I. RELOCATION OF THE ASAO SECRETARIAT

Newsletter X reported on the decision of the ASAO Executive Committee to relocate the Association's Secretariat in order to centralize the offices of the Secretariat, Secretary, and Newsletter Editor. This was coordinated with the resignation of Dr. Robert Kiste, University of Minnesota, as Secretary and Newsletter Editor and the appointment of Dr. James Nason, University of Washington, to these offices. It was planned that the permanent files and associated materials of the Secretariat would be transferred from the Center for South Pacific Studies at the University of California, Santa Cruz, to the University of Washington no later than early summer, 1972. Advance plans were made through the considerable efforts of both Dr. Kiste and Ms. Arli Howard at the Center but the move did not, in fact, occur until the fall of 1972. This unfortunate delay was occasioned by unique circumstances beyond our collective and individual control and we hope that members inconvenienced during this period will accept our apologies. It was this delay that caused the upset in our scheduled production of the Newsletter and in the Secretariat's handling of correspondence. Now that the move has been accomplished members are reminded that all correspondence regarding items for the Newsletter, dues, information, and other matters should be addressed to:

Dr. James D. Nason  
c/o Burke Museum  
University of Washington  
Seattle, Washington 98195

II. ASAO ACTIVITIES AT THE 71st ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, TORONTO

A. General Meeting

An open meeting was held the evening of December 2nd to discuss current ASAO business. Approximately one hundred
members and prospective members attended. Vern Carroll, Chairman of the Executive Committee, began the meeting with a brief review of the history and aims of ASAO and an invitation for interested individuals to join (about a dozen did so at the end of the meeting). Those at the meeting were reminded that ASAO is an organization interested in having members representing research interests in Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia.

The scheduling of future Annual Meetings was then discussed. Our 2nd Annual Meeting (to be held this coming March and detailed later in this Newsletter) will once again be at Rosario Resort, Orcas Island, Washington. Following the general agreement of last year's participants, it was decided to expand this year's meetings from two to three working days. Various dates were discussed with a straw vote of those present and planning on attending indicating a preference for the 21-25 March period. This was taken under consideration by the Executive Committee.

The 3rd Annual Meeting for 1974 was tentatively scheduled at Asilomar Conference Grounds (Asilomar State Beach) on the Monterey Peninsula, California. The 4th Annual Meeting in 1975 will probably be held in the Eastern United States. Jane Goodale, member of the Executive Committee, suggested that we consider Nantucket Island or some similar locale.

Alan Howard, Program Chairman for the upcoming 2nd Annual Meeting, reviewed the program planning that had been made and opened discussion for additional program ideas. Several of those present offered suggestions for possible inclusion. All of the program information is provided at the end of this Newsletter.

III. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, TORONTO, 2 DECEMBER 1972

The Executive Committee met to consider current business after the general meeting. The Committee discussed the following topics and reached the decisions reported below:

A. Vern Carroll informed the Executive Committee that he was no longer in a position to continue as Chairman of the Committee owing to the heavy commitments entailed by the editorship of the Monograph Series. He suggested that another member of the Committee be selected to replace him at this meeting. Michael Lieber was unanimously selected as Chairman and began his duties in that capacity 15 December 1972.

B. After reviewing all of the pros and cons, the Committee decided upon the 21st to 25th of March as the dates for the 2nd Annual Meeting. Further discussion of plans for the 2nd meeting and subsequent meetings followed with the selection of Jane Goodale as the advance organizer of information on possible sites, etc., for the 1975 East Coast meeting.
C. The reports of Officers (Program Chairman, Secretary, and Monograph Series Editor) were received and approved. Summaries of the Secretary and Monograph Series Editor's reports follow [the Program Chairman's report is incorporated in the news on the 2nd Annual Meeting later in this Newsletter]:

1. Monograph Series Editor

Vern Carroll reported that the next ASAO volume, *Land Tenure in Oceania*, edited by Henry Lundsgaarde, has been accepted for publication and is now in press with the University Press of Hawaii. Chapter contents are:

- **R. Crocombe** - An Approach to the Analysis of Land Tenure Systems
- **A. Strathern** - Melpa Land Tenure: Rules and Processes
- **W. Alkire** - Land Tenure in the Woleai
- **M. Lieber** - Land Tenure on Kapingamarangi
- **N. Pollock** - Landholding on Namu Atoll, Marshall Islands
- **I. Brady** - Land Tenure in the Ellice Islands: A Changing Profile

**H. Lundsgaarde** - The Evolution of Tenure Principles on Tamana Island, the Southern Gilbert Islands

**R. Crocombe** - Land Tenure in a Test Tube: the Case of Palmerston Atoll

**H. Lundsgaarde** - Pacific Land Tenure in a Nutshell

Four more volumes are nearing completion in the ASAO Monograph series:

- *Exiles and Migrants in Oceania*, ed. by Michael Lieber
- *Adoption and Fosterage in Oceania*, ed. by Ivan Brady
- *Incest Prohibitions in Micronesia and Polynesia*, ed. by Vern Carroll
- *Atoll Populations in Oceania*, ed. by Vern Carroll

Everett Wingert, Assistant Professor of Geography at the University of Hawaii has been appointed Associate Series Editor for Cartography.

The ASAO Monograph Series has suspended disbursements from its Publication Fund, except for those volumes which have already progressed to the point where a full set of drafts are in hand. The reason for this suspension is that our small reserve will be fully expended in getting these books into print, while royalties from Volume One have dwindled to the vanishing point. It will probably be more a year before any new royalties begin to replenish our fund. In time, of course, new royalties will provide capital for new ventures.

Vern also reported that: "The backlog of nearly-completed monographs means that I will not consider any mss. (other than the above) for
inclusion in the series until 1 September 1973. Although I will not be in a position to discuss with anyone what sort of financial commitment might be made for a prospective volume until this date, I will be happy to continue discussion with prospective volume editors as to the interest of long-term projects."

2. Secretary

James Nason reported on the recent move of the Secretariat and on the membership and General Fund. Fund figures are:

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<th>General Fund</th>
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<td>Balance as of 12-31-71</td>
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<td>Income from dues</td>
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<td>Expenditures (Newsletter &amp; other mailings)</td>
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<td>Balance as of 6-30-72</td>
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We currently have approximately 260 members, 50+ of whom are members resident outside of the United States. It was suggested by Robert Kiste that we routinely airmail the Newsletter and other communications to all non-U.S. members. This was acted upon favorably by the Executive Committee.

The Secretary also reported on information regarding the incorporation of ASAO, a topic deferred by the Executive Committee at its 1971 meeting. It was decided, after reviewing costs and procedures, as well as the possibility of affiliation with the American Anthropological Association, that it would be in the best interests of ASAO to not affiliate with AAA but rather incorporate and continue autonomously. The Secretary was requested by the Executive Committee to begin the process of incorporation and this should be completed by the time of the next Newsletter. Some of the advantages to ASAO include tax exempt status, tax deductions for all contributions (including dues) to ASAO, and the ability of ASAO as an incorporated association to seek grants and other sources of funding. Total costs for incorporation should not exceed approximately $120.00.

IV. REPORT ON THE ASAO SYMPOSIUM "RECENT WORK IN SAMOA AND TONGA: METHODOLOGICAL SITUATIONS AND THE DATA", HELD AT TORONTO, 2 DECEMBER 1972

A. This symposium was convened and chaired by Dr. Charles Urbanowicz, University of Minnesota. His report follows:

Papers were presented by Dr. S. Tiffany (Wisconsin-Whitewater) on her Samoan work, Dr. K. Morton (CSU-Northridge) on his Tongan work, Mrs. S.R. Decktor-Korn (Brooklyn) on her Tongan work, Mr. M. Stanton (Church College of Hawaii) on his work with Samoans in Hawaii, and Dr. Urbanowicz on his Tongan work. Dr. F.A. Young (Stanislaus) was
scheduled to present a paper on his Samoan research but could not
attend. Rather than have someone present a paper for him, which
he would not be able to comment on, Dr. Tiffany graciously agreed
to present her own paper on very short notice. Discussants were
Drs. M. Mead (Amer.Mus.Nat.Hist.), L. Holmes (Wichita), and R.
Tonkinson (Oregon).

Tiffany pointed out the problems of ethnographers when it comes
to an issue like the Samoan ramage controversy and asked for an
end to the interminable 'jargon' which seems to plague the pro-

fession. Morton and Decktor-Korn spoke to the issue of contemporary
ethnographic work in Tonga and Decktor-Korn and Urbanowicz to the
distinctions that must be made in discussions concerning 20th
Century Tonga and aboriginal or early contact Tonga. Tonkinson also
commented on this distinction. Urbanowicz stressed the wealth of
ethnographic information available in archival materials for specific
problems with Holmes and Dr. S. Riesenberg (Smithsonian) concurring.
Stanton discussed the issue of the Mormon activities in Hawai'i and,
as Mead cogently pointed out, this was quite a relevant issue.

As Chairman I think the entire session was an unqualified success.
Questions (and interruptions) were entertained from members of the
audience and whenever possible answers were presented by anyone
who could (or would be allowed) to speak to the pertinent issues —
methodological situations and the ethnographic data. I suggest
that interested readers contact specific individuals for copies
of their papers. One symposium goal, that of bringing together
people interested in Samoan and Tongan research, was very success-
ful. We met at least three individuals planning to do fieldwork
in Tonga in the near future: Ms. Aletta Biersack (Michigan) who
plans to go to Tonga within one year; Ms. Louise Bernatstein (Ber-
keley) who plans Tongan fieldwork within two years; and, Mr.
John Murtaugh who also plans on future Tongan fieldwork. Also
present was Miss Tu'ifua Anne Matheson (of Vava'u), now attending
Wheaton College. Miss Matheson is majoring in Anthropology and
intends to return to Vava'u for future fieldwork in the islands.

Also of interest: Dr. Jon H. Appleton (Dartmouth) will be in the
Tongan archipelago from January to March, 1973, with 15 Dartmouth
undergraduates who will concentrate their time on Tongan language
and culture, especially music and literate.

B. Criticism and Rebuttal Concerning the Tonga-Samoa Symposium

[It has not been customary for the Newsletter to print letters.
However, the Editor feels that the following critique and re-
buttal on this symposium will be of interest to ASAO members
so both are presented here with only minor editing.]
1. Critique of the Tonga-Samoa Symposium.

Glenn T. Petersen, Anthropology Department, York College, City University of New York:

"I was very upset by several elements of the ASAO Symposium, "Recent Work in Samoa and Tonga: Methodological Situations and the Data," held at the AAA Meetings... I want to communicate my impressions of these events and express my perceptions to the ASAO membership. After the reading of several papers on theory and field methodology in Western Polynesia, questions from the audience were entertained and a young man was recognized. From his dark skin and accept it was obvious that he was from the Third World—quite possibly from the South Pacific. His style was straightforward, perhaps abrasive to some, and he appeared quite angry. He stated that anthropology should be concerned with the world situation in 1972 and that perhaps in such symposia should be integrated so as to serve this function. He then asked how this particular session fulfilled these criteria.

The reaction of most of the participants seemed to be surprise and contempt. How dare someone inquire about anything outside of theoretical and methodological considerations? I believe that Charles Urbanowicz, chairman of the session, erred in responding to the style of the question rather than its content; rudely informing the questioner, in essence, that the answers to his inquiries would be self-evident if he understood the intricacies of anthropological technique and jargon and that, furthermore, his questions were out of order in this type of professional discourse.

Symposia at anthropological conventions do not necessarily have to be devoted to the discussion or solution of world problems, but the participants in such symposia should be willing and prepared to respond to laymen who request that we share our knowledge or lend our expertise to problems they see as critical. Particularly to those from the societies which have for so long shared with us their lives, thereby providing us with the means for earning our daily bread. Participants should also consider their papers as bases for the development of some integrated discussion. The question about the relevance of the papers to the world in 1972 and about their relationship to each other was perceptive, appropriate, and entirely justified. We heard several papers on theory, several on method; each, in effect, ignoring the others. Dr. Margaret Mead pointed this out and prevented the symposium from coming to a premature close by insisting upon analysis of the material presented.

The outspoken gentleman from the audience left before the presentation of the final paper, perhaps fortunately for himself. In it a very relevant issue was put forward—and almost ignored. Max Stanton, of the Mormon Church College of Hawaii, described how the hierarchy of the local Mormon Church at Laie, Hawaii, has forbidden its Samoan members to continue participation in the local matai system. This is being done, he reported, under threat of exclusion.
from all church activities and eventual excommunication. One can only respond with profound indignation to the statement (albeit phrased by a Samoan) that this development could be excused because the organization of the Mormon Church fulfilled the same functions served by the matai system with absolutely no discussion of this situation's implications. This imposition of an essentially white, nineteenth century American morality, ideology, and social organization upon peoples of Samoan heritage and tradition through extremes of social sanction is a classic example of the processes of ethnocentrism, racism, and cultural imperialism. It has been against exactly these that all of the important aspects of American anthropology since the time of Franz Boas have been directed.

I am certain that there was not a single anthropologist in attendance at the symposium who could not have related an example of a similar attack upon some important element of a thriving cultural system by an ignorant, biased, or malicious interloper. I am curious, then, why I was alone in speaking out in reply to this report. I hope that participants in the session to be devoted to missionaries at the forthcoming ASAO meetings at Orcas Island will concern themselves with the all too often undirected processes of culture change which spin off from mission activities; processes which contribute to the continued disruption of those elements of social cohesion most central to the survival of societies in both Oceania and the remainder of the Third World.

My intent here, however, is not a criticism of missionaries. I have availed myself of their help in the past and expect to do so again. I do not deny that they perform a great many positive services. One must walk a fine line when critically examining their role, but it is a line that must be walked. What struck me most deeply about the symposium was that none of my colleagues would address themselves to that task. Upon conclusion of the session a number of people, including several of the participants, told me that they agreed, at least in part, with what I had said when I spoke out. Why, then, had no one else spoken up? I left that session with a sense of outrage and despair.

Anthropology must be more than a theoretical science. We must not restrict the use of our carefully developed critical faculties to the examination of abstract theory nor the presentation of unanalyzed data; we must also address ourselves to problems of behavior and practice. A look at history shows that we have no other choice.

2. Response to Petersen's Critique from Charles Urbanowicz.

In replying to certain statements of Mr. Petersen I stress that I am in no way speaking for any other members of the ASAO Symposium. Mr. Petersen left the Symposium with a "sense of outrage and despair." Good – at least he didn't leave the room smug, satisfied, and satiated. Petersen is critical of what we did not do (we
supposedly failed to integrate the papers): I think this is banal for the papers were well-integrated. I am happy with what we did do: the Symposium was designed to bring together a group of scholars (and an interested audience) to have "papers presented by individuals who have completed recent research on problems involving data from Samoa and Tonga" (Abstracts of the 71st Meeting, p.11). This statement is drawn from the first circular dated January 15, 1972, when I began organizing the Symposium.

I must admit, however, that I too am disappointed with what we did not discuss (note: not "failed" to discuss): we did not cover the Tongan activities surround Minerva Reef; we did not discuss over-population; we did not discuss the tourism crisis, cultural identity, and an infinite amount of other topics! What we did do, however, in the time that was allotted and with the parameters that had been agreed upon was more than sufficient. I suggest that Mr. Petersen exercise his organization expertise and handle a future Symposium to by-pass the "impressions" he had of this Symposium.

In commenting on the certain "impressions" and "perceptions" of Mr. Petersen I should like to state that I am not giving my own "impressions" (or vague and indistinct notions) but I am presenting my statements of fact - as I interpreted the Symposium. Three papers were not read, but were presented (by Tiffany, Morton, and Decktor-Korn). After the presentation a call for "questions" was made and one individual was recognized in the audience. After a few minutes of plentiful prose, I decided that said individual was not speaking to the speakers (but at the speakers) and was not speaking to the issues of the Symposium but past the Symposium. Said individual's style was not necessarily "straightforward" as Mr. Petersen contends, but rather semi-pedantic; said individual's style was not only "perhaps abrasive to some" but in my opinion abrasive to all; said individual's point on "integration" was poorly presented. If the "medium was the message" then the message, as well as the harangue, was bad.

In passing - Mr. Petersen's condescending "impression" that said individual had "dark skin and [an] accept" and, nay, was "quite possibly from the South Pacific" is not worth replying to - save for the very important fact that I would have reacted in the same manner to any such erroneous and egregious edics thus promulgated. In brief, I do not judge a person by his or her observable characteristics but by what the person says: I would have reacted to the same boorish and unstructured outburst had it been made by anyone, regardless of biogenetic predisposition, standing in life, and regardless of the "fact" that the person was of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, or Nth "worlds". A boor is a boor.

But I must stress that I did not ("in essence" or otherwise) inform "the questioner [sic]" that "the answers to his inquiries would be
self-evident if he understood the intricacies of anthropological technique and jargon..." Perhaps, Mr. Petersen, I assumed that the interrupting interlocutor did comprehend the "intricacies of anthropological technique" but I did not use/utter/conceptualize anything concerning the term "jargon". I detest jargon, I abhor jargon, I try to avoid jargon, and I don't use the gloss "jargon." And, perhaps, the interlocutor's outburst was out of order.

All of the participants in my humble opinion were more than willing to share their "knowledge" (and, what is more important, lack of knowledge) with interested individuals. In my opinion there was "integrated discussion" and the papers and comments were not "ignoring the others." Dr. Mead made her excellent contribution, as well as the Drs. Holmes, Tonkinson, Tiffany, Morton, as well as Mrs. Decktor-Korn and Mr. M. Stanton. Hopefully, I also contributed something to the high-level intellectual discussion of the entire Symposium. The "relevance" (an overly used term at many times) of the papers to the world of 1972 (and beyond) comes from the fact that they were integrated about specific problems of Tonga and Samoa, and these papers did serve as focal points for discussion and audience comments. The Samoan paper by Stanton was extremely "relevant" as was pointed out in the course of the discussion. If only the three or four individuals contemplating Tongan fieldwork in the near future profited in some small manner from the Symposium, I, for one, am happy. The Symposium was not only "relevant" for the participants but "relevant" to the audience who stayed with us and extremely "relevant" for the Tongan people that the future field workers in the area (and, hence, in the long run, "relevant" for the Tongan people that the future field workers will interact with). Does one need a quantitative criteria of "relevantness"? When does a quantitative difference turn into a qualitative distinction of "relevantness"?

I can only hope that Mr. Petersen (and other interested individuals) makes a moral commitment to attend the ASAO meetings on Orcas Island and participates in the discussion on missionaries. I must admit that I am intrigued and am looking forward to an expansion and discussion of the "fineness" of the "line that must be walked" when one "critically" examines the role of the missionaries (and, one must add, of the missions - two distinct, but often overlapped terms). Mr. Petersen speaks of his colleagues and how "we share our knowledge or expertise" - hopefully such "knowledge or expertise" will be shared among anthropologists, and I can only hope that as an anthropologist the commitment is made by all interested individuals to work and discuss together. I look forward to hearing how Mr. Petersen has "availed" himself of the missionaries and what he plans to do with their help in the future.

Finally, on Petersen's last paragraph: If Mr. Petersen's comments are followed to their eventual, logical, and ultimate conclusions, they have frightening implications for enforced sociocultural engineering cum manipulation. Questions: Let us go forth with our
vaunted "theories" and "critical faculties" and manipulate the "behavior and practice" and attitudes and interaction processes and patterns for the brave new world? Let us do away with "un-directed processes of culture change which spin off from mission activities" and direct them towards new and acceptable ideals? (Acceptable to whom? and why?) Speaking to the "history" (derived from the Greek for inquiry, research, or study, but, which in its broadest sense stands for 'learning') in Mr. Petersen's letter, one would do well to look to some of the work of H.G. Barnett (among others), who in the American Anthropologist of 1948 wrote of "the carnival of values" (p.354). One must ponder what one does with "Value" in a world of "Fact." In closing: Sed quis custodiet ipsos custodes?

V. FELLOWS AND HONORARY FELLOWS OF ASAO, JANUARY, 1973

In accordance with the Constitution and By-laws, a number of new Fellows have been recognized by the Executive Committee. A complete list of all current Fellows is given below. Members are reminded that one becomes a Fellow of ASAO through any one of the following four contributions to the Association: (1) by being a contributor to an ASAO Monograph accepted for publication; (2) by being the editor of such a monograph; (3) by being an Officer or past Officer of the Association; or, (4) by being a member or past member of the Executive Committee.

**Fellows**

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<th>William Alkire (U.Victoria)</th>
<th>Bernd Lambert (Cornell)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ivan Brady (U.Pittsburgh)</td>
<td>Robert Levy (U.Calif.San Diego)</td>
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<td>Vern Carroll (U.Michigan)</td>
<td>Michael Lieber (U.Washington)</td>
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<td>Ron Crocombe (U.South Pacific)</td>
<td>Henry Lundsgaarde (U.Kansas)</td>
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<td>William Davenport (Bryn Mawr &amp; Penn)</td>
<td>Leonard Mason</td>
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<td>John Fischer (Tulane)</td>
<td>James Nason (U.Washington)</td>
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<td>Jane Goodale (Bryn Mawr)</td>
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<td>Alan Howard (U.Hawaii)</td>
<td>Martin Silverman (Princeton)</td>
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<td>Roger Keessing (U.Calif.Santa Cruz)</td>
<td>Andrew Strathern (A.N.U.)</td>
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<td>Robert Kiste (U.Minnesota)</td>
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**Honorary Fellows**

Those elected in 1971 by Fellows to the status of Honorary Fellows were: Gregory Bateson, Raymond Firth, and Douglas Oliver.

Elected as Honorary Fellows in 1972 were: Homer G. Barnett, Kenneth Emory, and Margaret Mead.
VI. NEWS OF RESEARCH

A. Dr. Eugen Heun, Ph.D., M.D., writes that as a member of the Kommission fur Ernahrungsfragen in Entwicklungslandern of the Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Ernahrung he is dealing with questions of food taboos and fasting in developing countries. He is presently compiling material from groups in Africa, Asia, Australia, America, and Oceania aimed towards the development of about 20 ethnographic sketches from each area. On the basis of cultural background and nutritional status he wishes to specifically deal with food taboos: (a) in general and as related to totemism; (b) during pregnancy and after birth; (c) at male and female initiations; (d) after death; and, (e) those associated with the fasting and food restrictions of medicine men. He asks that anyone having bibliographic references on any of these topics write him. He also states that he "...would also appreciate getting in touch with researchers working on ecological and health related problems," with whom he would be glad to exchange references. Those interested may write to Dr. Heun at: 6348 Herborn, Burger Landstrasse 12, West Germany.

B. Mr. Raymond J. Boucher reports that he has done research in folklore and values on Manam Island off the northeast coast of New Guinea and would like to participate in a symposium on folklore at some future date. Anyone interested in such a project or in Mr. Boucher's research may contact him at: P.O.Box 121, Majuro Island, Marshall Islands (U.S.T.T.P.I.) 96960.

C. Notice has been received that John and Mary Thomas, Ph.D. candidates in socio-cultural anthropology at the University of Hawaii, will commence one year of fieldwork on Namonuito Atoll, Truk District (U.S.T.T.P.I.) in September, 1973.

D. James Baltaxe reports that he has just completed collecting data for a dissertation on the "changes in corporate structures (ngati) on Rarotonga" that can be directly traced to the operations of the Native Land Titles Court on that island. Mr. Baltaxe is presently at the Dept. of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

E. Mrs. Cora Lee Gilliland, a former resident in Micronesia, is presently with the Division of Numismatics at the Smithsonian Institution and is engaged in research on Yapese stone money (fei). She writes that she is "...approaching this bit of work in terms of the historical accounts of the stone discs and the changing 'values' quoted through the years." She hopes to include a listing of the location of fei outside of Yap and would like anyone who has knowledge of such pieces to write her about them.
She would particularly like to know the present location of the discs, the date it left the islands, measurements, and any additional information available. Photographs, if at all possible, would be especially desirable. Those with such information are urged to write her at: Rm. 4000, Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

F. Dr. Jim Boutilier recently wrote concerning his historical research. He completed his doctoral work at the University of London in 1968 with a dissertation on the formative years of the Western Pacific High Commission, 1877-1888. He then initiated research on a biography of Charles Morris Woodford, the first Resident Commissioner in the Solomon Islands (1897-1915) while at the University of the South Pacific. This has become a project for a comprehensive history of the Solomon Islands. In addition to work at the Mitchell Library in Sydney, Public Record Office in London, and the Western Pacific High Commission Archives in Suva, he has also corresponded with all of the surviving members of the pre-WWII colonial administration in the Solomons and conducted about 50 taped or short hand interviews with key figures (and made two field trips to the Solomons). One more trip to the Solomon Islands is anticipated before the research is completed. The eventual history will cover the period from discovery to 1915. He also writes: "As a part of my research I have become more and more intrigued by the European conception of the Melanesian as revealed by contact accounts with the Solomon Islands." He is anxious to learn of the work of historians and anthropologists in this area of research and interested readers can write to him at: Dept. of History, Royal Roads Military College, FMO Victoria, British Columbia.

VII. BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES

A. The Solomon Islands Centre has issued No.1 of the Solomon Islands Research Register in 1972. "It is compiled with a view to contributing to scholarship within the Protectorate and to provide information about research in the Solomons to workers outside the area." Numbers are anticipated to come out at least once per year. Correspondence should be sent to: Lecturer-in-Charge, University of the South Pacific, Solomon Islands Centre, P.O.Box 460, Honiara, B.S.I.P.

B. Dr. Edward Cook (Southern Illinois-Carbondale) writes to inform us of the availability of the Asmat Sketch Book, a journal first begun in 1970. They are issued every 12-18 months and numbers 1-3 are available. Each is 75-100 pp. and designed to provide raw data and theoretical analysis on the emergence of the Asmat people into the 20th Century. The Sketch Book will try to keep documentation, history, culture, mission, and government development projects, etc., current. All three of the first issues are now available for
US$10.00 (overseas airmail add US$5.00 for postage). Each future issue will be US$3.50. Check or money order payable to "Crosier Missions Sketch Book" can be sent to: Rev. Benno Mischke, Asmat Mission, Box 789, Hastings, Nebraska 68901.

C. Two recent United States Government publications may also be of interest. The first is the Area Handbook for Oceania, John W. Henderson et al., 1971, 555p., Washington, D.C. It is one of a series of handbooks prepared by Foreign Area Studies of the American University and represents a compilation of basic facts about the social, economic, political, and military institutions and practices of various countries. It is "designed to be useful to military and other personnel". Price is US$4.00 from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The second item is Pacific Islands and Trust Territories: A Select Bibliography issued 1971 as Department of the Army item - DA Pamphlet 550-10. Bibliographic references are annotated and the volume contains 30-some appendices of statistical information as well as three area maps (end pocket) of the Pacific. Price is US$5.00 from Superintendent of Documents (as above item).

VIII. 2nd ANNUAL MEETING OF ASAO

A. General Information

The 2nd Annual Meeting will be from 21-25 March at Rosario Resort. This resort is located on Orcas Island (the San Juan Islands) in Washington, one of the most scenic areas of Western Washington. Local arrangements are being handled by Mike Lieber and James Nason, both at the University of Washington.

The resort is located on the shore of the island and offers a range of accommodations and creature comforts, including: indoor heated pool, sauna, outdoor pool, two bars, two tennis courts, boat and fishing gear rentals at its own marina, nearby hiking trails to Moran State Park, and car rentals. Baby sitters can be provided and within the complex are also a coin laundry, beauty salon, snack bar and small store. The tentative schedule will be:

21 March - arrival and plenary session
22-24 " - symposia and informal sessions
25 " - final general meetings and departure

B. Accommodations

Accommodations this year will cost more than last year due to the expanded meeting schedule and an increase in charges made by the resort last fall. Both De Luxe and Standard accommodations are available that are only a short distance from Discovery House, the new facility where meals and at least some sessions will be held. Prices for both types of accommodations on a per-person basis are:
De Luxe

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<tr>
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<th>Single</th>
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<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>$20.00/day</td>
<td>$11.50/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double</td>
<td></td>
<td>$7.00/day</td>
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[Suites in the standard accommodations are $14.00 for a single and $8.50 for a double, per person per day. Some De Luxe units are available with kitchenettes at a slightly increased rate from those given above.]

All of the De Luxe rooms are set up double-occupancy. If you know of someone you would like to share a room with (or are willing to be assigned a roommate) the costs for the De Luxe accommodations (or the Standard doubles) are reasonable.

On the back page of this Newsletter is a form that all those intending to come to the meetings are asked to fill out and return to James Nason as soon as possible. On this form you are asked to indicate your preferences for accommodations, transportation, and participation. It is imperative that we know in advance so that all necessary arrangements can be made. There are 48 De Luxe units and 13 Standard units - if you have a particular type of accommodation you desire you must let us know so that we can endeavor to assign you to what you want. It will, of course, be a matter of first-come, first-served.

C. Meals

We can only provide you with tentative information about the costs of meals. It is now planned that all meals will be served in the Discovery House on a buffet style (breakfast, lunch, and dinner). The most successful and well received meal last year was buffet. At present we can assure you that costs for breakfast, lunch, and dinner will be no more than $10.00 per day, and we hope to be able to decrease this figure.

D. Transportation

Participants have only three potential options for transportation: (1) bus-boat from SeaTac Airport; (2) San Juan Airlines from SeaTac to Orcas airfield; or, (3) private transport (personal vehicle, rental car, etc.) from Seattle or wherever to Orcas via the ferry.

Option (1) - This involves signing up for a charter bus that will depart SeaTac Airport the afternoon of the 21st. The bus will take you to Anacortes where you will board a tour boat, the *Imperial*, for a very scenic cruise to Orcas through the San Juan Islands.

The bus must be chartered at a lump sum and it will require a minimum of 21 individuals in order for the roundtrip costs to be $10.00 per person. If fewer than 21 sign up then costs per person go up. More than 21 and we can decrease the individual costs. The tour boat will cost $5.00 per person roundtrip. (Bus price is roundtrip)
Option (2) - San Juan Airlines carries 5 passengers per flight from SeaTac Airport to Orcas three times daily: 8:30am, 12:30 pm, and 4:00 pm. If more than 5 desire this option at one of these departure times then two planes are available. Rosario's will provide minibuses to transport arrivals from the airfield to the hotel. Costs for the plane are $32.00 per person round-trip. However, it is possible to be ticketed through from your departure point to Orcas since this is a regularly scheduled airline. This means that if your institution is providing transportation this segment of your flight should be covered.

Option (3) - SeaTac Airport is some 30 miles south of Seattle and Anacortes, the departure point for a Washington State Ferry that will take you to Orcas Island, is approximately 70 miles north of Seattle. Renting a car at the airport to take you up is probably more expensive than your other choices. If you take your own car the ferry costs are $5.20 for car and driver and $2.20 for each additional passenger, roundtrip.

We will provide more detailed information on transportation, housing, and meal costs as well as the finalized program only to those individuals who return the checklist at the back of the Newsletter. If you wish to make your own arrangements but do intend to come to the meetings then this must also be indicated since it affects room assignments for the sessions.

E. Programs

The following information on formal and informal sessions now planned or possible for the meetings has been supplied by Alan Howard, Program Chairman. Those planning on attending any particular sessions are urged to contact the chairman or convener listed below as soon as possible. This is in addition to signifying your interests on the return sheet that includes your other preferences.

1. Symposium: Colonialism and Political Change in Oceania.
   Chairman: Sherwood Lingenfelter, Dept. of Anthropology, State University College at Brockport, Brockport, New York, 14420

This symposium is a continuation of last year's symposium on Political Development in Oceania. Three areas of particular interest emerged from that symposium: (a) traditional and new elites, the process of elite formation in Oceania; (b) local-level politics, colonial policy and political change; and, (c) emerging states, colonialism and neo-colonialism in Oceania.

These topics furnish the broad framework for this symposium. Contributions are desired which address themselves to one of these general problems. One particular area of concern in this symposium
is to investigate and compare the colonial policies and inputs which are instrumental in bringing about change. Most, if not all, of the anthropological literature in the past has been preoccupied with "indigenous responses" with little attention paid to the precise nature of the stimuli. One objective of this symposium, then, is to examine both ends of the interaction between colonial officials, policies, and indigenous peoples with hopes of achieving a better understanding of the processes of political change.

Strong emphasis will be given to Melanesia and Polynesia, although papers from Micronesia may be included also. If you are interested in contributing please submit three copies of an abstract for consideration immediately. You will be notified soon if your paper is accepted by the organizers. Papers must be completed by 15 February so that they may be distributed to all participants by mail. The symposium at Orcas will discuss problems raised in the papers but papers will not be presented during the sessions.

The ultimate goal of the symposium is an ASAO Monograph and the symposium is intended to supply the integrating touches to papers that have been prepared beforehand (so that the monograph will be nearly completed by the symposium date). If you are unable to attend the sessions you may still contribute to both symposium and monograph if you meet the mailing deadlines and participate as much as possible through correspondence. If you contributed to last year's symposium and have not already made arrangements for publication of your paper Dr. Lingenfelter will be happy to consider that paper for inclusion.

2. Symposium: "Male/Female"

The symposium on male and female (or, sex roles in Oceania) which began last year will continue this year with a slightly different format. Two different topics will be considered during the three sessions: male and female identity, and, rape. Participants are free to attend only one topical section, although it is expected that most of those who are interested in the wider issues of male/ female roles, etc., will opt for all three sessions as the clarification of underlying issues should proceed cumulatively.

The male/female identity sessions chaired by Jane C. Goodale and Martin Silverman will explore the ways in which maleness and femaleness are conceptualized in various regions within Oceania. Discussion might explore: (a) cultural aspects of social differentiation (and non-differentiation), including the contextual generalities of what "men" and "women" (or whatever) are considered to be; (b) what the ramifications are into political, kinship, economic, and religious structures; and, (c) the degree to which sexual differentiation is in fact an important element in the system. Interested individuals may present either short, data-oriented papers or lengthier papers with full analysis. Immediate
notice of intent to participate should be sent to Dr. Jane C. Goodale, Dept. of Anthropology, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania 19010. Dr. Goodale will be unable to duplicate and distribute copies of papers received by February 15 to the participants but can distribute names and mailing addresses of participants to each other so that they may send copies of their papers to each other in advance of the sessions.

Specific information for the Rape session follows: For the purpose of this session rape is defined as "forceable sexual assault resulting in a violation of sexual privacy." Our ultimate interest is in understanding the dimensions of this phenomenon in our own society. We propose to learn about this by exploring related phenomena in other societies. Information is wanted on (1) whether there is or is not a native term and concept which translates as 'rape' (and if not, why not); (2) what sanctions, if any, are available to or forced upon either the victim and/or the offender as a result of the incident; (3) what roles or actions, if any, are available to or forced upon either victim or offender; and, (4) the relevance of social structural variables such as age, sexual status, ethnicity, relationship, etc.

It is proposed that short (6-8pp) data oriented papers be circulated ahead of time and that discussions on Orcas begin with these papers. In order to allow time for duplication and circulation, papers should be sent by February 15 to: Judy Brow, 406 Walnut Lane, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania 19081. Judy will send a copy of each paper to all those who have contributed one. But, contributors are asked to notify Judy Brow immediately of their interest in participating.

   Chairman: J. Jerome Smith, Dept. of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida 33620

Dr. Smith is interested in organizing a workshop or more formal symposium around the above subject. He is particularly interested in exploring this matter within the U.S. Trust Territory but would welcome participation from people working in other areas of the Pacific. Dr. Smith has data from Rota, Mariana Is. indicating that households there exploit a mixed strategy involving household members in a wide range of economic pursuits including subsistence and commercial agriculture, cattle raising, local retail enterprise, and government employment. This pattern is evident at both the individual and household levels and Dr. Smith sees one assessment of the data relating to the adaptive value of the strategy in terms of future economic uncertainty. He would like to get working papers from 8 or 9 people for pre-distribution and discussion. The aim,
if enough interest is generated, would be an ASAO Monograph project. The following topics are suggested as relevant to the larger issue: (1) the nature of the households— their formation, structure, and maintenance; (2) the relationship of households to more comprehensive economic units; (3) the impact of state policies and programs on household economic strategies; (4) the role of household economic strategies under conditions of economic uncertainty and/or rapid change. If you are interested in participating let Dr. Smith know as soon as possible so that working papers can be distributed by 15 February.

Chairman: Karl Heider, 1521 Campus Drive, Berkeley, California 94708

Anthropologists’ relationships with missionaries are remarkable: we live off them (their knowledge, supplies, transportation, friendships) in the field; we tell stories about them in classes and at parties; and we ignore them in our ethnographies (after the acknowledgments). We tend to use the term "missionaries" as an adequate generalization the way most people use the term "primitive tribe". Yet we are aware that Christian missionaries of many different varieties have been and are still a major cultural force in most societies of the Pacific. What have we been missing all these years? At this meeting those interested in pursuing investigations into the position of the missionaries in Oceania can meet and map strategy for a full-scale symposium at ASAO 1974. From the perspective of the Irianese Highlands, one obvious approach suggests itself: for any specific society, what is the culture (theology, language, sexual-racial-materialistic attitudes, etc.) of the missionary group(s) and what are its consequences for the culture of the local (target) group? (Do some missionaries, like anthropologists, get the cultures they deserve?) (Or do Seventh Day Adventists sometimes wander into the pig-eating Papuan Highlands?) There must be other useful approaches: e.g. what are the regional implications of missionary strategies?

Chairman: Jane Hainline Underwood, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dr. Underwood has suggested this as a working session designed to especially consider non-atoll communities. Interested individuals should contact her as soon as possible.

Chairman: Candace Brooks, Dept. of Anthropology, California State University, San Jose, California 95114

Dr. Brooks has proposed this working session as a broad scale
and open-ended discussion on such matters as fishing techniques, marine and human ecosystem interactions, and topics especially related to divisions of labor for marine exploitation. The intent is that this will be an exploratory session to examine potential data and ideas that might be worked up into a formal symposium. If interested please notify Dr. Brooks as soon as possible.

7. The Program Chairman will also be happy to entertain suggestions for informal topical discussion sections such as those held last year during the evenings. If you wish to set up such a session you should notify the Program Chairman, Alan Howard, immediately of your intentions and indicate whether or not you have or intend to seek interested participants. Dr. Howard's address is: Dept. of Anthropology, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.
IF YOU PLAN TO ATTEND THE SECOND ASAO ANNUAL MEETING (21-25 March)
RETURN THIS SHEET BY FEBRUARY 1st (IF AT ALL POSSIBLE) TO: PROF.
JAMES NASON, BURKE MUSEUM, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE,
WASHINGTON 98195

****Yes, I will attend. My name and mailing address is:

Please reserve the following accommodations for me:

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<th>De Luxe</th>
<th>Standard</th>
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<td>Double</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other (please explain)</td>
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(If multiple occupancy is desired, check one of the following)

___ I will find my own room mate(s) and advise you.
___ Please assign room mate(s).
___ I expect to bring my family consisting of

My transportation preference is:

___ the charter bus-tour boat, roundtrip.
___ the plane from SeaTac to Orcas, roundtrip.
___ drive up and take the ferry to Orcas.
___ Other (e.g. drive to Anacortes and take the tour boat) Specify--

I expect to participate in:

___ Colonialism and Political Change in Oceania, with prep. paper
___ "Male and Female" Identity, with prep. paper
___ Rape, with prep. paper
___ Household Economic Strategies in Oceania, with prep. paper
___ one of the above informally (e.g. with no paper), specify which.
___ The Missionary Position in Oceania.
___ Population and Culture
___ Cultural Variations in Marine Exploitation

I plan to attend, but only for the following dates:

I plan to attend, but will make my own arrangements for accommodations:

I plan to attend, but am not sure what I will informally participate in: