

NEW RUSSIAN BOOKS ON THE PACIFIC, 1980-1981

Pacific researchers may wish to take note of the many new monographs published in the Soviet Union.

Every year a conference is held, usually in Moscow, that brings together Soviet researchers on Australia and Oceania. These meetings began in 1968. A brief survey of the conference participants and papers is given

each year in the journal *Sovetskaia etnografiia* [Soviet ethnography]. Now for the first time, abstracts are available of the reports presented at the twelfth annual meeting. Only 150 copies were produced for distribution. The title of this collection is *Dvenadtsataia nauchnaia konferentsiia po izucheniiu Avstralii i Okeanii: tezisy dokladov* [The Twelfth Scientific Conference on the study of Australia and Oceania: the subjects of the reports] (Moskva: Nauka, Glav. red. vostochnoi lit-ry, 1981). The authors and titles¹ of the papers are as follows: V. B. Amirov, Australian-Japanese economic relations; N. A. Butinov, Easter Island: the tribes and territory in connection with the Kohan ronggo-rongo; N. A. Butinov, The social organization of the Micronesian island of Ponape; M. S. Butinova, The cult of the chief in Polynesia; V. IA. Vybornov, Military bases in Australia; E. V. Govor, The first Russian publications about Australia and Tasmania (18th to early 19th centuries); A. I. Dmitriev, Post-war immigration and the problems of uniting Australia's working class; O. V. Zharova, The politics of the "new federalism" in Australia and the Laborite government of E. G. Whitlam, 1972-1975; O. V. Zernetskaia, The trilogy of Vance Palmer--ideological problems, genre specifications, a national individuality; V. I. Ivanov, The Pacific community and the future of international relations in the Pacific region; P. N. Ivanov, The political and economic situation of Taiwan in the Pacific basin; M. V. Kriukov, The results of diachronic research of Tongan kinship terminology; N. B. Lebedeva, Oceania in the 1980s: a new wave of interest by the imperialist states; N. I. Lutsenko, Japan's Pacific strategy: the struggle for Latin America; A. I. Martynov, The evolution of 'New Zealand's foreign policy after WWII; A. IA. Massov, "Troubled times" in the colonial history of Papua--the transfer of British New Guinea to the Australian Commonwealth; N. G. Nanitashvili, Several features of the development of early New Zealand prose; V. P. Nikolaev, "Traditionalists" movement and political parties in the independent states of Oceania; E. I. Razzakova, Questions about "aborigine lands" in Australia, 1960-70; B. B. Rubtsov, Features of Australia's financial capital; A. IU. Rudnitskii, The first steps of Australian historiography; M. M. Solodkina, Australia's entry into the epoch of imperialism; L. G. Stefanchuk, Higher education in the countries of Oceania; A. IU. Suchkov, Perspectives of developing the mineral sector of Australia's economy; I. K. Fedorova, Anthroponyms and ethnonyms² of Easter Island as a historical source; N. P. Chelintseva, The social, economic development of French Polynesia in the 1970s; M. A. Chlenov, The western periphery of Papuan languages--ethno-linguistic notes; A. V. Chuiko, Basic tendencies in the export of raw materials and food supplies from Australia to Japan.

The Soviets occasionally publish collections of essays, which are an outlet for the more important papers of the annual Pacific meetings. The

latest offering is *Strany iuzhnykh morei* [Countries of the South Seas] (Moskva: Nauka, Glav. red. vostochnoi lit-ry, 1980). The essays are divided into four sections as follows: *History*: V. P. Nikolaev, Oceania as a physical, geographical and political region of the world; N. B. Lebedeva, The ethnic factor and social-political development of Fiji; L. P. Savel'eva, The first British settlements in New Zealand; O. V. Zharova, The struggle of Australia's working class for social-economic reorganization and the political laws in the 1850-70s; A. S. Petrikovskaia, The state and the development of Australian sciences, 1945-1975; K. IU. Bem, German-Japanese relations in the Pacific basin during 1940-1942; I. I. Vasilevskaia, About the question of Japan's policies in the Pacific basin countries during the 1970s. *Economics*: V. I. Ivanov, Several aspects of international economic relations in the Asiatic-Pacific region; B. B. Rubtsov, The evolution and contemporary state of the Australian Commonwealth's monetary system. *Ethnography*: V. R. Kabo, Tasmanians: the structure of social productivity; T. V. Seniuta, Property in land and totemism of Australia's aborigines; O. IU. Chudinova, Individual behavior and social regulation of Australia's aborigines; N. A. Butinov, About the history of counting and numbers (based on Tasmano-Australian and Oceanic materials from the end of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century); K. IU. Meshkov, Ancient writing of Pacific basin countries, not connected in origin with Chinese hieroglyphics; L. A. Abramian, About the features of the passage of chaos into the cosmos in archaic ritual and myth (based on Australo-Oceanic material). *Geography*: T. E. Grigorkina, Hydrography, water resources and water balance in Oceania.

In 1956 the Soviet ethnographer Daniil D. Tumarkin discovered that Kotzebue's report of his third voyage, published in German in 1830, was not a translation of the 1828 Russian edition as had always been assumed. It was an independent work, much more interesting than the official report in Russian and containing additional notes of use to ethnographers. The 1830 Weimar edition was translated into English and in 1959 was translated by Tumarkin into Russian. That edition quickly went out of print, but a second edition is now available. It contains a new introduction by Tumarkin, together with illustrations from various voyages, since there was no artist on the *Predpriiatie's* voyage of 1823-1826. The title of this new edition is *Novoe putesthestvie vokrug sveta v 1823-1826 gg.* [A new voyage around the world from 1823-1826] (Moskva: Nauka, Glav. red. vostochnoi lit-ry, 1981).

Three new monographs contain travel impressions of the South Pacific. Vladimir V. Petrov and others went on a one-month trip to Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji arranged by the Soviet Friendship Society. The

title of this work is *Chetyre nedeli v Iuzhnom polushari: vpechatleniia botanika* [Four weeks in the Southern hemisphere: impressions of a botanist] (Moskva: Mysl', 1981). There are many illustrations and photographs, including several in color, with a heavy emphasis on the plant life of each country. The well-known Polish journalist Janusz Wolniewicz gave his impressions of the South seas in 1977 in the book *Kolorowy pasat*, which edited and with an added postscript by K. V. Malakhovskii, has now been translated into Russian: *Krasochnyi passat, ili Stranstviia po ostrovam Iuzhnykh morei* [A colorful trade-wind, or travelling through the islands of the South Seas] (Moskva: Nauka, Glav. red. vostochnoi lit-ry, 1980. Series: Rasskazy o stranakh Vostoka). The author has made several trips to the Pacific and in this work covers the New Hebrides, Fiji, Tonga, Tahiti, and the Hawaiian Islands, with a lengthy account of the island of Hawaii. Several Soviet scientific research vessels have undertaken expeditions in the Pacific. Evgenii M. Suziumov combines impressions from the *Ob, Vitiaz'*, and *Dmitrii Mendeleev* cruises. He writes about Hawaii, the Marquesas, Tahiti, Easter Island, Tasmania, and Macquaire Island in *Tikhookeanskim marshrutom* [With a Pacific itinerary] (Moskva: Mysl', 1980). The author's photographs accompany the text.

A popular new geographical-ethnographical series is being published in twenty unnumbered volumes entitled *Strany i narody* [Countries and peoples]. Edited by P. I. Puchkov with the help of N. A. Butinov, G. M. Ignat'ev and K. V. Malakhovskii, the volume *Avstraliia i Okeaniia. Antarktida* [Australia and Oceania. Antarctica] (Moskva: Mysl', 1981) is now available. There are descriptions of the nature, history, and peoples of Australia, as well as the following islands of Oceania: Papua New Guinea, Solomons, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Fiji, Norfolk, Micronesia, Guam, Wake Is., Nauru, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Tonga, Western Samoa, Eastern Samoa, Wallis and Futuna, Tokelau, Niue, Cook Is., French Polynesia, Pitcairn, Easter Island, Hawaii, Midway, Johnson Is., and New Zealand. Life in the Antarctic is covered separately. There are good quality maps and photographs with the text and a list of the authors for each island entry. The major contributors are Puchkov, Malakhovskii, and Tumarkin.

Four new titles have appeared about Australia. Kim V. Malakhovskii, the prolific writer on the Pacific and head of the Pacific Section of Moscow's Institute of Oriental Studies, has written after twenty years of work *Istoriia Avstraliia* [A history of Australia] (Moskva: Nauka, Glav. red. vostochnoi lit-ry, 1980). This book studies British colonization and its effect on the native population, as well as the formation of a class structure and the special features of the Australian government. There are two sections: Australia up to the twentieth century (seven chapters cover the discovery,

the political and economic effects of British colonialism, Australia's local colonialism and the creation of the Australian Commonwealth) and Australia in the twentieth century (six chapters cover from WWII up to the 1970s). There is a geographic index, as well as a bibliography (pp. 391-96, 229 items). Boris Dorofeev analyzes various aspects of the political and economic situation in present-day Australia, concentrating on trade union and communist party developments in his book *Trudovaia Avstraliia v bor'be za mir i sotsial'nyi progress* [Australia's workers in the struggle for peace and social progress] (Moskva: Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniia, 1980). In 1965 V. M. Kudinov was working in the Soviet Embassy as a trade advisor in Canberra where he gathered and had translated several myths and legends of the aborigines, most of which have appeared in various English-language compilations. The title of this collection is *Pervoyi bumerang. Mify i legendy Avstralii* [The first boomerang. Australia's myths and legends] (Moskva: Nauka, Glav. red. vostochnoi lit-ry, 1980). Finally, Iuliia A. Roznatovskaia has compiled and written an introduction to *Genri Lawson: biobibliograficheskii ukazatel'* [Henry Lawson: a bio-bibliographic index] (Moskva: Kniga, 1980. Series: Pisateli zarubezhnykh stran). Lawson, whose portrait is on the back cover, is widely translated in the Soviet Union. This useful reference work gives a biography and lists over four hundred citations to his publications in English, references about his life and works in English, translations of his works into Russian, and references about his life and works in Russian.

Historical-political developments and myths in New Zealand are the focus of three monographs. The first, by Aleksandr I. Martynov and Olga K. Rusakova, presents *Aktual'nye problemy vneshnei politiki Novoi Zelandii: istoriia i sovremennost'* [Actual problems of New Zealand's foreign policy: history and the present] (Moskva: Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniia, 1981). Four chapters cover the history of British colonialism, the period of the two World Wars, and postwar developments in new political alignments for this conservative, capitalist country. The second, by Kim V. Malakhovskii, *Istoriia Novoi Zelandii* [A history of New Zealand] (Moskva: Nauka, Glav. red. vostochnoi lit-ry, 1981), relies heavily on Western sources and covers the history of New Zealand from its discovery by Europeans until the 1970s. Economic developments and colonialism also are given substantial coverage. The third work, a collection *Skazki i legendy maori* [Stories and legends of the Maori] (Moskva: Nauka, Glav. red. vostochnoi lit-ry, 1981) was translated from four different collections of A. W. Reed. The editor and author of the foreword for the Russian edition is A. M. Kondratov.

Fedor P. Krendelev and Aleksandr M. Kondratov give a synthesis of materials already available in *Bezmolonye strazhi tain (zagadki ostrova*

Paskhi) [The silent guards of the secrets (the mysteries of Easter Island)] (Novosibirsk: Nauka, Sib. otd-nie, 1980). Ideas are taken from geologists, oceanographers, archaeologists, linguists, and others. The eight chapters cover the riddles, legends, hypotheses, facts, volcanoes, statues, and catastrophes. A short bibliography, a small list of Rapanui words, and a chronological history of the Island are included.

For the first time Fiji is the subject of a monograph in Russian. Nina B. Lebedeva draws upon her 1969 dissertation (kandidat) ³ for the book *Fidzhi: istoriia i sovremennost'* [Fiji: history and the present] (Moskva: Nauka, Glav. red. vostochnoi lit-ry, 1981). In six chapters Lebedeva presents a survey of the natural resources and people, the annexation by Britain, the colonial period up to WWII, social and economic developments after the war, social changes in the various ethnic groups, and the struggle and achievement of independence. The bibliography (pp. 184-89) contains 171 entries, the majority of which are Western language sources. The author compares the efforts of Oceanic nations to achieve independence to those of Afro-Asiatic countries and examines Fiji as a model for Oceanic countries.

A new biography joins several others on *Nikolai Nikolaevich Miklukho-Maklai: stranitsy biografii* [. . . : pages from a biography] (Moskva: Glav. red. vostochnoi lit-ry, 1981. Series: Russkie puteshestvenniki i vostoovedy.). Boris N. Putilov, the compiler, acknowledges other biographies based largely on Miklukho-Maklai's diaries. He reviews some little-used material, including the diary of Miklukho-Maklai's wife Margaret, attempting to present a more complete biography of Russia's famous anthropologist who lived many years in Papua New Guinea. The bibliography (pp. 207-12) contains 133 entries.

Boris N. Putilov also has published another book, *Mif-obriad-pesnia Novoi Gvinei* [Myths-rites-songs of New Guinea] (Moskva: Glav. red. vostochnoi lit-ry, 1980. Series: Issledovaniia po fol'kloru i mifologii Vostoka.). Some of the material used in this study was gathered by the author in 1971 when the *Dmitrii Mendeleev* stopped on the Maclay Coast. A summary (pp. 378-81) in English accompanies this book, as well as an extensive bibliography (pp. 365-76) with 335 entries. In seven chapters Putilov describes mythology as a system, gives a general picture of rites, ritual, and ceremony, discusses songs, presents musical instruments in the ritual mythological complex, describes the worship of the dead, the spirits of the dead, fertility worship, and the myth and song in initiation rituals.

Finally a small volume of short stories, translated from English into Russian, is available: *Novye rasskazy iuzhnykh morei* [New stories of the South Seas] (Moskva: Progress, 1980). The compilers are L. Volodarskaia

and A. Petrikovskaia and the twenty-four-page introduction is also written by A. Petrikovskaia. There are two stories from Australian aborigines, three from Papua New Guinea, two from Fiji, three from Western Samoa, one from the Cook Islands, and eight from New Zealand.

Additional Notes

My review of new Soviet books, 1974-1979, which appeared earlier in *Pacific Studies* (1980, v. 4, no. 1) needs to be amended. On page 85 five monographs about the 1971 cruise of the *Dmitrii Mendeleev* were discussed. The title of G. M. Ignat'ev's book was omitted. It is *Tropicheskie ostrova Tikhogo okeana* [The tropical islands of the Pacific] (Moskva: Mysl', 1979).

Six additional titles should also have been included in that survey. They are as follows: *Novaia Zelandiia, spravochnik* [New Zealand, a handbook], by V. M. Andreeva, K. V. Malakhovskii, A. S. Petrikovskaia (Moskva: Nauka, Glav. red. vostochnoi lit-ry, 1974); *Sovremennaia Avstraliia, spravochnik* [Modern Australia, a handbook], edited by K. V. Malakhovskii (Moskva: Nauka, Glav. red. vostochnoi lit-ry, 1976); *Mify, predaniia i legendy ostrova Paskhi* [Myths, traditions and legends of Easter Island], compiled, translated from Rapanui and Western European languages, foreword and notes by I. K. Fedorova (Moskva: Nauka, Glav. red. vostochnoi lit-ry, 1978); *Prosveshchenie i podgotovka natsional'nykh kadr-ov v stranakh Okeanii posle Vtoroi mirovoi voiny* [Education and the training of national specialists in the countries of Oceania after WWII], by L. G. Stefanchuk (Moskva: Nauka, Glav. red. vostochnoi lit-ry, 1978); *Avstraliiskaia literatura* [Australian literature], edited by A. S. Petrikovskaia (Moskva: Nauka, Glav. red. vostochnoi lit-ry, 1978), and *Inostrannyi kapital v Avstralii posle vtoroi mirovoi voiny* [Foreign capital in Australia after World War II], by V. I. Ivanov (Moskva: Nauka, 1976).

NOTES

1. For brevity, only the translated titles are given for the first two collections discussed.
2. Ethnonymy is a division of anthroponymy that studies the names of peoples.
3. The *kandidat* is a degree above our masters' level, but not equal to a doctorate.

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