

On page 4 of the *Designer's Notes* booklet, the section describing the *Cannibalism Arts & Culture Card* was omitted. Additionally, on page 13, the section describing the *Aotearoa Island Group Tile* was inadvertently truncated during final formatting. The designer's full text for these sections is provided below.

### *Cannibalism*

Many anthropologists claim that cannibalism never took place in Polynesia – or at least, almost never. Some take offense at any hint of cannibalism. But James Belich, an historian from New Zealand, thinks otherwise:

*Evidence suggesting that cannibalism did exist in Maori society is almost overwhelming. But people need to understand that its role was as an exceptional humiliation of dreaded enemies beyond the grave. It wasn't an item of diet. It was a terrible thing that you did only to your worst enemies. You reduced them to food. And you carried your vengeance against them beyond the grave.*

On the other hand, in his book titled *Cannibal Talk*, Gananath Obeyesekere argues that cannibalism is mostly just talk, a discourse on the “other”, engaged in by both natives and colonial intruders. He deconstructs Western eyewitness accounts, carefully examining their origins, and treating them as a kind of seamen's yarns. He claims that cannibalism is less a social or cultural fact than a myth, reflecting European societies and their fascination with the practice of cannibalism. He concludes that colonialism produced a complex self-fulfilling prophecy, where the fantasy of cannibalism became a reality.

If cannibalism was a myth, it was spread by the best writers of the time. Robert Louis Stevenson declared: “Cannibalism is traced from end to end of the Pacific, from the Marquesas to New Guinea, from New Zealand to Hawaii... all appears tainted.” Herman Melville claimed that his book *Typee* represented the “unvarnished truth,” although some things he “witnessed” were actually borrowed from the accounts of earlier travelers. The book's narrator never actually sees any cannibalism, but claims to have seen “disordered members of a human skeleton, the bones still fresh with moisture, and with particles of flesh clinging to them here and there!” He concludes that the natives had eaten three recently slain enemy warriors.

Melville also reports the curious case of an old chief that claimed to have eaten a part of Captain Cook. “The old fellow persisting in his assertion, and no invalidating proof being adduced, his cannibal reputation was fully established. This made his fortune; ever afterwards he was in the habit of giving very profitable audiences to all curious travelers who were desirous of beholding the man

who had eaten the great navigator's big toe.” Melville used a similar trick, profiting greatly from the sales of *Typee*, which became a best seller – partly because it contained stories of cannibalism. Melville became known as “the man who lived among cannibals.”

In game terms, the *Cannibalism* card gains no Victory Points for its owner (your people are not happier, nor has your culture added any luster because of this “advance”). But I'm siding with Belich here! It does give an advantage in combat: once each Battle, you can Remove one enemy unit that would otherwise just Panic.

### *Aotearoa*

Aotearoa means “the land of the long white cloud”. When the great navigator Kupe discovered the island, the first thing that he saw over the horizon was a cloud that would only form over land – and it was a big one. Unlike every other island group in Polynesia, New Zealand is actually a chunk of continental landmass that has been fractured off on its own. The highest mountain is Aoraki (Mount Cook); at 12,316 feet high, it is by far the tallest mountain in all of Oceania, and even taller than anyplace in Australia.

What the Polynesians found when they got there was unlike anything else in their experience. The land was full of unique plants and animals, including forests of giant kauri trees filled with huge flightless birds that they called moa. Hunting them through the forests was Haast's eagle, which was the world's largest bird of prey.

But the Polynesians that came to Aotearoa (known as the Maori) could not take full advantage of this land. Their agriculture system was based on tropical crops, while New Zealand has a temperate climate. They adapted kumara (sweet potatoes), cultivated as a virtual perennial in the tropics, to the temperate New Zealand climate. But as the Maori settled further south (and the climate got colder), more of their tropical crops, like coconuts and taro, failed.

Nearly all of the Maori settled on the North Island, or the northern end of the South Island. To this day, most Maori live in this part of New Zealand. That is why the island tile for Aotearoa only shows this part of the islands. When placed in its geographically correct space on the game map, the bottom edge of the tile is at the southern edge of the map.