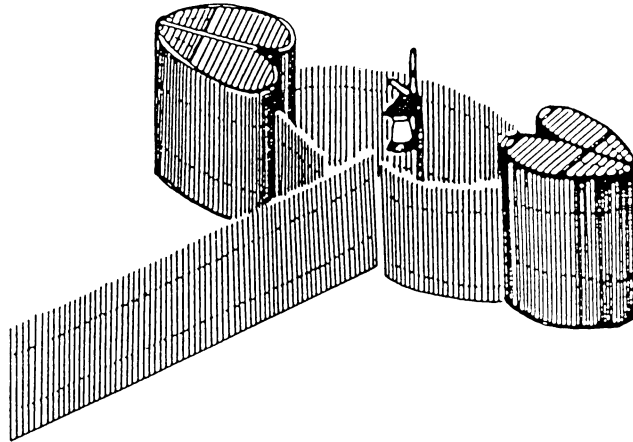


Newsletter

No. 1

February 1990

*Kagoshima University Research Center
for the South Pacific*



鹿児島大学
南太平洋海域
研究センター

ニューズレター
創刊号
平成2年2月

Indonesian fish corral, locally called *PRAYAN*, consists of two traps, a chamber, and a prolonged leader which are operated during nighttime to harvest tiger prawn *Penaeus monodeon* from fish ponds. Tiger prawn are attracted to a small kerosene lamp installed in a chamber.

**On the Embarkation of the Kagoshima University
Research Center for the South Pacific**

Akio Inoue

(Kagoshima University Research Center for the South Pacific)

Kagoshima University Research Center for the South Pacific is a leading institution in Japan, promoting research for the South Pacific and the surrounding areas, and is inter-faculty, inter-university, and internationally oriented. The center was established in April of 1981 as a time-limited facility for 7 years. In 1988 it started afresh with new scopes of investigation and objectives, and at present has 4 academic staff and 2 administrative officers who are promoting international scientific exchange programs in tight relation both with 90 associate academic staff from Kagoshima University and with 30 scientists from other universities and institutions in Japan.

In the first 7 years the center carried out scientific surveys in such areas as Papua New Guinea, Fiji, the Solomon Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Belau with remarkable results which had appeared in the Prompt Reports of the Center and other related scientific publications. The Center also organized symposia, workshops, and public lectures through which it contributed both to deepen the proper understanding of Oceania and to introduce a wealth of information to students and laymen.

The objectives of the Research Center for the South Pacific are summarized as follows: 1) To carry out the survey extensively in Oceania and the surrounding areas, 2) To promote international exchange programs through the surveys and investigations, 3) To publish the survey results to contribute to the development of those countries concerned, 4) To establish and maintain the close relation with the scientists of the Oceania, and 5) To heighten the interest of the younger scientists in Oceania through the cooperative research works.

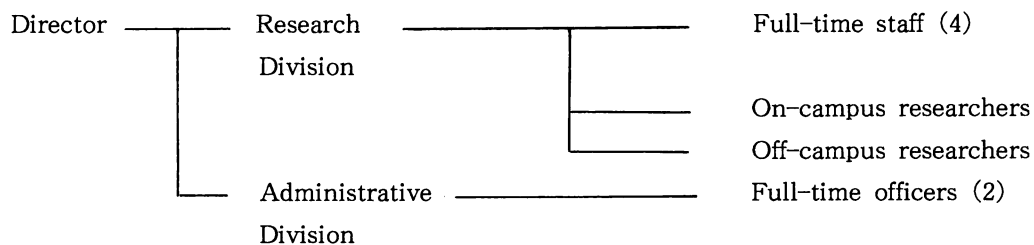
In order to realize these objectives much more help than ever is required from outside the Center, either from domestic or foreign researchers. I sincerely hope to be able to obtain such cooperation from as many persons as possible.

Publication of *Newsletter* from
Kagoshima University Research Center for the South Pacific
(KURCSP)

Kagoshima University Research Center for the South Pacific is a center for interdisciplinary regional studies on Oceania and its surrounding areas. The Center was established in 1981, and renewed in 1988. This newsletter is newly set up to exchange information and to maintain a good relationship among the collaborators who have interest in the human and homeostatic environment in the South Pacific.

Kagoshima University, located in the southernmost prefecture of the main islands of Japan, is an upstanding university with a College of Liberal Arts and eight other faculties: Law and Letters, Education, Science, Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering, Agriculture, and Fisheries.

The Center coordinates a wide variety of activities including cooperative scientific surveys and researches, education of graduate and foreign students, and the collection of scientific information.



1. ORGANIZATION of KURCSP

The Center is a Kagoshima University cooperative research and educational facility. Its activities are supported by Kagoshima University researchers, researchers from other universities and institutions in Japan, and researchers from several foreign universities and institutions, as well as, the full-time staff.

2. MANAGEMENT of KURCSP

A council, consisting of the director, the full-time staff, seven on campus researchers, nine representatives from the College of Liberal Arts and eight other faculties decide management policy.

Center staff meetings, consisting of both full-time and other on-campus researchers, and supported by three internal committees (Research, International Exchange and Publication) are where research and investigation project decisions are made.

3. PUBLICATIONS of KURCSP

The Center publishes two journals, the *South Pacific Study* and the *Occasional Papers*, which are circulated to all full-time staff and on-and off-campus researchers of the Center.

The *South Pacific Study* is published in one volume per year in two issues, and aims to attract original research papers, review papers, and short papers from full-time staff and on-and off-campus researchers. The first issue will be volume 9 succeeding from volume 8 of the previous journal, *Memoirs of the Kagoshima University Research Center for the South Pacific*.

The *Occasional Papers* publishes the results of research projects and symposia on South Pacific studies conducted by the Research Division of the Center. Fourteen issues have been published.

The *Newsletter* is issued once a year, which reports all activities of the Center such as on-going research projects, symposia, forums, and publications.

Research Center pamphlets are available by request. They introduce the objectives, organization, management, and research activities of the Center.

Introduction to Universities that Have a Cooperative Exchange Program with Kagoshima University

The University of the South Pacific (USP):

The administrative building of the University of the South Pacific is located in Suva, Fiji. The first students were admitted in February 1968. The University was established in accordance with the wishes and to serve the needs of the governments of: The Cook Islands, Fiji, The Republic of Kiribati, The Republic of Nauru, Niue, The Solomon Islands, The Tokelau Island, The Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, The Republic of Vanuatu, and Western Samoa. The University consists of four schools and six institutes: the School of Agriculture, the School of Humanities, the School of Pure and Applied Science, the School of Social and Economic Development, the Institute of Marine Resources, the Institute of Natural Resources, the Institute of Pacific Studies, the Institute of Social and Administrative Studies, the Institute of Research, Extension and Training in Agriculture, and the Institute of Rural Development. In addition, an office of Extension Service has branches in each country except The Tokelau Islands. There are approximately 250 faculty members and 6,000 students.

Kagoshima University and the University of the South Pacific agreed in 1982 to the following cooperative program: promotion of joint research, promotion of staff and post-graduate student exchange, joint offering of seminars or training programs, and exchange of academic and scientific information.

Abstracts from Seminars

State Formation and Modernization in Micronesia Ken'ichi Sudou (The National Museum of Ethnology)

July 14, 1988

Micronesia consists of islands widely scattered south of the Japan Archipelago. Since their "discovery" by Magellan in 1521, the inhabitants were ruled successively by Spain, Germany, Japan and the United States.

There have been movements towards independence in Micronesia since the 1970's. Declaring in the Preamble, "Having known war, we hope for peace. Having been divided, we wish unity. Having been ruled we seek freedom...", the people headed for a unified nation state. However, differing in their languages, societies, and cultures, the islands ended up with four "microstates". American security interests in Far East had a strong influence.

In forty years of American administration, the islanders accepted American-style educational, administrative, legislative, and judicial institutions. Their economic base depends on American subsidization. Lacking industries, people have difficulties in managing their national economy with copra exports and fishery compensations. The young claim freedom and rights under the name of democracy, leaving many difficulties.

Parents have not been able to gain respect from these young. The modernization in Micronesia has many problems yet to be solved.

Patterns of Species Richness in the Lowland Mixed Rain Forests of Borneo

Peter. S. Ashton (Harvard University)

September 12, 1988

Patterns of variation in plant community species richness have been correlated with a variety of environmental gradients, as well as to historical biogeography, but causes of the variation remain unknown. The case is made that long term predictability and short term equability of the rainfall regime, in the presence of influences which maximize the diversity of conditions within the soil surface and the subcanopy of a rain forest community, create the conditions most favorable for species richness among terrestrial plants within one biogeographical region.

The Southeast Asian Studies at the
University of Hawaii
Shiro Saito (University of Hawaii)
December 5, 1988

An overview of the Southeast Asian Studies Program at the University of Hawaii, noted for its breadth and depth, is discussed under the following headings: faculty, course offerings, language program, degree programs, library resources, publications, outreach program and the East-West Center.

The number of Southeast Asian specialists in Hawaii is considered the largest in the U.S. Thirty faculty members teach 85 courses with 75 to 100 percent Southeast Asia content and 23 other faculty members teach 82 courses that are 25 to 75 percent Southeast Asia related. Six Southeast Asian languages, Burmese, Ilokano, Indonesian, Tagalog, Thai and Vietnamese, are offered regularly at up to four levels.

A student may study Southeast Asia as an undergraduate or as a graduate student and study in a multidisciplinary degree program in Asian Studies or work on a specific discipline. In 1986/87, 19 masters and 9 doctoral degrees were conferred.

The Asia Collection is probably the only academic research library in the U.S. that includes all of Asia under one administrative head. The collection consists of some 536,000 volumes, 9,500 serials and 115 newspapers and the Southeast Asia collection contains an estimated 73,500 volumes and 6,600 social titles (4,350 currently received).

The University of Hawaii Press specializes on Asia and the Pacific and publishes extensively on the area. The *Southeast Asia Papers* are published by the Center for Southeast Asian Studies and the *Philippine Studies Working Papers* and the *Philippine Studies Newsletter* are published by the Center for Philippine Studies.

The outreach or community service activities are presented through public lectures, workshops and cultural performances to the general community of Hawaii.

Adding dimension to the program is the East-West Center where resident research staff, invited international research fellows, graduate students from Asia and the U. S. work on research topics important to the Asia/Pacific region.

The rich resources of expertise, programs and research materials, make the University of Hawaii an ideal and exciting place to study and conduct research on Southeast Asia.

SYMPOSIUM

A Perspective of the South:
Conditions of the Indonesian Villages
Based on Agricultural Activities
December 16, 1988



1) Sago Productivity and Villagers' View of Sago Palm:

Affairs Concerning a Sago Factory

Katsuya Osozawa (Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto University)

To determine the feasibility of development in a tropical swamp area, a small sago factory was built in a sago community in Indonesia.

During the process of construction and operation of the factory, it was realized that the villagers had a different view of sago from our agricultural scholar's view which aims directly to increase productivity.

Their way of life and their value system are presented to show the real situation of the sago village, with some episodes.

2) Observing Ritual in a Village of South Banten, West Java

Atsushi Watanabe (Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto University)

The report examined the meaning and role of ritual practices during the process of social change in a rice-growing village of West Java, based upon field research conducted from March, 1986 to July, 1988.

The village is located in a remote mountainous area in a south-western district of West Java, called Banten Kidul(South Banten). The livelihood of this village is mainly based on wet rice cultivation and, after harvesting, supported by fish culture, minor upland cultivation, seasonal peddling, and household industry such as making bamboo goods. They crop only traditional local varieties of rice once a year and maintain various traditional practices in labor relations and rewarding system. Another social political characteristic of this village is that they have a unique political organization called *kasepuhan* headed by a male chief whose office is succeeded in patrilineal line. The resource of political power of the *kasepuhan* can be seen in the complex system of their ritual practices which control the rice production cycle and the pattern of daily life of village people all the year round.

The ritual aspect of political power and social integration in a society has often been discussed in the field of social anthropology. And it does not seem difficult to elucidate a stable relationship between the political and cosmological construct and the socioeconomic circumstances in this village. But I argue that a meaning and role of ritual in a society can be analyzed dynamically in the process of social change. In the case of this village, people have faced social pressure both from inside and outside the community several times because of political and economic change through time. Specifically the basis of subsistence has drastically changed from one which is dependent

on upland rice cultivation by slash and burn to wet rice cultivation due to tightened control by the state over the forest exploitation after 1950's. The BIMAS development program after the 1960's changed the technological and marketing condition in rice economy, and consequently raised the economic motivation to pursue a personal profit by applying double cropping of high yield varieties and by introducing a rice mill. Those demands confronted the existing social practices in this village, and only some of the technological improvements in wet rice cultivation such as a rice nursery technique and use of chemical fertilizer were accepted by the society.

It should be noted that the adat custom and ritual system under the *kasepuhan* political system have often been challenged by some of the villagers, especially by the santris. It implies that though it seems to maintain its traditions to the present, it is ritual practices that always became the focus of political dispute and played a role in mediating social conflicts at the community level.

3) On the land-use of the Region around Highland Lakes in the Province of West Sumatra

Kazutaka Nakano (Kagoshima University Research Center for the South Pacific)

An attempt to explain the agricultural land-use in the region around the highland lakes nearly situated at 1° S and in the chief mountain ridge of Sumatra was made through both physical and socio-economic approaches. Such a study cannot satisfy us with only the analyses of the present condition. Therefore the relationship between the dynamics of the land-use patterns and the changes of the socio-economic conditions since the early years of 20th century was historically investigated. In consequence, it concluded that the inhabitants in an unfavorable environment seemed to have exerted every effort to eke out a slender livelihood, responding promptly to the changes of the socio-economic conditions including the policies of both central and provincial governments.

4) Sidereal Calendar and timing of agricultural operations: The case from Priangan Highlands, West Java, Indonesia

Tadataka Igarashi (The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University)

Seasonal change in climatological conditions, in particular, seasonal fluctuation in precipitation, is a prime determinant in rainfed field cultivations. Peasants' cropping strategies are undoubtedly influenced by the year-to-year variability in the onset and termination of rainy and dry seasons. In these constraints, peasants naturally pay keen attention to seasonal changes in precipitation, and determine the "best timing" for

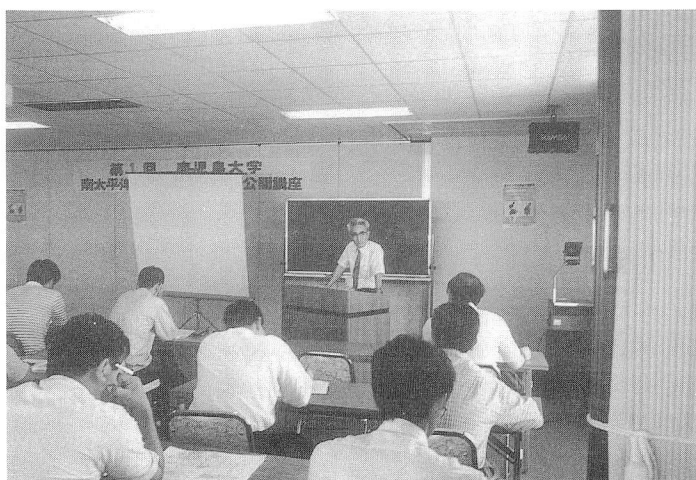
agricultural operations. In a Sundanese hamlet in Priangan, a hilly region in West Java, where I did my fieldwork, such garden crops as hill-rice, maize, *Phaseolus* beans, tobacco, cassava, etc. , are simultaneously or sequentially raised in upland fields (or gardens), which are usually located on steep hillsides. The agricultural operations for these garden crops are seasonal, in contrast to wet-rice growing, another important subsistence activity, which is not seasonally determined because sufficient irrigation water is available throughout the year. The timing of agricultural operations in rainfed fields is guided by a natural calendar, i.e., by observation of such indicators as seasonal changes in rainfall frequency, moisture and wind direction, phenological changes in wild flora, and the seasonal appearance or specific behavior of certain insects and birds. Besides, the location of the sun at sunrise, culmination, and sunset, judged by the length of standing farmer's shadow, by a gnomon (*istiwa*), or simply by eyesight, allows time reckoning throughout the year. Likewise, such marked sidereal apparitions as heliacal/acronychian rising, culmination, and setting of the Pleiades (*béntang kěreti*), Orion's belt (*béntang wuluku*), and the Southern Cross (*béntang langlayangan*), pronounce the coming of specific seasons. Continuous and careful observation of these indicators, which reflects the persistence of the *pranáta mángsá*, the traditional Javanese solar/sidereal calendar for agricultural purpose, allows peasants to identify with varying accuracy the "best time" for crucial agricultural operations such as clearing, burning, sowing, and planting, for rainy season and dry season crops, and they believe that delay in operations will result in reduction of yields. Interestingly, the daily precipitation data I obtained at the nearest meteorological station, suggest that the "best time" for these agricultural operations reasonably accords with the agroclimatologically determined times of onset and termination of the rainy and dry seasons.

Public Lecture Series
“The Ryukyu Islands and Their Relations to Oceania”

The Kagoshima University Research Center for the South Pacific was reorganized in April 1988 and the first public lecture series was held for two days on the 1st and 2nd of August, at the Public Hotel (Kokumin-Shukusha), Ayamaru-So, in Kasari-cho, the Amami Islands. These public lectures were supported by a special grant from the Japanese Ministry of Education, Science and Culture. Eight lectures each addressed a topic related to the theme, “The Ryukyu Islands and Their Relations to Oceania.” The lectures were scheduled as follows:

1. Day 1 (August 1, 1988)

- (1) Akio INOUE, Professor of Kagoshima University Research Center for the South Pacific, “The Sea and its Uses,”
- (2) Kiyomi NAKAYAMA, staff member of the Kasari Historical Museum (Kasari-Rekishi Minzoku Shiryo-Kan), “The Amami Islands from an Archaeological Point of View,”
- (3) Mitsuru HAYASHI, Associate Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kagoshima University, “Outline of Tropical Agriculture and its Development,”
- (4) Hideo ICHIKAWA, Associate Professor, Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University, “Outline of Fisheries Development in the Ryukyu Islands.”



2. Day 2 (August 2, 1988):

- (1) Eiji NITTA, Associate Professor, College of General Education, Kagoshima University, "Archaeological Study of the Area Surrounding the China-Sea,"
- (2) Hiroshi KIHARA, Lecturer, Faculty of Medicine, Kagoshima University, "Poison and Population Control Methods of the Poisonous Snake (Habu),"
- (3) Kazutaka NAKANO, Professor of Kagoshima University Research-Center for the South Pacific, "Land Uses of Traditional Agriculture in Oceania,"
- (4) Shin-ichi TERASHI, Professor of Kagoshima University Research Center for the South Pacific, "Pathological Explanation of Diseases in the Tropical Zone. "

The Ryukyu Islands, including the Amami Islands are in a subtropical zone and surrounded by coral reefs. This area not only has natural conditions similar to Oceania, but also socioeconomic relations with Oceania people since the beginning of the twentieth century. Therefore, many local people in the Amami Islands have been interested in this theme. About thirty people attended each lecture, showing deep interest. Owing to the cooperation of many officials and concerned people in Kasari-Cho, the first public lecture series was a success.

Full-time Staff of
Kagoshima University Research Center for the South Pacific
(KURCSP)

Research Projects of KURCSP

Project 1.

Studies on the Dynamics and Integrity
of the Land Environment and Ecosystems

NAKANO, Kazutaka

Professor, Dr.

Ecology

Present Subjects of Research: Terrestrial
Ecology in Oceania



Project 2.

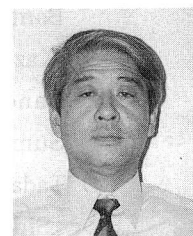
Studies on Aquatic Biological Processes
and Resources

INOUE, Akio

Professor, Director, Dr.

Marine Environmental Science

Present Subjects of Research: Ecology of Marine
Toxic Dinoflagellates



Project 3.

Studies on Tropical Diseases and Health

TERASHI, Shin-ichi

Professor, M.D.

Tropical Pathology

Present Subjects of Research: Viral Diseases
in Oceania



Project 4.

Studies on History and Culture

KARAKITA, Yasuyuki

Lecturer, M.A.

Cultural Anthropology

Present Subjects of Research: Micronesian Ethnology



Seminars by Kagoshima University Research Center for the South Pacific (1988)

- July 14 Ken'ichi Sudou (The National Museum of Ethnology): "The State Formation and Modernization in Micronesia"
- Sep. 12 Peter S. Ashton (Harvard University): "Patterns of Species Richness in the Lowland Mixed Rain Forests of Borneo"
- Oct. 24 Akio Hatta (Faculty of Education, KU): "Republic of Belau Revisited"
- Dec. 05 Shiro Saito (Hamilton Library, University of Hawaii): "Southeast Asian Studies at the University of Hawaii"
- Dec. 16 Symposium:
A Perspective of the South: Conditions of the Indonesian Villages Based on Agricultural Activities
- 1) Katsuya Osozawa (Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto University): "Sago Productivity and Villagers' View of Sago Palm: Affairs Concerning a Sago Factory"
 - 2) Atsushi Watanabe (Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto University): "Observing Ritual in a Village of South Banten, West Java"
 - 3) Kazutaka Nakano (Research Center for the South Pacific, KU): "On the Land-use of the Region around Highland Lakes in the Province of West Sumatra"
 - 4) Tadataka Igarashi (The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University): "Sidereal Calendar and Timing of Agricultural Operations: The Case from Priangan Highlands, West Java, Indonesia"

Public Lecture Series

"The Ryukyu Islands and Their Relations to Oceania"

Day 1 (Aug. 1, 1988):

- 1) Akio Inoue (KURCSP): "The Sea and its Uses"
- 2) Kiyomi Nakayama (Staff Member of the Kasari Historical Museum, Kasari-Cho Rekishi Minzoku Shiryo-Kan): "The Amami Islands from an Archaeological Point of View"
- 3) Mitsuru Hayashi (Faculty of Agriculture, KU): "Outline of Tropical Agriculture and its Development"
- 4) Hideo Ichikawa (Faculty of Fisheries, KU): "Outline of Fisheries Development in the Ryukyu Islands"

Day 2 (Aug. 2, 1988):

- 1) Eiji Nitta (College of General Education, KU): "Archaeological Study of the Area Surrounding the China-Sea"
- 2) Hiroshi Kihara (Faculty of Medicine, KU): "Poison and Population Control Methods of the Poisonous Snake (Habu)"
- 3) Kazutaka Nakano (KURCSP): "Land Uses of Traditional Agriculture in Oceania"
- 4) Shin-ichi Terashi (KURCSP): "Pathological Explanation of Diseases in the Tropical Zone"

Research Work in Oceania by Full-time Staff of KURCSP

Yasuyuki Karakita (Aug. 31 ~ Nov. 03, 1988)

The Federated States of Micronesia (Yap)

Kazutaka Nakano (Sep. 09 ~ Oct. 03, 1988)

The Solomon Islands & Papua New Guinea

Shin-ichi Terashi (Nov. 06 ~ Dec. 20, 1988)

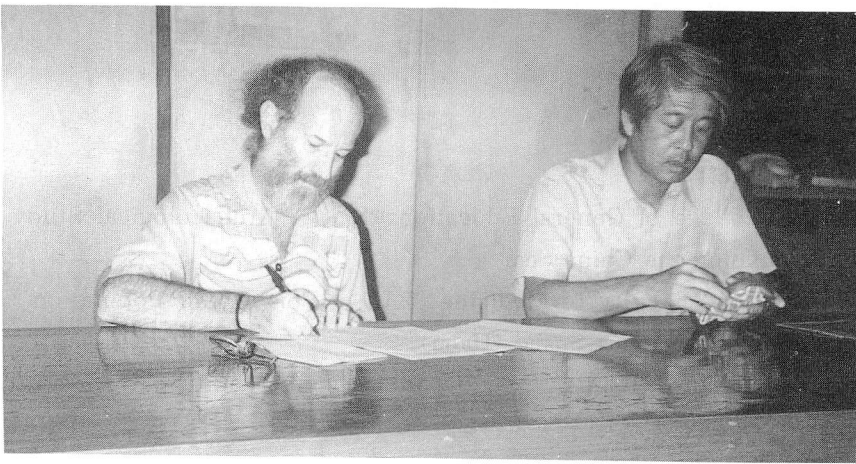
Papua New Guinea

Akio Inoue (Nov. 16 ~ Dec. 20, 1988)

French Polynesia (Tahiti)

Visitor

Mr. Dr. Fachrudin (President, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia) Dec. 02, 1988



Agreement with UPNG and UNITECH

MEMORANDUM ON COLLABORATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AND KAGOSHIMA UNIVERSITY

1. MEMORANDUM

The three universities, the University of Papua New Guinea, Papua New Guinea University of Technology and Kagoshima University, resolve to draw up a Memorandum and to promote collaborative arrangements in education and research on marine, terrestrial and human sciences in the tropical Pacific.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE AGREEMENT

The three universities wish to develop collaborative arrangements in the following areas:

- 2-1. The training of students in marine, terrestrial and human sciences.
- 2-2. The joint offering of seminars and workshops in marine, terrestrial and human sciences.
- 2-3. The conduct of joint research projects in the development and management of natural resources for the tropical Pacific.
- 2-4. The free exchange of research publications and teaching materials.
- 2-5. Cooperation in the utilization of technical equipments of the three universities.

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

- 3-1. The participating universities shall each appoint one member of staff who shall act as joint project coordinators.
- 3-2. The joint project coordinators shall be responsible for:
 - a. The development of joint projects in accordance with the objectives of the agreement.
 - b. The investigation of sources of funding to carry out joint projects.
 - c. The publication of the results obtained by the activities conducted under the agreement.

4. ITEM OF UNDERSTANDING

This agreement is governed by all applicable laws of the three universities.



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON RESEARCH AND TRAINING COOPERATION
IN MARINE, TERRESTRIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF
PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AND
KAGOSHIMA UNIVERSITY

This MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING in the University of Papua New Guinea, Papua New Guinea University of Technology and Kagoshima University aims to promote education and research in marine, terrestrial and human sciences pertaining to the tropical Pacific.

1. Each university agrees to the following general forms of cooperation in marine, terrestrial and human sciences.
 - 1-1. Promotion of joint research and scientific survey.
 - 1-2. Promotion of staff and student exchange.
 - 1-3. Joint offering of seminars or workshops.
 - 1-4. Exchange of academic and scientific information.
2. The details of implementation of this agreement are contained in the attached Memorandum on Collaboration in the three universities.
3. Each university understands that all arrangements relating to this agreement have to be negotiated for each case of collaboration.

This agreement shall take effect from the date of signature by the representatives of each university and be valid for a period of three years with provision for amendment, renewal or termination.

Date: 1st December, 1989

Akihiro Igata
Akihiro Igata
President,
Kagoshima University

Shigero Iwakiri
Shigero Iwakiri
Dean, Faculty of Fisheries,
Kagoshima University

Akio Inoue
Akio Inoue
Director, Research Center
for the South Pacific,
Kagoshima University

John D. Lynch
John D. Lynch
Vice Chancellor,
The University of
Papua New Guinea

Lance Hill
Lance Hill
Dean, Faculty of Science,
The University of
Papua New Guinea

Moseley Moramoro
Moseley Moramoro
Vice Chancellor,
Papua New Guinea
University of Technology

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