

Annex 1 | *Photographs*



One of the surviving local maneaba in Kiribati named Maneaban Auriaria in Eita Village in South Tarawa. Important visitors to Kiribati (e.g. Britain's Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales and UN Secretary General Ban) are normally accorded full Kiribati traditional welcome i.e. welcome speech, drinking of moimoto (juice from green coconut fruit) and garlanding accompanied by traditional performance in this maneaba



The Maneaba which is component of Kiribati Museum



One of the storages inside the Museum that displays some remains of bullet used during the ferocious Battle of Tarawa. On the right is the wrist watch of Mr. Sadd of the London Missionary Society who unarmed was killed by the Japanese



Necklaces worn by dancers in the past. Some are comprised of human tooth and shells



A replica of the Kiribati canoe at the Kiribati Museum



Photo of traditional fighting artefacts which are made of strong wood made of coconut tree and shark tooth. They are kept at the Museum.



Eel trap and fisherman's hat. Eel trap is made of a string woven strongly with some strong wood cut in pieces so as to weave the woods and the string together to make one trap. The hat is made of leaves of the pandanus tree.



Some of the traditional wears in local dancing for female displayed at the Museum.



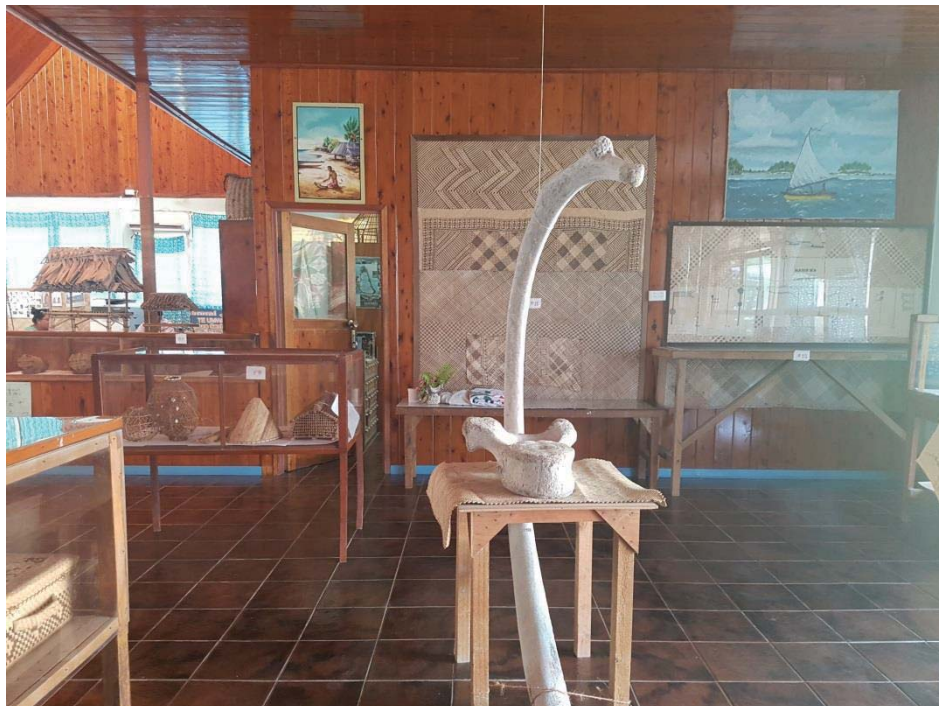
Part of traditional costume worn during Waa-n-Tarawa and Bino dances in the early part of the last century. These necklaces were made of human teeth.



The three objects are called ikiku heavy stuff weigh about 2.5 kilogram to ikikaor soften by women the pandanus tree with which sleeping mats, baby mat, floor mat, mat for newlywed couples and mats for other purposes are normally made.



Photo of drawings of different canoe crests of I-Kiribati. In the past when different clans were travelling at sea by canoe they normally hoisted at the top of their mast a canoe crest specific to their clan.



Two remaining of te Kua (whales) at the Kiribati Museum, Tarawa



Artefacts on the upper room are for two different games. The four playing objects of the same nature but different in color and size are light. It is called Te ano-ni-boiri which is very light. The game for which Teano-no-boiri is played is called Te Boiri. Men plays Te boiri. Te Boiri involves movement of the ball by the leg kicking it with the inner part of the right leg so that the ball goes up to the air so that it falls on another player, who kicks it in the same way. There is no competition in the game. All players must be capable of keeping the ball up in the air for a long time. While the ball is moved in such a way every player whether he kicks the ball or not must claps his hands each time the ball is kicked. The clapping makes a very loud noise which adds to the excitement of the game. A large number of players is suitable for this game to acquire a very loud noise from clapping and keep the ball in the air for a long time. The other ball on the right is very heavy and it is called Te ano-n-oreano. With it the game of oreano is played. This game is genuine competition between two teams. The ball is thrown by one team to the other. A skillful player while running at high speed in a space of 6 meters away from his own team holding the ball in his right hand throws it up to the height of his shoulder to allow the ball to land immediately on his right arm when immediately he swings his arm with the ball on it throwing it to the direction of the opposing team. If the ball fails to land on the opposing team that throw does not acquire an score. But if it lands amid the other team, that receiving team must catch it before if lands on the ground. Score is acquired when the ball is not caught by the other team. The weight of Te ano-n-oreano makes it important for the thrower to be strong enough with skill to throw it successfully. The receiving player must reciprocally be strong enough with skill to catch it in the right way. The weight furthermore is the cause of failure th throw it successfully or inability to catch it. The game is always accompanied with singing and clapping by each team after throwing the ball in the manner explained above. The songs are always provocative, especially when failing to throw the ball successfully or failing to catch the ball. In the past it always led to physical fight between the two teams.



This photo shows the kind of clothes used in the past during fighting. The drawing on the paper in front of the clothes shows how these clothes looked like when worn.



A closer look at the remains of the whale as displayed in the Museum.



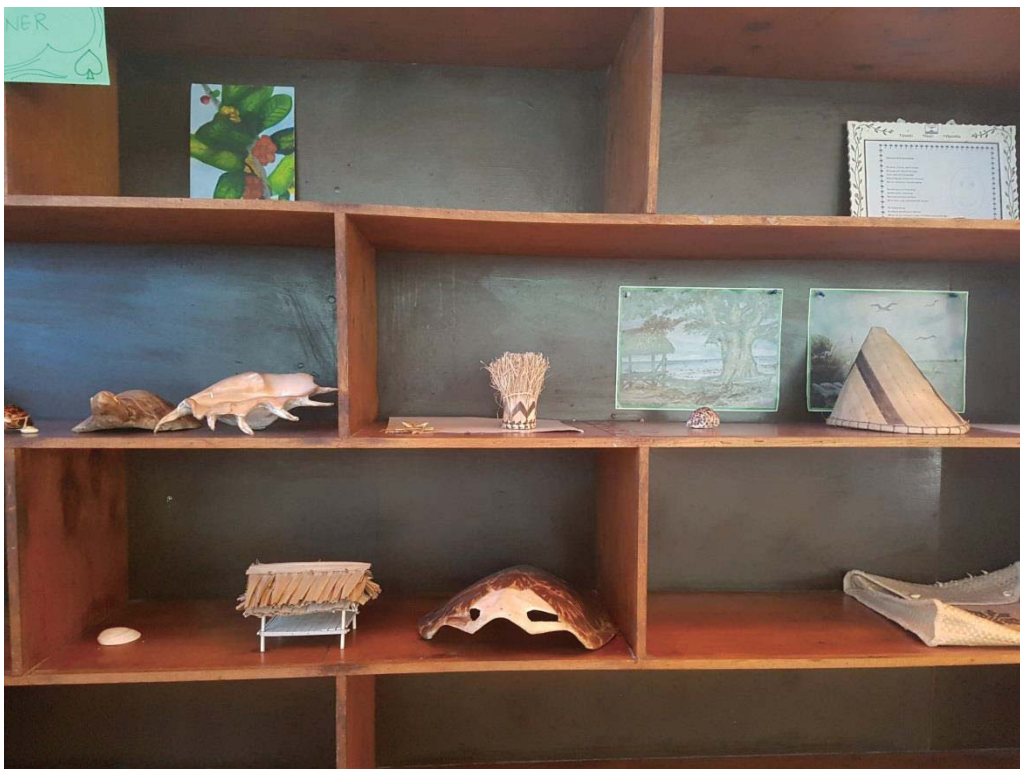
The two are traps for small fish



A dancing Group called Kairaken Betio



The weaving of mats or hair decoration



This is photo of some of the artefacts including the back of the turtle that are stored in the Museum in Tarawa