

PARTICIPANTS AT THE PACIFIC HISTORIANS' ASSOCIATION MEETING, May 1980  
Current Research and Addresses

- ADAMS, Ron. 27 Green Street, Ivanhoe, Victoria 3079, Australia.  
History of the Southern New Hebrides, Biography of the  
Reverend John G. Paton.
- BAIN, 'Atu. History Department School of General Studies, Australian  
National University, Canberra, Australia, ACT 2600.  
Migrant Labour in the Gold Mining Industry in Fiji
- BENNETT, Judith A. Massey University, History Department, Palmerston North,  
New Zealand. History of Trade and Plantations, Solomon Islands,  
ca. 1800-1942. Social-Economic history. Revising doctorate for  
publication.
- BURNE, Bruce T. Deputy Keeper, Public Records Office of Victoria, Melbourne;  
Home Address: 15 Mills Street, Middle Park, 3206.  
Compilation of a Guide to Records of the Region (Administrative  
and Church materials).
- CRAIG, Robert D. Institute for Polynesian Studies, Brigham Young University-  
Hawaii Campus, Laie, Hawaii, 96762, USA.  
History of Tahiti and French Polynesia in general.
- DAWS, Gavan. Head, Department of Pacific and Southeast Asian History,  
Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.  
Modern History of Hawai'i, Documentary film on World War II  
in Papua New Guinea, Biographical Essays on White Men of the  
Pacific, Men and Cetaceans in the Pacific.
- DENING, Gregory Moore. Department of History, University of Melbourne,  
Parkville, Victoria, Australia.  
Social History of the Lower Deck in the Pacific,  
History and the Symbol Sciences.
- DOUGLAS, Bronwen. History Department, La Trobe University, Bundoora,  
Victoria, 3083, Australia.  
Conflict in New Caledonia
- DOUGLAS, Norman. Department of General Studies, University of New South  
Wales, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, N.S.W.  
Tourism in the South Pacific, Ethnographic Film.
- DRIESSEN, Hank. Research School, Pacific Studies, Department of Pacific  
and Southeast Asian History, Australian National University.  
Socio-Political History of the Society Islands, precontact to 1840s.
- ELLEM, Elizabeth Wood. History Department, University of Melbourne,  
Parkville, Victoria, Australia 3052. Tongan research.
- ETEUATI, Kilifoti. Department of Pacific and Southeast Asian History,  
Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University.  
"Evaevaga a Samoa," thesis topic.

- FIRTH, Stewart. Politics, Macquarie University, North Ryde 2113, Australia.  
Plantations in Australian New Guinea.
- GRIFFIN, James. Senior Research Fellow, Department of Pacific and Sea History,  
Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University.  
History of Bougainville, Torres Strait and Papua New Guinea.
- GRIFFITHS, Deidre J. F. School of Social Sciences, Deakin University, P.O.  
Box 125, Belmont, Victoria 3216, Australia.  
History of Education in Fiji.
- GRIMSHAW, Patricia. History Department, University of Melbourne, Parkville,  
Victoria 3052, Australia.  
A Social History of Women in Culture Contact in the Pacific, late  
18th and early 19th centuries.
- GUNSON, W. Niel. Fellow in Pacific History, Australian National University.  
Pacific Islands Religious History.
- HEALY, Allan M. Senior Lecturer in History, University of Wollongong,  
P.O. Box 1144, Wollongong 2500, New South Wales, Australia.  
T. A. Rahman and National Integration in Malaysia.
- HEMPENSTALL, Peter J. History Department, University of Newcastle, New  
South Wales, 2308, Australia.  
Protest Movements in the Pacific and Africa, German colonialism,  
German ethnography.
- HILL, Helen. Centre for Continuing Education, Australian National University,  
P.O. Box 4, Canberra 2600, Australia.  
Thesis: Non-formal Education and Development Policies in Three  
Colonial Culture Areas of the South Pacific. Research in New  
Caledonia, Fiji, and Micronesia.
- HILLIARD, David Lockhart. School of Social Sciences, Flinders University,  
Bedford Park 5042, South Australia.  
Anglican Church in Melanesia.
- JOHNSTON, Ross (William). Senior Lecturer in History Department, University  
of Queensland, St. Lucia, Queensland 4067, Australia.  
Labour Trade, Queensland, South Pacific Contacts.
- LACEY, Roderic. Visiting Fellow, Pacific and Southeast Asian History,  
Australian National University, Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia.  
Papua New Guinea History, Oral History, History of Australian  
Anthropology.
- LANGDON, Robert. Australian National University, Executive Officer of  
Pacific Manuscripts Bureau.  
Genetic and Cultural Influences of 16th Century Spanish Castaways.
- LANGMORE, Di. Department of Pacific and Southeast Asia, Australian National  
University.  
Thesis: European Missionaries in Papua 1874-1914, a Group Biography.

- LATUKEFU, Sione. Chairman, History Department, University of Papua New Guinea, P.O. Box 4820, University, Papua New Guinea.  
History of the Modern Elite in Papua New Guinea, Impact of South Sea Island Missionaries on Melanesian Cultures: The Case of the Methodist Overseas Mission of Australasia.
- LAVAKA, Penny. Department of Pacific and Southeast Asian History, Australian National University.  
Thesis: Tonga-British Relationship under the 'Treaty of Friendship' 1900-1970.
- MACDONALD, Barrie. Research fellow at the Australian National University on leave from History Department, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand.  
Twentieth Century Decolonization and Development.
- MACNAUGHT, Tim. History Department, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, 96822, Hawaii.  
Research in Fiji and World War II.
- MAUDE, Henry Evans. Retired. 77 Arthur Circle, Forrest, ACT 2603, Australia.  
Peruvian Slave Trade in Polynesia.
- MERCER, Patricia. History Department, Faculty of Arts, Australian National University.  
The Socio-Cultural Survival of a Pacific Islander Population in North Queensland 1900-1940.
- MOORE, Clive Robert. History Department, James Cook University of North Queensland, Townsville 4811, Australia.  
Pacific Islander Migration to Queensland in the 19th Century, particularly Malaitan (Solomon Islands) Labourers at Mackay.
- NOKISE, Rev. Uili F. Department of Pacific and Southeast Asian History, Australian National University.  
The Work of Samoans and Cook Islands IMS Missionaries in the Pacific between 1830 and 1930.
- O'BRIEN, Ilma. EDSASS, Melbourne State College.  
Eastern Caroline Islands.
- ORAM, Nigel. Prehistory Division, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083, Australia. Senior Lecturer.  
The Hiri Trading Network of Southern Papua.
- RADFORD, Robin. History/Social Sciences, Flinders University, Bedford Park, South Australia 5042. Research Assistant.  
Aspects of Culture Contact in the Eastern Highlands of New Guinea, Stone Axe/Adze Trade in the Kainantu District of New Guinea.

- RALSTON, Caroline. School of History, Philosophy and Politics, Macquarie University, North Ryde, 2113, New South Wales, Australia. Senior Lecturer. Hawaii 1780-1850, Twentieth Century Apia.
- RENNIE, Sandra. History Department, SGS, Australian National University, Canberra ACT 2600, Australia.  
Missionary Contact (American and Hawaiian Workers) in the Late 19th Century Gilbert Islands (Kiribati).
- RUTHERFORD, Noel. Associate Professor, University of Newcastle, New South Wales. Research in Tonga, and Protest Movements.
- SAHLINS, Marshall. Department of Anthropology, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96822; after June 1981, Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago, 1125 East 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, USA.  
Nai Yau Talei Vakaviti.
- SCARR, Deryck. Senior Fellow, Department of Pacific and Southeast Asian History, Australian National University.  
Biography of Ratu Sir Lala Sukua (completed).
- SHINEBERG, Dorothy. Reader, Department of History, Faculty of Arts, Australian National University.  
French Labour Trade, 1865--.
- SPATE, O. H. K. Emeritus Professor, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University.  
Monopolists and Freebooters, Vol. II of The Pacific Since Magellan.
- STEPHEN, Michele. History Department, Lecturer, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083, Australia.  
Millenarian Cults, Innovative Role of Dreams - Symbolism, Traditional World Views.
- 'ULUAKI, Pita. Otago University doctoral Candidate. 151 Fisher St., Malvern. Na Bula nei Cakabau sa Bera na Yabaki 1855. (Life of Cakabau. . .)
- WAIKO, John Douglas. History Department, Box 4820, University Post Office, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.
- WALKER, John. University of Adelaide doctoral student.  
White Settlers in Fiji from 1874 onwards.
- WARD, Alan. Reader in History, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083.  
Land Reform and Multiracial Society in New Caledonia, Culture Change and Multiracial Society in New Zealand.
- WETHERELL, David Fielding. School of Social Sciences, Deakin University.  
South Sea Island Teachers in Papua, Transition from Civil to Military Administration in Papua in 1942, Anglican Church History.
- YOUNG, John. Senior Lecturer, History Department, University of Adelaide, Adelaide 5001, South Australia.  
History of the Lau Islands, Fiji (in collaboration with other scholars).

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

HISTORY DEPARTMENT

PACIFIC HISTORY CONFERENCE

Circular No. 4

Accommodation

There has been a recent burst of enrolments, bringing the total number attending the conference to well over 40. As Martindale Hall holds a maximum of 29, it has been necessary to arrange for additional accommodation for late enrolments and some others at 'The Magpie and Stump', a local hotel at Mintaro two miles away, and at Bentley's Hotel/Motel in Clare, about 12 miles distant. 'The Magpie and Stump' tariff is \$9.50 per night for bed and breakfast. Bentley's charges \$21 per night for a double room in the hotel section, \$25 for a motel unit (room only, meals extra). Those not staying in Martindale Hall will not have to pay the cover charge, but will be responsible for their own hotel bills.

Please let us know if you have any particular preferences. Otherwise we will follow a policy of placing early enrolments in Martindale Hall and allocating the overflow to the hotels. Car transport will be available. Those who will be accommodated in hotels will be notified individually before the conference begins.

Transport

For those requiring transport, arrangements remain as in Circular No. 3. Please let us know your intentions immediately on the reply form at the end of this circular.

On 9 May a Briscoes' bus will leave the T.A.A. terminal at Adelaide Airport at approximately 1.30 p.m. and from Adelaide University (in front of Bonython Hall, at the North Terrace entrance) at 2.15 p.m. On 11 May the return journey to Adelaide will be by local (hired) bus from Martindale Hall to Manoora, thence by train to Adelaide, arriving at 6.30 p.m.

Programme

This will be as outlined in Circular No. 3, but is open to modification by democratic process.

Emergency phone numbers

Adelaide University History Department - 223.4333 Extn. 2032  
Martindale Hall (caretaker) - Mintaro 1

List of those who are expected to attend:

Harry Maude	Tim Macnaught
Noel Rutherford	Patricia Mercer
David Wetherell	Helen Hill
Patricia Grimshaw	Marshall Sahlins
Alan Ward	John Walker
John Waiko	Norman Douglas
Gavan Daws	Kilifoti Etuati
Niel Gunson	Diane Langmore
Sione Latukefu	Clive Moore
Penny Lavaka	Robert Craig
Jerry K. Loveland	Robert Langdon
Deryck Scarr	Bronwen Douglas
Oskar Spate	Dorothy Shineberg
Nigel Oram	George Broughton
Diedre Griffiths	Allan Healy
Ron Adams	Peter Hempenstall
Greg Dening	Caroline Ralston
Judy Bennett	Uili Nokise
Rod Lacey	Robin Redford
Stewart Firth	Kerry Howe
Sandra Rennie	Murray Heasley
August Kituai	Barrie Macdonald
William Johnston	David Hilliard
Ruth Young	John Young

Please address all correspondence to :

Pacific History Conference,  
 C/o History Department,  
 University of Adelaide,  
 G.P.O. Box 498,  
 Adelaide, S.A. 5001

John Young  
 Department of History  
 University of Adelaide

David Hilliard,  
 School of Social Sciences,  
 Flinders University

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Please detach and return to the above address immediately.

PACIFIC HISTORY CONFERENCE

TRANSPORT REPLY FORM.

Name: .....

I do/do not require a seat on the bus to Martindale Hall on 9 May and will join it at

Adelaide Airport (T.A.A. Terminal)  
 Adelaide University (Bonython Hall)  
 (Delete whichever does not apply)

I will/will not be returning to Adelaide by bus and train on 11 May.



*The Australian National University*

Post Office Box 4 Canberra ACT 2600  
Telegrams & cables NATUNIV Canberra  
Telephone 062-49 5111  
Telex AA 62760 NATUNI

16 April 1980

Dear Harry:

John Young just called, to say there are going to be almost fifty people at the conference! A great turnout. I've asked him to book me into Bentley's. He says that you and I won't be the only confereees there: the high attendance means that as many as perhaps a dozen will overflow from Martindale Hall to surrounding hostelries.

Young says everything seems to be falling into place well.

I will be flying to Adelaide and bus-ing up from there with the others who come in on the same flight. So I'll see you at the opening session.

Best,

Cavan

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
11th April, 1980.

Dear Gavan,

Your logic is irrefutable: if you can stay at a motel why cannot I. And so I shall, for we have booked at Bentleys (the Motel Section which has three diamonds, so should be reasonably comfortable) for Friday and Saturday nights.

As befits our extreme old age we shall, D.V. and w.p., take three days en route, stopping over at Narrandera, Balranald and Renmark. And on Sunday we move to Adelaide to stay with a grand-daughter who only set up her own establishment last week and is anxious to practice her housekeeping skills on the family before launching herself into the teenage social whirl.

Robyn said that you were all fixed up for accommodation, but from Clare to Martindale Hall is 11 miles so if you want a lift at any time just say the word. I cannot promise that it is always pleasant driving with me, for as you know the wheels are apt to drop off.

Yours,

*J.R.M.*





*The Australian National University*

Post Office Box 4 Canberra ACT 2600  
Telegrams & cables NATUNIV Canberra  
Telephone 062-49 5111  
Telex AA 62760 NATUNI

21 March 1980

Dear Harry:

John Young tells me the flea bags have been upgraded to sheets and blankets. As for the matey, motley medley, I have told John that I have forsworn this since many years ago; it reminds me of the army, and I would have to be conscripted to do it. So it's hotel-motel for me (and why not for you?)

I am strongly in agreement that formal wedding attire is a wrong criterion for such occasions (indeed for most occasions).

Finally, I will accept the notion of a virgin relative (as in maiden aunt) but not of a relative virgin. In another phrase, collected by Oskar Spate, such a being would be "practically totally unique."

Best,

Cava

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
19th March, 1980.

Dear Gavan,

Thank you very much for letting me know about the May conference on Pacific history. As a matter of fact John Young had kept me posted but your kindly reassurance is appreciated more than you may realize. It was my being blackballed on the last occasion that led, as I fancy was intended, to my resignation as a Visiting Fellow in the Department.

Actually I had every intention of attending the junket but I had to cry off on the grounds of age and infirmity when I discovered that we were all to bed down in flea bags in a matey motley madley. In any case I snore.

I had considered staying in comfort at Bentleys or the Clare Valley Motel but I felt that it might be deemed invidious were I merely to descend on the meetings like a skeleton at the feast; after all the getting-together is the essence of such conferences rather than the formal sessions.

But alas even the formal sessions are nowadays a wash-out as far as I am concerned since although I can usually hear the speaker I am too deaf to make much of the discussion which follows, and so cannot join in as I should like to do for fear that I am merely repeating points already made.

The circular asked for names of others who might like to hear about the conference and I wrote back to John last month mentioning several including, in Canberra, Oskar, Norah Forster and Jenny Terrell. Knowing your views I felt that you would not object were Norah and Jenny at least given a chance to attend, since they know more about Pacific history than half of those invited and have publications to their credit; but I was relieved to see from your letter that the list was not intended to exclude all who did not possess formal wedding attire.

I hear that you do not believe in relative virgins,

Yours,

*slm*



*The Australian National University*

The Research School of Pacific Studies

reference

Post Office Box 4 Canberra ACT 2600  
Telegrams & cables NATUNIV Canberra  
Telex AA 62694 SOPAC  
Telephone 062-49 5111

6 March 1980

Dear Harry:

Oskar Spate has just talked to me about a matter which might be of interest to you. John Young of Adelaide University is putting together a conference on Pacific history to precede ANZAAS in May. Young has been operating from an improvised mailing list, and it turns out the list doesn't include people who aren't on regular staff establishments. So Oskar, being a Visiting Fellow these days, hadn't got a circular. It occurs to me that the same thing might have happened to you. Oskar is keen to go; perhaps you would be too. And Young for his part is certainly keen to hear from other people. So if it's of interest, you could simply drop Young a line, or phone him. Or if you would like me to let him know of your interest, I'd be happy to do that. Certainly everyone would be pleased to have you there.

I am enclosing a copy of the most recent circular I got from Young, which includes an agenda. I note that he wants final acceptances and so on by 14 March, which is really quite soon now.

I hope everything is going well for you in life and work. Robyn sends her greetings.

Very best,

Can Daws



# THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

BOX 498, G.P.O., ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5001  
Telephone: 223 4333 (Area Code 08) Telegraphic Address: UNIVAD

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

10 February 1980

Dear *Professor Daws*,

Replies to our preliminary circular about a conference of Pacific historians before the A.N.Z.A.A.S. Congress in Adelaide in May 1980 have been encouraging. Accordingly, we have gone ahead with plans. We expect about thirty people to attend, from most Australian states, New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji. So far, sixteen have said that they will definitely be coming, which makes the conference a viable proposition.

### Cost:

This depends upon the final numbers; the more people who come, the cheaper it will be. If thirty people attend the conference, the cost will be about \$50 per head. This will cover transport, food, a 'cover charge' for the use of Martindale Hall, and the hire of sleeping bags. (Please note that linen and blankets are not provided by Martindale Hall. If you would prefer to bring your own sleeping bag and save \$2, please do so.) Meals each day will consist of a light breakfast (eggs, cornflakes, etc.), lunch (casserole or equivalent), and a full dinner.

### Transport.

Travelling arrangements will be confirmed in a final circular. We expect to leave Adelaide by bus on Friday 9 May at 1.30 p.m. arriving at Sevenhill winery about 3.30 p.m., and reaching Martindale Hall about 5 p.m. On Sunday 11 May we will probably return to Adelaide by train, with a connecting bus from Martindale Hall to Clare railway station, leaving the Hall at 3 p.m. and arriving in Adelaide at 6.30 p.m.

### Programme (provisional)

There have been several suggestions of topics which should be discussed, and we welcome further proposals. We suggest something along the following lines:

#### Friday 9 May:-

- 7.30 p.m. Preliminary meeting: formalisation of a Pacific History Association.
- 8.00 p.m. A Quarter-century of Pacific history: achievements and blind-spots. Introduced by Gavan Daws.

#### Saturday 10 May:-

- 9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m. Island-oriented history: gesture or reality? Introduced by Barrie Macdonald.
- 11.00 a.m. Morning tea.

Sat. 10 May (continued)

- 11.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m. Escaping the Monograph: book writing for student use. Introduced by Kerry Howe.
- 1.00 Lunch.
- 2.30 p.m. - 4.00 p.m. Concepts in the study of religious change: the use of social theory in Pacific history. Introduced by Greg Dening and Bronwen Douglas.
- 6.00 p.m. Dinner
- 7.30 p.m. Films and visual aids in teaching Pacific history. Introduced by Robert Craig (Institute of Polynesian Studies, Brigham Young University, Hawaii).

Sunday 11 May

- 9.30 a.m. - 11.00 a.m. The desirability of thesis writing. Introduced by Gavan Daws.
- 11.00 a.m. Morning tea.
- 11.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m. Employment of Pacific historians.
- 1.00 Lunch.

We now need firm enrolment figures. Please return the attached form no later than Friday 14 March, together with a deposit of \$20 to cover deposits on bus hire, catering, etc. The remainder will be payable on Friday 9 May. Cheques should be made out to

Pacific History Conference,  
c/- History Department,  
University of Adelaide,  
ADELAIDE S.A. 5000

This circular has been sent to the following people. Please let us know if there are others who would like to be informed of this conference.

Ahmed Ali, Judith Bennett, Mary Boyd, Jim Boutiller, Robert Craig, David Dorward, Gregory Dening, Niel Gunson, A.M. Healy, Kerry Howe, Helen Hill, Patricia Grimshaw, David Lewis, Ben Finney, Hank Nelson, Peter Hempenstall, Hugh Laracy, Robert Langdon, Ron Crocombe, Stewart Firth, Bruce Knapman, Gavan Daws, H.E. Maude, M. Heasley, Francis Hezel, John Moses, Barrie Macdonald, Caroline Ralston, Nigel Oram, Michelle Stephen, Tom Spear, Clive Moore, Noel Rutherford, Andrew Thornley, H.G. Cummins, Dorothy Shineberg, Deryck Scarr, Alan Ward, Ross Lamont, Stone Latukefu, David Routledge, Setariki Tuinaceva, Dr. Loveland.

John Young  
History Department  
University of Adelaide

David Hilliard,  
School of Social Sciences  
Flinders University

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
10th April, 1980.

Dear John,

I had a very cordial note from Gavan inviting me to attend the bun feast at Hanging Rock and pointing out that as he for one was staying at a Motel why should I not follow suit.

The logic seemed irrefutable, especially as Robyn and Caroline passed on messages from you and several others have asked why I was not going.

So Honor and I shall be staying at Bentleys in Clare and I hope all going well to be at Martindale Hall about the time you people get there on the bus, if not sooner. Then I can return to Clare after listening to Gavan's exordium at 8 and sleep the sleep of the just.

I also hope to last out all day Saturday and Caroline says if I cannot get a meal or two at Martindale Hall I can eat the left-overs from her plate. We plan to leave for Adelaide early on Sunday as the sessions that day are designed for professional historians and not amateur dilettanti.

R and C assured me that Martindale Hall has been completely refurbished for your conference, with beds, sheets, blankets and all home comforts, but ~~as~~ we had already booked at Clare and Honor would rather spend a day there - sampling the wines, no doubt.

We shall be three days en route, with stop-overs at Narrandera, Balranald and Renmark. If you let me know how much I owe you in attendance fees and whatever I'll send a cheque; if not no matter, for I can pay cash down when I see you.

Looking forward to hearing all the argumentation, though being stone deaf I actually hear but an occasional word. I tried to buy an ear trumpet but they don't make them any more and the modern hearing aids are n.b.g.

Yours,

*John*

PACIFIC HISTORY CONFERENCE

Circular No. 3

Arrangements for travel, accommodation, etc. have now been finalised. We have made some alterations in the schedule of conference sessions in the light of replies received, and there can be further modifications if necessary. The final program will be included in the next circular. Other details to date are as follows:

TRANSPORT

It is likely that most of those attending the conference from Interstate will be travelling to Adelaide on the morning of Friday, 9 May. Convenient flights would be TAA 473, leaving Canberra at 9.30 a.m., connecting with TAA 28, leaving Melbourne at 12.30 p.m., arriving in Adelaide at 1.10 p.m. We have therefore, arranged for the bus to meet this flight, leaving Adelaide airport at approximately 1.30. It will then call at Adelaide University to collect any other visitors and to allow for a quick snack lunch at the Staff Club. The bus will leave Adelaide University about 2.15 p.m., arriving at Sevenhill Cellars at approximately 4.15 and at Martindale Hall some time before 6 p.m.

For the return journey on Sunday afternoon a local bus will be hired to take us to the nearby town of Manoora to connect with the afternoon train from Peterborough to Adelaide, leaving Manoora at 4.30 p.m. and arriving in town at 6 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION

We enclose a brochure describing Martindale Hall. Some of its information will hopefully be out of date by the time of the conference. The University committee responsible has now agreed to recommend the purchase of linen, blankets and other requirements such as to almost justify the 'cover charge'. This still has to gain the approval of the University Council, and to be implemented. At this stage we are optimistic. The Hall can accommodate 29 people in comfort. There are eleven bedrooms, some of which contain two beds, some, one double bed, while some contain four or five bunk beds. Please let us know if you have preferences. There are adequate modern shower and toilet facilities. The Clare district can be quite cool in May, so you are advised to bring warm clothing. At this time (12 March) 20 people have paid a deposit while a total of 28 have said they will attend. Others have indicated that they may attend. Conference space is adequate for at least these numbers.

COST

Bus hire, Adelaide to Martindale Hall	\$ 180
Bus hire, Martindale Hall to Manoora	\$ 30
Train fare, Manoora to Adelaide	\$ 3.50 per head
Martindale Hall cover charge	\$ 14.00 per head

(NOTE: the non-refundable 10% deposit has been paid by the Adelaide University History Department).

Catering, by Mrs. Hill of Mintaro and assistants, \$20.00 per head.

There will be some savings on a per head basis if we get the numbers we anticipate. In any case, all expenses will be equally shared and any surplus refunded.

#### PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

##### Friday 9 May :-

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 7.30 p.m. | Preliminary meeting: formalisation of a Pacific History Association.                          |
| 8.00 p.m. | A Quarter-century of Pacific history: achievements and blind-spots. Introduced by Gavan Daws. |

##### Saturday 10 May:-

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m.    | Island-oriented history: gesture or reality? Introduced by Barrie Macdonald. Response by Dorothy Shineberg.  |
| 11.00 a.m.             | Morning tea.   |
| 11.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m. | Research and Teaching: Is there a relationship? Introduced by Kerry Howe.  |
| 1.00 p.m.              | Lunch  |
| 2.30 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.  | Concepts in the study of religious change: the use of social theory in Pacific history. Introduced by Greg Denning and Bronwen Douglas.            |
| 6.00 p.m.              | Dinner.  |
| 7.30 p.m.              | Films and visual aids in teaching Pacific History. Introduced by Robert Craig (Institute of Polynesian Studies, Brigham Young University, Hawaii). |

##### Sunday 11 May:-

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 9.30 a.m. - 11.00 a.m. | The desirability of thesis writing. Introduced by Gavan Daws.       |
| 11.00 a.m.             | Morning tea.  |
| 11.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m. | Employment of Pacific historians/discussion of teaching programmes. |
| 1.00 p.m.              | Lunch   |
| 3.30 p.m.              | Leave Martindale Hall   |



Please address all correspondence to:

Pacific History Conference,  
c/- History Department,  
University of Adelaide,  
G.P.O. Box 498,  
ADELAIDE, S.A. 5001

John Young,  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY  
University of Adelaide.

David Hilliard,  
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
Flinders University.

For those who have not yet received an enrollment form:

REPLY FORM

PACIFIC HISTORY CONFERENCE

I will ( definitely  
( probably  
( definitely not      be attending the Pacific History Association  
conference at Martindale Hall, Clare, South  
Australia, from 9-11 May 1980.

Name: .....

Address: .....

.....

.....

I enclose a cheque for \$20 as a deposit, made out to Pacific History  
Conference, University of Adelaide.

Do you require a receipt?      Yes/No

I will need to hire a sleeping bag

Please tick if required.

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T.2603,  
19th February, 1980.

Dear John,

Many thanks indeed for that timely excerpt from Calvert to Eggleston saying that 'the Peruvian slavers have been to Ono'. I had not been through the Methodist Fiji letters because Jones at the Levuka Consulate reported in October that no one had been taken from the Fiji area. I take it that Calvert said no more than you mention.

My evidence is that no Peruvian recruiter did in fact enter the Fiji area, though four from the Gilberts or Ellice called at Rotuma for refreshment on their way back to Callao. But the Tasmania whaler Grecian kidnapped 144 Tongans from 'Ata in May 1863 and then made for Levuka, where she dropped a sailor, John Bryan, who objected to serving on a slaver. She then made for the Peruvian coast, taking a further 30 Tongans off Niuafou en route; but somewhere near Pukapuka she ran into the Peruvian slaver General Prim and transferred the recruits to her, presumably for cash down.

Now on her way from 'Ata to Levuka the Grecian would have passed close to Ono and almost certainly she would have tried to repeat the successful haul by attempting to recruit the Ono people, though evidently without success. There is a possibility that she also made an attempt to recruit at Niuatoputapu. I wonder if the Ono people have any tradition of the visit?

There is time to put in a para about Ono, thanks to you, as the copy has not yet gone to the printers since the Press is now anxious to have some 30 or 40 contemporary illustrations to liven up the text, and they were not so easy to find.

About the May conference. I had imagined that it would be at the University but after reading your circular I'm afraid that I must cry off. It seems really a get-together of the younger folk, who are to sleep on the floor in flea bags in a matey ensemble. Thirty years ago I should have loved it but now alas I know from experience that I would inevitably be regarded as a skeleton at the feast. I see that none of my age-group are going - Douglas Oliver, Raymond Firth, Alex Spoehr, Oskar Spate and the like - and I should be considered a snob if I stayed alone at a motel and merely attended the sessions; though in reality I should have to do this because in my mid-seventies I go to bed at 9, so help me. In short I must face up to the fact that I am too old.

A further point is that I hope to be at the USP during June in connexion with the Tuvalu history project and during May I shall be working on a project of my own which attempts to coalesce the oral traditions of the various Gilbert Islands from the coming from Samoa in c. 1400 to European contact. Not the ~~study~~ of study which would be regarded as Pacific history by most of those at the May conference, I imagine, where I fear that island-oriented history is to be panned as unhistorical tokenism (but why should we worry so long as the island universities take over, as they are doing). I find that I write increasingly with the islanders in mind as my readers, especially now that I am a Visiting Fellow in the Department of Anthropology which is less Eurocentric in orientation.

I see that you ask for names of those who would like to be invited to join the conference and would suggest Jenny Terrell and Norah Forster, both of whom are full-time workers in Pacific history and have publications to their credit (it seems a bit cruel to ignore them when they know more about the subject than half of those who are going). And what about Doug Munro, now that he is a Lecturer in History at the USP (I know that he is a pain in the neck to some, but one can't say that he is not enthusiastic and always willing to pass on any gold that he digs up - anyway he won't attend, being broke, but it would save his face if he was asked). Also Tony Hooper and Judith Huntsman are working on what seems to me a definitive history of the Tokelaus; and Howard van Trease, who helped so much with the Gilbertese history project last year.

I wish you all a very successful conference, and again my sincere thanks for the Ono reference,

Yours,





# THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

BOX 498, G.P.O., ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5001

Telephone: 223 4333 (Area Code 08) Telegraphic Address: UNIVAD

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

10 February 1980

Dear *Harry*,

Replies to our preliminary circular about a conference of Pacific historians before the A.N.Z.A.A.S. Congress in Adelaide in May 1980 have been encouraging. Accordingly, we have gone ahead with plans. We expect about thirty people to attend, from most Australian states, New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji. So far, sixteen have said that they will definitely be coming, which makes the conference a viable proposition.

### Cost:

This depends upon the final numbers; the more people who come, the cheaper it will be. If thirty people attend the conference, the cost will be about \$50 per head. This will cover transport, food, a 'cover charge' for the use of Martindale Hall, and the hire of sleeping bags. (Please note that linen and blankets are not provided by Martindale Hall. If you would prefer to bring your own sleeping bag and save \$2, please do so.) Meals each day will consist of a light breakfast (eggs, cornflakes, etc.), lunch (casserole or equivalent), and a full dinner.

### Transport.

Travelling arrangements will be confirmed in a final circular. We expect to leave Adelaide by bus on Friday 9 May at 1.30 p.m. arriving at Sevenhill winery about 3.30 p.m., and reaching Martindale Hall about 5 p.m. On Sunday 11 May we will probably return to Adelaide by train, with a connecting bus from Martindale Hall to Clare railway station, leaving the Hall at 3 p.m. and arriving in Adelaide at 6.30 p.m.

### Programme (provisional)

There have been several suggestions of topics which should be discussed, and we welcome further proposals. We suggest something along the following lines:

#### Friday 9 May:-

- 7.30 p.m. Preliminary meeting: formalisation of a Pacific History Association.
- 8.00 p.m. A Quarter-century of Pacific history: achievements and blind-spots. Introduced by Gavan Daws.

#### Saturday 10 May:-

- 9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m. Island-oriented history: gesture or reality? Introduced by Barrie Macdonald.
- 11.00 a.m. Morning tea.

Sat. 10 May (continued)

- 11.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m. Escaping the Monograph: book writing for student use. Introduced by Kerry Howe.
- 1.00 Lunch.
- 2.30 p.m. - 4.00 p.m. Concepts in the study of religious change: the use of social theory in Pacific history. Introduced by Greg Denning and Bronwen Douglas.
- 6.00 p.m. Dinner
- 7.30 p.m. Films and visual aids in teaching Pacific history. Introduced by Robert Craig (Institute of Polynesian Studies, Brigham Young University, Hawaii).

Sunday 11 May

- 9.30 a.m. - 11.00 a.m. The desirability of thesis writing. Introduced by Gavan Daws.
- 11.00 a.m. Morning tea.
- 11.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m. Employment of Pacific historians.
- 1.00 Lunch.

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We now need firm enrolment figures. Please return the attached form no later than Friday 14 March, together with a deposit of \$20 to cover deposits on bus hire, catering, etc. The remainder will be payable on Friday 9 May. Cheques should be made out to

Pacific History Conference,  
c/- History Department,  
University of Adelaide,  
ADELAIDE S.A. 5000

This circular has been sent to the following people. Please let us know if there are others who would like to be informed of this conference.

Ahmed Ali, Judith Bennett, Mary Boyd, Jim Boutilier, Robert Craig, David Dorward, Gregory Denning, Niel Gunson, A.M. Healy, Kerry Howe, Helen Hill, Patricia Grimshaw, David Lewis, Ben Finney, Hank Nelson, Peter Hempenstall, Hugh Laracy, Robert Langdon, Ron Crocombe, Stewart Firth, Bruce Knapman, Gavan Daws, H.E. Maude, M. Heasley, Francis Hezel, John Moses, Barrie Macdonald, Caroline Ralston, Nigel Oram, Michelle Stephen, Tom Spear, Clive Moore, Noel Rutherford, Andrew Thornley, H.G. Cummins, Dorothy Shineberg, Deryck Scarr, Alan Ward, Ross Lamont, Stone Latukefu, David Routledge, Setariki, Tuinaceva, Dr. Loveland.

John Young  
History Department  
University of Adelaide

David Hilliard,  
School of Social Sciences  
Flinders University

REPLY FORM

PACIFIC HISTORY CONFERENCE

I will (definitely  
(probably  
(definitely not

be attending the Pacific History Association  
conference at Martindale Hall, Clare, South  
Australia, from 9-11 May 1980.

Name: .....

Address: .....

.....

.....

I enclose a cheque for \$20 as a deposit, made out to Pacific History Conference,  
University of Adelaide.

Do you require a receipt?      Yes/No

I will need to hire a sleeping bag

Please tick if required.



# THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

BOX 498, G.P.O., ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5001  
Telephone: 223 4333 (Area Code 08) Telegraphic Address: UNIVAD

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

September 17th, 1979.

Dear Professor Maude,

After the ANZAAS Conference of January, 1979 in Auckland, a group of Pacific historians discussed the idea of having a follow-up meeting of the Pacific History Association. (The Association met for the first time in Canberra in December 1973, but has not met since).

As a result, I have made a booking of Martindale Hall for the week-end immediately preceding the next ANZAAS Conference in Adelaide. That is, for May 9, 10, 11, 1980.

Martindale Hall is a large country house near Clare, about 70 miles north of Adelaide. It is the property of the University of Adelaide which means that it will cost nothing to use apart from meals and cleaning. There is sleeping accommodation for 30 people.

Pacific Historians are widely scattered, and it is difficult to know what they feel they should be discussing, but from recent enquiries in Sydney and Melbourne and by correspondence it seems that there would be support for a programme of discussion rather than session papers, though discussion sessions might be opened by invited speakers limited to 5 or 10 minutes.

A programme might be organised something like this:

Friday, 9 May, 1980.

Noon Interstate and overseas visitors meet at University of Adelaide - travel by train to Clare and bus to Martindale Hall, via Sevenhill Winery.

6 p.m. Dinner, followed by discussion to finalise agenda, election of officers, etc.

Saturday, 11 May, 1980.

10 am - noon 'Problems of Pacific History': 20 years after - research topics and progress.

2 - 4 pm Island-oriented history: gesture or reality?

7 pm Dinner

Evening session Films and visual aids on Pacific History

Letter sent  
11-2-79

History Dept -  
University of Adelaide  
10 Dec 1978.

Dear Hamy,

You may remember that we had some correspondence about Ono and the various people who had sighted it. I thought you might not have seen this chart by Capt. Denham, which I don't think was ever published on this scale. I wish I had had a copy when I went there in 1974.

I'm inclined to think that the Beaudy mutineers sighted Voloā (Vivimi) rather than Ono and have said so in a paper I've written called 'Psychology in Pitcairn'. The paper is mainly about the behaviour of the mutineers on Tubuai and Pitcairn itself and what this shows or doesn't show about the unconscious as a part of historical explanation. I've sent it to the Journal of Inter-disciplinary History and they have replied saying that they like it but want me to reduce the length and tighten the argument. I will probably try to do this unless someone else wants to publish it as it stands.

I am also making some progress with the Lau project. This is a draft of the Anzias paper I shall be giving, or commenting on on 21st Jan.

I thought you might be interested to have a copy of Denham's chart of Ono i Lau. It wasn't included on the first chart of Fiji to be produced after Fiji became a colony and the islanders protested, through the Governor, fearing that this meant they were to be left out of Fiji. The Hydrographer consented to include them in the inset which has survived until now. The profile shows the 'sugar loaves' which Rowland describes, so I thought you would like them too.

PTD.



Sunday, 12 May, 1980.

- 10am - noon Teaching - exchange of course outlines and discussion of rationale and aims.
- 2 - 4 pm Escaping the Monograph? - book writing for student use.
- 6 pm Dinner
- 9 pm Return to Adelaide.

If you are interested in attending such a conference or if you have alternative suggestions, please let me know as soon as possible. In either case you will be sent organisational details.

Please ask anyone else who should have been told to let me have their name and address.

Yours sincerely,

John Young

The campaign for 'Pacific Studies' in Adelaide is on again in response to the plea from the Senate standing sub-committee on Defence & Foreign Affairs for more emphasis on the subject in Australian schools and tertiary institutions. This may help us to get round the financial impasse which stopped it going ahead in 1974.

Yours,

John Young

P.S. I would be very grateful if you were able to find the time to comment, however briefly, or devastatingly, on the paper. It has a lot of errors, no doubt; but - it is a draft - rather than a final script.

43 Reynolds St.

Balmans

18 Jan 1980

Dear Henry,

Nancy thanks for your kind letter of 31 Dec. Honour had in any case written to explain that you were being kept - in the manner you describe so as to finish the book. I'm glad to hear it has gone so well. Ruth and I are in Sydney staying at Greg and Caroline Kolbin's house while they are in Boston. We are enjoying a similar experience - commuting to the Mitchell every day and getting lost in 19th C Lane. It's a great luxury to be able to concentrate on one thing at a time for a change. I came across a reference yesterday which made me think of you though you probably have it already - Calvert reports to Eggleston in Sydney on 6 July 1863 that 'the Panamanian Slaves have been to Oso' - (Methodist Church of Australasia Overseas Missions 'Fiji letter' in case of interest.) The job of trying to stay on the track of 'relevance' while remaining open minded about what might turn out to be relevant after all in a 'contact history' is one you would appreciate. I'm increasingly glad that we went to have and spent some

time than before we began to read much of the primary sources. It makes so much more sense of everything.

About the May conference. I can only guess about the motives which led to your non-invitation last time but I think most of the people who went thought that something vital was missing because you were not there. The real reasons I'm sure were psychological rather than academic, and they should not be allowed to cast their shadow on future gatherings. David Hilliard & I will be finalising arrangements when I get back to Adelaide at the end of this month and we'll take the liberty of sending you the next circular in the hope that you'll come. The Melbourne people sound very keen, Caroline will be there, and ~~but~~ we've had replies from Honolulu and N.Z. so it should be fairly representative.

Thank you for your help with August-Kitua. He just scraped a pass on his course-work & should present the thesis shortly.

- The enclosed came through the University-mail system - I should have sent it much earlier.

Yours, John Young

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T.2603,  
31st December, 1979.

Dear John,

I have at last finished my work on the Peruvian slave trade and am able to settle down to the correspondence, by now reaching gargantuan proportions. Yours is the first letter off the mark because it was weighing the most heavily on my conscience.

You probably heard from others that it was feared that I should not finish the book, for there were over a thousand primary manuscripts to digest by the time I had collected them from the four corners of the earth - and I am no longer as young as I was. So everything was taken away from me and only vitally urgent mail percolated through; meanwhile I sat incommunicado in my room from morning till night seven days a week, without news, telephone calls or letters.

It was a salutary and, for a loner like myself, not altogether an unpleasant experience. I certainly became steeped in the mid-19th century on the remoter islands of eastern and central Polynesia to a degree that I would have hardly believed possible and as a result experienced no great difficulty in piecing together and spelling out what happened.

We did have two breaks away: one to New Zealand on a quick round of neglected relatives and one to the Gilberts for the Independence binge which we enjoyed very much, being the only official guests other than the representatives of countries.

They certainly killed the fatted calf for us, mainly I fancy because the Kiribati government, with the USP, had brought out an independence edition of the Evolution of the Gilbertese Boti and had sold out the print run of 1,000 copies in three months. The time was opportune, for the euphoria of feeling a free nation had graduated an astonishing curiosity about their own history.

The politically astute government had cashed in on this and produced the book Kiribati: aspects of history to commemorate Independence Day and the Gilbertese edition in particular proved a best seller; we went on to Christmas Island by a charter plane and I counted over half the islanders on board reading it. Any other bunch of polis would have erected a fountain or a statue of one of their own ilk.

We flew on to Hawaii and Fiji where I gave a talk on the Peruvian slavers to a predominantly Polynesian audience and found their reactions fascinating. All knew something about the Peruvian raids from island tradition but no one had any idea of what had really happened or that the raiders had been to every Polynesian group with the exception of Hawaii.

Back here Pat Croft had been through the manuscript and as a result I reformed the structure so that the narrative proceeds more or less unimpeded, with the more analytical sections relegated to appendixes. It was more of a job than I had anticipated, with the footnotes and pagination, references and tables having to be resorted and corrected. Then they wanted every one of the footnotes (or rather endnotes) changed from the form 19,12,79 to 19 Dec. 79 because of possible American readers.

But it was all over by Christmas Day and on the 1st January I start on revising and finishing a work on the Construction of the Gilbertese maneaba for the USP. The great thing according to the doctor is to carry on till one drops pen in hand.

I am most contrite that I never wrote to you about 'The Indigen-  
ous Reaction to European avoidance', but I could not have written within the short time limit you set, and in any case I could have only said that I considered it to be extremely good and well worked out but that my knowledge of Lauan history was too minute to comment on the factual basis.

As Jim Davidson remarked about a colleague's paper: 'I suppose I like it because its the sort of paper I like' and it certainly is the sort that I used to urge the ANU scholars to attempt. Real indigenous history with Lauan affairs as the theme and based on all the source material available - most of your sources would never be known to the orthodox (or constipated) school of historiographers.

It is only recently that Pacific historians are coming to realize that there were all sorts of traditional trading patterns operating in the island world in pre-contact and immediately post-contact times. The Tuvalu people traded as far as Rotuma, the southern Gilberts and the Tokelau Group, and the latter exchanged products with Samoa. Tahiti and the Tuamotus had reciprocal barter and within groups such as the Marquesas there was constant canoe traffic for exchange.

I hope that the Lau Islands project goes ahead and that we shall see a symposium published on the history of the Group from its first settlement onwards. You have a superb team and it should serve as a model for other areas.

If you like I could give a talk on the Peruvian slave raids when I next visit Adelaide. It should be fresh in my mind for a while. I find that with Jim's death there is rather a reaction in favour of studying and writing on a more eurocentric type of Pacific history, except in the island universities. I suppose that it was inevitable, if only because of the availability of European documentary sources.

This reminds me that you kindly sent me an invitation to attend a get-together of Pacific history people in May. I should like to come but fear lest the same reasons which motivated my not being invited to the last one may still operate. You possibly know what they were; I only heard a vague rumour that I was not considered up to the minimum standard required for participation, but in reality it may have been something quite different. I know that Doug Munro was in the same boat; and I believe two others, who however went just the same - I'ad me pride and didn't. Anyway I should not care to embarrass others present, and least of all yourself, so feel it best to include myself out.

Honor has formed her own publishing house (I call it a tax-loss racket), mainly to get the string figures of Oceania published before we leave this vale of tears. Solomon Islands String Figures came out last year and the String Figures from the Tuamotus the other day. We now talk of a month's collecting spree on Niue.

With our very best wishes for a really successful 1980, and may the May meeting go with a swing,

Yours ever,

*SLM*



THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Telephone 223 4333  
Box 498, G.P.O.  
ADELAIDE  
South Australia 5001

Department of History,

26th November, 1976.

Professor H.E. Maude,  
22 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603.

Dear Harry,

This is a 'thank-you' letter, - so you will gather that this year's A.R.G.C. application has been successful. Thank you very much for your support. Ruth and I will be going to Suva to complete our clean-out-of the Archives on Lau, arriving by the beginning of May. I will also go back to Lakeba, hopefully Simon Best will still be there so that he can explain the import of his investigations. So far I'm told they have some 2300 B.D. (300 B.C.) dates on Lakeba with others, over a thousand years later at Kedekede, the traditional base of the Tui Lakeba. I want to spend some time in Auckland with Garth Rogers and Roger Green to discuss drafts of what we have written.

Ian Campbell has got his Ph.D. it seems, with very favourable reports from both Caroline and Gavan. He is very pleased, but still jobless, but I hope to get him some kind of a 'special grant' to enable him to publish it, from the University.

Best wishes and thanks,

John Young.



77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
11th July, 1976.

Dr John Young,  
Department of History,  
University of Adelaide,  
ADELAIDE, South Australia 5001.

Dear John,

Being on strike today I went to tidy up my desk and found that I had never acknowledged your two letters nor informed you that the recommendations to the A.R.G.C. and the Academy went off and I hope produced the needful, or rather produce~~d~~ it in due course.

*time /*  
*year /*  
The first was a bit delayed as I had got the idea into my stupid head that they would write to me as they did last ~~time~~, and it was only when I went through your application about a month ago that I found out my mistake. However I see that it went earlier than last ~~year~~, which proved to be in plenty of time, though it did not get the dough; so I anticipate that all was well.

I gave your project an A+ rating (a) because of the key importance of the locale; (b) because of the importance of its inter-disciplinary team approach, which breaks new ground in the methodology of Pacific research (Sachiko Hatanaka is now trying it out in the Tuamotus); and (c) because it is now an acknowledged success, which only needs a moderate financial topping off to complete.

Archie Reid is doing well to break into the JPH, which seems to be more of an ANU House Journal these days, and more particularly to get a Wenner-Gren Grant. Grants of any kind are hard to come by these days; in fact I never knew the research position to be so tight.

Congratulations to Ian Campbell on getting his thesis sewn up; and I trust that you've picked the right examiners. It would seem right up Gavan Daws' alley. I shall be sorry if he cannot land a job in Pacific History, though he has timed his entry on the market rather badly. I was lucky through life in entering each new position on the crest of a sellers' market and just before the boom bust, but it always seemed tough that timing is really more important than any other factor when seeking work.

Honor and I have finished packing and carding another 3½ boxes for the Pacific Islands Library at the Barr Smith. Mostly new items which have arrived since I sold out to Raymond, who tells me that the Library is too broke these days to do much more than keep serial subscriptions up-to-date. ~~ate.~~

The paper on the Peruvian Labour Trade goes ahead daily and should be ready within say three months. The difficulty is dealing with such a mass of documentation covering so many islands and I can see it ending in a monograph of some 20,000 words.

Yours,

*J.S.M.*

The History of the Lau Islands

Letter of Recommendation

This project for the inter-disciplinary investigation of the history of the Lau Islands, from the first occupation of the islands by man, has been under the direction of Dr J.R. Young, of the University of Adelaide, since its commencement in December 1973. Funding was provided for 1974 and 1975 by the A.R.G.C. and for 1976, for the archaeologists only, by the National Geographic Society. It is anticipated that the project will be completed within five years from its inception and the present application is to enable the Director to visit archaeological sites on Lakeba Island and to examine, and obtain microfilms of, documentary records in the Fiji National Archives. The Wenner-Gren Foundation has agreed to provide a grant to enable the Fiji historian and former District Commissioner of the Lau Islands, Mr A.C. Reid, to complete his documentary and field research into Lauan history in Fiji and New England,

As one who has been associated with Pacific Islands research in anthropology, history and geography for the past 45 years I have been very favourably impressed with the planning and direction of what is the first attempt to use a team of archaeologists and prehistorians, anthropologists, ethno-historians and documentary historians, to focus on presenting a balanced picture of the social dynamics of a single geographical area from the earliest time to the present day.

Furthermore, the area itself is one of exceptional importance to the cultural historian, lying as it does in the marches between Melanesia and Polynesia, where a presumed autochthonous Melanesian population coming from Fiji has been overlaid, to a varying extent, by Polynesian invaders from Tonga, resulting in an amalgam which has in turn been affected by cultural influences introduced by European beachcombers, missionaries, traders, planters and officials.

The Lau Group represents, therefore, probably the richest locale for the study of culture change to be found in the Pacific Islands, since the agents of change represent here not only the occupational categories to be found elsewhere in the Pacific but also a superimposed immigrant, which has both dominated and blended with the indigenous population.

race/

That the project, distinctive in its methodology, has become an acknowledged success in its practical results is due largely to the calibre and complementary skills of the three principal researchers: Mr A.C. Reid, well-known to, and respected by, all the Lauan people as their former Administrator and a fluent speaker of their own distinct dialect of Fijian; Dr Garth Rogers, an anthropologist and prehistorian with an exceptionally wide range of interests; and Dr John Young himself, an oral as well as a documentary historian who has long specialized in the area.


One of the major difficulties confronting field-workers in the Lau Islands - the lack of inter-island transport - has been overcome by Dr Young by building his own yacht and navigating it himself to, and between, the various islands of the archipelago. It is now at Suva and available for use as required.

It is earnestly hoped that the Australian Academy of the Humanities can see its way to enable this well-conceived and worthwhile project to be continued. In my capacity as Honorary Professor at the University of Adelaide I have followed its development with interest and I am sanguine that it will prove an outstanding contribution to our knowledge of the history of the Lau Group.

This is of importance in itself: but the results already obtained indicate that it is also of wider significance in providing data on the development of early Polynesian culture; on the intermixture of Polynesian and Melanesian cultures in a region peripheral to both; and on the more recent changes attributable to immigrant Europeans.

The project has now passed the stage of experiment and improvisation; the results already achieved are a guarantee of its ultimate success; and it would be a thousand pities if its impulse and direction were to be removed for lack of a relatively small sum in its final stages.

29.6.76.

  
H.E. Maude.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Telephone 223 4333  
Box 498, G.P.O.  
ADELAIDE  
South Australia 5001

Department of History

JMRY:sd

21st June, 1976

Professor H.E. Maude,  
22 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest,  
A.C.T. 2603

Dear Harry,

I hope you can find time for yet another reference, this time in support of the enclosed application to the Australian Academy of the Humanities. I have made, as you know, a similar application to the A.R.G.C. for next year. This is to enable me to get as much as possible done in the meantime, this coming August.

The Academy would like you to write direct to them at Box 93, Canberra, A.C.T., I presume before the end of this month.

Archie Reid writes to say that he has got his grant from the Wenner Grenn Foundation. He has been back to Lakeba to get the less 'official' oral tradition and will be back there again towards the end of the year.

Best wishes,

John Young

P.S. Ian Campbell is about to submit his thesis on beachcombers.

APPLICATION FOR SHORT-TERM TRAVEL GRANT SPONSORED BY  
THE AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF THE HUMANITIES AND THE MYER FOUNDATION

NAME (Surname) ..... YOUNG ..... Given names ..... JOHN MICHAEL RENDER .....

AGE ..... 41 ..... FULL ADDRESS ..... HISTORY DEPARTMENT, THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE,  
NORTH TERRACE, ADELAIDE. S.A. 5000 .....

PRESENT POSITION ..... SENIOR LECTURER .....

DATE OF LAST LEAVE ..... JUNE 1974 - JUNE 1975 ..... DATE OF NEXT LEAVE ..... JAN. 1978 - JUNE 1978 .....

AWARDS, TRAVEL GRANTS ETC. HELD DURING LAST FIVE YEARS .....

1974 A.R.G.C. grant of \$6,000	} for research on present project.
1975 A.R.G.C. grant of \$12,000	

ARE YOU AT PRESENT AN APPLICANT FOR OR A RECIPIENT OF ANY OTHER AWARDS?..... NO. NOTE:  
A.R.G.C. support was requested for 1976 but the request was not successful.  
GIVE BRIEF DETAILS.....

STATE BRIEFLY THE RESEARCH PROPOSED UNDER THE ACADEMY/MYER FOUNDATION GRANT-IN-AID AND EXPLAIN ALSO WHY IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK THAT YOU MAKE THE TRIP THIS YEAR. BEGIN BY STATING THE TITLE OF THE PROJECT AND THE DATE OF ITS COMMENCEMENT.

The present application is for a continuation of a 'History of the Lau Group' project which was funded by the A.R.G.C. in 1974 and 1975, but not for 1976.

This project has thus been in progress for two years with A.R.G.C. support and is now in its third year. It is an attempt to investigate the whole

...2/  
(Continue on separate sheet if necessary)

INSTITUTION(S) TO BE VISITED .. NATIONAL ARCHIVES, FIJI .....

HAVE YOU MADE A PREVIOUS VISIT OR VISITS TO THE/THESE INSTITUTION(S)?... YES..... FOR WHAT PERIOD(S)?... Dec. - Feb. 1965, August 1972, January 1974, November 1974.

TITLES OF PUBLICATIONS IN PROPOSED FIELD OF RESEARCH, OR RELATED FIELDS.....

WILL THE WORK PROPOSED FORM PART OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR ANY HIGHER DEGREE? IF SO, GIVE DETAILS.....

CERTIFY HERE THAT YOU HAVE OBTAINED REQUISITE PERMISSION FOR THE PROPOSED LEAVE *YES*.....

WILL THIS PERMISSION AFFECT YOUR ENTITLEMENT TO REGULAR STUDY LEAVE? *NO*.....

PLEASE ARRANGE FOR THE CONFIDENTIAL DESPATCH OR TWO LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION DIRECT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ACADEMY.

DATE *15.12.1972*..... SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT *[Signature]*.....

The recipient of a grant is required to submit two copies of a brief written report on his study tour for the information of the Academy and the Myer Foundation, within two months of his return to Australia. All awards are made subject to the applicant being able to obtain the necessary papers for entry into the country and access to the institution in which the work is to be done.

THIS FORM IS TO BE RETURNED TO: The Secretary  
Australian Academy of the Humanities  
P.O. Box 93  
CANBERRA. A.C.T. 2600

CLOSING DATE: 30 June of each year. AWARDS WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN AUGUST OF EACH YEAR.

period of human occupation of the Lau group on a multi-disciplinary basis

The interest of the Lau group lies in the fact that it is located on the traditional boundaries between 'Polynesia' and 'Melanesia', and it is an area which has also experienced the successive intrusion of Europeans of many categories.

I spent my last study leave, in 1974, carrying out preliminary field-work and archaeological exploration in the area. I passed the result of this on to Professor R.C. Green of Auckland University, who agreed to collaborate, and is now directing the archaeological side of the programme. Since then I have been working on microfilm and other documentary materials already in Adelaide, relating to the post-contact period. A.C. Reid, another collaborator with expertise in the Fijian language and an ex-Secretary for Fijian Affairs under the former Colonial government, has been working on oral traditions. An article resulting from his work has been prepared for publication in the next issue of the Journal of Pacific History. I applied for continued support for the project as a whole in 1976 from the A.R.G.C. but this was refused. I have since been informed that this was because of the expense involved and also because it was proposed to include Ph.D. students from the University of Auckland in the archaeological side of the project.

The archaeologists have, however, gained support from the U.S. National Geographic Society, while A.C. Reid hopes for support from the Wenner-Grenn foundation. I now seek the support of the Australian Academy of the Humanities and the Myer Foundation for my own contribution to the project. Firstly, I need to visit the archaeological sites which I found and mapped on the island of Lakeba which are now being excavated in order to gain a first-hand appreciation of their significance.

Secondly, I wish to examine further the documentary records in the Fiji National Archives relating to the period of Colonial administration in the Lau group as follows:

(1) Fijian Office

- (a) Outwards Correspondence
- (b) Minutes of Lau Provincial Council
- (c) Minutes of Tikina (District) councils in the Province of Lau
- (d) Lau Provincial and Tikina Court proceedings
- (e) Correspondence files

(2) Colonial Secretary's Office

- (a) Correspondence files
- (b) Outwards letters
- (c) Despatches to and from the Secretary of State for the Colonies
- (d) Magistrates reports

(3) Methodist Mission - Lau Circuit Records

I wish to obtain microfilm copies of all relevant material in these categories.



TITLES OF RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS.

John Young:

Evanescent Ascendancy: The Planter Community in Fiji in J.W. Davidson and D. Scarr (eds.) Pacific Island Portraits A.N.U. 1970.

The Lau Islands: A Progress Report on an interdisciplinary Research Project. Journal Anthropology Soc. S.A., Vol. 13, No. 4, June, 1975.

A.C. Reid:

The Fruit of the Rewa: Oral Traditions and the emergence of the pre-Christian Lakeba State, (accepted for Publication by the Journal of Pacific History for 1976.)

Dr J.M.R. Young.

Adelaide University.

### The History of the Lau Islands (Fiji).

This project for the inter-disciplinary investigation of the history of the Lau Group, from the first occupation of the islands by man, has been under the direction of Dr J.R. Young, of the University of Adelaide, since its commencement in December 1973. Funding was provided for 1974 and 1975 by the A.R.G.C. and for 1976 by the University of Adelaide and the National Geographic Society. It is anticipated that the project will be completed within five years from its inception and the present application is to cover the fares and field expenses of the Director for a 23 day visit to the Lau Group and a 14 day visit to Auckland during the penultimate year, together with the fares only of his assistant and the cost of microfilming records in the Fiji National Archives and the United States. The Wenner-Gren Foundation has agreed to provide a grant to enable the Fiji historian and former District Commissioner of the Lau Islands, Mr A.C. Reid, to complete his documentary and field research into Lauan history in Fiji and New England, while the anthropologist and two archaeologist members of the team are being funded by the University of Auckland.

As one who has been associated with Pacific Islands research in anthropology, history and geography for the past 45 years I have been very favourably impressed with the planning and direction of what is the first attempt to use a team of archaeologists and prehistorians, anthropologists, ethnohistorians and documentary historians, to focus on presenting a balanced picture of the social dynamics of a single geographical area from the earliest time to the present day.

Furthermore, the area itself is one of exceptional importance to the cultural historian, lying as it does in the marches between Melanesia and Polynesia, where a presumed autochthonous Melanesian population coming from Fiji has been overlaid, to a varying extent, by Polynesian invaders from Tonga, resulting in an amalgam which has in turn been affected by cultural influences introduced by European beachcombers, missionaries, traders, planters and officials.

The Lau Group represents, therefore, probably the richest locale for the study of culture change to be found in the Pacific Islands, since the agents of change represent here not only the occupational categories to be found elsewhere in the Pacific but also a superimposed immigrant race which has both dominated and blended with the indigenous population.

That the project, distinctive in its methodology, has become an acknowledged success in its practical results is due largely to the calibre and complementary skills of the three principal researchers: Mr A.C. Reid, well-known to, and respected by, all the Lauan people as their former Administrator and a fluent speaker of their own distinct dialect of Fijian; Dr Garth Rogers, an anthropologist and prehistorian with an exceptionally wide range of interests; and Dr John Young himself, an oral as well as a documentary historian who has long specialized on the area.

One of the major difficulties confronting field-workers in the Lau Group - the lack of inter-island transport - has been overcome by Dr Young by building his own yacht and navigating it himself to, and between, the various islands of the archipelago. It is now ~~situated~~ <sup>stationed</sup> at Suva and available for use as required.

It is earnestly hoped that the A.R.G.C. will see its way to providing the modest grant sought to enable this well-conceived and eminently worthwhile research project to be completed. In my capacity as Honorary Professor in Pacific studies at the University of Adelaide I have followed its development with interest and I am sanguine that it will prove an outstanding contribution to our knowledge of the history of the Lau Group.

This is of importance in itself; but the results already obtained indicate that it is also of wider significance in providing data on the development of early Polynesian culture; on the intermixture of Polynesian and Melanesian cultures in a region peripheral to both; and on the more recent changes attributable to immigrant Europeans.

The project has now passed the stage of experiment and improvisation; the results already achieved are a guarantee of its ultimate success; and it would be a thousand pities if its impulse and direction were to be removed for lack of a relatively small sum in its final stages.

.....

With regard to the four points listed in para. (3) of the Notes on the back of the Report Form:-

- (a) The project is original. No detailed historical work has been carried out in the Lau Islands, and no research in the social sciences involving a similar multi-disciplinary approach has been done anywhere else in the Pacific Islands.
- (b) The project is feasible.
- (c) The investigator has proved himself to be well-qualified.
- (d) The financial support requested is the minimum necessary to carry out the purposes for which it is required. I agree with the priorities A and B as assessed by Dr Young in his budget application.

29.6.76.

  
H.E. Maude.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Telephone 223 4333  
Box 498, G.P.O.  
ADELAIDE  
South Australia 5001

Department of History

JY:sd

24th May, 1976

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

Dear Harry,

It was good to see you again briefly on your way through Adelaide. I'm enclosing a copy of my application to the A.R.G.C. for support in 1977 which I hope you will feel able to support. I am sticking to my own last at the moment - and expect to produce a paper on the contact history period in time to discuss it with Garth and the others in Auckland next January.

I'm also applying to the Australian Academy of the Humanities to enable Ruth and I to go and work in the Archives in Fiji for a month next August, the main objective then will be the sources listed in the A.R.G.C. application - I'm sure we will need more than one go to get all we need and we have to use every opportunity to get on with it.

Ian Campbell has finished his thesis and it looks very good at this stage. I don't think he will need to do very much re-writing and he should present it in about a month.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN YOUNG

**I** APPLICATION FOR INITIAL SUPPORT FOR 1977

**AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH GRANTS COMMITTEE 1977**

OFFICE USE ONLY

File No.

**PROJECT**  
1. State short descriptive title of project; be clear, brief, precise and informative to workers outside your field.

**APPLICANTS**  
2. Name, Initials and Surname. Indicate Prof./Assoc. Prof./Dr./etc.

Chief Investigators (See Information Sheet)	
Dr. J.M.R. Young	

3. Institution, City and State: University of Adelaide  
4. Appointment: Senior Lecturer  
5. Department: History  
6. Year of birth: 1934  
7. Academic qualifications: M.A. Auckland 1960, B.A. Oxford 1962, Ph.D. Adelaide 1968  
8. (a) Time (average days/month) devoted to the project: Ten days per month  
8. (b) Indicate any period of absence overseas in 1977: for project purposes only  
9. What other major research programmes are being undertaken or closely supervised by the Chief Investigators?: none

**OTHER PARTICIPANTS**  
10. Provide details of Associate Investigators (see Information Sheet). List names, qualifications, dates conferred and conferring institutions. Indicate involvement in the project in average days/month.  
P.R. Young, B.A. honours Adelaide, 1972. She will be involved in the project full-time for a total period of six weeks.  
11. What technical and other staff (other than those requested) will be available to assist with this project? Indicate involvement in the project in average days/month.  
See "Methods and Techniques to be used"(p. 5)  
12. Will there be any research students working on the project? If so, state the numbers and the qualifications being sought and type of support.  
Yes. Two students from the University of Auckland are working towards Ph.D's. which will contribute to the project. Several students from the University of Adelaide and the University of the South Pacific have also made contributions.

**OTHER PROJECT INFORMATION**  
13. Indicate, using the following symbol, those years during which you have received A.R.G.C. support

File Number	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
This project							X	X	
Other projects									

14. Except for any special items needed, are the necessary basic services and equipment, such as an equipped laboratory, staffed workshop, secretarial assistance and a departmental maintenance or research vote available for general support of the project? YES  NO   
If "NO" please elaborate.

15. Has the project started? YES  NO  If "no" when can it start? What is the probable duration of need for support?  years  2 years

16. Indicate whether you have also applied to N.H. & M.R.C. for 1977 support YES  NO

17. Applicants are asked to indicate whether the work proposed involves the preparation and/or use of recombinant nucleic acids constructed in vitro from sources that do not ordinarily recombine genetic information. YES  NO

18. Give names and institutions of nominated referees. Professor H.E. Maude, 22 Arthur Circle, Forrest, Canberra, A.C.T.  
Professor R.C. Green, University of Auckland, New Zealand

(SEE INFORMATION SHEET ON THE COMPLETION OF BUDGET INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE)

DETAILED BUDGET FOR 1977 ITEMS	Priority	\$ Amount requested	OFFICE USE ONLY	
			File No.	
1) <u>Fares.</u> Dr. J.M.R. Young Adelaide-Sydney-Nadi-Suva. Lakeba - return to Adelaide	A	502.80		
2) Field expenses. (23 days, \$20 per day)	A	460.00		
3) Fares. P.R. Young Adelaide-Suva return (23 days)	B	452.80		
4) Fares. Dr. J.M.R. Young Adelaide-Melbourne-Auckland return	A	297.80		
5) Field expenses. (2 weeks, \$20 per day)	A	280.00		
6) Fares. P.R. Young Adelaide-Melbourne-Auckland return	B	297.80		
7) Microfilming of records in Fiji National Archives	A	400.00		
8) Microfilming of records in Peabody Museum etc per A.C. Reid	B	200.00		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2391.20</b>		

	Personnel \$	Equipment \$	Computing \$	Maintenance \$	Travel \$	Total \$
Support granted for ... .. 1976						
Support requested for ... .. 1977				600	1791.20	
Estimates of support required for ... .. 1978				600	2000.00	
1979						

**TOTAL SUPPORT**  
Give details of support during 1975 and 1976 (and support requested or to be requested in 1977) separately for (a) this project and (b) other projects (show research field) from all grant-giving bodies, including the A.R.G.C. and your own institution. Complete at least one line of the table, if necessary indicating "Nil" where appropriate.

Details of Project/Name of Body	Amount		
	1975	1976	1977 (Requested)
History of Lau Group (Fiji) A.R.G.C.	12000	2000	2391
University of Adelaide		4000	
National Geographic Society			6000
Werner-Green foundation			

Project title: (Repeat as for page 3)  
**History of the Lau Group (Fiji)**

Chief Investigators (Prof./Assoc. Prof/Dr/etc.)	Department	Institution
J.M.R. Young (Dr.)	History	University of Adelaide
A.C. Reid (Mr.)	History	Independent in 1977
R.C. Green (Prof.)	Anthropology	University of Auckland

**AIMS, RESEARCH PLAN, JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET  
AND RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS**

(See notes on pages 1 and 2)

Applicants are requested to use the five headings (as underlined sub-headings) which are listed on Page 2 (Notes for Pages 5 and 6)

**(A) AIMS & SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROJECT**

The present application is for a continuation of a 'History of the Lau Group' project which was funded by the A.R.G.C. in 1974 and 1975, but not for 1976. This application therefore takes the form of a request for an Initial Research Grant.

This project has thus been in progress for two years with A.R.G.C. support and is now in its third year. It is an attempt to investigate the whole period of human occupation of the Lau group on a multi-disciplinary basis.

The interest of the Lau group lies in the fact that it is located on the traditional boundaries between 'Polynesia' and 'Melanesia', and forms part of an ex-colonial territory.

Present indications are that it may come to be considered as a part, at least, of the central Pacific area in which Polynesian culture developed its distinctive characteristics over a long period of time, prior to a period of extensive migration commencing in about 500 A.D. (Groube 1971). This was followed by further migrations into Lau from the main islands of Fiji to the west and from Tonga, to the east (Reid, 1975) which had by this time (C 1600) developed distinctive 'Melanesian' and 'Polynesian' characteristics. To this amalgam of indigenous societies was added the successive influences of European trader, beachcomber, missionary and planter (Young 1970, Pettigrew 1974, Sanderson 1974, Peāch 1973) and Colonial government (Ledua, 1974) which makes the Lau group an extraordinarily rich locale for the study of culture change over a long period of time. Initial A.R.G.C. support was given in 1974 in order to exploit these advantages and in spite of various obstacles, including the withdrawal of financial support for 1976, it has been possible to continue the programme. I am now requesting the means to further the part of the project for which I am personally responsible: documentary research, and to correlate my research with that of my colleagues who are working on archaeological evidence and oral traditions.

**(B) METHODS & TECHNIQUES TO BE USED**

In 1974 I made two visits to Fiji, the first (Dec. 1973 - Feb. 1974) to commence work on the documentary sources and to make organisational arrangements with Fiji Government Departments, the Fiji Museum, and the University of the South Pacific. The second visit, from June to November, 1974 was to the Lau group itself and included visits to Tonga and a further visit to Suva. During the period in the Lau group I made a preliminary archaeological survey of ten different islands and mapped seventeen archaeological sites in the southern half of the group. Most of these were the fortified villages, now abandoned, which figure prominently in the oral traditions of the present inhabitants.

Mr. A.C. Reid, whose salary was provided by the A.R.G.C., spent the first half of 1974 working on documentary records in the United Kingdom, and arrived in Fiji in August to work on the oral traditions as recorded in evidence given to the Native Land Titles Commission in the 1930's (i Tukutukuraraba).

In 1975, A.R.G.C. support was increased. Dr. Garth Rogers joined the project and after an initial period in Adelaide spent on language study and the use of literary source materials, he left for Lau in May, and remained in Lau until the beginning of February 1976. During this time he completed an archaeological survey of the northern half of the group. A.C. Reid continued work in Sydney on documentary sources in the Mitchell Library and wrote an article on the basis of his 1974 research entitled 'The Fruit of the Rewa: Oral traditions and the Growth of the Pre-Christian Lakeba State'. This has now been accepted for publication by the Journal of Pacific History.

On my return to Adelaide at the end of 1974 I sought advice on obtaining archaeological collaboration. I was advised to approach Professor R.C. Green, Professor of pre-history in the department of Anthropology, University of Auckland. While I worked in Adelaide on the documentary sources I had obtained from Fiji, and assisted A.C. Reid in the preparation of his article, Green visited the sites I had mapped on the island of Lakeba and gained the approval of Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara for a programme of excavation. He agreed to collaborate and to contribute the resources of his department to the project, including fully equipped laboratories and the available regional expertise.

**AIMS, RESEARCH PLAN, JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET  
RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS AND PROGRESS REPORT**

(Continued)

A.R.G.C. support was accordingly sought for the next stage of the project, but this application was not successful. Support was obtained, however, from the University of Adelaide and then, by R.C. Green, from the National Geographic Society (Washington).

By this time Mr. Simon Best and Mr. Michael Rowland two archaeologists from the University of Auckland had chosen Lau for their Ph.D. projects and as contributions to the Lau project as a whole. They had already gone to Lau, and with the help of Dr. Garth Rogers, who was there already, and Dr. Charles Hunt, Director of the Fiji Museum, they had begun work. The grant of \$2000 from the University of Adelaide enabled them to continue for the first months of 1976 and they are now in Auckland, preparing to return to Lakeba in May, with National Geographic Society support, to commence the second stage of their project. So far they have obtained pottery samples from a variety of sites including some from a depth of four metres on Kedekede, - a site which features prominently in the oral traditions of the island of Lakeba, and which I had mapped in 1974.

A.C. Reid has applied to the Wenner-Gren foundation for funds to enable him to return to the Lau group in order to correlate the traditional evidence as officially transcribed with what remains of earlier and alternative traditions in the islands themselves. He also expects to be able to obtain microfilm copies of local documentary sources relating to the Wesleyan church now located in Tubou, on the island of Lakeba. He then hopes to be able to examine early shipping records relating to the Lau group in the Peabody Museum, Massachusetts, and other locations in the United States. He will microfilm all relevant material and send it to me in Adelaide.

I now seek A.R.G.C. support for my own contribution to the project. Firstly, as a "Chief Investigator", I need to visit the archaeological sites which I found and mapped on the island of Lakeba which are now being excavated, in order to gain first hand knowledge and experience of the methods being used and the significance of what is being discovered.

Secondly, I wish to examine further the documentary records in the Fiji National Archives relating to the period of Colonial administration in the Lau group as follows:

- 1) Fijian Office
  - a) Outwards Correspondence
  - b) Minutes of Lau Provincial Council
  - c) Minutes of Tikina (District) councils in the Province of Lau
  - d) Lau Provincial and Tikina Court proceedings
  - e) Correspondence files
- 2) Colonial Secretary's Office
  - a) Correspondence files
  - b) Outwards letters
  - c) Despatches to and from the Secretary of State for the Colonies
  - d) Magistrates reports
- 3) Methodist Mission - Lau Circuit Records

I wish to obtain microfilm copies of all relevant material in these categories.

Thirdly, I seek the opportunity to meet the other joint chief investigators, Dr. Garth Rogers, Professor R.C. Green, and possibly A.C. Reid, in Auckland, to examine the archaeological evidence, to discuss conflicts of evidence, and preliminary drafts. The timing of these visits will depend on my teaching commitments in 1977, but my intention is that they should

Signature of Chief Investigators: (1) Colin Young Date 12 April 1976  
 (2) .....  
 (3) .....

**CERTIFICATE OF HEAD OF DEPARTMENT**

I certify that the project is appropriate to the general facilities in my Department and that I am prepared to have the project carried out in my Department.

Signature: Norman E. Steingart Date: 13 April 1976

I certify that the project is acceptable to the Institution and that the salaries quoted for personnel are in accordance with practice at this Institution.

Signature of Head of Institution (or Nominee): W. H. Kirkley Date: 13/4/76



(B) METHODS & TECHNIQUES TO BE USED - continued

take place in May and August respectively.

My wife, P.R. Young, has participated in every stage of the project so far and has in fact acted as an Associate-Investigator. She has an intimate knowledge of the Lau group having been with me there in 1974, she has an honours degree in history which included a first class thesis, (Moses 1971) and she has experience as a research assistant in the University of Adelaide and as a tutor in Pacific history at Flinders University. I would like her to continue as an Associate-Investigator by accompanying me to Suva, to assist in the collection of documentary sources, and to Auckland to assist in the preparation of preliminary drafts. This would greatly facilitate progress.

She seeks a travel grant for these purposes, but as she will only be engaged full-time on the project while she is in Suva and Auckland, she does not seek a salary.

Bibliography

- L.M. Groube 'Tonga, Lapita pottery, and Polynesian Origins'  
Journal of the Polynesian Society, 1971, pp. 278-316.
- R.C. Green 'Lapita Pottery and the Origins of Polynesian Culture'  
Australian Natural History, 17, (10) pp. 332-337.
- A.C. Reid 'The Fruit of the Rewa: Oral traditions and Growth of the pre-Christian Lakeba State. (Now in typescript, but accepted for publication in the Journal of Pacific History.)
- J.M.R. Young 'Evanescent Ascendancy: The Planter Community in Fiji' in J.W. Davidson and D. Scarr Pacific Island Portraits A.N.U. 1970, pp. 147-175.
- Robyn A. Pettigrew 'The Career of Robert Sherson Swanston in the Fiji Islands' 1857 to 1878. B.A. honours thesis, University of Adelaide 1974.
- S.T. Paech 'Thomas Jaggard and the Fiji Mission 1836-1848. B.A. honours thesis, Adelaide, 1973.
- H. de.G.Sanderson Na Guana i Ma'afu: A Contact History of Northern Lau. B.A. honours thesis, University of Adelaide, 1974.
- A. Ledua 'The Establishment of Colonial Administration in the Lau Province'. Undergraduate Research Essay, University of the South Pacific, Suva, 1974.
- Ruth Moses 'The Polynesia Company Limited of Melbourne and Fiji, 1868-1883: A Social history'. B.A. honours thesis Adelaide, 1971.
- John Young The Lau group: A progress report on an interdisciplinary Research Project. Journal of the South Australian Anthropology Society Vol. 13, No. 4. June, 1975.

(C) JUSTIFICATION OF 1977 BUDGET

The fares and expenses requested are those which are necessary to facilitate visits to the National Archives, Suva, the island of Lakeba, and the department of Anthropology in the University of Auckland.

Fares only, for my wife, who is a joint investigator, are requested so as to accomplish as much as possible in the time available.

16<sup>th</sup> April, 1976.

SWANSTON

Dear Gail,

Many thanks for your most informative letter and fascinating report. This has all just caught up with me here, since I have been for the last two months engaged in giving evidence in Barton and Gullbeton Court and other courts in connection with the Barton claims for me & 70 others for the British Government.

You seem to have done a prodigious amount of work during your stay in the Lan Group and it all sounds most exciting. As to documentation in England it might be worth your while looking through Phyllis 'Border-Tales' catalogue of MSS in case it contains anything promising.

Then it would be well to check the records at Rhodes House, Oxford, (W. Tansley, I think, is in charge) where the correspondence, letters and other documentation connected with Colonial Service Officers are deposited.

And the Public Record Office should contain material on Lan in the C.O. and Adm. series. And how about the Methodist Mission archives?

Alas I cannot give you more specific details as it is Good Friday and the R.C.S. Library is closed: and we leave on Sunday for a spell in Mauritius to search for the trading contacts of Mission firms with the Pacific.

If you go to Tamerton please tell Lieut. Commander Andrew

David that I have received two draft letters on 'H. & S. Precedence, release'  
and will write from Pointview.

I expect that you have been through the Swanton Papers in  
the Fige Museum and John Young's Hemming Papers. Also the Horant  
material in the Turnbull Library. I wonder if you have looked at  
Thorpe's Low MS material?

Just stop now and get on with the work of Penelope.  
Wishing you all luck in your documentary search,

Yours,

23. 3. 76

Dear Professor Maude,



Excuse the paper and handwritten note; I am "in flight" to the "disunited kingdom" to visit my mother and search for documents on Lau.

My preliminary report on Lau, a mere chronology is enclosed, ~~and~~ I doubt if you will find it of much interest. But I am able to report that the archaeological investigations on Lateba promise to be of major import.

One rock-shelter happily "discovered" by myself, and excavated with great acumen by Simon Best, yielded nearly 4 metres of stratified cultural deposits and large quantities of potsherds. Although a 6' 6" giant, unforgiveably 2" taller than Ratu Sir Kamisese himself, Simon almost disappeared out of sight in the test-hole and could see at all only by an ingenious reflecting device at the top. The potsherds changed radically in type on the way down; carbon samples were retrieved to yield "absolute" (but not infallible) dates; and several shell artefacts were recovered. I am tipping a 2000 year time-span but it would be lovely if it ~~can~~ <sup>will</sup> stretch to 3000 yrs and become a "type-site" for Lau and the origin of Polynesia. (Optimist!)



Meanwhile, the second archaeologist, Michael Rowland, put down a series of test-holes on Kedeke, a major hill-fort well documented in local traditions. He uncovered several earlier structures and also assembled a nice array of potsherds. I shall keep you informed as the study proceeds.

What I now require is a bibliography of manuscripts relating to Lau and John Young has suggested the B. Museum, Admiralty Archives in Taunton (Station Records), and a few collections in Cambridge (Brewster, &c). Mr. Reid has supplied a list of former Commissioners to Lau who may have left papers with their families or in libraries in UK.

If you have any other suggestions concerning <sup>relevant</sup> unpublished papers in UK, I would be very pleased to hear from you. Anything I find will be placed with the BARR-SMITH and in Auckland University Library.

Finally, dare I ask how the Grimble Book is coming along? or when I could obtain an advance copy (my expense) for review.

Hoping that this finds both you and your good lady in good health and heart,

Sincerely,  
Gauth Rogers

UNTIL JUNE 21:  
28 UPPER ROAD,  
MEOLE BRACE

SHREWSBURY,  
UK.

P.T.O.

P.S. I shall be spending August in  
Australia, hopefully to report  
to John & your good self.

On Sept 1st I take up a position  
in Auckland in order to appease  
my bank manager!

GR.

In February, 1975, the University of Adelaide offered me a position as Research Assistant in the History Department. I was immediately responsible to Dr. John M.R. Young, initiator and director of a long-term study of the Culture History of the Lau Islands. The appointment, which I took up in Adelaide on March 3rd, 1975, was for the remainder of 1975 with the possibility of renewal if warranted.

The objectives of this appointment were:

1. to conduct a field survey of archaeological sites in islands of northern Lau;
2. to make arrangements for two archaeologists from the University of Auckland to commence archaeological investigations on Lakeba and other recommended islands as early as practicable in 1975.

March and April were spent in Adelaide studying published works, documents, theses, and Fijian language; May and June were spent in Auckland studying documents, language, and making arrangements with Professor Roger C. Green for extended archaeological investigations in Lau under his direction. At this point, Auckland University was prepared to provide two trained archaeologists and field equipment for a period of three months; Adelaide University expected to provide financial support for this expanded field programme as soon as possible after September 1st, 1976; I intended to overlap and aid the archaeologists for one month after their arrival in Lau.

I spent July in Suva studying further documentary materials, fitting out the field expedition, arranging finance and shipping. Five days of this period were spent as a research assistant to Fijian anthropologist Asesela Ravuvu conducting his own research in the Wainimala valley, Viti Levu. For a visitor, wishing to conduct field research in rural areas, such an opportunity was invaluable for observing and participating in customary Fijian ceremonies in the company of a person versed in Fijian custom. My debt and appreciation to Asesela Ravuvu is inestimable.

After several false starts owing to cancelled or deferred shipping, a passage was taken in M.V. Akatere to Lomaloma, Vanuabalavu, which was reached on August 3rd, 1975. Here a small furnished Lau-style house was kindly offered by Adi Seka and used as a base for surveys of Vanuabalavu and surrounding islands. Customary respects (sevusevu) were paid to Ratu Josefo Pulea, holder of the title Ravunisa to whom my thanks are due for generous assistance and advice.

A start was then made recording local histories and migrations associated with major Lomaloma title-holders and a guide employed to locate known former settlement sites in the area.

Namalata island was visited on August 16th, 1975. An interview with Luke Valili was recorded, and several pottery-bearing sites located and recorded.

An opportunity to visit Katafaga island, 21 sea miles to the South-east of Lomaloma was accepted on August 19th, 1975. My thanks are due to plantation manager, Luke Senico and Adi Seka for their consideration, interest and kind hospitality. Five days were spent surveying the small island which yielded nine unknown sites, four of which contained potsherds on the surface.

Tuvuca island, nine sea miles from Katafaga and about 22 sea miles South-south-east of Vanuabalavu, was visited in the Katafaga launch and accommodation found in the house of an absent methodist minister. Customary respects were paid to Sailosi Tukana, acting Ramasi title-holder; an account of Tuvuca history and local place-names was recorded (on tape) from Bera Maukakalap and Master Emosi Tikoale later posted me answers to historical questions put by him on my behalf to Setareki Waqa, the island's representative (vakanivanua) to government.

Seven major known sites were located, two of them were hill-forts situated over 700' in rugged, bush-covered limestone ridges, and one other a deep limestone cave containing fresh water and an abundance of potsherds. Simione Namoka and Emosi Tikoale are commended for their unreserved assistance and ability to locate these

I am most grateful to Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, Tui Nayau and Tui Lau for the opportunity to work in Lau, and to Dr. John Young and Professor Roger Green for persistent encouragement and support.

sites. Tuvucā island has no regular sea transport so an opportunity to return with Captain K.B. Singh to Lomaloma on 31st August was seized without completing a thorough survey of the island.

The seas off Munia were too rough to effect a landing on my behalf and I was carried on to Malaka, Vanuabalavu, from where I walked to Lomaloma.

Five days were employed at Lomaloma assessing and writing up the results of the first four weeks field work in Lau, and on the 6th September I was offered a passage to Kanacea island in the plantation launch Seniniu by courtesy of the plantation manager, John Smith.

Kanacea is owned by Messrs Morris Hedstrom Ltd of Suva, and has no native village nor indigenous population on the island, yet 20 former settlement and archaeological sites were recorded, 16 of which yielded surface potsherds. A talk on archaeology was given in the local school and my work explained in detail to the teachers. A large map of Kanacea revised by E.F. Kaad in 1962 was copied and used as a base-map for current place-names.

The Kanacea launch took me to Naitauba island, 15 sea miles to the N.N.E. on September 6th, an island owned by Raymond Burr of the U.S.A. The manager, Solomone Finau, had not received my formal request to visit the plantation yet tolerated my intrusion without objection. Seven sites were located in three days without guides and burial cave-sites were visited with some voluntary aid from plantation labourers.

On Monday 15th September, I accompanied the Naitauba boat Salaseini to Vanuabalavu where the manager kindly put me ashore on Yavea island, now home of 19th century refugees from Munia island. Here the village officer and his wife, Peni Waqalevu and Waikolo, kindly put me up, and Levaci Koto escorted me to known sites, seven of which were recorded in two days. The customary offering of yaqona was made to Mesakebese, the Tui Munia, and his account of the history and movements of his people recorded on tape. A list of place-names and a sketch-map of both Yavea and Munia Islands were prepared.

On 17th September, the Yavea Cooperative launch dropped me at Mavana village, Vanuabalavu where Semi Babitu and his wife Leba generously offered me a home and assistance with my work. Known traditions were recorded and some sites located. I spoke to senior pupils of the Mavana school about Pacific prehistory and benefited from stimulating discussions with the Principal, Master Kini. On hearing that a medical survey was imminent I returned to Lomaloma in time to join the M.V. Vuniwai to Cikobia-i-Lau island.

The village officer, Olita Temo, kindly offered hospitality and being the younger brother of the Tui Cikobia, gave an account (taped) of the migrations and former settlements of the Cikobia people. A list of place-names and a sketch map were recorded. Valuable discussion came from head-teacher, Livai of Nayau Island; classes on archaeology and English language were given in the Cikobia school. Ten sites were located between 26th and 28th September and on Monday 29th September a small Cikobia dinghy was chartered to Munia Island.

Munia is a freehold plantation owned by the Steinmetz estate and I wish to record my gratitude to Grace (Tome) Steinmetz and Martial McCutcheon for generous hospitality and assistance with the survey. Four sites were located, and the extensive hill-fort, Delaiyatova, carefully surveyed and mapped.

On Saturday 4th October, I returned to Lomaloma to collect mail and stores and went to Susui island on the following day.

Head-teacher Suliasi Talakai Naulivou and his wife Litia Sōkidi made me very welcome in their home and Naulivou took an active interest in my work. Customary yaqona was presented to the Tui Susui who, backed by local elders, discussed local history and place-names each evening round the kava bowl. A sketch-map of Susui was made together with a list of current place-names. Some seven archaeological sites were recorded including an elaborate hill-fort. The Susui launch was taken to Lomaloma on Wednesday 8th October in order to press on with the survey of Vanuabalavu island.

Fieldwork strategy to this date had been to complete as many off-shore islands as possible when shipping was available, leaving Vanuabalavu island, the largest island, until last. Thus, a survey of nine islands was made from August 19 to October 8th and a start already made on Vanuabalavu island at Mavana and Lomaloma villages. The field programme required that I be at Lakeba island or meet the Auckland archaeologists in Suva by November 1st. It seemed most likely that I would have to



return to Suva by ship in order to reach Lakeba so I planned to spend a little over two weeks of October working on Vanuabalavu and to take the first vessel to Suva after October 25th.

On Saturday 11th October, I returned to Mavana village to survey sites in the far north of Vanuabalavu. Master Kini, Lepani Maue, and Semi Babitu recorded useful accounts and listed land tracts and place-names. All known local sites were visited.

On October 15th I transferred to Mualevu village where Inoke Cati offered hospitality and every assistance. Yaqona was offered to Ratu Seru Poama Colo Vanua, the Tui Mavana, and his account of local history recorded on the spot. Rupeni Tiko of the yavusa Yaro and Inoke Cati of the yavusa Nadave kindly gave their accounts later.

On Saturday 18th October, I moved to Daliconi where Samisoni and Asinate Kali offered me a room in their house. That same day, headteacher Semi Racidara took me to Qilaqila island, Adavaci island, and to Nabavatu Estate on Vanuabalavu in his boat. Eroni B. Sekoula of Daliconi escorted me to the rugged summit of uninhabited yet once occupied Qilaqila. Yaqona was offered to the Tui Daku that evening and his account of local history was discussed. Known sites in the Daliconi area were visited on Sunday, and on Monday I spoke to Daliconi schoolchildren about archaeology. Although the survey of known Daliconi sites was uncompleted, I took advantage of a chance vehicle to return to Lomaloma where I learned that a government vessel bound for Lakeba was due on October 22nd. The M.V. Ramarama sailed from Lomaloma at 5 a.m. on 23rd October and reached Tubou, Lakeba at 2 p.m. the same day.

A large house was rented from Setuata Peni and Pauline Lupe to whom I am thankful for many kindnesses. Contacts were made with Tubou leaders and a preliminary survey undertaken.

A formal lecture on archaeology and prehistory was delivered at the Ratu Finau Primary School by courtesy of headmaster Senikau, and less formal talks on the same subject to pupils and teachers of the Tubou Junior Secondary School. Some weeks later I addressed staff and pupils of the Waciwaci District School and the Uluiqalau District Schools on Lakeba. Population figures were kindly made available by Doctor Savou and the Family Planning Nurse; and climatic statistics by the meteorologist. Heavy rains coincided with the arrival of Simon Best of Auckland on 14th November and the following two weeks saw over 12" of rain fall. Simon led the site surveying programme which yielded over 160 sites, many of which were unknown to local inhabitants and unrecorded in local traditions.

Meanwhile we recorded local traditions and place-names from the eight villages of Lakeba and started test excavations in sites reputed to be the first settlements of three known migrations to the island: the Tui Lakeba people, the Kabarans, the Levukans.

It was easily decided on the arrival of Simon Best that the ultimate responsibility and credit for all archaeological work on Lakeba would rest with him, whereas I would continue to aid the work generally and to record as much oral tradition and history as possible before leaving.

Rosemary Best arrived on 24th November and cheerfully proceeded to wash and catalogue potsherds without remuneration. A brief chronology of this period follows:

November 14 Simon Best arrived in Lakeba.

15 To Kedekede hill-fort in heavy rain.

16 To Vagadra rock shelters; heavy rain.

17 Taping song and dance at Kindergarten Fund-raising Festival, Tubou.

18 To Vakanō village, 3 days surveying Vakanō area.

21,22,23. Surveying sites in Nasaqalau village area.

24 Return to Tubou, Rosemary arrives. Rest day.

25 To Waciwaci village, surveying.

26 To coastal sites north of Tubou (Funeral in Waciwaci).

27 To Waciwaci, surveying inland hillsites.

28,29 ditto.

30 To Waitabu village, surveying coastal sites.

- December 1,2. To Nukunuku village, surveying.  
3 To Yadrana village, surveying.  
4,5 To Vakanō village but surveying Nasaqalau sites.  
6 Return with food, potsherds, gear to Tubou.  
7 Rest day, picnic at Wainiyabia.  
8 To Nasaqalau, surveying coastal sites.  
9 Interviewing Mosese Toko on Levuka village.  
10,11 Survey of Levuka village, mapping, sherd collection.  
12 Coastal sites of Nasaqalau and rock-shelters of Vagadra.  
13 Spend whole day acquiring food from Waitabu, Nukunuku, Vakanō.  
14 Excavating at Nabaogo.  
15 Move gear to Vakanō, prepare for excavations.  
16 Excavating at Ligau.  
17,18,19 ditto.  
20 Return to Tubou with food and gear.  
21 (Sunday) Writing and preparing Levuka map.  
23 Charles Hunt and family arrive. (Director Fiji Museum).  
24 Fish-drive, to Levuka.  
25 End of 9th week in Lakeba.
- January 7 Charles Hunt leaves for Suva.  
29 Michael Rowland arrives from New Zealand.

From December 23 to 31, I concerned myself showing Charles Hunt over the island and a sample of the sites. From January 1st to 15th, I aided Michael Rowland by helping to clear tracks on Kedekede, and Simon Best by excavating "Pawpaw Cave." I arranged a one-day visit to Aiwa Island where good samples of pottery were retrieved.

When I left Lakeba on January 15th, I had spent 29 weeks in Fiji, of which 22 were spent in the Lau Islands and 12 on Lakeba. When I applied for a one-month extension to my six-month research permit I was given a further six months i.e. to June 30, 1976.

Ten days were spent in Suva, most of which were employed studying collections of pottery and stone tools at the Fiji Museum. I departed Suva by S.S. Arcadia on 25th January, having spent 30 weeks 4 days in Fiji. February was spent in Auckland, sorting and describing potsherds and in writing survey reports of which this is the first.

Garth A. Rogers.

*Garth Rogers*

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE and Consumer Affairs

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AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH GRANTS COMMITTEE.  
SCARBOROUGH HOUSE, PHILLIP.  
P.O. BOX 449, WODEN, A.C.T. 2606.  
Telephone: 832211. Telegrams: DEPSCIENCE. Telex: AA62484.

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ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE SECRETARY, AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH GRANTS COMMITTEE.  
IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE:

27 JUN 1975

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

Dear Mr Maude,

Thank you for your letter of 17 June 1975.

The points made in your letter have been noted and the members of the appropriate committee informed.

Yours sincerely,



(K.E. Creech)  
Secretary to the Committee

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
17th June, 1975.

Mr K.E. Creech,  
Australian Research Grants Committee,  
P.O. Box 449, WODEN,  
A. C. T. 2606.

Dear Mr Creech,

A71/17789 - History of the Lau Islands

I am writing in support of Dr J.M.R. Young's request, made in his letter of the 30th May, that the sum of \$917.40 to cover the return fares of Professor Roger Green and two archaeologists from Auckland to Lakeba, in connexion with the fieldwork on this project, might be provided as a supplementary grant for 1975 instead of during 1976.

When I originally wrote to the Australian Research Grants Committee in support of this project, on the 24th July, 1971, I stressed its importance as the first inter-disciplinary investigation to be undertaken into the cultural history of a marginal area of critical importance in Pacific studies: 'the richest locale for the study of culture change to be found in the Pacific Islands'.

Knowing something of the practical difficulties which lay ahead of any team working in such an inaccessible and politically sensitive area I have been very heartened by the way in which these have been surmounted by the project leader and co-ordinator, Dr Young, who has succeeded in building and navigating his own deep-sea vessel to provide the essential inter-island transport and, with tact and patience, has overcome the initial suspicions and hostility of the Fiji Government.

The Lau Islands project now shows every sign of becoming an unquestioned success: an international, inter-University and inter-disciplinary study in which the Australian National University, the University of Auckland and the University of the South Pacific are all now interested participants with the University of Adelaide, the field personnel including archaeologists, ethnohistorians and documentary historians from Australia, Fiji, Great Britain and New Zealand.

Important, too, from a practical standpoint, is the fact that the Fiji Government, which has recently been adopting a rather antipathetic stance towards expatriate research projects, has given its blessing to this particular study owing to its particular value to the Fijian people.

I have had detailed discussions with Professor Green on all aspects of the Lau Islands project and am satisfied that whether or not its initial success is now followed up and brought to an equally successful conclusion will largely depend on whether he is enabled to visit Lakeba in August as an official guest of the Prime Minister to reassure him as to 'the political and other implications of the research still to be undertaken'.

I very much hope, therefore, that you can see your way to sanctioning the supplementary grant requested, which will not only ensure the completion of a research project so well begun, by enabling Professor Green to finalize matters with Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara personally and also arrange for and direct the participation of his two post-graduate scholars, who will otherwise have to look for another area (presumably in New Zealand) for their doctoral research. It would be unfortunate, indeed, if Messrs Rowland and Best were compelled to go elsewhere, since it could not fail to have an adverse effect on the outcome of the investigation, which must essentially be based on skilled and time-consuming archaeological fieldwork.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

THE UNIVERSITY



OF ADELAIDE

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 5001  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

30th May, 1975.

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

Dear Harry,

This is a copy of a letter which I am sending to the A.R.G.C. to ask for some money in advance to send Roger Green to Lakeba. The trouble is that the interview committee don't even get to Adelaide until 18 August and they don't announce the 1976 grants until much later.

Would you be kind enough to send a supporting letter to Mr. Creech, giving particular support to my statements in the last paragraph - if you think them justified. I am asking Jack Golson to do the same in the hope that this opportunity will not be lost simply because it does not fit in with the normal procedures of the A.R.G.C.

Yours,

J.M.R. Young

*Sorry about the brief note, 914 mile - shortly about Anne Read's  
visit to Adelaide and the article 'The Fruit of the Recva Tree' which  
he has written and which I am working on, hope fully for Mr J.P.H.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE



ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 5001

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

30th May, 1975.

Mr. K.E. Creech,  
Australian Research Grants Committee,  
P.O. Box 449,  
WODEN. A.C.T. 2606

Dear Mr. Creech,

A71/17789 - History of the Lau Islands

Thank you for your letter of 9 May, telling me that my request for a supplementary grant of \$529 had not been approved.

Since my request was made there has been a meeting of the participants in the project, in Adelaide, and further correspondence with Professor Roger Green of the University of Auckland. Professor Green is anxious to divert the energies of his department towards the project - as outlined in my application for 1976, but it would greatly facilitate the project if some items of expenditure listed for 1976 could be sought, alternatively, as a supplementary grant for 1975.

I refer to the fare Auckland-Suva-Lakasa-Suva-Auckland of \$105.80, for Professor Green and \$611.60 for the fares to Lakasa from Auckland for N. Rowland and S. Best, the two archaeologists.

Mr. Rogers is now in Northern Lau carrying out site investigations. Professor Green will be available on the weekend of 15-18 August to visit Lakasa, and arrangements are being made for him to become an official guest of the Tin Nayou, who is also the Prime Minister of Fiji, and has promised his support. He is, however, anxious to meet Professor Green personally, and to satisfy himself about the political and other implications of the research.

Best and Rowland will be ready to start their field work on 1 October. If they do not receive financial support, at least for their fares to Fiji, however, they will be forced to look elsewhere for a Ph.D. research topic. I would therefore like to request that their outward fares to Lakasa should also be made available this year instead of in 1976 to enable them to start when they are ready. An added advantage of a start in October 1975 is that Mr. Rogers will be able to meet them at Lakasa and facilitate the solution of numerous delicate problems which are certain to arise over accommodation, food supplies, and labour.

I expect that this request will be considered unusual - but I should like to point out that in a project of this kind considerable flexibility is essential to success. It involves not merely problems of research but of geographical remoteness and of contemporary politics. Best and Rowland will have to apply for research permits well in advance, and a prerequisite for their application is knowledge that they will be adequately supported financially. May I ask that urgent consideration should be given to this request in view of the central importance of the Lau Islands to many problems of the past in the Pacific as a whole, and the fact that this project is one of the very few which is, at the moment, viewed favourably by an indigenous Pacific Islands government.

Professor H.B. Maude and Professor J. Golson will probably write to you directly on this matter.

Yours sincerely,

J.M.R. Young



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH GRANTS COMMITTEE  
P.O. BOX 826, CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601  
TELEPHONE 81 7211.

6 JUL 1973

PROFESSOR R. STREET  
CHAIRMAN

I should like to thank you for your help to the Committee with this year's assessment program. As I am sure you will appreciate, assessors' judgements play an important role in the framing of the Committee's decisions.

Projects approved for support in 1974 will be announced by the Commonwealth Minister for Science in October this year.

*R. Street.*

(R. Street)

*Mr. H. E. Maude,  
77 Arthur Circle,  
Forest. A. C. T. 2600*



This is a study which Pacific historians have been endeavouring to find someone to undertake for at least the past decade. Its importance lies in the fact that the Lau Islands represent the marches between Melanesia and Polynesia, where a presumed autochthonous Melanesian population coming from Fiji has been overlaid, to a varying extent, by Polynesian invaders from Tonga.<sup>(1)</sup> The *maŋgan* has in turn been affected by cultural influences introduced by European beachcombers, missionaries, traders and planters.

The Lau Group represents, therefore, probably the richest locale for the study of culture change to be found in the Pacific Islands, since the agents of change represent here not only the occupational categories to be found elsewhere in the Pacific but also a superimposed immigrant race which has both dominated and blended with the indigenous population.

It is essentially an inter-disciplinary study, wherein lies much of its importance and at the same time its difficulty, for recent archaeological findings in Fiji and Tonga (and in Lau by Colin Smart) suggest that culture change has been taking place from long before the beginning of documentary history, a conclusion which is reinforced by the evidence of oral tradition. The investigator must, therefore, combine in his research the techniques used by, and take advantage of the results achieved by, archaeologists, ethnohistorians, anthropologists, economists and historians proper if he is to present a balanced picture of social dynamics from the settlement of the Group to the present day.

The project was first formulated in 1971 but it has been considerably improved since then by the inclusion of Mr A.C. Reid, together with at least five post-graduate students, in the research team, the practical support for the undertaking received from the University of the South Pacific, and the provision of inter-island transportation.

I have known Mr Reid personally for many years as a scholarly and research-minded administrator with an unrivalled first-hand knowledge of the Lauan people and their traditional history. Some years ago I supported him for a Research Fellowship in Pacific history in the Research School of Pacific Studies at the Australian National University, to work on the historical relations between Fiji, Lau and Tonga, a proposal which was prevented by his appointment as British Commissioner and Consul to the Kingdom of Tonga, where he incidentally gained further knowledge on the Tongan background to relations with Lau. Mr Reid was not only a former District Commissioner in the Lau Group, as well as in many districts of Fiji proper, but is a fluent speaker

and writer of Fijian (including the Lauan dialect) and served for some time as Headmaster of the Queen Victoria School for Fijian Chiefs. His accession will ensure the support of the Fijian administration and secure the co-operation of the Chiefs, officials and people of Lau, so essential to the success of the scheme.

The engagement of a number of Adelaide University research scholars on the project, either as the main or a secondary part of their theses, has converted the original proposal into a genuinely multi-disciplinary team undertaking, especially as the participants possess a wide diversity of specialized interests including history, prehistory, ethnohistory, anthropology, economics, psychology and political science. It seems probable that others (possibly from other Universities), with their own specialized expertise, will be anxious to participate once the project becomes known, while the support of the Professor of Pacific Studies at the University of the South Pacific, Dr R.G. Crocombe, will ensure the collaboration of a number of Fijian specialists possessing a ready entrée into Lauan society.

On a visit to Fiji I was assured, in conversations with Dr Rusiate Nayacakalou of the Fiji Government, that properly conducted research of this character, designed to be of value to Fiji as well as to Pacific studies as a whole, would be welcomed by the administration, while Mr J.B. Palmer, Director of the Fiji Museum, indicated the willingness of his staff and himself to assist in the archaeological side of any such work.

I was frankly somewhat sceptical as to the value of Dr Young's home-built boat as a serious contribution to the success of the enterprise, but on a recent visit to Adelaide I not only had an opportunity of meeting the proposed participants in the project but of inspecting the vessel on which they pretend to rely for part at least of their transportation requirements. Having spent much of my early life voyaging in the Pacific Islands on small craft I can vouch for the fact that it is well-designed and competently built and perfectly capable of sailing in safety to and between the islands of the Lau Group.

In short, this is a well-conceived and eminently feasible research project which should provide an outstanding contribution to our knowledge of the history of man in the Lau Islands and the environmental, political, social and economic forces which have influenced his development from the earliest times to the present day. In the wider field of historical studies it should not only fill in one of the major gaps in our understanding of regional history but prove of methodological importance in bringing, for the first time, a multi-disciplinary approach to bear on a specific historical problem.

From my personal knowledge of Dr J.M.R. Young since he first came to Adelaide University as well as from having read all his published work, I am convinced that he has the ability, enthusiasm and flexibility to undertake the work and carry it to a successful conclusion. As a specialist in the history of Fiji he is already well-grounded in the basic problems which he will have to deal with, and I believe that he will have no difficulty in guiding and directing the work of his colleagues and in collating their research as an integrated symposium for publication.

As regards the four points mentioned in your letter of the 8th June:-

- (a) The project is original. No detailed historical work has been undertaken in the Lau Islands, and no research in the social sciences involving a similar multi-disciplinary approach has been done anywhere else in the Pacific Islands.
- (b) The project is feasible.
- (c) The investigator is well-qualified and competent to direct the project and to carry out his share of the field and documentary research.
- (d) The financial support requested appears to be the minimum possible for enabling the project to be carried out, on the assumption that the provision of \$13,323 for Research (2 Research Assistants) relates to salaries for Mr Reid and Mr Gale.



H.E. Maude.



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH GRANTS COMMITTEE

P.O. BOX 826, CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601

TELEPHONE 81 7211

1/S

PROFESSOR R. STREET  
CHAIRMAN

- 8 JUN 1973

Dear Mr Maude,

The Australian Research Grants Committee is responsible for recommending selected Australian research projects for support by the Commonwealth Government. In selecting for support the best projects and the most outstanding applicants in the various disciplines, the Committee, where necessary, refers the project to persons expert in the particular field for a confidential and independent report.

I am writing to ask whether you would be kind enough to help the Committee by looking over the attached papers. If you agree to do so it would be most helpful if you would make your reports on the enclosed form. (The kind of information and the ratings the Committee is looking for is indicated on the back of the form). I would be grateful if you would return this by 29 June 1973 or as soon as possible thereafter.

I would like to make some comments concerning the important role played by assessments in the selection of projects to be supported. The Australian Research Grants Committee consists of only seventeen members but receives applications from investigators working in all fields except medical and dental research. The Committee must therefore play the part of a jury and consider the evidence before it. Consequently the evidence (assessments) of expert witnesses is of prime importance. You will appreciate that the Committee would not be assisted by a report which only mentioned the good features of the applicant and his project. Therefore your frank comments on the attached papers would be appreciated as your opinion will influence heavily the final decisions made on the projects concerned.

It would be especially helpful if you could make your comments with the following points in mind:

- (a) As far as you are aware, is the project original?
- (b) Is the project (as stated) feasible
- (c) Is the investigator competent to carry out what he is proposing
- (d) Is the financial support requested realistic and justified?  
(This point need not affect your rating of the project or the investigator).

.../2

If you would prefer not to make this assessment please let me know as soon as possible and, if possible suggest suitable alternative assessors. In this event the papers should be returned to the Secretary of the Committee.

The Committee considers these reports to be strictly confidential and does not release the names of assessors. A payment of \$A10 is made to cover expenses connected with each assessment.

Your assistance would be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

*R. Street.*  
*pp KB*

(R. Street)

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

**I** APPLICATION FOR INITIAL SUPPORT **F**

**APPLICATION FORM**  
COMMONWEALTH SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH DURING 1974

OFFICE USE ONLY

*4/1/74*

**PROJECT**

1. State short descriptive title of project; be clear, brief, precise and informative to workers outside your field.

The History of the Lau Islands (Fiji).

**APPLICANT(S) (Chief Investigator(s)) (See Information Sheet)**

	1	2	3
2. Name, initials and surname. Indicate Prof./Assoc. Prof./Dr/Mr/Miss, etc.	Dr. J.M.R. Young		
3. Institution, City and State.	University of Adelaide.		
4. Appointment.	Senior Lecturer		
5. Department.	History		
6. Year of birth.	20 Sept. 1934		
7. Academic qualifications: Indicate conferring institutions and dates.	M.A. Auckland 1960	B.A. Oxford 1962	Ph.D. Adelaide
8. (a) How much time (in days per month as an average throughout the year) can each Chief Investigator devote to the project considering other commitments (e.g., teaching, administrative duties, etc.).	Full-time from August 1974-- August 1975		
8. (b) Applicants should indicate the period of time (when in excess of six weeks) they will be overseas in 1974.	August 1974-- " 1975.		
9. What other major research programme(s) are being undertaken and/or closely supervised by the Chief Investigator(s)?			

**OTHER PARTICIPANTS** See Research Plan

10. Are there to be associate investigators (see Information Sheet). If so, list their names, main qualifications, dates conferred and conferring institutions. Indicate the proportion of their time (in working days per month as an average throughout the year) they will devote to this project.

A.C. Reid Esq. . . . .  
He will be able to devote all his time to this project.

11. What technical and other staff (other than those requested) are/will be available to assist with this project? Indicate proportion of their time (in working days per month as an average throughout the year) available to work on the project.

12. Will there be any research students working on the project? If so, state the numbers and the qualifications being sought and if a maintenance grant will be available to support them.	Name	Qual's Sought	Type of Support
	1. Ian Campbell	Ph.D.	Commonwealth <sup>3</sup> /ship.
	2. Bruce Knapman	Ph.D.	" "
	3. Frances McGrath	M.A.	Adelaide U.R.S.
	4. Milton Gale	M.A./Ph.D.	Nene.

**OTHER PROJECT INFORMATION**

13. Indicate, using the following symbols, where you have received support from A.R.G.C.  N.H. & M.R.C.

	Project Number	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
This project									
Any other Projects (indicate separately)									

14. Except for any special items needed, are the necessary basic services and equipment, such as an equipped laboratory, staffed workshop, secretarial assistance, and a departmental maintenance or research vote available for general support of the project?

15. Has the project been commenced? If so, when did it start? If a new project, when could it start? What is the probable duration of need for support?

Yes, 1972

Large years

The appropriate body to support this project is: N.H. & M.R.C.  A.R.G.C.  H.A.G.C.  If A.R.G.C. it would be helpful if the appropriate category could be indicated.

NORMAL GRANTS  UPPER ATMOSPHERE  MARINE SCIENCE  MULTIDISCIPLINARY

17. Give name(s) and institution(s) of nominated referee(s).  
Professor H.G. Crocombe, University of the South Pacific  
Professor J. Laude, University of Adelaide.

(See information sheet on the completion of budget information on this page)

DETAILED BUDGET FOR 1974		Priority	Amount requested \$	File No.
ITEMS				FOR OFFICE/USE ONLY
Travel		A	1610	
Personnel (2 Research Assistants)		A	13323	
Maintenance		A	550	
Field Expenses		A	2000	
TOTAL			17483	

	Personnel \$	Equipment \$	Field Exp. Computing \$	Maintenance \$	Travel \$	Total \$
A.R.G.C./N.H. & M.R.C. support requested for 1974	13323		2000	550	1610	17483
Estimates of support required for 1975	13323		1000		500	14823
1976						

Give details of support during 1972 and 1973 (and anticipated support in 1974) separately for (a) this project and (b) other projects (show research field) from other grant-giving bodies, including your own institution.

Details of Project/Name of Body	Amount		
	1972	1973	1974 (anticipated)

Project title: (Repeat as for page 3)  
 The History of the Lau Islands (Fiji).

CHIEF INVESTIGATOR(S) Professor/Associate Professor/Dr/Mx (1) J.M.R. Young  
 (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Department History Institution University of Adelaide.

AIMS, RESEARCH PLAN, JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET  
AND RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS

(See notes on pages 1 and 2)

(Please see attached).



AIMS. RESEARCH PLAN, JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET  
AND RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS

(Continued)

Signature of Chief Investigator(s): (1) *Frank Young* Date: 2 May 73  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_  
(3) \_\_\_\_\_

CERTIFICATE OF HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

I certify that the project is appropriate to the general facilities in my Department and that I am prepared to have the project carried out in my Department.

Signature: *[Signature]* Date: 4/27/73

NOTE.—A confidential statement may be forwarded direct to the Committee if thought advisable.

I certify that the project is acceptable to the institution and that the salaries quoted for personnel are in accordance with practice at this institution.

Signature of Head of Institution (or Nominee): *[Signature]* Date: 2/5/73

## AIMS

The aim of this project is to produce a history of the Lau group, the eastern part of Fiji, from the beginnings of human activity to the present day. To do this we will need to use the methods and approaches not only of history, but also of economics, social anthropology and archaeology. We want to make a contribution to Fijian and Pacific history generally which will be of value to the people of the Pacific Islands and in particular to students at the University of the South Pacific and we propose to publish our results in Fijian as well as in English.

## METHODS

As far as possible, we intend to involve research students from Fiji in the work of research and production. The book which will eventually result will thus be the work of a number of undifferentiated authors, some from Adelaide and others from Fiji. The reason for this is partly because it is a practical way of satisfying the reasonable demands of the Fiji government that research should be of value to the Fijian community - as a condition of granting a research permit. Even more important, however is our belief that it will enable us to overcome the difficulties which Australians would otherwise experience in understanding another culture. Collaboration with indigenous scholars will enable us to produce results which will stand a much better chance of surviving the re-appraisals of the future than would be the case without such assistance.

We regard the divisions between the various relevant disciplines as being for our purposes, distinctions between methods rather than the matter of investigation: the past working and changing of Lauan society, and we intend to use whatever methods seem most appropriate for the problems which will arise. Oral traditions, for example, will provide a valuable source, but while some of those have been written down as 'evidence' in various contexts, and have thus become 'documents' other traditions, sometimes conflicting ones, have not. There will be cases where such conflicts can be resolved or illuminated by archaeological investigation, and other cases where excavation may illuminate economic or technological change. In modern times, problems of economic development and the effects on the group: of population pressure and urban migration are also subjects which lend themselves to an inter-disciplinary approach.

The Adelaide based participants will include J. Young, A.C. Reid, M. Gale, F. McGrath, I.D. Campbell and B. Knapman. Others may be included in the future. Some of us are working on theses of our own, and our work on this project will merely constitute a part of the whole which remains our primary concern. Others are working on thesis topics which lie wholly within the project, and A.C. Reid and J. Young will be working solely on the project. Each of us will make it our aim to secure the co-operation of Fijian collaborators and to give them every assistance towards producing work of their own. All of us, with the exception of A.C. Reid, intend to visit Fiji for this purpose at various times this year. Detailed arrangements with Fijian collaborators have thus yet to be made, though we expect to create opportunities for at least six local researchers. At the moment it looks as though sections of the research work may be distributed among the Adelaide participants as follows.

Participant	Work on Lau project	Personal Objective
	The earliest traces of human activity. <sup>1</sup>	
A.C. Reid	Geneologies and Oral traditions for the period 1000 A.D. - 1850	Full-time participation on this project.
J.M.R. Young	A survey of village sites and fortifications to supplement oral and documentary evidence for the period 1000 - 1850. <sup>2</sup>	Full-time participation on this project.

(continued over back)

Participant	Work on Lau Project	Personal Objective
I.D. Campbell	Early culture contacts with beachcombers and traders.	Ph.D. thesis on the Pacific Beachcomber.
J.M.R. Young A.C. Ried <sup>3</sup> S. Paech <sup>3</sup>	Missionary activity in Lau, and the relationship between Tongan imperialism and religious change 1835-1868	Full-time on this project.
B. Knapman	Economic activity in pre-European times and changes brought about as a result of western contact 1820-1973	Ph.D. thesis on Economic Change in Lau.
J.M.R. Young	The Planter Community, land alienation and political change 1860-1900	Full-time on this project.
M. Gale <sup>4</sup>	The Establishment and Working of the Fijian administration in Lau 1875-1970	M.A./Ph.D. thesis on Fijian politics in the 20th century.
F. McGrath	Demographic change in the 20th century and the results of migration to Suva etc.	M.A./Ph.D. on the effects of urbanisation on Lauan society.

FOOTNOTES

1. This section of the project will be dependent on collaboration with the staff of the Fiji Museum, which I hope to arrange this August.
2. This is also largely dependent on the help of the Fiji Museum.
3. Miss Paech has just completed a B.A. Honours thesis on 'Thomas Jaggard and the Fiji Wesleyan Mission 1838-49'. Her ability to further her research next year will depend on her final result this year.
4. Mr. Gale is at present an M.A. qualifying student.

I have just been informed that we have failed to gain A.R.G.C. support this year under the special provisions for multidisciplinary projects, but work has nevertheless continued. We have gained the co-operation of the Adelaide University Language Laboratory and of two Fijians resident in Adelaide who are producing a course in the Fijian language at the expense of the History Department U.R.G. All the Adelaide participants are learning the language, and Mr. Campbell, Miss McGrath and Mr. Knapman have applied to appropriate bodies for funds to go to Fiji and proceed with their field work later this year. Mr. Gale is over 35 and therefore ineligible for a Commonwealth Scholarship. He will be going to Fiji this year at his own expense. Since I have been told that this application has been unsuccessful for this year I have also applied for U.R.G. funds to make a preliminary visit to Fiji in August. I have also, on the advice of Professor R.G. Crocombe, made contact with Mr. A.C. Ried, G.M.G. C.V.O., now in Scotland a veteran of the Fijian administration and a personal friend of the Tui Nayau, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, the present premier of Fiji. He has been working for many years on a history of the leading Dynasty of the Lau group. He writes:

'I have been collecting genealogies, oral traditions and personal reminiscences for years, but the examination of archive material has had to wait for retirement. Having achieved that state, I realised that a lone individual ... needed an academic base for work of this nature if it were to be worthwhile. This led to my contacting Ron Crocombe about the possibilities of an attachment at the U.S.P. but at the time there was nothing available.

Your letter, coming out of the blue, has revived my hopes and I would indeed be most happy to collaborate with you. I would think that my particular interest in the Lau dynasty and its connections could well fit into your general pattern. I found your proposed approach quite stimulating and likely to produce the definitive work which the Lau group merits. 5

Mr. Ried is an experienced Fijian linguist, and was formerly Chairman of the Board of Examiners in Fijian. His knowledge and experience will be of great value to the younger participants while his standing in the Fijian community will be invaluable for the success of the whole project. He will be in Australia in the early part of 1974 and I would like to apply on his behalf for return fares to Fiji and a salary for an initial period of one year. I will ask him to apply to you personally so that you will be able to determine the appropriate salary level. Mr. Gale is also without support and I should like to make a similar application for him.

I have applied for study leave for one year beginning in August 1974. I intend to spend at least the first six months of this period working full-time on this project, and possibly the rest of my leave as well. I propose to complete the microfilming of relevant source materials in the Fiji Archives and then to visit all the islands in the Lau group in order to investigate the most promising archaeological sites, collect oral evidence, and to microfilm local government, church, and co-operative society records. The late Professor J.W. Davidson suggested to me that it would be valuable if I could attend local government meetings at District and village level, which I shall also do.

#### TRANSPORT

Last August I visited Southern Lau in a commercial vessel as described in the paper which I sent to you in support of my previous application. This method has great disadvantages from the point of view of sustained research. The choice lies between leaving a particular island on the vessel on which you arrive - after a few hours in some cases, or waiting perhaps five or six weeks for the next one. It might be possible to rely on government vessels, but the same disabilities apply, and in addition there is grave risk of wearing out the welcome which has hitherto been given by the Fiji government to increasing numbers of visiting academics.

I have therefore spent my spare time during the last two years building a boat especially for the purpose. I shall be launching her in September 1973. She is 23' overall, 21' L.W.L., 8' beam and 3'6" draught. She has sails, an outside ballast keel of 15 cwt., a five berth cabin and a 4 h.p. diesel auxiliary engine. The best quotation I have obtained for her shipment from Adelaide to Suva is \$325 (the Nauru Shipping Co.) and I should like to apply for a grant to cover the cost of getting her there and back. I will attend to her cradling and unloading in Suva myself. While in Fiji she will be available as a means of inter-island transport for all the people associated with the project. She will also enable them to be to some extent independent of Fijian hospitality.

#### JUSTIFICATION OF 1974 BUDGET

1)	<u>Travel</u>	
	a)	Fares for J.M.R. Young, Adelaide-Suva return \$ 320
	b)	Fares for A.C. Ried, Adelaide-Suva return \$ 320
	c)	Fares for M. Gale, Adelaide-Suva return \$ 320
	d)	Cost of shipping boat Adelaide-Suva return \$ 650
		<u>\$1610</u>

2) Personnel

All the Adelaide participants in the project except Milton Gale have support already. A.C. Ried, whose inclusion is invaluable to the project, has not. I should like to request an initial grant to cover an appropriate salary for a period of one year with a possibility of renewal in 1975, the salary to commence from the date of his departure from Australia to Fiji. M. Gale has an outstanding record as an undergraduate and I have no doubt that he will qualify this year as a post-graduate research student. I should like to apply for a similar salary for him commencing on 1 Jan. 1974, \$6323.

Fijian Collaborators.

These are likely to be local research students with some support of their own. Others may be graduates without support, and occasional financial assistance may be necessary in any case to cover local travel, equipment, and maintenance costs. I should like to make a detailed application after visiting Fiji in August 1973.

MAINTENANCE

Digging implements etc.	\$ 50
Portable microfilm camera for local records	\$ 200
Microfilm	\$ 200
Portable tape recorder - for collection of oral evidence	\$ 100

FIELD EXPENSES

Fijian hospitality is notorious, but it is desirable for researchers to be able to pay for their accommodation and other services in kind, indeed the Fiji government insists on adequate funds being available to researchers before a research permit is granted. Living in Suva itself is as expensive as living in an Australian city. The participants likely to be involved in fieldwork in 1974 are A.C. Ried, J.M.R. Young, M. Gale, F. McGrath for whom I would like to ask for the following:

30 days in Suva at \$10 per day	\$300 x 4 = \$1200
90 days in the Lau group at \$5 per day	\$450 x 4 = \$1800

When the arrangements with Fijian collaborators have been finalised it will be necessary to make further applications.

PUBLICATIONS ETC.

J.M.R. Young	Frontier Society in Fiji 1858-1873. (Ph.D. thesis, University of Adelaide, 1968).
"	'Evanescent Ascendancy: The Planter Community in Fiji' in J.W. Davidson and D. Searr (eds.) <u>Pacific Islands Portraits</u> .
"	'Australia's Pacific Frontier' <u>Historical Studies</u> , No. 47, Nov. 1966.
"	<u>Australia's Pacific Frontier</u> . Cassell, Melbourne, 1967.
"	'A Strategy for an Interdisciplinary Approach to the History of Lau'. Typescript 1972. (I do not intend to attempt to publish this as publication could well prejudice the success of the scheme it describes, and for which this application is made. A copy was enclosed with my earlier application.)

This project is not substantially different from the one for which I applied for assistance in January 1973. May I therefore refer your committee to the referees' reports you will have already received.

1. J. W. Davidson 'Problems of Pacific History' Journal of Pacific History (J.P.H.) Vol. I 1966. This article is a revised version of his inaugural lecture, 'The Study of Pacific History' Canberra 1955.
2. Davidson op. cit., p. 21.
3. G. Dening 'Ethno-history in Polynesia': the value of ethno-historical evidence'. J.P.H. Vol. I, 1966, p. 35.
4. H. M. Wright, New Zealand 1769-1840: First Years of Western Contact. Harvard, 1967.
5. R. P. Gilson, Samoa 1830-1900. The Politics of a Multi-Cultural Community. O.U.P. Melbourne, 1970.
6. P. France, The Charter of the Land. O.U.P. 1969.
7. E.g. C. Jack-Hinton The Search for the Islands of Solomon 1567-1838 Oxford, 1969. N. Gunson, 'Evangelical Missionaries in the South Seas, 1797-1860' (Ph.D. A.N.U. 1960).  
Deryck Scarr Fragments of Empire: A History of the Western Pacific High Commission 1877-1914 Canberra, 1967.  
J.M.R. Young, 'Frontier Society in Fiji 1858-1873' (Ph.D. Adelaide, 1968).  
Dorothy Shineberg They Came For Sandalwood: A Study of the Sandalwood Trade in the South West Pacific 1830-1865. Melbourne, 1967.
8. G. Dening op. cit., p. 25.
9. Davidson op. cit., p. 11.
10. Dr. S. Latukefu of the University of Papua and New Guinea claims the existence of a well established oral tradition of a mid-pacific Tongan empire in the twelfth century which involved Samoa, Lau, Wallis, Futuna and Rotumah. The Tongan invasions of Fiji in the early nineteenth century may thus be seen as an attempt to re-establish former dominance.
11. Another, of course, is student exchange. A scheme for this has been proposed.
12. J. C. Beaglehole (ed.) The Voyages of James Cook, Vol. II. The Resolution and Adventure 1772-1775. (Cambridge 1961).  
W. Cary Wrecked on the Feejees. Nantucket, 1928.  
P. Dillon Narrative and Successful result of a Voyage in the South Seas Performed by order of the Government of British India to Ascertain the actual fate of La Percuse's expedition. London, Hurst Chance, & Co., 1829.  
J. H. Eaglestone, 'The Voyage of the Peru' ( a xerox typescript in the Barr Smith Library of the original in the Peabody Museum).
13. M. Wallis, Life in Feejee or Five Years among the Cannibals by a Lady, republication by Gregg Press Inc. N.J. 1967, p. 319. Miss Susan Paech, a history final honours student in Adelaide has chosen Thomas Jagger as a subject for her thesis.
14. D. Scarr 'Cakobau and Maafu', in J. W. Davidson and D. Scarr (eds.) Pacific History Portraits, p. 111.
15. The records of the American Consulate begin in 1846, those of the British Consulate in 1858. They contain records of land sales and other transactions, dispatches to and from the Foreign Office, including annual reports and letters to and from local settlers, Fijian chiefs, and the King of Tonga.
16. See above, note 10.
17. Fiji Times, 11 January 1871.

18. R. St. Johnston, Strange Places and Strange Peoples. Hutchinson & Co., London 1936, and South Seas Reminiscences. T. Fisher Unwin, London 1922.
19. A. M. Hocart - Lau Islands, Fiji. Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin 62, Honolulu 1929.
20. L. Thompson, Southern Lau, Fiji, An Ethnography. Bernice P. Bishop Museum. Bulletin 162. Hawaii, 1940.
21. L. Thompson, Towards a Science of Mankind. N.Y. McGraw Hill 1961.
22. R. Vosabalavu in conversation 12 August 1972 aboard the Adi Lau.
23. A.P. and P.J. Lessin Village of the Conquerors: Sawana: A Tongan Village in Fiji. University of Oregon, 1970.
24. J.M.R. Young, op. cit.
25. Deryck Scarr 'Creditors and the House of Hennings: An Elegy from the Social and Economic History of Fiji' J.P.H. Vol. 7, 1972, p. 104, n. 1.
26. Personal communication from Mr. Bruce Palmer, 7 September 1972.
27. I regard Dr. Latukefu's article 'Oral Traditions: An Appraisal of their value in Historical Research in Tonga' J.P.H. Vol. III, 1968 p. 135 ff. as particularly valuable because Lau is closely associated with Tonga, and many of the people are of Tongan descent.
28. Dening op. cit., p. 25.
29. Hocart, op. cit., p. 3.
30. R. Suggs The Hidden Worlds of Polynesia, Mentor books, 1963, p. 111. Cit. Latukefu op. cit., p. 136.
31. M. D. Sahlins, Moala, Culture and Nature on a Fijian Island. Michigan 1962.
32. Eaglestone, op. cit., p. 271.
33. Sahlins, op. cit., p. 420 ff.
34. The office of 'Buli' chairman in effect of the District Council was abolished shortly after Independence.
35. Interview aboard the Adi Lau 14 August 1972.
36. Ibid.
37. Hocart, op. cit., p. 25.
38. Vosabalavu 14 August 1972.
39. Beaglehole (ed.) op. cit., p. 452.
40. Cary, Wrecked on the Feejees. Nantucket, first published 1928.
41. Latukefu, op. cit., p. 143.
42. Mosese also assured me that the documentary records of the One District, of which Vateca is a part, were largely intact, and would be preserved carefully for future microfilming.
43. Sahlins, op. cit., p. 270.
44. It was a frequent practice towards the end of the eighteenth century for parties of Tongans to visit Fiji on a temporary basis in order to build canoes, using the Vasi timber which grows in Lau but not in Tonga. They would remain for several years and often took part in wars. It was regarded as part of the education of a young Tongan noble to do such a tour of Fiji, see B. Thomson, The Fijians: A Study of the Decay of Custom, p. 15, 22.

45. The fact that such a boat is mentioned in the story places these events at least later than the arrival of European vessels in the area.
46. Pijila Nata, (ed.) 16 August 1972.
47. Peter France's Ph.D. thesis later published as *The Charter of the Land*, O.U.P. 1969 was regarded as political dynamite at the time of its completion since it trenchantly criticised what the Fijians believed to be the traditional basis of land tenure. For some time its publication was delayed, but it is now on sale openly in Suva and no-one seems much disturbed.
48. The fact that Beddoes died of delerium tremens is undeniable, but let us not be diverted from the moral of the story.
49. E. J. Turpin, Diary, 8 Jan. 1871. The Diary and Narratives have been edited by Ian Diamond and are about to be published.



A STRATEGY FOR AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH  
TO THE HISTORY OF LAU\*

\* This article was written after a 23 day visit to Fiji to collect source material for a history of the Lau islands, the easternmost archipelago of the Fiji group. It is a revised version of a paper given on 19 September 1972 to a research seminar in the department of history at the University of Adelaide. The author wishes to express his gratitude to the Australian Academy of the Social Sciences and to the University of Adelaide who provided funds for the purpose.

The intention of Pacific historians, ever since their subject achieved academic autonomy, has been to write history from the point of view of the Pacific Islands themselves. J. W. Davidson, foundation professor in Pacific History at the Australian National University traced the subject's growth from its conception within the womb of Imperial History and showed how, as the interests of Pacific historians began to extend beyond the histories of individual empires as such, to the internal histories of the colonial territories themselves, and backwards in time to the period before the advent of colonial rule, the imperial frame of reference grew more cramped and inadequate until birth as an independent branch of history was the only practical solution.<sup>1</sup> With the coming of independence or self-government to one Pacific territory after another in recent years, and a growing sense of regionalism, transcending ex-colonial boundaries, the period in which the Pacific Islands have been dominated by Europe already begins to fall into perspective as a dramatic interlude in a continuous process, as it has done in the case of Africa and Asia, and Professor Davidson's remarks gain retrospective conviction.

So Pacific history has become the study of the changes brought about in island societies by outside contact and of the modifications which white men made to their own way of life in multicultural situations. This kind of history writing demands a special effort of objectivity on the part of the historian. He is likely to find that the actions and ideas of the European invaders are much more fully documented than those of the islanders. Like other historians he is bound to study the situations he encounters with the help of his own experience of human behaviour as well as his purely academic training. To quote Davidson 'He knows when he is dealing with the history of his own culture, that the way in which man thought and acted is related to a tradition to which he is himself the heir, but when he is concerned with alien cultures this advantage is denied him.'<sup>2</sup> It is therefore easy for him to confine his attention to literary evidence, in European languages and thus to depend for his judgements on accounts by explorers, traders, missionaries or travellers who, as Gregory Denning points out 'had no real idea what was happening. Their description is only of what they think is happening, and what they think is happening is determined by their own experience and background.'<sup>3</sup>

Pacific historians have therefore readily admitted the need to learn to use new forms of evidence, to involve themselves in other people's ways and to avoid interpreting the actions of others according to their own cultural expectations, but mostly, they have played safe. Like cautious skaters they have kept one foot on the solid earth of their native historical tradition and with some important exceptions their steps towards a new methodology have been one-footed.

A few examples will clarify the point. H. M. Wright's work on early New Zealand<sup>4</sup> seeks to study a bi-cultural situation from a Maori viewpoint, but it does so by a selective use of English language sources, reading between the lines of contemporary accounts in the light of modern anthropological knowledge of Polynesian and Maori society. No use is made of Maori oral tradition which might well have replaced much speculation. R. P. Gilson's work on Samoa<sup>5</sup> is similarly based on documentary sources in European languages, although the author knew Samoan well and was intimately familiar with Samoan society. Peter France's study of Fijian land tenure and Colonial administration<sup>6</sup> is perhaps the closest any non-island historian has yet come to writing in such a way as to explain a developing multicultural situation from both sides, based as it is on sources in the Fijian language as well as English, and written by a man who acquired a close personal as well as a theoretical knowledge of modern Fijian society. For the rest, non-island historians have tended to confine themselves so far to the activities of one or another kind of European in the Pacific area, traders, explorers, missionaries, planters or officials.<sup>7</sup> True they have had to endeavour to understand the island societies in order to account for the response which the Europeans experienced. Much of their work is scholarly and illuminating, but it is peripheral to the main stream of island history, the story of the people themselves. It is also noticeable that in spite of all theoretical protestations to the contrary, Pacific history begins for practical purposes with the arrival of Europeans and the beginning of documentation. Even the new hybrid 'Ethno-history' from which more might have been hoped is defined by one of its inventors as follows:

In fact, ethnohistory's prime concern is not with myth, legend or genealogy, or with historical reconstructions of illiterate societies, or with the origins of these societies; the ethnohistorian's

prime concern is with the description of illiterate societies by literate observers at the time when contact between the two had not changed or destroyed the illiterate society.<sup>8</sup>

Since the over-credulity of the first generation of scholars who made use of oral tradition has been revealed, it has been used with great caution as a means of filling in the gaps left by the documentary evidence and of adding an extra aura of cultural authenticity, but the possibility that an interdisciplinary approach might make it possible to go further back in time than the first document has not been seriously suggested. There has been no idea of collaboration between historians and archaeologists at all as archaeological activity has centered on periods from 2500 to 1000 years ago. So, in spite of the protestations of its practitioners, Pacific history has been confined still within an essentially imperial context. These are the intellectual bonds which I hope a history of Lau will break. One way of breaking them will be to adopt an interdisciplinary approach, as between history, anthropology and archaeology, another will be collaboration, between people from my own university and others from Fiji, though I at first became interested in the Lau islands because of the 'laboratory conditions' which I thought they would provide. For what is a good historian? He has been defined as one who:

Has no illusions that he is a superman. He knows that he cannot, in the manner of Arnold Toynbee, attempt to write the history of the human race. He keeps within the boundaries of his understanding by choosing to work within a limited segment of past human experience of which he can become the master. This is the justification for accepting a regional limitation such as that of Pacific history.<sup>9</sup>

From this point of view the Lau group is a particularly attractive area for research. They are a group of some fifty islands, politically part of the newly independent state of Fiji, lying 150 to 200 miles east of Suva and inhabited by people who show many signs of Tongan influence in their language, customs, political organisation and physical appearance. Lau is thus the meeting place of Polynesia and Melanesia and later, the recipient of the successive influences of beachcomber, trader, missionary, planter, government

official, and now, academic. Lau therefore provides examples which can be studied in detail and with some hope of precision, of many of the themes which have interested historians generally, imperialism - both of the Tongan and European variety,<sup>10</sup> religious warfare, the growth of constitutional government, the impact of external trade on a subsistence economy, Race relations in a plantation society, and so on. The small size of the area and its relative isolation should make it possible to measure the effect of each new invasion with some hope of accuracy and possibly to discover a basis for some general conclusions. Records of trading firms for example, should make it possible to find out just how many axes - or maybe, outboard motors found their way to a particular island and what economic or social changes resulted.

From the point of view of the needs of the academic communities which surround the Pacific Ocean what opportunity could be more seductive? In common with the rest of the Pacific islands it is not surprising that the Lau group has become the happy hunting ground of the social scientist. Like the missionaries, traders and planters before them, academics have seen the Pacific islands as 'fields ripe for harvest', and they have successfully justified their research on the grounds of 'relevance', not just to the society they studied but to general problems.

Now, however as Pacific Island territories become independent, it is not the Australian academic establishment which has to be persuaded of the value of Pacific studies - that battle seems to be won, it is the islanders themselves, and in this context, the man who urges the value of his research because of its value to the wealthy community from which he comes is likely to be hoist by his own petard. If research is of such value to the researcher himself and the institution which supports him, why should Pacific Islanders support him also?

For support him they do. It is often assumed, first, that all research is self-evidently valuable, secondly, that the community which pays is entitled to the fruits of the research it pays for. - But it is not always clear which community does pay. Australian and more often American research workers in Fiji have often been given very considerable assistance through the use of government ships, vehicles, and of course institutions like the archives which are paid for by the the Fijian taxpayer. Most of them have also enjoyed lavish local hospitality. It may be true that all research is valuable, but the superior claims of research oriented towards academic needs

of wealthy communities outside the Pacific Islands are unlikely to be self-evident to governments whose limited resources are fully extended in dealing with immediate urgent problems. It is now necessary to apply for a permit to do research in Fiji, and on the application form there is a fairly large space in which the applicant is invited to explain in what way he thinks his research will be of value to Fiji. The long-term wisdom of these regulations will remain a matter of debate both in Fiji and elsewhere, the hard fact remains that to the intellectual problems of writing Pacific history there has thus been added the political problem, for non-islanders, of getting access to the material.

One solution to this problem has been to undertake only research which seems 'relevant' to the current needs of Pacific Islanders, but it is a course which may prove full of traps, for what if intellectual honesty should demand that after extensive use of an island's resources, including its hospitality, criticism must be made of the policies or ideas of the researchers' hosts. Yet if criticism is made without making use of such resources its validity will be doubtful. So it seems a better idea to avoid risk of compromise with the principles of academic freedom, especially when the pay-off is dubious, and to solve the political problem by finding other means of recognising the importance of the reciprocal principle.

One method is collaborative research.<sup>11</sup> Fijian scholars at the present time, and even more in the future are unlikely to be content if they find themselves in a subordinate role to researchers from wealthier countries who are able to indulge in academic peacocking on the resource pastures. Several of them, however, are keen on co-operating in research of this kind. It may be found too, that this approach is one which solves not only the political problem but also the intellectual problem of getting outside the limits imposed by the expatriate orientation of the documentary source material and the chronological limitations of the past 200 years. A historian who really does assume that there is no history worth knowing until there is a document, and who never gets outside the archives and into the society of the present is unlikely to be able to understand much of the evidence he reads or to ask productive questions about the past. Therefore, to work with indigenous scholars is likely to lead to results which have more chance of surviving the re-appraisals of the future than anything which could be accomplished single-handed, and this remains true even when experience, or qualifications of the

local collaborator may be inferior to that of the expatriate researcher. He will still be able to add an extra cultural dimension.

With this problem solved, at least in anticipation - the intellectual problems remain of how to write 'inside' history from empire dominated sources, and how to exploit the time scale backwards as far as possible. The means I suggest are the use of oral tradition and ethnohistory together with the techniques of anthropological research, and archaeology. Both will be facilitated, of course, through collaboration - but I think the best way to show how they might be used is to describe the literary sources and the kind of history which might be written from them and then to go on to discuss the sources and approaches which I think interdisciplinary research might open up. To do so is in part to describe a transition from one historical tradition to another, in part to describe a physical journey from the Empire-based world of Suva and its archives to the island-centred world of the Lau group itself.

Janes Cook was probably the first European to see one of the Lau islands when he sighted Vatoa in April 1774. He thought of landing but the natives seemed hostile and so he departed, leaving some articles on the beach behind him. William Cary was wrecked on the Vatoa reef in 1825. This time the reception was hospitable. The significance of this change escaped me until I discussed it with the chief of Vatoa; Mese, in August 1972. Peter Dillon sighted Ono, forty miles further south on his way to search for La Percuse, and a few American traders made contact with Matuku and Moala in the early 1830s. Records of all these isolated contacts survive,<sup>12</sup> but the first sustained contact was made by the Wesleyan missionaries William Cross and David Cargill who arrived in Lakeba from Tonga in 1835. This marks the beginning of a remarkably complete set of mission records. Each circuit, corresponding to the traditional political divisions into which Lau was divided, Lakeba, Loma Loma, Kabara and Ono, held regular meetings at which church membership was assessed and reports presented from each island. Expulsions and suspensions were recommended and recorded, together with offences involved, which provide an illuminating statistical insight into the domestic lives of the islanders in the process of conversion - and sometimes relapse. These records continue for the whole post-contact period. There are also a number of missionaries' diaries notably by Thomas Jagger 1837-43. - Later, he disgraced himself, in 1849, like so many of the early missionaries, and was expelled from the mission so he

may prove as biography-worthy as Thomas Kendall of New Zealand.<sup>13</sup> The Diary of Thomas Williams, who spent some time in Lakeba has already been edited by G. C. Henderson, and another diary by William Rodney, who came from Adelaide is now in the Barr Smith Library. These three diaries provide convenient samples of missionary thought and life at successive stages of dominance. The progress of Christianity in Lau was closely associated with the rise of Ma'afu the Tongan chief who landed at Lakeba in 1841 on the way to the New Hebrides and returned in 1848, - the loser in a power struggle for the Tongan throne. According to one account he gained favour with the chief of Cakaudrove the province to the North West of Lau, at the expense of the Tui Nayau, the leading chief of Lau, by being in a position to provide his visitor with a particular war canoe which he fancied. He then accompanied him back to Cakaudrove and on the way, the Tui Cakau, with a splendid gesture of chiefly generosity, gave Ma'afu the island of Vanua Balavu and the smaller islands within its barrier reef. Ma'afu took him at his word and installed a private army of 2000 Tongan warriors at Sawana village in Vanua Balavu.

As the ostensible champion of Methodism Ma'afu gained control of much of northern Lau in the next decade and also levied tribute as far west as Moala, and even Beqa a few miles from Suva. By 1860 he had also succeeded in levying tribute throughout Vanua Levu and even in the Yasawas.<sup>14</sup> If Cakobau the chief of Bau had not received the support of the British and American Consuls of the time,<sup>15</sup> Ma'afu would probably have conquered the whole of Fiji and this would have gone far to re-establish the Tongan empire reputed to have existed in the 12th century.<sup>16</sup> Indeed from the 'inside' viewpoint the early 1870s appear as a race between Tongan and British imperialism and the cession of Fiji to Britain in 1874 not so much the inevitable result of the familiar imperialist pressure of trade, land purchase, deteriorating race relations, set against a background of domestic humanitarianism but as a political gambit on the part of the chief of Bau to check-mate his long term rival, Ma'afu, and allowing the British to win the race by default.

The first major land sales in Lau took place in 1863 while Ma'afu was temporarily absent in Tonga. Tui Cakau sought to stabilise the political situation by selling several islands in the north to Europeans. After cession, Sir Arthur Gordon, the first Governor, set up a Land Claims Commission to investigate these transactions. This led to the collection of a great deal of historical material as evidence of the right of the vendors at the



time of sale had to be provided. It took the Commission six years to complete its work and the material it collected, together with its reports, and records of appeals take up about 100 feet of shelving. Luckily only a small proportion of this relates to Lau. The Fijian witnesses, however, gave their evidence in Fijian so it will be necessary to learn it.

The settlers left records of their own. The Hennings brothers of Loma Loma were the dominant traders of the group for the last quarter of the nineteenth century. I visited the island of Naitaba, now sold to Raymond Burr, in 1966 and persuaded Mrs. Elizabeth Hennings, then aged 81 to part with the Hennings papers, contained in four tin trunks in the loft of a plantation outhouse. Fowls had roosted in them and the lids were rusted through so that damp and insects had destroyed a large part of them. I took them back to Suva with me and placed them in the Archives. They contain some accounts, a lot of correspondence, some plantation journals and some of the currency which the firm issued at Loma Loma in 1872.

William Hennings bought the island of Mago in 1863 from Tui Cakau and then sold it to Thomas Ryder from Victoria on condition that he occupied it within a year. He and two brothers like some Jack, Ralph and Peterkin of reality duly arrived the next year in an open boat from Tonga and set up what was to be the most successful plantation in Fiji. The diary of the youngest, George, and a number of letters from the brothers to their parents are in the Mitchell Library. They deal with land disputes, labour problems, and they make it clear that without the support of powerful chiefs a planter - in the 1860s and '70s stood no chance of success - and only a sporting chance of survival. Ma'afu, by this time had acquired the services of an able European secretary, R. S. Swanston, once of Van Diemen's Land and Melbourne. 'He is to Ma'afu and Lau' wrote the Fiji Times 'what Bismarck is to Germany'.<sup>17</sup> His ecclesiastical advisor was William Rooney and with the help of these two men Ma'afu set up a godly little constitutional monarchy on the lines of the kingdom of Tonga. He also adopted the Tongan system of land tenure with the result that none was available for sale when the rush to the rest of Fiji was at its height. Settlers could only occupy land on a leasehold basis. The constitution and the laws of Lau and the papers and diary of R. S. Swanston are in the Fiji Museum.

With cession, Lau became part of the Crown Colony of Fiji and subject to the overlapping control of District Commissioners and the Fijian administration, for Sir Arthur Gordon was a pioneer of native taxation in kind and indirect rule. He formalised what he thought was the existing Fijian political system into a hierarchy of village, district, and Provincial Councils, and above all, the Great Council of Chiefs, of which he himself was President, and which met annually.

The records of the deliberations of the Council of Chiefs were printed and are in the Fiji National Archives with the records of the Colonial Secretary's department. Mr. S. Tuinacova, the Archivist doubted whether more than a few records of the quarterly Provincial Council meetings existed, but a search turned up a practically complete series for the Lau Province, all written in Fijian. There were no records of local government in the Archives below Provincial level. Mr. Tuinacova told me that if any such records did exist, they would be in the islands themselves, as indeed proved to be the case.

These are the main official manuscript sources. There are also Legislative Council debates, the despatches of the Governors to the Colonial office and vice versa, the reports of District Officers and District Commissioners, the English language newspapers and the Fijian language Na Mata, which is complete from 1875 to the present day. Among the secondary sources there are some works by Colonial officials, notably Basil Thomson's The Fijians: A study of the Decay of Custom and R. St. Johnstone's autobiographical works and collections of Lauan folklore.<sup>18</sup> More recently, Lau has attracted the attention of Anthropologists. A. M. Hocart was headmaster of a native school in Lakeba for four years before the first World War and published an anthropological description in 1929.<sup>19</sup> In 1934 and 1935 Laura Thompson lived on various islands in the Kabara district and in addition to a valuable ethnographic description of Southern Lau used her experience for a case study of the relationship between Anthropology and History called Toward a Science of Mankind.<sup>21</sup> My host on Kabara, however, thought poorly of her work as he said she never succeeded in understanding the Fijian language so that her theories, though ingenious could not have been based on the realities of Fijian society since she never discovered what they were. Besides, he added, - she was a woman - and there are certain matters which it is not proper for women to know about.<sup>22</sup> Two Americans, Philip and Phyllis June Lessin lived for a time in

Sawana village, Vanua Balavu and produced an anthropological study of the community which is descended from Ma'afu's warriors.<sup>23</sup>

Deryck Scarr has contributed a chapter on 'Cakobau and Ma'afu' which appears in Pacific Islands Portraits<sup>23</sup> and has an article on the Hennings brothers in the 1972 Journal of Pacific History. There is some material on the same subject in my 1968 thesis,<sup>24</sup> but I was unable to make proper use of the Hennings papers for this as they had not then cleaned, repaired and sorted. I gained an erroneous impression of the firm's solvency from such papers as I saw, but this assumption has now been corrected by Dr. Scarr's more recent and detailed research.<sup>25</sup>

A history of Lau could certainly be written from these sources, and it would be a very interesting one, even one which could be made 'relevant' in the sense now fashionable. It provides an opportunity to discover what effect the depression of the 1930s had on a subsistence economy as opposed to a capitalist economy. Laura Thompson claims that it revived the importance of traditional activities relating to subsistence and arrested the socially disintegrating effects of commerce on society. Medical statistics from the District Commission records and the modern dispensaries provide a splendid opportunity to measure the effects on an isolated population, of a variety of notions from vaccination to the loop. Recently, Lau has experienced the repercussions of urbanisation, and become, like so many other Pacific communities, a divided society, living in more than one place, yet sharing a sense of common identity, and fortified against the perils of urbanisation and wage labour by the bonds of kinship and the rights and obligations of hospitality. Politically, it has played a crucial role as a major power base of the Fijian Association and the Alliance Party. It is perhaps no coincidence that Ratu Mara, the present Premier of Fiji, is a Lauan and holder of the Tui Nayau title. He is accused of looking beyond newly independent Fiji to economic and even political unity with an independent New Hebrides of the future, and possibly other territories too. If so it will merely be a revival of the ancient political dominance of this central Pacific heartland. But the location and microfilming of manuscript material solved only part of the problem. The intellectual problems of writing 'inside' history were no nearer solution. The obvious starting point was the islands themselves and a passage had already been booked in advance for a round voyage on a ship called the Uluilakaba starting

from Suva on 10 August 1972 and returning on 17th, which fitted in with other commitments. The Uluilakeba however proved to be running three days behind schedule. By the 7th August she had dropped further behind and it looked as though, if I waited for her, I would not be able to go at all.

True, there was consolation in the fact that there was plenty of conventional history to be done in Suva, I wanted to gain access, if possible to the records held by the Native Lands Trust Board, and in particular the Tukutukuraraba on the tales of the people. These records originate from a Commission which was set up in the early 20th century by the Colonial government to investigate all native titles to land throughout Fiji, but the work of the Commission became extremely protracted. In fact it was completed only shortly before independence. Large scale meetings were held in each province over a long period at which representatives of each community related, and often debated at length their origins, their conquests, their migrations and hence their claim to the land they lived on. The meetings continued until a satisfactory consensus was reached which involved a great deal of ceremony and feasting. The Tukutukuraraba were then written down by scribes in the Fijian language and were thus suddenly transformed as no doubt the books of the old testament once were, from oral traditions into official documents. However, they are of great current political importance; that is why they are kept in a safe in the Native Lands Trust Board and not in the Archives. So far, only one non-Fijian scholar that I know of has been allowed to see them - Peter France and since he was, for a time, private secretary to Ratu Mara - a Swanston of the 1960s, the privilege was understandable.

I enquired through a personal friend, Ratu George Uluilakeba, after whose title the tardy vessel was named, about what to do, only to find that nothing could be done as Colonel Mate, Chairman of the Native Lands Trust Board was away. There was no option it seemed but to go to Lau by whatever means I could find.

In addition to vessels like the Uluilakeba which provide good cabin accommodation and European style meals at a saloon table, there are a number of very much smaller vessels which run to no regular schedule, depend on sails as well as power, and operate in very much the same fashion as their nineteenth century predecessors. One of them, the Adi Lau was due to leave on 9 August for Southern Lau, the only part of the group I had not visited. The Captain, Sileki Tavo, who was the only man on board who could speak good

English, told me the trip might take eight days if the weather was good, or it might take longer, which meant it would.

When, later, I corresponded with the director of the Fiji Museum about the possibility of correlating oral tradition and archaeological evidence, even he could not forbear to comment. 'The project is an interesting one and should provide you with some good fishing in addition to research',<sup>26</sup> and so I thought at some length about the relative usefulness of eight or ten more days in Suva in the Archives as opposed to a possible ten days (which it was in the end) on the Adi Lau.

A paradox of trying to write 'inside' history is that, in our society the 'documents', especially official documents often provide a basis for 'Great Man' or Government House verandah history, but if we want to write 'inside' history we sometimes use oral traditions, folk songs and oblique evidence such as art or popular music. In Lau, as in most Polynesian societies oral traditions of a historical nature concern the doings of great chiefs and warriors, the founders of matagalas or the love-affairs of high-born women. 'Inside' history about how ordinary people lived is more likely to be discovered from administrative documents relating to local government, medical statistics, the accounts of co-operatives and the records of churches. For the pre-literate period 'Inside' history was written in the ground. Neither local records nor archaeological sites were available in Suva so I felt that even without being able to speak much Fijian I would at least be able to locate documentary sources which could later be microfilmed and perhaps find sites for excavation, and make contacts which would be a help in the future.

There was a possibility even on this occasion of obtaining oral evidence from people who could speak English. The value of oral tradition as a historical source is now the subject of a body of scholarly writing so I was at least theoretically equipped.<sup>27</sup>

Dening makes it clear that he places little value on legendary material as history. Where it is studied he claims it is to reveal the social structure which the myths bolster rather than to discover the facts of history.<sup>28</sup> There is in Lau, however, a sharp distinction between legendary material and oral history. As Hocart wrote:

By the Lauans, history is distinguished from tales.

Tales began with the announcement - tukuni - and proceed with tiko tiko (there was). The narrator aims at

making his tale interesting and amusing. History, known as 'stories of ancient days', is told informally, but with great care for accuracy. Small inaccuracies are severely criticised behind a man's back.<sup>29</sup>

This is not to say that history will be free from bias, but if historians were to confine themselves to bias free evidence, they would have very little to go on even with documents. It is certainly true, as Denning says, that no living culture or part of it is fully intelligible except in terms of its past. I soon concluded that in Lau the reverse is also true. History was a matter of great contemporary political importance and bias could only be detected and assessed accurately if the contemporary situation was fully understood.

My indecision before stepping aboard the Adi Lau therefore did not arise from any lack of confidence in oral tradition as a useful kind of evidence, provided it was used properly, but from my own lack of the proper qualifications at this stage, as an oral historian. Iatukefu lists the necessary qualifications.

- 1) A good knowledge of the local language
- 2) A knowledge of the local culture, not only as a necessity for correctly interpreting the data but also to help in the establishment of good relations with the people, especially informants.

A person who for any reason lacks the ability to do this is likely to find himself in the position of the researcher in the Marquesas who was collecting as he thought, a vocabulary of essential words such as egg, bread, water, etc. His informants however amused themselves by giving him the word for penis instead of bread, testicle instead of egg, semen for water and so on.<sup>30</sup>

My Fijian, it was true, was limited. As for the establishment of good relations with Fijians, I knew the formal rules. The rest I could only learn by experience. So I decided to risk it. It would be a good chance to learn Fijian if nothing else. We sailed early next day and spent the next ten days visiting nearly every island in Southern Lau.

The first island was Moala, the subject of perhaps the best anthropological study of a Fijian society yet written.<sup>31</sup> However it contains little history, and none which goes back before 1831 when the first white contacts were made. J. H. Englestone of the barque Peru claims

to be the first white man ever to set foot on Moala. 'All were well armed', he reports 'with small and large clubs of curious shape and workmanship, and gave them the appearance of the wildest and most ferocious of beings that ever stood before man,<sup>32</sup> a piece of 'ethnohistory' which shows quite as much about Eaglestone's state of mind as it does about the Moalans. Beche de Mer vessels however did not have a great direct effect on Moala or any of the Lau group. Moala is perhaps the most fertile island in Lau and carries on a vigorous trade exchanging pigs and food crops with the poorer islands to windward which excel in craftsmanship.<sup>33</sup> The Adi Lau's contribution was to take on several pigs which eventually got to Komo and several large bundles of Yagona for Ogea.

Next stop was Kabara, the political centre of southern Lau in pre-European times and the modern centre of the district which also includes the islands of Namuka, Moce and Komo. I was particularly fortunate because the captain of the Adi Lau was the 'son' - i.e. the nephew in European terms, of Ratu U. Vosabalavu, or 'Vosa' as he asked to be called, who had until recently, been the Buli Kabara,<sup>34</sup> He was seventy two years old and spoke good English. He later told me that he had been to all the meetings of the Native Land Titles Commission which considered the Lau group during the 1930s, that he was familiar with the Tukutukuraraba to which he had contributed and that he was not in agreement with some of the official conclusions reached.<sup>35</sup> The purpose of his journey was to visit Namuka, to attend a special District Council meeting which was to discuss the siting of a new junior secondary school. He then returned to Kabara and so I had the opportunity of getting to know him fairly well during the course of a week. He proved to be a most valuable informant. As soon as we left an island, or sometimes as we were approaching it, he would invite me to bring my notebook and sit on the end of his bunk while he dictated to me in longhand the settlement history of the island in question. Avidly, I transformed his oral evidence into respectable historical documents by writing down what he said, just as the transcribers of such impeccable sources as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle must have done.

His historical approach was similar to that of the Venerable Bede. He recognised the need for a means of verification and was meticulous about the names of places and people. If he could not remember a name he asked me to leave a blank, and he usually remembered it later. He acknowledged the

existence of other accounts in conflict with his own, and this would make it possible to compare them with other individual oral records and the *Tukutukuraraba*. It is also possible in many cases to check such evidence against the names of places, living individuals, and geneologies.

Following the rules for taking oral evidence laid down by Latukefu I agreed to publish nothing depending on the evidence he gave me without his prior approval, or without acknowledgement and I read over to him what I had taken down after each session so that he could approve it or modify it as he wished. His record of the settlement of Kabara island, for example, was as follows:

Kabara was peopled originally from Nukuvadra in the centre of Northern Viti Levu about fourteen generations ago. At that point of time the people were separated into different groups. One party was led by Lutunasobasoba, who had five children. The eldest was a girl by the name of (left blank, then filled in next day) Buisavulu. The eldest son was called Rokomautu. Lutunasobasoba's family came down to Verata and settled at Tailevu for a short time. Rokomautu remained but his elder sister Buisavulu went to Bureta on Ovalau. One son called Melasiga went to Rewa and another son went and settled on Batiki. The youngest son, by the name of Daunisai went and settled on Kabara. There were already people living on Kabara, but the invaders provided the chiefly hierarchy.<sup>36</sup>

Hocart, who could speak Fijian, but lived on Lakeba, and Laura Thompson who lived on Kabara support Vesabalavu's contention that Kabara was originally the political centre of the whole of southern Lau,<sup>37</sup> and it was from Kabara that the islands of Fulaga, Ogea, Namaka, Komo and Moce were settled, and the pre-eminence of Kabara was maintained at least until the end of the eighteenth century. Fulaga, for example had been defeated in war with Ogea, and had then approached Kabara for help in return for two twin sisters, Tobo and Igotolo, who were married to chiefs of Kabara. With the help of Kabara, Ogea was then defeated and the people taken as slaves in equal proportions to the two victorious allies. All those who went to Fulaga were eventually killed and



aten, but those who went to Kabara survived and multiplied until the Tui Kabara found them such a burden that he re-settled them on Ogea where their descendants remain. However, when Vosabalavu had finished this account he added 'This is not the story as told to the Native Lands Commission at which a Fulaga chief was the main witness on this matter.'<sup>38</sup>

Clearly, evidence of this kind may not give answers which will prove finally satisfactory but it does show where some historical problems exist and also that there are many people in Lau with a knowledge of oral tradition. It seems a good opportunity for systematic collaboration with the Lauan people on the writing of their own history, especially if oral evidence can be checked against archaeological material.

The next island, Vatoa, which Cook called Turtle Island, was sighted from the Resolution on 2 July 1774, but by the time they had closed with the land, 'The day being already too far spent to make further discoveries, at 5 o'clock shortened sail, hauled the wind and spent the night making short boards to windward of the island.' Cook was a prudent seaman. Next day:

At 11 o'clock we reached the N.W. or lee side of the isle at a place where anchorage seemed probable, but in order to be certain we brought to, hoisted out a boat and sent the Master to sound. At this time 4 or 5 people appeared on the reef which stretch off from the isle and about three times that number on the shore, as the Boat advanced those on the reef returned to the others and we observed that when the Boat landed they all returned to the Woods. At noon the Boat return'd when the Master informed me there was no soundings without the reef, through which there was a channel of no more than six feet water, entering this channel he pulled on for the shore thinking to speak with the people not more than 20 in number who were armed with clubs and spears, but the moment he set his foot on shore they returned, he left ashore some Medals Nails and a Knife which they undoubtedly would get as some of them some time after appeared on the shore near the place.<sup>39</sup>

The next visitor came in 1825, William Cary of Nantucket - survivor of the whaler Gano, wrecked on the Vatoa reef on the night of 13-14 April

1825. Clearly, from Cary's Account, the message of the medals, nails and knife from the Resolution had not been lost on the people of Vatoa. The natives were now extremely hospitable, and very anxious to entertain their guests so as to acquire their hardware. Wisely the captain told the men not to resist the islanders when they took the entire contents of the boat in which they landed, and for several days they enjoyed the hospitality of the islands in return. Shortly afterwards however they were visited by a war party from the senior island of Ono, in Lau, a misunderstanding arose and all of the crew except Cary were killed. He escaped by hiding in a cave and eventually made his way from island to island until he reached Bau, - and ultimately returned to Nantucket to write his memoirs.<sup>40</sup>

It was just as well the Resolution did not attempt the passage of the reef though at half tide there was just water enough for the Adi Lau with her seven foot draught. We followed in the wake of the Master's boat and anchored off a white sandy beach where we unloaded cement blocks and loaded copra on the boats. I was able to gain only about fifteen minutes conversation with a historically knowledgeable person on Vatoa, the chief of the village, Mosese. He told me that the night of 2 July 1774 after the sighting of the Resolution had been one of frantic activity. Four forts had been hastily constructed in view of the expected attack and had there been time Mosese said he would have shown them to me, as they were still there. He told me about Cary, but did not know his name until I told him - indicating probably an independent oral tradition uninfluenced by Cary's own account. It is in any case an extremely rare work. Mosese said he could have shown me the cave where Cary hid and he also referred to the clubbing of his eight companions. Cary's account does not say how many men there were. Sione Latukefu wrote, in 1968,

'I believe that oral

traditions after being carefully and critically submitted to the canons of historical and anthropological criticism, have helped to make the history of Tonga more alive, more interesting, exciting and I hope more accurate.'<sup>41</sup>

The same, I think will prove to be the case in Lau, and in the meantime for a non-Lauan it is a valuable means of obtaining an 'inside' view of the effects of external influences, as the above examples show.<sup>42</sup>

We arrived at the next island, Ogea, on a Saturday afternoon and stayed the whole weekend. By this time I was developing some of the techniques of collecting oral evidence. Knowledge is regarded in both Tonga and Lau as an indication of prestige, but though I may have started with some status as a person from a University, Adelaide is no more well known in Southern Lau than Southern Lau is in Adelaide, and such an introduction did not mean very much. On Ogea, however, I began discussing what I already knew of Lauan history with my host, Mataisi Wagavesi and although my main knowledge concerned the European settlers of northern Lau, this was regarded as an indication that I was a serious scholar. My host called the neighbours in and I found myself giving an impromptu history lecture, through an interpreter, to an attentive audience.

In return, access to village records was now a straightforward matter and my purpose was thoroughly understood. I was taken shortly after we arrived on each island to the person who it was thought could help me most. I also gained the valuable help of a young woman, Pijila Nata, a teacher who joined the Adi Lau at Ogea and travelled to Suva for further training. She gave me lessons in Fijian and acted as my interpreter whenever we went ashore for the rest of the voyage.

On Fulaga, with her help, I was shown a copy, in Fijian of the official version of the settlement of the island as contained in the Tukutukuraraba. It seems likely that similar copies exist on the other islands too, though it would obviously be necessary to obtain permission in Suva before using them.

So by now, I was confident that oral tradition would prove a valuable source which could be compared with the documentary record for the post-literate period. For the earlier period, it would also be useful, especially in cases of conflicting versions, but it was also possible that a further check could be obtained in some cases by digging. The rubbish a society leaves behind after all bears the same kind of relationship to oral tradition as do newspapers for example, to the Governor's dispatches. They are the unofficial records which show how people lived, what they ate, how they fought and often what they cared about. The problem was, where to dig, what to look for and how to get it organised.

The next inhabited island we called at, Namuka, was to provide partial answers to these questions and also the most intriguing experience of the

expedition. It is a fertile island of mixed volcanic and coral origin. We reached it after a hazardous passage through the reef passage where we barely made headway against an outgoing current of six knots. Ashore, Pijila introduced me to her female cousin with whose husband <sup>Yalimauoni</sup> Aca and his brother Jone, we stayed. We had arrived on the fourth day of a wedding and a feast was in progress. Namuka, in contrast to the other islands, seemed bereft of pigs as 40 had been killed for the wedding. The meal over, I was soon involved, as a temporary member of Aca's household in the mutual exchange of gifts between the two families who had been united. For most of the afternoon we staggered under weighty burdens from one end of the village to the other. We stacked up huge piles of mats, mounds of dalo and gallons of kerosene in 4 gallon drums. We did the rounds of houses of families connected with the bride, presenting our gifts with elegant speeches, drinking Yagona till we, or at least I, could hardly keep awake. In the late afternoon, (15 August) there was a reciprocal presentation by the family of the bride followed by a meke or dance. I was in the house of the Turaga ni Koro; the executive officer of the village Council, looking at the village records when we saw the meke party approaching a shelter in which the bridegroom's family and supporters were resting from their exertions of the early afternoon and drinking yagona. Pijila and I walked down to the scene of action and Vosa, our fellow passenger who sat at the front of the audience motioned to us to sit on the ground beside him.

The mekes began, - some were modern - about the recent South Pacific Festival of Arts, others, I was told, were historical and it soon became evident that history and politics were inseparable. It was not until I had time to think and to discuss my conclusions with my hosts that I realised fully what was going on, but what happened was this. The atmosphere of communal excitement grew intense and the relatives of the meke group and then anyone else who felt inclined joined the meke and in the process gave small gifts such as packets of chewing gum to the performers.

These customs, I was told later, are called Fakawola which amounts to a redistribution of wealth through competitive gift-giving.<sup>43</sup> It is a convention in Lau that on these occasions the normal rules of etiquette can be broken. Women wrestle with each other and men dance in an unmistakably aggressive manner. The whole community lets its hair down and, as I discovered, its history, as the communal Id, as it were, comes

bubbling to the surface.

In this case chewing gum was followed by the aggressive sprinkling of tins of dusting powder on the rhythmically swaying meke girls. Then, from all sides, spectators rose, stripped shirts from their backs and other garments and bestowed them forcibly on the dancers. Then, suddenly from the back of the meke a cry came like the sound of a man who is drunk and wants a fight. A very large man stood up and began to smite a tree with a large stick like a club. Then he danced, - eyes protruding in the manner of a Maori Haka. He worked his way to the front of the choir, then on through the dancers who went on as if nothing was happening at all, and came on with menacing gestures towards the shelter in which we sat, a flimsy structure with poles at the side supporting a corrugated iron roof sloped slightly to one side. Vosabalavu was on my left, Pijila on his other side. The man came up to us, shook his fist in my face and then grasped the centre beam of the shelter and shook the whole structure while glaring ferociously at Vosabalavu, only a small man, and very old, who, to my astonishment was half killing himself with laughter.

- Why? I asked, - all the aggression. 'He does this' Vosa said, 'because he is so very happy, and he wishes to show his happiness in the Fijian fashion.' I asked whether people usually acted as though they were about to commit bloody public murder when they are happy, and later, when the excitement was over, he told me 'He was so angry with me because I am from Kabara, and he is a Tongan.'

That evening was taken up with the District Council meeting. The main point at issue was whether the new Junior Secondary School should be placed at Namuka, which had the largest number of children or at Kabara, officially the senior island from which Namuka had been settled. The ferocious Tongan had in fact been registering his protest against the political precedence of Kabara over Namuka, because the Tongans of Namuka, according to their own story, were descended from a heroic ancestor who had led the Namuka people in successful rebellion against the Kabara chief who had originally governed the island. In their view the present population of Namuka therefore owed no allegiance to Kabara whatever. The display of aggression was therefore a bid to win support for Namuka as the site for the future secondary school. (This assumption was later verified in conversation with both Vosabalava and Aca who was related to the ferocious Tongan.)

To illustrate: This was the settlement history of Namuka as related to me on 17 August 1972 by Vosabalavu:

Namuka is an island about 18 miles from Kabara. As far as I know it belongs to the island of Kabara and the chief of Kabara. Before Christianity was introduced into Fiji (a phrase I learnt to equate with 'once upon a time') it was empty and the chief of Kabara decided to populate it by a portion of the citizens of Kabara. A number of men and women were appointed to go there from the Matagali Nagara and the Yavusa Vuaninigigia. For many years it was found that their chief by the name of Tarai was so cruel by the fact that he ate many people including women and children. Then a party led by a person from Yavusa Vuaninigigia came along and defeated Tarai. It was believed that the idea of beating the man Tarai came through from the chief of Kabara, therefore Kabara up to this day was all along under the rule of the Kabara chief.

With his reputation as a repository of historical knowledge and his command of detail it was easy for Vosabalavu to sway the meeting of the District Council to the view that Kabara was the proper place for a junior secondary school, because it had political precedence, which was a much more relevant fact, in the Council's view, than the relative school age population of Namuka and Kabara. Boarding would be no problem since history had ensured that every child from Moce to Ogea had close relatives on Kabara and could therefore depend on hospitality.

Later, back on board the Adi Lau Vosabalavu added to his own account an explanation of the difference in historical interpretation which made the sudden altercation on the Rara make sense. This time he stressed the names of individuals rather than the Yavusa or Matagali to which they belonged, but referring to the same events as on the previous occasion. This is what he said:

At one stage before Christianity the Namuka people led a riot and because they could not stop it themselves a person by the name of Malakai with a party came over from Kabara to pacify them in some amicable way and the

history about the Rakalea invasion is not known in Kabara. Malakai was the man who moved the people from Korovusa down to their present village and his action in doing so was opposed by the people of Kabara. Rakalea, (at this point I had mentioned no names but he assumed that I had been told the Namuka version of the story) is believed to have been a part-Tongan and the Namuka people believe it was he who moved them from Korovusa, but the Kabara people say it was done by their own emissary, Malakai.

I read this over to him and he approved what I read with the words 'Yes, I think that is all that you should know.'

Back on Namuka, the day before, the connection between the political issues of where to have the school and the historical issues of Rakalea and Malakai had in fact become obvious. My hosts Aca and Jone, who claimed direct descent from Rakalea were very much in favour of the new school being placed in Namuka, and they regarded their ancestor as the man who had secured the independence of Namuka from Kabara by overthrowing the old cannibal of Korovusa.

Late that afternoon (16 August) after I had spent the morning teaching in the primary school, Jone, the younger brother took me to see the site of the old village. The walk to the old village site was about two miles along paths overgrown in places with creepers and over many sharp rocks. The whole island is a coral reef uplifted by earth movements to a height of 2 or 300 feet and like the reefs which remain at sea level it provides very rough walking, with jagged pinnacles, pot holes and crevices interspersed with pockets of red soil. Korovusa was in one of the larger pockets, covered now with coconut trees and a ground layer of creepers. I could get no specific date for the removal from Korovusa except 'before Christianity', i.e. before about 1850. Jone could speak very little English and I could speak much less Fijian, which made conversation difficult so he decided to show me the things which would clarify his story. In the central spine of the island behind Korovusa, he showed me an elaborate series of fortifications based on the natural terraces of the hill, but on them stone walls had been raised in roughly concentric rings with narrow staggered entrances from each ring to the next one inside it. This was where the people of Namuka had defended

themselves against the Tongans. Which Tongans? I wondered, and my confusion increased when this descendant of Rakalea, the Tongan, took me to a large cave on the other side of the island. The entrance was small, and high up on the side of the hill looking out over the sea. We climbed up and stood in the entrance. Immediately inside was a large pit about ten feet deep and about fifteen feet in diameter. Jone pointed at the pit and said 'That is the oven where we cooked the Tongans.'

Beyond the pit was the cave itself. It went up perhaps 40 or 50 feet above our heads full of bats swooping about. At our level ledges went off into the dim distance and below, a sheer drop into darkness. I threw a stone in to test the depth and it sounded like about 100 feet, though I didn't time it. There had been a fight, Jone said, inside the cave between an invading force of Tongans and the people of Namuka led by Rakalea, who was also a Tongan, but it was not till I got back to the village and got Pijila to help that I sorted out the following story:

Tarai was the chief when the people were living at Korovusa. He was a cruel cannibal with a particular appetite for children and so, after putting up with it for a long time the people of Namuka decided to rebel against him. At that time there were a number of Tongans living in Namuka in five separate settlements.<sup>44</sup> Some of them joined in the rebellion, but Tarai was too powerful for them and his warriors drove them from Korovusa into the fortifications behind the town. There is a cemetery there where they buried their dead. Eventually they were driven to seek refuge in the cave and at that point a war party arrived from Tonga, and Tarai engaged them to go into the cave and exterminate the Namukans. They hauled an open boat up the hillside from the beach<sup>45</sup> and tied ropes to it and used it to lower a party of about 30 picked warriors down into the cave to fight the Namukans. However, the Namukan people overpowered them instead and killed them all.

They then asked Rakalea who had now committed himself to their cause and knew he could never return to Tonga without being killed, to call out in the Tongan language



that the Tongans had succeeded so that more warriors could come down. Rakalea did so, the next batch came down in the boat and were clubbed in turn. This time, when the empty boat was hauled up to the mouth of the cave the Tongans saw the blood on the timbers and know they had been betrayed. They let the boat fall back into the cave and fled. The Namuka people had a feast on the bodies of their enemies, Tarai was killed later, and Rakalea now became the leader of the Namukan people. He led them to settle at the site of their present village.<sup>46</sup>

This may of course be a highly garbled version of events. My confidence in Jone's account as I understood it was less than in that of Vosabalavu not because I doubted his veracity but because he did not pay the same attention to names and with my own linguistic limitations his story lacks means of verification. Pijila was unfamiliar with Namuka, and simply translated what he and others said. However, it seems clear that the conflicting oral traditions are based on some fairly vigorous activity, and the cave itself would be an obvious place for an archaeological investigation. There must be human remains, and possibly the wreck of a boat dropped into the cave, which would make it possible to date whatever happened with some accuracy.

This is one example only of the kind of opportunity which is likely to exist in many Lauan islands. Tongan settlement and invasion by both castaways and warriors was a constant feature of Lauan history, wars too were a frequent and important part of life, the main and practically only means available of initiating social change. Along with the later records of local government it seems likely that the archaeology of relatively recent times could provide some of the social detail which underlies the 'Great Man History' of the oral tradition.

Back in Suva, with only one working day left before leaving on Monday night for Nadi, I finally gained an appointment with Colonel Mate, now back at his office. His first response to the request that at some future date I might be allowed to use the Tukutukuraraba was a straight 'No'. He went on to mention the trouble which had sometimes been caused by overseas scholars, who had published what they claimed were traditional accounts. However since none of them had been allowed to see the Tukutukuraraba and had had to rely on independent oral traditions alone, I suggested that

this was why they had got the story wrong. I agreed that I would seek the approval of the Native Lands Trust Board before publishing anything which depended on material which they provided. Colonel Mate was much more interested however when I described what I had been doing in Lau, the tantalising and incomplete nature of the evidence I had obtained, and elaborated my ideas for collaboration with local people. - He concluded by saying that when I felt my ability to read Fijian was adequate, access to the Tukutukuraraba might be arranged.

So there does seem to be a chance that both the political and the intellectual problems of writing 'inside' Fijian history may be solved. There is also a risk that academic freedom may be lost sight of somewhere along the line in the process. That risk is one which I think will have to be taken, and in the process, Fijian oral tradition and history may well become politically defused, for historians themselves can sometimes become agents of change.<sup>47</sup> There is perhaps an analogy between the situation of the latest European invader of the Pacific, the academic, and the first, the beachcomber. They soon discovered that the convention of unlimited hospitality which seduced them from their ships concealed the reality of a society based on the principle of reciprocity. Ultimately their survival depended on their ability to make themselves useful to their host-societies, and their fate, whether as premier of an island kingdom or ingredient in a feast depended upon the rapidity with which they appreciated this fact. One of the most successful beachcombers in the Lau group was a man called William Beddoes of whom Edwin Turpin, a diarist of the 1860s and '70s became the inadvertant obituarist<sup>48</sup> - 'It is a beautiful Day' he wrote:

The Jacko (much the same kind of vessel as the Adi Lau I imagine) arrived from Loma Loma with 3 passengers bringing the intelligence of the death of William Beddoes, alias the blacksmith, a man of iron constitution, had been a prize fighter in California, was a remarkably good mechanic, and could work the chiefs in this group as well as any white, a great blackguard and frightful drinker, he had, like many of his stamp, redeeming features one of which was charity and that, always in a practical form.<sup>49</sup>

It is clear from this evidence that if Beddoes had been to a university in the 1970s he would have become an interdisciplinary historian and so, avoiding if spared, his addition to drink and his blackguard reputation, but interpreting 'charity' as the practical pooling of opportunities, information resources and ideas with the people of Fiji, I propose to make his obituary my professional motto.

## AIMS

The aim of this project is to produce a history of the Lau group, the eastern part of Fiji, from the beginnings of human activity to the present day. To do this we will need to use the methods and approaches not only of history, but also of economics, social anthropology and archaeology. We want to make a contribution to Fijian and Pacific history generally which will be of value to the people of the Pacific Islands and in particular to students at the University of the South Pacific and we propose to publish our results in Fijian as well as in English.

## METHODS

As far as possible, we intend to involve research students from Fiji in the work of research and production. The book which will eventually result will thus be the work of a number of undifferentiated authors, some from Adelaide and others from Fiji. The reason for this is partly because it is a practical way of satisfying the reasonable demands of the Fiji government that research should be of value to the Fijian community - as a condition of granting a research permit. Even more important, however is our belief that it will enable us to overcome the difficulties which Australians would otherwise experience in understanding another culture. Collaboration with indigenous scholars will enable us to produce results which will stand a much better chance of surviving the re-appraisals of the future than would be the case without such assistance.

We regard the divisions between the various relevant disciplines as being for our purposes, distinctions between methods rather than the matter of investigation: the past working and changing of Lauan society, and we intend to use whatever methods seem most appropriate for the problems which will arise. Oral traditions, for example, will provide a valuable source, but while some of those have been written down as 'evidence' in various contexts, and have thus become 'documents' other traditions, sometimes conflicting ones, have not. There will be cases where such conflicts can be resolved or illuminated by archaeological investigation, and other cases where excavation may illuminate economic or technological change. In modern times, problems of economic development and the effects on the group: of population pressure and urban migration are also subjects which lend themselves to an inter-disciplinary approach.

The Adelaide based participants will include J. Young, A.C. Reid, M. Gale, F. McGrath, I.D. Campbell and B. Knapman. Others may be included in the future. Some of us are working on theses of our own, and our work on this project will merely constitute a part of the whole which remains our primary concern. Others are working on thesis topics which lie wholly within the project, and A.C. Reid and J. Young will be working solely on the project. Each of us will make it our aim to secure the co-operation of Fijian collaborators and to give them every assistance towards producing work of their own. All of us, with the exception of A.C. Reid, intend to visit Fiji for this purpose at various times this year. Detailed arrangements with Fijian collaborators have thus yet to be made, though we expect to create opportunities for at least six local researchers. At the moment it looks as though sections of the research work may be distributed among the Adelaide participants as follows.

Participant	Work on Lau project	Personal Objective
	The earliest trace of human <sup>1</sup> activity.	
A.C. Reid	Genealogies and Oral traditions for the period 1000 A.D. - 1850	Full-time participation on this project.
J.M.R. Young	A survey of village sites and fortifications to supplement oral and documentary evidence for the period 1000 - 1850. <sup>2</sup>	Full-time participation on this project.

(continued over back)

Participant	Work on Lau Project	Personal Objective
I.D. Campbell	Early culture contacts with beachcombers and traders.	Ph.D. thesis on the Pacific Beachcomber.
J.M.R. Young A.C. Ried S. Paech <sup>3</sup>	Missionary activity in Lau, and the relationship between Tongan imperialism and religious change 1835-1868	Full-time on this project.
B. Knapman	Economic activity in pre-European times and changes brought about as a result of western contact 1820-1973	Ph.D. thesis on Economic Change in Lau.
J.M.R. Young	The Planter Community, land alienation and political change 1860-1900	Full-time on this project.
M. Gale <sup>4</sup>	The Establishment and Working of the Fijian administration in Lau 1875-1970	M.A./Ph.D. thesis on Fijian politics in the 20th century.
F. McGrath	Demographic change in the 20th century and the results of migration to Suva etc.	M.A./Ph.D. on the effects of urbanisation on Lauan society.

FOOTNOTES

1. This section of the project will be dependent on collaboration with the staff of the Fiji Museum, which I hope to arrange this August.
2. This is also largely dependent on the help of the Fiji Museum.
3. Miss Paech has just completed a B.A. Honours thesis on 'Thomas Jaggard and the Fiji Wesleyan Mission 1838-49'. Her ability to further her research next year will depend on her final result this year.
4. Mr. Gale is at present an M.A. qualifying student.

I have just been informed that we have failed to gain A.R.G.C. support this year under the special provisions for multidisciplinary projects, but work has nevertheless continued. We have gained the co-operation of the Adelaide University Language Laboratory and of two Fijians resident in Adelaide who are producing a course in the Fijian language at the expense of the History Department U.R.G. All the Adelaide participants are learning the language, and Mr. Campbell, Miss McGrath and Mr. Knapman have applied to appropriate bodies for funds to go to Fiji and proceed with their field work later this year. Mr. Gale is over 35 and therefore ineligible for a Commonwealth Scholarship. He will be going to Fiji this year at his own expense. Since I have been told that this application has been unsuccessful for this year I have also applied for U.R.G. funds to make a preliminary visit to Fiji in August. I have also, on the advice of Professor R.G. Crocombe, made contact with Mr. A.C. Ried, G.M.G. C.V.O., now in Scotland a veteran of the Fijian administration and a personal friend of the Tui Nayau, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, the present premier of Fiji. He has been working for many years on a history of the leading Dynasty of the Lau group. He writes:

'I have been collecting genealogies, oral traditions and personal reminiscences for years, but the examination of archive material has had to wait for retirement. Having achieved that state, I realised that a lone individual .... needed an academic base for work of this nature if it were to be worthwhile. This led to my contacting Ron Crocombe about the possibilities of an attachment at the U.S.P. but at the time there was nothing available.

Your letter, coming out of the blue, has revived my hopes and I would indeed be most happy to collaborate with you. I would think that my particular interest in the Lau dynasty and its connections could well fit into your general pattern. I found your proposed approach quite stimulating and likely to produce the definitive work which the Lau group merits. 5

Mr. Ried is an experienced Fijian linguist, and was formerly Chairman of the Board of Examiners in Fijian. His knowledge and experience will be of great value to the younger participants while his standing in the Fijian community will be invaluable for the success of the whole project. He will be in Australia in the early part of 1974 and I would like to apply on his behalf for return fares to Fiji and a salary for an initial period of one year. I will ask him to apply to you personally so that you will be able to determine the appropriate salary level. Mr. Gale is also without support and I should like to make a similar application for him.

I have applied for study leave for one year beginning in August 1974. I intend to spend at least the first six months of this period working full-time on this project, and possibly the rest of my leave as well. I propose to complete the microfilming of relevant source materials in the Fiji Archives and then to visit all the islands in the Lau group in order to investigate the most promising archaeological sites, collect oral evidence, and to microfilm local government, church, and co-operative society records. The late Professor J.W. Davidson suggested to me that it would be valuable if I could attend local government meetings at District and village level, which I shall also do.

#### TRANSPORT

Last August I visited Southern Lau in a commercial vessel as described in the paper which I sent to you in support of my previous application. This method has great disadvantages from the point of view of sustained research. The choice lies between leaving a particular island on the vessel on which you arrive - after a few hours in some cases, or waiting perhaps five or six weeks for the next one. It might be possible to rely on government vessels, but the same disabilities apply, and in addition there is grave risk of wearing out the welcome which has hitherto been given by the Fiji government to increasing numbers of visiting academics.

I have therefore spent my spare time during the last two years building a boat especially for the purpose. I shall be launching her in September 1973. She is 23' overall, 21' L.W.L. 8' beam and 3'6" draught. She has sails, an outside ballast keel of 15 cwt., a five berth cabin and a 4 h.p. diesel auxiliary engine. The best quotation I have obtained for her shipment from Adelaide to Suva is \$325 (the Nauru Shipping Co.) and I should like to apply for a grant to cover the cost of getting her there and back. I will attend to her cradling and unloading in Suva myself. While in Fiji she will be available as a means of inter-island transport for all the people associated with the project. She will also enable them to be to some extent independent of Fijian hospitality.

#### JUSTIFICATION OF 1974 BUDGET

1)	<u>Travel</u>	
	a) Fares for J.M.R. Young, Adelaide-Suva return	\$ 320
	b) Fares for A.C. Ried, Adelaide-Suva return	\$ 320
	c) Fares for M. Gale, Adelaide-Suva return	\$ 320
	d) Cost of shipping boat Adelaide-Suva return	\$ 650
		<u>\$1610</u>

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5. Letter of 30 March 1973.

2) Personnel

All the Adelaide participants in the project except Milton Gale have support already. A.C. Ried, whose inclusion is invaluable to the project, has not. I should like to request an initial grant to cover an appropriate salary for a period of one year with a possibility of renewal in 1975, the salary to commence from the date of his departure from Australia to Fiji. M. Gale has an outstanding record as an undergraduate and I have no doubt that he will qualify this year as a post-graduate research student. I should like to apply for a similar salary for him commencing on 1 Jan. 1974, \$6323.

Fijian Collaborators.

These are likely to be local research students with some support of their own. Others may be graduates without support, and occasional financial assistance may be necessary in any case to cover local travel, equipment, and maintenance costs. I should like to make a detailed application after visiting Fiji in August 1973.

MAINTENANCE

Digging implements etc.	\$ 50
Portable microfilm camera for local records	\$ 200
Microfilm	\$ 200
Portable tape recorder - for collection of oral evidence	\$ 100

FIELD EXPENSES

Fijian hospitality is notorious, but it is desirable for researchers to be able to pay for their accommodation and other services in kind, indeed the Fiji government insists on adequate funds being available to researchers before a research permit is granted. Living in Suva itself is as expensive as living in an Australian city. The participants likely to be involved in fieldwork in 1974 are A.C. Ried, J.M.R. Young, M. Gale, F. McGrath for whom I would like to ask for the following:

30 days in Suva at \$10 per day	\$300 x 4 = \$1200
90 days in the Lau group at \$5 per day	\$450 x 4 = \$1800

When the arrangements with Fijian collaborators have been finalised it will be necessary to make further applications.

PUBLICATIONS ETC.

J.M.R. Young	Frontier Society in Fiji 1858-1873. (Ph.D. thesis, University of Adelaide, 1968).
"	'Evanescent Ascendancy: The Planter Community in Fiji' in J.W. Davidson and D. Scarr (eds.)? <u>Pacific Islands Portraits.</u>
"	'Australia's Pacific Frontier' <u>Historical Studies</u> , No. 47, Nov. 1966.
"	<u>Australia's Pacific Frontier.</u> Cassell, Melbourne, 1967.
"	'A Strategy for an Interdisciplinary Approach to the History of Lau'. Typescript 1972. (I do not intend to attempt to publish this as publication could well prejudice the success of the scheme it describes, and for which this application is made. A copy was enclosed with my earlier application.)

This project is not substantially different from the one for which I applied for assistance in January 1973. May I therefore refer your committee to the referees' reports you will have already received.

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
24th April, 1975.

Dear John,

Many thanks for your most interesting letter with its enclosures on Ono-i-Lau and the progress of the Pacific Studies project at the University.

I am delighted that so many things seem to be going well both with the Lau venture and the University proposals. With Garth Rogers, Archie Reid and Roger Green all associated with the former I am quite confident that the end result will be a really authoritative monograph which will bring the whole of the archaeological, ethnohistorical, anthropological and documentary evidence to a focus on the cultural dynamics of a single but most important area where Melanesia meets Polynesia.

This is the real inter-disciplinary approach, so often advocated and so seldom achieved; and you could not have found a better team, both from the standpoint of the width and the breadth of their knowledge. It all goes to support one's contention that Pacific History is essentially a part of Pacific Studies and that, for its proper understanding, it needs more than the documentary expertise of the schoolman historian.

I only wish that I could attend your seminar, to which you kindly invite me, not to speak (for I am ill-equipped on the subject in comparison with the area specialists) but to listen; and perhaps help with the drafting. But the fates have decreed otherwise, for I am at present right in the midst of a sea of troubles over the Banaban business.

Not to make a long story of it the Banabans have two actions in the UK High Court against IMG for amounts totalling \$25 millions, and a petition before United Nations for the separation of Ocean Island from the GEIC. I appear to be the chief (and indeed the sole living) witness for several of the matters at issue, having made the lands settlement of Banaba in 1931, published the sole article on their ethnohistory in 1932 and the only monograph on their lands and funds in 1946, having bought Rambi Island for them during the war, and settled them there after it, and finally prepared the 'Statement of Intentions' governing their rights to both the ownership of Rambi and Ocean.

Anyway the pressure to give evidence in London mounts daily, and a subpoena has now been served requiring my attendance late this month or early next. The British Government, as defendants, appear equally averse to my appearance (and I am after all a Crown servant and in receipt of a Crown pension). Solicitors in London and Canberra are arguing that I must (or must not) go and doctors that I can (or cannot). Any moment I expect to find myself handcuffed to a London detective (with Mr Stonehouse tied to his other wrist) and whisked off by Qantas.



So I'm sure you'll understand why I cannot come to Adelaide until things have quietened down a bit. Though come to think of it probably the best thing I could do at the moment would be to leave Canberra without a forwarding address. If the Banabans would send along a cheque for just 1% of the 25 millions I'd be off and risk the wrath of HMG: I'm not avaricious.

I was most interested in your very nautical description of approaching Ono-i-Lau: you certainly have become the deep-sea small-craft navigator à la David Lewis. But it must have been quite fascinating and exhilarating at the time; and no small feat to have come through it all without getting wrecked in the process: as everybody predicted.

I should have sent you a copy of 'The Voyage of the Pandora's tender' before you left Adelaide; in fact I can't think why I was so stupid. But no matter for the current would have prevented you from approaching the island from the same direction as Renouard, and in any case you reckon, to my great satisfaction, that I'm right in the identification of the island (which is the really important point at issue). It would be superb if Totane Rarawa can find any oral testimony concerning the visit. I'm sending you two copies of the article so you can pass one on to him if you think he'd be interested.

I have read through the 'Short history of recent developments in Pacific Studies' with appreciation of all the hard work and lobbying that you must have put into the proposals and a feeling of optimism that the end result may well prove more satisfactory than I had hoped for. I would certainly favour the initial establishment of a co-ordinating focal centre for Pacific Studies along the lines of the proposed Centre, under a Director (whom I hope would be yourself) and an inter-departmental committee consisting of members of various departments who are interested as individuals in one or more aspects of Pacific Studies, together with any personnel appointed to the Centre itself in order to ensure the provision of an adequate range of courses.

Through the appointment of a full-time Director you would be able to ensure the viability and continuity of the Centre, and thus avoid the difficulties experienced by other Universities with Pacific Studies programmes devised merely by Inter-departmental Programme Committees and without anyone really in charge or even a room where one can go for information and advice; and to meet other staff and students.

Here at the ANU there are several Centres for specialized area or subject studies working along the lines now proposed for Adelaide, under full-time Directors; and they seem to be successful where other ventures have failed or become moribund.

I have just heard from Garth Rogers and look forward very much to meeting him shortly. Meanwhile let me know if there is anything which I can do to assist the establishment of the Centre for Pacific Studies.

With best wishes for the success of all your projects and hoping that Ruth and the children flourish, as well as yourself; and please remember me to Archie Reid - his wife once fainted in my arms in church, just before marrying him, if I remember rightly.

Yours ever,

*Leem.*

Hudson's level -

University of Adelaide

1 April 1975.

Dear Hammy,

Thank you for your encouraging letter. The project seems to be going very well at the moment with things beginning to really click into place. Gauth Rogaus from the Auckland Anthropology dept - has joined me full-time. Archie Reid is still with us, Kateri Nava has given his blessing in writing and Roger Green, in Auckland, is willing to bring his departmental resources into it.

But first - to answer your queries on Ono-i'Loe, 'Sugar loaves' is certainly a reasonable description of the two main hills one on the island of Ono hovu - the other on Dai, Douava - may have been the blind one - from the ~~west~~ east, and being nearer to the men on the Malary would probably have looked as high.

Our approach was on a bearing of  $194^\circ$  magnetic - or  $207^\circ$  true, and we sighted land, rather to our alarm, at dawn. We had not expected to see anything for a couple of hours more - but the log had evidently under-voiced by about eight miles - an indication of the strength of the current. The east-west flow of the trade wind drift - takes a ~~sharp~~ sharp turn to the south about 50-100 miles east of the hove group and gains in speed from Oyea to Ono. It was an experienced sailor - Michael Bailes, whom we met in Tonga, who warned us about this - and our own experience confirmed it. Our noon sight on ~~the~~ 5 Aug 1874 on the way from Tonga put us on latitude  $19^\circ 29' S$  which was about 15 miles south of our dead reckoning. We should have expected the log to apparently under-voiced as it did - for the same reason. What we saw on the morning of 30 September was two 'sugar loaves' which turned out to be the highest points of Ono hovu & Dai respectively - but the blind hill - either

Devura - or the lower hill on Ono - have would have been obscured in any case from our angle of approach. We left - from the northern 'boat-passage' both on our attempted return to Voloā and our eventual departure for Palutea and Sura - so we got - much the same view.

- This southerly wind of the current - is enough to account - for the belief on the Polovoy that they were off Tofua - and the fact that until they reached a point say 75 miles east of Voloā, they would have been carried at least 15 miles a day in a westerly direction without knowing it. I only wish I had read 'The Voyage of the Pandora's Tardis' before going to Ono - but - life is full of opportunities which are not - fully used. I'm quite - sure you are right. However about - the identity of the island. I'm enclosing some photographs which we took while we were there and the maps which we made of the two major fortified sites. No-one mentioned any oral traditions about - the Polovoy - but then I didn't ask. - Tolame Karawa, the headmaster of the school at Doi, comes from Ono originally and is very interested in the project - and generally wide - awake. I'm proposing to ask him to collect - oral evidence in any case so I will mention 'first - contacts' when I next - write, and see what he comes up with. I will put in copies of the maps we made as well.

Roger Green seems very enthusiastic. I would have approached him privately if it had not been for the assumption that the A.R.C.S. would be interested only in supporting research by Australians. Jack Gibson however, suggested that Auckland was the logical place to look so everything points in the same direction.

Applications for 1976 have to be in by 26 April - and we are planning at - the moment - to hold a rather informal seminar with Archie Reed & Gauthr Rogers - Bruce Kropman who has just - finished a thesis on economic change on

Vanua Balavu. We will attempt to compose an application to the A.R.G.C. including Auckland participation. If family or other business happens to bring you to Adelaide at that time I hope you would consider coming too. Roger Green proposes that two Ph.D. students might participate ~~and~~ and that he would be prepared to provide supervision, laboratory, and field equipment -- so we couldn't hope for more. It all seems very exciting.

I'm also enclosing the current 'Pacific Studies' proposal within the University. This one has got as far as the Education Committee and goes from there to the Planning Committee, -- so far so good. It got through the Arts Faculty; -- by far the most difficult obstacle, about a week ago.

Best wishes.

John Young

P.S. Gauth Rogers says that if you don't come here he will come and see you in Canberra on his way to Northern Territory at the beginning of May.

Please excuse the handwriting. I would have to wait for some time before a typesetter is free.

*Prepared by Norm Etherington, the new chairman of  
the History dept, Jan 1975*

PACIFIC STUDIES: A short history of recent developments.

I. To 1972

- 1) Pacific history was introduced in the History department under John Young. It quickly emerged as a popular student option. Post-graduate enrolments in Pacific History began to rise rapidly.
- 2) Professor Harry Maude of A.N.U. donated his extensive collection to the Barr-Smith Library and accepted an Honorary Professorship in History.

II. 12 September 1972

Professor Gough forwarded to the Vice Chancellor John Young's report recommending closer cooperation between Adelaide University and the University of South Pacific to facilitate research, to perform a service to Fijian students wishing to study in Australia. Included sketch of potential role Adelaide might play in the field of Pacific Studies.

III. 14 March 1973

Faculty of Arts invited John Young to make submission on development in Pacific Studies for the 1976-78 triennium.

10 April 1973

On the basis of documents submitted by John Young the Faculty commended the proposed development and urged "that resources should be channelled as speedily as possible towards the needs of this field." John Young's document recommended:

- 1) Central catalogue of Pacific materials held by Adelaide libraries.
- 2) Membership in the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau at the A.N.U. which lists and collects manuscript materials on the Pacific.
- 3) Development of collaboration with University of South Pacific at Suva.
- 4) Language teaching capabilities in at least Motu, Pidgin, Maori, Samoan, Tahitian, and Hindi.
- 5) Special travel money to enable Post-graduate students to work in the field.
- 6) Staff development in archaeology, anthropology/sociology, and linguistics.

IV. 3 July 1973

Professor Harry Maude endorsed John Young's document and suggested in addition:

- 1) A look at Pacific Studies Programme in Auckland and Hawaii where subjects are offered on an interdisciplinary basis through collaboration between staff members in various departments, supervised by a Programme Committee.

2.

- 2) Interdisciplinary subjects to be offered at Adelaide to undergraduates. This would make Adelaide unique among Australian universities.
- 3) Establishment of an Adelaide University Committee on Pacific Studies with perhaps extramural members from South Australian museum and Flinders.

V. 4 September 1973

Faculty of Arts resolved "that development in Pacific Studies take place within existing departments and not as a separate department."

VI. 5 October 1973

Draft Australian University Committee submission put before Education Committee. Recommended the establishment of "a Department of Pacific Studies within the Faculty of Arts and under the leadership of a Professor of Pacific History. The minimum supporting staff would be three academics and a secretary/typist." Rejected purchase of house in Suva.

Education Committee resolved by a vote of 25 to 2 with 10 abstentions "that the development of Pacific Studies be linked with appointments in existing departments of the University."

The final Australian University Committee submission as a result cut the request for a separate department and asked instead for the appointment of a Professor of Pacific History within the History department.

VII. 12 March 1974

Professor Gough submitted for the consideration of the History Departmental Committee, a memorandum sharply criticizing the Australian University Committee submission. He observed that the History department had not been consulted and that it would probably not favour development in Pacific History at the expense of other fields of history.

VIII. 25 March 1974

The History department voted to reserve its judgment on the proposal until it had received answers from the Vice Chancellor to the questions about funding posed by Professor Gough.

IX. 13 May 1974

The Vice Chancellor replied to Professor Gough's letter of 17 April and indicated that should a Professor of Pacific History be appointed within the History department, the new professor and his colleagues (if any) would compete for research and travel funds on the same basis as other staff members.

X. August 1974

The Planning Committee revived discussion of development of Pacific Studies in a centre or a separate department.

## XI. 12 August 1974

Professor Gough in a letter to Professor Jordan, Chairman of the Planning Committee, listed many of the reasons why the History department was suspicious of development of Pacific Studies within the History department. The burden of the letter was that it would be too much for the department to provide the supporting disciplines essential for the study of Pacific History as it has developed in recent years.

## XII. 11 September 1974

The Faculty of Arts resolved to "endorse the establishment of Pacific Studies as a separate department or centre in the University and ask the Education Committee to re-examine the question.

## XIII. 26 September 1974

A Sub-committee of the Faculty reported a recommendation that "the proposed development in Pacific Studies take the form of a Centre headed full-time in the first instance by a Director who should be of at least Reader status, reporting through the Faculty of Arts; provision will also need to be made for secretarial assistance, funds for travel and research and the teaching of Pacific languages."

The end result of this series of events is that the Faculty of Arts has been requested to clarify its submission. Our committee is expected to specify in detail the ways and means of providing the development which the Faculty has endorsed.

Specifically, "The Education Committee noted the Planning Committee's request to the Faculty of Arts that it provide further information on the establishment of a Centre showing its development for the period 1976-78, including (a) structure, including academic and non-academic staffing needs; (b) library, research, teaching grant and travel needs; (c) the integration of the Centre with departments and the Faculty; (d) location and estimated space requirements; and (e) subject courses that might be offered."



*The Committee framed this as an answer to the Education Committee's request that the Arts Faculty 'clarify its Submission'.*

The Faculty's Committee to examine the submission on Pacific Studies met on 13 January 1975 and after some discussion proposed the following:

1. That the Faculty reiterate that its current development request is for a Centre, not a department. It should be designated the Centre for Pacific Island Studies in order to identify its function more precisely.

During the last two decades research in the Pacific Islands area has developed a strong interdisciplinary bent. It has also become more expensive than the research conducted by ordinary departments in the Faculty of Arts. Its research and travel needs would be roughly comparable to those of Anthropology. Anthropology as an established discipline clearly merited departmental status in the Faculty of Arts in a way that Pacific Island Studies would not. At the same time a department of Pacific Island Studies would require a greater financial allowance than its undergraduate student numbers might be expected to warrant if it were to develop the interdisciplinary research and teaching capabilities necessitated by the field.

The creation of a Centre of Pacific Island Studies would enable the University to coordinate teaching and research in the field without loss to existing departments. It would also provide an academic base for many pre- and post-doctoral researchers in New Zealand and the Pacific Islands as well as in Australia whose frequent enquiries to Adelaide prove the need for more facilities in this part of the world.

- II. That the Faculty make the following reply to the questions posed by the Education Committee.

A. "Structure, including academic and non-academic staffing needs."

1. Director and secretarial assistance.

The Centre should be established in the first instance by the appointment of a full-time Director of at least Reader status, reporting through the Faculty of Arts. The Director should be an established research scholar and should be provided with the secretarial and office assistance appropriate to a departmental chairman. The Director's initial responsibilities would be:

- a. Assuming the supervision of existing post-graduate work in Pacific Island Studies in the Faculty of Arts where appropriate and desirable.
- b. Undertaking the supervision of new post-graduate students in his own field, and arranging for suitable supervision in other fields.
- c. Allocating research and travel funds.
- d. Developing undergraduate subjects related to Pacific Island Studies in cooperation with existing departments.
- e. Advising the Library in its acquisition and cataloguing programmes in the field of Pacific Island Studies.
- f. Advising the Faculty of Arts on further staff development in Pacific Island Studies.
- g. Developing Pacific Island Studies as an interdisciplinary field through the organisation of specific research programmes.

## 2. Further academic staff.

- a. It would be highly desirable to make split appointments in the following fields soon after the Director is appointed. (This would enable undergraduate subjects to be listed in the Calendar simultaneously under Pacific Island Studies and the appropriate departmental subject listings.)
- 1) A lecturer in Pacific history to be employed half-time by the Centre and half-time by the Department of History. In his work for the Centre, this lecturer would supervise post-graduate students in his field and develop his own research programme; in his work for the History department, he would relieve the extra burden in undergraduate teaching in Pacific History that could be expected to follow the establishment of the Centre.
  - 2) A lecturer in Pacific anthropology to split his time between the Centre and the Department of Anthropology in the same basis.
  - 3) A lecturer in either Economics, Politics or Pacific Islands Ecology to split his time on the same basis between the Centre and the department appropriate to his field.
- b. Three research Fellowships should initially be allocated to the Centre on a permanent basis.
- c. Part-time tutors should be made available to provide special language instruction according to the needs of post-graduate students attached to the Centre. (In the case of several Pacific Island languages, this instruction could be provided through tapes in the language laboratory.)

B. "Library, research, teaching grant and travel needs."

## 1. Library needs.

- a. One Professional Officer (Grade I) for three years to (1) organize and catalogue the library's holdings and acquisitions in fields related to the work of the Centre, and (2) produce a union catalogue of all library holdings in Adelaide.
- b. An additional library grant of \$5,000 per annum to cover the purchase of books.
- c. Further funds to be used to purchase research materials required by staff members attached to the Centre on the same basis as staff members of existing departments.

## 2. Travel needs.

Field work in the Pacific Islands would be costly but essential for staff and post-graduate students attached to the Centre. Funds comparable to those available to staff and post-graduate students in Anthropology should be provided.

## 3. Teaching grant needs.

Teaching grants would be required for language instruction through part-time or full-time tutors in accordance with students needs.

C. "The integration of the Centre with departments and the Faculty."

It would be the responsibility of the Director to identify teaching capabilities in the field of Pacific Island Studies within existing departments and to develop interdisciplinary teaching programmes in accordance with those capabilities (see section II.A.1.d. above). In addition the Director would participate in the appointment of new members of staff in existing departments where the new appointments were clearly relevant to Pacific Island Studies. (See also Section II.A.2. above). The centre should be represented initially by one member on the Faculty of Arts, the Education Committee and other appropriate faculties as the Centre develops.

D. "Location and estimated space requirements."

The Centre should be initially located in the Hughes building or the Napier building. Its minimum needs would be a Director's office, a secretarial office, an equipment room and a seminar room. Additional rooms would be required as lecturers, tutors and research fellows were appointed.

E. "Subject courses that might be offered."

1. Supervision of post-graduate students on an interdisciplinary basis.
2. Development of a coherent undergraduate course of study in Pacific Island Studies based on cooperation with existing departments (perhaps on the model of the current Asian Studies programme).
3. Development of a special fourth year honours programme in Pacific Studies on an interdisciplinary basis.
4. Service lectures and other teaching aid to be given to existing departments as requested.

11



Scale 30 chains to an inch



Matokana



Yao

Lagoon

ONO-I-LAU



Govt. Station

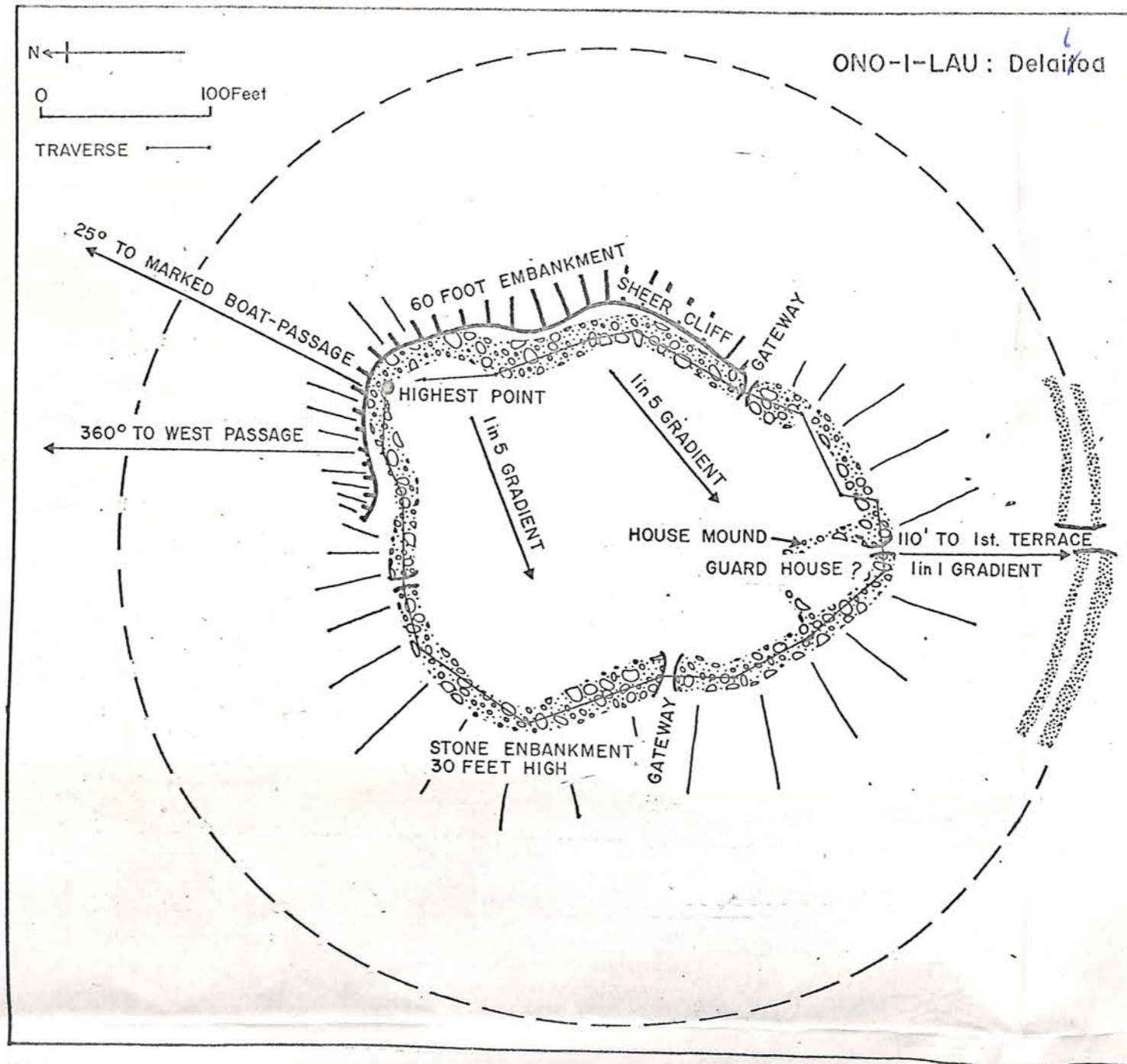
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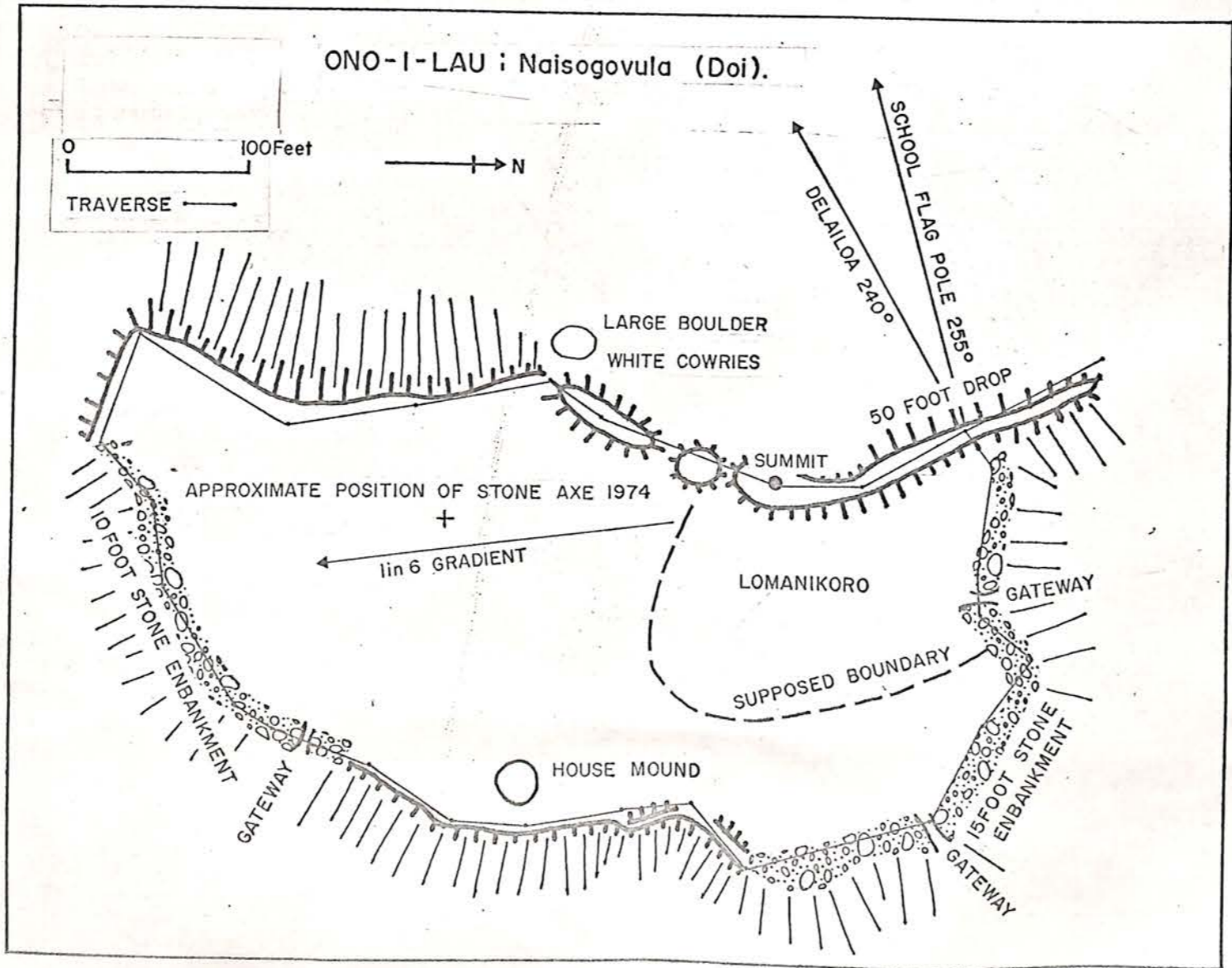
Dayura

Mana I<sup>s</sup>

8







77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
21st December, 1974.

Dear John,

It was a much-appreciated thought to send me those two letters with the story of your epic wanderings through the Lau Group and the two countries which have influenced them most in pre-contact days.

I should have replied before but have been away almost constantly earning my living on some other jobs unconnected with the academic world, though fortunately not with the islands. And in neither letter did you give any forwarding address, so I am perforce sending this to the University in the hope that they will re-address it.

You must be delighted at the success of your ship and, not least, at your own navigational prowess. This will effectively confound the critics who maintained that you would be wrecked before you had even started.

All your troubles seem to have been due to the fallibility of those on whom you had of necessity to rely. It put me in mind of the days when Ron Crocombe was a student here during his thesis-writing days. He had to make a field trip to Tonga and despite three letters and a telegram from me all about it they jailed him on arrival as an undesirable, whom they knew nothing about but suspected of intending to seduce the girls of Tonga from their hitherto virtuous lives. And then the money the A.N.U. promised to send did not arrive, because the Finance people could only remit to a Bank, and he had to sponge on the locals he was supposed to be seducing. Good old Ron, I suspect many of his strong views date from his own early experience as a student.

Your analysis of Ratu Mara's objections are borne out by what we hear from all other sources. Indeed it is the same all over the Pacific: just as in the past the expatriate Government officials took the blame for everything, these days the island leaders are getting it and react rather violently (in the Cooks, Niue, Palau, Nauru, Fiji, and most other places I know). It is the same in research: until recently foreign Universities and foreign scholars could take the rap; now it is being found that local students working for local Universities can upset the apple-cart even more effectively.

We had a party of visitors from the Gilberts yesterday complaining of the way in which the Young Turks now returning from the U.S.P. and elsewhere were behaving: far too iconoclastic. Clearly what they feared was that the present local Establishment, comprised of a Europeanized but non-graduate elite - were going to be pushed aside by a new elite of graduates and technically qualified young men. It is inevitable, but the change-over is not going to be a particularly peaceful one.

Bob Langdon has just returned from Samoa where he was effectively prevented from microfilming a single document in mission or private hands, despite having secured permission well in advance. The ban applied to Government material too, all on the grounds that he was engaged in pillaging part of the Samoan heritage. He did even worse than Phillipa, who at



least saw her El Dorado, and even touched some of the contents.

It was an astute move on your part to incorporate Archie Reid in your project. I knew that he would be an invaluable asset from his local knowledge and scholarly bent but I had not appreciated his value politically, or even realized that he would still possess any clout with the powers-that-be in Fiji today. It speaks volumes for his personally that he still possesses mana; for the present administrative tycoons would be only too glad to put some of their former masters in their place were they to return.

I envy you your wanderings, though you have certainly earned this trip by hard work over the past years and it seems to be producing a fair cache of gold in adding to the picture of early Lau from the first settlement onwards. As the archaeological patterns emerge the traditional evidence will be the easier to fit in. How I wish that I had been stuck like you on Ono, for I should rather visit that island and the Tuvanas than any others in Fiji. That article I wrote on the 'Cruise of the Pandora's tender' had Ono for its key location: I shall be interested to learn some day if you reckon that I was right in my identification.

The excavation expedition to Vatoa which you speak of for next year sounds just the kind of salvage operation (due to the threat of the lighthouse) which the Suva Conference of 1971 and meetings since gave No.1 priority to. It might well be worth your while talking it over with Jack Golson with a view to getting the venture funded as a matter of urgency. Jack would also know of potential M.A. candidates who could be grub-staked to do a thesis on the site work, its yield and significance.

You probably heard from your Adelaide stand-in that I spent some three weeks there recently working on the television epic of all time, the theme being Europeans in the South Seas. It amused me that when the ABC came down to deciding where the preliminary work could be done best and quickest the answer was the Barr Smith Pacific Islands Collection. And there I met Professor Higham from Princeton, also working on Fijian history, who had given Canberra a miss in order to make straight to the Adelaide Collection, where he found several items not in the Mitchell or the Library of Congress. And last week there came a letter from a professional writer working on a book on Parkinson and Queen Emma, who had also been doing his research in 'the marvellous library there'. So bit by bit it will get known, and if the University will only keep it up to date it will inevitably become the focal centre for documentation-based Pacific studies.

I am about to bury myself in writing again, having a Commonwealth Literary Grant for 1975 and the itch once again to forget the world and get lost in the islands as they were in a sort of romantic dawn which I visualize all too easily but realize probably never existed.

Meanwhile, we hope that all continues to go well with Ruth and the children and your goodself, and we wish you all a very Happy Christmas and a most successful New Year,

Yours ever,



'Leefleda'

Suva.

22 Oct. 1944

Dear Harry,

I thought you might appreciate a line from us so that you will have some idea of how things have been going. We are now safely back on the land of showers, fresh meat and cold beer, after four months without these things and after accomplishing a good part of what we set out to do, so we are fairly pleased.

The trip from Tonga was nautically uneventful, and very satisfying. We were carried well to the south of our dead-reckoning position by the N.E. wind and the southerly deflection of the west-flowing current - but we expected to and sighted Ogea where we expected it on the evening of the ~~second~~<sup>third</sup> day out from Nuku'alofa. It was too late to go in so we have to sit next morning. It started blowing rather strongly from the north so I decided to go in for a rest and to wait for better weather. We did reach Vaka after a very pleasant sail with a light south-easterly drift from Ogea a couple of days later, on August 9th.

In spite of all my elaborate preparations which I made when I came to Fiji in January, and very explicit instructions from the Immigration Dept, which I followed to the letter, no one had told anyone in Vaka that we were coming, and our arrival was unexpected. We might still be sailing back and forth across the entrance, dutifully flying our yellow flag etc, if I hadn't suspected the efficiency of the system and decided to go in and explain later.

Tubou was full of problems which nearly finished the expedition. We had been delayed in Tonga for almost a week waiting for good weather and Fearyus Clunie of the Fiji Museum had begun to wander

where we were, the University of Adelaide had apparently failed to send any money to Suva to pay for the U.S.P. students to come to Lakeba. They had insisted that I should find someone in Suva to whom they could send the money. The only man I could find when I was there was John Plame. They paid the money direct to the bank without letting him - he found out about it later. I foresaw this kind of thing happening but it was just impossible to persuade the administration of the overriding importance of flexibility. All this meant that by the time we had got the money and overcome other more serious problems, the U.S.P. mid-semester break was over and there was very little we could do immediately to help the students. They could not join us in time as planned.

As it turned out, this was just as well. Ratu Nera was in Tubou when we arrived and I looked forward to seeing him for general consultation. By this time I took his approval and support for granted. I wrote to him when I was in Suva in January, not as Prime Minister, but as Tui Noyou, and explained fully, precisely what I wanted to do, and making specific mention of the U.S.P. and the Museum. I even went to the Prime Minister's office in Suva and gave the letter by hand to his personal secretary to make sure he would get it. In due course I received a formal reply from the Prime Minister's department - so I assumed that he was not at all that interested, but certainly had no objections.

We presented a tabua, which he at first said he accepted, but with reluctance, because he had just been informed by the Metain venue that the U.S.P. was involved - indeed that we expected students from the U.S.P. to come to Lakeba shortly. As you can imagine I felt fairly put out, since I had gone to extreme lengths to meet the well-known objection of the Fiji Government to foreign researchers - and Ron Corcoran's objection to lack of pay off for the locals by coming to Suva at my

on expense in January to organize a scheme which I had every reason to expect would be acceptable.

I said I found this surprising, because I had been led to believe that by obtaining the co-operation of Fijian institutions I would be meeting the objections which had been made in the past. I referred to the application I had made for a research permit - on this basis and asked him to explain further so that I would be able to understand his objection. He refused to explain further - obviously he couldn't do so in public - as I now realize, - and went on to repeat the clichés of the past - about the ~~condescension~~ condescension of people like me. I pointed out that the students in question were in most cases from here themselves and would thus be studying their own history for themselves - but this did no good at all - He said he did not want anyone - Fijians or Indians or anyone else 'poking around'. It seems that the P.O. does not want possible student revolutionaries to acquire political ammunition, least of all Fijians and especially if it relates to his own personal stamping ground. Very understandable, but I wish he had let me know. Crocombe & Co can be rather misleading also. I think the truth is that the Fijian govt of the present does not want research - period - It was possible to condemn research without appearing to be anti-intellectual, by condemning outside academics so long as they were the only people doing research, & safe so long as the U.S.P. wasn't doing any. Now that they are it's just one more reason for general hostility to the U.S.P.

At the time I felt like chucking the prop in and going off on an island cruise. However, Poca arrived from the Museum & we got on with the job - first of all in Vaka - mapping the old village sites, and faults - one of which had been pillaged to provide building stone for the P.O.'s house in Tavoa. I rang up Anome Reid, who arrived in Suva the same day, we arrived in Vaka - and told him what had happened. I asked him to go and see Pavae in Suva and try to reach an

acceptable agreement. He saw Nava and flew over to Lakeba a few days later. - He was given the returning ~~at~~ celebrity-treatment, billeted with Ratu Tavita at Nava's house. He stayed a more or less public meeting with me on the front porch, overlooking the Rava which resulted in a sudden ability on our part to cash cheques - purchase diesel and obtain accommodation ashore. In the meantime I had written to 'apologise' to Nava for hurting his feelings and he let it be known through Reid that individual students might be acceptable to him - but he wasn't prepared to allow the U.S.P. as such to have anything to do with Lake. The women kept cropping up as we went along. Reid went back to Suva to get on with the Takutakavava. He is looking not only at the sworn version, which is on microfilm on the Archives, - but also at the evidence books of which only the originals exist. He may be the last - some - academic to do so. I got him to use a card system, and he is getting on with it - very well. One student did arrive - against my advice, - but he too prepared once the P.N. went back to Suva and the people of Taboua felt free to be their normal hospitable selves. I made sure that everything was paid for.

With the mid-semester break over, and no possibility of more U.S.P. students arriving unexpectedly, we moved on to other islands - Koro, Ovea & then back to Lakeba to pick up one of my sons who had been to a scout-jamboree at Lautoka. Pooe flew back to Suva and never came back. I phoned the Museum to find out why & was told he had a medical problem. I felt enough time had been wasted already so I didn't wait for the promised letter of explanation. We sailed into a SE trade & began battling our way south. Koro, Namuka, Ogea, Vatoa & eventually Ono. We had our share of bad weather and without Pooe I had to rely on Philip, who is intuitive, and what local help I could get - with the surveying.

We set-out-to complete Southern Cove before the hurricane season <sup>5</sup>  
arrived, which we did. It was less than I hoped to do, but at  
least it is a coherent contribution. It seems to show a fairly clear pattern  
of movement - from elaborate hill forts usually on the high peaks &  
ridges of each island, to settlements nearer the coast, but still fortified, &  
finally to coastal settlements like those they now inhabit. We  
have brought samples of pottery from all three kinds of site, and  
some stone and bone implements. I've suggested that next year  
we should send an excavation expedition to Votua to sink a shaft -  
as the Navie dept. is planning to put a lighthouse on the site of  
Pala Pala, - the oldest settlement there, so they will have to dig in  
any case, and there will be transport.

We got stuck in Ono, after completing what we set-out-to do  
there. We hoped to sail back to Votua, but there were strong North  
Easterlies, then calms, and we decided against it. We did call at  
Matuku on the way back to Suva, however, on behalf of one of the  
U.S.P. students, Riedi Dzigatake, who refuses to give up, and says  
that if he wants to study the settlement history of his own  
island group. (he comes from Nuala) it is his business and no  
concern of the Prime Minister's.

Back here we find the initial fright has worn off. - Feagies  
Clunie is keen on continuing to co-operate and seems fairly  
impressed with what we accomplished in the circumstances. Kelvin's  
Place is busy at the moment redrafting the maps we made.  
A person called Charles Hunt - from Liverpool, U.K. has been  
appointed Director of the Fiji Museum from next January, so I hope  
to gain his continued co-operation for an expedition to Votua  
next year. Do you know anyone in Australia doing an M.A. in

Pacific archaeology, who would like to do this?

At the U.S.P. there was a bit of consternation at the news of the P.O.'s hostility, but the students themselves do not seem put-out. One of them has given me a draft of his work on the establishment of the Colonial Administration in Leone, and I have agreed to pay Meki Dagitake's return fare to Plooa out-of-the A.R.G.C. grant. He will spend six weeks or so there this coming long vacation. The others have all done some work; Sefanai Fenui has written a paper on the origin of the Tei Noyau title and given me a copy, Coma Bolabola has been busy interviewing Levaan migrants living in Suva. They all have another year to go. Ahmea Ali proposes to seek an opportunity to discuss the whole question of residence by both U.S.P. people and others with the P.O. at a personal level. Good luck to him.

Archie Reid has been working steadily at the Tukutukuravava which should now make more sense, and has agreed to transcribe large extracts. He thinks he will be able to finish the job by the end of November. He would like a part-time job next year if I am able to get continued A.R.G.C. support. I am hoping to visit England in April, to follow up the enquiries he made there during the year, and to get microfilms of everything relating to Leone in the country.

There is some news from Adelaide - Philippa Thomas is back from Samoa having sighted the Pritchard papers, but without being able to take them away with her. I hope Bob Bergolon has better luck - I think he is there now. We leave here on 17 November and hope to reach Adelaide eventually.

Yours sincerely, John Young

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
3rd July, 1973.

Dear John,

I am sorry to have been so long in responding to your letter of the 26th. It arrived just as I was working on a belated request from the ARGC for a report on your application for financial assistance re the Lau project.

I enclose a copy of my report on this, though I suppose that strictly speaking I shouldn't. However it can do no harm and may be of help; and I know that you will keep it confidential.

~~IMMEDIATELY~~ Immediately I had finished this I started on the letter to Professor Badger. I found it rather difficult to write as I was not quite sure what you wanted or what could best help you; and I was anxious to do my best.

Anyway it is finished now; and typed (which took me the whole morning). I made several stupid typing errors so in the end had to content myself with just an original, which I am now enclosing in an unsealed envelope.

Would you please have a good look at it and if it is n.b.g. put it in the w.p.b., or bury it. I shan't mind because I realize that I could be swimming in waters a bit out of my depth (not knowing the internal politics of Adelaide University).

If however you think it can do no harm then perhaps you would be so kind as to run off copies for the others whom you mention and have them all delivered as quickly as possible.

I'm sorry I have no facilities here but as you know I'm all on my own and the Department is in a state of utter chaos today, having had their petition for a separate Professor of Pacific History knocked back by the Faculty Board last evening. At the moment they don't know if they are coming or going.

Your talk on Pacific Tourism here was indeed an immense success, as I have heard on every side - even Deryck conceded as much - and the man of Adelaide has risen accordingly. Congratulations on what was evidently a most impressive effort.

Yours, in haste to catch the mail,

*Leam*



77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
3rd July, 1973.

Professor G.M. Badger,  
Vice-Chancellor, The University of Adelaide,  
ADELAIDE, South Australia 5001.

Dear Professor Badger,

I hope that you will pardon my temerity in following up our recent luncheon conversation with a few tentative suggestions for the further development of Pacific studies in the University of Adelaide, based on observations and discussions made during six weeks of daily visits to the University in May and June.

#### The Development of Pacific Studies

The development of Pacific studies on a co-ordinated multi-disciplinary basis, whether at the graduate or under-graduate level, is a fairly recent academic innovation confined to the island Universities and a few situated in the countries bordering the Pacific Ocean. Apart from the Universities of the South Pacific, Papua and New Guinea, and Guam, where such studies naturally form an integral part of most course work, at least in the social sciences, inter-disciplinary Programmes of Pacific Studies exist so far as I am aware only in the University of Hawaii, the Center for South Pacific Studies at the University of California's Santa Cruz campus, the University of Auckland and the Research School of Pacific Studies at the Australian National University, where it is confined to post-graduate research only.

The lesson to be gained from watching the inception and development of these programmes is, in my submission, the desirability of beginning unpretentiously within the existing academic structure and building gradually as the need arises. The Research School of Pacific Studies exists by virtue of somewhat generous grants of Government funds but it has not developed an integrated teaching programme in the School of General Studies; while the proposal for a School of Melanesian Studies at the University of New England never materialized, since its expense was not considered to be warranted by the need. The Center for South Pacific Studies seems similarly to have been established on a scale too ambitious for viability.

On the other hand at Auckland and Hawaii successful programmes have been developed over a period without separate buildings, schools, departments or staff simply by the appointment of Pacific Programme Committees consisting of existing University personnel, with one or two non-University members, interested in some aspect of Pacific studies. In Auckland the Committee includes representatives of the

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### Australia as a Centre for Pacific Studies

The case for Australia as a centre for Pacific studies is based on the fact that with the demise of European imperialism an increasingly introverted Europe has abandoned its former leadership and interest in Pacific Islands problems. The western countries are now defunct as far as Pacific studies are concerned: the last course on the subject in England has now, I understand, closed down, and the position is only marginally better in France. Those Europeans who, like myself, still wish to work on Pacific research have therefore perforce to live as expatriates in Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii or California.

Fortunately the peripheral countries bordering the Pacific itself have taken up with enthusiasm the task abandoned by the old world and have developed its scope and scale to an extent undreamt of even twenty years ago. The island Universities are following this lead, but it will be some time before they can rely on an economic infra-structure sufficient to support teaching and research on the scale possible in the larger and more affluent countries which surround them.

Furthermore, due to such institutions as the Research School of Pacific Studies and the increasing interest being taken in Pacific Islands affairs by the Commonwealth Government, Australia is now the undisputed leader in Pacific research, supported as she is by a pre-eminence in library holdings. Following on the 1971 Unesco Seminar-Conference on Source Materials related to Research in the Pacific Area (at which Mr I. Raymond of the Barr Smith Library was the South Australian participant) a policy is being implemented to achieve absolute completeness in Australian holdings, either in original or photocopy, of all published works, including articles, monographs and pamphlets, relating to Oceania, and to maintain full sets, again either in original or on film, of all newspapers and other serials published in or concerned with the area.

On historical, political and economic grounds the Pacific is a region of particular interest and importance to Australia. It is her front door: the place to which the early planners, governors and entrepreneurs of the colony turned in considering the provision of supplies and the development of trade. Australia's first experiment in foreign commerce was in Tahitian pork; the first Europeans to live on most of the Pacific Islands were Australian beachcombers; and in the 180 odd years that have elapsed since the First Fleet this feeling of special interest has been cemented by the growth of a network of missionary, commercial, political and residential ties; as well as nowadays by the development of the tourist industry.

All this suggests that where financial and personnel resources are limited it is sound policy to concentrate on those things which can be done best in this part of the world rather than anywhere else. This is not for a minute to suggest that any aspect of learning should be neglected: it is reassuring to think that Australians are, or have been, active in the study of classical archaeology, or the Greenland ice-cap, or Slavonic history. But manifestly we cannot afford to engage in every aspect of research and teaching with equal intensity and it is therefore necessary to apply the time-honoured rule of building on strength. In the field of Pacific studies we have developed a lead and we should, it is suggested, maintain it by continuing and expanding our traditional links with Oceania and our research into, and teaching on, regional problems.

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The Adelaide library holdings of Pacific materials are, furthermore, probably second only to those of the Mitchell Library in Sydney, which are now accessible solely to a limited number of approved post-graduate research scholars. And in a recently-acquired accession the Barr Smith Library provides, in one room, a collection of some 10,000 items comprising the only separate Pacific Islands Library in the world where students can survey the existing literature

as a whole, divided by island groups and subjects, without having to wade through an intimidating mass of irrelevant material on other areas, as in the Mitchell and National Libraries.

Finally, the growth of teaching facilities in Pacific history at Flinders University and also, I believe, at the Teachers College, provide additional sources of specialized expertise which can be called upon, on occasion, for help in lectures, seminars and supervision, while the recent understanding reached with the University of the South Pacific for mutual collaboration in research and student exchange affords a unique basis for ensuring that work done in Adelaide will be soundly grounded on practical realities and that post-graduate field-work will be facilitated at a minimum cost.

#### Tentative suggestions for a development policy

If it be conceded that the time is opportune for an extension of undergraduate teaching facilities in the field of Pacific studies in Australia, as in New Zealand, Hawaii and California, and that the University of Adelaide possesses certain advantages for taking the initiative in their provision, the following suggestions may form a possible basis for an initial discussion of ways and means.

- (1) In every successful instance such inter-disciplinary regional studies have started by extension from the enthusiasm engendered through a well-established course on one particular subject, usually anthropology (the earliest in the field). Of recent years, however, Pacific history has tended to take the place of anthropology as the focal centre of Pacific studies, being a more latitudinarian sub-discipline relatively unfettered by dogmatic theory or methodology which provides an ideal conspectus of Pacific Islands societies and their development through time in the face of environmental, cultural, economic and political pressures. The fact that it is essentially a cross-cultural study involving a multi-disciplinary approach cannot fail to broaden the outlook and sharpen the critical faculties of students, while at the same time inculcating an awareness of, a toleration towards, and a sympathy for people with not only a skin colour different from their own but whose whole way of life, outlook, values and motivations may be dissimilar.
- (2) This is the case in Adelaide and, while I have not discussed the matter with Dr J.M. Young, my observation suggests that as a first priority he should be assisted by the appointment of an additional staff member either in his own discipline or in anthropology, geography, prehistory, or conceivably linguistics, who could take some of the burden off his shoulders and at the same time broaden the content of the present course work and tuition in Pacific studies. If an ethnohistorian, as for example Dr B.R. Finney, should be chosen he could offer courses in history, and in addition anthropology and prehistory.

- (3) The next step might perhaps be the appointment of a Committee of staff members interested in the development of Pacific studies, with possibly one or two extra-mural members such as Dr David Hilliard of Flinders University and Mr Graeme Pretty of the South Australia Museum. This body could recommend on the content of a Pacific Studies Programme as well as on departmental priorities, encourage existing staff to contribute to Pacific courses and suggest where additional specialists might be needed when finance permits. It is understood that Flinders has a somewhat similar South-East Asian Studies Group which has done much to further interest within that University's particular area of concentration.
- (4) While Adelaide has splendid library resources for Pacific students these are scattered all over the city in perhaps a dozen repositories and a basic pre-requisite for effective documentation-based study is the preparation of a master catalogue showing the location of every item in every library. Such a catalogue, which need not include full bibliographical detail, could be compiled cheaply and quickly; and indeed a specialist Pacific librarian is available for the work in Adelaide at the moment.
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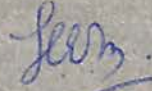
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Yours sincerely,



H.F. Maude:

THE UNIVERSITY



OF ADELAIDE

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Department of History.

26 June, 1973.

Dear Harry,

I hope you had a pleasant drive back to Canberra. I'm sorry I missed you but I had to get back here pretty quickly to cram the teaching in to what remained of the week. It was a very useful visit from my point of view. I think we've established the viability of the History of the Tourist Trade as a research topic, and the consensus seemed to be that there was plenty of historical material without trying to include an analysis of the present situation in the same thesis. Ruth seems happier about that - and in fact seems inclined to concentrate on the period before 1940.

I also discussed Frances McGrath's and Bruce Knapman's projects with Gerry Ward, who gave me a copy of a proposal by H.C. Brookfield for a comprehensive study of the environment and human problems of Lomaiviti and the Lau group. I've written to Brookfield suggesting ways in which we might be able to help him.

I am to be summoned to the Planning Committee on Friday, 6 July to present a case for the development of Pacific history and/or Pacific Studies in Adelaide. The way I received the message was that they are basically in favour of the proposal and want to know the best way of going about it. It looks like a splendid opportunity and I don't want to spoil it. It would be a great help I think if you did prepare the ground by writing to Professor Badger - as Chairman of the Planning Committee and sent copies to Professor F.G. Jarrett, Chairman of the Allocations Committee, Professor J.H. Carver, Department of Physics (he is the chairman of the Standing Sub-Committee of the Planning Committee) and to Dr. W.R. Prest, Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

I think it will be best if I prepare a fairly specific document placing history in the forefront, but stressing its interdisciplinary potentialities. I would be most grateful for any suggestions about what I should say in it. I hope that they will read it before I meet them so that we can spend the time discussing their detailed misgivings when I do. I'm very gratified to discover that they are prepared to think in terms of a large-scale long term proposal, but I also want to persuade them of the need to strike, in a small way if need be, while the iron is hot.

Yours sincerely,

John Young.

*P. S. Thank you very much for all your help while you were here. I think you have given all the students you spoke to a considerable lift.*

## A proposal for development in Pacific Studies 1973-78.

### 1. The Proposed Scope of Pacific Studies.

The following developments are suggested not with the aim of expanding one department at the expense of others, or even of strengthening the Faculty of Arts in relation to the rest of the University. As J.R. Forster, Naturalist on Cook's second expedition discerned, the Pacific demands an interdisciplinary approach. It was an ocean in which a scholar could let his sights on 'nature in its greatest extent: the Earth, the Sea, the Air, the Organic and Animated Creation, and more particularly that class of Beings to which we ourselves belong.'<sup>1</sup> An ambitious project for one naturalist perhaps, but a proper aim for a university, especially this one, which is particularly well placed to develop in this direction.

Pacific studies impinge upon several subjects already taught within the departments of English, Geography, Economics, Politics, History, and in the Faculty of Law. It might be expected that the already well-established sub-discipline of Oceanic Linguistics might find a place in a future department of General Linguistics. Anthropologists have found, ever since their subject's birth, that the small size of Pacific populations, their relative isolation, and their wide variety, have made them ideal subjects for both detailed and comparative research. This remains true even as the emphasis of Social Anthropology shifts from a study of 'uncontaminated' societies to a study of societies involved in the process of change, and this is likely to apply to the new department. Archaeologists, whatever department they were attached to would also be likely to turn to the Pacific, where much archaeological work is being done at the moment, if they were given the facilities.

Outside the traditional conception of an Arts Faculty, the Pacific Islands also offer unique opportunities for research and teaching material in the fields of botany, marine biology, ethno-botany, agricultural science, meteorology and other disciplines.

### 2. The Case for the Development of Pacific Studies in Adelaide.

#### (a) Existing Resources:

Next to the Mitchell Library in Sydney, Adelaide contains the most comprehensive collection of literary sources for the study of the Pacific area in Australia. These resources are shared, however, between the two university libraries, the State Library, the York Gate collection and the Parliamentary Library. The recent acquisition of the Maude collection by the Barr-Smith Library has placed us in an extremely favourable position provided the finance is available to fill the remaining gaps and to keep the collections up to date. There is an urgent need for a general catalogue of Pacific materials held in Adelaide by all the existing libraries.

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1. J.R. Forster, Observations Made During a Voyage Round the World, London, 1778, p. ii.

## (b) Staff-student Ratios and Post-graduate Enrolments:

The History department is the only department so far to provide a course dealing solely with the Pacific Islands, and over the last few years the number of students enrolling and attempting to enrol for this course has steadily increased in spite of the imposition of quotas by the department. This year Pacific History was the first choice of 68 students at second and third year levels, while at Honours and M.A. Qualifying level six students are currently conducting research for theses on the Pacific and there are four post-graduates and the possibility of a fifth by May. Some post-graduates come from interstate, but in any case with undergraduate enrolments and resources as they now stand the number of potential post-graduate enrolments is unlikely to diminish. These activities at second, third, honours and post-graduate level are at present the responsibility of one person, representing a staff-student ratio of 1:30 EFTS in History alone.

Pacific history is necessarily interdisciplinary history, which indicates that students would be similarly interested in courses dealing with the Pacific area in other disciplines.

Needs1. In relation to undergraduate teaching.

(a) Central Catalogue of Pacific Materials. Much time is now wasted because there is no central catalogue of Pacific holdings in Adelaide libraries. A sum should be provided to finance a research assistantship for this purpose. The job is likely to take at least three years.

(b) Staff Development. Just as Pacific History is of necessity interdisciplinary history, so other disciplines which have developed in relation to Pacific Studies have discovered that the traditional lines of academic demarcation have lost much of their significance. This is not because of any intellectual commitment to particular types of explanation, but simply because of the nature of the problems which the Pacific offers for solution. For this reason it is hard to predict which departments are likely to prove most convenient locations for Pacific specialists, but if student enrolments in the History department are a guide at least three positions will be necessary, in addition to development within the department of history. The most obvious needs are for an archaeologist, who might also be an asset to the Classics department, an anthropologist/sociologist, and a linguistics expert.

2. Needs related to research at both fourth-year and post-graduate levels.(a) The Pacific Manuscripts Bureau.

This organisation, centred in the Department of Pacific history at the A.N.U. exists to locate and microfilm manuscripts relating to the Pacific Islands. It has now been in existence for four years and in addition to locating and filming a large quantity of material in the Pacific Islands themselves it has filmed a great deal of material located in the United States and Europe. It is financed by member libraries which include the Mitchell Library, the National Library, the Alexander Turnbull Library and the Bernice P. Bishop Museum Library but not the Barr Smith Library as yet. The cost of membership is \$2000 p.a. but the more libraries that join, the lower the cost will become. Membership is essential if the University of Adelaide is to fulfil its promise in this field.

(b) Relations with the University of the South Pacific.

The centre likely to attract most attention from Australian researchers in the near future is Suva. It is the capital of newly independent Fiji, a country of interest to the historian, political scientist, archaeologist, race-relations specialist, constitutional lawyer, economist and linguist alike. Potentially it is of interest to a wide range of scientific disciplines as well, especially marine biology, soil science, tropical agriculture and botany. Suva contains the Fiji National Archives, the Fiji Museum, and the Archives of the Western Pacific High Commission which was concerned with a number of territories including Samoa, Tonga, the New Hebrides and the Solomons, and holds records which relate to them.

The Independence of Fiji and the foundation of the University of the South Pacific in Suva has created, however, a new situation. Indigenous scholars are becoming aware of the unique academic value of their own resources and are unlikely to sit happily by while researchers from wealthier communities are free to indulge in academic peacocking on the resource pastures. Like the other western invaders before them, academics are likely to prosper only if they recognise the principle of reciprocation which lies beneath the island convention of open-handed hospitality. Furthermore, without reciprocation there will be no real acceptance, little co-operation, and the value of any research which may be accomplished is likely to be limited by the cultural background of the researcher.

The annexed scheme for collaboration in research and student exchange was discussed in August 1972 with Professor R.G. Crocombe of the School of Social Development and the Vice-Chancellor of the U.S.P. The draft in its present form has obtained their support. The aim of this scheme is to provide research students from Adelaide with local collaborators and for the Adelaide students to give them in return as much assistance and support as possible in producing their own work.

The scheme also envisages the establishment of a joint University Centre to provide accommodation for Adelaide research students, including honours students, at minimum cost. This is an important part of the scheme because accommodation in Suva is very expensive and though in the past, students from Adelaide have been able to find accommodation in the student hostel at the U.S.P., the number of local students now makes this impossible. The cost of purchasing a house in Suva for use as a University Centre would be between \$25,000 and \$35,000. It would provide accommodation for students from Adelaide when they needed it, and at other times it could be made available as rented accommodation for local students. This year, with no extra development in Pacific studies four post-graduate students will be in Suva for varying periods of time so that with the development outlined in this proposal and the research activity this would generate, it would be used almost continuously. The administration of the centre would be handled by the U.S.P.

Language Facilities

Historians and other Social Scientists as well as linguistics scholars and lawyers will need to acquire Pacific Islands languages in order to achieve adequate acceptance by the societies they may hope to study as well as to read documents in these languages, and to make use of oral sources. The language laboratory is at the moment in the process of acquiring the equipment for teaching Fijian, but it will also be necessary to provide facilities for at least Motu, Pidgin, Maori, Samoan, Tahitian and Hindi. This is an additional reason for the proposed development of the language laboratory.



### Travel

Several post-graduate students have been attracted to Adelaide as a suitable university at which to carry out research in the Pacific area. There is a danger however, that they may be handicapped because of a shortage of funds provided specifically for overseas travel for post-graduate students. If our standards for the Ph.D. degree are to be maintained it is essential that in addition to the provision of supervision and library resources we should be able to guarantee that any student we accept for post-graduate work in the Pacific will be able, if necessary, to spend at least six months in the field. This requirement is one which will in any case have to be met to cater for the needs of the new department of Anthropology.

In conclusion, there is a sense in which these proposals are not so much aimed at the expansion of existing facilities as at the rational use of the advantages which the university now happens to possess and for which it bears some responsibility to see that they are used as productively as possible.

'Adut ('bedleda').

Maku'alofo

Tonga.

27 July 1974.

Dear Harry,

Just to let you know that the love project is all set to go. We managed to get the boat into the (Hunatoga) after a mad dash from Adelaide (they wouldn't ship her there) to Sydney by road. We only had a dog to do it in but we got an empty truck with a driver who took sleeping pills to keep awake, - plus occasional coke & Tex. We survived a last minute Sydney wharf strike for lunch money half an hour before sailing time, - a damaged cradle, and other hazards and we were unloaded safely here a few weeks ago. I've mainly been re-rigging the boat, - making Adelaide essays and learning navigation since we got here. We've just come back from a trial trip to Nomaka which went very well. Ruth & the children also survived without mishap.

In Fiji on the way through I managed to contact the USP student individual. Feargus Clunie from the Museum is also hoping to join us in Tokelau. The students will come over for their mid-semester break with John Hamé - the only U.S.P. staff member I could find - acting as organisation man

at that end. Ron Crocombe was in New Guinea. I will  
be taking one student, Noli Digilake, to Roala - another,  
Timone Kaci to Fulaga, the best - have projects which  
will keep them in the Hakeba District, then we will  
believe to Suva in October and meet-up with Archie Reid,  
who is, I hope, there already.

We hope to leave on Wednesday July 31st. - The  
weather seems settled and the moon will be good by then.  
I'm thinking of making for Ogea as our first - landfall  
because, unlike Hakeba, - you can see it - from the east - long  
before you are likely to hit anything. It's also a good  
place to have a sleep without bothering anybody before  
we go on to Hakeba by daylight. We will probably  
duck into Aiwa for the night - before we arrive so that  
we can get cleaned up and organised. I'll write again  
& tell you how we get on.

Yours  
John Young

24th April, 1972.

Mr V.A. Edgeloe,  
Registrar, The University of Adelaide,  
ADELAIDE, South Australia 5001.

Dear Mr Edgeloe,

In your letter of the 7th April you ask for my comments as an external referee on the application of Dr J.M.R. Young for an Overseas Travel Grant in respect of the year 1972 in order to visit New Guinea and Fiji.

In view of the fact that Dr Young is the University of Adelaide's senior specialist lecturer on the history of the Pacific Islands it would seem essential that he should pay an early visit to New Guinea in order to familiarize himself with the historical background of this territory, where 60% of the Pacific Islands population resides and which constitutes the main area of concentration in Pacific studies in, I think, all Australian Universities and certainly in the Research School of Pacific Studies at the A.N.U. Without some first-hand knowledge of the important and rapid changes taking place in New Guinea and the recent development of local historical research at the University of Papua and New Guinea and related institutions in Port Moresby, such as the New Guinea Research Unit and the National Archives, Dr Young's work must necessarily be handicapped.

Dr Young's proposed visit to Fiji is for the purpose of working in depth on a history of the Lau Islands, a study which Pacific historians have been endeavouring to find someone to undertake for at least the past decade. Its importance lies in the fact that the Lau Islands represent the marches between Melanesia and Polynesia, where a presumed autochthonous Melanesian population coming from Fiji has been overlaid, to a varying extent, by Polynesian invaders from Tonga. The amalgam has in turn been affected by cultural influences introduced by European beachcombers, missionaries, traders and planters.

The Lau Group represents, therefore, probably the richest locale for the study of culture change to be found in the Pacific Islands, since the agents of change represent here not only the occupational categories to be found elsewhere in the Pacific but also a superimposed immigrant race which has both dominated and blended with the indigenous population.

It is essentially an inter-disciplinary study, wherein lies much of its importance and at the same time its difficulty, for recent archaeological findings in Fiji and Tonga (and in Lau by Colin Smart) suggest that culture change has been taking place from long before the beginning of documentary history, a conclusion which is reinforced by the evidence of oral tradition. The investigator must, therefore, combine in his research the techniques used by, and take advantage of the results achieved by, archaeologists, ethnohistorians, anthropologists and historians proper if he is to present a balanced picture of social dynamics from the settlement of the Group to the present day.

Some years ago arrangements were in train for Mr Archie Reid, late District Commissioner of the Lau Islands and Commissioner to the Kingdom of Tonga, to undertake this survey, and when this proposal fell through (perhaps fortunately) it was hoped that a graduate from Melbourne University might work on it for his doctorate. In the event this scholar decided to go to America instead, where I believe he has acquired other interests. A more recent attempt was made by A.P. and Phyllis J. Lessin in their study The Village of the Conquerors. Sawana: a Tongan village in Fiji (Eugene, Oregon, Department of Anthropology, University of Oregon, 1970) as part of the Displaced Communities Project financed by the U.S. National Science Foundation. It is generally agreed, however, that this work is inaccurate and unsound in its methodology; its approach, furthermore, is essentially that of an anthropologist rather than an historian.

The field is thus open and, in my opinion, from my personal knowledge of Dr J.M.R. Young since he first came to Adelaide University as well as from having read all his published work, I am convinced that he has the ability, enthusiasm and flexibility to undertake the work and carry it to a successful conclusion. As a specialist in the history of Fiji he is already well grounded in the basic problems which he will have to deal with, and I believe that he will have no difficulty in mastering the anthropological and archaeological data and methods which he will require. I am in touch with Pacific historians throughout the world, and know of no one else able and willing to tackle the project.

Fortunately the two proposals can be conveniently combined by taking a round ticket Sydney - Port Moresby - Rabaul - Honiara - Santo - Vila - Suva - Sydney. If time permits I suggest that it would be of considerable advantage to Dr Young in his lecturing programme if he could stop over between planes (which run three times a week between Port Moresby and Suva) at as many of these centres as possible and also at Noumea on the return flight from Fiji to Sydney, where he should make contact with the South Pacific Commission. He would thus achieve a first-hand acquaintance and visualization of every territory in Melanesia: Papua and New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, Fiji and New Caledonia.

These stop-overs cost nothing more than an hotel bill and bus fare and I can vouch for the fact that even a brief personal acquaintance with the localities one is lecturing on can make all the difference to the quality of one's presentation. As Dr Young would have to pass through these places in any case it would seem a pity not to take advantage of the fact merely to save say thirty or forty dollars.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude,  
Honorary Fellow,  
Research School of Pacific Studies.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE  
ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5001

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO  
THE REGISTRAR

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

EAM:AEH

7 April, 1972.

Dear Professor Maude,

Overseas Travel Under the University Research Grant - 1972

Dr. J.M.R. Young of the Department of History is a candidate for one of these travel grants; and you have been nominated as an external referee.

As funds available for research travel overseas are extremely limited, the Research Executive Committee has decided that it should call for reports from external referees in all cases.

In the circumstances, I will be grateful if you will be good enough to send direct to me, at your early convenience, a confidential assessment of Dr. Young's experience and research ability or potential for the award concerned and also indicate whether you consider the research work to be undertaken would be of benefit to the candidate and the University, bearing in mind the costs involved.

I enclose a copy of Dr. Young's application together with a copy of the conditions governing these grants; and I wish to thank you in advance for your assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Professor H.E. Maude,  
77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2603.

*V. A. Edgelo*  
V.A. EDGELOE,  
Registrar.

*EAM*

THE UNIVERSITY



OF ADELAIDE

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 5001

Department of History  
28th March, 1972

The Registrar,  
The University of Adelaide.

Dear Mr. Edgeloe,

Application for an Overseas Travel Grant  
under the University Research Grant - 1972  
[Second half]

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I should like to apply for a grant to cover the cost of travel to New Guinea and Fiji.

I am teaching in the field of Pacific history and part of my reason for wanting to travel during this year is to make contact with the University of Papua and New Guinea and the University of the South Pacific and to keep up with recent political developments since Fiji became independent. I have never been to New Guinea and it is now four years since I was in Fiji and I want to keep up to date.

In addition, I want to start work on a history of the Lau islands which are part of Fiji. This project arises out of the work which I did for my Ph.D. thesis 'Frontier Society in Fiji' 1858-73. Lau was part of the area I then dealt with, but whereas I then dealt with a limited period of time, my intention is now to write the history of the Lau group of islands from as far back in time as possible to the present day. It will be an exercise in interdisciplinary history as I will have to use archaeological and anthropological material, and oral traditions and records as well as documentary evidence. This will mean spending at least three weeks initially in Suva and making a survey of the documentary material relating to my subject. This will consist mainly of evidence given to the land claims commissions set up by the Cakobau government 1872-4 and the interim government, together with the records of the colonial government since 1876. I want to arrange for a substantial amount to be microfilmed so that I can work on it back in Adelaide.

The air fare for Adelaide-Port Moresby-Suva-Adelaide is \$599.20. I would prefer to go from about 20th October 1972 to 20th November 1972 so as not to interfere with my teaching. I enclose a brief statement of my reasons for wanting to study the Lau islands.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. J.M.R. Young

Encl. [1]



Dr. J.M.R. Young -  
 Application for an Overseas Travel Grant  
 under the University Research Grant - 1972  
 [Second half]

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In view of the fairly specialised nature of the subject I want to study it may be helpful if I state my reasons for wanting to study the history of the Lau islands.

It has often been pointed out that in the Pacific Islands the problems presented to the historian are no less complex than in other areas, but that the small areas, small populations, the foreshortened time scale involved, and the rapidity of social change are great advantages because they make it possible for research to be unusually intensive, and its results dramatic.<sup>1</sup> The Lau group of islands, perhaps more than any other area in the Pacific at the present time, present a large number of problems together with the maximum convenience for their investigation. They present a situation as analogous as a historian is ever likely to get to a laboratory, and an opportunity also, for the adoption of a multi-disciplinary approach to their solution.

The twenty or so islands which form the group, together with a large number of islets, are politically part of the newly independent nation of Fiji, but they have a distinctive character and history. Racially and culturally they lie on the boundary between Polynesia and Melanesia. The original inhabitants were akin to those of the interior of the larger islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, but for considerable periods of time and especially in the 17th and 18th centuries and for part of the nineteenth century, they were under the political influence of Tonga and there was considerable Tongan immigration and inter-marriage, especially in the higher ranks of society. This was the already complicated situation into which Christianity was introduced from 1835 onwards. It was dependent initially upon Tongan support and the islands present an ideal opportunity for a study of the interaction of political and religious power.

Tongan influence also gave a special character to the migration of European merchants and planters from the mid-nineteenth century onwards. Whole islands were sold in Northern Lau to early European arrivals to prevent them falling into the hands of rival chiefs, and the vendors evacuated whole populations to make way for them. Elsewhere in Lau, land was leased, as it was in Tonga, not sold, as in the rest of Fiji, to the more impecunious adventurers who came to Fiji from Australia and New Zealand in the aftermath of the gold rushes, and this too created a unique set of circumstances.

In the colonial period Lau has retained a distinctive character. The only urban development of any importance reached its peak in the 1870s and 1880s, and while the larger islands underwent a transition to the cultivation of sugar, Lau remained dependent on copra. With the first world war the copra trade ended abruptly and in the period between the wars there was a revival of the traditional economy and, to some extent, of traditional society,<sup>2</sup> a unique social development which is certain to be amply documented.

For these and other reasons the settlement of Indians in Lau has been minimal. Tourism, too, has largely passed it by because of transport problems which are not at the moment overcome. There is still time to complete an investigation of a complicated and fascinating past before it is swamped by a yet more complicated present.

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1. J.W. Davidson 'Problems of Pacific History', Journal of Pacific History, Vol. I, 1966, H.E. Maude, Introduction in Of Islands and Men, O.U.P., 1969.

2. Laura Thompson, 'The Culture History of the Lau Islands, Fiji', American Anthropologist, April-June, 1938, Vol. 40, No. 2.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE  
RESEARCH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS:

OVERSEAS TRAVEL UNDER THE UNIVERSITY RESEARCH GRANT - 1972 (SECOND HALF)

PERMANENT STAFF MEMBERS

Heads of Departments are reminded of the rules of the Research Executive Committee relating to overseas travel supported by U.R.G. money. Support for such travel in 1972 may not be granted from departmental allocations. The Research Executive Committee has set aside for the second half of 1972 a maximum of \$3,000 for grants for staff members and postgraduate students (see separate circular).

Applications for grants for staff members tenable during the first half of 1972 closed on 30 September, 1971, applications for grants during the second half of 1972 will close on 31 March, 1972; and applications for grants during the first half of 1973 will close on 30 September, 1972.

The following rules apply to applications for such grants:

1. Grants are for research purposes only, attendance at conferences or consultation with fellow research workers being not acceptable as a ground for such a grant.
2. A grant is tenable during vacations only.
3. Eligibility is confined to permanent members of the staff of the University.
4. Allowances will be a return tourist air fare together with a daily allowance of \$12 for the days spent at the location of the research, up to a maximum of 40 days. If the applicant is successful in gaining outside support for living expenses half of any sum so received will be subtracted from the U.R.G. contribution. No U.R.G. support will be given to supplement an outside grant which provides for fares.
5. The Research Executive Committee will seek external referees' reports on applicants if it so decides.
6. The Study Leave Committee will take any such leave into account when considering a subsequent application for normal or short-term Study Leave.

APPLICATIONS are therefore invited now for overseas (research) travel grants during the second half of 1972 (i.e. during the August vacation or beginning in December). An applicant should set out:

- (a) the ground on which overseas travel is essential;
- (b) the cost of a return tourist air fare; and
- (c) an estimate of the time to be spent abroad.

The maximum period for the August vacation is three weeks; a longer period will need to be taken during the long vacation beginning in December 1972. An application for a grant for the second half of 1972 should be forwarded through the Head of the Department and reach the Registrar by 31 March, 1972.

V.A. EDGELOE,  
Registrar.



## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH GRANTS COMMITTEE  
P.O. BOX 826, CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601  
TELEPHONE 81 7211.

3 SEP 1971

EMERITUS PROFESSOR W.M. O'NEIL  
CHAIRMAN

Dear Mr Maude,

I should like to thank you for your help to the Committee with this year's assessment program. As I am sure you will appreciate, assessors' judgements play an important role in the framing of the Committee's decisions.

Projects approved for support in 1972 will be announced by the Commonwealth Minister for Education and Science in October of this year.

*W.M. O'Neil*  
( W.M. O'Neil )

Mr H.E. Maude,  
Dept. of Pacific History,  
Research School of Pacific Studies,  
A.N.U.,  
P.O. Box 4,  
CANBERRA. A.C.T. 2600

77 Arthur Circle,  
Forrest, A.C.T. 2603,  
24th July, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Australian Research Grants Committee,  
Department of Education and Science,  
P.O. Box 826,  
CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601.

Dear Sir,

I am sorry not to have submitted this report before, but have only just returned from an unexpectedly prolonged visit to Adelaide and Mildura to find it awaiting me.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

This is a study which Pacific historians have been endeavouring to find someone to undertake for at least the past decade. Its importance lies in the fact that the Lau Islands represent the marches between Melanesia and Polynesia, where a presumed autochthonous Melanesian population coming from Fiji has been overlaid, to a varying extent, by Polynesian invaders from Tonga. The amalgam has in turn been affected by cultural influences introduced by European beachcombers, missionaries, traders and planters.

The Lau Group represents, therefore, probably the richest locale for the study of culture change to be found in the Pacific Islands, since the agents of change represent here not only the occupational categories to be found elsewhere in the Pacific but also a superimposed immigrant race which has both dominated and blended with the indigenous population.

It is essentially an inter-disciplinary study, wherein lies much of its importance and at the same time its difficulty, for recent archaeological findings in Fiji and Tonga (and in Lau by Colin Smart) suggest that culture change has been taking place from long before the beginning of documentary history, a conclusion which is reinforced by the evidence of oral tradition. The investigator must, therefore, combine in his research the techniques used by, and take advantage of the results achieved by, archaeologists, ethnohistorians, anthropologists and historians proper if he is to present a balanced picture of social dynamics from the settlement of the Group to the present day.

Some years ago arrangements were in train for Mr Archie Reid, late District Commissioner of the Lau Islands and Commissioner to the Kingdom of Tonga, to undertake this survey, and when this proposal fell through (perhaps fortunately) it was hoped that a graduate from Melbourne University might work on it for his doctorate. In the event this scholar decided to go to America instead, where I believe he has acquired other interests. A more recent attempt was made by A.P. and Phyllis J. Lessin in their study Village of the Conquerors. Sawana: a Tongan village in Fiji (Eugene, Oregon, Department of Anthropology, University of Oregon, 1970) as part of the Displaced Communities Project financed by the U.S. National Science Foundation. It is generally agreed, however, that this work is inaccurate and unsound in its methodology; its approach, furthermore, is essentially that of an anthropologist rather than an historian.

The field is thus open and, in my opinion, from my personal knowledge of Dr J.M.R. Young since he first came to Adelaide University as well as from having read all his published work, I am convinced that he has the ability, enthusiasm and flexibility

H.E. Maude,

Professorial Fellow (retired)

Department of Pacific History, Australian

National University.

to undertake the work and carry it to a successful conclusion. As a specialist in the history of Fiji he is already well-grounded in the basic problems which he will have to deal with, and I believe that he will have no difficulty in mastering the anthropological and archaeological data and methods which he will require. I am in touch with Pacific historians throughout the world, and know of no one else able and willing to tackle the project.

The research plan is an appropriate one since Dr Young is engaged in teaching duties and can only supervise the collection of data by a Research Assistant. The employment of this Assistant is the main item of expenditure, and while it might be slightly cheaper to engage one in Fiji familiar with the archives, this could well prove difficult, and there are obvious advantages in employing an Adelaide girl who will be able to work with him on the material when she returns. But how she is going to identify relevant Fijian vernacular material is not quite clear.

The other items are small and those for a living allowance and internal travel possibly too small. It will certainly be necessary for Dr Young to learn Fijian. On the whole it seems a pity that he cannot apparently spend his Sabbatical year working on the project himself in Fiji, but perhaps this period is earmarked for the writing up.

The bibliography provided by Dr Young is scarcely an introduction to the works which he will have to read. There is, however, a good preliminary list of items on the subject in the Lessins' work mentioned above, to which should be added sections of the Hocart MSS in the Turnbull Library in Wellington.



H.E. Maude.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH GRANTS COMMITTEE

P.O. BOX 826, CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601

TELEPHONE 81 7211

EMERITUS PROFESSOR W.M. O'NEIL  
CHAIRMAN

Dear Mr Maude,

The Australian Research Grants Committee is responsible for advising the Commonwealth Government on the distribution of certain funds made available by the Government for Australian research. In selecting for support the best projects from the most outstanding applicants in the various disciplines it is the Committee's practice, wherever necessary, to refer the project to persons expert in the particular field for a confidential and independent report.

I am writing to ask whether you would be kind enough to assist  
... the Committee in this matter and look over the attached papers. If you agree  
... to do so it would be most helpful if you would make your report on the enclosed form on the back of which is indicated the kind of information and the ratings that the Committee is looking for, and let me have this on or before 25 June 1971.

If you would prefer not to make an assessment, please feel free to refuse. In such a case, however, it would be appreciated if you could let me know as soon as possible; at the same time it would be helpful if you could suggest a suitable alternative assessor. In the event of your deciding against giving an assessment, the papers, which are treated as confidential, should either be destroyed or returned to the Secretary of the Committee at the above address.

The Committee considers the reports of all assessors to be strictly confidential and does not release either the names of assessors or any information contained in the reports. A payment of \$A10 is made to cover expenses connected with each assessment.

Yours sincerely,

*W.M. O'Neil*  
(W. M. O'Neil)

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

APPLICATION  
FOR  
INITIAL  
SUPPORT

APPLICATION FORM  
COMMONWEALTH SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH  
DURING 1972

OFFICE USE ONLY

A 71/17789

APPLICANT(S) (Chief Investigator(s)) (See Information Sheet)	1	2	3
1. Name. Initials and surname. Indicate Prof./Dr/Mx/Miss, etc.	Dr. J.M.R. Young		
2. Year of birth.	20 September 1934		
3. Appointment.	Senior Lecturer		
4. Department.	History		
5. Institution, city and State.	University of Adelaide		
6. Academic qualifications: indicate conferring institutions and dates.	M.A. Auckland 1960 B.A. Oxford 1962 Ph.D. Adelaide 1969		
7. (a) How much time (in working days per month as an average throughout the year) can each Chief Investigator devote to the project considering other commitments (e.g., teaching, administrative duties, etc.)	10 days per month		
7. (b) N.H. & M.R.C. applicants should indicate the period of time (when in excess of six weeks) they will be overseas in 1972			
8. What other major research programme(s) are being undertaken and/or closely supervised by the Chief Investigator(s)?	None		

## OTHER PARTICIPANTS

9. Are there to be associate investigators (see Information Sheet). If so, list their names, main qualifications, dates conferred and conferring institutions. Indicate the proportion of their time (in working days per month as an average throughout the year) they will devote to this project.	No
10. What technical and other staff (other than those requested) are/will be available to assist with this project? Indicate proportion of their time (in working days per month as an average throughout the year) available to work on the project.	No
11. Will there be any research students working on the project? If so, state the numbers and the qualifications being sought and if a maintenance grant will be available to support them.	No

## PROJECT

12. State short descriptive title of project; be clear, brief, precise and informative to workers outside your field.	A historical study of social change in the Lau islands, Fiji
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13. Indicate with ticks where you have received support from:

A.R.G.C. N.H. & M.R.C.  for:

Project Number	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
This Project							
Any other Projects: (indicate separately)							

14. Except for any special items needed, are the necessary basic services and equipment, such as an equipped laboratory, staffed workshop, secretarial assistance, and a departmental maintenance or research vote available for general support of the project?

15. Has the project been commenced? If so, when did it start?	No	If a new project, when could it start?	January 1972	What is the probable duration of need for support?	three years
---	----	--	--------------	--	-------------

16. Indicate whether you consider the A.R.G.C. or the N.H. &amp; M.R.C. the appropriate body to support this project.

A.R.G.C.

17. Give name(s) and institution(s) or nominated referee(s).  
Professor J.M.R. Davidson  
Dept. Pacific History, R.S.S.S., A.N.U.  
Prof. J.D. Legge, Prof. T.G. Wilson,  
Monash University, University of Adelaide.

ALL ENTRIES ON THIS FORM SHOULD BE TYPED CLEARLY USING A DARK RIBBON



(See information sheet on the completion of budget information on this page)

DETAILED BUDGET FOR 1972		Priority	Amount requested \$	File No.
ITEMS				A 71/17789.
				FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
1.	Travel from Adelaide to Suva and back for myself Jan.-March 1972	A	355.40	
2.	Travel for Research Assistant Adelaide to Suva and back		355.40	
3.	Living allowance of \$5 per day for six weeks in Fiji		210.00	
4.	Travel within Fiji by air and other forms of transport	A	100.00	
5.	Language laboratory equipment and microfilm	A	200.00	
6.	Research Assistant	A	5778.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>6998.80</b>	

	Personnel \$	Equipment \$	Computing \$	Maintenance \$	Travel \$	Total \$
A.R.G.C./N.H. & M.R.C. support requested for 1972	5,778			200	1020.80	6998.80
Estimates of support required for ..	1973 5,778			200		5,778.00
	1974				355.40	355.40

Give details of support during 1970 and 1971 (and anticipated support in 1972) separately for (a) this project and (b) other projects (show research field) from other grant giving bodies, including your own institution.

Details of Project/Name of Body	Amount		
	1970	1971	1972 (anticipated)

Project title: (Repeat as for page 3)

A historical study of social change in the Lau islands, Fiji.

CHIEF INVESTIGATOR(S) Professor/Dr/Mr(1) J.M.R. Young

(2).....(3).....

Department History Institution University of Adelaide

## AIMS, RESEARCH PLAN, JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET AND RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS

(See notes on pages 1 and 2)

It has often been pointed out that in the Pacific Islands the problems presented to the historian are no less complex than in other areas, but that the small areas, small populations, the foreshortened time scale involved, and the rapidity of social change are great advantages because they make it possible for research to be unusually intensive, and its results dramatic. The Lau group of islands, perhaps more than any other area in the Pacific at the present time, present a large number of problems, <sup>together</sup> with the maximum convenience for their investigation. They present a situation as analogous as a historian is ever likely to get to a laboratory, and an opportunity also, for the adoption of a multi-disciplinary approach to their solution.

The twenty or so islands which form the group, together with a large number of islets, are politically part of the newly independent nation of Fiji, but they have a distinctive character and history. Racially and culturally they lie on the boundary between Polynesia and Melanesia. The original inhabitants were akin to those of the interior of the larger islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, but for considerable periods of time and especially in the 17th and 18th centuries and for part of the nineteenth century, they were under the political influence of Tonga and there was considerable Tongan immigration and inter-marriage, especially in the higher ranks of society. This was the already complicated situation into which Christianity was introduced from 1835 onwards. It was dependent initially upon Tongan support and the islands present an ideal opportunity for a study of the interaction of political and religious power.

Tongan influence also gave a special character to the migration of European merchants and planters from the mid-nineteenth century onwards. Whole islands were sold in Northern Lau to early European arrivals to prevent them falling into the hands of rival chiefs, and the vendors evacuated whole populations to make way for them. Elsewhere in Lau, land was leased, as it was in Tonga, not sold, as in the rest of Fiji, to the more impecunious adventurers who came to Fiji from Australia and New Zealand in the aftermath of the gold rushes, and this too created a unique set of circumstances.

In the colonial period Lau has retained a distinctive character. The only urban development of any importance reached its peak in the 1870s and 1880s, and while the larger islands underwent a transition to the cultivation of sugar, Lau remained dependent on copra. With the first world war the copra trade ended abruptly and in the period between the wars there was a revival of the traditional economy and, to some extent, of traditional society,<sup>2</sup> a unique social development which is certain to be amply documented.

For these and other reasons the settlement of Indians in Lau has been minimal. Tourism, too, has largely passed it by because of transport problems which are not at the moment overcome. There is still time to complete an investigation of a complicated and fascinating past before it is swamped by a yet more complicated present.

### Sources

The Archives of Fiji and the Western Pacific High Commission in Suva contain the bulk of the documentary material from which a history of Lau could be written. These include the records of the British and American consulates, the records of the Cakobau government of 1871-1874, the ad-interim government, and the Colonial government from 1875-1970. Included among these are the records of the Land Claims Commission set up by the Cakobau government and the Colonial government. These contain not only a great deal of information about European settlers, but also a great deal of traditional and geneological information

1. J.W. Davidson 'Problems of Pacific History', Journal of Pacific History, Vol. I, 1966.  
H.E. Maude, Introduction in Of Islands and Men, O.U.P., 1969.

2. Laura Thompson 'The Culture History of the Lau Islands, Fiji', American Anthropologist, April-June, 1938, Vol. 40, No. 2.

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(Continued)

about the Fijian and Tongan inhabitants before European contact. The Mitchell Library, Sydney, and the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, are also likely to prove fruitful as sources of early European narratives and other records. Fijian and Australian newspapers located in Fiji and in some Australian libraries are also important as a source of information including letters and private accounts of the islands and details of shipping and the movements of individuals. The Mitchell Library contains a vast amount of material relating to the Wesleyan mission based on Lakeba, in the centre of the group.

While in Lau in 1966 I located the papers of the Hennings family, the leading planters and traders in the group. I took them from Naitauba island where I found them and placed them in the Archives in Suva, but they have not yet been used. They contain much useful material including plantation journals, accounts, and correspondence over a period of about 30 years, and relate to a large part of the commercial activity of the period and also to the growth of a commercial urban centre at Lomaloma on the island of Vanua Balavu. I have heard of a similar collection on the island of Munia, and it is probable that a further search will result in the location of more material in the islands themselves.

### Methods

I would have to begin by going to Fiji for a period of about six or eight weeks. In this period I would locate as much of the documentary material relevant to the project as possible. Some of it, such as the records of the Cakobau government has already been microfilmed, other material, such as much of that contained in the records of the Land Claims Commission, the Hennings Papers, and other private sources would have to be microfilmed. The selection of this material would be a lengthy process and the most economical method would be to have the selection completed by a research assistant, while I returned to my teaching duties in March 1972. I would want to spend some of the time before then attempting to locate new sources and familiarising myself with the area and the people. Much of the documentary evidence is in the Fijian language, and I would also like to be able to make use of as much oral evidence as possible as my main interest is in the developing response of Lauan society to the invading influences of Tongan power, Christianity, European settlement, government and commerce. To this end I would like to obtain the necessary equipment to learn Fijian with the help of the University Language Laboratory.

I should then like to make a second field trip, either in 1973 or 1974 and travel extensively in Lau, Tonga and Fiji during a period of two to three months in the period December to March in order to collect oral evidence and gain an understanding of Lauan society. Travel in Lau is difficult, and when this problem arises it will be necessary to consider, as public transport is highly irregular, the best means of accomplishing my purpose. It may be possible to get special local co-operation, or it may be better to charter small vessels for short periods. I would also like to visit libraries in New Zealand and other states, and to make use of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau in Canberra. I would then return to Adelaide and I would hope to be able to analyse my material and commence writing. I would seek some relief from my present teaching duties to enable me to complete the project by the end of 1974.

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Signature of Chief Investigator(s): (1)..... *J. G. Jones* ..... Date: 23 April, 1971.  
 (2).....  
 (3).....

### CERTIFICATE OF HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

I certify that the project is appropriate to the general facilities in my Department and that I am prepared to have the project carried out in my Department.

Signature:..... *J. G. Jones* ..... Date: 23 April, 1971

NOTE.—A confidential statement may be forwarded direct to the Committee if thought advisable.

Signature of Head of Institution (or Nominee):..... *V. C. H. G. G. G. G.* ..... Date: 30-4-71

### Bibliography:

My own work in the field of Fijian and Pacific history consists of an article entitled 'Australia's Pacific Frontier', Historical Studies Australia and New Zealand, no. 47, 1966. A book of documents with the same title, Cassell, 1967. A Ph.D. thesis 'Frontier Society in Fiji, 1858-1874' (1969). A chapter in J.W. Davidson and D. Scarr (eds.) Pacific Island Portraits (1970) entitled 'Evanescent Ascendancy: Planter Society in Fiji'. My thesis contains one chapter on the settlement of Lau by Europeans, and several sections on the recruitment of labour within the group, the political behaviour of settlers and their economic fortunes.

Modern works which relate to my project and which provide a background to it include D. Scarr's Fragments of Empire, a history of the Western Pacific High Commission; P. France's Charter of the Land, a study of the influence of Colonial Government on Fijian Land Tenure; D. Scarr's essay 'Cakobau and Ma'afu' in J.W. Davidson & D. Scarr Pacific Islands Portraits, a study of the two chiefs, one Fijian and the other Tongan, who contended for political supremacy in the mid-nineteenth century. Laura Thompson's Towards a Science of Mankind uses part of Southern Lau as a case study for an interdisciplinary investigation of social change, and her article 'The Culture History of the Lau Islands, Fiji' American Anthropologist, Vol. 40, April-June, 1938 provides a brief chronological sequence.