

There is happily also a good deal of progress to record in the fields of creative writing and publishing, which are the concern of Recommendations 6 (iv) and (v), centred more particularly in New Guinea and Fiji, but with promising offshoots in Micronesia, and indeed throughout the Pacific. Time permits only the briefest mention, but special tribute must be paid to the pioneering work of Ulli Beier in the University of Papua and New Guinea and the literary journal Kovave which he founded.

Now we have as well the Papua and New Guinea Literature Bureau / dedicated to the development of its literature, with its short story, play, poetry and film making competitions, drawing over 1,000 entries, its creative writing courses, and its magazine Papua New Guinea Writing. Mention should also be made of the work of the University's Literature Department, the Centre for Creative Arts and the help given by the Department of Education, ^{all}resulting in such works as Niugini Stories and the many volumes of the Papua Pocket Poets. This efflorescence of ~~modern~~ talent is spreading into the whole of Melanesia, as can be seen from the Solomon Islands monthly Kakapora Reporter and New Hebridean Viewpoints.

In Fiji the movement stems largely from the ~~dynamism~~ ^{as well as from} of Marjorie ^{Wright} ~~Grocombe~~ at the University of the South Pacific, with her ^{own} ~~monthly~~ literary section 'Mana' in the Pacific Islands Monthly, and has spread from there, ~~with the formation of the South Pacific Creative Arts Centre,~~ ^{to other} throughout Polynesia, where many talented writers are waiting only for the necessary financial backing to enable them, like the New Guineans, to achieve publication. Of course experienced novelists and poets of the international calibre of the Samoan Albert Wendt can always find a publisher, but what is essentially wanted - and quickly - is assistance to get the whole very praiseworthy and promising movement past the take-off point by the provision of ^{finance} ~~grants~~ for an initial Workshop for Writers followed by modest grants in aid of publication. As I write a letter lies on my table on a collection of short stories by a Fijian - eminently publishable, but where are the funds?

we had had for 20 years
the situation
the situation has been
at 15,000

Wright Marjorie
as well as from
Wright Marjorie
to other

If Micronesia still lags behind the rest of the Pacific it is certainly not ^{from} ~~for~~ lack of talent, as can be seen from contributions to the local periodicals - the Saipanese I Gaseta and Marianas Variety, the Palauan Tia Belau, the Marshall Islands Micronitor and the Gilbertese Tero, but rather from the want of a focal centre for the encouragement and development of creative artists such as exists for Melanesia and Polynesia. Guam is, of course, a special case with many talented, though Americanized, writers, and it could well be that a dynamic nucleus could be established at the Micronesian Area Research Center in the University of Guam.

We come finally to Recommendations 9 (ii) and (iii) relating to the promotion of various types of publications on, or for ~~the~~ use ~~in~~, the Pacific region. My own experience in this field, extending over a number of years, is that there is little difficulty in securing the publication of works in the first two categories - scholarly ethnographic ^{books} ~~works~~ and textbooks on Oceania - and ^{also} the last - Oceanic source materials - provided they are up to acceptable world publishing standards. Several University Presses, and notably the O.U.P. and A.N.U. Press, specialize in the Pacific region, and in addition there are specialist series of various types published by the Polynesian Society, Oceania, the Société des Océanistes, ORSTOM and the Bishop Museum. The Pacific History Series caters for annotated reproductions of manuscript and scarce out-of-print source materials and the Pacific Monograph Series for bibliographies, indexes, catalogues and other aids to Pacific studies.

To counteract the ethnocentric character of so much of the literature works by islanders are being especially sought: for example The Book of Luelen, a classic collection of the oral traditions of Ponape, is in process of publication, while Marjorie Crocombe has received a New Zealand Churchill Memorial Trust Award to complete her compilation of the works of the early Cook Islander Maretu. Early ethnographic accounts are being also looked for since they describe the island peoples at a relatively unacculturated stage: for instance the works of Curti on the Woodlark Islanders of the 1850s are now being edited for publication, ^{as are the ethnographic notes of Arthur Gumbell}

As regards the third category - school publications in local languages - so far as I am aware no request for their financing has come through from any island Government. Many such works are, however, being produced, though not necessarily in the local language, ^{text-books} such as Micronesia: a changing society and Micronesia through the Years in the Micronesian Social Studies Program, and the new series on the Gilbertese Cultural Heritage being prepared by a team of local teachers, from both oral and documentary sources. There is one exception, however, and that is where the work is being prepared for school as well as general use not by a Government educational authority but by the islanders themselves. I am thinking in particular of the two volume History of Palau, one written from oral tradition and the other from documentary sources by the Palauan History Development Project of the Palau Community Action Agency: here we have an example of a direct request for assistance in publishing for an interesting and worthwhile venture instigated and carried out by the Palauans themselves. It is well worthy of support.

The last category of publications mentioned is paperback books introducing various aspects of Oceanic cultures, or in other words the Pacific Classics Reprints Series recommended by the Source Materials seminar. Excellent prototypes exist in the New Zealand Facsimile editions published by Wilson and Horton and the Penguin Colonial Facsimiles but strenuous efforts have failed to interest commercial publishers simply because the islands market is, in fact, too small for the sort of print run which would enable a retail price within the average islander's means, especially since local sales outlets are virtually non-existent, and firms are sceptical ^{I think quite correctly} about the possibility of worthwhile sales outside the Pacific. At the moment we have succeeded in interesting Mr H.G. Cummings, the Tongan headmaster who recently reproduced Mariner's Tonga and Woods' History and Geography of Tonga on a Government offset machine for local sale at a very low price; but even if he is successful technically the problem of retail sales outlets still remains intractable without the assistance of the island administrations.

however, in this case I wish also to call attention to the value for the benefit of the islanders of a book on Tonga all the more so as it is a local copy.

Perhaps the catalyst wanted is something like the little-known Republic of Nauru Fund ~~Committee~~, which exists to assist the publication of original scholarly books considered to have a ^{special} ~~particular~~ importance or interest to the people of the Pacific Islands and, in particular, books written by islanders. It operates by making advances to enable the publication of these books (and for preparing maps and illustrations), which are in effect loans against future royalties. A similar revolving fund for the reproduction of Pacific classics for sale in the islands might well help to finance one or more of the small private presses who alone appear to be interested in such non-commercial ventures.

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Australian National Advisory Committee
for Unesco

Studies of Oceanic Cultures

AGENDA for a meeting to consider future Australian involvement in the Unesco Oceanic Studies Project.

10. a.m. Wednesday 23rd February, 1972

Conference Room 6th Floor,
Albemarle Building, Woden,
CANBERRA .. A.C.T.

1. Background to the Oceanic Cultures Project.
2. Current Developments.
3. Consideration of Recommendations of Suva Meeting and Determination of Future Australian Activities.
4. Malay Cultures Project.
5. Distribution of Suva Report.
6. Round Table on Ethnographic Film in Pacific Area.
7. Committee Membership.

1. BACKGROUND TO OCEANIC CULTURES PROJECT.

The General Conference of Unesco at its sixteenth session held in October - November, 1970, decided that studies of Oceanic cultures should be undertaken for a period of five years beginning 1971. The project forming a regional part of the Unesco program of cultural studies called for a major effort in order to preserve the cultures of the South Pacific which are rapidly being affected and modified by the increased rate of technological advance. For the 1971-72 biennium, Unesco has provided \$US 21000 for the project. With limited funds, Unesco's contributions cannot be great. Its task is to give an international framework to the project. Unesco hopes for initiative from institutions and scholars in the region and the active support of governments.

As a first step, the Director-General held in Suva in September, 1971, an international meeting of experts with the aim of defining the scope of the studies to be undertaken and the respective roles of Unesco, governments and interested organisations and individuals. Based on the Suva discussions and recommendations, Unesco will determine its initial activities. The report of the Suva meeting is attached (Attachment A). Professor Golson or Dr. Tugby may wish to comment on the meeting.

In advance of this international meeting of experts, the Australian National Advisory Committee for Unesco arranged in January, 1971, an Australian Oceanic Studies meeting, which was seen basically as an opportunity for local and regional specialists to discuss the needs and priorities of research in the Pacific, which would be of assistance to the participants at the Suva meeting. A wide range of interests was represented at the Australian meeting. Participants included invitees from Australia and New Guinea institutions, and representatives of institutions in American Micronesia, New Caledonia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Hawaii and New Zealand.

Both meetings agreed that an urgent need existed to promote studies of Oceanic cultures, and similar recommendations emerged. The Suva meeting listed three broad priorities, in order of importance:

- (i) the study and fostering of oral traditions, language and creative and performing arts in their traditional and developing forms;
- (ii) the promotion of all aspects of work connected with material culture and technology including documentation, conservation and repatriation of artifacts;
- (iii) salvage archaeology and work on conservation of archaeological sites.

As a fundamental principle the Suva meeting considered that the project should first serve the Oceanic peoples by providing opportunities for the active participation of Pacific Islanders in the process of interpretation of their own cultures.

As means of implementation, the Suva meeting recommended the development of Museum-library complexes, the training of indigenous scholars and research workers, publication programs in Oceanic languages, research into and promotion of the creative arts and an active program of ethnographic film-making. In specific regard to Western Melanesia, the urgent establishment of an Institute of New Guinea Studies was recommended.

Australian Unesco Seminar on Source Materials related to Research in the Pacific Area.

This Seminar, held in September, 1971, was directly related to the interest of the Australian Unesco Committee in the problems of the Pacific countries. The purpose of the Seminar was to determine action necessary to improve documentation services in the Pacific. With a financial grant from Unesco, it was possible for librarians, archivists, scholars and bibliographers from Australia, Papua New Guinea and New Zealand to be joined by specialists from Fiji, British Solomon Islands, Western Samoa, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Tonga and American Micronesia.

Arising from Seminar discussions, a number of resolutions were formulated. These gave high priority to the preparation of a basic list of standard published source materials which are difficult to obtain. The Seminar resolutions also suggested the urgent need to develop archives, libraries and museums in the Pacific and emphasised the importance of establishing appropriate training facilities. In the field of conservation there was thought to be an immediate need for the preparation of a handbook on conservation techniques and for the establishment of central and regional conservation laboratories. Another resolution recommended the establishment of a training institution in the Pacific for scholars concerned with the collection of oral traditions.

Mr. Graneek may have some comments to offer on the Seminar.

2. CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS.

Following the International Meeting in Suva an approach has been received from Mr. Kono, Director of the Division of Cultural Studies, Unesco Secretariat, highlighting the recommendations of the Suva meeting to which priority consideration will be given and seeking to discuss methods of implementation of these activities. A copy of the letter is attached (Attachment B) for the Committee's information and advice.

3. CONSIDERATION OF UNESCO PROPOSALS AND DETERMINATION OF FUTURE AUSTRALIAN ACTIVITIES.

The Committee may wish to discuss the recommendations of the Suva meeting in particular those referred to in Mr. Kono's letter. There is a need to determine (a) the nature of the Australian reply to Mr. Kono's letter and (b) what Australian activities might be undertaken in connection with the project. (It is anticipated that some funds will be available to the National Advisory Committee for this purpose over the next few years).

Members may for example consider it desirable for links to be established with universities and other bodies for the purpose of co-ordination and assistance with certain aspects of the project and perhaps for training purposes. Also, it may be considered that there are areas in which the National Advisory Committee might appropriately sponsor further specialist meetings.

4. MALAY CULTURES PROJECT.

An International Meeting of Experts on the Study of Malay Cultures was held in January this year in Kuala Lumpur. A background paper from the meeting is attached (Attachment C) and may be of interest to members.

Dr. Tugby who attended the meeting will be presenting a report on the proceedings.

5. DISTRIBUTION OF SUVA REPORT.

Thirty copies of the Suva Meeting have been received. The Committee may have some suggestions of organisations or individuals to whom the report might be distributed.

6. ROUND TABLE ON ETHNOGRAPHIC FILM IN THE PACIFIC AREA.

The National Advisory Committee sponsored in 1966, in close collaboration with Unesco, a Round Table on Ethnographic Film in the Pacific Area. The success of the meeting led the Committee for Mass Communication to recommend that the possibility of a second seminar meeting be proposed to Unesco, perhaps in 1973-74 as part of the Unesco program of studies of Oceanic cultures.

7. COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Members may wish to consider whether there is a need to increase the current size of the committee in order to include representation of all relevant interests relating to Unesco's studies of Oceanic Cultures. In particular it may be considered desirable to invite representatives of music and visual arts interests to serve on this Committee.

Distribution: limited

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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

MEETING OF EXPERTS ON THE STUDY OF OCEANIC CULTURES

Suva, Fiji, 13-17 September 1971

FINAL REPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Conference of Unesco, at its sixteenth session held in October-November 1970, adopted Resolution 3.312 which authorized the Director-General to undertake studies of Oceanic cultures. In implementation of that Resolution and in response to the invitation of the Fiji Government and also of the University of the South Pacific, the meeting of experts on the study of Oceanic cultures was held under the auspices of Unesco at the University in Suva, Fiji, from 13 to 17 September 1971.
2. The meeting was opened on the morning of 13 September. The Hon. Jonate Mavoia, Minister of Social Services of the Fiji Government, Dr. C.C. Aikman, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the South Pacific, and Dr. N. Bammate, Director of the Division of Cultural Studies, Unesco, addressed the opening session. On the second day of the meeting Professor R. Hoggart, Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture, Unesco, addressed the meeting.
3. Twenty-one invited experts as well as observers from five international non-governmental organizations and the representative of the South Pacific Commission participated in the work of the meeting. Their names appear in the list appended to the present report (Appendix I).
4. The meeting elected the following officers:

Chairman	:	Dr. R.R. Nayacakalou
Vice-Chairmen	:	Dr. Fana'afi M. Larkin Mr. Michael Somare The Hon. Ve'ehala
Rapporteur	:	Dr. D.J. Tugby
5. The meeting considered the following items as put forth in the working document:
 - (i) Aims and purposes of the project,
 - (ii) Geographical and chronological definitions,
 - (iii) Research topics and relative priorities,
 - (iv) Implementation,
 - (v) Dissemination of knowledge of Oceanic cultures, and
 - (vi) Links with the project on the study of Malay culture.

II. AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE PROJECT

6. As a fundamental principle the meeting considered that the project should first serve the Oceanic peoples by providing opportunities for the active participation of Pacific Islanders in the process of interpretation of their own cultures. They should no longer appear as passive objects of research but as research collaborators and guardians and promoters of those aspects of their culture which they consider necessary for their present and their future. They would thus confirm their cultural identity and promote cultural exchange with their neighbours. To these ends the project should:

- (i) aim at the conservation of the cultural heritage by the setting up or improvement of appropriate institutions in the area;
- (ii) facilitate research on the cultures of the Oceanic peoples appropriately adapted to local needs and resources; and
- (iii) seek out and make use of the most effective means of making Oceanic cultures better known within and outside Oceania.

7. In adopting the above principles, the meeting had in mind the following considerations:

- (i) Past and contemporary procedures of research which emphasize the perspective of the external observers and the direction of published results to an external audience only are inadequate to the needs of the area;
- (ii) Local institutions are in need of development;
- (iii) There is a need to train local workers;
- (iv) The implementation of the programme must be adjusted to particular situations in different places; and
- (v) Particular attention must be given to the creative arts.

These questions are taken up in later sections of the report.

III. GEOGRAPHICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL DEFINITIONS

8. The meeting was of the view that the geographical scope of the project should encompass that part of the Pacific comprising the Melanesian, Micronesian and Polynesian regions and concentrate on the culture of the indigenous peoples of this area. On the western boundary of the area where cultural interdigitation makes difficult the delimitation of exact cultural boundaries it was considered that scholarly co-operation and co-ordination of effort especially with workers in South-East Asia and Australia would ensure continuity and completeness.

9. It was considered that the project should not be limited chronologically but extend from the earliest periods to the present, with a stress on contemporary situations.

IV. RESEARCH TOPICS AND RELATIVE PRIORITIES

10. The meeting laid great emphasis on the need to enlist the participation of Pacific Islanders who are professionally trained or otherwise qualified to contribute in all the work which might be undertaken under this programme, and noted the need to make any study in its socio-cultural context including the context of contemporary cultural change where relevant.

11. Bearing this in mind, the meeting was of the view that the following should be the recommended order of priority:

- (i) The study and fostering of oral traditions, language and creative and performing arts in their traditional and developing forms.
- (ii) The promotion of all aspects of work connected with material culture and technology including documentation, conservation and repatriation of artefacts.
- (iii) Salvage archaeology and work on conservation of archaeological sites.

With due consideration to the above priorities, the meeting discussed and recommended the following series of activities for the implementation of the Oceanic studies project.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

1. Interdisciplinary context of research

12. Considering that any culture is intimately related to the environment in which it has its being and that the study and preservation of the cultural heritage of the peoples of Oceania, if it is to be of any practical value to the peoples of the area, must be closely related to their various developmental and educational requirements, the meeting felt the need for integrating even more closely projects on the study of cultures and preservation of the cultural heritage with projects in which the social sciences are applied to development, with activities related to the renovation of education and with the project on Man and His Environment - Design for Living (Sections 3.24 and 3.25 of the Approved Programme and Budget for 1971-1972 and corresponding sections in the long-term outline plan for 1971-1976).

13. To achieve this integration and to ensure that it is effective the meeting recommended:

- (i) that inter-disciplinary teamwork between social and cultural scientists, natural scientists and educationists be fostered with maximum participation of Pacific Islanders, and
- (ii) that instrumentalities such as recording units be established in the region for the use of inter-disciplinary teams.

2. Major institutional requirements

(i) Cultural Centres

14. The meeting was of the view that a museum-library complex, associated with a supporting voluntary organization and acting as a cultural centre in close integration with the community educational services, is an appropriate vehicle for the conservation and development of Oceanic cultures, particularly in small island groups. Such Centres would provide the people with a focal point in their efforts to serve and develop their own cultural heritage and its creative potential.

Pre-requisites for such developments include the provision of the essential minimum of trained staff, together with appropriate facilities and the maintenance of institutional associations both within and outside the area.

Such special requirements as space and facilities for the demonstration of the performing and creative arts should be incorporated in building plans. Such Centres could also further the study, sponsorship or revival of the traditional Oceanic handicrafts.

(ii) Regional Implementation

15. The meeting reached agreement on the following points:

- (a) that Unesco should convey to the Governments concerned the urgent need for such Cultural Centres in the smaller island groups, where any such facilities are at present lacking, such as:

Polynesia: Easter Island, Pitcairn Island, Niue, Western Samoa, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna Islands, Ellice Islands, Chatham Islands;

Micronesia: Truk, Saipan, Gilbert Islands, Nauru;

- (b) that where a start has been made already as in Cook Islands, French Polynesia, American Samoa, Fiji, New Caledonia, New Hebrides (Vila), British Solomon Islands (Honiara), Papua New Guinea (Port Moresby and Goroka), Palau, Yap,

Guam, Ponape and Marshalls, and Norfolk Islands, the administering authority be congratulated on its initiative and urged to continue and extend measures of financial support, so that gradually secondary centres can also be established, and

- (c) that with particular reference to the new establishments proposed Unesco offer to arrange short-term visits by expert advisers to explain the need personally to the administrative authority and to the local community concerned.

(iii) Western Melanesia

16. Having regard to the special situation in Papua New Guinea, West Irian and the Solomon Islands in respect of the diversity of surviving traditional cultures, the rapid process of economic and social development and cultural change, the present scale of research and the problems of co-ordinating this research, utilizing it to the maximum benefit of the peoples of the region, and involving the peoples of the area in research and in creative use of traditional culture in the most meaningful way possible, the meeting :

- (a) welcomed the indication of substantial future development of the facilities of the Papua New Guinea Museum and Art Gallery and the prospect that it may extend its activities to include sponsorship of the living arts, and drew attention to the budgetary requirements involved in sponsorship and training of indigenous artists and craftsmen, and
- (b) gave strong support to the urgent establishment of an Institute of New Guinea Studies to promote systematic research in the area and co-ordinate the work of overseas research workers and institutions, with the the major aims of communicating the results as speedily as possible to the people of New Guinea, and involving their maximum participation. The Institute should be developed in co-ordination with the Papua New Guinea Museum and the University of Papua New Guinea and should maintain close ties with appropriate institutions in West Irian and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

3. Study of oral tradition

17. In view of the difficulties inherent in the collection of oral tradition and other oral evidence, and in view of the urgency of their collection before they are lost forever with the passing away of able informants, the meeting strongly recommended :

- (i) that Unesco should give practical support to the training of indigenous scholars for the purpose of collecting such materials;
- (ii) that a special fund be set up to finance the collection of such materials; and
- (iii) that anthropologists, linguists and historians be requested to consider as one of their responsibilities the recording of oral literature, in a form that may lead to publication in full of the authentic text in the local languages, accompanied by a faithful translation and all the appropriate scholarly commentary from the culture itself as well as from the theories of the disciplines concerned.

4. Language study and promotion

18. Throughout Oceania at present local rather than introduced languages are the primary vehicles of cultural transmission. In a number of areas a local language is used in some stages of the education system. It is important, both for conservation and development of Oceanic languages and cultures, that more material suitable for use in schools be published in the local language. The meeting therefore suggested :

- (i) that Unesco be asked to support, in co-operation with local Governments and appropriate existing institutions, such as the South Pacific Commission, publication programmes in Oceanic languages, especially where these are used in the education systems, and
- (ii) that Unesco be prepared to assist, where necessary, either to commission technical linguistic descriptions where these do not exist for languages of the area, or to adapt highly technical linguistic descriptions for use in school systems.

5. Study of music and dance

19. It was recommended that Unesco recognise the urgent need for field research in Oceanic music and dance through the provision of facilities for training and support of research workers at appropriate institutions, with special attention to the participation of Pacific Islanders.

6. Promotion of creative and performing arts

20. Recognising the vital role of creative artists in the traditional cultures of Oceanic islands and the increasing contribution that they can make to the enrichment of Oceanic cultures now and in

the future, the meeting recommended that practical encouragement be given to the creative arts, such as dance, drama, poetry, music, carving, pottery, textiles and painting, and that these activities be associated with appropriate local institutions. Among such developments are :

- (i) Creative arts workshops and seminars;
- (ii) Cultural exhibitions and exchanges;
- (iii) Dance and music performances;
- (iv) Local publications of traditional literature and creative writing; and
- (v) Grants, fellowships, travel bursaries within and outside the Oceanic area, and training facilities, in support of the above.

7. Films

21. The meeting recognized the need to support programmes of ethnographic film making of two kinds:

- (i) Fully professional documentary records of traditional cultures and of the developing arts, taking advantage of collaboration with institutions with appropriate facilities and existing interests in this field, and
- (ii) Film making, using simple equipment, by Pacific Islanders and by research workers who lack extensive technical competence in this field in order to take advantage both of unique opportunities for extending the ethnographic record and of the special perception of cultural phenomena by the bearers of the cultures themselves.

22. In this connection the meeting recommended that film-makers be requested to deposit a copy of the unedited total footage of all ethnographic film in the national archive, museum, university or other appropriate institution in the host country, provided appropriate facilities for their storage exist; and that where such facilities do not yet exist, such copies should be deposited in an international archive until such time as local facilities are available.

8. Material culture and documentary resources

- (i) Conservation
23. In view of the importance of scientific techniques in ensuring the preservation of documentary, ethnographic and archaeological materials the meeting considered it essential that Cultural Centres throughout Oceania should be staffed with personnel trained in the conservation field and equipped with

adequate laboratory and storage facilities. With this end in view it was recommended that Unesco suggest to the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the State of Hawaii in particular that the conservation needs of newly established Oceanic Centres be met initially by the establishment of conservation laboratories within appropriately sited museums in the three States concerned.

(ii) Staff training

24. As trained staff are essential to the continued existence of museums and related institutions, it was suggested that means for providing training courses for officers from local Cultural Centres be organized by Unesco in association with established institutions with specific interests in Oceania.

(iii) Documentary resources

25. The meeting noted the desirability of establishing systematic documentation of specimens of Oceanic material culture in museums and collections throughout the world, in the interests both of scholarly research on Oceanic cultures and of the future development of museum holdings and displays within Oceania.
26. It was further suggested that Unesco, taking into account existing activities and plans, make provision for the establishment of photographic archives of the material culture of the Pacific, with the understanding that complete sets of relevant photographs be distributed free of charge to Cultural Centres and Education Departments in the area.

(iv) Collecting and export of cultural materials

27. Having regard to the problem of controlling collection and export of antiquities and other cultural materials of high scientific or symbolic value, the meeting noted the need both for effective legislation and for the training of personnel to implement this legislation. This matter is of particular concern throughout Oceania, where public opinion strongly supports the enforcement of existing legislation on National Cultural Property but implementation remains very difficult. The meeting recommended that the possibility be investigated of developing training courses for Inspectors of National Cultural Property as envisaged for Papua New Guinea and the neighbouring region by the University of Papua New Guinea in conjunction with the Papua New Guinea Museum and as required for other areas of Oceania.

(v) Repatriation of cultural materials

28. A related issue of very considerable public and scientific concern was also discussed. In view of the present impoverishment of many Oceanic communities in holdings of local cultural materials, the desirability of the repatriation or provision of a representative selection of artefacts, documentary records (in original or photo copy form) and other cultural materials, was recommended in terms of the Cultural Centre proposals in particular. Wherever possible direct negotiation was recommended between the applicant institution or authority and the extra-territorial authority or institution concerned, on the basis of gift, loan or exchange as might be mutually negotiated.

9. Dissemination

29. Members were of the opinion that a positive approach should be taken to the mass communication media as a useful means of disseminating information about Oceanic cultures with the necessary difference of emphasis on material aimed at an audience outside the region as contrasted with the encouragement of cultural inter-communication between Pacific Islanders themselves. Dissemination of information inside the region should in general aim at maintaining cultural vitality and ensuring a local emphasis in the educational system.

(i) Educational materials

A clearinghouse for publications to ensure the maximum use of existing resources was suggested and it was stated that the Publications Bureau of the South Pacific Commission might perform this function. In addition the building up of local collections of photographs for educational use is necessary.

(ii) Written publications

Written publications of various kinds were suggested, for example:

- (a) scholarly ethnographic works,
- (b) textbooks on Oceania for schools and universities,
- (c) school publications in the local language, and
- (d) paperback books introducing various aspects of Oceanic cultures.

(iii) Source materials

30. The meeting considered it important that publication takes place of Oceanic source materials including local language material, with appropriate training of students particularly those in the Islands.

(iv) Music

31. It would be appropriate for Unesco to arrange the issue of a series of recordings of Oceanic music to be widely distributed.

(v) Exhibitions

32. It was noted that various forms of travelling exhibitions and performances were possible, such as: artefacts in their cultural context; creative and performing arts; photographs and documentary records; and contemporary Oceanic art. Where possible a good catalogue should record such exhibitions.

(vi) Periodicals

33. The meeting drew attention to the increasing volume of publications within the region covered by the South Pacific Commission, many of which are unknown outside their immediate area. It was therefore decided to ask Unesco to recommend to the Commission that consideration be given to financing subscriptions to relevant periodical publications to all libraries (whether public or those associated with secondary and tertiary educational institutions).

10. International co-operation(i) Research institutes

34. In order to further the aims and purposes which it has determined as imperative, the meeting urged that every effort be made to encourage the increased financial support by their governing authorities, foundations, and benefactors, of existing scientific institutions with demonstrated capabilities in and commitments to the study and preservation of Oceanic cultures, through research on linguistics, oral traditions, dance, music, material culture, and compilation of archival materials.
35. Lists of institutions with substantial and continuing commitments to aspects of research in Oceania relevant to the present report are appended (Appendix II). It will be understood that these are provisional and selective. A comprehensive listing might comprise as many as a thousand items.

(ii) Conduct of research

36. In respect of the important role of the proposed Cultural Centres as well as of existing institutions in the Oceanic area in the co-ordination of research by overseas scholars, the meeting felt it appropriate to draw attention to certain obligations which should be recognized by such workers and the institutions which support them.

It was stressed that such institutions should ensure that graduate students and other research workers sent to the Islands be of such character and personality as to be capable of establishing appropriate rapport with the people; do not affront responsible leaders with uncalled-for recommendations; exercise caution and discretion in expression of political opinions; inform themselves of projects related to their own and, where necessary, adapt their plans accordingly; and accept as a moral obligation the furnishing, before they leave, of a brief record of work done and preliminary report of results to the local administration and cultural institutions.

(iii) Role of the South Pacific Commission

37. The meeting noted with thanks the willingness of the South Pacific Commission to co-operate in various aspects of the Oceanic Studies programme, in particular those activities described in Section V, items 1, 2(i), 3, 4, 6, 8(ii) and (v), 9 and 10(ii).

11. Co-ordination of Oceanic and Malay Cultural Study Projects

38. A great part of the Oceanic cultures is believed to have originated in the Austronesian or Proto-Malay culture and there is a need for greater cross-cultural awareness between the Oceanic and Malay peoples to-day. Therefore the meeting was of the view that there should be the greatest possible liaison between the Oceanic and Malay Cultural Study Projects in the following respects:

- (i) the co-ordinated activities of research workers and institutions;
- (ii) the exchange of publications and records;
- (iii) the shared use, where possible, of facilities and equipment.
- (iv) the exchange visits of cultural groups; and
- (v) expanded representation of this meeting at the Malay Studies meeting to be held in Kuala Lumpur in January 1972, by or including Pacific Islanders.

The co-ordination of the activities in (i) above would have particular reference to West Irian and Papua New Guinea in respect, for example, to the Tjenderawasih University, the University of Papua New Guinea and the Papua New Guinea Museum.

12. Conclusion: The broader context

39. In programmes of study and preservation of culture there is danger of adopting exclusively a static, descriptive and intellectualist approach. This project must however be integrated with the developmental and educational needs of the region and anticipate its emerging problems.

Traditional Oceanic cultures are being transformed and re-expressed. This entails newly emerging processes of consensus formation and the establishment of personal identity to which the project can be related through inter-disciplinary co-operation.

An ominous threat to cultural forms is economic development for its own sake. Here we must look to the capacity of the Oceanic peoples in their island environment to sustain new forms of appropriate traditional culture patterns, which is a key element in cultural survival. It is hoped that this project by being interwoven with processes of development and social change will make its own vital contribution to the sustenance of modern Oceanic life.

APPENDICE/APPENDIX I

PARTICIPANTS

PARTICIPANTS PRINCIPAUX/CHIEF PARTICIPANTS

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France

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Nuku'Aloga
Tonga

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Indonesia

Mr. Michael SOMARE
Chairman of the Board of Trustees
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P.O. Box 635
Port Moresby
Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Dr. D.J. TUGBY
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Australia

The Hon. VEEHALA
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Tonga

Mr. Albert WENDT
Principal of Samoa College
Apia
Western Samoa

REPRESENTANTS ET OBSERVATEURS/REPRESENTATIVES AND OBSERVERS

Commission du Pacifique Sud/South Pacific Commission

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SPC Educational Broadcasting Officer
Community Education Training Centre
P.O. Box 974, Suva, Fiji

Conseil international de la philosophie et des sciences humaines et
Union internationale des sciences anthropologiques et ethnologiques/
International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and
International Union of Anthropological and Ethnographical Sciences

Mr. Albert WENDT
Principal of Samoa College
Apia, Western Samoa

Conseil international de la musique et Conseil international de
la musique populaire/International Music Council and International
Folk Music Council

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Conseil international des musées/International Council of Museums

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Tahiti, Polynésie française

CHARGE DE LIAISON/LIAISON OFFICER

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Education Department
Selbourne Street
Suva, Fiji

UNESCO

Professeur Richard HOGGART
Sous-Directeur général pour les sciences sociales, les sciences
humaines et la culture/Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences,
Human Sciences and Culture

M. Najmuddin BMMATE
Directeur de la Division de l'étude des cultures/Director, Division
of Cultural Studies

M. Yasushi KONO
Spécialiste du programme (Division de l'étude des cultures)/Programme
Specialist, Division of Cultural Studies

APPENDICE/APPENDIX II

INSTITUTIONS S'INTERESSANT AUX CULTURES OCEANIENNES/
INSTITUTIONS CONCERNED WITH OCEANIC CULTURES

- I. Institutions qui s'occupent de recherches ethnologiques faisant explicitement ou implicitement une place importante à l'étude des traditions orales/Institutions conducting ethnographic research explicitly or implicitly involving a significant component of oral tradition

En Océanie/Inside Oceania

University of the South Pacific
School of Social Sciences

University of Papua New Guinea
Department of Anthropology and
of History

University of Guam
Micronesia Area Research Center

University of Auckland
Department of Anthropology

University of Hawaii
Department of Anthropology and
of Linguistics

Bishop Museum, Honolulu

Institut français d'Océanie,
Nouméa

ORSTOM, Papeete

Fiji Museum

Tongan Traditions Committee

Tjenderawasih University,
Djayapura

Department of Education,
Western Samoa

Dans le reste du monde/Outside Oceania

Australian National University
Research School of Pacific Studies

University of Queensland
Department of Anthropology

University of Sydney
Department of Anthropology

University of California
Santa Cruz
Center for South Pacific Studies

University of California, Los Angeles
Department of Anthropology

University of Washington, Seattle
Department of Anthropology

University of Michigan
Department of Anthropology

Columbia University
Department of Anthropology

Harvard University
Department of Anthropology

University of Pennsylvania
Department of Anthropology

University of Southern, Illinois
Department of Anthropology

University of Oregon
Department of Anthropology

University of British, Columbia
Department of Anthropology

Ecole pratique des hautes études (Ve Section), Centre documentaire pour l'Océanie

Centre national de la recherche scientifique ; programme sur l'ethno-histoire du Pacifique

London School of Economics,
Department of Anthropology

University of Cambridge
Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology

University of Copenhagen
Danish National Museum

II. Institutions effectuant des études linguistiques/Institutions conducting language studies

En Océanie/Inside Oceania

University of Papua New Guinea
Department of Anthropology

University of Auckland
Department of Anthropology

Summer Institute of Linguistics

Institut français d'Océanie, Nouméa

ORSTOM, Papeete

University of Hawaii
Department of Linguistics

Dans le reste du monde/Outside Oceania

Australian National University,
Research School of Pacific Studies,
Department of Linguistics

University of Sydney
Department of Anthropology

University of Queensland
Institute of Modern Languages

University of London,
School of Oriental and African Studies

Institut des langues orientales vivantes
(Université de Paris IIIe)

III. Institutions s'intéressant à la musique et à la danse/Institutions concerned with music and dance

En Océanie/Inside Oceania

University of Papua New Guinea
Department of Anthropology

Archive of Maori and Pacific Music,
University of Auckland (music)

Summer Institute of Linguistics (music)

Bishop Museum, Honolulu

Dans le reste du monde/Outside Oceania

Museum für Völkerkunde, Berlin-Dahlem
(music)

Musée de l'homme, Paris,
Département d'ethno-musicologie

IV. Institutions qui s'occupent de promouvoir les arts de création et les arts du spectacle/Institutions concerned with the sponsorship of the creative and performing arts

En Océanie/Inside Oceania

Centre for New Guinea Cultures
University of Papua New Guinea

Dans le reste du monde/Outside Oceania

University of the South Pacific

South Pacific Commission

Papua New Guinea National Cultural
Centre

State Foundation on Culture
and the Arts, Honolulu

Fiji Museum

Fiji Arts Council

V. Institutions effectuant des recherches sur la culture matérielle/
Institutions concerned with research on material culture

En Océanie/Inside Oceania

Fiji Museum

Centre polynésien, Tahiti

Papua New Guinea Public Museum
and Art Gallery

University of Papua New Guinea,
Department of Anthropology

War Memorial Museum, Auckland

University of Auckland
Department of Anthropology

Canterbury Museum, Christchurch

Bishop Museum, Honolulu

Dominion Museum, Wellington

Otago Museum, Dunedin

Dans le reste du monde/Outside Oceania

Australian Museum, Sydney

South Australian Museum, Adelaide

Australian National University,
Research School of Pacific Studies
Department of Prehistory

Field Museum, Chicago

American Museum of Natural History,
New York

Museum of Primitive Art,
New York

Peabody Museum, Salem

British Museum, London

Musée de l'homme, Paris

Musée des arts africains et océaniens,
Paris

Museum voor Völkerkunde, Leiden

Museum für Völkerkunde, Basel

Museum für Völkerkunde,
Berlin - Dahlem

Central Museum for Culture, Djakarta

Musée d'ethnographie, Leningrad

VI. Institutions archéologiques/Archaeological Institutions

En Océanie/Inside Oceania

Fiji Museum

ORSTOM, Papeete

University of Papua New Guinea,
Department of Anthropology

Bishop Museum, Honolulu

University of Hawaii
Department of Anthropology

University of Auckland
Department of Anthropology

War Memorial Museum, Auckland

Canterbury Museum, Christchurch

Dans le reste du monde/Outside Oceania

University of Sydney
Department of Anthropology

Australian National University,
Research School of Pacific Studies,
Department of Prehistory

CNRS, Paris

VII. Institutions qui effectuent des travaux d'édition et de documentation historique, portant notamment sur des textes en langues locales/Institutions concerned with publication and historical documentations, including local languages texts

En Océanie/Inside Oceania

Société des études mélanésiennes,
Nouméa

Société des études océaniques,
Papeete

ORSTOM, Papeete

Fiji Museum

University of the South Pacific
School of Social Sciences

Papua New Guinea Society

Summer Institute of Linguistics

University of Guam
Micronesian Area Research Center

Polynesian Society, Wellington

Linguistic Society of New Zealand
Auckland

Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu

Dans le reste du monde/Outside Oceania

Société des océanistes, Paris

University of Sydney, Oceania
Publications

Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, Canberra

Australian National University,
Journal of Pacific History

Australian National University,
Oceanic Linguistic Monographs

Centre documentaire pour l'Océanie,
Ecole pratique des hautes études, Ve
Section, Paris

VIII. Institutions qui réalisent des films ethnographiques/Institutions concerned with ethnographic filming

En Océanie/Inside Oceania

Department of Information and
Extension Services,
Port Moresby

Dans le reste du monde/Outside Oceania

University of Sydney, Department
of Anthropology

Commonwealth Film Unit, Sydney

Museum für Volkerkunde, Berlin, Dahlem

National Institutes of Health,
Bethesda, U.S.A.

Musée de l'homme, Paris

IX. Institutions indonésiennes qui pourront s'occuper de coordonner les projets d'étude des cultures océaniques et malaise/Indonesian Institutions relevant to co-operation between the Oceanic and Malay Cultural Study Projects

The Indonesian Council for Sciences, Djakarta

The Institute of Language, Djakarta

The University of Indonesia, Department of Anthropology, Djakarta

The National Archaeological Institute of Indonesia, Djakarta



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 organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture 12

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téléphone : 506-57.57

câbles : Unesco Paris

telex : 27 602 Paris

reference : **CLT.2/71.02/3809**

vs. Presentation changed to study?

23 DEC 1971

Subject : Study of Oceanic Cultures

Dear Mr. Parr,

I am sending to you under separate cover, by air, ten copies of the final report of the meeting of experts on the study of Oceanic cultures held in Suva, Fiji, from 13 to 17 September 1971. Another forty copies have been sent by surface mail. The work of the meeting was greatly facilitated by the fact that your National Committee took the initiative in giving intellectual substance to the project by organizing the first international consultation in Canberra last January and that its report was made available to the participants of the Fiji meeting, and we much appreciate your action in this respect. We are also grateful for the significant contributions to the meeting made by participants invited from your country.

The recommendations of the meeting are concerned with diverse aspects of research, conservation, development and dissemination of Oceanic cultures. Among them, priority consideration will be given in the first instance to: the study of oral tradition and music and dance; the fostering and dissemination of arts; and the development of indigenous cultural institutions. These activities will be carried out starting from 1973, the year 1972 being devoted to further consultation with interested Member States, scholarly centres and cultural institutions.

The purpose of the present letter is to discuss the method of implementation of these activities and to establish co-operative relations between Unesco and your National Committee.

Mr. J.M. Parr,
 Secretary,
 Australian National Advisory Committee
 for Unesco,
 Department of Education & Science,
 P.O. Box 826,
 CANBERRA A.C.T. - 2601.

[Handwritten signature]

1. Research on oral tradition; music and dance

The recording and publication in these fields will be undertaken in selected island groups. As recommended by the meeting, and specialists, the work should be undertaken wherever possible by institutions in the Islands. For the work in New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, the appropriate institution appears to be the University of Papua and New Guinea. Will you please consult them about the possibility of organizing research programmes on oral tradition as well as on music and dance, spread over several years, including the requirements foreseen for staff, funds and equipment. Unesco's contribution might take the form of a contract with the institutions which implement such programmes.

In order to better define the role of each participating institution, the work to be done in each island group selected for the purpose and to assess the requirements foreseen, and thus to establish research programmes co-ordinated at the regional level, a small ad hoc planning committee of specialists directly involved seems necessary for each discipline of oral tradition and music and dance.

2. Art exhibitions

One of the most effective methods of disseminating material culture of the Oceanic peoples would be a travelling exhibition of photographic reproductions of works of art, in which Unesco has considerable experience. In the case of Oceania, the arts should be presented in close connection with life and culture (music, dance, ideas, folklore, games, fishing and hunting, architecture, rituals, etc.). The possibility of preparing such an exhibition during 1973-1974 is being studied. It would be circulated widely within and outside Oceania. I should be grateful if you would suggest the names of specialists of the art of Oceania as a whole or of certain areas of the region who might be consulted on this matter.

The exhibition of original works of Oceanic art which was mentioned during the visit of Prof. Hoggart and Mr. Bammate to your country might possibly be considered in connection with the preparation of the travelling exhibition, as similar specialists from Australia and other areas of Oceania will have to be asked to participate in the preparation of the two exhibitions. However, in order to disseminate Oceanic art among the greatest possible number of Islanders, as well as outside the region as requested by the Fiji meeting, higher priority will be given to the travelling exhibition. I would like to be informed of the type and nature of the exhibitions envisaged by your Committee.

3. Music recordings

In connection with the ethnomusicological study mentioned above, the possibility of producing several LP records of Oceanic music is being studied. This will be done with the co-operation of institutions and specialists in the

region as well as the International Music Council and the International Institute for Comparative Music Studies and Documentation in Berlin (Director: Alain Daniélou). Certain music recordings have already been made but since they should be of high technical calibre a new recording mission seems necessary in some areas of Oceania. I should like to know the names of the institutions and specialists who might be consulted on this matter, together with the availability of already recorded material relating to Papua and New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and other areas of Oceania.

4. Institute of New Guinea Studies

The meeting welcomed the indication of substantial future development of the facilities of the Papua New Guinea Museum and Art Gallery, and the prospect of its activities being extended. At the same time, the participants gave strong support to the urgent establishment of an Institute of New Guinea Studies. The first step in this direction will be to prepare a realistic programme, starting, for example, in 1973 and phased over several years, for its structure, research, publications, etc. I should be grateful if you would study the matter from both the administrative and academic point of view and inform us of your opinions and plans. This would enable us to study the methods and means whereby Unesco could contribute to the establishment of such an Institute.

As part of such research assistance and in connection with the promotion of cultural studies as mentioned in item 1 above, the possibility is being studied of organizing eventually a multidisciplinary programme, including an international conference, for research and conservation of the culture of New Guinea (including the western half) and the adjacent islands of Western Melanesia. We are not yet in a position to propose a final plan but it seems that such a programme would contribute to the consolidation of the foundation of the proposed Institute.


I should be grateful if you would let us have your views and suggestions concerning the items discussed above and the other matters raised in the final report.

Yours sincerely,



H. Keno

Division of Cultural Studies



Distribution: limited

SHC.72/CONF.15/4
Paris, 17 January 1972
Original: English

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

International Meeting of Experts
for the Launching of the Malay Culture Project,
(Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 21-28 January 1972)

INFORMATION DOCUMENT

I Origin and aims of the project p 1

II Organization of the meeting p 2

III Suggested programme p 4

I Origin and aims of the project

1. The project for the study of Malay Culture results from a proposal originally made by the Member States directly concerned at the fifteenth session of the General Conference. The sixteenth session (1970) adopted Resolution 3.312 (b) authorizing the Director-General "to promote a better acquaintance with Asian cultures ... by undertaking long-term co-ordinated studies of the cultures of Southeast Asia, Oceania and Madagascar".
2. The aims and main guide-lines are indicated in the work plan: "The project for the study of Malay Culture, of six years' duration, which aims at highlighting the rôle of classical and contemporary Malay Culture in the development of the civilization of South-East Asia and Madagascar, will begin with an international meeting of research workers from the countries concerned and specialists from other regions (Category VI). These experts will require to be familiar with the three following fields: creativity (linguistic inventory, literary affiliations, survey of musical and theatrical forms); ideas (studies of beliefs, knowledge, ethical values); institutions (systems of law and custom, distribution of main traditional socio-cultural and socio-economic forms of organization). Such research work will be done in co-operation with research bodies already existing in the region". (document 16 C/5 Approved, paragraph 3178).
3. Scope: The work plan includes both classical and contemporary culture. Preliminary surveys in 1971, at two regional planning conferences, show that classical culture is experienced in the region as a living heritage, having direct relevance to present cultural development. A growing sense of cultural identity within the region was clearly evident during this first stage of planning. Hence, the project will not only interest scholars but people generally and should help policy makers responsible for cultural development.
4. Geographical coverage: Five States sponsored the draft resolutions at the General Conference (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand), and jointly helped to shape the project. This grouping neatly concentrates vast potentialities for interdisciplinary research. It keeps the project manageable, and avoids the dispersal of resources which are already limited enough in relation to the enormous area covered. However, this concentration does not exclude seeing the project in a broader context, relating it to Oceanic studies, or considering (cf. Resolution 3.312 (b)) "the rôle of classical and contemporary Malay Culture in the development of the civilizations of South-East Asia and Madagascar".

Even beyond these relationships with other area studies, the project should have a fully international character, like all similar area studies undertaken within Unesco programmes. It must, in the first place, encourage cultural initiative within the region itself but it is also to provide a link between all scholars engaged in Malay studies and endeavours to make Malay Culture better known and appreciated throughout the world. Therefore, the project should be co-ordinated both at regional and international level.

As regards co-ordination with the project on Oceanic studies stressed by the General Conference (cf. 16 C/5 Approved, para. 3179), arrangements were proposed at the expert meeting (Suva, Fiji, September 1971) on the Oceanic studies programme. The final report of that meeting will be available at Kuala Lumpur (document SHC.71/CONF.16/4).

Another link, through Madagascar, to African studies programmes, and especially with the General History of Africa, may be established at an expert meeting to be held in 1973 on the historical relations of Africa and Madagascar with South-East Asia through the routes of the Indian Ocean.

5. The work plan suggests three main items for study.

The first, creativity, covers the various forms of cultural expressions: language and literature, oral or written, architecture and music, visual and performing arts. In all of these, Malay culture has made impressive contributions to world civilization. Their appeal to contemporary artists especially in the theatre, and to the general public, East and West, has been demonstrated again recently at the Ramayana Festival organized in Indonesia in 1971. The opportunity given by the proposed project for interpreting and presenting Malay creative arts to a wide audience should enhance the role of the region in present international cultural exchanges.

Secondly, ideas. Research will cover the meanings and values proper to Malay Culture, stressing its originality and also its general humanist relevance to people of other cultures.

Thirdly, institutions. To be seen in relation to contemporary social and cultural development.

These three major items combine scholarly and practical interest, in a perspective proper to an international organization such as Unesco. They were taken into account at the first planning meetings in Puntjak and Kuala Lumpur and constitute general terms of reference that allow the present international meeting the necessary freedom for identifying specific projects.

6. The work plan recalls the need for "co-operation with research bodies already existing in the region", i.e. international planning will not replace regional initiative and leadership but will establish itself on the basis provided by local universities, research centres and cultural institutions.

II Organization of the meeting

7. The current period (1971-1972), being a preliminary phase of planning, started with regional meetings convened in Puntjak (26-29 April 1971) by Indonesia, and Kuala Lumpur (23-25 August 1971) by Malaysia. The present international meeting of experts is invited to frame recommendations and draw up short and long term plans for the implementation of the Malay cultural studies project.

8. The two meetings in 1971 identified certain priority needs and possible objectives.

The Puntjak meeting discussed possible themes: aspects of classical society and traditional normative patterns, including legal aspects of social structures; comparative linguistics; literary aspects, including the study of folk literature and oral tradition; artistic patterns, including visual and performing arts; it established a Council for the Study of Malay Culture.

The Kuala Lumpur meeting represented the first session of the Council. It proposed the following projects: bibliography of Malay Culture; cataloguing, collection and publication of indigenous and foreign sources relating to Malay history; establishment of a centre for the collection and documentation of oral tradition and languages and a centre for visual and performing arts; the study of Malay literature, including its history in relation to cultural values and social structures; literature in the context of socio-cultural change; aesthetic and stylistic patterns of Malay literature.

- Role of Malay languages in the development of contemporary Malay Culture, including: language co-ordination; language and education; language and national integration.

- Study of "primary" Malay Culture, including: archaeology; linguistics reconstruction; ethnographical data; physical anthropology.

- The Malacca period and Malay Culture, including government and politics, economic and social systems; religions in Malay Culture, including religions and social, economic and political systems.

- Study of Malay art history, including Srivijayan art and Islamic art.

The Council designated scholars to introduce each of these topics at the international meeting in January 1972 which will be attended by participants from the Puntjak and Kuala Lumpur meetings so as to ensure continuity. For the same purposes of continuity and liaison, a Secretariat mission in September 1971 visited national authorities and scholarly institutions in the five Member States.

9. In addition to material from the two preparatory meetings, the documentation assembled by the Secretariat includes local and regional material, e.g. summary statements on national plans or programmes (SHC.72/CONF.15/4 - Annexes) and an international survey of trends and problems of current research in the field of Malay studies (SHC.72/CONF.15/3). The present document, which broadly follows the Agenda (SHC.72/CONF.15/1) provides a short general recapitulation, which does not however, in any manner, prejudge any of the issues involved.

III Suggested programme

10. Apart from recommendations regarding themes for research, the meeting is invited to define the technical implementation, e.g., phasing of projects, time-tables, methods of work, financial requirements. The recommendations should cover institutional and administrative as well as the purely academic aspects, and provide such theoretical or scholarly clarifications as may seem necessary.

11. Partly in view of the limited resources available, if compared with the magnitude of possible tasks, and partly in order to give this undertaking the character of a "pilot project", it may be advisable to focus on certain areas of studies. Hence the need to select priorities, carefully retaining only the most significant themes.

12. Some suggestions regarding major themes are given above (see paragraphs 5 and 8). The studies on creative expression might perhaps be placed first, since here comparative studies have already given encouraging results, and strong local involvement is likely to be ensured from the outset. Moreover, this aspect of Malay culture probably arouses the greatest interest outside the area and seems likely to have the widest impact.

It may also be referable to start from straight disciplines and to move gradually towards inter-disciplinary and more complex activities. Thus, assuming the initial phase to be creative expression, the study of language and literature might lead into research on categories of knowledge, thought and belief. Likewise, the comparative study of religions could be related to an analysis of a variety of social institutions. Interdisciplinary co-operation, e.g. through topics related to human geography, might also be considered at this stage.

13. The critical exploration of source materials would also seem to deserve some priority (inventory, conservation, access, diffusion); discussion of this point at the two preliminary meetings explains 4a) of the Agenda. Participants might also, in this connection, examine the significance of non-written materials, and particularly of oral tradition.

14. Item 4 of the Agenda relates to practical and operational aspects of the project. It is worth recalling that, far from being a simple juxtaposition of activities carried out, sometimes under contract with Unesco, by different national agencies, the project should be constructed, right from the outset, as regional by its very nature. The setting up in 1971 of a Council on the Study of Malay Culture was a step in that direction. Other ways for ensuring the coherence of programme activities might be proposed.

15. As implied by the General Conference work plan, the promotion of cultural studies in the region depends largely on institutional development. This can be ensured by developing existing institutions as centres which can both assume regional responsibility and experiment with renewed ideas and methods of scholarly research. In that sense, the Puntjak and Kuala Lumpur meetings have already recommended a centre for visual and performing arts and one for the study of oral traditions.

16. As regards other points under item 4 of the Agenda, the programme on Oceanic cultures is dealt with in document SHC.71/CONF.16/4. Further background material on related Unesco projects may be given orally by the Secretariat at the meeting.

17. Items 5 and 6 of the Agenda deal with progress reports and the publicizing of research findings and its results --> the necessity of informing the widest possible audience responds to the need of the region itself: the results of Malay studies should not remain with research specialists but be reflected eventually in curricula and textbooks.

18. Follow-up should be national, regional and international and should also take place outside Unesco which promotes international co-operation but cannot be primarily a financing agency. However, besides the limited resources of its Regular Programme, it may try to help in the acquisition of extra-budgetary funds.

Item 7 of the Agenda voices the question of establishing a special fund-in-trust and the possibility of pledges of government contributions and private or governmental grants from other Member States under bilateral or other schemes.

UNESCO OCEANIC CULTURES PROJECT

APPLICATION FOR GRANT

Please complete this form and send it to:

Mr Albert Wendt
Secretary/Co-ordinator
Unesco Oceanic Cultures Project
University of the South Pacific
PO Box 1168
Suva
Fiji

- 1 Name of Applicant _____
- 2 Address _____

- 3 Position held at present _____
- 4 Purpose for which grant is being sought _____

- 5 Details of project _____

- 6 Timetable for project _____

- 7 Name of the organisation, if any, under whose sponsorship the project will be carried out _____

- 8 Endorsement by a responsible officer of the sponsoring organisation

Signature _____

Designation _____

9 Please state the total amount of grant requested and give details of how the grant will be spent

10 Have you applied elsewhere for financial assistance, and if so, where?

11 What financial or other support (eg equipment) is being provided to you by other institutions?

12 Give details of any work you have carried out previously related to the project for which you are seeking assistance, and list any of your relevant publications:

Signature of Applicant

Date

NOTE: Please see the Explanatory Notes.

Explanatory Notes

(a) The Advisory Committee for Unesco's Oceanic Cultures Project will evaluate all applications for grants and will submit selected applications to the Unesco Secretariat in Paris for approval.

(b) When completing the application form please note the following:

Point 4: Please state the purpose for which you are seeking a grant eg research project; training fellowship; travel grant etc.

Point 5: Please give full details of the project eg if you are intending to carry out research in oral tradition, please state what kind of research this will entail and where it will be carried out; if you are applying for a travel grant or a training fellowship, please specify the purpose and the countries to which you wish to travel and give the names of the institutions at which you wish to study.

Point 6: Please state when you wish to begin the project and when you expect to complete it.

Points 7 and 8: It is highly desirable that you carry out your project under the general sponsorship of an appropriate institution (eg government agency, teachers' college, university etc) in your own country. Please name this institution and obtain the endorsement of a responsible officer at that institution.

Point 9: Please state the total amount of grant requested and specify how much of this money is to be spent on items such as travel, subsistence allowance, equipment (eg tape-recorder), gifts for informants etc.

Points 10 and 11: The information asked for will be useful in assessing the total financial or other support likely to be given to the project.

Point 12: It will be useful to the Advisory Committee to have details of work previously carried out in the field to be covered by the project.

(c) If the space provided in the form is insufficient, please continue any relevant section on a separate sheet.

(d) Please note that if your application for a grant is approved, you will be expected to report to the Oceanic Cultures Advisory Committee on progress with your chosen project and to submit a final report to the Committee on completing the project.

UNESCO OCEANIC CULTURES CO-ORDINATING GROUP CONSULTATION

CANBERRA 29 JULY - 1 AUGUST, 1974

PARTICIPANTS

1. Professor R. Hoggart, Asst. Director General, Social Services, Humanities & Culture, Unesco, Paris
2. Mr. Y. Kono, Unesco, Regional Advisor for Culture in Asia.
3. Mrs. Aikawa, Unesco, Paris.
4. Dr. D. Tugby, University of Queensland.
5. Professor H.E. Maude, Canberra
6. Dr. F.J. Allen, Australian National University.
7. Mr. John Haugie, Director of Cultural Affairs, Papua New Guinea.
8. Mr. J. Kamikamica, Chairman of Fiji Native Land Trust Board.
9. Hon. Veehala, Governor of Ha'apai Islands.
10. Mrs. Malietoa, University of the South Pacific.
11. Professor Kawharu, Massey University, Palmerston North.
12. Dr. R. Duff, Canterbury Museum, Christchurch.
13. Professor B. Biggs, University of Auckland.
14. Mr. R. Langdon (Observer) Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, Australian National University.
15. Dr. J.R. Specht, (Observer) The Australian Museum, Sydney.
16. Dr. F. Mahony, (Observer) South Pacific Commission.
17. Mrs. K. Downey, (Observer) N.Z. National Commission for Unesco, Wellington.
18. Dr. A. Kaeppler, (Observer)
19. Mr. B. Choosakulchart (Observer) Thai National Commission for Unesco
20. Mr. Ismail Said, (Observer) Singapore National Commission for Unesco.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONSULTATION ON THE PROMOTION OF THE STUDY
OF OCEANIC CULTURES
CANBERRA, 29 July - 1 August 1974

FINAL REPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The consultation on the promotion of the study of Oceanic cultures was held at the Australian Academy of Science, Canberra, Australia, from 29 July to 1 August 1974, at the invitation of the Australian National Commission for Unesco. It was convened within the framework of the Unesco project on Oceanic cultures adopted by the General Conference under resolution 3.311 (a) at its 17th session in November 1972.
2. Ten participants invited in their personal capacity took part in the consultation. Also six observers were present (see Appendix I). Unesco was represented by Professor Richard Hoggart, Assistant Director-General, Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture, Mr. Yasushi Kono, Regional Adviser for Culture in Asia, Mrs. Noriko Aikawa, Programme Assistant in the Division of Cultural Studies.
3. The consultation heard first a brief speech of welcome on behalf of the host country by Dr. D. Tugby, representing the Australian National Commission for Unesco.
4. Professor Hoggart, on behalf of the Director-General, thanked the Australian authorities for making the meeting possible; and thanked also all the participants for being willing to spend a week of their busy lives in thinking jointly about the future of the project. He then introduced his Unesco colleagues. He suggested that some of the meeting's main purposes might be: the evaluation of progress so far made and proposals for the next stages; stimulating the greater association of the Oceanic islanders themselves with the execution of the Project; the creation of a regional body for the study of Oceanic cultures; and ideas on the raising of extra-budgetary funds (appendix II).

(3) Arts and Literature

- (a) A basic programme for a travelling photographic exhibition on Oceanic art was prepared by Dr. Roger Duff, Canterbury Museum, in 1973. The exhibition is being produced by Unesco and the first set will be completed by October 1974. 10 other sets will be made thereafter and circulated in 1975.
- (b) The First South Pacific Arts Festival was held by the South Pacific Commission (Suva, May 1972) with Unesco assistance under the Participation Programme.
- (c) A workshop on creative writing will be organized by the University of the South Pacific in August-September 1974 with Unesco's financial assistance.

(4) Cultural Centres

A model programme for the establishment of cultural centres in Oceanic islands was prepared by Dr. Roger Duff, Canterbury Museum. This will be shown later to interested authorities in different islands. The programme emphasises active involvement of communities in their own centres.

(5) Unesco's Participation programme

- (a) Study of Micronesian society and culture under the Japanese Mandate in 1914/45 with particular reference to Saipan, Babelthup, Yap, Ponape, Truk & Jaluit. Three-months study (1 June - 31 August 1974) by Miss Hatanaka. (Requested by Japan).
- (b) A Video-tape recording of Maori action song and Haka being carried out by Dr. M. McLean, of the Archive of Maori and Pacific Music, University of Auckland. (Requested by New Zealand).
- (c) Research on the cultural history of the New Hebrides. Professor Parsonson, University of Otago, started work in August 1973. (Requested by New Zealand).
- (d) Documentation survey of ethnological material from Oceania held in museums in the United Kingdom (to be completed early 1975). Mr. P.W. Gathercole, Curator of the University Museums of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, is directing the project, assisted by one of his research students, Mr. K. Hoffman.

5. The Hon. Veehala, Tonga, and Mrs. T.F.T. Malietoa, University of the South Pacific, were then elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. Professor I.H. Kawharu, New Zealand, was elected Rapporteur.

II. PRESENTATION OF PROGRESS REPORTS

6. A number of activities inspired by the Experts' meeting held at Suva, Fiji, September 1971 (SHC. 71/CONF. 16/4) were the subjects of progress reports:
 - (1) Oral Tradition
 - (a) The regional programme on oral tradition was prepared by Professor Bruce Biggs, University of Auckland (1972). It explains, among other things, the definition and types of oral tradition in Oceania, methods of recording, editing, annotation, transcription and translation, equipment, archiving of tapes and scripts, need of training courses and a bibliography, publications as well as his recommendations on field work in major islands.
 - (b) Under Professor Biggs' direction, a three-weeks' training course was organized in May 1974 at the University of Auckland, with 11 participants from 10 different islands.

A bibliography on Oral Tradition in Oceania is being prepared by the University of Auckland (Miss Margaret Orbell) and will be completed at the end of 1974.

(2) Music and Dance

- (a) Preparation of a regional programme on music and dance by Professor Barbara Smith and Dr. Adrienne Kaeppler is being made in Honolulu. It will include recommendations on methodology and field work to be undertaken for four years beginning in 1975.
- (b) Music in the Solomon Islands (recorded by Mr. Hugo Zemp) was included in the Unesco series of records, "Musical Sources", prepared by the International Institute of Comparative Music and published by Philips (17 April 1974).

(6) Other activities

(a) Pacific Documentation

Professor Maude noted some progress in the fields of creative writing and publishing e.g. the Papua and New Guinea Literature Bureau, the University's, Literature Department, the centre for Creative Arts and the Department of Education are all agencies sponsoring creative writing in Papua - New Guinea. Fiji (University of the South Pacific) has stimulated similar developments in Fiji; although numbers of talented writers - as throughout Oceania - are unable to publish through lack of financial backing.

With respect to the promotion of various types of publications it appears that:

- (i) competent ethnographies and text books have little difficulty in attracting publishers.
- (ii) school publications in local languages are being produced on a small scale, but without external assistance. Clearly there is room for greater involvement of Island administrations in publishing activities.

(b) The South Pacific Commission

The representative of the S.P.C. reiterated the Commission's strong support for the principles underlying the Oceanic cultures project, and its desire to coordinate its cultural development activities with those being undertaken by Unesco and other groups in Oceania. Examples of the Commission's present involvement are: support for the East-West Centre's museology course, the collection of data on music and dance in Fiji, an Arts Festival Council, a Conference on Bilingual or Multilingual Education, publications in vernacular languages, etc.

(c) The Pacific Basin Museology Project

A report was received on the first 6 months' course held at the East-West Centre, Honolulu, July-December 1973. The course consisted of three parts: Museum management, Archives management and Ethnomusicology. Two similar courses are planned for 1974 and 1975.

(d) Papua New Guinea

Cultural activities were being sponsored by a number of institutions under the control of the Department of the Chief Minister, such as Museums, Centres for Creative Art and the Institute of Papua New Guinea Studies. The Australian Government is intending to provide A\$5 million to Papua New Guinea for its cultural development over the next five years.

(e) Sundry reports were tabled on cultural and research activities in French Polynesia, Micronesia and the Kingdom of Tonga. All activities were described as being 'under way'.

(f) McLean papers. The New Zealand National Commission and Massey University are sponsoring a 6 months editing contract for the preparation of a Maori language reader. The first draft of the reader is expected early in 1975.

III. EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES

7. The Assistant Director-General explained the various options open to Unesco and to National Commissions for financing projects other than through Unesco's regular Budget :

- (1) a) funds-in-trust: money entrusted to Unesco by governments, organisations or individuals to execute projects of mutual interest.
- b) direct contributions: money paid by Member States, organisations or individuals to implement specific projects, e.g. this is a form of bilateral aid which could be used to implement aspects of the Oceania Studies programme in various parts of Oceania.
- (2) Local sources of finance:
 - a) governments of Member States
 - b) private foundations
 - c) commercial firms
- (3) Presentation of project to potential supporters by:
 - a) a brochure setting out general objectives
 - b) a detailed project document, with a cost-benefit analysis for each particular element of the overall programme.

8. The consultation was informed that the Australian Government had decided to fund the visit of three specialists, Dr Specht, Mr Langdon and Mr Ambrose, to Oceania, to investigate cultural conservation and development in the area and that their work would be closely related to the need made evident at the consultation. The consultation welcomed this initiative because of its relevance to the Oceanic Culture Project.

IV. REGIONAL BODY FOR OCEANIA

9. There was a general discussion of the Draft Statutes for an Advisory Committee for the Study of Oceanic Cultures. There was agreement on the main principles as set out in the Draft, particularly on the need for a full representation of Oceanic peoples, as distinct from the need simply for technical experts.
10. It was suggested that the proportional representation on such a committee could be achieved by specifying the number of persons on the committee and the maximum number of people that might represent any area at any one time.
11. The meeting was strongly of the view that little further progress could be made with the Oceanic Cultures Project until a Committee was in fact appointed, and it asked that Unesco give the matter its urgent consideration.
12. The meeting also strongly recommended that the South Pacific Commission should be invited to send an observer to all the meetings of the Advisory Committee.

V. CO-ORDINATION

(a) Project Co-ordination

13. In view of the need to maintain close contact with the governments of the region most of which are not Unesco members, and the wide diversity of Oceanic cultures, the meeting recommended that the Advisory Committee consider the desirability of having a Project Coordinator appointed. Such a coordinator, appointed under the aegis of Unesco, would be financed from extra-budgetary funds. In the meantime extra-budgetary funds should be sought immediately for the appointment of an Administrative Officer to assist the Unesco Regional Adviser for Culture in Asia. The person appointed would be concerned specifically with the Oceanic Cultures Project and would be appointed for a period of two years in the first instance.

(b) National organisations

14. The meeting recommended that the Islands governments of Oceania be encouraged to establish national organisations for the promotion of cultural preservation and development.

(c) Interdisciplinary

15. The meeting endorsed paragraph 12 of the Suva Report concerning the interdisciplinary context of research and asked Unesco to take steps to co-ordinate the Project with projects in which the social sciences are applied to development and with the project on Man in His Environment. In this regard, coordination with the activities of the South Pacific Commission is highly desirable.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A PHASED PLAN

16. The Consultation reiterated the fundamental principle stated in the Suva Report that the Project should first serve the Oceanic peoples, and stated further that activities under it shall be undertaken with their agreement.
17. The meeting expressed its satisfaction with the aims and purposes of the Project and its geographical and chronological definitions as stated in the Suva Report, and re-affirmed the general order of priorities in the Report (Suva Report para 11) with the following specific recommendations:
- i) that at least one of the proposals for coordinated research into the oral traditions of a specific area (e.g. the New Hebrides or the Solomon Islands) be implemented as soon as possible.
 - ii) that the possibility be explored of combining training in oral tradition, music and dance, at a workshop to be held at some place within Oceania.
 - iii) that a visual arts workshop in the South Pacific be held in 1975 as a sequel to the creative writing workshop held in Suva (University of the South Pacific) in 1974. The workshop in 1975 should be held in a village environment and members of the local community should be encouraged to attend in the hope that they might benefit from the experience.

- iv) that
 - (a) appropriate institutions be encouraged to organise a workshop on creative writing for Micronesia;
 - (b) Unesco include in its provision for the presentation of literature (18C/5 para 3230) the publication of works of scholarly or literary merit by islanders;
 - (c) bookshops should be incorporated into Cultural Centres.
- v) that Unesco be invited to make exploratory approaches to Island administrations with a view to seeking the establishment of pilot Cultural Centres.
- vi) that systematic recording of Oceanic material culture and its associated documentation be continued throughout the world, with the ultimate aim of making a photographic archive (with associated documentation) available in each island area as part of the museum-cultural centre complex; and that assistance be given for work in this field.
- vii) that Unesco invite the present owners of the J.L. Hooper collection to hold the collection for acquisition by Oceanic communities, with the object of ultimately returning the items in the collection to the lands of their origin.
- viii) that Unesco formulate international legislation and encourage national legislation where such does not exist to facilitate the repatriation of artefacts.
- ix) that Unesco continue to encourage Member States to become signatories to the various international instruments concerning the protection of cultural, historic and archaeological sites and remains.
- x) that Unesco promote the training of Oceanic peoples in the protection of cultural properties (18C/5 para 3336)
- xi) that Unesco photographic travelling exhibition on Oceanic art be widely circulated in the Pacific region

- xii) that, in welcoming Unesco's proposals concerning the circulation of original objects (18C/5 para 3347(i)), the meeting recommends that such objects be widely shown in Oceania.
 - xiii) that support be found for studies of material culture and technology by people from Oceania at appropriate institutions and in the field.
 - xiv) that the museology course for people from Oceania in the East-West Centre be continued and that a pilot conservation laboratory be set up at another Oceanic centre.
 - xv) that practical training in all fields relating to the Oceanic Cultures Project be encouraged and supported by Unesco.
 - xvi) that investigations be made into the use of local languages in education at all levels.
 - xvii) that multi-disciplinary investigations be carried out wherever there is evidence of rapid social and cultural breakdown producing stress in an Oceanic community.
 - xviii) that Unesco assist suitable applicants from Oceania to obtain training in ethnographic film-making e.g. at the universities of Sydney, and Papua New Guinea.
 - xix) that, in welcoming the high priority given by Unesco to activities for the salvage of archaeological sites threatened by destruction, countries in Oceania should take advantage of assistance available from Unesco (18C/5 paras 3318 and 3319).
18. At the closing of the consultation the participants as well as the Unesco representatives expressed their gratitude to the host country for the services and hospitality rendered to them.

APPENDIX I

Participants

Chief Participants

Dr F.J. Allen	Australian National University, Research Fellow, Department of Prehistory, Institute of Advanced Studies,
Professor Bruce Biggs	Anthropology Dept, University of Auckland, New Zealand
Dr Roger Duff	Director, Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand
Dr. Adrienne Kaepler	Anthropologist, Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii
Mr Joe Kamikamica	General Manager of Native Land Trust Board, Suva, Fiji
Professor I. Hue Kawharu	Dept of Social Anthropology and Maori Studies, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand
Mrs T.F. Tiresa Malietoa	Director of Extension Services, University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji
Professor H.E. Maude	Professorial Fellow, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra
Dr. Donald Tugby	Dept of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia
Hon. Vechala	Governor of Ha'apai Islands, Nuku'alofa, Tonga.

Observers

Mr B. Choosakulchart	Thai National Commission for Unesco
Mrs. Krystyna Downey	Secretary, New Zealand National Commission for Unesco, Wellington, New Zealand
Mr R.A. Langdon	Executive Officer, Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia
Dr F. Mahony	Programme Director (Social Development), South Pacific Commission, Noumea, New Caledonia
Mr Ismail Said	Singapore National Commission for Unesco
Dr J.R. Specht	Assistant Curator of Anthropology, The Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia

Unesco

Professor R. Hoggart	Assistant Director-General, Social Science, Humanities and Culture, Unesco, Paris
Mr Y. Kono	Unesco, Regional Advisor for Culture in Asia
Mrs. N. Aikawa	Unesco, Programme Assistant, the Division of Cultural Studies.

APPENDIX II

AGENDA

- 1 Opening of the consultation by the Representative of the Director-General.
- 2 Election of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Rapporteur.
- 3 Detailed and phased plan for the execution of the project.
- 4 Creation of a regional body for the study of Oceanic cultures.
- 5 Possibility of obtaining extra-budgetary financing for the implementation of the project.
- 6 Adoption of the final report.
- 7 Closing of the consultation.

APPENDIX III

TIME-TABLE

Monday 29 July 1974

- 9.00 - 10.00 Registration of Participants
- 10.00 - 10.30 Opening of the Consultation
- 11.00 - 11.15 Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur
- 11.15 - 12.00 Detailed and phased plan for the execution of the project
- 2.00 - 5.00 Continuation of the above
- 7.00 - 9.00 Reception at the Australian Academy of Science

Tuesday 30 July 1974

- 9.00 - 12.00 Detailed and phased plan for the execution of the project (Continuation)
- 2.00 - 5.00 Creation of a regional body for the study of Oceanic Cultures
- 5.00 - 6.30 Visit to the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies

Wednesday 31 July 1974

- 9.00 - 12.00 Extra budgetary resources
- 1.30 - 5.00 Excursion to Tidbinbilla Reserve
- 5.15 - 6.30 Reception at the Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University

Thursday 1 August 1974

- 9.00 - 12.00 Adoption of the final report

Closure of the meeting

Prof Mandl

REGIONAL BODY FOR OCEANIA

There was a general discussion of the Draft Statutes for an Advisory Committee for the Study of Oceanic Cultures. No firm decision was reached, although there was agreement on the main principles as set out in the Draft particularly on the need for a full representation of Oceanic peoples, as distinct from the need for technical experts.

Various opinions were expressed on

- a) the number of island groups or territories to be represented
- b) the number of representatives per group or territory and the grounds for their selection

Mr Kono felt he had a grasp of the ideas expressed at the meeting and would convey them to Unesco's legal adviser for an opinion and action. The meeting was strongly of the view that little further progress could be made with the Oceanic Cultures project until a Committee was in fact appointed, and it asks that Unesco give the matter its urgent consideration.

CO-ORDINATOR

In view of the need to maintain close contact with the governments of the region most of which are not Unesco members, and the wide diversity of Oceanic cultures, the meeting strongly recommends the appointment of a Co-ordinator for the Oceanic Cultures project within the Unesco organization.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A PHASED PLAN

The meeting expressed its satisfaction with the aims and purposes of the project and its geographical and chronological definitions as stated in the Suva Report, and re-affirmed the general order of priorities in the Report (cf Suva Report para 11) with the following specific recommendations:-

- i) that at least one of the proposals for coordinated research into the oral traditions of a specific area (e.g. the New Hebrides, the Solomon Islands) be implemented as soon as possible.
- ii) that the oral traditions program be combined in one of these areas with the music and dance program and that a workshop be held in the area in 1975-76 to train local people for research in oral traditions, music, and dance, which are so closely related.
- iii) that a Visual Arts workshop in the South Pacific be held in 1975 as a sequel to the creative writing workshop held in Suva (University of the South Pacific) in 1974. The workshop in 1975 should be held in a village environment and members of the local community should be encouraged to attend and benefit from the exercise.

iv) that

- a) there should be additional support for the continuation of the South Pacific Creative Writing Project.
- b) negotiations should be entered into with the University of Guam for the establishment of a third creative writing workshop project for Micronesia at the Micronesia Area Research Centre.
- c) a Revolving Fund should be established for assisting the publication of works of scholarly literary merit by islanders.
- d) a bookshop be incorporated into the Cultural Centres project.

v) that Unesco be invited to make exploratory approaches to Island administrations with a view to seeking the establishment of a pilot Cultural Centre.

vi) that on completion of the present U.K. museum documentation, the work should be extended to Europe, North America, and other areas possessing Oceanic collections, with the ultimate aim of making a photographic archive ~~available~~ (with associated documentation) available in each island area as part of the museum-cultural centre complex;

and that special grants-in-aid be made available to workers in this field.

- vii) that Unesco ~~appeals~~ to the present owners of the J.L. Hooper collection to hold the collection for acquisition by ~~the~~ Oceanic communities, with the object of ultimately returning the items in the collection to the land of their origin.
- viii) that Unesco formulates legislation where such does not exist to facilitate the repatriation of artefacts and protection of cultural sites and archaeological remains; and promotes the training of Oceanic peoples in the protection of cultural property.
- ix) that exhibitions of original objects be circulated, in a similar fashion to the present photographic exhibition.
- x) that support be found for studies of ethno-technology at appropriate institutions in Oceania.
- xi) that a pilot conservation laboratory be set up at an appropriate Oceanic centre (eg New Caledonia).
- xii) that practical training in all fields relating to the Oceanic Cultures project be encouraged and supported by Unesco.

meeting considered a number of other items also specified
Suva Report, and made the following further recommendations:-

that Unesco gives high priority, when necessary, to providing
expert assistance for the salvage of archaeological sites
threatened by destruction

that investigations be made into the use of local languages
in education

that multi disciplinary investigations be carried out wherever
there is evidence of social and cultural dislocation producing
stress in an Oceanic community.

that Unesco supports the granting of fellowships to suitable
applicants from Oceania for training in ethnographic film-
making e.g. at the universities of Sydney, and Papua New Guinea.

Australian National Commission for UNESCO

P.O. BOX 826, WODEN, A.C.T. 2606

TELEPHONE 81 7078

Mr. Maude

I am enclosing a copy of a draft timetable & agenda, but we expect Unesco Paris to actually prepare these. This should give you some idea

With the Secretary's Compliments

anyway of the things planned.

Ruth Cotton
23/7/54.

[DRAFT]

AGENDA

OCEANIC CULTURES REGIONAL CO-ORDINATING GROUP

29 July to 1 August, 1974

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Election of Rapporteurs
5. Establishment of a Drafting Committee
6. Items for discussions:-
 - 6.1 Review of the progress of the Unesco Oceanic Studies Program
 - 6.2 Participants' reports on specific projects within the Program
 - 6.3 Detailed and phased plan for the execution of the project
 - 6.4 Extra budgetary resources
 - 6.5 Co-ordination of the Program
7. Recommendations and general discussion
8. Closure of the Meeting.

OCEANIC CULTURES PROJECT

Oral Traditions

1. The University of Papua New Guinea has been offered a grant of \$4,000 for a research program in oral traditions as recommended in a paper prepared by Professor Bruce Biggs, Auckland University. This will not deal with music and dance which will be the subject of a study in 1975 to be co-ordinated by the Bishop Museum, Hawaii (see below).
2. Also resulting from Professor Biggs' recommendations, the Tonga Traditions Committee will undertake a program of research in oral traditions.
3. The New Zealand National Commission for Unesco will mount a course of training in field work in oral traditions in Auckland next year.
4. Professor Biggs' assistant is to prepare a bibliography relating to oral traditions in Oceania.

Music

Australia will be consulted by the Bishop Museum, Hawaii, when their project gets under way.

It is intended that recordings will be made of music in the area for inclusion in the Unesco collection of recorded music. However there is now difficulty with funds and this project has been deferred.

A tape already exists of music in the Solomons.

Arts

Travelling exhibition of art is to be prepared by Dr Duff, Canterbury University and his assistant Mr Park, who will consult with Australia. Mr Kono had suggested Australia to do this, but this had not been accepted in Paris. The basic proposal for the exhibition is to be completed by the end of 1973 and preparation of photographs will then begin. Circulation is expected in 1975. There is a possibility that audio visual material will be included. Funds for this purpose will come from the Cultural development area, not from Oceanic Cultures.

Proposed Workshop for Writers

This is proposed for December 1973 and will be of approximately 2 weeks duration. It will be organised by the University of the South Pacific through the South Pacific Commission. Mr Kono has recommended approval for this, but funds may not be forthcoming. He suggested that if plans proceeded it would be helpful if Australia could meet the expenses of two writers from Papua New Guinea.

Development of Cultural Centres

Preparation of model programs of cultural centres in Oceania is proceeding. Dr Duff has completed a paper and Dr Danielson (Tahiti) will soon submit a paper on the particular aspects of the development of centres with reference to French Polynesia. Distribution to the islands will take place when both papers are available.

Training Course

A training course to begin soon in Hawaii will deal with music, archive management and museum management. The course, which will last 6 months, is an East West Center initiative. The Center would like to send participants to the islands for on the spot experience. Funds are not now available. Mr Kono thought the Hawaiians had written to us seeking training facilities in museums for part of the course (on Mr Kono's recommendation). Mrs Downey (N.Z. National Commission) has been visited by Trifonorich of the East West Center in this regard. Dr V. Buckley, Director, Culture Training Institute, East West Center is in charge.

Institute of Papua New Guinea Studies

Mr Kono was informed that we are awaiting developments in the Territory. Unesco funds would not be required.

Indonesian regional Seminar on study of New Guinea and Iran Cultures

Mr Kono advised that Indonesia is planning a meeting on West Irian culture and he had advised the inclusion of P.N.G. as a useful exercise and as a link between the Oceanic and Malay Cultures programs. The meeting is to be held at the Jenderawasih University, in Jayapura, West Irian, possibly in 1975. The Indonesians would hold it next year, but funds are not available. Mr Kono sees the meeting as a real stimulus to cultural studies in the area. We may be approached for advice.

Regional Council for Oceanic Cultures Project

Letters concerning this were sent to Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific Commission. The South Pacific Commission has been asked to nominate approximately 10 countries who with New Zealand and Australia could make up the Council. I advised Mr Kono that Australia would be prepared to host this meeting and he appeared enthusiastic towards this. I said that we would offer to do this, and that we would be prepared to co-operate in the setting up of the Council.

Australian Oceanic Cultures Committee

I advised Mr Kono that I would be informing our committee of developments in the project, and he requested that any recommendations they may have should reach him by 1 October 1973 for consideration for estimates required for the next biennium.

In this regard Mr Kono expressed his gratitude for the recommendation for supporting staff included in our comments to the Director-General concerning the future program.

Please duplicate 24 copies
& hand to Dr. D. Tugby

(6)

REPORT ON
THE PACIFIC BASIN MUSEOLOGY PROJECT
EAST WEST CENTRE, HONOLULU, HAWAII
July to December, 1973.

by
Joseph Mokuma

The six month course commenced on the first of July 1973 and the first two weeks were devoted to orientation on areas within the University campus, places of interest in Honolulu City and the participants also got to know each other. People from the Pacific, Asia and the United States of America took part in it.

The course consisted of three parts: Museum Management, Archives Management and Ethnomusicology. The participants resided at the East West Centre campus, situated in the Manoa Valley. The coordinators of the three groups were, Mr Bruce Palmer(Museum Management), Mrs Ethel Bowen(Archives Management) and Professor Barbara Smith(Ethnomusicology). My colleagues and I were ten in all and eleven with our coordinator, Mr Bruce Palmer.

Museum Management Participants

<u>Names</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
1.Mr George Cowan	Cook Islands	Chief Surveyer
2.Mr Joseph Mokuma	Papua New Guinea	Museum Education Officer
3.Miss Jane Hurd	U.S.A.	Student-University of Hawaii

Museum Management Participants cont.

<u>Names</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
4. Mr John Tonga	Kingdom of Tonga	Teacher
5. Mr Joseph Ihlen	Micronesia	Assistant Director of Tourism
6. Miss Belyen Solemie	"	Typist
7. Mr Kirion Hengio	"	Teacher
8. Mr Brihten Silbanuz	"	Community Develop- ment Officer
9. Mr Francisco Marques	"	Teacher
10. Mr Dante Bonica	New Zealand	Museum Worker
11. Mr Bruce Palmer	New Zealand	Former Director of the Fiji Museum and coordinator of Museum Management

During the Course We Learned

(A) Registration of Artefacts:

There are three types of artefacts.

- (a) The museum's permanent collection
- (b) Material on loan in the museum
- (c) Material for examination to see if they are eligible for inclusion in the permanent collection. It is up to the institution to decide whether all the artefacts are to be registered in one, two or three

different books. The institution also makes policies on what sort of donors get receipts for their artefacts and draw up a numbering system.

(B) Display Techniques:

e.g. Objects displayed on the floor or the wall wouldn't look interesting if they were all the same distant apart or on the same level. To prevent monotony, the preparator uses sketches or models to determine the heights and spacing of displays.

(C) Lighting Methods

There are four main ways of lighting displays;

- (a) Lighting from above or front
- (b) Lighting from below
- (c) Lighting from the back and
- (d) Motion Lighting

Lighting from above is probably the most useful and common form of illumination. A fluorescent tube at the top of a case is simple top lighting and it is surprising sometimes, how much improvement can be made on this approach with a baffle to diffuse the light and hide the lamp. The baffle can be made of frosted glass, white plastic or if the heat is tolerable a heavy translucent paper. Swivel lamps are also used to illuminate displays from above.

Lighting from below is a more specialized technique. The simplest form would be having the lamps under a frosted

glass panel at the bottom of the case, below a frosted glass shelf or behind a low baffle similar to theatre foot lights. Glassware can also be placed on pedestals containing an inside lamp. Opaque objects can be illuminated from below if they are set back a bit on a light box so that its front receives sufficient light. Agreeable shadows are obtainable by varying the distance of the article from the back of the case. Some lights are hot, so in order to ease the heat, holes will have to be drilled at the back of the box light.

Lighting from the back is even more specialized than bottom lighting, because its applications are limited.

By placing a bulb behind any simple panel (wood, masonite metal) a compelling halo will result. Shadow boxes employ a form of backlighting. The frame serves as a baffle for the lights, which are directed on the objects displayed.

Motion lighting uses some very tricky devices. Only experts can make a good job on this type of display. I'm not claiming that I had practical experience on the other three methods. I only saw examples of them.

(D) Methods of Providing Educational Services:

especially to Students and to a lesser degree Adults.

(a) send out materials to schools (books slides, paintings, artefacts)

(b) show educational movies

(c) children draw artefacts, write any information about them and then describe to classmates.

Methods of Providing Educational Services cont.

- (d) stories or information about an artefact followed by questions
- (e) a children's library in the museum.

(E) Administration of Museums

Mainly Bookkeeping

(F) Photography

Practice on the use of simple cheap movie cameras, video tape and still cameras. The use of still cameras included the processing of films without any practice on enlargement.

(G) Ways Museums Raise Money

Some museums have snack-bars, coffee shops, charge entry fees and sell books edited by the museum personnel.

The East West Centre does not have the necessary facilities to run courses of this nature at the centre itself, so we did theory at the centre and then went out to observe what we had discussed. The museums which helped us out were:

- (a) The Bishop Museum
- (b) The Mission Children's Museum
- (c) The Museum 1800
- (d) The Honolulu Academy of Arts

This procedure lasted four months and on the fifth month (November) all the participants went on a field trip, the purpose of which was to widen the knowledge we had already gained.

The trip lasting one month, began on the 28th of October 1973 when the participants left Honolulu for Fiji on board an American Airlines jetliner. In Suva, the capital of Fiji, we spent a few days with Fergus Clunie, who was then the Acting Director of the Fiji Museum, Mrs Isobel Whippy, the Education

Officer and two Fijians whose names I can't recall. One of them was an Artist and the other was a Book Binder.

From Fiji we boarded the Air New Zealand flight to Auckland, where we spent the whole week with the staff of the Auckland War Museum. The staff were from the Anthropology Department and the Education Section. We also had the chance of visiting the Museum of Transport and Technology and a sheep farm. About the ninth of November we drove down to Hamilton City, where the group spent two days with the staff of the Waikato Museum. Here again we concentrated on the Anthropology and Education Sections.

The group left Hamilton for Rotorua by bus. At Rotorua we spent one morning with the Director of the Rotorua Museum. We discussed some of the problems the Museum was facing. The Director admitted that he had bad public relations. While in Rotorua we visited New Zealand's famous geysers, the Institute of Maori Arts and saw some Maori Dances. Two days later we continued on to Wellington, the capital of New Zealand. We got to Wellington by flying the domestic airlines. At the capital we spent two days with the staff of the National Museum. In the National Museum we spent some time with some student teachers who were taking a class of children in the Museum and we also spent some time with the staff of the Anthropology Department. From Wellington we flew to Christchurch where the group spent one whole day with the Director and Preparator of the Canterbury Museum. Unfortunately I cannot remember the names of those kind

museum staff in New Zealand.

From Christchurch we caught the Air New Zealand flight to Sydney. In Sydney we met with Mr David Moore and Dr. Jim Specht from the Anthropology Department of the Australian Museum, who showed us the museum's displays, those already finished and those being put up. In the conservation laboratory of the Australian Museum, Sue Walston and Francis Bafmatuk showed us how they repair damaged artefacts and the sort of treatment they give if necessary. Mr Charles Turner, the photographer, showed us how he photographs, what he does with the photographs and how he stores them. The group of people who helped us while we were in the Australian Museum were the Education Officers. With their leader Pat McDonald, they showed us how they provide Museum Education for children.

In the afternoon of the 24th of November, the group flew for Auckland where we boarded the Pan American flight to Pago Pago in American Samoa. This was our entry to the two Samoas. The purpose of going to the Samoas was to see some cultural activities. In American Samoa, some of us spent the nights with the villagers and some stayed in a hotel. In Nu'u'uli, a village not far from where we were, the villagers prepared a typical Samoan feast for us. The feast started with the Kava ceremony, followed by some traditional dances and the occasion concluded with the distribution of food.

We ate until all of us were satisfied, but we couldn't eat all the food that was given to us.

After leaving American Samoa we flew to Western Samoa. There every member of the group spent the nights in the village. Using the village as our base, we met the Director of Education for Western Samoa who has plans for starting a museum. The students of a Teacher Training College, a boys' high school and a girls' high school performed some Samoan traditional dances for us. At the Education Headquarters which is in the same area as the Teachers' College, we were introduced to four old men who were said to be experts in traditional Samoan culture. One member of the group a Samoan, asked the four old men about a dance which he had read about in a book which he picked up at the University Library in Honolulu. The old men explained the meaning of the dance, how it was performed and its origin. The group left Samoa and flew back to Honolulu. on the 28th of November.

We spent the rest of the time working on our home assignments and the field trip report before returning to our home countries. Everyone reported that the trip was worth while. Most of us said that we visited too many places. If we had gone to fewer places we would have found time to learn carefully anything that we considered of value to us in future. The way this trip was considered didn't give us a chance to do this. It was just a superficial run through.

Persons undertaking a course of this sort in any of the three groups must be able to communicate easily in English.

There was a lady from one of the Pacific Islands who didn't know how to express herself in English, so she just sat and existed every time the group met.

Therefore I think a Form Four level of education is desirable. It would be helpful although not essential, if anyone attending a Museum Management or Archives Management course to have some background on what he or she is going to participate in. Anyone undertaking a course in Ethnomusicology must certainly have some knowledge of music.

The Museum Management course is run with the aim of producing candidates who would return to their respective countries to start either a museum or a cultural centre. As shown clearly by the list of participants and their occupations, these people do not necessarily have to possess a background on museums. What they must have is the interest to salvage and teach others the best part of their fast disappearing traditional culture.

To me, the course has been beneficial and what I had learned there will be of great assistance in my job as a Museum Education Officer.

Before the group broke up, the Administrator of the Culture Learning Institute gave us some information which he wanted us to take back to our countries. He said that some governments or departments, when asked to find candidates suitable for taking part in the PACIFIC BASIN MUSEOLOGY PROJECT say that there isn't anyone available simply because

of the lack of finance to pay for the round trip ticket. Therefore, he said, "When you return to your countries, let it be known that the

Culture Learning Institute,
East West Center,
1777 East West Road,
Honolulu Hawaii 96822.

will try to help anyone whose coming is hindered by lack of finance, if the government or the department reveals the situation to the institute, stating how much money it is short of, so that the institute will try to raise the rest of it. "The Administrator quoted the case of a participant from India whose entire trip was paid for with money raised by the Culture Learning Institute.

THE PACIFIC BASIN MUSEOLOGY PROJECT will be run for two more years (1974-1975) and (1975-1976) in each case commencing from September to February. After this no one knows whether the project will carry or not.

Now, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Department of Education for financing my round trip ticket. I also wish to thank the Education Department's Executive Council and the Trustees of the Papua New Guinea Museum and Art Gallery for allowing me to partake in the course about which I have written this report. I wish to extend my thanks to Mrs Wright for making the necessary arrangements in cooperation with the Education Department and Customs which enabled me to leave Papua New Guinea.

Miss Mays;

20/9/72

**Australian National Advisory
Committee for UNESCO**

WODEN DISTRICT CENTRE, PHILLIP, A.C.T.

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

TELEPHONE 81 7211

Dear Mr Mande,

Enclosed please find your
agenda for the meeting of the
Oceanic Cultures sub-committee
to be held on 25 September, 1972.

With the Secretary's Compliments

Sincerely,

Miss Mays

UNESCO

Australian National Commission for UNESCO

P.O. BOX 826,
WODEN, A.C.T. 2606

Oceanic Cultures Regional Co-ordinating Group

You are invited to attend the following social functions while you are in Canberra participating in the Regional Co-ordinating Group Sessions:

Monday, 29 July 1974

Reception at the Australian Academy of Science (front foyer) to be held from 7 pm to 9 pm.

Tuesday, 30 July 1974

Visit to the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, from 5 pm to 7 pm. Drinks will be provided. The Principal of the Institute is Dr Peter Ucko.

Wednesday, 31 July 1974

Reception at the Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University (Director's Suite) from 5.15 pm to 6.30 pm. The Director of the School is Professor D.A. Low.

CONSULTATION ON THE PROMOTION OF THE STUDY OF
OCEANIC CULTURES

Canberra, Australia, 29 July - 1 August 1974

AGENDA

1. Opening of the consultation by the Representative of the Director-General.
2. Election of the Chairman and the Rapporteur.
3. Detailed and phased plan for the execution of the project.
4. Creation of a regional body for the study of Oceanic cultures.
5. Possibility of obtaining extra-budgetary financing for the implementation of the project.
6. Adoption of the final report.
7. Closing of the consultation.

CLT/7/1919

July 1974

PRESENT STATE OF EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT ON THE
STUDY OF OCEANIC CULTURES

1. Oral Tradition

- (a) The regional programme on oral tradition was prepared by Professor Bruce Biggs, University of Auckland. It explains, among other things, the definition and types of oral tradition in Oceania, methods of recording, editing, annotation, transcription and translation, equipment, archiving of tapes and scripts, need of training courses and a bibliography, publications, as well as his recommendations on field work in major islands (1972).
- (b) Under Professor Biggs' direction, a two-weeks training course was organized in May 1974 at the University of Auckland, with 11 participants from 10 different islands.
- (c) A bibliography on Oral Tradition in Oceania is being prepared by the University of Auckland (Miss Margaret Orbell) and will be completed at the end of 1974.

2. Music and Dance

- (a) Preparation of a regional programme on music and dance by Professor Barbara Smith and Dr. Adrienne Kaeppler is being made in Honolulu. It will include recommendations on methodology and field work to be undertaken for four years beginning in 1975.
- (b) Music in the Solomon Islands (recorded by Mr. Hugo Kemp) was included in the Unesco series of records, "Musical Sources", prepared by the International Institute of Comparative Music and published by Philips (17 April 1974).

3. Arts and Literature

- (a) A basic programme for a travelling exhibition on Oceanic Art was prepared by Dr. Roger Duff, Canterbury Museum, in 1973. The exhibition is being produced by Unesco and the first set will be completed by October 1974. Other sets will be made thereafter and circulated in 1975.
- (b) The First South Pacific Arts Festival was held by the South Pacific Commission (Suva, May 1972) with Unesco assistance under the Participation Programme.
- (c) A workshop on Creative Arts will be organized by the University of the South Pacific at the end of 1974 with Unesco's financial assistance.

4. Cultural Centres

A model programme for the establishment of cultural centres in Oceanic islands was prepared by Dr. Roger Duff, Canterbury Museum. This will be shown later to interested authorities in different islands.

UNESCO'S PROGRAMME OF PARTICIPATION IN THE ACTIVITIES OF MEMBER STATES

1973-1974 ..

Oceanic Studies

- Study of Micronesian Society and Culture under the Japanese Mandate in 1914-1915, particularly on Saipan, Babelthup, Yap, Ponape, Truk & Jaluit. Three-months study (1 June-31 August 1974), Miss Hatanaka. (Requested by Japan.)
- Recording of Maori Action Song and Haka by means of video-tape, during two field trips, being carried out by Dr. M. McLean, of the Archive of Maori and Pacific Music, University of Auckland. (Requested by New Zealand.)
- Research on the Cultural History of the New Hebrides. Professor Parsonson started work in August 1973. (Requested by New Zealand.)
- Initial documentation survey of ethnological material from Oceania held in museums in the United Kingdom (to be completed early 1975). Mr. P.W. Gathercole, Curator of the University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, is directing the project, assisted by one of his research students, Mr. K. Hoffman. (They are hoping to extend the study in the near future, to include other European countries.) Requested by the U.K.)

CLT/1973/17.7

DRAFT STATUTES FOR AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF OCEANIC CULTURES

Article I

An "Advisory Committee for the Study of Oceanic Cultures", hereinafter referred to as the Committee, is hereby established.

Article II

1. The main objective of the Committee, which has to advise the Director-General on any questions concerning the preparation and execution of the project for the study of Oceanic cultures, shall be, according to the directives given by the General Conference of Unesco, to promote the effective implantation of the project within the Oceanic region, by ensuring full participation of institutions and specialists from the region itself, taking into account the need to ensure the widest participation of Pacific Islanders.

2. The advisory functions of the Committee shall include:

- (a) as regards the preparation of the projects, recommendations on: scholarly criteria; programme priorities; phasing of individual research and other activities;
- (b) as regards the execution, recommendations on: the designation of institutions or specialists competent for implementing the various tasks under the project; co-ordination of activities within the Oceanic region; liaison with institutions and specialists outside the region; distribution of resources, including the use of "funds-in-trust" among the various activities conducted under the project; evaluation of results achieved;
- (c) any other consultation which might be required by the Director-General within the framework of the project for the study of Oceanic cultures.

Article III

1. The Committee shall be composed of fifteen members serving in a personal capacity, from the following countries, Islands and regions: Australia (2), New Zealand (2), Fiji (2), Western Samoa (2), Tonga (2), Papua New Guinea (2), Micronesia (1), other Polynesian Islands (2). They shall serve as specialists and shall be representative of the principal disciplines and techniques to be enlisted for carrying out the projects.

2. The fifteen members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Director-General.

3. The term of office of members of the Committee shall be four years, it being understood that the first term will expire at the end of December 1976. In the event of the resignation, incapacity or death of a member of the Committee, the Director-General shall appoint a replacement for the remainder of the term. Terms of office are renewable.

Article IV

The Director-General may invite experts, especially from countries historically and culturally related to the Oceanic region, when their advice is considered essential, to attend meetings of the Committee. Such experts shall receive the same allowance as the members of the Committee, but will have no voting rights.

Article V

1. The Director-General shall designate members of the Secretariat of Unesco to represent him on the Committee without the right to vote.
2. The Secretariat of the Committee shall be provided by the Secretariat of Unesco.

Article VI

1. The Committee shall meet in regular session at least once every two years.
2. At each of its sessions, the Committee shall elect a Chairman, one Vice-Chairman and one rapporteur, who will remain in office until the following session of the Committee.
3. The Chairman of the Committee, the Vice-Chairman and the rapporteur shall constitute the Bureau of the Committee.
4. All sessions of the Committee shall be convened by the Director-General. The Director-General may also convene the Bureau.
5. In principle, the sessions of the Committee shall be convened within the Oceanic region.

Article VII

The travel and subsistence expenses of the members, as defined in Article III, shall be borne by Unesco, in accordance with the provisions of the "Travel Rules".

Article VIII

1. Member States and Associate Members of Unesco may send observers to meetings of the Committee.
2. The United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system with which Unesco has concluded mutual representation agreements may send representatives to meetings of the Committee.

Article IX

The Director-General may extend invitations to send observers to meetings of the Committee to:

- (i) Organizations of the United Nations system with which Unesco has not concluded mutual representation agreements;
- (ii) Intergovernmental organizations;
- (iii) International non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the directives concerning Unesco's relations with international non-governmental organizations;
- (iv) Institutions pursuing scholarly or cultural projects in the Oceanic region.

Article X

1. The Committee shall adopt its Rules of Procedure, which shall be submitted to the Director-General for approval.
2. The Agenda of the sessions of the Committee will be drawn up by the Director-General.
3. After each session, the Committee shall present a report of its work and recommendations to the Director-General. The Director-General shall inform the Executive Board of the results of the Committee's proceedings.

Article XI

These Statutes may be amended by the Executive Board on its own initiative or following proposals by the Director-General.

77 Arthur Circle, Forrest,
A.C.T. 2603, Australia,
19th July, 1974.

Mrs Aikawa,
Division of Cultural Studies,
U.N.E.S.C.O.,
B.P. 3.07, PARIS,
France.

Dear Mrs Aikawa,

In reply to Dr Richard Hoggart's letter ADG/3.3/231 of the 24th June, received yesterday, I am writing to convey my acceptance of his invitation to attend an informal meeting to be held in Canberra from the 29th July to the 1st August with a view to evaluating the implementation of the programme relating to Oceanic cultures recommended by the 1971 Meeting of Experts held in Suva.

Yours sincerely,



H.E. Maude.

Ms Ruth Cotton, /

A copy for your files. You will no doubt send me an agenda in due course, and also let me know (well in advance) if I am expected to speak on any topic other than informally in the course of discussion.



20.7.74.



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris-7^e

1, rue Miollis, 75 Paris-15^e

adresse postale : B.P. 3.07 Paris

téléphone : 566-57.57

câbles : Unesco Paris

télex : 27 602 Paris

référence : ADG/3.3/231

24 JUIN 1974

Dear Mr. Maude,

The General Conference of Unesco, at its seventeenth session (October - November 1972) adopted Resolution 3.311 which authorizes the Director-General to undertake studies of the cultures of Oceania. Pursuant to the above resolution, the Director-General will convene an informal consultation to evaluate the implementation of the programme which was recommended by a Meeting of Experts held in 1971 in Suva, Fiji. For this purpose the following subjects are to be discussed :

- a) detailed and phased plan for the execution of the project, with special consideration for the implantation of activities within the islands;
- b) creation of an association for the study of Oceanic cultures;
- c) possibility of obtaining extra-budgetary funds for the implementation of the project.

I am sending you herewith a copy of the final report of the 1972 meeting and a paper on the present state of the project.

The consultation is scheduled to be held in Canberra, Australia from 29 July to 1 August 1974. In view of your experience and interest in the subject, I invite you on behalf of the Director-General of Unesco to take part in this consultation. The working language will be English.

I should be glad to know as soon as possible whether you are able to accept this invitation. Would you please refer to Mrs. Aikawa, Division of Cultural Studies (extension no. 4689) with any queries or further correspondence you may have on this subject.

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

Yours truly,

Richard Hoggart
Assistant Director-General
(Social Sciences, Humanities & Culture)

TIME-TABLE OF CONSULTATION ON
THE PROMOTION OF THE STUDY OF OCEANIC CULTURES

29 July to 1 August 1974

Monday 29 July 1974

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 9.00 - 10.00 | Registration of Participants |
| 10.00 - 10.30 | Opening of the Meeting |
| 11.00 - 11.15 | Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur |
| 11.15 - 12.00 | Detailed and phased plan for the execution of the project |
| 2.00 - 5.00 | Continuation of the above |
| 7.00 - 9.00 | Reception at the Australian Academy of Science |

Tuesday 30 July 1974

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 9.00 - 12.00 | Detailed and phased plan for the execution of the project (Continuation) |
| 2.00 - 5.00 | Creation of a regional body for the study of Oceanic Cultures |
| 5.00 - 7.00 | Visit to the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies |

Wednesday 31 July 1974

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 9.00 - 12.00 | Extra budgetary resources |
| 1.30 - 5.00 | Excursion to Tidbinbilla Reserve |
| 5.15 - 6.30 | Reception at the Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University (Director's Suite) |

Thursday 1 August 1974

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 9.00 - 12.00 | Adoption of the final report |
| 2.00 - 5.00 | Continuation of the above |
| 5.00 | Closure of the meeting. |

PRESENT STATE OF EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT
ON THE STUDY OF OCEANIC CULTURES

1. Oral tradition

- (a) The regional programme on oral tradition was prepared by Professor Bruce Biggs, University of Auckland. It explains, among other things, the definition and types of oral tradition in Oceania, methods of recording, editing, annotation, transcription and translation, equipment, archiving of tapes and scripts, need of training courses and a bibliography, publication as well as his recommendations on the field work in major islands (1972).
- (b) Under Professor Biggs' direction, a training course is to be organized in May 1974 at the University of Auckland.
- (c) A bibliography on Oral Tradition in Oceania will be prepared by the University of Auckland (Miss Margaret Orbell) and completed in the middle of 1974 (deadline 31 May).

2. Music and dance

- (a) Preparation of a regional programme on music and dance by Professor Barbara Smith and Dr. Adrienne Kaeppler in Honolulu has been started. It includes recommendations on methodology and field work which will be undertaken in four years 1975-1978 (deadline 1 Oct. 1974).
- (b) Music in the Solomon Islands (recorded by Mr. Hugo Kemp) will be included during 1973 in the Unesco series of records "Musical Sources" prepared by the International Institute of Comparative Music and published by Philips. (31 Dec. 1973)

3. Arts and literature

- (a) A basic programme for a traveling exhibition on Oceanic art was prepared by Dr. Roger Duff, Canterbury Museum in 1973. The exhibition will be completed in 1974 and circulated in 1975.
- (b) The First South Pacific Arts Festival was held by the South Pacific Commission (Suva, May 1972) with Unesco assistance under the Participation Programme.
- (c) A workshop in creative arts will be organized by the University of the South Pacific in the end of 1974 with Unesco's collaboration.

4. Cultural Centers

- (a) A model programme for the establishment of cultural centers in Oceanic islands was prepared by Dr. R. Duff, Canterbury Museum. This will labor be shown to interested authorities in different islands. (Nov. 1972)

Australian National Commission for UNESCO

P.O. BOX 826,
WODEN, A.C.T. 2606

Mr. H.E. Maude,
Department of Pacific History,
Australian National University,
CANBERRA. A.C.T. 2601.

26 JUN 1974

Dear Mr. Maude,

You will recall that at the Unesco General Conference in 1972, the Australian Delegation was instrumental in having Mr. Y. Kono, Unesco Cultural Adviser for Asia, appointed to co-ordinate the Oceanic Cultures project in addition to his existing responsibility for the Malay Cultures program. The Australian National Commission for Unesco also suggested establishing a body similar to the Co-ordination Council for Malay Cultures. The role of the regional body would be to co-ordinate the work and initiatives of institutions and organisations in the area and to advise the Unesco Secretariat, Paris, on appropriate activities for the region. It was proposed that it meet biennially and consist of approximately twelve specialists from Australia, New Zealand, and major Pacific Island groups.

In September 1973 the Australian National Commission suggested to Unesco that Australia host the inaugural meeting of the Council as a contribution to co-ordination of the Oceanic Cultures project. This suggestion has been accepted by the Unesco Secretariat and Professor Richard Hoggart, Assistant Director General, Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture Sector of Unesco has proposed that the meeting be held from 29 July to 1 August, when he will be in Australia prior to the International Society for Music Education meeting in Perth.

Subjects to be discussed at the meeting will be:

- a) detailed and phased plan for the execution of the project, with special attention to the implantation of activities within the islands;
- b) creation of an association on the study of Oceanic cultures;
- c) possibility of obtaining extra budgetary funds for the implementation of the project.

The Unesco Secretariat has advised that it will be inviting Professor Golson, Dr. Tugby and yourself as the Australian participants to the meeting. I would be interested to know if you will be available to attend. It is expected that the meeting will be in Canberra possibly at the Australian Academy of Science or the Australian National University. Travel expenses and accommodation would be provided.

If you are able to attend perhaps you might care to give some preliminary thoughts to an Australian paper for presentation to the meeting. I am attaching for your information a copy of notes on the progress of the Oceanic Cultures project as a result of discussions I had with Mr. Kono in Singapore last year. An agenda for the meeting has not yet been received. When planning has advanced a little, would you consider it desirable for the Australian participants to meet to prepare an Australian contribution.

Yours sincerely,

J. L. Kennedy
(J.L. Kennedy)
Secretary R

OCEANIC CULTURES PROJECT

Oral Traditions

1. The University of Papua New Guinea has been offered a grant of \$4,000 for a research program in oral traditions as recommended in a paper prepared by Professor Bruce Biggs, Auckland University. This will not deal with music and dance which will be the subject of a study in 1975 to be co-ordinated by the Bishop Museum, Hawaii (see below).
2. Also resulting from Professor Biggs' recommendations, the Tonga Traditions Committee will undertake a program of research in oral traditions.
3. The New Zealand National Commission for Unesco will mount a course of training in field work in oral traditions in Auckland next year.
4. Professor Biggs' assistant is to prepare a bibliography relating to oral traditions in Oceania.

Music

Australia will be consulted by the Bishop Museum, Hawaii, when their project gets under way.

It is intended that recordings will be made of music in the area for inclusion in the Unesco collection of recorded music. However there is now difficulty with funds and this project has been deferred.

A tape already exists of music in the Solomons.

Arts

Travelling exhibition of art is to be prepared by Dr Guff, Canterbury University and his assistant Mr Park, who will consult with Australia. Mr Kono had suggested Australia to do this, but this had not been accepted in Paris. The basic proposal for the exhibition is to be completed by the end of 1975 and preparation of photographs will then begin. Circulation is expected in 1975. There is a possibility that audio visual material will be included. Funds for this purpose will come from the Cultural development area, not from Oceanic Cultures.

Proposed Workshop for Writers

This is proposed for December 1973 and will be of approximately 2 weeks duration. It will be organised by the University of the South Pacific through the South Pacific Commission. Mr Kono has recommended approval for this, but funds may not be forthcoming. He suggested that if plans proceeded it would be helpful if Australia could meet the expenses of two writers from Papua New Guinea.

Development of Cultural Centres

Preparation of model programs of cultural centres in Oceania is proceeding. Dr Duff has completed a paper and Dr Danielson (Tahiti) will soon submit a paper on the particular aspects of the development of centres with reference to French Polynesia. Distribution to the islands will take place when both papers are available.

Training Course

A training course to begin soon in Hawaii will deal with music, archive management and museum management. The course, which will last 6 months, is an East West Center initiative. The Center would like to send participants to the islands for on the spot experience. Funds are not now available. Mr Kono thought the Hawaiians had written to us seeking training facilities in museums for part of the course (on Mr Kono's recommendation). Mrs Downey (U.S. National Commission) has been visited by Trifonovich of the East West Center in this regard. Dr V. Buckley, Director, Culture Training Institute, East West Center is in charge.

Institute of Papua New Guinea Studies

Mr Kono was informed that we are awaiting developments in the Territory. Unesco funds would not be required.

Indonesian regional Seminar on study of New Guinea and Iran Cultures

Mr Kono advised that Indonesia is planning a meeting on West Irian culture and he had advised the inclusion of P.N.G. as a useful exercise and as a link between the Oceanic and Malay Cultures programs. The meeting is to be held at the Jenderawasih University, in Jayapura, West Irian, possibly in 1975. The Indonesians would hold it next year, but funds are not available. Mr Kono sees the meeting as a real stimulus to cultural studies in the area. We may be approached for advice.

Regional Council for Oceanic Cultures Project

Letters concerning this were sent to Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific Commission. The South Pacific Commission has been asked to nominate approximately 10 countries who with New Zealand and Australia could make up the Council. I advised Mr Kono that Australia would be prepared to host this meeting and he appeared enthusiastic towards this. I said that we would offer to do this, and that we would be prepared to co-operate in the setting up of the Council.

Australian Oceania Cultures Committee

I advised Mr Kono that I would be informing our committee of developments in the project, and he requested that any recommendations they may have should reach him by 1 October 1973 for consideration for estimates required for the next biennium.

In this regard Mr Kono expressed his gratitude for the recommendation for supporting staff included in our comments to the director-general concerning the future program.

Australian National Commission for UNESCO

P.O. BOX 826,
WODEN, A.C.T. 2606

Report of the meeting, held on 5 July, to discuss
Australian Participation in the Regional Co-ordinating
Group Conference for the Unesco Oceanic Studies Project:
29 July to 1 August

The following were present at the meeting:

Professor Jack Golson

Ms Margaret Gray - Department of Foreign Affairs

Professor Harold E. Maude

Dr Donald Tugby

Secretariat: Mr John Kennedy

Mr Peter Kingston

The meeting reviewed the progress, to date, in
implementing the Suva recommendations, while outlining major
priority areas described at Suva. Particular attention was
drawn to the following aspects of the Suva resolutions that
have not yet been implemented:

1. Research into Ethnotechnology:

There is a need for an in-depth survey of ethnotechnology, and this should be included in the brief of the consultants touring the Pacific on Foreign Affairs funds. Such projects could best be situated within museums or academic institutions. The meeting referred to the Department of Science and Technology at UPNG, Auckland University and the ethnotechnology centre in the Port Morsby Museum.

2. Technical facilities in institutions:

It was thought that this was an area in which Australia could make a definite contribution. The meeting referred to the film maker in the Institute of New Guinea Cultures; Roger Sandell's film unit within the Department of Anthropology at Sydney University; the ethnographic film collection at the Australian National Library. We should get in touch with Roger Sandell and find out what his program is. But - would a library in Australia be the appropriate place to house such a collection?

3. Repatriation of Collections:

In view of the increasing numbers of Pacific Islanders wishing to set up museums there is a need to formulate and legislate for minimal conditions under which repatriation would be feasible. The material must be properly collected and curated. Prof. Golson undertook to supply a copy of the ordinance of the PNG museum.

4. Socio-cultural Studies

This received a low priority at Suva, but in view of later developments, it should be reconsidered.

5. Documentation of Oceanic material

The attention of the Unesco libraries sub-committee should be drawn to the recommendations of Dr Plenderleith's report. Library centres should be incorporated in Cultural Centres to develop archives, libraries and source material collections.

— oOo —

The following received particular attention as the meeting reviewed progress to date:

• The New Guinea Institute of Creative and Applied Arts

The Institute, set up by Auley Bier was developed from ideas in the McKinnon documents and the major Suva priorities of oral traditions and the performing arts; the centre is emphasising dance, music, painting and oral tradition; however, it is a tripartite plan and a new museum complex is to be set up in Port Mors²by.

• East West Centre

Professor Buckley's course for the training of library and museum personnel has run into some problems, but at least something has happened in this field. Australia should reiterate willingness to give indigenous museum personnel experience at Australian Centres, not as the main core of their training -

because their domestic, small museum conditions are so different to ours - but as additional experience in the Pacific environment. Australian museums have indicated they would be willing to co-operate in this plan.

The University of Hawaii has proposed field research into ethnomusicology, but lack of funds has delayed implementation.

. Auckland training course in oral tradition

Professor Biggs prepared the regional program on oral tradition - including the definition and types of oral tradition in Oceania, methods of recording, editing, annotation, transcription and translation, equipment, archiving of tapes and scripts, need of training courses and a bibliography.

Professor Biggs directed a training course in oral tradition. The only bibliography on oral tradition in Oceania is being prepared by Professor Biggs' assistant, Miss Margaret Orbell.

. Documentation

Prof. Maude referred to a New Guinea copying project through which documents were made available, via a system of inter library co-operation, involving the National Library, the University of Hawaii Library, the New Zealand Library, and co-ordinated by the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau at ANU under Kevin Green.

It was decided to ask delegates at the Conference for support for the following matters:

1. Salvage Archeology:

This very important field always had a low priority on the program. There is really no organization to deal with salvage archeology in PNG. It is part of the course at UPNG, but only a few students (mainly expatriots) take it because it is an area with few job opportunities. The meeting made special note of the need to revise this priority in view of the increasing number of development programs - especially associated with hydro-electric schemes - endangering areas of the territory.

2. Regional Co-ordinator for the program:

At this stage someone is needed to oversee and coordinate the program and what disparate Oceanic initiatives are being implemented. The meeting recommended a letter, signed by Professor Rose and Professor Auchmuty being sent to the Minister for Education and then to the Prime Minister suggesting that this would be an appropriate Australian initiative.

3. Source Materials:

The dissemination of these, especially to schools.

4. Interdisciplinary content of the research:

There is no evidence that this has been developed; it probably awaits the efforts of a regional co-ordinator.

5. MAB:

This program ought to be associated with the Oceanic Studies Program.

6. Creative Art Workshops:

Initiate activities parallel to the workshop that took place in 1973.

Grant by Foreign Affairs to the South Pacific Forum

Margaret Grey informed the meeting that the Foreign Minister was making available a grant of \$250,000 for five years to the South Pacific Forum, and that Foreign Affairs had requested \$50,000 from Treasury to pay for 2 people to travel around the Pacific area to investigate conservation and preservation in the South Pacific. The meeting recommended that three people ought to be financed, if possible, to cover the following three matters:

1. Museums: Dr Specht (Australian Museum)
2. Conservation: Mr Ambrose (Dept. of Prehistory, ANU)
3. Documentation: Mr Langdon (Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, ANU)

Their brief could be the finding of the Canberra Conference, as a reflection of the Suva recommendations.

Re Australian Participation in the Regional Meeting

- Prof. Mulvaney as Prof. Golson's replacement
- Invite the working team as observers (i.e. Langdon, Specht, Ambrose).
- Chairman: Dr Tugby for intro session
- Hospitality: visits to Institute of Aboriginal Studies and the Research School of Pacific Studies. Prof. Golson agreed to make approaches to both.
- Invite appropriate Parliamentarians to the reception. Agreed to formulate guest list later.

_____ The meeting concluded at 3p.m. _____

Consultation on the Promotion of the Study
of Oceanic Cultures
Canberra, 29 July - 1 August 1974

FINAL REPORT

I. Introduction

1. The consultation on the promotion of the study of Oceanic cultures was held at the Australian Academy of Science, Canberra, Australia, from 29 July to 1 August 1974, at the invitation of the Australian National Commission for Unesco. It was convened within the framework of the Unesco project on Oceanic cultures adopted by the General Conference under resolution 3.311 (a) at its 17th session in November 1972.
2. Ten participants invited in their personal capacity took part in the consultation. Also six observers were present (see Appendix II). Unesco was represented by Professor Richard Hoggart, Assistant Director-General, Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture, Mr Yasuaki Kono, Regional Adviser for Culture in Asia and Mrs Noriko Aikawa, Programme Assistant in the Division of Cultural Studies.
3. The consultation heard first a brief speech of welcome on behalf of the host country by Dr E. Tugby, representing the Australian National Commission for Unesco.
4. Professor Hoggart, on behalf of the Director-General, thanked the Australian authorities for making the meeting possible; and thanked also all the participants for being willing to spend a week of their busy lives in thinking jointly about the future of the project. He then introduced his Unesco colleagues. He suggested that some of the meeting's main purposes might be: the evaluation of progress so far made and proposals for the next stages; stimulating the greater association of the Oceanic islanders themselves with the execution

of the project; the creation of a regional body for the study of Oceanic cultures; and ideas on the raising of extra-budgetary funds.

5. The Hon. Veehala, Tonga, and Mrs Malietoa, University of the South Pacific, were then elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. Professor I.H. Kawharu, New Zealand, was elected Rapporteur.

II. Presentation of Progress Reports

A number of activities inspired by the Experts' meeting held at Suva, Fiji, September 1971 (SHC. 71/CONF. 16/4) were the subjects of progress reports:

1. Oral Tradition

- (a) The regional programme on oral tradition was prepared by Professor Bruce Biggs, University of Auckland. It explains, among other things, the definition and types of oral tradition in Oceania, methods of recording, editing, annotation, transcription and translation, equipment, archiving of tapes and scripts, need of training courses and a bibliography, publications, as well as his recommendations on field work in major islands (1972).
- (b) Under Professor Biggs' direction, a two-weeks' training course was organized in May 1974 at the University of Auckland, with 11 participants from 10 different islands.

A bibliography on Oral Tradition in Oceania is being prepared by the University of Auckland (Miss Margaret Orbell) and will be completed at the end of 1974.

2. Music and Dance

- (a) Preparation of a regional programme on music and dance by

3.

Professor Barbara Smith and Dr. Adrienne Kaeppler is being made in Honolulu. It will include recommendations on methodology and field work to be undertaken for four years beginning in 1975.

- (b) Music in the Solomon Islands (recorded by Mr Hugo Zemp) was included in the Unesco series of records, "Musical Sources", prepared by the International Institute of Comparative Music and published by Philips (17 April 1974).

3. Arts and Literature

- (a) A basic programme for a travelling photographic exhibition on Oceanic Art was prepared by Dr. Roger Duff, Canterbury Museum, in 1973. The exhibition is being produced by Unesco and the first set will be completed by October 1974. 10 other sets will be made thereafter and circulated in 1975.

- (b) The First South Pacific Arts Festival was held by the South Pacific Commission (Suva, May 1972) with Unesco assistance under the Participation Programme.

- (c) A workshop on Creative Arts will be organized by the University of the South Pacific in August-September 1974 with Unesco's financial assistance.

4. Cultural Centres

A model programme for the establishment of cultural centres in Oceanic islands was prepared by Dr. Roger Duff, Canterbury Museum. This will be shown later to interested authorities in different islands. The programme emphasises active involvement of communities in their own centres.

5. Unesco's Participation Programme

A study of "Indonesian Society and Culture" by the Japanese

Mandate in 1914-1915, with particular reference to Saipan, Babelthup, Yap, Ponape, Truk & Jaluit. Three-months study (1 June - 31 August 1974)^{bv} Miss Hatanaka. (Requested by Japan.)

- (b) A Video-tape recording of Maori Action Song and Haka, being carried out by Dr. M. McLean, of the Archive of Maori and Pacific Music, University of Auckland. (Requested by New Zealand.)
 - (c) Research on the Cultural History of the New Hebrides. Professor Parsonson started work in August 1973. (Requested by New Zealand.)
 - (d) Documentation survey of ethnological material from Oceania held in museums in the United Kingdom (to be completed early 1975). Mr. P.W. Gathercole, Curator of the University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, is directing the project, assisted by one of his research students, Mr. K Hoffman.
6. (a) Pacific Documentation

Professor Maude noted some progress in the fields of creative writing and publishing e.g. the Papua and New Guinea Literature Bureau, the University's Literature Department, the Centre for Creative Arts and the Department of Education are all agencies sponsoring creative writing in Papua - New Guinea. Fiji (University of the South Pacific) has stimulated similar developments in Fiji; although numbers of talented writers - as throughout Oceania - are unable to publish through lack of financial backing.

With respect to the promotion of various types of publications it appears that:

- (i) competent ethnographies and text books have little difficulty in attracting publishers.
- (ii) school publications in local languages are being produced on a small scale, but without external assistance. Clearly there is room for greater involvement of island administrations in publishing activities.

6. (b) South Pacific Commission

The representative of the S.P.C. reiterated the Commission's strong support for the principles underlying the Oceanic Cultures Project, and its desire to coordinate its cultural development activities with those being undertaken by Unesco and other groups in Oceania. Examples of the Commission's present involvement are: support for the East-West Centre's museology course, the collection of data on music and dance in Fiji, an Arts Festival Council, a Conference on Bilingual or Multilingual Education, publications in vernacular languages, etc.

6. (c) The Pacific Basin Museology Project

A report was received on the first 6 months' course held at the East-West Centre, Honolulu July-December 1973. The course consisted of three parts: Museum management, Archives management and Ethnomusicology. Two similar courses are planned for 1974/5.

6. (d) Papua - New Guinea

Cultural activities were being sponsored by a number of institutions under the control of the Department of the Chief Minister, such as Museums, Centres for Creative Art and the Institute of Papua-New Guinea Studies. The Australian Government is intending to provide A\$5 million to Papua-New Guinea for its cultural development over the next five years.

6. (e) Sundry reports were tabled on cultural and research activities in French Polynesia, Micronesia and the Kingdom of Tonga. All activities were described as being 'under way'.
6. (f) McLean papers. The N.Z. National Commission and Massey University are sponsoring a 6 months editing contract for the preparation of a Maori language reader. The first draft of the reader is expected early in 1975.

III Extra-budgetary resources

The Assistant Director-General explained the various options open to Unesco and to national commissions for financing projects other than through Unesco's Regular Budget.

1. a) funds-in-trust: money entrusted to Unesco by governments, organisations or individuals to execute projects of mutual interest.
- b) direct contributions: money paid by member states, organisations or individuals to implement specific projects, e.g. this is a form of bilateral aid which could be used to implement aspects of the Oceanic Studies programme in various parts of Oceania.
2. Local sources of finance:
 - a) governments of member states
 - b) private foundations
 - c) commercial firms
3. Presentation of project to potential supporter by:
 - a) a brochure setting out general objectives
 - b) a detailed project document, with a cost/benefit analysis for each particular element of the overall programme

PROPOSALS FROM PROFESSOR H. MAUDE

1. Additional support for the continuation of the South Pacific Creative Writing Project.
2. Negotiation with the University of Guam for the establishment of a third creative writing workshop project for Micronesia at the Micronesia Area Research Center.
3. A Revolving Fund for assisting the publication of works of scholarly literary merit by islanders.
4. A note recommending the desirability of incorporating a bookshop in the context of the Cultural Centers Project.

Documentation Aspects of the Pacific Studies Program

- ✓ 3 (iii) The recording or oral literature, in a form that may lead to publication in full of the authentic text in the local language, accompanied by a faithful translation and all the appropriate scholarly commentary.
- ✓ 4 (i) Support, in co-operation with local Governments and appropriate existing institutions, such as the South Pacific Commission, of publication programmes in Oceanic languages, especially where these are used in the education systems.
- ✓ 6 (iv) Encouragement of ^{local productions of} traditional literature and creative writing.
- ✓ (v) Institution of grants, fellowships, travel bursaries within and without the Oceanic area, and training facilities, in support of the above.
- ✓ 9 (i) Establishment of a clearing house for publications about Oceanic cultures, possibly the S.P.C. Publications Bureau.
- (ii) Promotion of written publications of various kinds, such as:-
- (a) scholarly ethnographic works;
 - (b) textbooks on Oceania for schools and universities;
 - (c) school publications in the local language; and
 - (d) paperback books introducing various aspects of Oceanic cultures.
- (iii) The publication of Oceanic source materials, including local language material, with appropriate training of students particularly those in the Islands.
- ✓ (vi) Financing of subscriptions to intra-regional periodicals to libraries by the S.P.C.
- ✓ 10 (i) Financial support for existing institutions engaged in the compilation of archival materials.

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Unesco Oceanic Studies Project

Meeting to discuss Australian Participation in Regional
Co-ordinating Group Conference 29 July - 1 August.

Agenda

1. Review of progress in project
2. Australian contribution
3. Australian Governments initiatives in conservation
in Asia.
4. Possible agenda for regional meeting.
5. Australian participation in regional meeting
6. Unesco Secretariat vacancy - Director of Division
of Cultural Studies.