

We are running very low on some out-of-print publications. These include *Easter Island. The Heritage and its Conservation* by Elena Charola, *Rock Art of Easter Island* by Georgia Lee and *Easter Island Studies* by Steven Roger Fischer. If you have thought about buying any of these books in the past, the time to purchase them is now!

The EIF has a new membership program! One-year memberships include a year's subscription to the *Rapa Nui Journal*. The cost is \$40 for U.S./Canada and \$50 for all other countries. The price includes an interim email newsletter. Please make sure we have your current email address when you renew so that you can keep posted on all the island news. We also will provide a 10% discount on EIF purchases to any member who refers someone to us, resulting in a new membership, so please tell all your friends about us!

Some of our readers' memberships have lapsed. Your timely membership renewal will help to save us time and money. To see when your membership expires, check the date on your *Rapa Nui Journal* mailing label.

Student and library/institutional memberships remain at \$30 (U.S./Canada) and \$40 (other countries). We have several libraries that would like to receive *RNJ* but have limited budgets. If you would like to sponsor a library subscription, please contact us for a list of libraries and details. We appreciate your help!

We thank everyone who has kept their membership current and especially those who have given us additional donations throughout the year. People like you help us to fulfill our goal of educating the public about Easter Island and help us to carry out special projects that benefit the island and its people.

MOAI SIGHTINGS

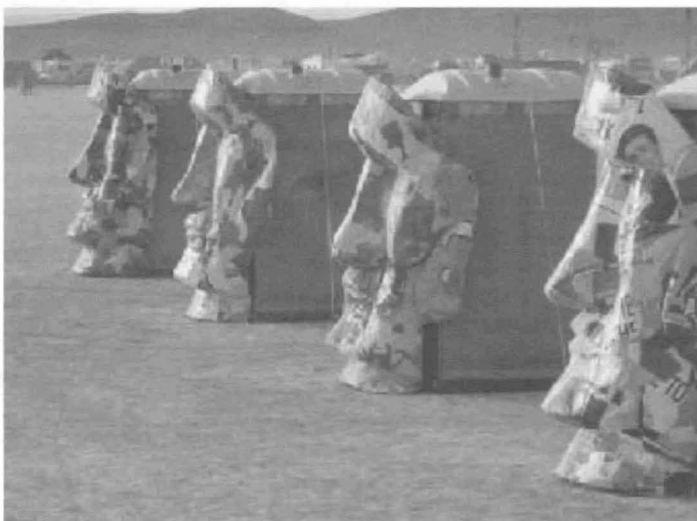
BURNING MOAI: DRAGON DEBRIS'S EASTER ISLAND VILLAGE AND THE HEADS PROJECT AT BURNING MAN, 2002

by Scott Nicolay

IN AUGUST OF 2002, Luling Osofsky had just returned from five weeks of archaeological field school on Rapa Nui, and she was getting ready to head for the second big event of a particularly amazing summer: the Burning Man festival in the Nevada desert. She knew she was going to see some strange and wonderful sights at Burning Man. What she didn't expect to see there were *moai*. And she especially didn't expect to see them attached to the portable toilets. "I loved the combo of old and new," said Osofsky, "Rano Raraku versus octopus-costumed techno pagans popping off their stilts before using the port-a-potties in the desert, after patting a *moai* on the nose."

This rather spectacular *moai* sighting was the work of Dragon Debris, an arts collective that has constructed elaborate art installations at Burning Man since 1999. In 2002, they chose Easter Island as the theme for their efforts. Burning Man itself, which may need explanation for some *RNJ* readers, is an unusual, by some standards outrageous, interactive art festival and celebration of pyromania and, well, lots of other things that don't always get celebrated in public elsewhere. The festival began in 1986 in San Francisco as a commemoration of the

summer solstice. Artist Larry Harvey constructed an eight foot tall effigy and burned it on a local beach. Only 20 people attended that first year, but as the event (and the burning man himself, now towering 80 feet above the desert floor) grew larger, Harvey and his friends were forced to relocate to Nevada's Black Rock Desert. Now the population of Black Rock City (as the festival site is known) swells annually to more than 25,000, some of whom arrive in airplanes and helicopters. Theme camps and art installations are integral parts of the event. The Burning Man organization requires installations to be interactive, and the festival emphasizes participation over spectatorship. Each year the festival has one overall theme. Participants develop their own theme camps and installations that express their personal interpretations of the annual theme. Dragon Debris founder John Barry aptly describes the event as "the Internet come to life."



Burning Man port-a-potties (photo © Dale East).

Like the festival itself, Barry started small, developing elaborate personae to go with his Halloween costumes. When he became involved with Burning Man in 1999, his individual concepts expanded into group performance art pieces. The group's projects combine the ancient with the mechanical, and along with their playfulness and a taste for over-the-top puns, they also show a strong interest in exploring religious themes. So how did Dragon Debris come up with Easter Island as the concept for their theme camp in 2002? According to Barry, the original germ of inspiration came from a group that would stage an "Easter Saturday" each year at the festival, dressing up as "church ladies" and haranguing the sinners (who are both plentiful and highly visible at the event). This got him thinking about the concept of Easter itself. His interest in ancient cultures and the tentative festival theme of "Ports of Call" (eventually changed to "The Floating World," with which the idea fit equally well), led to the original Easter Island concept. It started out as a pastiche, an installation of giant candy sculptures that would emphasize the absurdity of Europeans imposing the whole concept of Easter, with its association with rebirth, on another culture even as they were destroying it. The crew also looked at the basic question of "Why does a bunny bring eggs?", something Barry says he once had

to try to explain to some Japanese friends at an Easter party. "The original idea over a year ago," said Barry, was to combine Christian concepts of Easter with the images of giant stone heads, perhaps made like giant candy, peeps and bunnies." Nonetheless, Barry did not take his task lightly. His motto, he writes, is: "anything worth doing, is worth overdoing." He began researching Easter Island, even contacting the EIF for advice. Along the way, he encountered the theories regarding the ecological catastrophe in the island's prehistory. In February 2002, he went the extra mile (and many more) and traveled to Rapa Nui for Tapati. From the start, Barry was impressed with the level of craftsmanship he saw there. "The stage set/huts, the floats, and organization were all superb!" The more Barry saw of the Rapa Nui people and learned about their history and culture, the more he began to have doubts about the original concept. "Once there, I realized I couldn't mess with the culture that way, and I had to find a more fitting way to communicate the ecological aspect." He recalls having a crisis there on the island, thinking: "I can't begin to do justice to this ... what have I done?" Then came one of those moments that changes everything. On the night of the coronation finale, the bonfire beach extravaganza, Barry turned to his companion and said, "This is sooo Burning Man!" to which he replied, "No, Burning Man is so THIS!" After that, it all came together. The theatrics of Tapati, the elaborate staging, the monumental sculpture, body paint and skimpy costumes, all harnessed to an important message about conservation and survival. Barry credits Tapati with opening his eyes to the possibilities of participatory theater. Back in Los Angeles, Dragon Debris moved into action, making large *moai* replicas of papier mache. There was a problem though: how to keep the *moai* standing in the often stormy desert environment. Then came the Heads Project. The idea of using the potties started out as a bad joke, one from which Barry says he initially recoiled, but eventually, the group began to consider it seriously. "Incorporating them turned out to provide a very viable support system," said Barry, "a pre-existing stable structure onto which we could attach the heads allowing them to stand on their own. We just prayed nobody knew the part of the legend where the warring tribes knocked down all the *moai* leaving none standing." What really made the project attractive was the opportunity to make a positive contribution to the festival. There had been a problem in previous years with a small number of irresponsible people using the potties as dumpsters, which placed the festival in danger of losing its waste removal service. Although there were too many portable toilets to attach *moai* to each, it was feasible to place signs on every one of them with a message about responsible waste disposal, messages that came to be known as "pooetry." "The pooetry," said Barry, "was a humorous attempt to educate and inform. Most of the words came from the Burning Man organization. We enhanced them with pix and a bit of Rapanuism." Every portable toilet had pooetry, but the ones with the heads had substantially larger signs, and these told the full story of the ecological catastrophe on Rapa Nui and its connection with the group's project. There was also the captive audience aspect. As Barry pointed out, everybody has to use the potties, so messages on the doors would not go unnoticed. "We liked being able to combine the cautionary tale of Easter Island's ecologically disastrous decline with the pooetry's vital message of waste aware-

ness. When we proposed the Heads Project to the Burning Man organization we realized that we could contribute to the community by getting a very important "leave no trace message to every participant." The organization approved the project and it went ahead. When "burners" visited the privies, they were greeted by signs with pictures of Ahu Akivi and Tongariki bearing messages like: "Use your Head: If it wasn't in your body, don't put it in the pottie." The project was very well-received by festival-goers, and the Burning Man Organization credited Dragon Debris with helping minimize the waste disposal problem. When it was all over, most of the *moai*, true to the spirit of the event, went up in flames. Barry did keep one which he has completely restored as a permanent object d'art, enhancing it with a new collage that tells the story of the whole project. This *moai*, along with other artifacts from Dragon Debris's first five years of Burning Man installations will appear in an art show opening on Sept. 25 at Harold's Gallery in Los Angeles.

Barry acknowledges his concern that the association of the heads with the port-a-potties would be viewed as disrespectful. "We invested a lot of meaning to the transformation of waste, dutiful uses of resources and ecological awareness;" he wrote, "things that Burning Man participants would appreciate. We just weren't sure of the reactions of the guardians of Rapa Nui heritage." Let's face it: *moai* have decorated some pretty cheesy establishments over the years. What made this project much more than an avant-garde tiki bar in the desert was the way in which Dragon Debris used the Easter Island theme to send a powerful yet playful message about sustainability and conservation. Though some may be offended, the Dragon Debris Easter Island project was deeply rooted in respect for Rapa Nui, the island and its people, and a genuine recognition of the importance of the lessons we can all learn from their history. It was a tribute, not a travesty. "The most important thing," said Barry, "is we never meant to be disrespectful to the culture in any way." Those whose would like to know (and see) more should visit the Dragon Debris web site: <http://dragondebris.com>, which features extensive photographic documentation of "Easter Island" and all the group's projects, including this year's Bollywood-themed extravaganza "Shiva Las Vegas." For more information about Burning Man itself: <http://www.burningman.com/whatisburningman/>.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE PACIFIC

COOK ISLANDS

POPULATION CONTINUED TO DECLINE in the Cook Islands this past year; there were unpopular political party switches by members of parliament; dengue fever; flooding; ten-year high inflation; land controversies; and immigration concerns. The once large agriculture industry slipped in earnings, although pawpaw, *nono* (or *noni*), *maile*, and other products continued as notable exports. New challenges included a coconut moth that invaded coconut trees in Rarotonga, causing the trees to brown. The government declared a biological war on the moth, using bio-agents that are its natural enemies. However, efforts to contain it in Rarotonga seemed hopeless, and by June 2002 the moth had spread to the outer islands. The Queensland fruit bat also became a potential natural disaster that could wipe all fruit

growing in the Cook Islands. Added to that was tropical storm Trina, which brought five days of floods and wind. The island of Mangaia was particularly hard hit by the storm, which wrecked the island's taro crop.

The pearl industry is now the third largest industry in the Cook Islands, with pearl farmers expecting a further boost in production. The pearl industry continued to do better than the local fishing industry. Island leaders are becoming increasingly aware of the rich potential offered by seabed mining resources within Cook Islands waters.

A visit from the New Zealand Health Minister resulted in a pronouncement that the Cook Islands health service rivaled that of similarly populated areas in New Zealand. This acclamation did not prevent an outbreak of dengue fever that struck Rarotonga at the same time the island was hit by flooding. As cases increased, the Ministry of Health urged a major cleanup to fight the mosquitoes that spread dengue. A few tourists contracted the disease and, in February 2002, differences developed between the minister of health and the mayor of Mangaia, who wanted to isolate his island (about 110 miles south of Rarotonga) to prevent the fever from reaching there. By March, dengue fever had reached Manihiki Atoll, an island much further from Rarotonga.

The Contemporary Pacific
Vol. 15, No. 1, Spring 2003, pp.174-179

NIUE

UNTIL RECENTLY, the tiny Pacific island of Niue had only a few hand-cranked telephones. But now this 259 sq km atoll, located 2400 km northeast of New Zealand, has launched the most sophisticated national internet service in the world. Anyone with a laptop and an aerial can surf the net at home, from a boat, or wherever. The island will have free public wireless service using solar operated aeriels hanging from coconut palms and the internet will reach all 1700 inhabitants. In 1991 there were just 376 telephone lines in use on the island, but now Niueans send up to 30,000 emails a week. A good portion of the island's web investment was financed by selling the rights to its domain name.

The Guardian Weekly, Vol. 169/No.2 for July 9, 2003

NEW ZEALAND

IN FEBRUARY OF THIS YEAR, the film of the Maori-language version of Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* played to rapturous audiences throughout the country. Despite the historic and cultural importance of the piece, in particular because of the endangered state of the Maori language, it received little media coverage. Yet a four-star rating and an excellent review from a Pakeha film critic appeared in the *New Zealand Herald*. Massey University later conferred an honorary doctorate on the producer, Don Selwyn, for his many years of stage, television, and film work, and his training and mentoring of young talent.

The Contemporary Pacific
Vol. 15, No. 1, Spring 2003, pp.174-179

SAMOA

CORAL BLEACHING IS OCCURRING at all research sites in the US territory of American Samoa, including reefs within protective boundaries of the US National Park of Samoa. Up to 30 percent of the Maleata Bay coral reef has bleached, with up to 20% at most other sites. When stressed, corals "bleach"; the stress caus-

ing it comes mostly from global warming.

Focus, World Wildlife Fund, Vol. 25(4), July/August 2003

FIJI

IN OUR LAST ISSUE (Vol. 17(1):60), we published news of a 3000 year old skeleton found at Moturiki Island in central Fiji. A later issue of *USP Beat* described the preliminary analysis of the skeleton. It is at least 2,600 years old, probably a female, and age at death was probably more than 40 years. Height is 160 cm and she has a flat face, slender body shape, and has very few Polynesian or Fijian-like features.

Carbon dating of charcoal associated with Lapita pottery pieces found around the skeleton show that people may have arrived on Moturiki Island as early as 3,170 years ago, earlier than other dates for the first Fiji people. The physiological analysis is being conducted at Kyoto University, Japan. Carbon dating of associated Lapita pottery is being conducted at Kyoto University and at the University of Waikato, New Zealand.

USP Beat, University of the South Pacific. Vol. 3(5)-(6), 2003

THE PACIFIC CONCERNS RESOURCE CENTRE (PCRC) has welcomed Fiji's decision to declare its Exclusive Economic Zone as a whale sanctuary, making it the 10th island country in the South Pacific to make this declaration. Fiji thus joins a growing number of Pacific Island countries that protect whales: Australia, the Cook Islands, New Zealand, French Polynesia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Tonga and Samoa all have recognized the need to protect this endangered species and all have declared their Exclusive Economic Zones as whale sanctuaries or enacted national legislation to protect marine mammals in their waters.

Pacific News Bulletin, Vol. 18 (3) 2003

TUVALU

PLANS ARE AFOOT TO REMOVE all 9300 residents of Tuvalu's nine inhabited atolls before they are swamped by rising sea levels. Today, the highest point on the atolls is a mere five meters above sea level and the only solution is to remove the entire population. Already some 3000 Tuvaluans live overseas and a government program is relocating 75 more every year. But more urgent action is needed and the president of the Tuvalu Congregational church is lobbying Australia to set aside land to serve as a new home. Most recent figures show that, over the past decade, Tuvalu's sea level has risen three times as fast as the world average. Although Tuvaluans are used to seeing cyclones eliminate islets, their country will become uninhabitable long before the waves close over them. Seawater seepage into farmland has destroyed crops, making the people dependent upon canned imports.

The Guardian Weekly, July 24-30, 2003.

PHILIPPINES

DR. BILL SOLHEIM HAS decided to dedicate the final years of his life to the promotion of Philippine archaeology. A new house has been built by the best beach north of the El Nido (Palawan) and Bill intends to support the development of a long-term archaeological excavation of Ille Cave in Barangay New Ibajay, El Nido. Plans are to build an archaeology field school for scientists and post-graduate students from different parts of the world. In support of his quest, Bill set up a non-profit foundation and will donate his El Nido property to this

foundation. Steps have been taken to register a non-stock and non-profit scientific and educational foundation to be called W. G. Solheim II Foundation for Philippine Archaeology, Inc. Final arrangements are being made regarding the official registration of the foundation. Anyone interested in becoming an incorporator of the foundation or extending support may respond to the address below. All incorporators are asked to donate at least P 500.00 (ca. US \$10.00); larger donations are needed and most welcome. As of this writing, P146,000.00 in grants and loans have been raised and deposited in a Foundation account.

Contact Bill at: wsolheim@edsamail.com.ph Mailing address: Archaeological Studies Program, University of the Philippines, Palma Hall, Diliman, Quezon City 1101, Philippines.

HAWAI'I

THE MYSTERY OF WHY SOME Europeans who used products containing kava extract and subsequently suffered severe liver damage may be solved. A number of nations banned sales of the herbal supplement as a result of reactions to the product. Scientists believe that the problem is a compound found in the stem peelings and leaves of the kava plant, but not in the roots used to make the traditional kava drink, as consumed by Pacific Islanders. Anything made from leaves or stems of the plant should be avoided. While kava supplements are not banned in the US, the Food and Drug Administration issued an advisory warning of risk from dietary supplements containing kava.

The health alarms left farmers in Hawai'i and elsewhere with crops that were hardly worth harvesting. Until researchers found the key, experts were unable to explain how a plant used for centuries could be so toxic. But now it appears that the dangerous alkaloid is not found in the root, which is used for the traditional drink.

Pipermethystine belongs to a group of natural amide alkaloids of which a wide range are found in different members of the Piperaceae plant family, including kava.

Pacific News Bulletin, Vol. 18(5), May 2003

PITCAIRN

In *RNJ* for October 2002 (Vol. 16(2):114), we reported that twenty men from Pitcairn were being investigated for sexual abuse, including rape. Prosecution is moving forward, according to news from the island in March, which included the following: "...Pitcairners learned that some of the men here were to be charged (sic) with sexual offences." And, "Readers may have been puzzled by many of the people appearing on Pitcairn over recent times..." "When criminal allegations were made the British authorities set up a Pitcairn Logistics Team (PLT) to provide support for investigations and possible trials on Pitcairn.... The PLT is responsible for securing personnel, arranging transport and accommodation to and from the Island, (no easy task) providing accommodation here and support through food and provision and satellite communication and setting up a court here complete with video link. This has meant the construction of new buildings such as the 'Pink Palace' and three-cell 'Remand Centre', as well as refurbishing and extending the hostel and the lodge. Personnel employed by the PLT include two Ministry of Defence policemen here for terms of three months, two social workers appointed from New Zealand here for six-month terms. We have a full time governor's representative. There is a communications specialist

and his wife here setting up a satellite video link to New Zealand, and a medical officer funded by the PLT. In April we are expecting a further team of twelve to arrive: two defense lawyers, three prosecuting lawyers, a court official, a magistrate and a further five British policemen. It is not surprising that many Pitcairners are feeling dismayed by such a large presence of outsiders on the Island. If the PLT chartered ship sends the crew ashore in April, outsiders will almost equal Pitcairners in number. Certainly this presence has changed the daily life on Pitcairn. It is also interesting to note that millions of dollars can be found for pursuing criminal matters but not for urgent work around the Island such as an airfield, sealing of the main road, a breakwater for the jetty, a new school and school house and a rebuilt hall. In fact progress on these projects seems to be frozen."

Pitcairn Miscellany for March 2003

WHAT'S NEW IN HANGA ROA

RUMORS ABOUND THAT RAPA NUI could become autonomous, and thus no longer dependent upon the V Region. Mayor Pedro Edmunds stated that, after 100 years of dependence, Rapa Nui may have their longed-for administrative autonomy. The commission that is studying this agreed unanimously to convert the island into the first Special Territory of Chile. This will give the island a direct relationship to the Chilean Government. Two types of authorities on the island are being considered: one with executive power and the other a kind of cabinet. All will be elected by popular vote. Edmunds stated that he felt the individual should be called President of the Special Territory, thus Rapa Nui will have a president, and the collective authority will be like an assembly. Edmunds added that such a move would eliminate the bureaucracy that exists now. For example, when the hospital urgently needs some drugs, it sometimes takes weeks for approval and delivery. Skeptics are less sanguine about the autonomy; some commented that it would only be "cosmetic" and not "real surgery".

WE ARE HAPPY TO REPORT on a conservation project at 'Orongo. Eduardo Villafranco, Manager, Professional Services Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC), has implemented a site redevelopment and interpretive plan for 'Orongo. A proposed trail layout was completed and approved by the Rapanui community. On site training was provided for the crew that was working on the trail and the rehabilitation of areas that were affected by erosion. The next part of the project will be interpretative, including signs. Comments have been positive and now discussions are underway to begin planning for conservation work at Rano Raraku.

THE GUIDES ASSOCIATION OF EASTER ISLAND has a project to help clean up the archaeological sites. Local tourist organizations support the volunteers with money for gasoline, food and drink, and transportation. Each Wednesday the volunteers clean and maintain one site.

A PRIVATE SCHOOL CALLED San Sebastian de Akivi is operating with the first 5 basic years and it is hoped that, in future years, it will be continuing on to the 8th grade. Each class has a maxi-

mum of 15 pupils. The highly publicized new Catholic school will apparently not be built on the island, after all. As of now, there is no sign of any construction and rumors are that the project is "on ice".

THE *VIRACocha* WAS IN THE NEWS AGAIN. The reed boat, *Viracocha*, was built on the beach at Viña del Mar and subsequently set off for Easter Island with plans to continue on to Australia, after stops at Tahiti and Fiji. The initial plan of the nine-man crew, commanded by the US biologist Phil Buck, was to land on Rapa Nui the first week of May, but the lack of wind slowed them down. An article in *El Mercurio de Valparaíso* stated that, "Fifteen days ago, the US cameraman Tom Pollard was rescued by a ship of the Armada after they radioed for help as Pollard was affected by severe depression. He had been hired by the National Geographic TV channel to make a documentary of the voyage. In addition to Buck and Pollard there was a 26-year old German translator, a 47-year old Bolivian boat constructor, a Chilean, a US businessman, and a French biologist". They finally arrived to Easter Island but the *Viracocha* was deteriorating and slowly sinking. She was towed out to sea and burned.

El Mercurio de Valparaíso, May 31

EL MERCURIO DE VALPARAÍSO MENTIONED that the mayor of the Juan Fernandez Islands wants to buy or borrow some *moai* from Easter Island and plant them on the hills so that they, too, can attract tourists. Surely he was kidding?

IT WAS REPORTED IN *EL MERCURIO DE VALPARAÍSO* that all islanders were to be vaccinated for yellow fever, triggering rumors that somehow yellow fever was rampant on the island. However, as it turned out, it was a tourist from France who was in the island hospital with malaria (which he had had for years) and that was enough to start a rumor that malaria was now on Rapa Nui. The mosquito found on the island is not of the type that transmits malaria. However, in August the hospital staff began vaccinating the population against both hepatitis A and yellow fever. The Ministry of Health program is hoping to avoid future epidemics. The vaccine is from Brazil and will be given to about 4000 people over the age of 9 months. For it to be effective, at least 95% of the population must be vaccinated.

El Mercurio de Valparaíso, June 30.

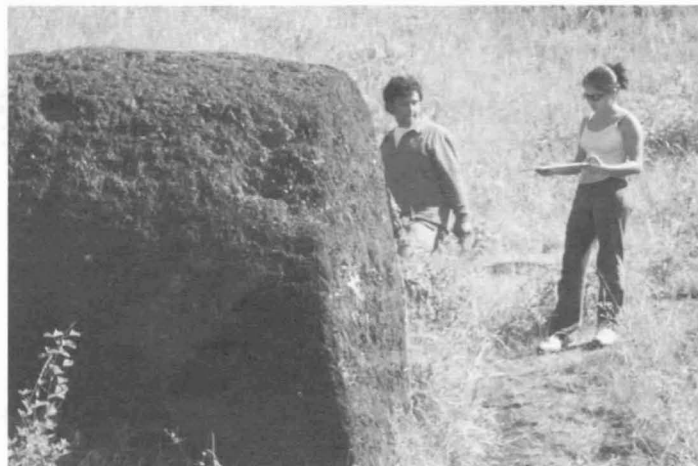
BRETT SHEPARDSON, UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I AT MĀNOA, has been teaching a high school archaeology program on Rapa Nui for the past five months. The program, initiated by Museum director, Francisco Torres, is in its third year, but it has become more intense and formalized in the past months. Francisco Torres and Veronica Salvatierra of the Sebastián Englert Museum help coordinate the program while Shepardson has taken over the instructing. The goal was to design projects in archaeology that could help develop skills for the students of Rapa Nui that could apply to any field of interest, and at the same time prepare them to care for their own archaeological heritage. Shepardson reports that it has been amazing to see how much the students have learned, not only about the island and archaeology, but about computer programs, public speaking, and problem-solving skills.

The program's main field project is to develop two- and

three-dimensional maps of Puna Pau including information and photos of the *pukao*. Puna Pau seemed like an ideal location for the students to make an original contribution to the documentation and preservation of the cultural heritage of the island. In the field they learned how to make scaled plan maps, how to use compasses, how to use a theodolite (left in the museum by William Mulloy decades ago), how to use an electronic total station, and how to work with digital photography.

The students also meet two nights a week at the museum, to move the information they gather in the field into digital format. Some of the students weren't comfortable using a mouse when the program began, but now all of them have some knowledge of Excel, PowerPoint, and GIS database programs.

Eventually, a complete report of Puna Pau will be presented to the museum by the students, who have already given presentations of preliminary findings to a number of audiences on the island. The program is entirely voluntary, and nearly



Rapa Nui students working at Puna Pau in the archaeology program initiated by the Sebastián Englert Museum and taught by Brett Shepardson from the University of Hawai'i, Mānoa.

every free day that the students have, they ask to participate in fieldwork. Shepardson is working to formalize the program so that it is easier to seek funding for basic equipment that the students can use. He is working to construct a website for them. This is not only to have a website for the program, but also that the students can learn about website construction. Shepardson hopes to continue with the classes and projects, but needs support. Email contact: bleif@yahoo.com

ALCALDE PEDRO EDMUNDS ANNOUNCED that, due to European investments in science and technology, Rapa Nui will become the new scientific center of Polynesia. Edmunds stated that the European Community has approved the installation of a science center for biological sciences including the human genome, renewable energy, care and recuperation of the environment, bioscience, and biotechnology. The project involves several entities such as the International Science Council for the Development of the Islands (Spain), the Foundation of St. Petersburg (Russia), UNESCO's International Egis, and the International Consortium for Ocean Science (Italy). Also participating are the University of Torino y La Sapienza (Italy), the cities of Carrara,

Porto Venere and Orta, the Provinces of Palermo and of Spezis, the international Italian commission for UNESCO, and the Community Consejo of Rome. "We will receive annual investments of more than 1 million dollars," said the mayor. UNESCO has had a similar program in Tahiti.

PUBLICATIONS

- Bellwood, P., D. Bowdery, F. Beardsley, D. Bulbeck, S. Keates, and S. Phear. 2002. *Indo-Pacific Prehistory: The Melaka Papers, Volume 6*. Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association 22. Canberra: Australian National University. This volume contains "Pleistocene and Hunter-Gatherer Archaeology"; "Archaeology in China and Taiwan"; "Southeast Asian Prehistory"; "Biological Anthropology in Southeast Asia"; and "Settlement, Oral History and Archaeology in Micronesia". There are 20 papers, including an Editorial by Bellwood and Bowdery, with a total of 30 authors.
- Bennetts, P. and T. Wheeler. 2001. *Time and Tide: The Islands of Tuvalu*. Melbourne: Lonely Planet Publications.
- Le Bulletin du Centre d'Études sur l'Île de Pâques et la Polynésie*. 2002, No. 59, 60; 2003. Délégation de la Polynésie Française à Paris, 28, boulevard Saint-Germain, 75005, Paris, France.
- Burnet, A. 2003. L'Île de Pâques. Récentes Découvertes. *Archéologia*, No. 401 for June, 2003. This is a report on the Belgium expedition and work at Ahu 'o Rongo by Dirk Huyge.
- Geiger, D. L. 2003. Phylogenetic Assessment of Characters Proposed for the Generic Classification of Recent Scissurellidae (Gastropoda: Vetigastropoda) with a Description of One New Genus and Six New Species from Easter Island and Australia. *Molluscan Research* 23:21-83.
- Herda, P., J. Terrell and N. Gunson, eds. 2001. *Tongan Culture and History*. Australia: Target Oceania.
- Hogg, A. G., T. F. G. Higham, D. J. Lowe, J. G. Palmer, P. J. Reimer and R. M. Newnham. 2003. A Wiggle-Match Date for Polynesian Settlement of New Zealand. *Antiquity* 77 (295):116-125.
- Kensley, B. 2003. Marine Isopod Crustaceans from Easter Island. *Pacific Science*, 57(3):287-317.
- The Journal of the Polynesian Society*. 2003. Vol. 112(1) for March. The Polynesian Society, The University of Auckland, New Zealand.
- Kirch, P. V., J. Coil, L. Holm, J. Holson, S. Kailihiwa, K. Kawelu, S. Millerstrom, and S. O'Day. 2002. *From the 'Cliffs of Keolewa' to the 'Sea of Papaloa': An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Portions of the Kalaupapa National Historical Park, Moloka'i, Hawaiian Islands*. Oceanic Archaeological Laboratory Special Publication No. 2. Archaeological Research Facility, University of California at Berkeley.
- Lorenz, F. and B. K. Raines. 2001. A New Species of *Cribrarula* (Gastropoda: Cypraeidae) from Easter Island. *La Conchiglia*, 299:27-29.
- Loret, J. and J. T. Tanacredi, eds. 2003. *Easter Island. Scientific Exploration into the World's Environmental Problems in Microcosm*. Kluwer Academic Publications, Hingham, MA. ISBN 00-306-47494-8.
- Millerstrom, S. and P. V. Kirch. 2002. History on Stones: A Newly-Discovered Petroglyph Site at Kahikinui, Maui. *Hawaiian Archaeology*. Volume 8. Honolulu: Society for Hawaiian Archaeology.
- Orliac, C. ed. 2003. *Archeologie en Océanie Insulaire. Peuplement, Sociétés et Paysages*. Editions Artcom, Paris. ISBN 2-912741-43-2. (Includes papers by 11 authors).
- Pacific News Bulletin*, 18(5), 2003. 83 Amy Street, Toorak, Private Bag, Suva, Fiji Islands. Email: pncr@is.com.fj
- Raines, B. K. 2002. Contributions to the Knowledge of Easter Island Mollusca. *La Conchiglia*, 304:11-40.
- Raines, B. K. 2002. Contributions to the Knowledge of Easter Island Mollusca, Part II. *La Conchiglia*, 305:41-50.
- Raines, B. K. 2002. *Pupa pascuana*: A New Species of Acteonidae from Easter Island. *La Conchiglia*, 305:51-53.
- Rongorongo Studies. A Forum for Polynesian Philology*. 2003, Vol. 13(1). Institute of Polynesian Languages and Literatures. PO Box 6965, Wellesley Street. Auckland, New Zealand. (This issue contains "Distribution and Function of Hawaiian *ana*" by Emily 'Ioli'i Hawkins; and "Prophet of the Earth Overturned. Ke'āulumoku on Early Contact in Hawai'i", by John Charlot.)
- Sand, C. and P. V. Kirch. 2002. *Edward W. Gifford and Richard Shutler Jr's Archaeological Expedition to New Caledonia in 1952. L'expédition Archéologique d'Edward W. Gifford et Richard Shutler Jr en Nouvelle-Calédonie au cours de l'année 1952*. Nouméa: Département Archéologique, Service des Musées et du Patrimoine de Nouvelle-Calédonie.
- Scarr, D. 2001. *A History of the Pacific Islands: Passages Through Tropical Time*. Richmond: Curzon Press.
- Stefan, V. H., S. L. Collins, M. I. Weisler. 2002. Henderson Island Crania and their Implications for Southeastern Polynesian Prehistory. *The Journal of the Polynesian Society*. 2002. 111(4):371-384.
- Tahiti Pacifique*, Vol. 13, No. 145; No. 146. 2003. B. P. 368, Mo'orea, French Polynesia. Email: www.tahiti-pacifique.com
- Tok Blong Pasifik*, Vol. 56(2), 2002. www.sppf.org
- Vanderbes, J. 2003. *Easter Island*. New York: Dial Press. (This is a novel, loosely based on the story of Katherine Routledge's sojourn on Easter Island. See review in this issue, pages 145-146).
- Wellman, D. 2003. Rapa Nui. *Professional Surveyor Magazine*, for March, 23(3):6-12.