

Pambu

Pacific Manuscripts Bureau Newsletter

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<i>Pambu News</i>	p.1
<i>Anna Towlson, Papers of Sir Raymond Firth at LSE Archives</i>	p.2
<i>Alaric Maude, H.E. Maude 1906-2006</i>	p.3
<i>Lena Rodriguez, The Role of Education in Good Governance for the Future South Pacific</i>	p.5
<i>Nancy Lutton, Letters of Sir Donald and Dame Rachel Cleland</i>	p.7
<i>Ewan Maidment, PMB fieldwork in Noumea, 20-25 August 2006</i>	p.8
<i>Ewan Maidment, PMB fieldwork in Tuvalu, 23 Sep-20 Oct 2006</i>	p.9
<i>Recent PMB Manuscripts Series Microfilms on Niue</i>	p.11
<i>Latest PMB Manuscripts & Printed Document Series Titles</i>	p.12

PAMBU NEWS

Having just celebrated his 100th birthday, Professor Harry Maude died in Canberra on 4 November. His survey of Pacific archives and manuscripts, *The Documentary Basis for Pacific Studies: a report on progress and desiderata*, written in 1967 was instrumental in the formation of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau.

The Documentary Basis for Pacific Studies was commissioned by G.D. Richardson, then Mitchell Librarian, following a move instigated by the Sinclair Library at the University of Hawai'i to form an association of Pacific research libraries. Maude's report surveyed Pacific manuscripts at a schematic level. It outlined the scope of Pacific documentation, suggested surveying and copying programs, and recommended the formation of an Association of Pacific Research Libraries "to complete library holdings and improve bibliographic control in the case of printed works, and to promote the location, cataloguing and copying of manuscripts

relating to the Pacific by the establishment of a jointly-operated Manuscripts Clearing Centre."

This association was never formed, but the report resulted in the establishment in 1968 of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau based at the Australian National University. The Bureau continues to operate as a collaborative joint copying venture. It was supported, initially, by the University of Hawaii, the Mitchell, Turnbull and ANU Libraries and the National Library of Australia, and now, additionally, by the Library of the University of California at San Diego, the University of Auckland Library, Yale University Library and the University of Michigan Library.

The continuing successful operation of the PMB, which is probably the longest running international archives preservation project in the world, is a tribute to Harry Maude's vision and planning. We are honoured to print Alaric Maude's eulogy to his father in this issue of *Pambu*.

Reports on recent PMB fieldwork in Noumea and Tuvalu are also included in this issue of *Pambu*.

The PMB has commenced microfilming the Fiji correspondence of CSR Ltd, 1880-1947. Microfilming is also proceeding on Fr. Kevin Kerley's diaries kept during the Bougainville crisis, on Sir John Gunther's papers on health administration in PNG, and on a batch of early LMS, Samoan District administrative archives.

An unpublished typescript history of the New Hebrides Condominium (c.1930) was lent to the PMB for microfilming by Jim Burton of Brisbane. Deryck Scarr helped identify R.T.E. Latham (1909-1943) as the author of the document.

Rev. Neville Threlfall's unpublished manuscript, *From Mangroves to Frangipani: The Story of Rabaul and East New Britain Province* (1988), has been microfilmed; and Rev. Threlfall has given the PMB permission to microfilm his extensive research papers on New Britain.

A photograph album *Pacific Islands, 1919*, documenting an official tour by Lord Liverpool, Governor-General of New Zealand, in the possession of Dr Ewan Johnston (RSPAS, ANU) has been microfilmed and digitised.

Aerial photographs made for the Vanuatu Resource Information System, which Chris Ballard transferred to the PMB, have been arranged and listed. A detailed listing of Bill Coppell's bibliographic data and research papers on the Cook Islands, Norfolk Island and other Polynesian islands, which the PMB has held for some time, has also been compiled.

The PMB has surveyed a large collection of volcanological research materials, mainly relating to PNG and the Solomon Islands, held by Dr R.W. Johnson. They include papers of the volcanologists R.J.S. Cooke, killed at Karkar in 1971, and Tony Taylor.

Dr Peter Sack's unpublished manuscripts, his Tolai materials and his general collection of research documents on German New Guinea were also surveyed. Five cartons of Professor John Ballard's research papers on PNG administration and provincial government, 1945-1985, have been transferred to the PMB. Professor Gerard Ward's research papers are being transferred to the ANU Archives pending the appointment of the Pacific Archivist. Papers and audio recordings of Professor Stephen Wurm have also been transferred from the PMB to the ANU Archives.

PAPERS OF SIR RAYMOND FIRTH AT LSE ARCHIVES

The Library of the London School of Economics and Political Science is happy to announce the completion of the catalogue for the papers of the anthropologist Sir Raymond Firth. This catalogue covers the whole of the Firth papers (over 1000 files) and can be accessed online via our Archives Catalogue (<http://archives.lse.ac.uk/>).

Our Firth collection reflects all aspects of Sir Raymond's long and wide-ranging career, but there are several sections which are of particular relevance to researchers studying the history and culture of the Pacific.

As might be expected, Sir Raymond's studies of the Tikopia feature strongly in the collection. Firth first visited the island of Tikopia in 1928-1929 and returned again for shorter visits in 1952 and 1966. His research there formed the basis of a series of books and articles covering all aspects of Tikopia culture and society. Some of the highlights include:

- An extensive series of field notes and diaries compiled by Firth during his visits to Tikopia in 1928-1929, 1952 and 1966
- Over 1000 fieldwork negatives and photographs taken by Firth as part of his Tikopia research (these are only covered briefly in the current online catalogue; a fuller list of these is being compiled and will be published later this year)
- Correspondence and working papers for Firth's Tikopia-English dictionary and Tikopia songs projects
- Notes and drafts of lectures, articles and other publications on the Tikopia
- Notes by W.J. Durrad documenting his visit to Tikopia in 1910, used by Firth as preparation for his first field work expedition

Firth's early studies in his native New Zealand in the 1920s are also represented, including:

- Notes and drafts for his MA thesis on the Kauri Gum industry
- Notes and photographs from his visits to Tuhoe land
- Notes and drafts for his PhD thesis on the economics of Maori society
- Letters from Elsdon Best, William Baucke, Hohepa Te Rake Te Kiri, Norman Potts, Sister Annie Henry, George Graham and Gilbert Archey

The collection also contains material relating to Firth's involvement with the establishment of Australian National University in 1946, and in particular with the foundation of ANU's Research School of Pacific Studies, including correspondence with J.W. Davidson, Keith Hancock and other founder ANU staff.

Firth corresponded widely with friends and colleagues who shared his interest in the Pacific region. Our collection includes letters from Cyril Belshaw, P.H. Buck (Te Rangi Hiroa), Dorothy Crozier, A.P. Elkin, Reo Fortune, A.W.F. Fuller, W.C. Groves, Ian Hogbin, Felix Keesing, H.E. Maude, Margaret Mead, Joan Metge, Torben Monberg, A.R. Radcliffe-Brown, Charles Seligman and W.E.H. Stanner.

These original papers are only available for research in the Library's Archives reading room, but we are happy to consider requests for copies from researchers who are unable to visit us in person. For further information, please visit our website at <http://www.lse.ac.uk/library/archive/> or contact us at document@lse.ac.uk

Anna Towlson
Assistant Archivist
Library of the London School of Economics and Political Science



Raymond and Rosemary Firth on their way to Malaya, 1939. Firth Collection, LSE Archives.

HARRY MAUDE 1906-2006

Harry Maude was born at Bankipore in India on 1 October 1906, the last of six children. His father was a senior officer in the Indian Civil Service. After an intermittent and inadequate schooling in India, he was sent to his father's old school in London. There his academic record was undistinguished, to say the least, largely because of the deficiencies in his previous education. The headmaster wrote to Harry's father advising against sending him to university as, to quote from the biography by Susan Woodburn, 'when the good lord was distributing brains, I'm afraid that Harry must have been behind the door'. But his father had more faith, and with tutorial help Harry managed to scrape into Jesus College, Cambridge. There he studied Economics and then Anthropology, graduating with a better class of Honours than his old headmaster. The headmaster would have been even more astonished to learn, as I did only three weeks ago, that Harry is listed as one of Highgate School's famous old boys, sandwiched between a Lord and a cricketer who played for England.

In 1929, newly graduated, Harry was appointed to the British Colonial Service as a cadet in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, the only place he wanted to go, married my mother Honor, and set off for the Pacific. He remained in the Pacific, with posts in Fiji, Tonga and Pitcairn Island as well as the Gilberts, for most of the next 20 years, apart from an unhappy spell in Zanzibar. At the end of 1948 he joined the newly established South Pacific Commission, and within a year became head of the Social Development branch. He set up his office in Sydney, which is how we became Australians. In 1957 he joined the Department of Pacific History at the Australian National University, which is how we became Canberrans. After retirement in 1970 he continued to write and publish, and he and Honor worked together to produce a series of books on the Gilbert Islands, now Kiribati. Honor died in 2001, ending a remarkable partnership of over 71 years. His final years were spent at Jindalee Nursing Home, as scholar-in-residence, where his health improved with the care he received, and he became a much-loved person, despite constant, and successful, attempts to escape.

What should we remember him for?

Robert Langdon, in a short biography of Harry published in 1978, called him 'shy proconsul and dedicated Pacific historian'. Doug

Munro, in a yet-to-be published manuscript, describes him as ‘loyal lieutenant and incurable romantic.’ His biographer, Susan Woodburn, writes of his role as an academic as that of ‘informant, model and mentor’. Many who sent messages on Harry’s 100th birthday confirmed these qualities.

He was morally strong, and I think that this, along with my mother’s influence, preserved him from the pitfalls and traps of colonial life.

In his professional life he was unfailingly helpful. He spent a lot of his time as an academic and in retirement helping students, colleagues and anyone with advice, information on sources and comments on their manuscripts. He was constantly answering correspondence from all over the world, all of it neatly filed and preserved. On the occasion of his 100th birthday one former student wrote that ‘you were the most generous of supervisors’; another of the ‘time and effort you took, gently encouraging me to persist and expand’; and yet another that ‘I have never stopped thanking you in my inner spirit for your confidence in me.’

He was modest. He was quietly proud of his achievements, but didn’t expect anyone to take much notice of them. Yet they *were* recognised, by the comments I have just read, by the book of essays in his honour edited by Niel Gunson, by an award by the Government of Kiribati, and by the fact that he is still remembered in those islands for his work as a preserver and publisher of the record of its history and culture.

He was a product of the Enlightenment, believing in the power of reason and rational thought. At various times he claimed to be (but you could never be quite sure) an atheist, an agnostic, and a humanist. But he was also drawn to both Unitarianism, for its theological simplicity, and high church Anglicanism, for its pomp and ceremony. In his last years he clearly had a faith, which he carried with quiet conviction, and enjoyed the regular Anglican services at Jindalee.

In his attitudes and actions he was progressive. At university he joined the Freedom group of the British Anarchists, from which he only resigned in his eighties. In the Pacific he supported the interests of the indigenous peoples. He sometimes clashed with the missions and his superiors over his defence of Gilbertese custom. He once told me that he thought his greatest contribution to human happiness had been to remove some 130 draconian regulations, inspired

by the missions, the traders and British officials, from Gilbertese law. In his research into Pacific history, to which he dedicated the second half of his life, he wanted to tell the story of the Pacific peoples, which he called mainstream history, and not that of the colonial powers.

He was definitely a romantic. He was drawn to the Central Pacific by the literature of Robert Louis Stevenson, and wrote that his and Honor’s first view of a coral atoll was ‘a picture of such beauty, peace and solitude that it has been engraved on our memory ever since. We were captivated once and forever by the magic of the South Sea Islands.’ The other side of this was that he wasn’t very practical, as my mother could have told you at some length.

But in historical research he *was* very practical, a true craftsman. He was passionate about locating and preserving the source materials of Pacific History. He knew where to find information on the most obscure topics, and loved filling in the details of historical events, rather like in a crossword puzzle. His favourite amongst his publications, *Slavers in Paradise*, was described by the reviewers as ‘a masterpiece’ and ‘a gem’, and involved detective work in three languages and many archives. He combined this meticulous scholarship with an equal determination to tell a good story in good prose. For Harry history was literature. Here is an example, drawn to my attention by his grandson Richard. It comes at the end of his essay on beachcombers and castaways, Europeans who lived unprotected and uncertain lives in the islands long before the colonial period:

...in the beachcomber era ... there was as yet no trader to interfere with the economic life of the islander, no missionary dedicated to changing his religion, no planter demanding his labour, and no government official his freedom. There was only the beachcomber and the castaway to represent what was to come; often drunken, profligate and quarrelsome, but still essentially human and tolerant, and wishing to change no one.

Finally, we should remember him for his sense of humour. You could always get a smile and a laugh from him, and he rejoiced in the occasional absurdity of life, whether in the middle of the Pacific, in a university or in a nursing home. I came across this passage in his biography in which a colleague, describing Harry’s South Pacific Commission office in Sydney in the 1950s, wrote:

Maude directed and guided us by suggestion, discussion and laughter; a sense of humour was essential in that office, together with a slightly mad streak and a willingness to work peculiar hours.

We should not regret his passing. He lived a full and productive life. He achieved just about everything he wanted to achieve, and lived to see his work recognised by others. He had a successful and lasting marriage, though not one without its ups and downs. He lived to enjoy his 100th birthday, and the messages he received. But he was ready to move on. He once complained to his grandson James about his inability to die (as he did to many of you here) and said that it was like being at a bus stop. Everyone else seemed to catch the bus but he kept missing it. This time he caught the bus.

*Alaric Maude
Adelaide*

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THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN GOOD GOVERNANCE FOR THE FUTURE SOUTH PACIFIC

‘School’s the place where you’re supposed to learn your history, but I had to leave to find out what really happened.’⁽¹⁾ Maori actor, Nancy Brunning.

As the tiny nations of the South Pacific wrestle with issues of global warming that threaten their existence, and their votes are sought and bought by larger powers for their own economic interests, it is important to discuss the role of education in the region. If there is to be effective leadership in the next 20 years to tackle poverty, unemployment, international exploitation and an environmental crisis, education needs to reflect the social, cultural and political aspirations of South Pacific communities. The argument expressed in Melbourne’s *Sunday Age* that ‘Poverty is ultimately linked to poor governance, especially ineffectual leadership and corruption’⁽²⁾ lays the blame for struggling nation states squarely at the feet of local government agents and avoids all responsibility for the extraction of resources, the self serving withdrawal of colonial powers (and companies) – without sufficient handover of skills and infrastructure – and long term neglect.

The Australian government is quick to criticize fledgling governments of small nation states, most recently, East Timor and the Solomon Islands, however these are both cases of small populations awash with arms from neighbouring struggles not of their own making. While ‘bad news’ makes headlines, virtually no attention is given to the comparative stability and low crime rates in most South Pacific Island nations. Despite high per capita poverty rates⁽³⁾, post war governments in the South Pacific, for example Western Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue, and until recently Tonga (see below) have achieved relatively calm and orderly governance and for this, receive little or no credit, nor recognition. For this reason it is important to evaluate what *is* working, as well as identify what needs to be done differently – from a Pacific perspective.

In order for sound governance to gain a foothold and be sustained, several factors need to be in place. Good record keeping is essential for the gathering of data, firstly in order to lobby for specifically targeted projects, and secondly to ensure government monies (including subsidized funding from larger countries), are spent in an organized and equitable way. For distribution of the ‘donor dollar’ to be seen as fair and in some way useful, the decision-making process behind the distribution needs to be assessed in terms of the relationship between those people who are supposed to be served, and those doing the funding. In the present situation where on-going financial support in the form of ‘aid’ is delivered by countries such as Australia and New Zealand, there is currently no requirement for politicians or administrators to have any real understanding of the countries and communities they are assisting. Greg Sheridan’s article ‘Throw troops at Pacific Failures’⁽⁴⁾ is a damning response to Australia’s surprise at the public reaction to Snyder Rini’s appointment as Prime Minister in the Solomon Islands: ‘...the failure to pick up any verbal cues from the crowd of the devastating riot that followed, has to be chalked up as a failure of intelligence and execution’. This indifference and distraction exhibited by Australia has left the door open for other interests, such as those of China, to move into the region and make significant inroads in the development decisions in a region that Australia has long regarded as its own back yard.

Ideally the political structure observed in small island nations should reflect a localized understanding and identification of developmental needs and educational goals. This should be a two way process that involves the aid-donating

countries being familiar with local custom, protocols, and decision-making, and also in reverse – those being governed need to be included in how these processes work in a way that is relevant to their communities. With the Western obsession that ‘democracy’ is the sole model and ideal of governance, it is easy to forget that ‘one man one vote’ may simply not be the best form of social and political organization. For example, for Aboriginal people in Australia constituting approximately 2% of the population, democracy as such, offers no guarantee of a national ‘voice’ or representation. In most Pacific Island countries, the family/clan/village still retains a significance greater than any one individual in it. Michael Lieber in his essay *Cultural Identity and Ethnicity in the Pacific*, describes how this ‘consocial’ identity reflects the value of kinship ties with the extended family which is widely typical of a Pacific concept of self. ‘The person is not an individual in the Western sense of the term ... (they are) a locus of shared biographies: personal histories of people’s relationships with other people and with things.’⁽⁴⁾

Professor Konai Helu Thaman, Head of the School of Humanities at the University of the South Pacific and the UNESCO Chair in Teacher Education and Culture, argues that there ought to be recognition and regard for the collective experience and shared cultural identity, and that this needs to be reflected in the education process. She articulates what is often a fundamental dilemma for indigenous students facing a highly competitive and individualistic education system which measures and rewards success in terms of personal status and wealth:

‘... we know that Pacific Island (nationals) are generally more collective than individualistic ... perhaps there is something in this discrepancy that explains why some students seem to be having difficulties staying at school, an alien place which pushes out students who do not conform and where in order to be successful, students will need to hang their cultural identities at the school gates and perhaps for the first time be a person with no connections to anyone or anything’⁽⁵⁾.

It is the refusal of Western theorists, teachers, politicians and business leaders to appreciate and work with this perception of self and family that continues to cause systemic failure in much of the Third World, not just the Pacific. The Western focus on the individual - whether as a student, worker, bureaucrat or entrepreneur – fails to acknowledge, let alone nourish an awareness of

community. In turn, the breakdown of community in First World countries is demonstrably leading to many adverse long term effects on physical and mental health, and is frequently accompanied by associated feelings of isolation and insecurity. While Australia’s major political parties continue to advocate a vague agenda of ‘Family First’ values, the society continues to suffer an escalating incidence of youth suicide, long term unemployment, post natal depression, domestic violence and the shocking illustration recently of half a dozen people found dead at home, alone and unmourned, their situation unnoticed by neighbours, family, friends or government agency.

In order to avoid perpetrating a system of exclusion, it is essential that the delivery of education embraces and reflects a cultural framework relevant to the indigenous student, and more broadly their communities. In *Tree of Opportunity: Re-thinking Pacific Education*, Professor Thaman concludes ‘Pacific educators also need to understand the interaction between education and culture and between economy and culture’⁽⁶⁾ If the aim of social justice is to promote realistic expectations of fair governance, increased participation, and reduced feelings of powerlessness, ‘education’ also needs to include public education to underpin informed discussion at local government level. As long as only those individuals with a fairly high standard of western education are in the positions of political influence, and the expectations of government’s role is not understood by the broader population group, there is risk of a gulf arising in terms of unrealistic expectations, bitterness, distrust and resentment. This leaves the ‘indigenous bureaucrat’ in an uncomfortable situation: either unable to meet targets set by western donor countries because of complexities of community or kinship responsibilities and/or frustration at not being able to deliver to the local community because of entrenched, ill-informed and inappropriate demands by the donor countries or agencies. In the case of Tonga, growing popular resentment at the limited role of elected officials – or commoners – is a case in point. The confluence of the expectations of democracy, desire for change and respect for tradition may yet see a transition to a constitutional monarchy that was unthinkable even a decade ago.

Education is the bridge. It is essential that education realistically prepares people to understand the roles and responsibilities of government, thus providing tools for the community in decision making, while at the same

time lobbying for more effective cultural awareness by committees, NGO's, researchers, government departments and representatives of donor countries. It is this mutual process of growth and understanding that will pave the way for good governance in the Pacific, and equip leaders to withstand the immense challenges and move forward to a sustainable future.

1. Brunning, N in *Mana Wahine: Women Who Show the Way*, ed Amy Brown, Auckland Reed Books 1994, p178
2. Australian Government, AusAID, Lonely Planet poster guide, reprinted in *The Sunday Age*, 21 May 2006.
3. See 2. About 20% of Samoans are estimated to be living below the basic needs poverty line and 8% below the food poverty line. In Vanuatu, 40% of the population lives below the poverty line and 40% do not have access to clean drinking water.
4. Greg Sheridan, 'Throw Troops at Pacific Failures', *Weekend Australian*, June 3-4, 2006
5. Lieber, M. 'Lamarckian Definitions on Kapingamarangi and Pohmpei' in *Cultural Identity and Ethnicity in the Pacific*, Jocelyn Linnekin and Lin Poyer eds, Honolulu: U of Hawaii Press 1990, p.7
6. Thaman, K. 'Towards Cultural Democracy in Pacific Education: an imperative for the 21st century', *Tree of Opportunity: Re-thinking Pacific Education*, U of South Pacific Institute of Education 2002, p.26
7. See Thaman, K, p.30

Lena Rodriguez

In 2003 Lena Rodriguez completed a Master's thesis, *Kainga Mai The Return Home*, investigating the impact of migration on South Pacific visual artists. She is currently teaching in Health and Sociology at the University of Newcastle.

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LETTERS OF SIR DONALD AND DAME RACHEL CLELAND.

Pandanus books have recently published *My Dearest Brown Eyes: Letters between Sir Donald Cleland and Dame Rachel Cleland during World War II*, October 2006. ISBN 978-1-74076-085-0, price \$34.95. The letters have been introduced and edited by Nancy Lutton, formerly Chief Archivist at the National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

The original letters form part of two groups of records now held by the National Library of Australia. The groups are those of Sir Donald Cleland (1901-1975), formerly Administrator of

Papua and New Guinea from 1953 to 1967, MS 9600, and those of Dame Rachel Cleland (1906-2002), his wife and community and environmental activist, MS 9601.

The book deals only with the letters written during World War II, when Don Cleland served overseas with the 6th Division in the Middle East, Greece, Crete, Java, Western Australia and finally as second in command of the Australian New Guinea Administrative Unit in New Guinea. Rachel at home in Perth, Western Australia, bringing up two sons, coped alone while becoming involved with Red Cross and other charitable organizations. The letters evocatively illustrate the emotion and pain of enforced separation. It is a love story as well as a commentary from two different points of view on the progress of the war and a political debate looking forward to a post-war Australia.

The records held in the National Library of Australia are the private papers of these two people. The official records of Sir Donald Cleland's administration of PNG are to be found in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea and also to a certain extent in the National Archives of Australia, especially in the records of the Department of External Territories. Dame Rachel's papers are the more extensive as she was very involved in community activities all her long life. They cover her many activities as Administrator's wife in Papua and New Guinea particularly with the Girl Guide Movement and PNG cultural activities, for which she was awarded OBE by the PNG government in 1980. Then when she returned to live in Western Australia after Sir Donald's death, she became very involved again. In particular she was active in Aboriginal Land matters and in the Save the Old Growth Forests campaign in Western Australia in the 1990s. She wrote two books about her time in PNG, *Pathways to Independence*, published in 1985, and *Grassroots to Independence and beyond: the contribution by women in PNG 1951 to 1991*, published in 1996. All drafts of these books are preserved in the papers. She also kept up a large correspondence with many people, family and friends.

Private papers such as these are extremely valuable for researchers in the study of history and events.

*Nancy Lutton
Canberra*

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**PMB FIELDWORK IN NOUMEA,
20-25 August 2006**

The following microfilms were made:

- PMB 1179/Reels 1-2, F.L. Jones, Diaries and Notebook kept at Vanikoro and Santa Cruz, Solomon Islands, and in the New Hebrides, 1930-1953. (Available for reference.)
- PMB Doc 479/Reels 1-2, *Kanak*, Organe d'information du Parti de Libération Kanak, Nos. 1-211 (gaps), 1976-2006. (Available for reference.)
- PMB Doc 480/Reel 1, *Nouvelles 1878 Andi Ma Dhô* (Le groupe 1878, Noumea), Nos. 1-68, 1975-1981. (Available for reference.)

Diaries of Fred Jones. The main reason for the fieldwork was to microfilm diaries of Fred Jones, a trader based at Vanikoro in the Solomon Islands in the 1930s and 1940s. Reece Discombe of Port Vila had suggested that the PMB microfilm the documents which had been lent to Béatrice Chaniel of Noumea by Fred Jones' son, Jimmy Jones. The latter had given the PMB permission to make the microfilm.

Fred Louis Jones was born in England in 1902. He arrived in Port Vila in the mid 1920s. He may have worked as District Officer in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate for a brief time in the 1920s. About 1930 he purchased a trading schooner, *Quand meme*, in Port Vila, and then established a trade store in Vanikoro. Fred Jones developed a broad interest in aspects of Santa Cruz culture, see for example, H.G. Beasley and F.L. Jones, 'Notes on Red Feather Money from Santa Cruz Group, New Hebrides', *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* (Vol.66, Jul-Dec 1936). He later purchased an Island in the Banks Group, Vanuatu, where his son, Jimmy, still lives. Fred Jones retired to Australia and died in Sydney in 1987.

Fred Jones' diaries cover the periods, 1930, 1933-1937, and 1941-1953. His 1953 diary is written in the *Agenda* published by the New Caledonian firm Établissements Ballande in 1953, the centenary year of the French occupation of New Caledonia. The prolific advertisements and photographs printed in the *Agenda* reflect commercial life in New Caledonia and the New Hebrides at the time. Amongst the papers microfilmed is also Fred Jones' general notebook which consists of a series of essays, including: "Japan Reaches Out"; "A Brief Account of a Day Fishing for Trochus Shells"; "An Account of a

Shark Fishing Disaster at Santa Cruz August 1935"; "H.A. Bernatzik"; "Bishop Molyneux"; "Menaduka / Menduka / Meduka"; "Mermunda – a Spirit"; Dukas at Santo Bay compared to the old gods at the Reef Islands and Duff Group and other notes on five kinds of "dukas"; and the "Story of Nolarlingi and Darwi".

Jimmy Jones lent his father's diaries to Béatrice Chaniel in 2000 when Béatrice and her husband, Raymond, sailed to Vanikoro to help reconstruct the memorial to La Perouse. Béatrice has transcribed most of the diaries and is planning an annotated edition of them for publication together with a biographical note on Fred Jones. Béatrice also has an interest in ethnology, especially niVanuatu, and has collected folk tales and songs which she also intends to publish.

Kanak, Parti de Libération Kanak (PALIKA). During an acquisition trip to Noumea late last year, Kathy Creely (Melanesian Studies Resource Center, UCSD) heard that PALIKA had a good run of its journal, *Kanak*, and subsequently asked the PMB to see whether it could make a microfilm copy of it. In Noumea Charles Wea, a member of the PALIKA Politbureau, gave permission for the PMB to microfilm *Kanak* on condition that the Party's intellectual property is respected. Working in the PALIKA office, a newly appointed administrator, Roger, and I compiled a fairly strong run of *Kanak*, 1976-2006, from duplicate copies held in the office which were microfilmed on site together with a newsletter, *Nouvelles*, 1975-1981, published by the Group of 1878. In the evening, having exhausted all the film on hand and packed up the camera, a group of people came in to the office for a meeting, among them Madeleine Ounou, who pointed out a near-complete bound set of the *Kanak* in one of the bookcases. Arrangements will be made to film the missing issues before the PMB microfilm is released.

Union Syndicale des Travailleurs Kanaks et des Exploités (USTKE). I renewed contact with USTKE which Brij Lal and I had last visited in 1997. The President, Gérard Jodar, kindly arranged for a duplicate set of the Union's journal, *Combat Ouvrier* ('Workers' Struggle'), to be gathered for microfilming. M. Jodar said that the journal has been discontinued recently, but would be replaced by a new USTKE publication. I called back on the following day and was given a broken set of *Combat Ouvrier*, Jun 1992-Mar 2001, together with a letter giving the PMB authority to make the microfilm. To fill the gaps the PMB will

make arrangements to microfilm issues held by the Territorial Archives of New Caledonia.

Archives Territoriales de Nouvelle-Calédonie.

At a meeting with Ismet Kurtovich, the Director, and Nicolas Dubuisson, Archivist, we discussed the PMB projects in Noumea and our on-going collaborative project at the Supreme Court of Vanuatu. The Territorial Archives holds incomplete runs of a number of Kanak journals: *Bwenando* (FLNK), *Kanak* (PALIKA), *Combat Ouvrier* (USTKE). The Archives also has a complete run of *La Dépêche Kanak / The Kanak Dispatch* (Agence Kanak de presse) 1985+, a daily press release issued by the FLNK in French and English. So long as the publisher, Jean Pierre, gives permission, the Territorial Archives would like to collaborate with the PMB on microfilming the complete set of *La Dépêche Kanak*.

Secretariat of the Pacific Community,

Archives. Eleanor Kleiber is now SPC Librarian, having taken over from Rachele Oriente. We toured the archives repository with Veronique Fayard, the SPC Records Manager, and Robert Appel, a professional Archivist who is voluntarily assisting the SPC. The archives, which are in extraordinarily good order, include records of "The First Twenty Years" of the SPC (1947-1967), arranged by function in 10 bays of compactus (50 shelf metres). Veronique gave the PMB an original SPC file index and archival shelf list for this part of the archives. Robert has prepared a plan for making digital copies of the archives, after applying a disposal schedule. As excessive floor loading is damaging the building housing the archives there definitely will be a change in repository arrangements.

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**PMB FIELDWORK IN TUVALU,
23 Sep-20 Oct 2006**

On the basis of a successful pilot project in Tuvalu in September 2005, the Endangered Archives Programme (EAP) has allocated a further grant for a Tuvalu National Archives Major Project to be carried out by Richard Overy, Mila Tulimanu and the staff of the Tuvalu National Library and Archives (TNLA), and the PMB, in the period September 2006 to May 2008.

This year's fieldwork is the first stage of the Major Project. It produced 23 reels of microfilm (c.13,000 frames) and about 10,000 digital images

of documents held at the Tuvalu National Archives. In addition, records of the Nui, Nukufetau and Vaitupu Island Councils and Island Courts were surveyed on site.

The following microfilms were made:

PMB 1283 Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Ellice Islands District: Island Council, Courts and Lands Commission Records: Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui, Nukufetau, and Nukulaelae Islands. Reels 1-19. (Access for research purposes only. Not to be reproduced without written permission of the Tuvalu National Library and Archives.)

PMB 1284 South Pacific Board of Health, Minutes, 1949-1970, and South Pacific Health Service, Inspector-General's Reports, 1946-1967. 1 reel. (Available for reference.)

PMB Doc 482 *Tala o Tuvalu* (Information Office, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Tarawa), 1947-1964 (gaps). (Available for reference.)

PMB Doc 483 *Tusitala* (Mai Te Ulu Kalapu Fafine, Tarawa, GEIC) [Women's Club Newsletter], 1966-1972. (Available for reference.)

PMB Doc 484 *Valo* (GEIC Information Office, Tarawa), 1965-1971. (Available for reference.)

PMB Doc 485 *Tuvalu News Sheet* (Broadcasting and Information Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Vaiaku, Funafuti, Tuvalu), 1976-1979. (Available for reference.)

The following material was digitised:

EAP110_LIST_1/185: Western Pacific Archives, *Tuvalu Archives Control Lists*.

EAP110_1-0322: TUV1(II) Ellice Islands Annual Reports

EAP110_323-612: TUV1(III) Laws and Regulations

EAP110_613-1944: TUV1(IV) Miscellaneous Reports

EAP110_1945-1995: TUV2(I) Registers and Indexes

EAP110_1996-5811: TUV2(II) General

Correspondence 1947-68

EAP110_5812-5863: TUV2(III) General

Correspondence 1943-1947

EAP110_5864-6068: TUV3(II) Misc. Reports, 1952

EAP110_6069-6093: TUV3(III) Annual Reports,

1967-1968

EAP110_6094-6651: TUV3(IV) Various Instructions

EAP110_MISC_1-2763: Misc. published documents

The Endangered Archives Programme is funded by the Lisbet Rausing Foundation and administered by the British Library. Richard Overy, who is the Tuvalu National Archives Major Project principle applicant, has been appointed as a Visiting Fellow in RSPAS for the duration of the project.

The first part of our stay was very hot from early in the morning until the late afternoon. Later

Pambu, November 2006

on, stormy weather brought torrential rain and strong winds coinciding with a king tide. The roar of the breakers on the reef and flooding along the edge of the airstrip gave a sense of the vulnerability of the atoll. There was some political excitement as the Prime Minister withstood an accusation of electioneering corruption. In the Supreme Court the Chief Justice upheld the right of an evangelical mission, the Brethren Church, to proselytise in Tuvalu. The Minister for Education, who we met informally twice, expressed interest in the EAP project and asked for copies of our report.

The TNLA itself needs attention to building maintenance. The guttering has rusted out and collapsed causing mould growth on the exterior wall of the archives repository. However there is no mould inside the repository: a new air-conditioner has been installed and the archives are in good condition. The TNLA's fine Tuvalu and Pacific Collections are also in relatively good order, despite heavy use. The general library is looking a bit run down – reflecting difficulties with funding and staffing levels.

Despite the difficulties, the TNLA staff were exceptionally welcoming and enthusiastically ensured that the project accomplished as much as possible. Mrs Tulimanu gave the project her full support. Tutuila Tekui, the Library Assistant, delayed taking her maternity leave in order to take part in the digital copying. Tutaima Tolauapi, Assistant Archivist, devoted much of her time and energy, over and above her ordinary duties, to preparing records for microfilming and to assisting with the filming and digital copying, even though her family was preparing to leave Tuvalu to work in New Zealand. Tigaga Mailemua, a trainee at the TNLA, also helped with the microfilming, especially with the large volumes, and assisted with some of the digital copying. Apart from the work, there was also time for an occasional beer after work, and for three enormous feasts with the TNLA staff and Togiola Funafuti, who is now the USP Centre Librarian.

Mr Overy installed an external DVD R/W device on the TNLA's only computer. Using the new DVD reader, we showed the TNLA staff the disk copies of the Nanumea and Funafuti Island Council and Lands Court archives scanned from the microfilms made during the Pilot Project to .tif and .pdf files on DVD, and hyper-linked to the listing (PMB 1257/Reels 1-11).

Guided by Mrs Tolauapi, the Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui, Nukufetau, and Nukulaelae Island

Council and Lands records were microfilmed, *i.e.* part TUV4 of the GEIC Ellice Islands District administrative archives, as arranged by the Western Pacific Archives. All the Island Council archives held at the TNLA have now been microfilmed, except Vaitupu. Most of these records are in the Tuvaluan language, except the Lands Commission papers which are in English. Many of the pre-War Lands Commission records are very fragile. We also commenced microfilming the Tuvaluan newspapers held by the TNLA.

The digital reformatting was carried out using an improved system based on the camera's 'remote capture' facility. Selected documents from parts TUV 1, TUV 2 and TUV 3 of the WPA listings were digitised. A series of miscellaneous documents located elsewhere in the TNLA repository was also digitised, focusing on records documenting Tuvaluan language, history, environment, culture, traditions, customs, skills and arts. Before departure, copies of the digitally reformatted materials made during the visit were downloaded to the TNLA's computer and back-up disks were lodged with the Archives.

Taking a round trip on the inter-island ferry, *MV Nivaga*, 5-9 October, Mrs Tulimanu and Mr Overy surveyed records held on Vaitupu, Nui and Nukufetau. They found that there are records of the Kaupule (Island Councils) and Lands Courts on all three Islands, and in particular extensive records held in Vaitupu. Their custodians were reluctant to transfer non-current documents to Funafuti, however they would allow copies to be made if a visit can be arranged during the next stage of the EAP project.

*Ewan Maidment,
PMB Executive Officer*



Tigaga Mailemua making digital copies of documents in the TNLA staff office, Oct 2006.

**RECENT PMB MANUSCRIPTS SERIES
MICROFILMS ON NIUE**

**PMB 1239 GOVERNMENT OF NIUE,
Justice, Lands and Survey Department,
Land Court: Minutes, 1917-2003.
4 reels. Available for reference.**

The land tenure system in Niue, as laid down under the Niue Act 1966 (formerly the Cook Islands Act 1915), was taken directly from legislation affecting Maori land in New Zealand. The Niue Land Court was directed to investigate the titles to customary land according to Niuean custom and usage, and at the same time it was directed that all titles issued must be freehold titles. Polynesian customary land tenure was diametrically opposed to freehold tenure and the two could not mix. (From J.M. McEwen, *Report on Land Tenure in Niue*, Wellington, Govt. Printer, 1968; p.7.) Originally constituted as the Native Land Court, the Land Court is now (2004) a Division of the High Court of Niue. Appeals from a decision of the High Court are heard by the Niue Court of Appeal.

The Niue Justice Department archives were damaged by sea surges associated with Cyclone Heta in January 2004. Many of the Land Court Minute Books were saturated, water-soluble ink was washed away and in some cases there is also mould damage.

CONTENTS: Land Court Minute Books, Volumes 1-12, Aug 1941-Dec 2003, indexed, some volumes badly water damaged; together with: Minutes of Adoption Cases, 1917-1932, Minutes of Adoption Orders, 1917-1924; and Niue High Court, Land Division, Appeals Minute Book, May-Nov 1992. See Reel List for details.

**PMB 1240 GOVERNMENT OF NIUE,
Justice, Lands and Survey Department,
Registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages,
1910-1916, 1900-1972,
5 reels. Available for reference.**

The Niue births, deaths and marriage registers microfilmed by the Bureau were transferred from the Huanaki Museum and Cultural Centre to the Department of Justice, Lands and Survey before Cyclone Heta hit Niue in January 2004. There is no indication that these documents were microfilmed by the Latter Day Saints which have made the following microfilms in Niue: LDS file Nos.1886315-323 – Births, 1900-1994; LDS file Nos.1886324-329 – Deaths, 1899-1994; LDS file Nos.1886330-335 – Statistical cards; LDS file Nos.1886336-338 – Genealogies; LDS file Nos.1886339-341 – Maternal cards; LDS file Nos.1886342-347 – Statistical cards.

CONTENTS:
Register of Births [Europeans], Mar 1910-Mar 1915;
Register of Marriages [Europeans], Sep 1910-1916;

Register of Marriages [Niueans] Nos.1-291, Apr 1910-Mar 1916;
Register of Deaths [Niueans] Nos.1-521, and 4-110, etc., Apr 1910-Jan 1917.
Index to Register of Marriages, Vols.1 & 2, 1900-1980.
Marriage Register (Civil), Nos.151-412, c.1900-10.
Koe Tohi Fakamau (Civil), Nos.19-628, 275-510, 1923-1972.
Copy of Marriage Register (Church), Nos.1-1444, May 1916-Aug 1916.
See Reel List for details.

**PMB 1242 GOVERNMENT OF NIUE, Justice,
Lands and Survey Department, Land Titling
Project Reports, 1968, 1994-1999
1 reel, Available for reference.**

J.M. McEwen's report in 1968 indicated that land tenure system in Niue was already under strain. He pointed out that customary Niuean land tenure consists of "family ownership, with an appointed family head, and undistributed rights of occupation which pass by descent. Ownership is fluid, in that rights can be lost by continued absence of owners from the land. Rights of occupation may also be lost in the same way. The system is essentially practical in that it enables the land to be worked by individual owners without interference from co-owners." Niuean customary tenure was opposed to individualised freehold titles registered under the Niue Act 1966, derived from the New Zealand Maori Land Act.

CONTENTS

- *Niue Land Titling Project. A Mid-term Review*, Apr 1994.
 - *Niue Land Titling Project: Stage Two Project: Document*, n.d.
 - *Interim Report of the A.C.T. Crown Lease Consultancy*, 1995
 - *Niue Land Titling Project. Questions and Answers about the Land Titling Project*, Mar 1996
 - *Report. Niue Delegation Tour in New Zealand for Land Titling Project, 20 March-2 April 1996*;
 - *Report of Constitutional Review Committee*, Jun 1997; 19pp.
 - *Proposal for a Consultancy to Review the Land Titling and Forestry Projects in Niue*, Sep 1997;
 - *Terms of Reference: Review of Land Titling Project*, Oct 1997
 - *Review of Land Titling Project*, Mar 1998; Ts., draft, 59pp.
 - *Opportunities for Land Investment in Niue: Creation of a Land Economy*, 4 Aug 1998.
 - *Review of the Niue Land Titling Project. Final Report*, Jun 1999.
 - *Report on Land Tenure in Niue. Presented to the House of Representatives*, 1968.
- See Reel List for details.

Pambu, November 2006

LATEST PMB MANUSCRIPTS & PRINTED DOCUMENT SERIES MICROFILM TITLES

PMB 1267	GUNTHER, Sir John Thomas (1910-1984): Papers on health administration in Papua New Guinea. (In preparation.)
PMB 1268	COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE REHABILITATION OF THE WORKED-OUT PHOSPHATE LANDS IN NAURU: Transcript of proceedings, Feb 1987-Jan 1988. Reels 1-4. (Available for reference, except for proceedings of closed sittings for which researchers will require written permission of the Government of Nauru until January 2008.)
PMB 1269	KERLEY, Fr. Kevin SM: Documents relating to Bougainville, 1988-1996. (In preparation.)
PMB 1270	GUNTHER, Sir John Thomas (1910-1984): Transcript of Interviews with Hank Nelson, Nov 1971-Feb 1973. 1 reel. (Available for reference.)
PMB 1271	NELSON, Hank: Papers on Kuru Disease in Papua New Guinea, 1956-2001. Reels 1-3. (Available for reference.)
PMB 1272	AUSTEN, Leo (1894-1956): Papers relating to an expedition in 1922 to the upper Fly and Tedi Rivers area of Papua, 1922-1925. 1 reel. (Available for reference.)
PMB 1276	WOLFERS, Edward P., Letters from Papua New Guinea to the Institute of Current World Affairs, New York, 1967-1971. 1 reel. (Available for reference.)
PMB 1277	LECHTE Ruth and GOODWILLIE Diane, World YWCA, South Pacific Area, Ofis Blong Ol Meri, Circulars, leaflets, reports, newsletters and posters, 1982-1991. 1 reel. (Available for reference.)
PMB 1278	LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, Samoan District, Administrative records, 1851-1973. Reels 1-5. (Available for reference.)
PMB 1279	JONES, Fred Louis (1902-1987), Diaries and Notebook kept at Vanikoro and Santa Cruz, Solomon Islands, and in the New Hebrides, 1930-1953. Reels 1-2. (Available for reference.)
PMB 1280	LATHAM, Richard Thomas Edwin (1909-1943), The New Hebrides Condominium, n.d., c.1930. 1 reel. (Available for reference.)
PMB1281	Photograph album 'Pacific Islands, 1919', documenting an official tour by Lord Liverpool, Governor-General of New Zealand. 1 reel. (Available for reference.)
PMB 1282	CSR Limited, Fiji correspondence, 1880-1947. (Restricted access.) In preparation.
PMB 1283	GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY, Ellice Islands District: Island Council, Courts and Lands Commission Records: Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui, Nukufetau, Nukulaelae, and Vaitupu Islands. Reels 1-19. (Access for research purposes only. Not to be reproduced without written permission of the Tuvalu National Library and Archives.)
PMB 1284	SOUTH PACIFIC BOARD OF HEALTH, Minutes, 1949-1970, and SOUTH PACIFIC HEALTH SERVICE, Inspector-General's Reports, 1946-1967. 1 reel. (Available for reference.)
PMB 1285	THRELFALL, Rev. N.A., <i>From Mangroves to Frangipani: The Story of Rabaul and East New Britain Province</i> (1988), Ts., 2 vols., 682pp. 1 reel. (Available for reference.)
PMB Doc 474	INTERNATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE LIBRARY (formerly the Australian School of Pacific Administration): Course and syllabus materials, publications on education in Papua New Guinea and other rare publications relating to PNG, 1941-1971. Reels 1-4. (Available for reference.)
PMB Doc 475	THE RAI REVIEW (District Administration, Yap, West Caroline Islands), Vols.1-5, 1963 – 1968. (Available for reference.)
PMB Doc 476	MOGETHIN (Official newsletter of the office of the Governor of Yap State. Editor, Ban Ruan.) Vol.1, Nos.1-26; Vol 2, Nos.1-3; Vol 3, No.1; Apr 1983-May 1985. (Available for reference.)
PMB Doc 477	YAP STATE BULLETIN (Yap State Government, Colonia, FSM), Vols.1-10, 1989-1999. (Available for reference.)
PMB Doc 478	THE YAP NETWORKER, Vols.1-7, 1999-2005. (Available for reference.)
PMB Doc 479	KANAK, Organe d'information du Parti de Libération Kanak (PALIKA), Nos.1-211 (gaps), 1976-2006, Reels 1-2. (Available for reference.)
PMB Doc 480	NOUVELLES 1878 ANDI MA DHÔ, Le groupe 1878, Noumea, Nos.1-68, 1975-1981. (Available for reference.)
PMB Doc 481	COMBAT OUVRIER, Union Syndicale des Travailleurs Kanaks et des Expolités (USTKE), Noumea, Nos.3-54 (gaps), Jun 1992-Mar 2001. (Available for reference.)
PMB Doc 482	TALA O TUVALU (Information Office, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Tarawa), 1947-1964 (gaps). (Available for reference.)

Please contact Pambu or see PMB website <http://rspas.anu.edu.au/pambu/> for full list of microfilm titles and detailed reel lists. Unrestricted titles are available for purchase from the Bureau. Microfilm prices are as follows:

Pacific Islands, New Zealand and Australia	Silver Halide AU\$70.00 per reel; Vesicular \$AU65.00 per reel, less 20% for independent Pacific island nations, plus freight, plus GST for sales in Australia
Rest of the world	Silver Halide US\$70.00/reel, plus freight; Vesicular US\$65.00/reel, plus freight

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