I: REPORT ON SESSIONS

The 1976 (Fifth Annual) meeting of ASAO was held in Charleston, South Carolina from February 25th through 29th. Two symposia, seven working sessions and one informal session were held. Brief reports on these sessions follow.

A. Symposia

(1) Symposium: Curing in Oceania

Chair: Roger L. Ward; Department of Anthropology; Tulane University; New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A. 70118

Ten papers dealing with medical aspects of culture in such places as Highlands New Guinea, Bouganville, Rarotonga, and the Eastern Caroline Islands were discussed in two sessions. Short summaries of the papers were followed by critical comments and questions from participants and others attending the sessions.

Among the topics discussed were: the meanings of illness and curing in the Pacific societies represented; social...
psychological functions of medicine; continuity and variation within medical systems and; directions ethnomedical inquiry is taking. The boundaries of medicine as an ethnographic category was a problem raised by the diversity of subjects dealt with in the papers. The discussion was considerably enriched by the participation of discussants, Charles Frake and Dan Hughes. Also contributing in various roles to the formal presentations on Thursday were Eugene Ogan, Richard Feinberg, and Richard Marksbury. Plans for possible publication of the papers were discussed in a closed session on Saturday morning.

This year's symposium grew out of a Working Session, "Medicine in Oceania," held in 1975 at Stuart, Florida. Two of the papers, Goodenough's and Ward's, were carried over from that session. The titles of all ten papers are as follows:

- John L. Fischer - Fixation in Trukese Medicine
- Ward H. Goodenough - A Terminal Illness on Truk
- Michael P. Hamnett - Illness, Diagnosis, and Curing in the Atamo Valley of Central Bougainville
- Harold G. Levine - Psycho-hepatic Therapy Among the New Guinea Kafe
- Adell Johannes - Many Medicines in One: Curing in a New Guinea Highlands Society
- Barbara Jones - Fa'afol Attitudes Toward Curing and Illness: Origins and Uses of Variability
- Margaret Mackenzie - The Germ Theory Is Not Enough: Sinful Social Relations and Sickness in Rarotonga
- Frank Mahony - The Innovation of Medicines in Truk
- Hal Nelson - Ritual as Prevention: Disease and the Cult of Ancestors in Kaimbi
- Roger Ward - Ponapean Diagnosis: the Role of Symptoms in the Identification of Illness on Ponape

(2) Symposium: Sources of Conflict and Processes of Resolution

Co-Chairs: Kenneth E. Knudson; Department of Anthropology; University of Nevada; Reno, Nevada; U.S.A. 89507
J. Jerome Smith; Department of Anthropology; College of Social and Behavioral Sciences; University of South Florida; Tampa, Florida, U.S.A. 33620

Three sessions were devoted to the proceedings of the symposium on conflict. In the first session a number of dimensions of conflict were discussed. During the second session the major theme was the examination of conflict in the context of culture change. The final session was devoted to a discussion of conflict as a problem area and the development of a common framework to be used in rewriting the papers for another symposium to be held next year.
The following papers were presented:

Session I:

Robert Tonkinson - Kastom, The Church and Conformity in S.E. Ambrym, New Hebrides
Peter Black - Crime Solving in Tobi: A Case Study
Richard Feinberg - Supernatural Sanctions and the Social Order on a Polynesian Outlier: Anuta Island, B.S.I.P.
Sherwood Lingenfelter - Disputes and Procedures for Settling Disputes on Yap
Eleanor Gerber - Processes of Interpersonal Conflict Resolution in Samoa
Bradd Shore - Ghosts and Government: A Structural Analysis of Alternative Institutions for Conflict Management in Samoa

Session II:

J. Jerome Smith - World View and Conflict Management on Rota, Mariana Islands
James Boutilier - The Binskin Murders: A Study in Conflict Resolution and Legal Processes in the Solomon Islands
Robert McKnight - When the Floor is Broken: Conflict in Contemporary Palau
Richard Scaglion - The Abelam Yam Cult: Conflict Genesis and Management on a Seasonal Basis
Kenneth Knudson - Factional Opposition in a Community of Relocated Southern Gilbertese
Don Brenneis - Avoidance, Arbitration, and Authoritative Witness in a Fiji Indian Community
George Marcus - Litigation and the Expression of Interpersonal Conflict in the Friendly Islands

A paper by Andrew Arno entitled "Conflict and Hierarchy in Fiji" was also prepared for the meeting and circulated prior to the sessions.

At the concluding session it was decided to continue the symposium next year with the same group of participants. The papers will be expanded and rewritten in more nearly publishable form, using a format that distinguishes between two-party (or dyadic) conflict, and conflict that results in the activation of a third party (mediated, or triadic). Comprehensive discussions of conflict and conflict management using this format will be presented along with basic ethnographic, environmental, and administrative data. A description of the system of social stratification and an indication of the nature and frequency of contact will also be included. These background materials will provide the basis for comparative analysis.

B. Working Sessions

(1) Working Session: Controls on the Dissemination of Knowledge

Chair: Glen T. Peterson; Anthropology Department; Columbia University; New York, New York, U.S.A. 10027

This session was attended by about 35 persons and considerable lively discussion ensued. Glen Peterson made introductory remarks on the development
of his interest in the problem, offered some comparative data, and tried to
delineate several areas likely to prove fruitful for discussion. Richard
Feinberg presented a paper on Anutan attitudes toward ethnography. Discussion
focused largely on the problems of knowledge and communication within societies,
and only partly on the implications for ethnographic fieldwork.

There was consideration of the existence of variant versions of events and
historical, political and esoteric knowledge. The rather hoary problem of
the existence of a single, simple truth was addressed and it was suggested
that some serious rethinking along these lines might be in order. Questions
of symbolic aspects of knowledge were raised, along with discussion of
interpersonal factors involved in communication and information sharing.

It was agreed that a formal symposium would be convened next year and at
least ten people indicated interest in preparing papers for it. Mike Lieber
volunteered to serve as chairman and coordinator. The focus of next year's
symposium will be on internal aspects, e.g., structural, symbolic, cognitive
and ethno-epistemological, of communication, information-sharing and knowledge.
Why is it that people seem not to agree on what takes place? Why won't
they talk about what they know? Why is there so much discommunication?

Anyone interested in participating in next year's symposium should look at
the precis to this year's session in the October Newsletter and contact
Michael Lieber at University of Illinois, Chicago Circle.

(2) Working Session: Copra Production in Oceania

Chair: Martin G. Silverman; Department of Anthropology;
University of Western Ontario; London 72, Ontario, Canada.

Participants in the working session on copra production discussed as a
theme the implications of the organization of copra production for other
aspects of social life in the Pacific. Differences in that organization
in different parts of the Pacific emerged. In particular, the actual degree
of control which producers have over the local process of production. Don
Mitchell spoke about cocoa, and the comparison with copra.

Participants agreed to exchange bibliography, through: Don Mitchell, 756
Auburn Street, Buffalo, New York 14222, U.S.A.

If sufficient bibliography is assembled, we will have an informal bibliographic
session at next year's meetings.

(3) Working Session: Multi-Ethnic Politics in Pacific Island Nations

Chair: Eugene Ogan; 215 Ford Hall; University of Minnesota;
Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A. 55455

In keeping with the working session format no formal papers were read but
Ogan and Glenn Petersen (Columbia) made informal presentations. (Fitz Poole,
Rochester, was unable to present his material because of illness.)
Ogan provided a position paper, outlining the practical and theoretical background which led to organizing the session. Copies of this paper will be distributed later to interested persons. Practical factors involve the emergence of new Pacific nations from a colonial experience which created or altered ethnic composition within the area. Theoretical factors are seen in recent publications on ethnicity from anthropologists and sociologists. Examples were drawn from Bougainville, illustrating the difficulties of determining ethnic boundaries; the importance of the "kanaka vs. white" political conflict; ideology vs. ethnicity in modern elections; and the problems of class and ethnic factors in the modern situation.

Petersen presented a case study of Ponapean participation in the 1975 referendum on the future political status of Micronesia, including a detailed breakdown of voting figures. Noting that Ponapeans saw the vote as a plebiscite, rather than a referendum. Petersen in his analysis showed, inter alia, the way in which economic factors overrode certain ethnic dimensions. His presentation stimulated considerable discussion, and members of the audience drew comparisons (e.g., S. Tiffany on American Samoa) and contrasts (e.g., Goodale on W. New Britain) from their own data.

Depending on response to circulation of the position paper, a Formal symposium may be scheduled in the future.

(4) Working Session: Pacification in Melanesia

Chair: Margaret Rodman; Department of Anthropology; McMaster University; Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, L8S 4L9

In this session participants discussed and questioned several analytical assumptions underlying the study of warfare, aggression and inter-group competition in Melanesia. Connections between the cessation of warfare among groups of native peoples and such variables as land shortages, indigenous attitudes toward pacification, and alternative channels for expressing aggression were discussed. No formal papers were read. Instead, each of the eight participants made informal presentations, using data from Highland New Guinea, the B.S.I.P., and the New Hebrides to illustrate their respective approaches to the analysis of processes of pacification.

Margaret Rodman opened the session by summarizing the operation of ecological and economic factors in the transition from warfare to peace in a northern New Hebridean society. Next, Jim Boutilier gave a descriptive historical account of events associated with attempts by the British government to effect pacification on Malaita in the 1920s. His presentation focused on the Bell murders that occurred in 1927, and on pacification as an "authority reflex." Paula Brown discussed the resurgence of warfare among the Chimbu. She argued that land was a prize of warfare but not an issue that caused armed conflict. Ed Cook viewed pacification as a task associated with a sequence of linked events that had both positive and negative implications for the Manga. Susan Pflanz-Cook discussed the choices available to Manga regarding conflict situations. Karl Reider suggested that a distinction should be drawn between wide-ranging involvement and deep embeddedness in analyzing Dani warfare and pacification. He questioned the assumptions that aggression necessarily results in armed conflict and that pacification always requires
the development of alternative means for expressing aggression. Denise O'Brien argued that both the causes of warfare and the method by which pacification had been accomplished had influenced the speed and persistence of pacification among the Konda Valley Dani. Marty Zelenietz contended that pacification of the head hunters of New Georgia and the western Solomons was not imposed by British colonial agents. Instead, Zelenietz viewed pacification as a native response to changing economic factors.

It was decided to pursue points raised during the discussion in the context of a symposium at the next ASAO meetings. Guidelines for organizing papers for the symposium will be distributed to persons who attended the working session and to other potential participants. Margaret Rodman and Matt Cooper will co-chair the symposium.

Papers presented in this symposium should consider one or more of the following questions: (1) How do the actions of native peoples affect the spread and persistence of pacification? (2) What are the influences of man/land relationships on processes of pacification? (3) Does pacification always require the development of alternative channels for expressing aggression? Papers must be received by the chairmen no later than October 15, 1976. Guidelines for organizing papers to be submitted to the symposium may be obtained from the chairmen. Interested persons are encouraged to contact Margaret Rodman or Matt Cooper c/o Department of Anthropology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L8, Canada.

(5) Working Session: Problems of Historical and Ethnobiological Research in Oceania

Chair: James D. Nason; Burke Museum; University of Washington; Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. 98195

Twenty-three individuals attended the meeting of this working session and participated in the discussions following the presentation of three prepared papers. Shulamit Decktor-Korn's paper, "The Hunt of the Ramage: An Essay in Tongan History," dealt with a proposed historical reconstruction of pre-contact Tongan social organization. Her paper stressed the probable discrepancies between a chiefly view vs. a commoner's view of what has come to be called ramage organization for Tonga and argued that the careful analysis of data on the demography, traditional genealogies, and land tenure of Tonga lead to an interpretation of social organization for Tonga that differs sharply from what is now commonly accepted.

James Boutilier's paper, "Solomon Islands Historiography: Sources and Problems," reviewed a variety of practical problems in dealing with archival sources, the collection of oral histories, and the theoretical problems inherent in conducting historiographic research in the Solomons. Several key points in his presentation outlined the need for better communication regarding the location and inventory problems of archival data; the prospects and desirability of historian/anthropologist team research on Pacific Island histories; and, the practical, legal, and ethical problems now faced by researchers engaged in Pacific historical research.

and analogous prospective rules and concerns that might be utilized by anthropologists in dealing with traditional oral histories. Several examples from an incomplete set of ethnohistorical data from a Micronesian island community were utilized to urge the critical development of a more formalized analytical approach to such data.

All of the papers generated both useful and stimulating discussion and argument about various points in each and it was decided, on the basis of the interest shown, that the subject warranted fuller exploration in symposium form for the next annual meeting. Persons interested in further information on participation should contact the chair at their earliest convenience.

(6) Working Session: Urbanization in the Pacific Islands

Chair: Kenneth E. Knudson; Department of Anthropology; University of Nevada; Reno, Nevada, U.S.A. 89507

The objective of this session was primarily to discuss possibilities for another working session at the 1977 ASAO meetings. Sharon Tiffany presented a paper on urbanization in Apia, Western Samoa, and Kenneth Knudson gave a summary of the recent conference on urbanization sponsored by the South Pacific Commission. It was decided to plan a working session again next year and to include several invited participants who will discuss specific issues and cases. The theme for the session will be rural/urban relationships, including migration and trade.

Tiffany has prepared a brief position paper summarizing many of the concerns raised in the session as follows.

There are two major considerations in the study of urban areas in Oceania: (1) most definitions of urban centers used by sociologists and demographers are difficult to apply systematically to Pacific Island societies; and (2) urban centers in island societies are postcontact developments. First, the criteria frequently involved in definitions of urban centers, such as population size, high density, administrative functions, municipal government, predominance of non-agricultural occupations, and an "urban culture," are difficult to apply to many Pacific Island towns, which exhibit considerable variability in the combinations (or absence) of these criteria. Such definitions illustrate the difficulty in determining what is urban in the context of Oceanic societies, a problem that is further compounded by the fact that Pacific towns are influenced in a variety of ways by their rural areas. That is, Pacific towns contain both rural and urban elements that defy efforts to distinguish a rural-urban polarity. Second, while Pacific towns often serve as dominant commercial, political, and service centers of their respective societies, they are also components of larger networks of relationships. Pacific towns are the result of post-European developments. They were created by overseas aliens to serve alien interests and they continue to maintain important economic and political linkages to overseas metropolitan regions.

An examination of how these two considerations relate to Apia, the major administrative and service center of Western Samoa, may be instructive. For example, Apia is distinctive because what is commonly referred to as the "Apia urban area" is comprised of some fifty traditionally organized villages located on customary lands administered by cognatic descent groups. Villages are intermingled with scattered parcels of leased customary lands as well as
blocks of freehold lands. There are no suburbs, squatter settlements, or formal municipal government. Agricultural occupations are important, the age and sex composition of the town is similar to that of the population as a whole, and the town population is increasing at a much faster rate than the population nationwide.

Comparison of these variables with other Pacific towns may serve to clarify the urban concept and to point out future areas of urban research in Oceanic societies. Moreover, analysis of the urbanization process in Oceania must include an assessment of the interrelationships between hinterland, port town, and metropolitan regions. Alexander Spoehr discussed the importance of these multiple ties over fifteen years ago, yet our ethnographic and theoretical understanding of Oceanic port towns has not increased much since that time. Hopefully interest in this area will be revived and students of Oceanic societies will become increasingly concerned with port town social structures in the future.

(7) Working Session: Women's Roles in Oceania

Chair: Sharon W. Tiffany; Department of Sociology/Anthropology; University of Wisconsin-Whitewater; Whitewater, Wisconsin, U.S.A. 53190

Two papers were presented at the session: (1) "Towards an Anthropology of Women: An Overview of Approaches and Problems" by Sharon Tiffany; and (2) "Women's Verbal Roles: Politics of the Officially Powerless in Usino, Papua New Guinea" by Leslie Conton (University of Oregon). Georgeda Buchbinder (Queens College, CUNY) gave an informal presentation on Maring women of Papua New Guinea.

The goal of the working session was to examine issues of comparative and theoretical interest to the study of women's roles and sex differentiation in Pacific Island societies.

Tiffany's paper discussed three emphases in the cross-cultural study of sex-based differentiation: (1) comparisons of the structural principles of descent as modes of recruitment to corporate groups and the implications of descent principles for ordering social relations between men and women; (2) comparisons of the nonformalized/formalized (or domestic/public) roles of males and females, a distinction found in many studies of peasant societies; and (3) comparisons of sex-based differentiation in societies of differing techno-economic complexity. Discussion centered around the utility of a biosocial approach to the issues of sex differentiation and consideration of whether structural-functional models are adequate for answering the questions anthropologists currently ask. The private/public domain of activities, associated largely with peasant studies, was also discussed. It was suggested that the private/public distinction, which has little utility in many Pacific societies where decisions within the domestic sphere influence non-domestic relations, may be more applicable to peasantries with differing household compositions and family arrangements.

Leslie Conton's paper discussed the nonformalized verbal roles of women in the Usino area of the Upper Ramu Valley, Papua New Guinea. She described
female roles in the economic, political, ritual, legal, and domestic spheres and contrasted the Usino data with other Highlands areas. Leslie argued that women's informal verbal roles and strategies, particularly the use of gossip and other verbal skills, are directed towards political ends, even though women are largely excluded from institutionalized (public) politics. Among the Usino, sex differences in who gossips about what, and to what ends, reveals the importance of gossip. Women as transmitters and processors of information are important for understanding informal political power as women are denied access to formal power.

Leslie Conton's work was of considerable interest to the group because she worked largely with female informants while she was in the field with a male anthropologist who worked primarily with male informants. Discussion centered around the questions of whether emphasis on female social relations could be subject to the same bias as earlier studies which focused on male relations. Politics, power, and interests are important concepts in male-female relations and most participants agreed that these terms are used loosely by many anthropologists. The public/private distinction was considered at length. It was argued by some participants that the distinction is a western construct and thus of little value, while others argued that the distinction may be useful contextually. Comparisons between gossip/talk, informal/formal relations, and private/public distinctions were considered. Why is a distinction made between female "gossip" and men's "talk?" What is the relationship between gossip as informal and private versus talk as formal and public?

Georgeda Buchbinder discussed the implications of steel tools for women's and men's work among the Maring. Prior to the introduction of steel tools in 1939, women's and men's work loads were approximately equal. However, by the 1960s, about 50 percent of the men were absent from the village at any one time. Whereas women became full-time plantation workers and remained home, men became cash earners and pidgin speakers. Georgeda's paper highlighted some of the problems of assessing the impact of westernization on traditional economies and changes in women's economic roles.

It was decided to pursue these issues further by organizing another working session for the 1977 meetings. Persons interested in participating should contact Sharon Tiffany as soon as possible. The deadline for persons wishing to submit papers for presentation at the 1977 meetings is November 30. The deadline for abstracts (50-100 words) is September 1.

C. Informal Session

(1) Informal Session: The Responsibilities of Anthropologists to Pacific Islanders.

Chair: Daniel T. Hughes; Department of Anthropology; Ohio State University; 1810 College Road; Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A. 43210.

The following are some points of agreement that seemed to emerge from the discussion. Anthropologists have definite responsibilities to the people among whom they do research. Though this fact has generally been acknowledged by anthropologists in the past, there is now a greater concern among
anthropologists that these obligations be acknowledged and fulfilled. We feel that anthropologists should work with Islanders as collaborators and not simply as the objects of a study. This means that, to whatever extent possible, Islanders should be involved in each stage of the research process, planning the project, gathering the data, and reporting the results.

Research projects should be approved by responsible island authorities. In a few areas of the Pacific this is required before permission is given for research. Even where it is not required the anthropologist should take the initiative and submit his research plans to responsible island authorities in a spirit of openness and cooperation.

In a few areas in the Pacific authorities now require anthropologists to sign contracts before giving permission for them to carry out research. No one disputes the right of island governments to establish such a requirement for anthropological fieldwork. Depending on the exact terms of the contract, they may be good or bad. There is definite concern that the terms of such contracts can become so restrictive that they hinder the research process.

Anthropologists should not deal with islanders simply as sources of information. There should be a plan to develop local expertise in the research process. It was stressed that the extent to which such collaboration is possible will vary from one geographic area to another and also from one type of project to another.

A report on a research project should be submitted to island authorities upon completion of the project. Such a report should include as much potentially useful information and analysis as possible at that time. Ordinarily the time span between completing a research project and reporting the results is many years. We must find ways of getting information back to those who can use it for the good of their people in a shorter period of time.

When anthropologists do publish their research findings they should make sure to send copies of these publications to island authorities. Frequently there is no single place that is designated to handle these publications, and it will be wise to send copies to several places.

A number of people expressed the desire to continue discussions on this subject at next year's ASAO conference at least in some kind of informal session. If anyone is interested in pursuing some of these ideas at that conference contact the chair immediately. Meanwhile a book that Mike Rydwick is co-editing with Jame Spradley entitled Ethics and Anthropology: Dilemmas in Fieldwork is recommended. The book is scheduled to be published in August 1976 by Wiley and Sons, and it will deal with many of the problems we have been discussing.

II. REPORT ON BUSINESS SESSIONS

A. Plenary Session

The plenary session was convened by Chair Ivan Brady. The deaths of C.W.M. Hart and Walter Scott Wilson (former ASAO Fellow) were announced with regret.
Vern Carroll reported on the current status of the ASAO Monograph Series. Three monographs are now in print (Adoption in Eastern Oceania, Land Tenure in Oceania and Pacific Atoll Populations) and two are in press (Transactions in Kinship and Exiles and Migrants in the Pacific). The University Press of Hawaii continues to encourage the submission of volumes that have potentially wide appeal for this series. However, in the light of both time in press and financial constraints, it was suggested that some organizers of ASAO symposia look to other sources of publication, such as special issues of the Journal of the Polynesian Society and the Danish Museum Ethnographic Series. The Chair noted that money obtained by ASAO from elsewhere may be used to launch publication of ASAO Proceedings or Occasional Papers in the future, and that Wenner-Gren Foundation support for a distinguished lecture series at the Annual Meetings was being sought.

The outgoing Secretary, Jim Nason, reported that ASAO currently has 275 members and 20 institutional members. The present balance in the ASAO General Fund is $745.21 as of 2 February 1976. The Secretary also reported that the tax exempt status for ASAO should be approved soon by the Internal Revenue Service.

The problem of selecting a site for next year's meeting was opened for general discussion and nominations from the floor. The Board of Directors nominated Asilomar Conference Grounds at Monterey and Hotel Coronado del Mar in San Diego. Asilomar was selected as the preferred site for the 1977 meetings, and Bob McKnight agreed to look into the scheduling at Asilomar. Sherwood Lingenfelter and Ivan Brady volunteered to look for possible sites on the East coast for the 1978 meetings in order to establish a two-year meeting cycle in advance. On the basis of a hand vote, it was determined that the preferred timing of the 1977 meetings was in the order of priority: (1) the first two weeks in March; (2) the last two weeks in February; and (3) the last two weeks in March.

Shulamit Decktor Korn discussed the criteria used for selecting ASAO Fellows, and after considerable discussion from the floor, the Chair proposed that the Board re-evaluate the criteria for selecting Fellows and report the results back at the next Annual Meeting.

Paul Dahlquist reported on the Newsletter and emphasized the importance of receiving material related to current research and activities by members.

B. Fellows Meeting

The Chair announced the results of the recent election of new members to the Board of Directors. Karl Heider was re-elected and Robert Tonkinson was elected to replace Elii Maranda. Three new Honorary Fellows were elected: Reo Fortune, William Lessa, and Katharine Luomala.

The Fellows approved establishment of the ASAO General Fund and that the Secretary and the Chairman of the Board of Directors be authorized to write checks on this fund, in keeping with previous policies set forth by the Board of Directors. The Fellows passed a second motion establishing the ASAO Publications Fund, with the Series Editor and Secretary or Chairman authorized to write checks on this fund. A third motion, authorizing Jim
Nason as ASAO agent for the State of Washington, was also passed.

The Chair announced that Fellows should contact members of the Board of Directors with any suggested revisions of criteria used in selecting ASAO Fellows.

Considerable discussion was given to the quality of sessions and symposia and possible guidelines for organizers and chairpersons. It was tentatively proposed that: (1) the needs of the participants in a well-organized and structured symposium must be met first; (2) there is need for more loosely structured and flexible symposia in which data sheets and abstracts of papers could be made available for spectators; (3) it is the responsibility of the session organizers to clarify in advance what the procedures and goals are; and, (4) an opening and closing session will be re-instituted at the 1977 Annual Meetings. Ivan Brady was asked to draft a set of "Guidelines" for symposia participants and conference structure in the future.

Annette Weiner was elected program chairperson for 1977.

C. Board of Directors Meeting

Vern Carroll suggested establishment of an ASAO fund to permit members to travel to field locations for discussions with younger anthropologists conducting field research. This is seen as a way to not only keep ASAO informed of local research conditions but also provide senior colleague assistance and experienced perspective for individuals just embarking on fieldwork. Ivan Brady will rough out a draft for prospective submission to granting agencies.

The matter of a $2.00 registration fee for attendance at ASAO Annual Meetings was discussed. It was decided, however, that the Board would not burden our membership with a registration fee.

Jim Nason raised the issue of ASAO, or possibly the Secretary's office, acting as a clearinghouse for the distribution of papers delivered at the Annual Meeting symposia. We have received numerous requests from foreign members for such a service. After discussion of the practicality of this and its relationship to the objective of symposia becoming volumes, it was decided that ASAO will not undertake this service.

The question of sites for ASAO Annual Meetings was raised. The Board decided to select Asilomar for 1977 and to bring this suggestion to the Plenary Session for further suggestions and ratification. The question of whether the Annual Meeting sites will be alternated from east coast to west coast was discussed without final resolution, pending Ivan Brady's further analysis of our membership and its locality.

Vern Carroll presented a report on the ASAO Monograph Series. The problem of sales was discussed at length. The Board approved in principle the policy of spending some ASAO monies to advertise the Series, since royalties earned from sales of ASAO Monographs go back into the ASAO Publications Fund.

On another matter, Karl Heider noted that no film reviews have been submitted
Secretary Jim Nason announced that the anticipated balance of the ASAO General Fund will be $478.34 after current Newsletter and other expenses are deducted. Nason also delivered a draft of the history of ASAO to Board members for their perusal. Other business included establishing permanent ASAO archives at the Burke Museum, which was approved by the Board. According to the Secretary, the legal forms for tax exempt status for ASAO have been drawn up and are ready for legal inspection. Results of the balloting for two members of the Board were announced and validated. The election of three new Honorary Fellows gives us twelve of the possible constitutional limit of fifteen living Honorary Fellows. The present list includes: Gregory Bateson; Homer Barnett; A. P. Elkin; Kenneth Emory; Raymond Firth; Reo Fortune; William Lessa; Katharine Luomala; Leonard Mason; Harry Maude; Margaret Mead; and Douglas Oliver.

Ivan Brady was re-elected chair for the term March 1, 1976 to March 1 1977. Sharon Tiffany was elected Secretary, and Jim Nason was thanked for his long service as both Newsletter editor and Secretary.


Program Chair

Annette B. Weiner; Department of Anthropology; University of Texas; Austin, Texas, U.S.A., 78712.

All correspondence relating to program items should be sent to the Program Chair. Organizers should pay special attention to the deadlines set in the "Guidelines For Symposia" as extracted in this Newsletter.

Local Arrangements Chair

Robert K. McKnight

Location

Due to the unavailability of Asilomar the Holiday Inn of Monterey, California has been substituted. It is a few miles north of town amid the sand dunes on the sea shore. There is a pool.

Dates

Wednesday, March 2nd to Sunday, March 6, 1977.

Meals

We will be too far from Monterey proper for all except evening meals. Current prices run from a low of $2.50 for breakfast to $6.25 for dinner. Lunch, at a group rate goes for $4.00 up. Those wishing to eat lunch with the ASAO group should contact Bob McKnight.
Rates

Single rooms are $23.50 (Ocean side: $30.50). Double rooms are $29.50 (Ocean side: $36.50). The Inn will try to provide room blocks on the shore side.

IV. GUIDELINES FOR ASAO SYMPOSIA

The following material is extracted from a longer document entitled "Guidelines and Suggestions for Symposia Participants" prepared by Ivan Brady. Copies of the Full "Guidelines" are available for symposia organizers (you must have them) and others from:

Dr. Ivan A. Brady; Chairman ASAO; Department of Anthropology; State University of New York College; Oswego, New York, U.S.A. 13126.

Dr. Sharon W. Tiffany; Secretary, ASAO; Department of Sociology-Anthropology; University of Wisconsin - Whitewater; Whitewater, Wisconsin, U.S.A. 53190.

Dr. Annette B. Weiner, Program Chair, ASAO; Department of Anthropology; University of Texas; Austin, Texas, U.S.A. 78712.

ASAO presently recognizes three types of sessions: major symposia; working sessions; and informal sessions.

Major Symposia

Major symposia are sessions in which the main participants have previously circulated and commented upon drafts of papers written on a common theme, and then meet to discuss, clarify, and perhaps resolve the theoretical and conceptual problems raised by the papers. The papers themselves are not to be read or otherwise be formally presented at such symposia. However, the chairmen of the sessions should provide an introductory statement that summarizes what has been discovered to date so that observers can relate to the discussions.

To further enfranchise the participation of observers in major symposia, chairmen should prepare a brief hand-out (50-75 copies, preferably no longer than two or three pages each) that includes a title and short description of the symposium content, a list of the participants together with the titles of their papers, and the addresses of the participants.

Major symposia are organized by volunteers who propose a topic (in detail), recruit participants, insure that timetables and style guidelines are adhered to, and chair symposia sessions.

Each major symposium should have seven or more participants, including the organizer(s). Each participant is responsible for circulating his or her paper to all other participants (including discussants).
The organizer(s) of a major symposium must submit a proposal for the symposium to the Program Chairman by June 1 of the year preceding the Annual Meetings in which the session is expected to be held. The proposal should include a statement that describes the topic around which the session is being organized, how the topic will be explored, and a list of participants committed to contributing papers and acting as discussants. The papers for the symposium must be circulated to all participants by January 1 of the Meetings year, with a copy of each paper being submitted to the Program Chairman by the same date. If the Program Chairman does not receive at least seven papers from participants of the proposed symposium, it will be scheduled as a "working session."

Symposia proposals received and accepted by the Program Chairman by June 1 will be summarized and sent to the Newsletter Editor for publication shortly thereafter. An additional call for papers will be appended where appropriate. The final schedule and list of participants should appear in the Newsletter issued just prior to the Annual Meetings.

**Working Session**

Working sessions are designed as more or less informal meetings to discuss some ethnographic topic of interest. Formal papers are not required. However, the chairmen of working sessions should provide an introductory statement that summarizes the subjects to be covered and the goals of the participants.

Working sessions are organized by volunteers who propose a topic, recruit participants, insure that timetables and session formats are adhered to, and chair the sessions per se.

Each working session should have five or more scheduled participants, including the organizer(s). Each scheduled participant should prepare a short (two or three page) statement of interest in the topic and a brief summary of relevant ethnographic material. These summaries should be submitted to the organizer and the other participants, and sufficient extra copies (30-40) should be brought along for distribution to the general audience.

The organizer(s) of a working session must submit a proposal to the Program Chairman by September 1 of the year preceding the Annual Meetings in which the session is expected to be held. The proposal should include a description of the topic to be explored and a list of participants. The short statement of interest prepared by each scheduled participant should be circulated to all other participants by January 1 of the Meetings year, with a copy of each statement being submitted to the Program Chairman by the same date. If the January 1 deadline is not met, the Program Chairman will either cancel the session or reschedule it as an "informal session."

Working session proposals received and accepted by the Program Chairman by September 1 will be summarized and sent to the Newsletter Editor for publication shortly thereafter. An additional call for participation will be appended as appropriate. The final schedule and list of participants should appear in the Newsletter issued just prior to the Annual Meetings.
Informal Sessions

Informal Sessions may be scheduled by request of anyone interested in having a discussion about anything relevant to Oceanic anthropology. All that is necessary is a request to the Program Chairman for space with advance notice sufficient to allow for announcements of the session. If the session title is to appear in the Newsletter prior to the Meetings, however, requests must be received by January 1 of that year.

V. BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES


B. "Research in Melanesia," Vol. 1, No. 1, April 1975. Formerly "Man in New Guinea" this is the newsletter of social science research in Melanesia with special emphasis on Papua New Guinea. Editors are Penelope S. Meleisea, Pamela Pemberton and Andrew Strathern. Non-Pacific area subscriptions are $9.00 U.S. The newsletter is prepared by The Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Papua New Guinea, Box 4820, University, Papua New Guinea.


Includes 1827 references under six headings: General; Social and Cultural Anthropology; Linguistics; Prehistory; Physical Anthropology; and Physical Environment. Also includes an Author Index and an Ethnolinguistic Group Index.

D. The Australian National University has opened a Development Studies Centre which sends out an occasional Newsletter, the first number of which is February 1976. It is also putting out a monograph series with one volume so far: D. W. Smith, Labour and the Law in Papua New Guinea. and a series of Working Papers, with two volumes out: T. F. Moulik, Motivational Factors Affecting Bougainville Villagers' Money Earning Activity. T. G. McGee, Food Dependency in the Pacific: a Preliminary Statement.

E. Dirk A. Ballendorf (1325 Holly Street, N.W.; Washington, D. C., U.S.A. 20012) and Frank P. King (360 West Fair Avenue; Littleton, Colorado, U.S.A. 80120) are editing a Pacific anthology. Titled Oceania and Beyond and tentatively sub-titled "Oceania Today: Towards New Directions and Political Self-Actualization" it is a follow through on a previous volume. The editors welcome potential contributors who may reach them at the above addresses.
VI. RESEARCH NEWS

A. Nancy J. Pollock (Victoria University of Wellington) has just completed two pieces of Fieldwork research. The first looked at the relationships both social and ecological between the amount of fish consumed on Takopoto atoll, Tuamotus, Fr. Polynesia and the total resources the atoll has to offer. This is one of the pearl fishing lagoons and the population has been showing a marked increase now that good money is being received for pearl fishing as well as for copra. This research was supported by the MAB (Man in the Biosphere) project under the directorship of Dr. Bernard Salvato.

The second piece of fieldwork looked at work patterns in relation to the ecological base of Niue island, an isolated makatea outcrop with a surprisingly high productivity. The population has been drifting to New Zealand fairly rapidly, but the government during this the first year of self-government is committed to making Niue a better place to live for those who have chosen to stay there, and is endeavouring to meet the people's satisfactions. This fieldwork is to be matched by a study at the New Zealand end to ascertain the work satisfaction Niueans gain here.

B. Ivan Brady (SUNY-Oswego) has been awarded another SUNY Research Foundation Fellowship to continue his studies of hoarding and exchange behavior in modern populations. He spent part of last summer in California and at the Bishop Museum in Honolulu researching the same topic in Polynesian populations at or before the time of European contact.

C. Don R. Vesper is Principal Investigator for an NSF Grant on "Language Choice in a Multi-lingual Community of Guam."

D. Ethel R. Vesper reports that her anthropology dissertation - Data, Theory and Method: Kusaien Language Analysis - is about to be accepted by the University of Missouri-Columbia.

VII. OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

A. Dave Scott; 721 Linden Court; Virginia Beach; Virginia, U.S.A. 23462 is seeking information regarding any type of current and proposed underwater archeological research throughout the world. He has twenty years experience in underwater archeology as an avocation and would like to pursue this as a full time career. Anyone with relevant information is urged to contact Scott at the above address.

B. Nancy Pollock reports the following:

(1) A Pacific Islands Regional Advisory Council has been formed in Auckland and Wellington to bring together the peoples from Samoa, Tonga, Tokelaus, Niue, Fiji and the Cook Islands who are living in New Zealand and provide them with a body to represent their interests to Government and other relevant bodies.

(2) The New Zealand Association of Social Anthropologists is in the process of formation under Dr. Hugh Kawharu, Massey University, Palmerston North.
VIII. FOR YOUR LIBRARY

Three volumes in the ASAO Monograph Series are now in print. The ASAO Board of Directors would like to encourage the purchase of the volumes. ASAO receives monies from each purchase which are used for future editorial expenses. Please use the following checklist to determine where purchases might be made and to encourage such purchases.

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