck to you all in the New Year. However the new year is looking bleak for Pambu’s sister institution at the ANU, the Noel Butlin Archives Centre, which holds Australian business and labour archives, including many records relating to the Pacific Islands. The ANU Executive is mothballing the Archives despite all advice and even a protest from the Australian Senate. Staff at the Archives will be cut to two positions and they will be relocated to the ANU Library almost a kilometre by road from the Archives. Readers may access the archives only by appointment. No further processing of the records will be undertaken by the staff. The University will make no longterm commitment to preserve the archives in its custody.

The Bureau has settled into its new quarters in the Coombs Building at the ANU. We now have a separate microfilm studio, enabling the Bureau to temporarily employ Nick Purdie as a camera operator.

The Bureau has commenced microfilming the letterbooks of J T Arundel & Co, the Pacific Islands Co and the Pacific Phosphate Co, 1892-1906, documenting general trading and the commencement of the phosphate trade in the Pacific. The letterbooks are being transferred to the Bureau for microfilming by the National Archives of Australia which holds these records in its Victorian Branch as part of the archives of the British Phosphate Commissioners.

The Bureau made a fieldtrip to Micronesia in October-November this year. In Majuro the Bureau arranged Giff Johnson’s papers at the College of Marshall Islands Library and microfilmed his files on nuclear tests in the Marshalls together with his Micronesia Support Committee correspondence. In Colonia the Bureau microfilmed the Yap Constitutional Convention papers, 1982, held in the Yap State Archives. In Honolulu, on the way, the Bureau
microfilmed the Hawaiian Mission Children’s Society’s Marquesas Collection consisting of correspondence and reports of Hawaiian missionaries in Hivaoa, 1831-1834, 1853-1918. Details of this expedition will be published in the next issue of *Pambu*.

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**JESSIE MARCH IN PRE-WAR NEW BRITAIN**

Jessie Katherine March was born at Point Pass on South Australia’s Yorke Peninsula, something of a Methodist stronghold, in 1901. Like her father she took up teaching as a career. In 1925 she answered a call in the *Missionary Review* for teachers for Fiji but was assigned to New Britain instead. Her training at a home for missionaries in Sydney, run by two elderly ladies, she found rather ‘vague’ and ‘confused,’ her supposed preparation for work in New Britain amounting to a week or so of attachment to the outpatients’ section of a Sydney hospital.

She set sail for the mission fields aboard the *Marsina* in June 1925.


Jessie March wrote copiously to her family and her letters and notes are full of observations on life in pre war New Britain from a European perspective, her missionary zeal tempered by a sense of humour.

After a short stint at Raluana she was posted to Watnabara on Ulu Island in the Duke of York group. The mission there had little contact with the outside world with no wireless or refrigeration and Jessie was forced to be inventive with the ubiquitous camp pie. However, she loved the tropical housing “… like being out of doors all the time.” Security was never an issue.

The effects of the former German colonisation were much in evidence, not least in mixed race offspring who had lost their once favoured position and been thrown on the mercy of the Christian missions. Jessie March’s role however, was to educate New Britain girls as suitable wives for indigenous missionaries and teachers.

In 1928, along with George Brown College, the District Girls School at Watnabara was transferred to Vunairima, about 42 kilometres from Rabaul, and significantly expanded under Miss March. The curriculum consisted of simple arithmetic, geography, scripture, sewing and weaving taught in the medium of Kuanua. Although it was not envisaged that the girls would pursue careers of their own, Jessie March nevertheless believed that it was “…good for them to develop independence …out of sight of the restraining influence of a sister.” She also protested at the mission policy of allowing the sisters (female European missionaries) to work only with ministers when they could well run stations of their own.

The class divisions of colonial society did not escape her notice. Rabaul struck Jessie March as “a funny place (where) mechanics, radio workers etc. seemed to be classed apart from the government employees and (did not) have much of a time socially.” Jessie March herself enjoyed an active social life. She was attending a wedding in Rabaul in May 1937, memorable for the eruption of Vulcan of which she left dramatic accounts. Somehow she and a companion became separated from the rest of the party but eventually, “engulfed in warm powdered pumice,” and Jessie clutching half a packet of confetti, “scrambled to a lighted house filled with people who had fled the town.” There, “doped with gin,” Jessie March slept through most the cacophony and next day was greeted by “glad cries from a hundred school girls welcoming us from the dead.”

If she was not averse to a nip or two of settlers’ favourite drink, Jessie March was also relatively tolerant on the denominational front, admiring religious paintings and carvings by a German priest and chortling over the poems of John...
O’Brien “in spite of their R C flavour.” Family obligations of tribal life, she conceded, were “nearer to the Christian ideal than our own social system.”

The last two years at Vunairima were difficult ones for Jessie March with pneumatic influenza raging through the school and war with Japan on the horizon. Still, she was rueful at the prospect of returning to Australia, writing in June 1939 “one consolation is that suitable spinsters are always in demand for taking Sunday School classes and … find a niche in life.”

In fact Jessie March did not have to set foot in a Sunday school. A year as governess in the Flinders Ranges was followed by a posting to Croker Island from which she was evacuated in 1942 along with her charges.

In the post war years Jessie March taught at government schools and in 1967 returned to New Guinea for a further six years. After her death in 1994 a memorial fund was raised to refurbish the library at George Brown High School subsequently named the Jessie March Library in her honour. Her niece, Heather Graham, donated the March papers to the Mortlock Library of South Australian in 1997. They include letters in Kuanua yet to be translated numerous photographs and useful synopses by Heather Graham.

Roger Andre
Mortlock Library,
State Library of South Australia,
28 Nov 2000

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SEARCHING FOR A PART OF THE PAST

In early June this year I spent some time working on the archives of the Western Pacific High Commission and the New Hebrides records that are housed at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office at Hanslope Park, UK. As many will know, these once were located in Suva, Fiji the old headquarters of the Western Pacific High Commission, created in 1877. The dissolution of the British colonial territories raised the question of the future of this centralised archives which held records of Solomons, New Hebrides, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, as well as material relating to Tonga and small islands such as Pitcairn. These records form a coherent and connected whole and well reflect British colonial policy and practice for the region, in some cases, into the 1960s. At least one expatriate academic living in the islands who should have known better considered them of no value as they were white men’s records. Colonial or not, they also tell a great deal about the people of the islands. As they were also British records, they went back to Britain. We are all fortunate that Bruce Burne, the former archivist, as well as making Registers of all the records, managed to arrange their microfilming to about 1926, but time and money ran out before the entire collection could be copied.

And what of the collection now? The Foreign and Commonwealth Office preserves these records in first class conditions within their high-security complex at Hanslope Park. However, as far as I could see, having used these in January 1998 and a few months ago, they have no brief to be pro-active, let alone re-active in conservation matters. Several of the manila folders holding files are falling apart and the rust from pins and clips is eating into the frail paper. In some cases the paper itself is disintegrating and torn pieces are loose. While staff keep an eye on one’s handling of the papers in terms of security and return of files, there is no attempt to check that papers within files are kept in order and one may order dozens of files at a time. The majority of researchers are careful, but there have been cases in other repositories of individuals extracting papers and either stealing them or misfiling them accidentally or for their own purposes. The same could happen here. Researchers are permitted to photocopy papers, but the staff do not remove binders or clips so stress is created on the corners where papers are
bound unless the researcher undoes the papers him- or herself.

All but one of the Registers were located and I found them accurate. What is worrying is that one or two files I requested were not found and were probably misplaced in the stacks—hardly surprising as there is no system of order forms that leaves a copy of the order in place in the stack—just my odd scribbled list photocopied. In 1998, I was allowed to help search the stacks for one or two of these and found them. Being so little requested there seems no particular archivist or “puller” who knows the records and likely places they could be placed other than their original position.

There is one other major problem with the FCO. I was lucky enough in the years prior to 1998 to have found an archivist who was interested in my project at the time. She found and copied some material for me in New Zealand. In 1998, after she had left, the people at the FCO were helpful and very kind to me. After I left I requested photocopies of certain files I listed by name and number. For two years I sent letters and faxes, even a personal messenger, and not a word of reply. I even went so far as to write to the British High Commissioner here in New Zealand. He obviously suffered the same disability, as he did not reply. On my way to the UK I again wrote to the FCO Records Section from USA and no reply. I finally got an acknowledgement when I faxed them in England on a Friday to announce my arrival on the following Monday! Again, they were courteous and helpful. My experience is not unique, as others who have used these records will know. One might say, ‘All’s well that ends well,’ and that was fine for me, but consider the case of students who have never been there or cannot make the very expensive trip there—what chance have they of using these records or even of getting a copy of a selection?

It seems to me that the Office are keepers only of the records. They service the Pacific governments if requests are made and assist researchers on site. Anything that takes up their time is outside their terms of reference and probably their budget. Understandably, the British do not consider the records “theirs” in the sense of being part of their domestic records—hence, their storage at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, apart from the Public Records Office at Kew.

Some in the islands have put forward strong arguments for lodging the appropriate sections with respective island states. In my opinion, this is not presently the best solution as the records form a whole and many could not be removed without losing coherence. Even if this could be done, these new states simply lack sufficient storage space, to say nothing of expertise, staffing, and the appropriate equipment to fully collect and conserve the records of the post-colonial period, let alone the WPHC. One wonders too at the fate of the National Archives of the Solomon Islands and the government departmental records destined for these archives at the present time. There are several alternatives and all will need funding from outside sources. First, they could be left where they are in safekeeping and microfilmed with copies distributed to respective governments. Given the state of the Pacific, including Australia and New Zealand currencies, this would be very costly in the immediate future. Second, they could be brought back to their provenance in the Pacific and housed in either Australia and New Zealand where there is just a tad more understanding of the significance of archives and thus more funds available than in the islands. These would make them far more accessible to those most interested in them in the region. In addition, a systematic programme of microfilming could be begun, running over, say, 10 years with the aim being to return records after filming, if they are still wanted, to the island states interested. Negotiations, we are told, are currently going on regarding shipping some of these records to Auckland University, but it is hard to imagine that they could house and conserve the entire collection without some additional funding, even if all the island states agreed. This is a project that should include a major donor like UNESCO, along with Britain, Australia, and New Zealand and should incorporate a training component to further archival education among Pacific Island countries as well as maintaining and improving the good health of the collection.

We as historians and archivists should do our best to alert the public and governments to the value of this for the future of the South Pacific and its people. This could be one of the sweet uses of the adversity afflicting at least two states in the Pacific. Metropolitan and island states have let their tertiary history departments run down in favour of an obsession with the present and somewhat amorphous cultural studies. They failed to consolidate on the growing Pacific scholarship of the 1970s and early 1980s, so that
these recent events, deeply embedded in a complex historical context, came as a surprise to many. The institutional memory is short-term in the entire South Pacific and many gaffs and mistakes have been made as a consequence. These archives and the research they could stimulate could be more than an aide-memoire of colonial times, they could be part of renewed interest in our own neighbours and region.

Judith A. Bennett
Otago University, Dunedin, NZ
2 Aug 2000

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**Bursting the Boundaries to Beyond the Screen: The Millennial Conference of the Pacific History Association**

(From *ASA ACT Branch Newsletter*, July 2000)

The Millennial Conference of the Pacific History Association (PHA) was held at ANU, Canberra from 26-30 June. With the theme Bursting Boundaries: Places, Persons, Gender and Disciplines, the program covered a diverse range of topics and included speakers from various disciplines and Pacific nations. Casting the Net sessions (the ‘sources’ part of the program) were of special interest to archivists and others working to improve accessibility to collections through the use of technology. Although many sessions were not directly related to archives or record keeping, there was (and is) a need for a professional presence at this (and similar) conferences.

Casting the Net opened with a keynote address ‘And Sorting The Catch’ by Evelyn Ellerman of Athabasca University (Canada). She described IT not as a revolution but part of a ‘repeated pattern of technological development’, drawing parallels with the advent of radio. The point, to which we returned often throughout the day, is that technology itself is not the one true ‘answer’. It is merely a tool, the value of which depends heavily on its user. The sessions which followed covered many aspects of the use of technology – including potential benefits, particular projects, obstacles and problems.

Adrian Cunningham (NAA) spoke about metadata as a means of improving navigation and retrieval on the Web, using the Australian Government Locator Service (AGLS) as an example. Denis Connor gave a brief overview of the National Archives website and digitisation projects as well as useful sources for researching Pacific history. Other speakers described digitisation projects in the Alexander Turnbull Library (New Zealand), web-based resources of Yale University and National Library of Australia, telephone-based speech technology, the South Seas Project and Pacific Rim Digital Alliance.

There was considerable discussion regarding the possibilities and problems posed by technology, particularly in relation to the smaller, developing Pacific Island nations. Whilst the popularity of the Internet continues to grow in the South Pacific, there are many nations without the resources to acquire or maintain this technology. In countries such as Vanuatu, Palau and Kiribati, archival standard buildings are the highest priority, although in some cases digitisation has been considered as a way around this need. This was noted as a pitfall of digitisation which is often ‘sold’ as a preservation strategy to those who can least afford it. Another problem is access to qualified staff, who tend to leave their homeland for greener pastures overseas.

Other issues were related to the use of IT by indigenous peoples of the region. It was suggested that the Internet provides the means for self-identifying groups to have a ‘voice’ and to explain history in their own terms. Multimedia technologies were seen as particularly well suited to this task given the strong oral tradition of many cultures. Two projects attempting to promote Indigenous Australian history are the South Seas Project and the Australian Indigenous Cultural Network (AICN). The first is a joint project of the ANU Centre for Cross-Cultural Research and the National Library. It uses a combination of digital media to present records of Cook’s first Pacific voyage and tries to present Tahitian, Aboriginal and European accounts of cultural encounters. The second is using IT to provide access to Indigenous materials which are held throughout the country in many different institutions. Questions were raised regarding intellectual property rights over cultural information. AICN is a good example of the possibilities presented by IT. It uses passwords to regulate access to specific information in accordance with traditional laws (eg some material may only be viewed by senior women). The use of mouse activated icons removed any need for users to have language or keyboard skills and
multimedia supports the inclusion of sound and video.

The Casting the Net sessions continued the strands of some discussions held at Pacific conferences in 1996 and 1998. They provided an excellent opportunity to learn about current projects and some archival challenges facing our Pacific neighbours, as well as to share our technological experiences. However, the rest of the conference also provided networking opportunities of a different kind. The theme was Bursting Boundaries: Places, Persons, Gender and Disciplines but I fear we haven’t yet burst the boundaries between disciplines.

Those disciplines represented at the PHA conference constitute a large proportion of archives’ and libraries’ client base and there are three very good reasons to network across these boundaries. The first reason is to find out what our clients want and need. How do they use our resources? A better understanding of our users will improve our services. The second reason is to promote and explain our services. It was quite apparent that many historians were unaware of some potentially useful services and were confused about the collecting responsibilities of the various institutions. It is useful to have an information professional in the audience to clarify these misunderstandings during question time, to ensure they are not perpetuated. The third reason to network across the disciplinary boundaries is to make allies and partners for future projects. At a time when funding can be difficult to obtain and the provision of technology-driven services is so expensive, collaboration can bring the cost of knowledge down.

Perhaps the upcoming ASA conference Beyond the Screen: Capturing Corporate and Social Memory will concentrate more on the value of inter-disciplinary partnerships. In her keynote address to Casting the Net, Evelyn Ellerman noted that historically, each technological innovation (from radio to moving pictures to television etc) has been heralded by euphoric predictions of the dissolution of boundaries. Communications technology, the World Wide Web and multimedia have already gone a long way toward bursting the boundaries of places, persons and gender. The boundary between disciplines is surely not so hard to cross.

Sonya Sherman

National Archives of Australia

*BISHOP MUSEUM LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES*

Any rumours about mothballing Bishop Museum's Library and Archives are not correct. Over the past ten years we have had several reductions in staff, losing most of our clerks and technicians. Our current staff stands at 3 professional librarians, 3 archivists (2 of which are also librarians), one Sales Operations Manager (who handles our photo orders) and one Cultural Resource and Hawaiian Language Specialist.

In coping with a drastically reduced State of Hawaii subsidy for Bishop Museum, the Library/Archives began charging a $3.00 access fee on March 9, 1999 to all members of the general public who were not Bishop Museum members or exhibit ticket purchasers. This fee has not resulted in a decline in Library/Archives admission statistics.

Our last reduction in force, which occurred in March 1999, also caused us to rethink our public hours because we had less staff to cover them. On August 17, 1999, the Library/Archives began a new schedule of public hours (Tuesday - Friday 12-3; Saturday 9-12). This was a reduction of eight hours per week from our previous schedule. We, therefore, went from a 23 hours/week public schedule to 15 hours/week. A recent patron survey indicates that the new schedule has worked out fine for 61 percent of our patrons, been somewhat inconvenient for 27 percent, and very inconvenient for only 12 percent.

Access to the Library and Archives Collections has not been changed for Bishop Museum staff and visiting researchers. The Library is open to staff Monday-Friday 8-5 and Saturday 9-12.

As we enter into our new fiscal year, we have plans for a much larger web presence for the Library/Archives, including e-commerce capability and the availability on the web of numerous digital images from our large historical photo collection. As an associate member of the University of Hawaii at Manoa Library System, our online catalog is making a transition from CARL to the Endeavor Voyager System, with anticipation of many new
So we are still alive and well in Honolulu and continue to offer library and archival services to the best of our ability, as we have for the past 111 years.

Duane Wenzel
Bishop Museum, Honolulu
18 Jul 2000

NEW BOOK ON SOLOMONS


Orders: Through bookshops or The White Horse Press, 1 Strond, Isle of Harris, HS5 3UD, UK. Payment by cheque drawn on a UK or US bank, bank draft or money order in Sterling or US dollars, or by VISA/Mastercard. Please add 10% postage worldwide (25% for airmail outside Europe. Email is <aj@erica.demon.co.uk>

"Pacific Forest" explores the use of the forests of the Solomon Islands from the pre-historic period up to the end of 1997 when much of the indigenous commercial forest had been logged. It is the first study of the history of the forest in any Pacific Island; the first analysis of the indigenous and British colonial perceptions of the Melanesian forest; and the first critical analysis for this region, not only of colonial forest policies but also of later policies and practices which made the governments of independence exploiters of their own people. The book addresses a range of evidence drawn from several disciplines, and is a major contribution to environmental, as well as Pacific history.

Judy has a huge bibliography and has consulted, among many others, documents from the WPHC in Milton Keynes as well as a range of PMB microfilms, ranging from whaling logs, to the Eric Monckton Papers on PMB 1021, the Methodist Mission records on PMB 68, 925, and 946, A. I. Hopkins' Papers on PMB 557, L. Barrow Papers on PMB 517, to W. R. Carpenter's Papers (material she permitted to be filmed) on PMB 1112. Judy says she regrets the high cost of the book, as some will think it a "vanity publication". She tried exceedingly hard to have it produced by a Pacific press at lower cost, but the project was too big for them and she refused to reduce the size of the manuscript. The book, however, is finely produced and is a credit to its publishers.

Dr Judy Bennett, University of Otago

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION
PRESERVATION OF MANUSCRIPTS SERVICE, SYDNEY


It is well known that Harry Maude was instrumental in the formation of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau in 1968. It is perhaps less well known that, as Executive Officer for Social Development in the South Pacific Commission in the 1950s, Maude ran a preservation microfilming program which was to some extent a predecessor of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau’s microfilming activities.

This SPC program initially aimed at collecting and preserving materials on island languages, such as those identified by Dr A. Capell’s survey in 1950. In 1953 the preservation program was extended to include manuscripts of historical and scientific importance as well as those of purely linguistic significance.

Transcripts of the documents were lodged in the SPC Social Development Library in Sydney and microfilm copies were deposited at the British Museum, the Turnbull Library, the Library of Congress, the Royal Institute of the Tropics, Amsterdam, and the Commonwealth National Library, Canberra. Copies of the microfilm were also made available to other libraries, government departments and scientific organisations on request. A good set of the microfilms is held in the ANU Library. The Bureau has not yet located the master negatives for the SPC microfilms.

The materials copied were reported in the SPC Quarterly Bulletin, Oct 1951-Jan 1958. A consolidated list of the microfilms is given below.

List of SPC Microfilm Titles
SPCmf 1  Paton, W. F. *Dictionary and Grammar of the Language of Dip Point and Northern Ambrym*. 36pp. Original held by Rev W F Paton, MA, BD, of Tasmania. Mr Paton, who was a missionary on Ambrym from 1933-1948, regards this work as a preliminary essay only and hopes later to amend and extend it.


SPC mf 3  Boch, A. *A Short Alu Grammar*. 20pp. Original held by Mr G. B. Miller, Lecturer in Oriental and African Studies, University of London, UK. Father Boch was a Roman Catholic priest stationed at Poporag on Shortland Island.

SPC mf 4  Milner, G. B. *A Roviana Grammar*. 35pp. Original held by Mr G. B. Miller, Lecturer in Oriental and African Studies, University of London, UK. This grammar was prepared by one of the Sisters of the Wesleyan Mission Station at Munda in the Solomon Islands.


SPC mf 7  Maillard, A. *A French-Gilbertese Dictionary*. 1917. Ts., 146pp. Original held by the Most Rev. O. Terrienne, MSC, Bishop of the Gilbert Islands (Kiribati), and His Honor the Resident Commissioner of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (Kiribati and Tuvalu).


SPC mf 10  Cato, A. C. *A Survey of Native Education in Fiji, Tonga and Western Samoa*. Ts., xx, 598pp., illus., bibls. Orig. held by Rev A. C. Cato of the Methodist Mission, Lautoka, Fiji.

SPC mf 11  Henderson, G. C. *A History of Government in Fiji*, 1760-1875. Vol. 1, xxii, 356pp., illus., map; Vol.2, xiii, 675pp., illus., bibl. Prof Henderson was Research Professor of History at the University of Sydney 1937-1944. Orig. made available by Prof S. H. Roberts, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney.


SPC mf 28  Courtais, P.  *Dictionnaire Français-langue de Port-Orly et langue de Port-Olry – Français*. Ms., 100pp.


SPC mf 34  Koe fika koe koliji ko Tubou koe gaiti fua / *Arithmetic, Measurements, Tupou College*. In Tongan. Ts., 168pp. Original held by Rev A. E. McKay, President of the Free Wesleyan Church of Tonga, Nuku’alofa.


SPC mf 40  Latham, R. T. E.  *The New Hebrides Condominium*. Melbourne University, 1929. Ts., 70pp. The manuscript is part of a thesis presented at the School of History and Political Science at Melbourne University. Originals held by the Rev J. G. Miller (then, 1955, of Papakura, NZ, now, 2000, of Wangaratta, Victoria), the General Secretary of the Australian Presbyterian Board of Missions, Sydney, and the Department of External Affairs, Canberra.

SPC mf 41  Anonymous  *A Nauruan Grammar*. 1937. 223pp. Original held by Mr H. E. Maude, Executive Officer, SPC Social Development Section.

SPC mf 42  Anonymous  *An English-Nauru Dictionary*. 44pp. Original held by Mr J. R. Halligan, Senior Commissioner for Australia to the SPC.


SPC mf 48  Koe hisitolia o Bilitania i ma’ae ae helohelo o Ha’abai / The History of Britain for the old boys of the (Tupou) College in Ha’abai (cover title). [Koe hisitolia o Bilitania. Koebukai I. Koe tubu ae kaikai/ The History of Britain, Book 1: the origins of the people.] In Tongan. Ts., 133pp. This book was written in the time of Dr. Moulton at Tupou College. Original held by Rev A. E. McKay.


SPC mf 55  Leenhardt, Raymond. Esquisse de l’histoire politique et religieuse des îles Loyauté de 1840 à 1895. Le rencontre de la colonisation et des Missions. Paris, 1930. 262pp. bibl. This was Prof. Leenhardt’s thesis presented to the Faculty of Protestant Theology, Paris. Original held by M. J. Guiart.


SPC mf 61  Fox, Charles Elliot. A Lau (British Solomon Islands)-English Dictionary, 1950. Solomon Islands, 1878, Edition Rev 1950. Ts., 328pp. This manuscript was made available for deposit by permission of the Director of the Auckland Institute and Museum, NZ. An original of the dictionary is in the custody of the Museum.

SPC mf 62  Dubois, Marie Joseph. Papers relating to Maré, New Caledonia, including vocabularies in the Nengone Language and an ethnology of Maré. 467pp. Original manuscript held by W. M-J. Dubois of Maré, New Caledonia.

SPC mf 63  Brewster, Adolph Brewster. Genealogies and histories of the Manititu or tribal governments of Central Viti Levu (Great Fiji). Torquay, 1923. Ts., 150pp., map. Mr Brewster was at one time Commissioner, Colo North and East Provinces, Fiji. Document made available by Mr G. K. Roth, Secretary for Fijian Affairs, Suva. Original held by the SPC.

SPC mf 64  Capell, Arthur. A preliminary Maré (Nengone) and English dictionary compiled from a Concordance to the Maré New Testament by Dr A. Capell. Sydney, 1925. 30pp. Original held by Dr A. Capell, Reader in Oceanic Languages at the University of Sydney.


SPC mf 67  Capell, Arthur. An Eromangan
comparative dictionary. 117pp. Original held by Dr A. Capell.


**SPC mf 70** Guiart, M.J. *A vocabulary of the Kilene dialect as spoken at Sag-Sag, New Britain.* 30pp. Original manuscript held by M. J. Guiart of the Institut Français d’Océanie, Noumea.

**SPC mf 71** Kolzknecht, K. *A German-Azira (New Guinea) Dictionary.* 161pp. This manuscript was made available for reproduction by Dr Carl A. Schmitz of the University of Cologne and Dr A Capell, Department of Anthropology, University of Sydney. Original held in Dr Schmitz’ custody.

**SPC mf 72** Kolzknecht, K. *An Azira (New Guinea), German and English Dictionary* 160pp. This manuscript was made available for reproduction by Dr Carl A. Schmitz of the University of Cologne and Dr A Capell, Department of Anthropology, University of Sydney. Original held in Dr Schmitz’ custody.

**SPC mf 73** Grover, John Charles *Some Aspects of Mining Development in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.* c.1950. 95pp., appendices, illus., diags. This manuscript was made available for reproduction by the author, who was Senior Geologist of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. Original held by the author.

**SPC mf 74** Whitcombe, J. D. *‘Tonga Tabu’: a history and description of Tonga.* Auckland, c. 1918. 104pp. This manuscript was made available by Mr J. D. Whitcomb of Auckland. Original held by the author.

**SPC mf 75** Whitcombe, John Douglas. *Grammar of the Tongan Language.* c. 1926? 76pp. This manuscript was made available by Mr J.D. Whitcomb of Auckland. Original held by the author.

**SPC mf 76** Bartlett, Rev. H. K. *Legends collected at Misima and Panaeati, Papua.* 64 pp. This manuscript was made available for reproduction by Rev. H.K. Bartlett, State Secretary, Methodist Overseas Mission Adelaide, a former missionary in South-eastern Papua.

**SPC mf 77** Bartlett, Rev. H.K. *Vocabulary of the Misima-Panaeati Language, Papua.* 155pp. This manuscript was made available for reproduction by Rev. H.K. Bartlett, State Secretary, Methodist Overseas Mission Adelaide, a former missionary in South-eastern Papua.


**SPC mf 79** Paton, Rev. William Frederick *The Language and Life of Ambrym, an island in the New Hebrides.* 1956. 513pp. This manuscript was made available for reproduction by the author who was a Presbyterian missionary on Ambrym in the New Hebrides from 1933-1948. Original held by the author.

**SPC mf 80** Emprin, R P. *Whegnai-French Dictionary.* c. 1900. pp. 185. This manuscript was made available by Le R. P. Gagnaire, Ouvea, New Caledonia. Mr Gagnaire was a missionary at Fayaué, Ouvea Island, New Caledonia.

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**Rhys Richards’**,  
*Honolulu: Centre of Trans-Pacific Trade. Shipping Arrivals and Departures 1820-1840,* has just been published jointly by the Hawaiian Historical Society and the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau.

Copies are available from the Bureau for AU$30.00, plus postage.
### RECENT PAMBU MICROFILM TITLES: MANUSCRIPTS & PRINTED DOCUMENT SERIES

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<tr>
<td>MILLER, Frank (1920-): photographs and theatre programmes, Banaba, 1909-1939. 1 reel.</td>
<td>(Available for reference.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIRI, Sarea (Patrol Officer): patrol reports and related papers from the Western Highlands (Enga) and Milne Bay Districts, Papua New Guinea, 1972-1977. 1 reel.</td>
<td>(Available for reference.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROWN, Gerald F. X. (Patrol Officer): War dairy, patrol reports and personal papers, Papua New Guinea, 1936-1942. Reels 1-2.</td>
<td>(Available for reference.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAWAIIAN MISSION CHILDREN’S SOCIETY, Marquesas Collection, 1831-1834, 1853-1918. Reels 1-5.</td>
<td>(Available for reference.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAPUAN COURIER (Port Moresby), 1920-1924. 2 reels.</td>
<td>(Available for reference.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE ITOI NI KIRIBATI (Catholic Mission, Tarawa, Kiribati), 1952-1992, gaps. Reels 1-5.</td>
<td>(Available for reference.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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