I. GENERAL NEWS

After a long delay during relocation and reorganization of the Center for South Pacific Studies at the University of California, Santa Cruz, we are resuming the newsletter. As long as you, on whom we depend for information, continue to supply it, the flow of data on Pacific social anthropology research should now be regular.

This long-delayed issue of our newsletter contains primarily a summary of social anthropology research completed, in progress, or needed in the British Solomon Islands. We hope to follow soon with similar summaries for other island areas: the Gilberts, French Polynesia, etc. In addition, other news of Pacific social anthropology research is included, as are plans for subsequent symposia of the Association for Social Anthropology in Eastern Oceania. Information on the Association, membership, and subscriptions is set out in the final section.

II. SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY RESEARCH IN THE BRITISH SOLOMON IS.

The acceleration of social anthropology research in the Pacific has resulted in a few modern studies in the Solomons. While these are beginning to yield data of high quality, they also reveal the need for more information about a number of areas, and some exciting possibilities for new research. Here we summarize what has been done in recent years, what is now being done, and what needs to be done.
RESEARCH COMPLETED OR IN PROGRESS:

Figure 1 shows the location of recent social anthropology studies in the Solomons, including those in progress. Where possible, the major research interests of each study are indicated in the summary that follows:


3. Tikopia. Raymond Firth, James Spillius.


RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES AND RESEARCH PRESENTLY PLANNED

What we hope to avoid is the arrival of two researchers in the same spot, or the planning of research ventures that overlap or conflict, without prior coordination. There are, in the Solomons as elsewhere in the Pacific (1) places in need of different kinds of research, with different priorities; (2) scholars who are planning to do research, or are best qualified by past experience to do research, in some of those places. We will outline below what can be, and needs to be, done -- and will indicate field work planned where this is possible. Locations discussed are shown on Figure 2.

1. MALAITA

Malaita, with its large population (about 50,000), linguistic diversity, anthropological interest, and pockets of conservatism, is an ideal place for controlled research on social structure, ecology, etc. Studies by de Coppet, Keesing, Maranda, Ross, and Cooper will provide the basic variants.

Harvard's Medical Anthropological project, which has just received extensive NIH funding, will concentrate on Bougainville (Australian Solomons) and Malaita. Hence, planned research on Malaita in the areas listed below should be coordinated with Dr. Douglas Oliver at Harvard - in the interests of maximum coverage and use of available manpower, and to avoid the kind of ethnographic collision course too often steered unwittingly.

A. Baelelea (North Malaita)

A "bush" people near the coast adjacent to the Lau islanders now being studied by Maranda and the Baegu people recently studied by Ross. Maranda reports sizeable pagan populations still carrying out traditional ritual cycles:

"A field worker among those people would have tons of data. The traditional stock is still in full swing, and will probably be for another 10 years or so - full scale maoma with the parade of virgins, etc. ..."

This area, however, has top priority for the Harvard project,
particularly in view of the extensive biomedical data that will be available on Lau and Baegu as of summer, 1968.

B. Fataleka (North Malaita)

Maranda's comments apply equally to the Fataleka area south and west of Baegu = (cf. Tom Russell, "The Fataleka of Malaita," Oceania, 1950). This probably would be a better area for a field worker outside the Harvard project. For details on both of the above areas, contact Mr. Harold Ross at Harvard or Dr. Pierre Maranda (in the U.S. briefly in March, then back to the Lau Lagoon).

C. Kwara'ae

This largest block of Malaita population (about 11,000) is fully Christianized and less conservative than many groups. However, we badly need a study - perhaps focused on economic change in the area around Auki - that reconstructs as best possible traditional patterns of social organization. More conservative areas can be found behind Fauabu and particularly in the central mountains, where land tenure and traditional subsistence horticulture continue far less changed than near the coast. But the logistics of field work would be correspondingly more difficult.

Finally, there are two important possibilities for restudy that would usefully document social change and clarify older data:

D. To'abaita (Malu'u area)

This is where H. I. Hogbin worked in the 1930's (Experiments in Civilization). It has become the center of a flourishing copra industry, and is one of the areas of densest population and most rapid economic development. For an anthropologist interested in documentary socioeconomic change we would have Hogbin's pagan baseline, the description of Christianized To'abaita on the situation. Hogbin's data on traditional To'abaita society could still be augmented by work in the cluster of pagan settlements remaining in the mountains above Malu'u. Such restudy is, of course, delicate; and one hopes it would be undertaken only with the blessing of Dr. Hogbin (University of Sydney).

E. Sa'a (South Malaita)

Though social change has been pronounced here, some useful materials on the traditional system could be gleaned to clarify Ivens' early work. This probably can best be done on a survey basis in connection with more badly needed Ulawa (see below).
Plans For Future Research

de'Coppet ('Are'are) and Keesing (Kwaio) have continuing research projects and plans in these areas, which probably will not require additional study for some time.

Dr. Thomas Harding is planning research on political development in the Lomalanga Lagoon as part of a large comparative project, in collaboration with Dr. Henry Lundsgaarde (both University of California, Santa Barbara).

2. GUADALCANAL

The variations of culture and social structure remain little documented, though Gulbun Çoker's work on the Weather Coast (near Avuavu and in the adjacent mountains) gives a good start. Settlement in the interior is fairly sparse, but there are pockets of more dense population.

Miss Çoker reports that most peoples of the Guadalcanal interior are more acculturated, and in closer contact with Honiara, than many observers have supposed. This is particularly true of areas south and southwest of Honiara. In the Chimiu and Paripao areas of the interior, considerable conservatism remains entrenched; though how ethnographically rich an area it will be, and how difficult would be the problem of logistics, are hard to determine.

Miss Çoker hopes to return to the Weather Coast in December and plans to spend several months in Chimiu and Paripao. This will reveal how worthwhile these areas would be, and how great are regional variations.

Three excellent sources of information on Guadalcanal research opportunities are: Miss Çoker (University of Pennsylvania), J. L. O. Tedder (District Commissioner, Central District, Honiara), and the W.H.O. Malaria Eradication Office, Honiara, which has detailed and accurate information on settlement patterns and populations.

Marau Sound peoples derive from 'Are'are, Malaita. Reconnaissance field work in this area has been carried out by Daniel de Coppet. He could be contacted for further information.

The Honiara area serves as marketing center for a very wide area, and study of urbanization and economic change there would be most valuable to the administration and interesting anthropologically.
3. **SAVO**

My 1964 research reconnaissance report is available on request. Especially promising location for sociolinguistic research, with complex patterns of linguistic acculturation and bilingualism, and a NAN language. Fully missionized, economically prosperous, and quite acculturated.

4. **SANTA YSABEL**

Santa Ysabel has been fully Christianized for many years, and depopulation—especially of the northwestern half of the island—has been extreme. Whether social anthropology can still provide good evidence of what Ysabel was like 50 or 100 years ago is problematical: but we badly need whatever data can still be gleaned, as well as information on the current scene. The following possible projects emerged in my 1964 reconnaissance of the island:

A. **Maringe Lagoon**

A prosperous area that has in recent years become the center of government and other development schemes; after the earlier focus on the Bugotu area. Fuala is now a flourishing center of trade, mission, and administrative activity.

B. **Maringe Bush**

I reconnoitered, and collected some sociological data in a cluster of mountain villages an hour into the mountains above Maringe. My report on possible research in a beautiful and interesting mountain village (large, matrilineal descent, ritual settlement, endogamy, conservatism) is available on request. There is some urgency here, since strong mission pressures may soon lead to abandonment of interior villages (hence ancestral lands, etc.).

C. **Hogirano**

Fairly high population from the coast into the central mountains; including a large new central village near the center spine of the island. I deem these settlements to be somewhat less interesting anthropologically than those on the Maringe side; though they could profitably be compared by a field worker based in Maringe. My reconnaissance report is available on request.

D. **Kia**

A peculiar place that has consciously severed ties with the past and set about to build an economically viable Anglican community around cathedral and local Bishop. Could be a fascinating place to study culture change by bootstrap-tugging, though it would be
frustrating for someone who hankers for cannibals.

E. Mining Developments

A final possibility for Ysabel research is contingent on the decision (which perhaps has already been made) by International Nickel about development of a mining complex near San Jorge Island. This is an area of sparse population and barren (because mineral-rich) soil that may be transformed into a major center with large Melanesian population: and this could well be anthropologically interesting. A study of the enormous mining developments on Bougainville would provide useful comparisons (regarding the latter, contact Eugene Ogan, University of Minnesota).

5. ULAWA

This is a prime spot for anthropological research. Dr. William Davenport has mapped out preliminary plans to work on Ulawa. Since Ulawa is a crucial point of linkage between South Malaita and Santa Ana - Santa Catalina, Dr. Davenport, familiar with language and culture in the latter, can probably best exploit the comparison. Dr. de Coppet would also be well qualified to undertake such a venture. Any other ethnographer contemplating fieldwork there should coordinate plans with both. Given the strategic importance and physical isolation of Ulawa, these seem strong arguments for an experienced Solomon Islands hand undertaking this one.

6. SAN CRISTOBAL

San Cristobal poses a quandary. Like Santa Ysabel, it is little known anthropologically; but like Ysabel, it is now populated by remnant survivors of a much larger population, living mainly on the coasts as a depressed peasantry. Three possible areas for research:

A. Star Harbor

Has been extensively surveyed by William Davenport, and probably does not call for further research (though scholars interested in the area could obtain more information from Dr. Davenport).

B. Wainoni Bush

I reconnoitered a cluster of bush hamlets inland from Wainoni Bay. If it is still possible and worthwhile to do fieldwork in the interior, this is the place. I have some data on social organization and settlement location and composition that is available to interested scholars. I have a feeling the payoff here would be marginal: at least, whoever worked here would have to be a powerful wader.
C. Haununu

An old "climax" area, center of shell export and a flourishing trade. The links to the past are still there, but the present population is sparse and rather acculturated. A combination of archaeology and ethnography would be ideal here.

7. EASTERN OUTER ISLANDS

Reports of Dr. Davenport's survey research are in press. He (and these sources) should be consulted to determine the feasibility of further work. In general, this would seem justifiable only in conjunction with linguistic or archaeological research.

8. POLYNESIAN OUTLIERS

A. Ontong Java

Further work on Ontong Java - which despite extensive social and economic changes still offers great potential for restudy - is badly needed (cf. H. I. Hogbin, Law and Order in Polynesia).

Karen Blu (Sider) of the University of Chicago planned to do research there several years ago but got married instead. Further information on the present situation on Ontong Java could be obtained from Robert de Loach (University of Hawaii), or from the District Commissioner, Malaita District.

B. Rennell and Bellona

These are well documented by now and have low research priorities.

C. Other

Results of Mr. de Loach's work on Sikaiana are not yet available; and Tikopia is better known than ever, with Firth's latest visit and Larson's work with Tikopian resettlement.

9. NEW GEORGIA GROUP

Frances Harwood has just returned from field work in Roviana (New Georgia). She gives the following sketches of possible research supplementing hers and that of Dr. Scheffler on Rendova:

A. Vella Lavella

'"Matrilineal' in emphasis. Language atypical for the area [i.e.,
NAN (RMK). Short study of language by Milner (London). Myth says island was first inhabited by Savo people [also NAN speakers (RMK)]. Plenty of skull houses and stone carvings in interior. People seem quite willing to talk about pre-contact times. Vella Lavella notes by Colin Allan and others in District Office, Gizo.

B. Marovo

"A depopulated area, activity of any kind at a standstill. SDA's in control . . . language and culture resemble Roviana. Would be a difficult and dull study."

10. CHOISEUL

Scheffler's book documents the major patterns well, and it is unlikely that detailed work on regional variants would prove worthwhile.

11. SHORTLANDS

Information again from Frances Harwood, who gives former District Commissioner, Western, James Michie, as principal source:

"A going concern. Last Legislative Council Representative (Western Solomons) was from Shortlands. Land and wealth are in the hands of a few strong leaders, no leadership vacuum as found in New Georgia. Open collaboration with Japanese during war. Ongoing series of land disputes requires frequent attention of D.C. Western and Honiara. Megapode [Solomons air service] flight to Shortlands every other week. Catholic mission strongest in area, priests helpful and hospitable. Notes on ethnography of Shortlands in Colin Allan's handwriting available in District Office, Gizo."

III. NEWS OF OTHER PACIFIC RESEARCH

Eugene Ogan of the University of Minnesota has returned briefly to Bougainville to study the election among the Nasioi. He will be filled with news of the vast mining developments underway on Bougainville - which will over the next few years provide some fascinating anthropological problems.

James Nason of the University of Washington (graduate student working with Vern Carroll) hopes to do field work on Etal Atoll, Mortlock Is., from November, 1968, to July, 1969. "The research plan is to study past and present exchanges of surplus goods as well as non-surplus distribution patterns. A reciprocity-exchange system is anticipated to be one particularly attuned to the ecological stress factors present and oriented by multi-island structural ties."
A symposium on Oceanic anthropology will be included in the program of the Southwestern Anthropological Association meetings in San Diego in April, 1968. The symposium will be chaired by Edwin Cook of the University of California, Davis. It will include social anthropology papers by Dr. Robert McKnight ("Palauan Culture Heroes as Agents of Change"), and Dr. Roger Keesing ("Descent Groups as 'Primary Segments': Some Kwaio Evidence").

Mrs. Candace Brooks (Department of Anthropology, Stanford University) has recently returned from twelve months of field work in the Tuamotus (Manihi Atoll). "Our work was concerned generally with the ecology of an atoll and how much impact the 'outside' world had on the daily life of its people. She suggests that prospective field workers in the Tuamotus write her regarding logistical plans and problems.

Grant applications are presently pending on a large-scale comparative study of political development in four (or five) island Pacific communities. Principal investigators would be Drs. Henry Lundsgaarde and Thomas Harding of the University of California, Santa Barbara. Community studies are planned in the Yasava group, Fiji (Lundsgaarde, commencing June, 1968); Langalanga, Malaita (Harding and graduate student, see British Solomons section of newsletter); a restudy of Tamana, Southern Gilberts (Lundsgaarde, 1969, and perhaps a graduate student); and perhaps the Ellice Is. (a graduate student in 1969); in addition to a continuation of Dr. Harding's research in the Finschhafen area of New Guinea.

A symposium on relocated communities in the Pacific will be held at the Applied Anthropology meetings in Berkeley, California, April 25 - 28. Chairman will be Henry Lundsgaarde, on behalf of Professor Homer Barnett. Participants include Martin Silverman, William Stuart, with Kenneth Knudsen also present.

Walter Scott Wilson of the College of Guam, Agana, has compiled a list of dates and events in the history of Kusaie that may be of interest to those doing research in Micronesia. Copies are available from Mr. Wilson on request.

IV. POSSIBLE ASAEO MEETING

Since several social anthropologists interested in colonialism in the modern Pacific (with Martin Silverman and Henry Lundsgaarde leading the charge) will be in the San Francisco area April 25 – 28, we are trying to organize an informal discussion at Santa Cruz that might culminate in a formal symposium the following year.

Some expenses for bringing social anthropologists with this interest to the meeting can probably be borne by the Center for South Pacific Studies, UC Santa Cruz, if these plans materialize. Interested scholars should contact Dr. Keesing as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, Silverman provides a query: "It would be nice to know who is working on the nature of the colonial situation now, what the
most luminous works published, say, in the last decade are, and what
research is being planned in this area." Scholars sharing his
interests should correspond directly with him at Princeton University.

V. THE NEXT SYMPOSIUM

A questionnaire regarding plans for our next symposium has been
sent to Members (see below). Proposed possible topics include:

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<th>Incest</th>
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<td>&quot;close&quot; kin vs. &quot;distant&quot; kin</td>
<td>Sex practices and their implications</td>
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<td>Kinship terminology</td>
<td>Psycho-sexual development of the individual</td>
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<td>Affinity as a principle of social organization</td>
<td>The social significance of land holding</td>
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The colonial experience in East Oceania

Social anthropologists with recent research experience in the
island Pacific, and an interest in one or more of these topics (to
the extent of being able to write a paper of professional standard)
should communicate with Dr. Vern Carroll, Pacific and Asian Linguistics
Institute, University of Hawaii, as soon as possible.

VI. ADOPTION IN EASTERN OCEANIA

Our first volume has been submitted to several publishers, and we
are presently awaiting word on final publication plans. Correspondence
regarding the volume should be directed to Dr. Carroll.

VII. MEMBERSHIP

Members (i.e., those who participated in the Adoption Symposium;
they will include participants in future symposia) will be contacted
separately regarding membership dues.

Other professional anthropologists who wish to become Associate
Members (and hence receive copies of newsletters, and other corres-
pondence and publications where possible) are invited to submit a membership fee of $2.00 (for 1968), with the attached membership request.

Others (libraries, non-anthropologists, etc.) who wish to subscribe are also invited to submit $2.00 to cover mailing costs, etc., as Subscribers.

Executive Secretary of the Association is Dr. Roger Keesing, University of California, Santa Cruz; and Series Editor is Dr. Vern Carroll (University of Washington, currently at Pacific and Asian Linguistic Institute, University of Hawaii). Correspondence regarding the Association should be directed to Dr. Keesing; correspondence regarding our symposia, to Dr. Carroll.

VIII. A FINAL PLEA FOR INFORMATION

This newsletter can provide valuable information only if it is channeled through us; we command no magical means of finding out who is doing what, and what plans are afoot. We do command a useful means of passing on what you - members, associates, territorial administrators, graduate departments, and others - provide us. Please submit any information on research planned, in progress, or needed to Dr. Keesing.
(See Fig. 2 for Eastern Outer Islands.)

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FIGURE 1
FIGURE 2

Map of the Solomon Islands and surrounding areas, showing regions such as Bougainville, Choiseul, Santa Cruz Islands, Guadalcanal, New Georgia Group, Santa Isabel, Malaita, and Duff Islands. The map also indicates the presence of the Santa Cruz Islands and Banks Islands.
**MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

I would like to become an associate member/subscriber (cross out inapplicable category) in the Association for Social Anthropology in Eastern Oceania, and have enclosed my check ( ), money order ( ), in the amount of $2.00 in payment of one year's membership.

Name

Institution

Title

Mailing Address

ASAEO Address: Center for South Pacific Studies
University of California
Santa Cruz, California 95060

(Please make checks payable to The Regents, University of California, Santa Cruz.)