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**KAGOSHIMA UNIVERSITY
RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PACIFIC ISLANDS**

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Cover photo: *Capsicum pubescens* sold in Cipanas Market, Cianjur, West Java, Indonesia, in 2012.

(By Sota YAMAMOTO)

REPORT ON VISITING FELLOWSHIP AT KAGOSHIMA UNIVERSITY

Henry JOHNSON

Visiting Professor, Research Center for Pacific Islands
Kagoshima University, Japan, (June 2012 to October 2012)
The Otago University, New Zealand

Kagoshima University's Research Center for the Pacific Islands is ideally situated in a Japanese prefecture that is partly defined by its island identity. The main part of Kagoshima prefecture is on the southern part of the island of Kyūshū (Japan's third largest island), with its two distinctive southern peninsulas (hantō: "half islands") of Satsuma and Ōsumi. As well as having several smaller islands to the west and east of the prefecture, and also in Kagoshima Bay between the two peninsulas, at the southern end of the prefecture there are three main archipelagos (Ōsumi, Tokara and Amami) that stretch nearly 500 km with the southern-most island of Yoron less than 20 km from the island of Okinawa (in Japan's most southerly prefecture, Okinawa prefecture). In this island context, the Research Center for the Pacific Islands provides an ideal setting for the study of islands, not only of Japan's thousands of islands, but also further afield in the wider Pacific Ocean – a "sea of islands" (Hau'ofa 1993) in which Japan occupies a significant part to the northwest in terms of its links with mainland Asia, and an "aquapelago" (Hayward 2012) through which Japan has various geographic, historical, cultural and trade links.

My research project whilst based in the Research Center for the Pacific Islands was entitled "Transmitting *Taiko* Within, Between and Beyond the Japanese Nansei Islands". In the Nansei Islands, ensemble drumming has several main contexts of performance: for example, *minzoku geinō*, *kumidaiko* (*wadaiko*) and *eisā*. Each type of ensemble has much significance in contemporary island cultures in that it often helps to maintain and construct cultural heritage and distinct identities through music, movement and visual spectacle. The research undertook a study of drumming in such contexts on selected islands with the aim of understanding the modes of transmission of performance and the influence that islands have in helping to construct local identity. The research question that underpinned the study asked: "How does the island context of *taiko* performance influence the transmission of musical knowledge and the construction of cultural identity?" While the Nansei islands occupy a vast geographic area to the southwest of Japan (stretching over 1000 km), the research included a focussed case-study approach on the northern region of the island chain (i.e., the Satsunan islands), especially the Amami and Ōsumi islands. This is, of course, a very large project, but during my tenure between June and October 2012 I was able to carry

out substantial fieldwork on some islands, initiate study on other islands, and undertake considerable fieldwork and library and archival study on mainland Kagoshima and more broadly in southern Kyūshū. A short trip to Tōkyō included study of historical materials at various locations, include the National Diet Library.

The islands of Amami Ōshima and Kikaijima in the Amami archipelago were a focal point for several case studies. Further comparative research was undertaken on Iōjima, Yakushima and Tanegashima in the Ōsumi islands. Also, the island of Shimo Koshikijima was visited as part of a field trip with the Center, and a fascinating archive was visited that included various musical instruments used in folk performing arts. As well as my main focus on drum ensembles on small islands, my research also included ethnographic study in and around Kagoshima city. I was able to experience various festivals, attend many performances, undertake research with instrument makers, and learn about many aspects of the culture of the south of Kyūshū and its performing arts. This part of my fellowship was invaluable for learning about influences on and from the Nansei islands.

My other work in the Research Center for the Pacific Islands included a research seminar presentation, a conference paper, several lectures, marking and proofreading academic papers and other work produced by staff. For my research seminar I presented a summary of my research on language and song on Jersey in the Channel Islands. While I thought this would be very distant from my current research in Japan, it did prove to be related when working on Amami Ōshima and Kikaijima in terms of the languages I sometimes encountered on those islands. In the Center I gave three lectures, two near the beginning of my tenure and one towards the end. This was a fascinating and rewarding experience in terms of meeting some of the students and marking their work. With over 200 reports to mark for one of the lectures I was able to gain a closer understanding of Japanese students' knowledge of not only the subject of my lecture, but also of their knowledge of archipelagic Japan and other small islands around the world.

In the Center I was able to proofread various academic papers. While not claiming to have any expertise in the specific subject areas, this experience allowed me to gain much knowledge of the current research of staff working in the Center. As well as checking papers for the Center's *Occasional Papers* and its journal, *South Pacific Studies*, I was able to learn about such areas as Chuuk, mosquitos, dengue fever, trombiculid mites and snails.

Kagoshima city is a fascinating place to stay in as a researcher of small island cultures. As well as being geographically close to the Nansei islands, and with easy access to many of these islands, it is a city that is large enough to have a thriving culture with substantial amenities and facilities. Kagoshima Bay offers a beautiful setting with an active "island" volcano (Sakurajima used to be an island until its volcano joined it to the mainland in 1914) and two prominent peninsulas. During my stay in Kagoshima I was able to do much walking

and could experience many beautiful settings in and around the city. I especially enjoyed walking by the sea and looking out to Sakurajima. It was a view I could see every day from my apartment, and one that changed quickly and quite dramatically when the volcano spurted out volcanic ash. Sometimes the city would be covered by a thin layer of ash, which was certainly unpleasant, but people quickly swept it up and placed the ash in bags at special collection points.

Lastly, I must thank all the staff at the Center and University for welcoming me to Kagoshima, for their kindness and understanding, and for helping to make my stay a most rewarding one. The fellowship allowed me plenty of time to work on my own with few interruptions, and I have very much valued this unique and wonderful opportunity.

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Professor Henry JOHNSON (center) on Iojima Island

STUDENT EXPERIENCE IN KAGOSHIMA UNIVERSITY

Jokim KITOLELEI

Fisheries Economics, Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University, Japan

I entered Kagoshima University in 2009 under Japanese scholarship. My research is based on fisheries management in coastal communities. I am interested in this field, as I want to focus on community-based and co-management and the challenger's communities are facing in this 21st century. My master thesis was based on community-based and co-management in Sata Misaki, Kagoshima Prefecture-Japan. Currently my Phd research is based in Fiji Islands and Japan coastal communities. This research will be a comparison studies based on case studies.

I was able to collaborate with researchers in Kagoshima University and learning interdisciplinary approach to study communities. I therefore very lucky to be studying in this University, as this will enhance my studies and to better understand communities through the use of different disciplines and approach. This is just the beginning of the long journey of research and study. Learning and understanding the Japanese language was also a skill I gained during my studies. I was able to visit other places in Japan and countries in Asia with the diverse programs and conferences offered by the University. I am the only student from my country and the language, food and culture are very different but it very interesting to learn new things in life.

My message to Island students is that studies should also be important to your country. Hard work, dedication, commitment, innovative and think about the struggles and situation our countries are facing will motivate us to be better researchers. In addition the increasing population in our developing countries will results in a daunting future if it is not addressed in this 21st century. In having strong structured communities our voice can be heard and also we can encounter changes. The changes have to come within the communities and researchers. Managing our resources is so important as it is the source of livelihood and for future generation.



Women and children in the community hall Veivatu, Fiji



Conducting research in Fiji

21 July 2012

Kagoshima University

Education for Islanders and Students - Learning on and from Islands -

(written by Shunsuke NAGASHIMA)

On 20th June 2012, the Remote Islands Development Act was revised. From April 2013, the 7th term of the remote island development measures will commence. Enacted in 1953 with the legislative validity of a decade, it has been effective for nearly 60 years. During this period the roles the islands played have varied over time. One of the elements gaining attention and featuring new expectations is the role of education. The islands themselves possess diverse potential influencing factors such as nature and culture. The characteristics of being surrounded by water/seas, being isolated, and smallness are what denote/exemplify an island. At the same time islands are individually unique, and this in turn provides educational advantages that the islands can fulfill.

Programs for elementary and middle school students to “study offshore” on remote islands have demonstrated the educational merits attained through studying such rich communities, etc. However, on remote islands where depopulation and aging are conspicuous, schools themselves face hardships for their continuation, and statistics reveal that only 10% of remote islands have their own high school. To rectify this, the new act will have an additional clause entitled “substantiating education/fulfilling educational requirements” which will include support for high school students studying on remote islands as well as providing appropriate propositions for public high school teaching and other members of staff. These will address the topical “educational viewpoint” pertaining to fundamental and permanent requirements.

There are many benefits for university students to “learn on islands.” For example, snorkelling in coral seas strengthens the fundamental swimming skill, which is essential in gaining snorkelling teaching qualifications; isolated space promotes the learning of an island’s unique culture in a tranquil environment; and the smallness of islands deepens the breadth of experiences, knowledge, and interaction with other individuals. Learning in an island environment is different from learning in a city environment and it may provide the opportunity to recover and rejuvenate the body, mind, and spirit on a multidimensional level.

In the case of “learning from islands,” the smallness of islands has potential to expand one’s awareness of linked networks. A small-scale society on an island provide not only an understanding of the individualized elements within the comprehensive components making

up the workings of life, for example human interactions, nature, the ways of life, technologies, cultures, social constructions, administrations, industries, and environmental preservation activities, but more importantly the ‘compact’ nature of an island can provide opportunities to glean how these various elements are interconnected and interrelated with one other, and learn about supportive management networks. These first-hand observations and experiences are hard to attain otherwise. From a nissological point of view, it is important to gain educational and intellectual experience onsite and to “learn the islands” themselves.

Up until now, the majority of educational settings have been traditionally restrictive. To supplement and enhance these restricted opportunities, there are new innovative developments trialled (e.g. satellite education, promoting the benefits of small class size, and incorporating IT). There are regions where educational institutions are actively collaborating with various administrative authorities as part of remote island development measures. Furthermore, some small islands have put their energies in aiming at reinstating the value and significance of people. Depending on where the educational goal-post is set (including character development) it may be possible to bring out new potential that exceeds other regions.

In examining education for islanders and students, it is insufficient for only the islanders to assume the responsibility for the future generation; and there needs to be an integration of people from inside and outside the islands to join forces together. It is necessary to revisit the way in which all members of society can contribute toward improving themselves and those around them. Here, we would like to take this opportunity to examine the islands’ educational potential and their future-oriented roles. We look forward to your proactive and constructive contribution in the discussion.



Prof. HATTA, Prof. NORO, Prof. NODA, Dr. SETOUE, Prof. JOHNSON, and Prof. KUWAHARA (from left to right)

1: University education in Oshima County

Akio HATTA (Faculty of Education, Kagoshima University)

This report describes the necessity of establishing a university in Oshima County, and the methodology to install. I consider the course system which should invite the form of the organization of the university, in distinction from a subject-of-study system. In the University of the Course System, the teacher who belongs to a lecture organization or a large lecture organization supports some courses mutually.

The faculty of education has taken the course system. The 5 or 6 teachers in the course of the Oshima campus and the teacher of the Kagoshima campus give a lecture of the course of the Oshima campus.

The teacher of the Kagoshima campus performs an intensive course. If the student capacity of the faculty of education, which is considering capacity reduction, is utilized, revenue such as tuition revenue and entrance fee revenue are securable.

Is it possible to establish a part of the course of the faculty of education on Amami Islands? This report describes the conditions of teacher's license acquisition, a role of social education, and base formation of research of Kagoshima University, etc.

2: Amami Islands and their importance for field classes in Kagoshima University

Tadahide NORO (Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University)

The Education Center of Kagoshima University has organized several lectures and field trips for undergraduate students in the Amami Islands and other small islands located in the south of Kagoshima Prefecture for more than ten years. Numerous students from many faculties joined these summer classes and enjoyed ecotourism in these islands. Since 2005, Prof. Nedachi, a retired director of the Center, expanded this activity to all the faculties under his program titled “See the evidence from the view point of Kagoshima but think from the international standards”. This program was supported by the Japanese Ministry of Education and Sports as part of their GP Programs in 2005-2009 and recently the activity was managed even for the graduate course of the university.

3: An attempt to establish satellite classes on islands: Amami Oshima and Tokunoshima

Sueo KUWAHARA (Faculty of Law, Economic and Humanities, Kagoshima University)

“You can attend a class of Kagoshima University graduate school while living in Amami Oshima” is the catch-phrase of the Amami Satellite Class. Prior to the Amami Satellite Class, other satellite classes had often been set up in urban areas by local universities for the convenience of working people. The Amami satellite class, on the

contrary, intends to provide the opportunity for advanced education to the people in remote islands who have less opportunity for it. The Amami satellite class can be traced back to the opening of a satellite class in Kushikino city in April 2003. In July the same year, the Amami Mayor visited the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Economics and Humanities and made a request for offering satellite classes in Amami. In November, the signing of an exchange agreement with Amami City was made. In April 2004, the Amami satellite class started at a room in a community hall of Amami city. The first batch of students was 5 credited auditors and 1 graduate student who lived in Amami City. The Tokunoshima class started in April 2007 with 7 credited auditors. During the last 8 years, 5 students got a master's degree and 1 student gained a doctorate. In this paper, I will talk about the attempt to establish Amami satellite classes by Kagoshima University, and also the significance and meaning of satellite classes for Kagoshima University and Amami.

4: Subjects opened on the island: An Island's System & Island Study

Shinichi NODA (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University)

The Research Center for the Pacific Islands has opened a common educational subject, "An Island's System", in Yoron Island, and also core subjects of a program "Island study educational course" for graduate school, "Island study I and II", in Iwojima Island and Nakanoshima Island. In the community of the islands, a traditional community serves as a driving force of regional vitalization, and the measure of various local revitalization is taken by its wisdom and efforts. The lectures by the working members with a rich experience have taken the lead and understand the present condition and the measure of islands.

5: Learning from on-site clinical training

Kenjiro SETOUE (Shimokoshiki-Town Teuchi, Satumasendai-City Clinic)

In recent years the (association between) terms "remote island medical care" and "medical training" have started to be accepted without any discomfort. One could speculate this to be the result of increasing interest amongst young generation in "regional medicine," i.e. "general practice" and "primary care." When Kagoshima University opened seminars on remote island healthcare/medical care, it became actively integrated as part of the training, and currently every medical student is partaking in remote island medical training in some form or another.

On the other hand, the post-graduate clinical training system incorporates small clinics on remote islands as training affiliate centers, and there are many trainees requesting to participate in this scheme. This appeal may evidence the widening interest in regional

medical care. Amongst these students one could imagine a majority of these young trainees wanting to go to remote islands or isolated areas. However, as it stands currently, training in settings such as university hospitals or in large hospitals in cities produces specialists but it is hard to train them as general practitioners, the type crucial to regional welfare. Learning medicine on islands can supplement this. It is also important to experience and learn regional healthcare from the perspective of the local residents and at the same time learn about the land. Medical care may be far from forefront of medicine, but it is not an exaggeration to say that the medical care on remote islands equates to true general practice/comprehensive medical care as they may have to deal with unanticipated cases at all hours of the day. By offering what cities' large hospitals cannot provide may contribute to mutual and reciprocated role-sharing.

There was a student whose student life was transformed: he said "experiencing remote island medical care has brought me joy since joining medical school." There may not be many technical elements that could be learned from remote island medical training, but one wishes for young trainees to see the raw form of the medical care on remote islands and be moved by it.

6: Brief commentary on a field trip to Iwojima, Kagoshima-ken, Japan; and some comparisons with New Zealand

Henry JOHNSON (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University)

This is a commentary on a brief field trip in July 2012 to the small island of Iwojima in Kagoshima prefecture, Japan (I will also include some comparisons with New Zealand). The trip to Iwojima was organized as part of the programme for graduate students affiliated to the Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University. Undertaking field study is a primary component of many fields of research, and from an educational perspective such an exercise has various assumptions and implications. As well as the underpinning methodologies of field research in its broadest sense, which can be approached from numerous different perspectives, these include the practice of situational learning and experiential learning. Situational learning emphasizes the practice of learning in the context in which the research is applied, and experiential learning concerns the generation of meaning from learning experiences. Both of these areas of educational theory have significance for field study, especially in a small island context in an educational setting that aims to learn on and from the island. In this paper my aim is to reflect on my own learning experiences of this field trip by focusing on these two spheres of learning. Moreover, my commentary adopts a reflexive approach by critically exploring my own objectives, experiences and observations.

No.126, 16 April 2012

“The oceanographic cruise and the sea based on past experience”

Toshihiro ICHIKAWA (Faculty of Science, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT]

Because I specialized in oceanography I had an opportunity to go to the North Pacific, the Bering Sea, the South Pacific, and the Indian Ocean by training ship and research ship. I spent approximately 1500 days in the various ship but I joined most in a cruise of Keitenmaru, Kagoshima University. As for the work in the ship including seasickness and the experience at the visiting foreign port during the long term cruise are unforgettable and good memory for me. The oceanographic study does not readily progress, but is quite attractive. I would like to report the oceanographic cruise and the sea based on past experience.

No.127, 7 May 2012

“Koshikijima no Toshidon and the UNESCO”

Michael FOSTER (Indiana University)

[ABSTRACT]

In September 2009, thirteen Japanese traditions were added to the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. One of these was “Koshikijima no Toshidon,” a New Year’s Eve ritual performed on the small island of Shimokoshiki-jima off the southwest coast of Japan. What effect does recognition by an international body such as UNESCO have on a local tradition in a small, relatively isolated community? How does a global designation affect the way the islanders perceive and perform their own “intangible cultural heritage”? What are their fears and expectations for the future? Will tourism increase, and if so, what will happen to the tradition? What does this mean for a relatively isolated island community confronting a rapid decline in population? This paper will introduce Toshidon, and then explore how the islanders have responded to UNESCO’s recognition. The material presented is based on ongoing fieldwork in the community of Teuchi, including residence on the island since December of 2011.

No.128, 15 May 2012

“Fukuoka mosque: A case of recent Muslim’s community development in Japan”

Riwanto TIRTOSUDARMO (Research Center for Society and Culture, Indonesian Institute of Sciences)

[ABSTRACT]

This is a work-in-progress of my new research endeavor on the religious life of migrant community in Japan, particularly among the Indonesian Muslims. In 2003-2004 I conducted a study on the Indonesian migrant community - the majority is over stayers - in Oarai, Ibaraki prefecture, that mostly Minahasan-Christians. In 2004-2005 I observe the Indonesian migrant community - mostly kenshusei - around Shin-Anjo mosque. Last year I began to observe the Muslim community around the newly constructed mosque in Hakozaki, Fukuoka. The Muslims in Fukuoka Mosque consist of different nationalities, although Egyptian, Bangladeshi and Indonesian seems the dominant groups. The majority of Indonesian is students and kenshusei from Fukuoka and surroundings suburbs. My interest, among others, is on their effort and mobilization to construct the mosque amidst the alien religious and cultural surroundings. Through observations and conversations with the informants from this Muslim community I attempt to understand the interaction between the Muslims and the Japanese society that interestingly tolerant and accommodating toward foreigner and Islam in particular. This is a surprise as we are now witnessing the increasing Islam phobia in Europe and the United States. The increasing number of Muslims and the rapid increased of constructed mosque in Japan in the last two decades is an interesting phenomenon in which my own observation in Fukuoka should be situated. It is likely that slowly but surely a more diverse and pluralistic society is currently developing in Japan.

No.129, 25 June 2012

“Island partnership and barter economy: Prospects from the environmental history of Amami and Okinawa archipelagos”

Yuji ANKEI (Yamaguchi Prefectural University)

[ABSTRACT]

Recently, we have published some 2000 pages of scientific articles, records of narratives, and a big sourcebook on the environmental history of human life in Amami and Okinawa Islands.

This paper aims at an ethnographic reconstruction of barter economies that flourished during Taisho Era (1912-1926) between neighbor islands in Ryukyu Archipelago, belonging to Kagoshima and Okinawa Prefectures, Japan. Based on three decades' field survey in southern islands of Japan, I would like to have an overview of barter economies that once flourished in these islands before World War II. The island partners I studied were chosen from the following areas from south to north: 1) Yaeyama, 2) Miyako, 3) Okinawa, 4) Amami Ohshima, 5) Tokara, and 6) Tane-Yaku Islands.

Malinowski (1922) found that Trobriand Islanders practiced kula, a circle of close partnership among neighbor islands, which was accomplished through ceremonial exchange

of prestige goods, and he also described their gimwali, barter of daily necessities as food. This report is a study of gimwali of southern Japan around the time of the publication by our ancestor of fieldwork. It is an attempt to the systematic study of barter and primitive money in Japan, and to its implications for the development of partnerships between Asian neighbors in today's global economic crisis.

No.130, 9 July 2012

“Language revitalization on Jersey, Channel Islands”

Henry JOHNSON (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT]

Jersey's historic cultural setting is very much linked with mainland France, and there continues to be close relations, even though the island's political allegiance is with Britain. In this context, for many centuries the lingua franca of the island was Jerriais (sometimes referred to as Jersey Norman French, Jersey French or patois), a branch of the Norman language spoken in several varieties around the island. The legal system includes Jersey Legal French, and French was and is still used in some political contexts. While many islanders would have spoken Jerriais alongside English and French, thus offering trilingualism as a necessary means of in-island, inter-island (i.e., with the other Channel Islands) and off-island (i.e., with mainland France or Britain) communication, throughout the twentieth century Jerriais went through a stage of rapid decline. Nowadays, Jerriais is spoken by only a small percentage of islanders, estimated in 2001 to be around 2874 people (3.2 percent of the population), with just 113 noting Jerriais as their first language. However, as an historical aspect of island culture the language maintains a high degree of importance in the present day in connection with island identity and heritage. Over the past two decades, for instance, Jerriais has occupied a space of immense cultural importance, and language revitalization is often a feature of educational and political discourse, as well as a topic of interest by linguistic researchers. On the one hand Jerriais continues to decline in terms of the number of native speakers, yet on the other hand there is increasing acknowledgement of the language as part of the island's cultural heritage and identity, and subsequently there has been increase in public awareness and interest in its promotion and preservation. It is from this perspective that this paper explores Jerriais in terms of its internal and external dimensions in connection with language revitalization.

Special Research Seminar, 28 July 2012

“Co-management of coastal resources in Fiji: Focused on FLMMA and MPAs”

Shinichiro KAKUMA (Okinawa Prefectural Government)

[ABSTRACT]

The situations of coastal resources co-management in 6 fishing villages and western remote islands were studied in 2003 and 2005. Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area (FLMMA) network has developed recently to manage coastal resources in Fiji. The Fisheries Department of the government, the University of the South Pacific and NGOs lead their respective FLMMA sites. At one of the sites, Ucunivanua village, the stock of a bivalve “Kaikoso” has increased even outside of a MPA. The community has monitored the results of the management. At Sasa village gill-netting had been banned by chiefs in the district since 1990. Although the resources have been conserved for subsistence fishers, commercial hand-line and spear fishing boats could be increased to sustainable level. At Kiuva village Bech-de-mer fisheries are active and may need proper management soon. Fresh water aquaculture and sub-surface fish aggregating devices would work as the alternative income sources for the management. Resource ownership of coastal waters may return to the communities affecting future direction of FLMMA.

Coral reef eco-system sustains reef fisheries. However, conflicts between the eco-system conservation and the fisheries development would spread. The conflicts will be discussed through the cases of MPAs, coral reef conservation and eco-tourism in Fiji and Okinawa. When deciding the sizes of MPAs, we need to balance the ideas between bio-diversity conservation and sustainable fisheries. While obtaining quantitative data on spill-over effects through scientific researches, we should start participatory adaptive management to decide the sizes of MPAs. For the restoration of the damaged coral reefs, conservation should come first and anthropogenic disturbances to the coral reefs should be eliminated as much as possible. The co-existence of human and coral reefs, however, is also another important goal for the Asia-Pacific. Eco-tourism in Fiji needs to be within the carrying capacity and to minimize the impacts on fishing and food culture in the villages.

No.131, 20 September 2012

“Explosive subaqueous eruptions and their products”

Kazuhiko KANO (The Kagoshima University Muse)

[ABSTRACT]

We have almost no opportunity to detect and observe explosive subaqueous eruptions unless volcanic gas bubbles, volcanic ashes, pumices, or scoriae emerge out of water or an eruption plume breaks the water surface and thrusts into the air. The mode and scale of eruption could be restored by collectively modeling the physical processes that can produce the features of the eruption products recovered by chance from the water bottom or preserved in strata. Working models proposed so far for explosive subaqueous eruptions will be introduced together with plausibly corresponding products. As a case that took place in

close proximity to the place we reside, the explosive subaqueous eruption that formed the Wakamiko caldera will be discussed also.

No.132, 15 October 2012

“Structure of social change in the prehistoric age on the Ryukyu Archipelago”

Takayuki SHINZATO (Research Center for Archaeology, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT]

Prehistoric age on the Ryukyu Archipelago is called the shell mound age. It was assumed that the then life was stable under coral reef environments. But it is hardly believed that the stable life lasted for 8,000 years changelessly on these islands.

In respect of exchange and trade activities, there are viewed distinctive periods that stemmed from a social change in the shell mound age. They are largely classified as two periods: the early shell mound period and the late shell mound period. The former was mainly affected by change of earthenware culture through sporadic exchange with *Yamato*. The latter was the period in which a social gap among individuals arose from large-scale shell trade activities on the base of the Ryukyu Archipelago. The shell trade activities at that time was greatly influenced by a trend of local consumers, and the main districts of supply and trade as well as locations of villages supposedly varied according to habitats of shellfish. Accordingly, depending on the trend of local consumers in each of the islands, social structures changed into either complex or simplified. This reveals a limitation of island-type trade society, which is hunting and gathering. In this respect, an agricultural society at the *Gusuku* period, which traded with *Yamato* and China, is distinct from the hunting and gathering society

No.133, 5 November 2012

“How it came to be accepted that the genealogy of the Amami Islands was annihilated by fire: The theory in relation to modern and recent history”

Masami YUGE (Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties of Amami-city)

[ABSTRACT]

The general belief that written records of Amami genealogy were burned away and destroyed may have been derived from *Historical Stories of Amami* dating back to the end of the 19th century, but there are no historical records that directly prove the case. In reality, the genealogy that was presumed annihilated still exists. The analysis of the genealogy revealed that the core problem results from the fact that island officials in office since the Ryukyu Kingdom had their social status reduced to peasantry. In addition, the lineage does not concern roughly 98% of the Amami population. Here, I would like to shed light on the nonexistence of the destroyed genealogy and to elucidate the feudal clan's underlying

attempt to re-form and re-compose its social status by submitting their version of the pedigree. However, we need to acknowledge the fact that this theory continued to be believed for over a century. It is necessary to grasp its background from the historical perspective of the Amami Islands. This will also provide one of the important themes in reviewing the future methodologies of historical research on the Amami Islands.

No.134, 3 December 2012

“Forest resources in Papua and West Papua, Indonesia: Problems and challenges”

Herman HIDAYAT (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT]

Interaction between people and forest resources in Papua and West Papua, Indonesia, is very close. Obviously, dependence towards forest resources is very strong due to social needs and subsistence. For instance, timber and non-timber such as food, medicine, hunting animals, fuel, etc., are still being exploited from forest resources. Forest resources could be symbolized as a ‘mother’ because forests give ‘life’ for Papua’s community, and they have been well managed by local communities for several decades.

Forest degradation occurred in the Soeharto regime (1967-1998) when the government treated forest resources as a ‘commodity’ for economic development. The government issued several logging (HPH) and industrial timber plantation concessions (HTI) for the private sector to provide ‘timber’ as raw materials for forestry industries (sawmill, furniture, plywood, pulp and paper industry, etc.). The development of the forestry industry continued in the Reformation Era (1999-present), whose characteristic was ‘decentralization’. Local governments were to manage their own natural resources. In the case of economics, for instance, by establishing the ‘Corporative Sector’ (Koperasi) the local government of Papua could issue logging (HPH) and industrial timber plantation (HTI) and palm oil estate concessions until it reached approximately 1000 hectares. Thereafter, forest degradation and deforestation have occurred because of a lack of commitments for establishing sustainable forest management, law enforcement and serious inspection from stakeholders, especially central and local governments.

Big soil erosion in Wasior, Teluk Wondama Regency (West Papua) on October 4, 2010, and a large flood in March 2007 in the Sentani region (Papua) occurred probably because of the consequence of forest degradation and deforestation. The challenge of how to recover deforestation in the upstream (Cycloop conservation) area will have a good effect on hydrologic and economic sources downstream (Lake Sentani). Local governments also need to empower socio economics of local people for reforestation.

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“Island as metaphor in contemporary thought -Study of the Deleuzian concept of Island-”

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[ABSTRACT]

In this presentation, we discuss the concept of *Island* in the philosophy of Gilles Deleuze (1924-1995). In my opinion, the image of *Island* is becoming especially important for the contemporary thought of trying to discuss ecology. I would like to report also on the recent developments in this area.

The Deleuzian concept of *Island (île)* is produced in the “Cause et raison des îles désertes” which is the oldest of his unpublished texts, and it appears again in “appendices II-Michel Tournier et le monde sans autrui” in *Logic du sens* (1969). These texts have a common characteristic of including the critical consideration to Daniel Defoe’s *Robinson Crusoe*. Moreover, the latter paper mainly treats consideration about Michelle Tournier’s *Vendredi ou les limbes du pacifique* (1967), which can be referred to as having realized Deleuze’s criticism romantically. In this presentation, I also would like to begin consideration of the Deleuzian concept of Island by comparing these two novels.

Field Research

- 1) Interdisciplinary research on Iojima Island, Kagoshima, from 28-31 May 2012.



- 2) Interdisciplinary research in Pohnpei and Chuuk states, Federated States of Micronesia, from August 5th to September 6th 2012.



Geochemical investigation (Weno)



Korea South Pacific Ocean Research Center (Weno)



From Weno to Piis Island



Mosquito collection (Piis)



Marine resources investigation (Piis)



Interviewing in Piis



Pictures with people in Piis Island



Shell colour polymorphism (Tol)

Members & Themes

Shinichi NODA (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University): Survey of Mosquito Habitats on Pingelap Atoll and Piis Island

Shunsuke NAGASHIMA (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University): Research on the Improvement Efforts by the Public Sector about Health Care, Public Sanitation and Waste Management

Hideo NAKAYA (Faculty of Science, Kagoshima University): Geological Environments of the Chuuk (Truk) Islands

Motohiro KAWANISHI (Faculty of Education, Kagoshima University): Ecological Character and Species Diversity of Vegetation on the Chuuk and Pohnpei states

Satoru NISHIMURA (Faculty of Law, Economic and Humanities, Kagoshima University): Household Survey on Land Use and Rural Economy

Tomonari KOTANI (Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University): Investigation of Fishery Resources in Islands of Federated States of Micronesia and Fundamental Survey to Investigate the Possibilities of Aquaculture and Stock Enhancement for Those Resources

Hafiz Ur REHMAN (Faculty of Science, Kagoshima University): Petrological and Geochemical Investigation of the Volcanic Rocks of the Chuuk Island

Kei KAWAI (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University): Shell Colour Polymorphism in Populations of the Intertidal Gastropod *Nerita plicata*

Sota YAMAMOTO (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University): Food Survey on Pingelap Atoll and Piis Island

Recent Publications

+++Book+++

The Islands of Kagoshima (KAWAI K., TERADA R. and KUWAHARA S. eds., in press)

+++Journal+++

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Research Papers

RAZON B. C., LIAO L. M. and NAKAGOSHI N.: Success and Failure of Marine Protected Area Management Affecting the Fish Catch by Adjacent Fishermen in Sarangani Bay, Mindanao, Philippines

NARSEY W. L.: Poverty Analysis in Vanuatu: A Critical Review and Alternative Formulation

Materials

HIDAYAT H., KONO Y. and LE X. P.: From Plantation Forestry to the Pulp and Paper Industry: A Case Study of Vietnam

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Research Papers

YAMAMOTO S.: Use of *Capsicum* on Kosrae Island, Federated States of Micronesia

REHMAN H. U., NAKAYA H. and KAWAI K.: Geological Origin of the Volcanic Islands of the Caroline Group in the Federated States of Micronesia, Western Pacific

MENG X.: A Study of “Senior to Senior Support” at the Time of Disaster in Amami Oshima: A Case of Supporting Elderly People in the Severe Rainstorm Disaster in Nishinakama Village

+++Reports+++

Occasional Papers No. 53 (February 2013)

Research on the Influence of Globalization and Global Warming on Life in Chuuk Atoll (KAWAI K. and KUWAHARA S. eds.)

Contents

- 1) The foraminifera of the Chuuk lagoon, and the value as the teaching materials
HATTA Akio (Faculty of Education, Kagoshima Univ.)

- 2) Floristic composition and distribution pattern of coastal vegetation in Chuuk island, Federated States of Micronesia
KAWANISHI Motohiro (Faculty of Education, Kagoshima Univ.)
- 3) Shell colour polymorphism of intertidal gastropod in Chuuk state, Federated States of Micronesia
KAWAI Kei (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima Univ.)
- 4) Improving the foundation of the environment, resources, and life in Chuuk: Pursuing the progress in public sanitation betterment and the current state of social capital
NAGASHIMA Shunsuke (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima Univ.)
- 5) Adoption in the changes of family, kinship, and marriage: A comparative view based on studies from Micronesia and India
NAKATANI Sumie (Center for International Planning, Kagoshima Univ.)
- 6) Socio-economic influence of overseas Pilipino workers Federal States of Micronesia
NISHIMURA Satoru (Faculty of Law, Economics, and Humanities, Kagoshima Univ.)
- 7) Mosquitoes collected on Weno Island, Romonum Island and Piis Island, Chuuk State, Federated States of Micronesia (Diptera: Culicidae)
NODA Shinichi (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima Univ.)
- 8) Use of *Capsicum frutescens* in Weno, Romanum, and Piis islands, Chuuk Atoll, Federated States of Micronesia
YAMAMOTO Sota (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima Univ.)

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