

sweeping vistas), and links with local legends. Motifs vary according to site use—sites associated with trails tend to have geometric designs such as cupules and circles, while those away from trails have more figurative images. The earlier the site, the more stick figures it contains, while later sites have a preponderance of anthropomorphs with a triangular torso.

The authors sensibly conclude that “we cannot enter the minds of those long gone nor can we share the same psychological states of those who made the carvings”, a sentiment that is very unpopular today in some circles, but one which remains irritatingly true nonetheless. Yet they make some sound deductions from the available raw data of motif, technique and location, speculating that the petroglyphs may have multiple hidden meanings, and have been used to keep records, mark boundaries, commemorate events, record legends, document births or deaths or battles or genealogies, proclaim domain or custodianship, and seek mana and favour from the gods. The one solid piece of ethnographic evidence about petroglyph making in Hawai'i is that the images at one site were a commemoration of a chief's death. The only disturbing aspects of the book's subject matter are the constant references to the alarming catalogue of damage done to Hawai'i's rock art—some has been lost over the years to new lava flows, but by far the greatest culprits are people. Thousands of glyphs have been lost to developments such as golf courses, but damage has also been done by bulldozers, vandalism, graffiti and gunfire, as well as the frequent unthinking application of latex, paint and chalk. Since education is the only real long-term antidote to this kind of threat, it is to be hoped that this fine book will play a major role in teaching the Hawaiians to care more about these treasures that are scattered through their islands.

From the Stone Age to the Space Age in 200 Years: Tongan Art and Society on the Eve of the Millennium

Edition for the 80th Birthday of His Majesty King Tāufa'āhau Tupou IV in July 1998.
The Tongan National Museum, Catalog, 1999.
Adrienne L. Kaeppler
ISBN 982-9005-01-1

Distributed by the Vava'u Press, Ltd., PO Box 958, Nuku'alofa, Tonga, South Pacific. Email: vapress@kalianet.to

The exhibit at the Tongan National Museum and this catalog focus on artifacts collected in Tonga in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. These are now in the collections of the Fiji Museum in Suva, Tupou College at Toloa, objects from the royal collection, and private citizens. The bulk of the objects on display and in the catalog are from the collection of Mark and Carolyn Blackburn of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

This paper cover exhibit catalogue contains 70 pages and is beautifully illustrated with color and black and white photographs and early etchings. The material is divided into History and Society; Art and Society; Art, Events, and People; Tufunga, The Work of Male Artisans and Craftsmen; Koloa, the Fine Arts of Women; Personal Objects and Body Ornamentation, Teuteu;

Poetry, Music and Dance; Tongan Art and Artifacts as Cultural Documents; and Tools of Modern Tonga.

The text provides background and general information about the arts of Tonga, and the catalog listing at the back gives full information on the beautiful objects in the exhibit.

Two new blockbusters from David Stanley/ Moon Travel Books: Tahiti Handbook, and Fiji Handbook

Reviewed by Georgia Lee

Tahiti Handbook Including Easter Island and the Cooks

Moon Travel Handbooks, PO Box 3040, Chico, CA 95927
4th edition, 1999; \$15.95. ISBN 1-56691-140-0

Paper cover, 435 pages, fully indexed with separate index for accommodations; 51 maps, black/white illustrations, charts, book lists, glossary and 'capsule' vocabulary for Tahitian and French. A web site directory provides an invaluable resource for internet users.

This edition of the *Tahiti Handbook* includes Tahiti-Polynesia, the Australs, Tuamotus, Gambiers, Marquesas Islands and also Easter Island and the Cook Islands. It is a handy and convenient all-inclusive source for travelers heading in either direction from Tahiti, or across the Pacific.

The Introduction covers the islands in general, their history, and customs. 'On the Road' covers holidays and festivals, arts and crafts, services, health, getting around, etc. Interspersed are small gems about the literature of the area, famous movies (*Mutiny on the Bounty* comes to mind), such esoterica as how to buy a black pearl, and tips for single women who don't wish to be hassled by the local hunks.

The islands or island groups are then taken in order from Tahiti, the Australs, Tuamotus, Gambiers, Marquesas, Easter Island and, finally, the Cook Islands.

Stanley is noted for his off-beat "takes" on travel, and he provides a wealth of detail on just about any subject you can imagine. His comments on ecology, conservation, and customs are particularly germane; his descriptions of accommodations on even the most remote spots are invaluable. Stanley travels anonymously when researching his travel books, thus he is not treated as a "favored guest" at hotels, resorts, and restaurants. This means the reader can trust his opinion and know that he/she will get the same sort of service. Each and every hotel in these islands is included, not just a sampling. As the author points out, luxury hotels separate the traveler from the environment, and the visitor from the culture. He stresses mid-price accommodations, sights and things to do for the independent traveler.

Looking for a hiking guide? The karaoke bars? Interested in the lost treasure of the Tuamotus? How about Hinano beer? Want to know which resorts pump raw sewage into the bay? The difference between "ecotourism" and "ecoterrorism"? You will find it all in this book.

Fiji Handbook

Moon Travel Handbooks, PO Box 3040, Chico, CA 95927
5th edition, 1999; \$14.95. ISBN 1-56691-139-7
Paper cover, 321 pages, fully indexed with separate index

for accommodations; 42 maps, black/white illustrations, charts, book lists, glossary and a 'capsule' vocabulary are included for both Fijian and Hindi. This edition of the *Fiji Handbook* also contains a very useful web site directory that provides an invaluable resource for internet users.

The Fiji archipelago includes a thousand islands, astonishing diversity, and a fascinating history. The islands are scattered over 1,290,000 square km of the South Pacific Ocean. But of that number of islands, only 322 are large enough to support human inhabitants, and only 106 islands are actually inhabited. Despite this, Fiji has more land and people than in all of Polynesia combined.

To write a guide to so many diverse islands and diverse cultures is a staggering achievement. As one who has (in the past) written a guide book, I can attest that Stanley's travel books are without parallel. The amount of information provided is just plain amazing: from trekking tips to upscale resorts, cuisine to inter-island connections, or the esoteric details of where Da Free John hangs out, proper behavior at a kava ceremony, and the best snorkeling areas. Whether you are curious about a complicated political system or just wanting to know which are the gay bars in Suva, the *Fiji Handbook* has it.

The book is particularly strong on local customs and proper etiquette, so important when visiting a foreign country, and particularly if one wishes not to be a typical tourist but desires to experience another culture in an unobtrusive, eco-sensitive manner. Both the *Fiji Handbook* and the *Tahiti Handbook Including Easter Island and the Cooks* are highly recommended.

Manual de Capacitación sobre el Patrimonio Cultural y Natural de Rapa Nui [*Training Manual on the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Rapa Nui*]

Marcos Rauch G. and Maria E. Noel B., eds.

Conaf/WMF, Rapa Nui, 1998

Review by A. Elena Charola, Ph.D.

Consultant, World Monuments Fund,

Easter Island Program

Paper cover, 190 pages, US\$30

It is fitting to give a brief history of how this Training Manual came into being. In its inception, over five years ago, it was intended as a complement to the training courses that CONAF (Natural Parks of Chile) was planning to develop for park rangers of the Rapa Nui National Park (RNNP). Only one training course had been held on the island. This was in 1986 and World Monuments Fund, which had co-sponsored that course, was interested in partly supporting the preparation of this didactic tool. As originally conceived, it was to be a brief booklet to be drafted in one year. Due to changes in personnel at CONAF, the project changed hands and with it the aim and the scope of the Manual expanded to address not only park rangers but also tourist guides and local teachers. Four years later, the editors, Marcos Rauch of the RNNP, and Maria E. Noel, currently at the Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales, put together an outstanding publication in collaboration with José Miguel Ramírez,

Christian Walter, Michel De L'Herbe and Patricia Ibañez.

The book is divided into seven chapters, a bibliography and two appendices, the first one listing the protected "wild" (*silvestres*) areas in Chile, and the second one, the endemic and naturalized flora on Easter Island. Except for the third chapter, which was prepared by Noel and Ramírez, all of the others were prepared by Rauch.

The first chapter gives a brief introduction to the island, its climate, geology and geomorphology. The second chapter, prepared jointly with Noel, addresses the role of protected wild areas and the conservation of both natural and cultural heritage. It introduces the concept of protected areas and their objective in the conservation of resources, both natural and cultural; the various categories of such areas as defined in Chile; and, the importance of the national parks for their preservation. It also addresses such issues as the creation of a park plan, and its function in the protection of resources and in tourism. It ends with a brief history of the RNNP and its uniqueness within the National Park system of Chile, given its wealth of cultural heritage. A map of the island showing the area covered by the RNNP and its four use zones is included.

The third and fourth chapters are two of the longest. The former deals with the archaeology and pre-history of the island. It begins with an introduction to archaeology as a discipline, continues with basic information of Polynesian prehistory, followed by the prehistory and cultural development on Rapa Nui and ends with the history of the ethnological and archaeological investigations carried out from 1722 to the twentieth century. The latter was prepared in collaboration with Ibañez and addresses the natural heritage of the island. It is divided into four sections addressing the flora, the fauna, the geology and geomorphology—this being the longest section—and scenic importance. A map of the island shows the location of its many volcanoes and other geological features.

The fifth chapter deals with the management of the natural and archaeological heritage on the island. It is divided into three sections: conservation of the heritage; management of archaeological sites; and management of the cultural resources. The sixth chapter discusses the conservation of the archaeological heritage of the island. It addresses the legal protective measures, the conservation activities, and management for the archaeological heritage and the various causes for deterioration and/or destruction of these resources.

The last and third chapter of this book is devoted to tourism and the protected areas. It introduces tourism as an industry and presents proposals for the development of sustainable tourism discussing the advantages and disadvantages of tourism in the national parks. Tables compile data such as flight frequency for various years, the number of travelers arriving, country of origin of tourists over several years, and data on the number of beds available for tourists over various years. All data presented is appropriately referenced.

The book is more than a Manual, it is a reference book. In less than 200 pages it summarizes a lot of information on the various relevant areas to the conservation of both natural and archaeological heritage. It is well organized and carefully referenced. The depth of detail and discussion of the topics is excel-