

Department of Pacific History,
14th October, 1969.

Professor Cyril S. Belshaw,
Department of Anthropology and Sociology,
University of British Columbia,
VANCOUVER 8, British Columbia, Canada.

Dear Cyril,

I'm afraid that I have been unable to find you your man. The trouble seems to be firstly that those I have consulted consider that there are not sufficient cultural links in common to bind together the vast area now covered by the Pacific Science Congress, from Tierra del Fuego to Kamchatka and all parts between.

The second difficulty is that the individuals and groups interested in preserving folk dancing and music are very different from those concerned with the preservation of records of oral tradition.

Frankly I doubt if the man exists who is interested in music, dancing and traditions in every country bordering the Pacific, and that your people in Thailand will turn out to be interested in Thai dancing rather than oral traditions in Costa Rica or the music of the Aleutian Islanders.

But I shall be delighted if I am wrong, and sincerely hope that you are successful in your quest.

Yours,

Leam

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Vancouver 8, Canada

Department of Anthropology
and Sociology

August 26, 1969.

Professor H. E. Maude,
The Research School of Pacific Studies,
The Australian National University,
Box 4, P. O.,
Canberra, A.C.T., 2600.

Dear Harry:

Thank you very much for your thoughtful letter of the 31st of July. I fully understand and respect your point of view and will not insist.

It will be some time before I write to someone else to explore the possibility of handling the Chairmanship of this particular working group. I have in mind a couple of people in Thailand, but have not yet decided to commit myself. Hence, if you have any particular ideas about young people, preferably energetic and connected with the Asian mainland, suggestions would be very much worthwhile and I am sure would not be too late.

With all best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



Cyril S. Belshaw,
Professor and Head.

CSB:gl

Department of Pacific History,
30th September, 1969.

Professor J.A. Barnes,
Faculty of Economics and Politics,
University of Cambridge,
Sidgwick Avenue,
CAMBRIDGE, England.

Dear John,

Thanks for your letter and for sending on the dope on the Kuala Lumpur meeting to the appropriate Social Science journals. They decided at Kuala Lumpur to form a new Standing Committee to be composed largely of members from the peripheral Pacific countries, so I took the opportunity of resigning to give them a free hand in forming the new body.

I decided to do this really because neither the Academy of Science (for the next Congress) nor the Kuala Lumpur crowd were willing to include ethnohistory within the scope of their interests, except that at Kuala Lumpur they decided to form a Working Group on the preservation and co-ordination of records of oral tradition, music, and dance, which they later asked me to be Chairman of (and therefore to rejoin the new Committee).

It was made clear, however, that the Working Group was to be concerned with all the Pacific countries in South and Central America, together with South-East Asia, China and Japan - in fact the whole boiling (19 Pacific territories and 29 peripheral countries). And, as you know, the groups, where they exist, interested in preserving folk dancing and folk music are very different from those concerned with the preservation of oral tradition, which in any case is only a small and contentious part of the content of ethnohistory.

My colleagues were to be almost all Asians or Latin Americans and the whole conception seemed to me more akin to a tourist stunt than anything scientific - the keeping alive artificially of quaint and exotic songs, dances and folk tales no doubt has its cash value in encouraging American visitors and film companies with dollars.

So I have bowed out and Cyril is trying to find someone else. To be frank, in the fields in which I am interested there are not sufficient cultural links in common to bind together such a vast area, from Tierra del Fuego to Kamchatka, and all parts between, and make meaningful symposia possible, except possibly on topics connected with methodology. Hence I have decided to concentrate on ANZAAS in future, and give the PSC a miss.

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I hope that all goes well with you and that you have settled comfortably in your former haunts. With best wishes from us both,

Yours sincerely,

Leem

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

TELEPHONE 58944

SIDGWICK AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE

19th September, 1969.

H. E. Maude, Esq.,
Department of Pacific History,
Coombs Building,
Australian National University,
Canberra, A.C.T.

Dear Harry,

I suppose that you have also had from Cyril Belshaw his letter of 13 June enclosing a statement about the outcome of the Kuala Lumpur meeting of the Pacific Science Association. I wondered whether you would be getting in touch with people in Australia to see whether this statement could be published in what Belshaw describes as 'appropriate Social Science journals'. I have taken the initiative of sending copies of this statement to the editors of Mankind, Oceania, and the Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology; also to Bob Parke of the A.P.S.A. Newsletter and Heinz Arndt for some appropriate economics journal. Perhaps I am only duplicating what you have already done but I thought that it would avoid delay if I went ahead and did this. Perhaps you have had other ideas about journals where the statement might appropriately be published.

With best wishes to you all,

Yours sincerely,



Professor J. A. Barnes

Department of Pacific History,
31st July, 1969.

Professor Cyril S. Belshaw,
Department of Anthropology and Sociology,
The University of British Columbia,
VANCOUVER 8, Canada.

Dear Cyril,

Thank you for your two letters. As you surmised the first one crossed with mine to you, so I waited before replying lest we crossed again, which so often happens.

I felt both honoured and touched by your invitation to act as Chairman of the Working Group on the preservation and co-ordination of records of oral tradition, music and dance, and in this capacity to continue as a member of the Standing Committee on Anthropology and the Social Sciences.

Needless to say I have given the most careful consideration to this proposal. Clearly the task is not one that should be accepted lightly: if it is to be carried out properly it would seem desirable to visit the peripheral Pacific countries and make contact with the organizations and leading individuals engaged in this work (I naturally know those in the Pacific Islands) and appoint members to work on the Committee after surveying the overall position in the region.

Fortunately I can probably obtain the finance to enable me to do this, but alas in the mid-60s and on the eve of retirement on superannuation I frankly lack the physical stamina. This year, for example, two institutions in the U.S. offered to pay my fares to attend Conferences, but in both cases I had to decline; it seems clear, therefore, that the time has come to conserve my energies.

As it is I find my own particular babies - the Journal of Pacific History, the Pacific History series of books, the Pacific Monographs Series of working tools for islands specialists, and the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau - as much as I can handle, in addition to my research and writing schedule, and I feel that it would be foolish of me to add the Chairmanship which you so kindly offer.

In the past Standing Committees and their Sub-Committees have done virtually nothing to justify their existence. I am taking it, however, that the new Groups are intended to really work. With 19 Pacific Islands territories and 29 peripheral countries, some with many organizations connected with the preservation of traditions, music and the dance, and others with none, it would seem that the

Chairman will have virtually a full-time job, and will certainly require secretarial assistance.

Raymond Firth (who is approximately the same age as myself) told us the other day of one of his younger colleagues as saying: 'You know, Raymond, we younger people admire your work greatly ... we stand on your shoulders', and then adding 'of course we can see further than you can'. Though Raymond may have been a bit startled at the time I think that the remark is very true and find myself spending more and more time these days helping the next generation of Pacific ethnohistorians to stand on my shoulders and see further. May I suggest that one of this generation takes on the position of Chairman of the Working Group?

Again thanking you for your courteous invitation (very good for the morale it was), and wishing all success to the new Standing Committee,

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER 8, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

21st July 1969.

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

Dear Harry:

Many thanks for your letter of the 11th. You are of course quite right, the intention was not to make members of the Standing Committee territorial representatives; I was simply being opportunistic in that connection and I don't conceive this as being the role of the Standing Committee members. The international weighting of the committee, however, is somewhat a different matter in that I am trying to get more involvement and a fuller viewpoint from the Asian countries themselves.

Your letter of course crossed mine and I hope that you will reconsider your position in the light of what you will by now have received. I hope that you will be wrong in that ethnohistory can be of concern to the Pacific Science Association and I decided to ask you to chair the working group so that you would have an opportunity of bringing ethnohistory back as fully as you wanted to make it. Admittedly the terms of reference don't read that way since they are bound a little by the discussion of the Kuala Lumpur meeting. But I would consider it within the terms of reference for you to be able to make recommendations regarding any matters which you consider relevant to the advancement of knowledge within the very broad context of the Pacific Science Association as it now stands.

It will be very pleasant if you can continue the association.

With all best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



Cyril S. Belshaw,
Professor and Head.

CSB/pa

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER 8, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

July 17, 1969.

Professor Harry E. Maude,
Department of Pacific History,
Australian National University,
Box 4, G.P.O.,
Canberra, Australia.

Dear Harry:

I am writing to ask whether you would be good enough to act as Chairman of the Working Group on the preservation and coordination of records of oral tradition, music, and dance, which is being formed under the aegis of the Standing Committee on Anthropology and the Social Sciences of the Pacific Science Association; and in this capacity to continue to be a member of the Standing Committee.

As I see it the task of the Working Group would be to consider the state of the collection of records in this field and methods which could be used to preserve them and to coordinate the work of the many individual scholars and institutions which may be collecting such material. The work of the Group might be to

- a) establish an initial directory of scholars in these fields,
- b) to make suggestions about standardization techniques which would make material collected useful directly to others,
- c) to make suggestions, probably for implementation by other institutions or agencies, for the exchange of information and the establishment of appropriate hearing houses or coordination centres.

It would be desirable for the Committee to include in its membership as many representatives as possible from the countries of the Asian and Latin American Pacific rim. It would also be desirable to have a progress report on the activities of the Working Group for presentation to the Standing Committee so that the Standing Committee may in turn report to the Pacific Science Congress in 1971. The Working Group would prepare resolutions which could be followed up by the Standing Committee or which could be directed to other organizations recommending activities and ways and means of forwarding objectives within the purview of the Working Groups.

Professor Harry E. Maude,

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July 17, 1969.

It would be a function of the Chairman of the Working Group to invite and appoint members to work with him. The names and addresses of such members should be communicated to me.

I do not know whether it will be practicable to find funds to bring the Working Groups together to discuss any of their problems; initially the assumption must be that the group would work by mail. However it may be possible to find funds for some of the Working Committees to meet and if in the course of time you have ideas in this regard I would of course be glad to support you and see what I could do to help find the appropriate funds.

It is most unlikely that the 1971 Congress will have room for all the potential Working Groups to meet in Australia. The Standing Committee itself will meet at that time and it is hoped that at least the Chairman of the Working Group can be present to influence the Standing Committee and to prepare the ground for any action that might be needed vis-à-vis the Council of the Pacific Science Association.

If there are any queries about this or any modifications you would like to suggest please let me know. I will hope to hear from you when you have had a chance to consider. I attach for your information a very small number of names which were suggested during the course of discussions in Kuala Lumpur and elsewhere which you might consider in the course of setting up your committee. There is of course no implication that you should in fact include these persons at this time.

I do hope that you will be able to help in this connection. With all best wishes.

Yours sincerely,



Cyril S. Belshaw,
Professor and Head.

CSB:ml
enclosure

LIST OF NAMES

1. Adrian Kepler,
University of Hawaii,
Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.
 2. Colin Mitchell,
Michigan State University,
Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.
 3. Jacques Brunet*,
UNESCO International Dance Centre,
Berlin, Germany.
 4. Shah^{rum}~~Sam~~ Yub,
Director of the National Museum,
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
 5. Benedict Sandin,
Sarawak Museum.
 6. HSH Prince Subhadradis, ^{Diskul}
~~Diskul~~,
Faculty of Archaeology,
Silpakorn University,
- ^W Wang Ta Pra,
Bangkok Thailand.

Department of Pacific History,
11th July, 1969.

Professor Cyril S. Belshaw,
Department of Anthropology and Sociology,
The University of British Columbia,
VANCOUVER 8, Canada.

Dear Cyril,

I am sorry not to have replied before to your circular letter to the Members of the Standing Committee on Anthropology and the Social Sciences but I am on Sabbatical Leave and only receive my mail at infrequent intervals when in Canberra.

While I am willing to take the action requested in your Paragraphs 3 and 4 I feel that it would have far more effect if such action came in the form of signed letters from you personally addressed to:-

- (a) the Secretariat of the member organization in Australia (presumably the Academy of Science); and
- (b) the appropriate social science journals in Australia (their names are better known to you than to me; but presumably Oceania and Mankind).

My reason for saying this is that the Standing Committee, as originally constituted by Professor J.A. Barnes, was based on a subject and not a territorial representation. I was asked to be a member as representative of ethnohistory (not only in Australia but throughout the world). Had there been the slightest suggestion that I was intended to be a representative of Australia, with which country I have only tenuous connexions, I should have declined.

I see, however, from your penultimate paragraph, that the Committee is now being reconstituted and that the names of the new Committee will be announced as soon as possible. I would suggest, therefore, that if for some reason you feel it inappropriate to sign these letters yourself, they should be forwarded by whatever Australian is appointed to the new Committee.

While I am in entire agreement with the Standing Committee's proposal to reconstitute itself on partly territorial lines I should not myself wish to be a member of the new Committee, since ethnohistory is no longer a concern either of the 1971 Pacific Science Congress or the Standing Committee on Anthropology and the Social Sciences (apart from the preservation and coordination of records of oral tradition).

Furthermore, as I shall not myself be attending the 1971 Congress or, unless ethnohistory is reintroduced as a subject, any succeeding Congress, it would seem inappropriate that I should continue to be a member of one of its Standing Committees.

I shall be leaving next month to address the symposium on Pacific ethnohistory at the ANZAAS Congress at Adelaide but will be in Canberra for at least part of the time before then.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

Department of Pacific History,
6th June, 1969.

Professor Cyril S. Belshaw,
Department of Anthropology and Sociology,
The University of British Columbia,
VANCOUVER 8, Canada.

Dear Cyril,

Many thanks for kindly sending me a copy of your most tactfully phrased letter to Sir Otto Frankel re the Twelfth Pacific Science Congress programme.

I am not surprised that most of the Standing Committees at Kuala Lumpur were critical of the programme as it related to the Social Sciences. When I first read it I felt quite upset at the insensitivity of the drafters to the problems of significance to Pacific specialists and of importance to the Pacific peoples.

It seemed peculiar that, apart from a solitary demographer, I believe not one social scientist was represented on the Academy of Science Committee that drew up the programme. This possibly accounted for my being asked subsequently to advise on the prehistory section, presumably under the impression that ethnohistory and prehistory were synonymous.

I shall certainly do what I can to urge a revision even at the eleventh hour, but you will appreciate that I am rather out on a limb myself as, being a member of a Department of History (and having explained that I am not a prehistorian), the Academy of Science would not consider me to be a social scientist. History is presumably classed by the Academy as one of the humanities and the fact that ethnohistorians regard their speciality as a legitimate branch of anthropology would hardly be understood.

It does seem, however, that your suggested amendment to the symposium Man in the Pacific would bring us right into the picture, for (i) and (iv) are very much our concern. One wonders how the Academicians reach the view that history is respectable provided one digs up ones facts with a spade but not when one uses documentation and oral testimony.

It was perhaps unfortunate from our point of view that the Academy of Science was constituted the sole organizing body for the Congress, rather than one of a participating group of organizing institutions. The reason, I understand, lies enshrined in the history of the Congress; and I find it amusing that they should appeal to history to perpetuate an anachronism which may well stultify the development and progress of the Congress itself.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
SCB

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER 8, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

23rd May 1969.

Professor H. E. Maude,
Department of Pacific History,
Australian National University,
Box 4, G. P. O.,
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600, Australia.

Dear Harry:

I am sending you a copy of a letter I have just written to Sir Otto Frankel, Chairman of the Pacific Science Committee of the Australian Academy of Science. This relates to the Twelfth Pacific Science Congress programme which is scheduled for 1971.

Almost all the Standing Committees at the recent Inter-congress meeting in Kuala Lumpur were sharply critical of parts of the programme. Some of the criticisms could not be met within the terms of reference which the Australian organizers have set for themselves. But some might be, and it is possible that some of the points put forward by the Standing Committee on Anthropology and the Social Sciences could, even at this late a date, be taken into consideration. The Standing Committees on Geography, on Population, and on Scientific Communication, were especially critical of the programme.

I do not know to what extent you have been informed about the programme but I am writing to you now so that social scientists in Australia can be informed about some of these issues. Since the responsibility for the programme lies entirely with the Australian organizers, the only real hope of ensuring amendment would be if Australian social scientists could make their views known. Copies of the draft programme may be obtained from the Australian Academy of Science.

Since the programme will be based specifically upon invited and specially prepared papers, it is necessary for the Australian organizers to act immediately. Hence, any changes in the programme must be put into effect almost now. I do not know whether it is realistic to hope that Australian social scientists can make their views known in time.

Professor H. E. Maude

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In any case, I thought that you should have the opportunity of taking account of these matters and considering whether any representations on your part might be practicable.

With all best wishes,

Yours sincerely,




Cyril S. Belshaw,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Anthropology
and the Social Sciences,
Pacific Science Association.

CSB/pa

Encl.

cc: W. R. Geddes,
W. D. Borrie,
O. H. K. Spate.

*Will write later on other matters
of interest*


THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER 8, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

21st May 1969.

Sir Otto H. Frankel,
Chairman,
Pacific Science Committee,
Australian Academy of Science,
Box 109 P.O.,
Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601,
Australia.

Dear Sir Otto:

I promised to write to you further in connection with the Twelfth Pacific Science Congress programme and apologize for not doing so earlier. Indeed, I have only just returned from Asia. I hope that the following comments do not come too late to be of use to you although I will understand it if they do.

First, let me confirm the points that I handed you in longhand during the meeting. It is quite possible that the points were not clearly enough written. They were as follows. The Standing Committee on Anthropology and the Social Sciences recommends that considerations be given to changes in the draft 1971 programme:-

I. In symposium on Productivity and Conservation, to add following sections:-

- (i) Technical innovation and productivity in the context of cultural and socio-economic systems,
- (ii) Economic and social considerations in the multiple purpose management of environments.

II. In symposium on Man in the Pacific:

- (i) Add to O:- The contemporary interaction and movement of ethnic groups within and between Pacific countries.
- (ii) P. Needs complete replacing in consultation with Population Committee. Socio-economic aspects should be removed if it is left as is.
- (iii) Q. Add -- Social and cultural considerations (include value premises) affecting medical and nutritional practice.
- (iv) Add new sections. (a) Urbanization, industrialization, modernization. The biological implications of current socio-economic trends. (b) Economy, society and human adaptation in Pacific countries. Alternatively, to add a third symposium dealing with such topics as the above.

These suggestions could well be interpreted as adding so much to the scope of the proposed programme as to contravene your primary criterion which has been to hold the programme to manageable size. It is of course true that each topic suggested could in itself be a congress. However, it is not the intention of the Standing Committee to be quite so unrealistic. The two topics suggested for the symposium on productivity and conservation could be handled on a limited scale with invitations issued to a small number of speakers who would handle the main analytical and research questions in their fields. Indeed, this might provide an opportunity to do two things which would be of interest to other members in the symposium. One would be to move from the formal presentation of papers into a seminar or panel discussion which would involve some of the natural scientists who were working on other topics in the general symposium, thus providing an opportunity for interaction between social and natural scientists. The other would be to draw together into one whole the issues and choices that confront society as it is attempting to develop and control technological innovation. The social issues are concerned as much with choice between industry, between technological paths, and between different approaches to technical innovation; some of these issues are not seen if the considerations of forestry, for example, are separated from those which involve fisheries. A society may need to make a choice between investment in scientific innovation in forestry as distinct from fisheries and at this point a whole range of considerations enters the picture. I have put my example somewhat crudely but I think that I have said enough to indicate the dimensions that we as social scientists think are missing. We do so not in order to provide a vested place for the social sciences in this particular symposium but because we feel that the symposium will be interpreted as being divorced from the economic and political realities if it does not at least acknowledge this type of consideration.

Our problems with the symposium on man in the Pacific are more complicated, partly because the symposium is not formulated as fully as the other, and partly because we feel that the use of the term man opens up a set of considerations in which we do have a professional interest. As social scientists I suppose we would feel that some of the topics set out in the proposal are of less interest to the study of contemporary man than some of those that we are suggesting, even if the orientation of the programme is to be determinedly biological. If it is not possible to include some of our topics on the grounds of scale, and yet if they are thought to have some relevance otherwise, your programme committee might well consider whether or not it should drop such topics as "prehistory of man in the Pacific" and "movement of peoples in the Pacific" if these are intended to introduce long term, even prehistorical, considerations. We would feel that it was biologically more interesting and more significant to worry about the implications of contemporary population movement, into marriage patterns, and so forth.

We also have the feeling that biological science is in this programme perhaps not really itself quite specifically informed to contemporary movements. We are being a little provocative perhaps when

we suggest that biologists might be studying and reporting upon the biological implications of contemporary social phenomena.

I think that this is enough by way of interpretation, and it is the hope of our Committee that these kinds of comments will set in motion a train of thought in your programme committee which might have interesting consequences in relating the biological and technological sciences to both the thought of social scientists and to changes in socio-economic conditions.

There are numerous social scientists in Australia who I am sure would be very helpful to you in further discussion of such topics and the identification of suitable persons to collaborate in symposia should the topics be thought to be relevant. I am taking the liberty of sending copies of this letter to a number of Australian social scientists in the hope that they may develop these or similar notions more constructively on the spot and may perhaps be of some use to your programme committee.

I know that you have a difficult task to perform and that indeed time is very short. I hope that these suggestions are constructive and that at least some elements of them can be incorporated without loss of time and efficiency.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Cyril S. Belshaw,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Anthropology
and the Social Sciences,
Pacific Science Association.

CSB/pa

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER 8, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF
ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

9th April 1969.

The Executive Secretary,
Australian Academy of Sciences,
Gordon Street,
Canberra City,
Australia - 2601.

Dear Sir:

I am grateful to you for your courtesy in sending me a copy of the first draft programme for the Pacific Science Congress in 1971, with requests for comments. It is not possible to provide comments in the detail that I would like in time to reach you prior to the Inter-Congress meeting. I will therefore content myself with opening a series of issues which I think might be considered quite seriously at the Inter-Congress and prior to the final formulation of the programme.

My initial reaction is one of disappointment but I hope that this feeling can be translated into constructive suggestions. First, let me make it quite clear that I accept the objectives that are set out, namely, to organise the programme around symposia which would have the effect of making the Congress smaller and more manageable. My comments will therefore be directed toward the selection and definition of topics for the symposium.

At first sight it might seem that the topics could include all or almost all disciplines involved in the Pacific Science Association. For this to be true however, the concept of "productivity" and "man" should be ones which are rather closer to general usage and to the types of consideration which are predominant in anthropology and the social sciences. This is not the case in the outlines attached to the topics. There is only minimal passing reference to productivity as a socio-economic concept, this being minimally referred to in connection with forestry and protein nutrition.

Similar remarks apply to the symposium "man in the Pacific". Socio-economic aspects are dragged in as having an undefined relationship to population studies. While it is clear that the focus of the symposium is intended to be biological, the relationship between biological knowledge and the real and pressing questions which are fundamentally dominating man's future in the Pacific are left without reference.

To persons concerned with the pressing problems of the Pacific region the symposia as at present defined have an air of detachment, incompleteness, and unreality which is highly surprising. This is so in two connections. One is that the practical questions to which many parts of the symposia are addressed, at least by implication, are fundamentally modified by social, political, and economic factors, which are themselves subject to scientific analysis. One wonders why the concept of science stops where it does. The second consideration is that the formulation of the symposia is clearly not being ^{made} in close positive contact with persons who are concerned with the contribution and scientific integrity of anthropology and the social sciences in the Pacific region. Had this been the case the definition of the symposia would have taken a different form. I hope that it is still not too late for this to happen.

I have cast the above remarks in terms of the symposia as at present selected and I have no wish to rock the boat in that connection. My restraint here, however, may not last beyond the meeting of the Standing Committee during the Inter-Congress, because we do have a number of issues that we feel must be discussed within the context of the Pacific Science Association in the very near future. The symposia, if redefined, might provide some minimal possibilities in this connection, but they do not come to the heart of the issues which are of deep concern to social scientists confronting ^{the} movement of events in the area at this time.

If the opportunity arises I would be glad to endeavour to place these comments in a more specific form, and I hope there will be an opportunity to discuss some at least of these and other points with representatives of the Programme Committee during the Inter-Congress.

Yours sincerely,

Cyril S. Belshaw,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Anthropology
and the Social Sciences,
Pacific Science Association.

CSB/pa

cc: R. Force,
M. Fried,
H. Maude.

Harry - Thanks for your letter. I'm sorry you won't be in K.L. to provide some of the strength we will obviously need.
Seymour

Department of Pacific History
28th March 1969

Professor Cyril S. Belshaw,
Department of Anthropology and Sociology,
The University of British Columbia,
VANCOUVER 8, British Columbia, Canada.

Dear Cyril,

view /
Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter to Brenda Bishop on the proposal to do away with the Standing Committees. I agree with your contention that in so far as Social Sciences are concerned, the Standing Committee needs rather to be strengthened both as regards the scope of its activities and the vigor with which it conducts them. It is not, in my ~~opinion~~, a very useful body as long as its sole functions are related to past and not future Congresses, as I was assured by your predecessor as chairman.

You will be now, I presume, have received a copy of the proposed symposium on 'Man in the Pacific' for the 1971 Pacific Science Congress and will be in a position to judge for yourself whether it provides sufficient scope for anthropologists and other social scientists to discuss their main themes of mutual interest.

Perhaps I have misunderstood the the scope of the subjects listed, but there would seem to be relatively little in the symposium of interest to many social scientists other than demographers and others interested in population movements.

It seems clear that ethnohistorians at least will not be able to take part, since our principal concern is with culture changes since the beginning of European contact. So there would be, as I originally surmised, little point in my attending the Kuala Lumpur Conference.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

Copy sent to Dr Roland W. Force, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

FOR YOUR
INFORMATION.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER 8, CANADA

Department of Anthropology
and Sociology

11th March 1969

Miss Brenda Bishop,
Secretary,
Pacific Science Association,
Bernice P. Bishop Museum,
Honolulu, Hawaii - 96819.

Dear Brenda:

If it is not too late I would like to make a short comment about the suggestion that Standing Committees be done away with in the Pacific Science Association. I find that insofar as anthropology and the social sciences are concerned there are strong arguments for retaining the Standing Committee, though with a revised organization to meet its particular objectives at this time in the history of scientific development in the Pacific basin.

I think that the problems which confront the social sciences in the region differ fairly sharply from those which are of concern to the biological and natural sciences. The place of these sciences in the scientific and government establishment of the countries of the region is reasonably stable, the purposes well recognized, and the operations fairly well supported.

This is not necessarily the case with the social sciences. Here we have an intensive post-war history of development which has brought in its train a number of delicate consequences. The relations between the various branches of the social sciences and government policy still need careful and diplomatic nurturing and, perhaps apart from economics, the place of the social sciences in the scientific and research strategies of the developing countries is sometimes uncertain. Furthermore, the ethical components in the relationships of scientists from the better endowed countries and those where research is just beginning on a national basis, raise many questions of interest to the region as a whole and to the growth and even defense of scientific interests in particular countries.

I would be the first to agree that the Standing Committee on Anthropology and the Social Sciences is not at the moment in very good shape to tackle the questions that arise creatively. It needs, I believe, positive reorganization (a) to create a much stronger base in the countries of continental and island Asia, (b) to reflect the changing interests of the social sciences in the region, which are very

Miss Brenda Bishop

-2-

different indeed from those which operated before World War II, and (c) to provide initiatives, **with** governmental, foundation, and international support, to improve scientific communication and the development of scientific policies in the region. These tasks are very considerable indeed and could only be undertaken by an active and continuous standing committee. There is no other body in the region that I know of which could review these matters in an overall way.

It is my hope to take the opportunity at the Kuala Lumpur meetings to examine these issues and to move the Standing Committee into a more active and initiating role. This matter will involve a considerable restructuring of it, but it would be a direction of movement quite the reverse of those suggested in some of the other standing committees where the needs are perhaps less complex and less urgent.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Cyril S. Belshaw,
Chairman, Standing Committee on
Anthropology and the Social Sciences,
Pacific Science Association.

CSB/pa

Department of Pacific History,
9th March, 1969.

Professor W.D. Borrie,
Director, Research School of Social Sciences,
The Australian National University,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Dear Mick,

Thank you for kindly sending me a copy of the proposed symposium on 'Man in the Pacific' for the 1971 Pacific Science Congress.

I had already received a letter from Dr Walsh of the Academy of Science requesting my 'advice about subjects and speakers for the session on Pre-history of Man in the Pacific', but replied that as I was not a prehistorian I could not assist him on the matter and advised him to contact Golson or Mulvaney, of the Department of Prehistory, whose subject it is.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

Not sent

Department of Pacific History,
9th March, 1969.

Professor W.D. Borrie,
Director, Research School of Social Sciences,
The Institute of Advanced Studies,
Australian National University.

Dear Mick,

Thank you for kindly sending me a copy of the proposed symposium on 'Man in the Pacific' for the 1971 Pacific Science Congress.

I had already received a letter from Dr Walsh of the Academy of Sciences requesting my 'advice about subjects and speakers for the session on Pre-history of Man in the Pacific', but replied that as I was not a prehistorian I could not assist him on the matter and advised him to contact Golson or Mulvaney of the Department of Prehistory, whose subject it is.

Perhaps I have misunderstood the scope of the subjects listed, but there would seem to be nothing in the symposium of interest to ethnohistorians or indeed to many social scientists other than demographers and anthropologists interested in population movements. It would appear doubtful whether the programme envisaged will be favourably received by the Kuala Lumpur Conference, but it is difficult to see what the meeting can do about it for presumably the Australian Academy of Science can decide to limit the Congress as they think fit.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

THE RESEARCH SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE:

REF. No. _____

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

TEL. 49-5111

Telegrams "Natuniv" Canberra

6 March 1969

Mr H.E. Maude,
Department of Pacific History,
Research School of Pacific Studies

Dear Harry,

I am sorry I have been a little tardy in letting you know that the meeting of the organising committee held on February 12 for the Pacific Science Congress 1971 considered your document about Ethnohistory. The Committee had in fact left substantial scope for a symposium in this field but was delighted to have confirmation of interest in this from your own paper. I think the organisers will be in touch with you shortly about this asking if you can give them assistance and advice with regard to this matter.

For your information I give you a copy of the proposed symposium for the Congress, noting however that all these have yet to go through the mill at the Pacific Science Conference meeting at Kuala Lumpur in May. It is by no means certain that they will like the sort of programme that the Australian committee is proposing.

Yours sincerely,



(W.D. Borrie)

AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE



SY 9/69

PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS 1971

Section : 'Man in the Pacific'

General:

This Symposium is to be considered an IBP Symposium as well as a Pacific Science Congress Symposium. The HA Section Committee (International) of IBP wishes to publish the proceedings as a separate volume and as part of the series, 'Man in India', 'Man in Africa', 'Man in America', etc. This fact was considered carefully when making the recommendations which follow.

Format of Symposium:

It is recommended that there should be three general themes:-

- (a) Peoples of the Pacific
- (b) Populations Studies in the Pacific Area: Biological and Socio-Economic Aspects.
- (c) Human Biology in the Pacific.

Discussions around these three broad themes should not be concurrent but should follow each other. Sessions should be held on all available mornings and afternoons with the exception of Wednesday afternoon. It is recommended that the papers should be of thirty minutes' duration and that each paper should be followed by a discussion period of fifteen minutes.

It is recommended that the discussions should not be recorded for publication but that there should be appointed a rapporteur for each session and that it should be the responsibility of this person to prepare a resume of the discussion on each occasion.

Organization:

It is recommended that under the general themes there should be a number of sub-themes. It is felt that details of subjects and speakers should initially be left in the hands of a small sub-committee and it was thought most appropriate that we should invite one person either to make suggestions or to consult with his colleagues about this aspect of the organization. Letters have accordingly been written to the individuals concerned asking for their assistance.

It is not possible at this stage to state how many speakers or papers there will be offered in each session but the general framework will be as follows:-

A. Peoples of the Pacific.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Adviser</u>
Pre-history of Man in the Pacific	<i>with H. and J. ...</i>
Movement of Peoples in the Pacific	Professor W.R. Geddes, Department of Anthropology, University of Sydney.
Genetic Affinities of Peoples in the Pacific	Dr R.L. Kirk, Human Genetics Group, Australian National University.

B. Populations Studies in the Pacific Area: Biological and Socio-Economic Aspects

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Adviser</u>
Demographic Background and Population Dynamics	Professor W.D. Borrie, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University or Dr Norma McArthur of the same School
Inbreeding and Consanguinity Studies	Professor J.H. Bennett, Department of Genetics, University of Adelaide.
Socio-Economic Aspects <i>Pop etc Spots</i>	Professor P.H. Partridge, Director Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University

C. Human Biology in the Pacific

Medical Status, Disease Patterns and Selection	Professor R.H. Black, School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, University of Sydney
Nutritional Status	Dr F.W. Clements, School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, University of Sydney.
Physiological Aspects: Fitness and Climatic Tolerance	Professor R.K. Macpherson, School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, University of Sydney

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Adviser</u>
Growth and Development Studies	Dr A.F. Roche, Department of Anatomy, University of Melbourne.

It is hoped that a complete programme with suggested topics and speakers will be available in about two months' time.

Department of Pacific History,
17th February, 1969.

Dr R.J. Walsh,
Australian Academy of Science,
Gordon Street,
CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T.2601.

Dear Dr Walsh,

Thank you for your letter of the 12th February in which you kindly invite me to advise on subjects and speakers for the session on the Pre-history of Man in the Pacific at the forthcoming Pacific Science Congress.

As I am not a Prehistorian, however, I regret that I am unable to assist you on this matter and would advise you to contact Mr J. Golson or Mr D.J. Mulvaney of the Department of Prehistory in the Australian National University, whose subject this is.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.



SY 19

12 February 1969

Pacific Science Congress 1971

Dear Dr Maude,

During the Pacific Science Congress which is to be held in Australia in 1971 there will be a series of symposia on selected subjects. One group of these has the general title of 'Man in the Pacific' and will also have IBP interest. A small organizing committee for the symposium is now considering the general format. It has been decided that there will be three general themes and that each theme will have several sections. It is planned, however, that there will be no concurrent sessions. The duration of each session will vary but there will be only invited speakers on pre-selected topics. It is thought that the symposium will be held on each of five days and that there will be sessions on all available mornings and afternoons.

The general programme as developed to date is as follows:-

A. Peoples of the Pacific.

Pre-history of Man in the Pacific.
 Movement of Peoples in the Pacific.
 Genetic Affinities of Peoples in the Pacific.

B. Population Studies in the Pacific Area: Biological and Socio-Economic Aspects.

Demographic Background and Population Dynamics.
 Inbreeding and Consanguinity Studies.
 Socio-Economic Aspects.

C. Human Biology in the Pacific.

Medical Status, Disease Patterns and Selection.
 Nutritional Status.
 Physiological Aspects: Fitness and Climatic Tolerance.
 Growth and Development Studies.

We have sought assistance from colleagues who are knowledgeable in each of the subjects of the sessions. I have asked them if they would be good enough to let me have their thoughts on the form that each session should take, including the subject of individual papers and the speakers that might be invited. We have to bear in mind that speakers must be drawn from all countries in the Pacific and that it will almost be a case of 'family hold back' as far as Australia is concerned. The United States of America, New Zealand and Japan are likely to produce the majority of speakers but we must also consider Malaysia, Thailand, etc.

It is hoped that each paper will be of thirty minutes' duration and that there will be a discussion period of fifteen minutes after each paper. The IBP is anxious to publish the proceedings as a book entitled 'Man in the Pacific'. It will be a companion volume in every respect to similar books, such as 'Man in Africa', 'Man in India', 'Man in America', etc. We hope that all formal papers will be available for this publication but we do not intend to include details of discussions. Nevertheless, it is our present intention to appoint a rapporteur for each session and to ask him to produce a resume of the discussion at the end of each session.

We would be most appreciative if you would give us your advice about subjects and speakers for the session on Pre-history of Man in the Pacific.

If you are not able to assist in this manner yourself, I would be grateful if you could suggest some other person who might be willing to help.

Yours sincerely,



R.J. Walsh
Convener, Congress Programme
Committee for 'Man in the Pacific'

Dr H.E. Maude, O.B.E.,
Pacific History Department,
Australian National University,
P.O. Box 4,
Canberra City. A.C.T. 2601.

Department of Pacific History,
16th January, 1969.

Professor W.D. Borrie,
Director, Research School of Social Sciences,
The Institute of Advanced Studies,
Australian National University.

Dear Professor Borrie,

I am sorry that I am laid low with a virus germ (and Honor with another), but I promised to let you have a reminder note about preparations for the forthcoming Pacific Science Congress.

It does seem that the theme 'Man in the Pacific' offers a unique opportunity for a symposium, or series of symposia, to be organized by Committees set up by the various social science disciplines, and in particular by Archaeology, Linguistics, Anthropology and Sociology, Geography, Demography and Ethnohistory.

A possible basis for such a programme might be for the Geographers, Ecologists and related disciplines to open the play with papers on the physical habitat; the Archaeologists (helped by navigational technologists such as David Lewis and Ben Finney) to come in with a discussion on man's arrival on the scene and his dispersal throughout the region; the Ethnobotanists, Ethnolinguists and Anthropologists to follow on with studies of the modification of man's environment and culture following his settlement of the Pacific; leading to papers by the Demographers on population distribution and change, and finally by the Anthropologists and Ethnohistorians on post-European contact culture changes. Perhaps the Political Scientists might join in with all in a final ensemble on the Future Prospects for Man in the Pacific.

But there are others who will have more definite ideas on such subjects and I understand that it is your intention to call a meeting of representatives of the more interested Departments to discuss the form which such symposia might take and the manner in which the appropriate Committees could best be organized.

While I have no experience of how such Committees come into being it might be that the preliminary work of selecting the members and sending out invitations will have to be done by unofficial A.N.U. Departmental organizing committees. This, however, is a matter which can presumably be discussed at any meeting which you may propose to hold.

As far as Ethnohistory is concerned both the interim and final

Committees would probably have to consist of A.N.U. staff members. I realize that this is undesirable in principle but see little alternative as we have the only Department in Australia (or anywhere else) where full-time Pacific ethnohistorians are employed.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H. H. Maude", with a horizontal line underneath the name.

H. H. Maude.

Department of Pacific History,
23rd December, 1968.

Dr Roland W. Force,
Chairman, Executive Committee, Pacific Science Congress,
Bernice P. Bishop Museum,
HONOLULU, Hawaii 96819.

Dear Dr Force,

I have had an opportunity to speak at some length with Professor Borrie about the arrangements for the next Pacific Science Congress, and as a consequence I now feel quite happy with the position as I understand it.

Professor Borrie emphasized that the Australian Academy of Science is, by virtue of historical succession, the proper body to organize the Congress. He was emphatic that the Academy was not in any way anxious to curtail the representation of the social sciences and that, in fact, one of the three main themes being featured was "Man in the Pacific", which brought the social sciences, and in particular anthropology, right into the middle of the picture.

As far as I am concerned this theme also brings ethnohistory into the picture and I hope to urge this at a meeting of anthropologists, geographers, demographers, historians and other social scientists which it is proposed to hold later in January and which I have kindly been invited to attend.

So I think that there is no need to worry that the balance between the natural and social sciences will not be maintained at the next Congress and am sorry if I unnecessarily alarmed Cyril Belshaw or yourself. I also learnt, incidentally, that the Congress may not be held in Canberra at all, as the locale has not been decided on as yet.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

4 p. 2 Monday

12 December 1968

Dr Roland W. Force,
Chairman, Executive Committee, Pacific Science Council,
Bernice P. Bishop Museum,
HONOLULU, Hawaii 96819.

Dear Dr Force,

Sorry if I alarmed Cyril Belshaw. My information was obtained from John Barnes and I checked up with him a few minutes ago to make sure that I had got him straight.

Barnes emphasized that it was his personal view and not an official one and that it had application only to the Canberra Congress and not necessarily to any other.

Barnes based his view on the fact that the Canberra Congress was to be a mini-Congress and was only taken on by Australia on that understanding; that as a consequence something had to be eliminated and that in his opinion the main curtailment would be in the social rather than the natural sciences. He pointed out that the Congress was being organized by the Australian Academy of Science which, unlike similar organizations in some other countries, was composed entirely of natural scientists, with Professor Borrie, the demographer, as the sole representative of the social sciences on the organizing Committee.

I'm afraid these are matters of high policy beyond my ken. My letter to Cyril was probably too broadly phrased, for all I was concerned with was the inclusion of ethnohistory.

I conceive history as a social science, either in its own right or, if preferred, as a specialization within the broad field of anthropology. As such I have been trying for many years to have it included within the scope of the Pacific Science Congress.

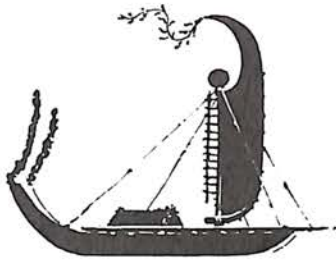
At the Honolulu Congress we had what I submit was a highly successful symposium on ethnohistory but possibly because of the character and status of history in the Far East it was not repeated in Thailand or Japan. Here in Australia, however, we have more Pacific ethnohistorians than anywhere else in the world and as a consequence I looked forward to the reinclusion of ethnohistory and was disappointed when John Barnes felt that I should get nowhere.

However, as a result of your letter I shall take an early opportunity of seeing Borrie and urging my viewpoint. He is clearly the best person to help, since Barnes is not concerned with the next Congress and will indeed soon be leaving us.

I agree with you that Article 12 of the Constitution would seem to require amendment along the lines you suggest; indeed much of the past work of the Congress would appear to have been ultra vires.

Yours sincerely,

H.E. Maude



ESTABLISHED 1920

PACIFIC SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Bernice P. Bishop Museum
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

December 4, 1968

Mr. H. E. Maude
Dept. of Pacific History
The Australian National University
Box 4, G.P.O.
Canberra A. C. T.

Dear Mr. Maude:

A letter to me from Cyril Belshaw expresses some concern over the program for future Congresses. I have attempted to reassure him, as you can see from the enclosed. In the event that my assumption that his concern may have arisen from your comments of 4 November is correct, I would like to ask, if I may, how it is that you have arrived at the understanding you noted. I am sure that you would not favor such a future policy and would hope that my remarks to Cyril would not only reassure him but you as well. It may be, however, that you have some knowledge of which I am unaware. I would welcome hearing from you and hope that we may be able to clarify this matter all around. You will see the proposed amendment in my letter to Cyril. Perhaps you would be willing to comment on it in the same way I have asked Cyril to do.

Yours sincerely,

Roland W. Force

Roland W. Force
Chairman
Executive Committee
Pacific Science Council

Bernice P. Bishop Museum
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

December 4, 1968

Professor C. S. Belshaw
Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology
University of British Columbia
Vancouver 8

Dear Cyril:

Many thanks for your letter of November 28, which I now acknowledge, along with those to Brenda of the same date.

I imagine that the concern you mention in your letter to me was conditioned by Maude's comments of November 4. There is no way of knowing at this point how he reached his understanding about the nature of the future Congresses, but one suspects that it may have derived from discussions with people in Australia whose planning for the Twelfth Congress could possibly reflect such bias. What needs to be said, I think, is that there has been no action by the Pacific Science Council which would eliminate all but the natural sciences from future Congresses. Indeed, it was not our impression here that this would be true even in Australia in 1971. We will write to Mr. Maude and ask a few questions.

It is true that the host country has traditionally been allowed great autonomy in the development of its Congress and my impression is that the Council would wish this to be the case in the future. Article 9 of the Constitution, which is quite general, is probably the basis for this tradition of autonomy. The crucial article would appear to be 12, and I confess I had never realized the restrictions it implies. It is quite possible that we should propose an amendment at the Inter-Congress meeting of the Council which would enlarge upon the legitimate scope of discussion at Congresses. May I ask you to react to a possible change of wording, to wit: "Subjects for discussion at the Congress shall include all branches of physical, biological, and

social sciences which are appropriate to the main objects of the Association as set forth in Article 2 of the Constitution."

Needless to say, I share your concern in respect to social sciences and important issues in the Pacific. I believe that a balance between the natural and the social sciences ought to be and can be maintained. In case some of your concern may have grown out of what you have learned of the program for the Inter-Congress, may I say that this is not in my view a valid basis for concluding that the social sciences are necessarily in jeopardy. The Inter-Congress notion is new; we are feeling our way, and because of this absence of precedent and the particular circumstances involving those who are undertaking the planning in Malaysia an imbalance may be reflected, but this is surely far from Association "policy."

Mr. J. Deeble, Executive Secretary of the Australian Academy of Science (Gordon Street, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601) would be the person you should contact in respect to the 1971 program. For your information, the President of the Twelfth Congress will be Sir Macfarlane Burnet.

This letter is already over long, so I would like to deal with some of the other points you raise in a later letter.

Yours sincerely,

Roland W. Force
Chairman
Executive Committee
Pacific Science Council

Encl. Constitution and By-laws

cc w/encl H.E. Maude

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THE ELEVENTH PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS
Held at the University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan,
22 August to 10 September, 1966

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF THE PACIFIC SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

(Adopted at the Final General Meeting of the Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress, Tokyo, Japan, November 11, 1926, and amended at the Seventh Congress, New Zealand, February, 1949, the Eighth Congress, Philippines, November, 1953, the Ninth Congress, Thailand, November, 1957, the Tenth Congress, Hawaii, U.S.A., August, 1961, and the Eleventh Congress, Japan, August, 1966.)

CONSTITUTION

NAME AND OBJECTS

ARTICLE 1

The name of the Association shall be the "Pacific Science Association"; Professor Herbert E. Gregory, Chairman of the First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, 1920, is recognized as its Founder.

ARTICLE 2

The main objects of the Association shall be—

- (a) To initiate and promote co-operation in the study of scientific problems relating to the Pacific region, more particularly those affecting the prosperity and well-being of Pacific peoples;
- (b) To strengthen the bonds of peace among Pacific peoples by promoting a feeling of brotherhood among the scientists of all the Pacific countries.

As a means of attaining these objects the Association shall organize Pacific Science Congresses and maintain a permanent Secretariat.

CONSTITUENT COUNTRIES AND THEIR REPRESENTATION

ARTICLE 3

Those countries, or appropriate areas, lying within or bordering the Pacific Ocean, and those countries with territorial responsibilities within the Pacific region, and interested in the above objects, shall be eligible for admission to the Association. In addition, the Pacific Science Council may confer honorary membership in the Association on selected countries, or appropriate areas (for brevity hereinafter called "countries"), which are not geographically eligible for membership, the principal criterion for selection being the degree to which science activities in the Pacific area are of importance in that country. Honorary member countries shall not be represented on the Pacific Science Council; may not pro-

Eleventh Pacific Science Congress

pose amendments to the Constitution and By-laws; and may not be host to a Pacific Science Congress.

Each of the constituent countries shall be represented either through its National Research Council or some other organization of recognized standing concerned with science.

Any eligible country which desires to be admitted to the Association shall apply to the Council through its appropriate organization concerned with science.

ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLE 4

The work of administration shall be directed by a Council consisting of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five members, this Council to be called the "Pacific Science Council."

Members of the Council shall be appointed by the organizations representing the constituent countries and shall have an equal vote. The term of office of a member shall be fixed by the organization appointing him. Any vacancy occurring in the Council shall be filled by the organization whose representative has vacated office. A representative institution failing to appoint and send a Council member to attend two successive Congresses as from the Seventh, loses its seat on the Council.

(a) Whereas, the nominees of the following representative institutions, *viz.*—United States of America, National Research Council; Australia, National Research Council; Canada, National Research Council; China, Science Society of China; France, Academy of Sciences, Paris; Great Britain, Royal Society, London; Hawaii, Bishop Museum; Japan, National Research Council; Netherlands, Royal Academy of Sciences, Amsterdam; Netherlands East Indies, Netherlands Indies Pacific Committee; New Zealand, New Zealand Institute; Philippine Islands, Bureau of Science; Russia, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.—in the first instance constituted the Council;

(b) And, whereas in addition, representative institutions of other countries which have been admitted to the Association may be invited by that Council to nominate members, but the total number of members shall not exceed twenty-five;

(c) The nominees of the following representative institutions, *viz.*—Australia, Australian Academy of Science; Canada, National Research Council; France, Académie des Sciences; Hawaii, Bernice P. Bishop Museum; Indonesia, Council for Sciences of Indonesia; Japan, Science Council of Japan; Malaysia, University of Malaya; New Zealand, The Royal Society of New Zealand; Philippines, National Research Council of the Philippines; Republic of China, Academia Sinica; Republic of Korea, National Academy of Sciences; Thailand, National Research Council; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The Royal Society; United States of America, National Academy of Sciences—National Research

Constitution and By-Laws of the Association

Council; Vietnam, University of Saigon—constitutes the Council as from the Eleventh Congress.

ARTICLE 5

The meeting of the Pacific Science Council shall be held at the same time as the meeting of the Congress to receive the report of the Organizing Committee, to consider and decide upon the amendments, if any, of the Constitution or of the By-laws, to consider and decide upon the time and place of the next meeting of the Congress, to consider the resolutions to be submitted to the General Meetings of the Congress, and to deal with other administrative matters. The Council may hold a meeting in the interim between Congresses.

ARTICLE 6

The President of the Congress, who is also President of the Association, shall preside over the meetings of the Council and shall continue in office as President of the Association and Chairman of the Council until the interim meeting of the Council which is expected to take place within about two years after the last Council meeting. The President-elect of the succeeding Congress or such other person as the host country for the succeeding Congress may designate shall preside at the interim meeting and, in any event, shall take over the duties of the President, not less than two nor more than three years after the preceding Congress. All Council decisions shall be made by a majority of votes of the members present, except as specified in Article 16 of the Constitution. In the case of an equal division of votes, the President shall decide. Voting by proxy is not allowed.

A report of the deliberations of the Council shall be made to the Congress at its final General Meeting.

ARTICLE 7

In the interval between Pacific Science Congresses the functions of the Pacific Science Council, except in matters of policy, may be delegated to two separate offices: the first as defined in Article 9, shall be concerned with the preparations for the subsequent Congress; the second shall be a Permanent Secretariat to be established in the Pacific area, for the purpose of serving as an information dissemination centre on matters of Pacific science and as a depository of the archives and records of the Pacific Science Association: the permanent officers of the Permanent Secretariat shall be appointed by the Pacific Science Council for a term to be determined by the Council; the duties of the Secretariat shall be defined in the By-laws of the Pacific Science Association and shall be concerned primarily with the implementation of the recommendations of Pacific Science Congresses and shall not conflict with the duties of the executive officers of the Pacific Science Congress appointed by the host country as provided in Article 9; financial arrangements for the support of the Permanent Secretariat shall be determined by the Pacific Science Council.

Eleventh Pacific Science Congress

CONGRESS

ARTICLE 8

Pacific Science Congresses shall be held at intervals of not less than two years nor more than five years, and the time and meeting-place for the next Congress shall be determined by the Pacific Science Council, after receiving invitations from the constituent countries offering to act as host.

The meeting-place of the Congress shall not be in the same country, unless three Congresses at the least shall have been held in other countries.

ARTICLE 9

Each Congress shall be held under the auspices of the organization representing in the Association the country acting as host, and the President and other officers of the Congress shall be elected by the same organization, to which also the appointment of an Organizing Committee and all the other executive duties connected with that Congress shall be entrusted. The host organization shall defray the expenses incurred in its administrative and other work and shall nominate a Secretary-General who shall act during the period between Congresses and until the completion of the business of the Congress for which the organization has responsibility.

ARTICLE 10

The President of the Congress is empowered to invite as guests other scientists, besides those attending the Congress as delegates.

ARTICLE 11

At each Congress, delegates, and accredited representatives of the representative institutions and of agencies of the United Nations, accredited representatives of scientific institutions, and guests and other persons as decided by the President shall constitute the membership of the Congress.

Members are entitled to attend all the meetings of the Congress and to take part in scientific discussions.

ARTICLE 12

Subjects for discussion at the Congress shall include all branches of physical and biological sciences. Their scope, however, shall be so limited as to comply with the conditions specified in Article 2(a) of the Constitution.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Association

ARTICLE 13

A number of Standing Committees shall be appointed at each Congress to study the more important problems of common interest and to report upon their work at the next Congress.

The Chairman of each Committee shall be appointed by the President of the Congress and the Committee shall be organized by the Chairman.

ARTICLE 14

Proceedings of the Congress, including abstracts of papers read, records of meetings thereof, shall be published with the least possible delay by the organization under whose auspices the Congress was held. They should be distributed to all the official delegates and to representative institutions, the expenses of publication being defrayed by the host organization. Copies may also be made available for sale to the public at the discretion of that Congress.

HONORS AND AWARDS

ARTICLE 15

Medals, or other appropriate awards honoring distinguished achievement in Pacific science, may be conferred at Pacific Science Congresses when creation of such an award has been approved by the Pacific Science Council.

The Herbert E. Gregory Medal (first awarded in 1961) was established to honor the Founder of the Pacific Science Association; the Shinkishi Hatai Medal (first awarded in 1966) was established in honor of a distinguished leader in Pacific marine biology.

The Pacific Science Council may confer Honorary Life Fellowships of the Pacific Science Association (not exceeding two at any one Congress) on scientists who have given distinguished service either directly to the Association or by furthering the objects for which the Association was founded.

AMENDMENTS

ARTICLE 16

No amendment shall be made in any of the articles of the Constitution except at a meeting of the Pacific Science Council by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present, and only if the amendment shall have been proposed by one of the constituent

Eleventh Pacific Science Congress

countries and if notice of the proposed amendment shall have been given to the Council not less than four months in advance.

The Council shall notify all the constituent countries of the proposed amendment.

BY-LAWS

INVITATIONS TO THE CONGRESS

ARTICLE 1

Invitations to the governments and the representative institutions of the constituent countries to participate in the Congress shall be issued not less than eighteen months in advance, invitations being extended to other scientific organizations of the constituent countries through the representative institutions.

The invitations shall be accompanied by a preliminary announcement giving an outline of the organization of the Congress.

When a scientist in a member country is invited to participate in the Congress programme, the invited scientist should notify his representative institution as soon as possible. It is also desirable that the host country provide a member country with a list of the scientists who have been invited. Invitations to participate in Congresses should name the representative institution.

ARTICLE 2

Each constituent country accepting the invitation shall, through its representative institution and at as early a date as possible, send in a list of its delegates, giving their names, titles, and addresses. In the list one scientist shall be designated as chairman of the delegation.

DURATION OF A CONGRESS

ARTICLE 3

The usual duration of each Congress shall not exceed three weeks, including shorter excursions and other functions.

Longer excursions, if any, shall be arranged either before the Congress opens or after it has closed, or both before and after the Congress.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Association

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMMES AND MEETINGS OF THE CONGRESS

ARTICLE 4

Scientific programmes shall be arranged as far as possible in the form of symposia upon selected subjects, including plans for the study of scientific problems and their solutions.

Tentative scientific programmes shall be sent at as early a date as possible to all the organizations representing the constituent countries, and suggestions for improvement invited.

ARTICLE 5

Different branches of science shall be grouped together in a small number of Divisions, each Division including several allied branches of science and subjects covering two or more allied branches of science shall be dealt with at one of the Divisional Meetings.

Subjects of a wider scope extending to two or more Divisions shall be dealt with at Joint Divisional Meetings.

Subjects of a limited scope shall be dealt with at Subdivisional Meetings, each Subdivision including only a single branch or sub-branch of science.

Divisional and Joint Divisional Meetings shall be the most important meetings of the Congress.

Reports of Standing Committees may be received at opening Divisional Meetings or at the Inaugural Meeting of the Congress.

ARTICLE 6

Other meetings of the Congress shall be: the Inaugural Meeting at which, besides other addresses, there shall be the presidential address and addresses by delegates, and such other business (affecting the Congress as a whole) as the President may determine, and General Meetings, of which one shall be held at the end of the Congress to receive the report of the Pacific Science Council, to consider and, if approved, to adopt the Resolutions that have been submitted and to transact other business. In the event of an obvious division of opinion the matter shall be referred to the Pacific Science Council for decision. The number of official delegates for each member country shall be determined by the Pacific Science Council. Pacific Science Council members are recognized as official delegates without reference to limitations on the numbers of official delegates to be appointed by the respective representative institutions.

ARTICLE 7

The usual language of the Congress shall be English. Remarks in another language

Eleventh Pacific Science Congress

may be accepted at the discretion of the Chairman.

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES

ARTICLE 8

The Inaugural Meeting and General Meetings shall be presided over by the President of the Congress.

For each Divisional Meeting, Joint Divisional Meeting, or Subdivisional Meeting, a Chairman shall be appointed by the President of the Congress.

At each of the General Meetings two Secretaries shall be appointed by the President to take minutes of the proceedings.

Two Secretaries or more for each Division and one or more for each Subdivision shall be appointed by the Organizing Committee.

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

ARTICLE 9

Subject to the direction and control of the Council, the principal functions of the Permanent Secretariat shall be:

To assist Governments, institutions, and individuals, as well as Standing Committees of the Pacific Science Association, in the implementation of resolutions and recommendations adopted by Pacific Science Congresses.

To serve as a central office for the Pacific Science Council, especially during the intervening period between Congresses.

To serve as an information dissemination centre in Pacific science matters.

To assist in maintaining a continuity in the relationship between the Pacific Science Association and such international agencies as the specialized agencies of United Nations, and South Pacific Commission.

PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED

ARTICLE 10

Each paper to be presented at the Congress shall be accompanied by an abstract, and the paper and the abstract, both in English, and typewritten, shall be received by the Secretary-General on or before a date to be specified by the Organizing Committee.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Association

Papers written in another language, but accompanied by an abstract in English, may be accepted at the discretion of the President.

Abstracts of papers, if received by the Organizing Committee in due time, shall be distributed to members prior to the opening of the meetings at which these papers are to be read. Issued abstracts are considered to be part of the *Proceedings* of the Congress, with contributors being informed that abstracts submitted for distribution by the Congress are to be in final form.

The host country shall have the final responsibility in organizing the programme and in determining the appropriate places in the programme for various concurrent meetings, meetings of Standing Committees, etc.

RESOLUTIONS

ARTICLE 11

Resolutions concerning the formation of Standing Committees and other scientific matters may be recommended by Divisional or Joint Divisional Meetings or Subdivisional Meetings and, after approval by the Pacific Science Council, shall be submitted to the Final General Meeting for adoption.

ALTERING THE BY-LAWS

ARTICLE 12

Proposals for altering the By-laws may be made at a meeting of the Pacific Science Council, only if due notice of the proposed alteration shall have been given to the President of the Congress two days in advance.

A majority of votes of the members present shall carry the proposal.

Department of Pacific History,
4th November, 1968.

Professor C.S. Belshaw,
Department of Anthropology,
The University of British Columbia,
VANCOUVER 8, British Columbia, Canada.

Dear Cyril,

Thank you for your letter of the 1st November.
As you know I am only on the Standing Committee to
represent the interests of ethnohistorians and others
interested in the dynamic aspects of culture change.
I understand that all symposia on such subjects are
to be eliminated from future Congresses, which will
be concerned broadly with the natural sciences.

There would therefore seem to be no point in
my attending at Kuala Lumpur, or indeed at future
meetings of the Congress itself, and I do not propose
to do so.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

c.c. Miss Brenda Bishop, Honolulu.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER 8, CANADA

Department of Anthropology
and Sociology

1st November 1968

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

Dear Mr. Maude:

Harry

Professor John Barnes has accepted an appointment in the United Kingdom and since he is involved with a change in location has resigned as Chairman of the Standing Committee. I have been appointed to undertake his duties. I am writing to you now because it is intended that the Standing Committee meet during the Inter-congress meeting of the Pacific Science Association in Kuala Lumpur from the 5th to the 9th of May 1969. Since the number of non-Malayan scientists attending the Congress is severely limited and attendance will be by invitation only, it is necessary to have immediate information as to whether you will be planning to attend our meeting. I would be grateful if you could inform me about the probability of your attendance as soon as possible. It would assist in the speed of communication if you could send a note at the same time to Miss Brenda Bishop, Secretary, Pacific Science Association, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96819.

There are a number of topics which should be dealt with at this meeting. They would include the following.

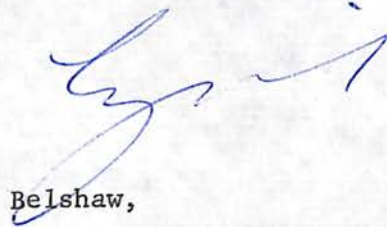
1. A review of the disposition of resolutions passed at the Congress in Tokyo and action following from them.
2. The possibility of liaison with the Standing Committee on Population, which has specifically suggested that our committees deal jointly with areas of overlap.
3. A discussion of the scope of social science attendance in the Pacific Science Association, and particularly the possible interests of sociologists, economists, psychologists, and political scientists in the work of the Association.
4. The possibility of symposia and studies dealing with the relationship between social science research and government policy towards social science research in the countries of the Pacific region.

5. Questions which may come up in connection with the agenda for the forthcoming Congress in Canberra in 1971, including recommendations with regard to resolutions and symposia. (The Standing Committee, however, does not have formal responsibility for the programme.)

I would also be grateful for any further suggestions about matters which should be discussed by the Standing Committee during the Inter-congress meeting.

I would be most grateful for your urgent response to this inquiry.

Yours sincerely,



Cyril S. Belshaw,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Anthropology
and the Social Sciences of the
Pacific Science Association.

COPIES TO ALL MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

Department of Pacific History,
5th May, 1967.

Professor J. A. Barnes,
Chairman, Standing Committee on Anthropology
and Social Sciences,
Department of Anthropology and Sociology,
Australian National University,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Dear Professor Barnes,

Thank you for your letter of the 1st May, inviting me to serve on your Standing Committee on Anthropology and the Social Sciences as a representative of the sub-discipline of ethno-history.

I am very glad indeed to accept your kind offer and anticipate no difficulty in keeping in touch with developments in ethno-history in the region as I correspond with most, if not all, Pacific ethno-historians from time to time. I shall also discuss the desirability of establishing a sub-committee with local ethno-historians both in your Department and the Department of Pacific History.

Yours sincerely,



H. E. Maude.



ESTABLISHED 1920

PACIFIC SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Standing Committee on Anthropology
and Social Sciences,
Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology,
Research School of Pacific Studies,
Australian National University,
Box 4, P.O., Canberra, A.C.T.,
Australia.

1 May 1967

Mr H.E. Maude,
Department of Pacific History,
R.S.P.S.

Dear Harry,

I have recently been appointed by the President of the 11th Pacific Science Congress as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Anthropology and the Social Sciences of the Pacific Science Association in succession to Dr J. van Baal. I am now in the process of forming the committee and would be very pleased if you would agree to join me as a member.

As you probably know, there are some 20 standing committees of the association, each concerned with some group of scientific disciplines. The standing committees are appointed at, or immediately after, each congress to study the more important problems of common interest. It has been recommended that standing committees should encourage appropriate action in the implementation of resolutions and recommendations of the congress relating to their fields of interest. Each committee reports on its work at the next congress of the association.

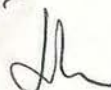
The next congress, the 12th, should take place in Australia in 1971. The responsibilities of the standing committees do not include planning the next congress. This will be the task of separate organizing committees which will be appointed in due course.

It seems that there has been considerable variability in the way in which earlier standing committees on anthropology and the social sciences have interpreted their responsibilities and in the range of activities they have undertaken. I do not wish to add unnecessarily to the large number of scientific co-ordinating bodies already in existence, but I consider that a useful limited purpose can be served by the standing committee if it can bring together information about major trends of research in the social sciences and cognate disciplines in the Pacific region and can stimulate action if necessary and appropriate.

A new standing committee on population was established at the 11th congress and there are also standing committees concerned with the communication of scientific information, geography, museums in Pacific research and nutrition, as well as in several branches of natural science. In this setting, as I see it, the standing committee on anthropology and the social sciences should concern itself with activities in the Pacific area in the disciplines of sociology, social anthropology, economics, psychology, ethno-history, prehistory, linguistics, folk-lore, ethno-musicology and physical anthropology. Some of these disciplines have scarcely participated in recent congresses while others have established their own organizations which, among other things, ensure continuing contact between one congress and the next. I therefore expect that the need for action by the standing committee will vary considerably from one discipline to another.

If the committee is to function efficiently, its numbers must be limited and it will not be feasible to seek representation on it from every discipline in each of the 53 member countries of the association. I propose, therefore, to invite several members of the standing committee each to make himself responsible for keeping in touch with developments within a specified discipline or within a given region and, if appropriate, to establish a sub-committee to facilitate the exercise of this function. I would be grateful if you would take on this responsibility in respect of ethno-history.

Yours sincerely,



J.A. Barnes
Chairman