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Contributors to This Issue

John Gould was Professor of Economic History at Victoria University of Wellington from 1964 until retiring in 1984. He had written extensively on English, Australian, New Zealand and International economic history. In retirement he has published a commissioned history of the New Zealand University Grants Committee, of which he was a member from 1979 to 1983, and a number of articles on the New Zealand population. These articles have dealt with several aspects of the population, including the net migration component and the enumeration and socio-economic characterisation of major ethnic groups.

Graham Harris is an Associate Professor at the Open Polytechnic of New Zealand in Lower Hutt. He is responsible for the Environmental Management courses that are included in the Polytechnic’s Applied Science degree programmes. He teaches the course in ethnobotany and his research interests are focused on traditional Māori food crops. He is associated with the Mātauranga Māori section of the National Centre for Advanced Bio-Protection Technologies at Lincoln University.

Thegn Ladefoged is a Senior Lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Auckland. He has worked in the Kohala field system of Hawai‘i for the past 10 years, most recently as a member of a bio-complexity project funded by the National Science Foundation.

Helen Leach is a Professor of Anthropology at the University of Otago. Her interest in Māori gardening began when she excavated Archaic Māori gardens in Palliser Bay in 1969–1972 for her doctoral research. In her 1984 book, 1,000 Years of Gardening in New Zealand, she compared the gardening traditions of early East Polynesian and European settlers in New Zealand. Her last book on garden history was Cultivating Myths (Godwit 2000). She has recently been writing about the concept of domestication and the need to unravel the selection processes involved.

Mara Mulrooney recently completed her M.A. in Anthropology at the University of Auckland. She has participated in archaeological field studies in New Zealand, Fiji, Rapa Nui (Easter Island) and the Hawaiian Islands.

Chris Stowe is currently working for Manaaki-Whenua Landcare Research where he is leading field teams in establishing a nationwide carbon monitoring system. He has a botanical and ecological background, and is particularly interested in the relationship between people and plants in Aotearoa and the effects of this on plant biogeography. While working for the Department of Conservation on Rekohu (Chatham Island) he became intrigued by the karaka and went on to research its ecology and ethnobotany at the University of Otago in conjunction with the Departments of Botany and Anthropology. He received his MSc in 2003.
In Appreciation of Terry Crowley (1953-2005)

Ray Harlow writes:

The sudden death in mid January of Terry Crowley, Professor of Linguistics at the University of Waikato, represents a great loss. Apart from being a colleague and friend to many people who are engaged in Pacific studies, he was a scholar and teacher of extremely high standing, especially in the fields of Pidgin and Creole Studies and Oceanic Linguistics.

Terry studied at the Australian National University between 1971 and 1980 majoring in Linguistics and Asian Studies for his first degree, and gaining his Ph.D. with a thesis on Paamese, a language of Vanuatu. Before moving to Waikato in 1991, where he has been Professor since 2003, he held posts at the University of Papua New Guinea and at the Pacific Languages Unit of the University of the South Pacific in Port Vila. In addition he has held temporary invited positions at several universities; such as Cornell, Melbourne and Hawai‘i.

His publication record is incomparable consisting of over 20 books and over 70 articles. While most of this work has been on indigenous languages of Vanuatu, he also wrote the standard reference works on Bislama.

Most recently he and two other New Zealand colleagues were awarded a Marsden Fund research grant to undertake documentation of endangered languages on Malakula. In all his work with indigenous languages, Terry has been concerned to make sure the work was accessible to the communities involved, and in all cases has prepared collections of texts of traditional stories as a resource for the community.

His contribution to the study of these languages and to Oceanic Linguistics generally cannot be overestimated.