

# SOUTH PACIFIC NEWSLETTER

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KAGOSHIMA UNIVERSITY  
RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

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Front : Navigator's weather amulet (*hoselifay*) from Woleai Atoll, Yap State

These double-sided figures, sometimes containing both male and female aspects as this one, are used by navigators as both protection from dangers at sea and sorcery on shore. Carved from wood and adorned with 4 stingray spines and coconut palm fronds, with attached bundle of mineral dye for ritually anointing the figure during use. Approximately 30 cm. in height.

(Photographed by Donald H. Rubinstein)

## Good Fortune and Friendships

Kazutaka NAKANO

Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University

On the third of April, 2002, I am to retire from the professorship at Kagoshima University after slightly more than twenty years' working there though my age is not yet that of compulsory retirement. The reason for this retirement is derived from my life plan, which I have been announcing to my family and close friends for nearly ten years, that I would fully enjoy the situation where I work for no organization but for myself, after sixty years of age. Incidentally, the day of my retirement is one day before my birthday of sixty-one years of age.



Professor Nakano

Now, allow me to briefly talk about how the opportunity of obtaining a professorship at Kagoshima University was offered to me. One day during the summer vacation in 1981, I suddenly received a telephone call at my home from a very famous professor who is fully retired at present. In the telephone call, he induced me to apply for the position of professor at the Kagoshima University Research Center for the South Pacific which had been just established that year. He explained further that, although the formal purpose of this Research Center was focused on the areal study of Melanesia, Polynesia, and Micronesia, the professors who had made utmost efforts to establish it sought to invite a researcher with great experience in the fieldwork in Southeast Asia. The circumstances of those days were very different from the present. Namely, ecologists who had been engaged in field studies in Southeast Asia for more than one year were very rarely found in Japan. Consequently, with the help of the strong recommendation from the late Professor Nakao who was the initial director of this Research Center, even I who had published not a great number of papers was able to succeed in obtaining the professorship after much heated and prolonged discussion among the Councillors.

Less than two months after I took office there, I was onboard the *Kagoshima-maru*, which had just built as one of two ocean training ships of the Faculty of Fisheries of Kagoshima University. I was one of more than forty members of a research party, and we were departing for Fiji from Taniyama Port, the outer Port of Kagoshima City. Before this voyage, I had only once been onboard a big passenger ship from Singapore to Kobe, and I had fully enjoyed the comfortable ocean trip as a first class passenger. By contrast, throughout the round trip between Kagoshima and Fiji, that romantic image of ocean voyaging instilled from my comfortable earlier experience was utterly dispelled by the dangerously rough sea which in truth threatened to shipwreck the hapless *Kagoshima-maru*. Even the most experienced crew members had rarely endured such severe weather as I suffered through on that

voyage. Including that first voyage on *Kagoshima-maru*, I have been onboard five times more and in addition, onboard the other training ship, *Keiten-maru*, six times. All these voyages were for field studies under the auspices of the Kagoshima University Research Centers. The academic knowledge I acquired during those projects is invaluablely precious and extremely useful for broadening and deepening my perspective and thoughts. I can tell you also that I obtained the majority of the data for the quantitatively refined analysis of my academic speciality was obtained, during my village based fieldwork the realization of which I much owe indeed to the support of my colleagues. I have conducted ecological surveys in West Sumatra Province on the Indian Ocean side of Sumatra Island and on Malaita Island in the Solomon Islands quite a few times, and I spent many days together with the respective villagers. Incidentally, with regard to the Solomon Islands survey, I should note that I made a short visit there onboard the *Kagoshima-maru*, which proved very suitable on that occasion for my research.

Owing to the warm support from a great number of people related for my works, I have been well satisfied with my fieldwork engagements in Southeast Asia and Melanesia. I regret, however, I have not yet fully systematized my data collected from those regions, or heighten my analysis to the level I wish to attain consistent with my academic speciality. While I feel subjectively that I can continue to strive further for these goals, for the time being I intend to enjoy a sense of full achievement.

Finally, I express both my sincere gratitude for my good fortune and friendships which have enabled me to work for Kagoshima University for more than twenty years, and my firm belief in the continuing development and future of the Research Center for the Pacific Islands.

*Book Review:*

## **“Beyond Satsuma – Satsunan Islands Accepting the 21st Century Challenge”**

(Editor Toru Aoyama, Published by Kagoshima University Research Center for the Pacific Islands, 2001)

Tadahide NORO

Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University (Project Coordinator of KURCPI)

In Australia, *Satsuma* is the name of a variety of plums sold in the market. During my stay in Adelaide, South Australia, I saw this Japanese word on fruit baskets everywhere in the downtown area. Nowadays, nobody knows that the Sumomo is distributed in the fruit shops of Australia and Europe under the Japanese name, Satsuma. In Japan, this variety of plums is called Sumomo, which originally meant sour plums. Satsuma plums were the most popular fruits from the island of Amami-Oshima, in the *Satsunan Islands*.

In the 18th century, *Satsuma* was the name of a small province approximately 1,000 km south of Tokyo. The Kagoshima University Research Center for the Pacific Islands (KURCPI) is located in this province, now known as *Kagoshima Prefecture*.

The word *Satsuma* is not only the name of a Japanese sour plum (*Sumomo*), but is also used to call mandarin oranges that were cultured in Kagoshima and transplanted in Europe and North America. In both Europe and North America, there are only a few people that know that the name *Satsuma* is derived from the area in which it was originally cultivated.

The *Satsunan Islands*, the subtitle of a book recently published by KURCPI, are an island group studding an area south of *Satsuma*, presently called *Kagoshima Prefecture*.

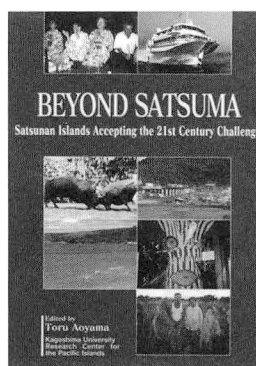
From a large scale, modern economic development perspective, the *Satsunan Islands* may contribute negligibly to the economic output of *Kagoshima*. The smallest of the islands have a population of only 47 people and some have no high schools. Students that complete primary school and junior high school often have to leave the home islands to enter a high school on larger islands or in Kagoshima City (prefectural capital).

Historically, these islands contributed immensely to the development of Japan. Portuguese matchlock (a firearm of the period) was introduced by a Chinese trading that drifted ashore in the islands. This development changed the balance of political power among the feudal lords in Japan during the 16th century. Since then, many European influences were introduced to Japan through the *Satsunan Islands*. Presently, some islands are still engaged in sugarcane cultivation, but others have shifted to work associated with the Space Center of the Japanese version of NASA. Still others have succeeded in the cultivation and export of easter lilies to Europe.

This book describes the current status and the various problems that the residents of these remote islands of *Kagoshima Prefecture* face.

**Contents:** Map of the Satsunan Islands/ Satellite photo of the Satsunan Islands./ *Satsunan Islands*, past, present, and future/ *Mishima*, village transmitting vitality/ *Tanegashima*, Japan's closest island to outer space/ *Yaku*, Island on the world heritage list/ *Toshima*, village grouping for tomorrow/ *Amami Oshima*, the Galapagos of the orient/ *Kikai*, becoming an agricultural island/ *Tokunoshima*, island of longevity and an enthusiasm for bullfights/ *Okinoerabu*, people who bet on the Erabu lily/ *Yoron Island*, Yoron health villa/ Fact sheet/ Index.  
Soft cover, 137 pp.

**Order** to Fax: -81(Japan) -99-285-6197 or email: tatoken@kuas.kagoshima-u.ac.jp



# Research Project

## Social Homeostasis of Small Island in an Island-Zone the Islands of Ulithi Atoll

The Center conducted the second stage of the project in Ulithi Atoll, one of the major atolls in Yap State. This project which was carried out in Ulithi Atoll for about two weeks from October to November 2001 by interdisciplinary research teams. It is designed to look into the geological, ecological, bioproductive, hygienic and socio-cultural features of natural and human environments in Ulithi Atoll. It also intends to contribute to the development of agriculture, fisheries, and the actual daily lives of the people of Yap and to promote international exchange between Yap and Japan.

## Research Plan

The research party consists of three research teams, which in turn are divided into several groups for a more specific subject. The research topics and general activities of each team are proposed as follows:

### 1) Research Team 1: Human Activities in Small Islands

Research team 1 conducted research on human activities with special emphasis on the change and maintenance of tradition and cultural identity, social change through the movement of population, and the structure and function of traditional houses.

### 2) Research Team 2: Physical Geography in Small Islands

This research team collected data on the ecological and geological conditions of the islands of Ulithi Atoll.

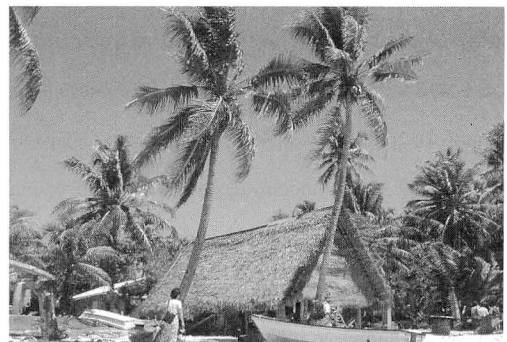
### 3) Research Team 3: People-Nature Interactions in Small Islands

Research team 3 focused on the people-nature interactions in Ulithi Atoll. Agricultural production, the use of marine resources, and parasitic disease and health conditions are the three main topics.

The results will be reported in June 2002 in research seminar and published in Occasional paper.



Research Members



Men's House in Mogmog Island Ulithi Atoll

## **Research Seminars**

February 5, 2001

### **Population and Social Change in New Caledonia following the Matignon Agreements**

Jean Louis RALLU

Society and Development Studies Program of East West Center

The Matignon Agreements in 1988 were intended to prepare New Caledonia for self-determination in 1998, by reducing the inequalities between the regions and between the communities. Assessments of the extent of reduction in inequalities can be made using data of censuses in 1989 and 1996. Improvements have occurred with very different significance in health, education, employment and empowerment of the Kanak population. High immigration from mainland France has followed the flow of cash linked with the Agreements, resulting in increased imbalances in some sectors. Altogether economic and social imbalances seem much more difficult to reduce than demographic ones.

March 13, 2001

### **Study for AIDS Drugs**

Hideki NAKAJIMA

School of Medicine Department of Microbiology, St. Marianna University

It appeared that antiviral therapy would not be possible because animal viruses were such complete obligate intracellular pathogens that inhibition of viral functions would necessarily mean cell death as well. The breakthrough occurred because of the identification of virally encoded enzymes that are essential for virus replication and that differ enough from cellular enzymes to permit selective chemical interactions to occur with viral enzymes but not cellular enzymes. The structural differences between viral and cellular enzymes that have similar functions have permitted chemicals to target viral enzymes and to spare cellular processes. The success of this approach is indeed a surprise.

The human immunodeficiency virus 1 (HIV-1) is identified as the cause of AIDS in 1983. Because AIDS is a devastating worldwide epidemic, it has been the subject of intense investigation, and a great deal is known regarding its molecular biology and the key events on HIV-1 replication. Nucleoside reverse transcriptase (RT) inhibitors, nonnucleoside RT inhibitors, and protease inhibitors were developed as useful drugs in treatment of serious HIV-1 infections/AIDS. The introduction of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART), which involves a combination of RT inhibitors and protease inhibitors, has resulted in a dramatic reversal in disease progression and induced high quality of life of patients. However, early hopes for disease eradication have not been realized, and adverse effects

associated with long-term therapy are likely to increasingly limit long-term use of these drugs. In addition, problems with adherence, drug resistance and cost have focused efforts on the development of alternative approaches and new anti-HIV compounds. Entry of HIV-1 into cells involves the interaction of the envelope glycoprotein gp120 and the membrane spanning protein gp41 with the cellular viral receptor CD4 and the chemokine receptor CCR5 or CXCR4. This process of viral entry is itself a potent target for experimental therapies. We have demonstrated that synthetic peptides T22, T134, and T140 are CXCR4 antagonists that block T cell line tropic (X4) HIV-1 entry into target cells. The bicyclam AMD3100 and poly D-arginine ALX40-4C have also demonstrated to block HIV-1 entry and membrane fusion via CXCR4. In contrast, TAK-779 and E913 are reported as low molecular compounds, which inhibit macrophage tropic (R5) HIV-1 entry as CCR5 antagonists. These compounds are expectable candidates as preventive and/or therapeutic drugs for HIV infections.

April 23, 2001

### **Foraging Strategy in Marine Gastropod**

Kei KAWAI

Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University

Gastropod *Nucella* is a predator lives on rocky intertidal shore of Northern Hemisphere. The foraging behaviour has been explained by optimal foraging strategy in the laboratory. In this seminar, I summarized foraging behaviour on *Nucella lapillus* and talk about experiments on foraging behaviour on Japanese *Nucella freycineti*.

Seasonal preference in prey species and prey size for the dogwhelk, *Nucella freycineti* was studied. Adult dogwhelks mainly foraged on the mussels, *Septifer virgatus* and *Mytilus sp.*, in the field. In the laboratory, they showed weak preference of *Mytilus sp.* to *S. virgatus* in June, but increased preference for *Mytilus sp.* compared to *S. virgatus* in August. Following formula compared prey value of each mussel: (energy amount per one prey)/(drilling time). The results indicated that dogwhelks selected the optimal species (*Mytilus sp.*) in the laboratory. The trend was also observed in the field. The dogwhelks would consume the optimal prey size and species in warm period but the foraging behaviour of the dogwhelks was restricted by the environmental factors in cold period. Although energy amount per one prey and drilling time were considered to compare the prey value, this study suggested that another factors are also important for seasonal prey selection. I discussed some another factors.

May 26, 2001

### **Special Seminar: Social Homeostasis of Small Islands in an Island-Zone**

2nd Year Reports by the project members

(See <http://cpi.kagoshima-u.ac.jp/program-j010526.html>)



June 25, 2001

## **Reading Micronesian Art**

Donald H. RUBINSTEIN

Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University

In all cultures, art serves as a sort of language, conveying culturally specific ideals of beauty and power, and notions of how humans relate to each other and to the world around them. This presentation suggested some of the ways by which we can “read” this language, through an examination of selected examples of Micronesian arts and by discussing some of the cultural contexts and meanings of these arts.

Both the terms “Micronesian” and “arts” carry culturally and historically contingent connotations that require critical reflection, and are potentially misleading. “Micronesia” is a concept rooted in foreign colonial categories, while “art” in European intellectual history implies often inappropriate contrasts between “art and craft” or between “fine arts” and “primitive arts.”

In approaching Micronesian arts, it is important to consider the cultural contexts surrounding the objects. Religious ritual is a key context of Micronesian arts, and includes ceremonial ways of embodying spirits, safeguarding people’s lives and health, controlling dangerous storms, and guaranteeing the continuing fertility of the land and sea. A number of examples of religious arts were illustrated, including *tapuanu* (‘sacred spirit’) masks from Chuuk, *hos* (Janus-shaped ‘weather effigy’) figures from the central Caroline Islands, and large wooden ancestor figures from Nukuoro.

Architecture is another major context for Micronesian arts, and may include important religious associations. A number of examples were presented from the Palauan *bai* (‘men’s house’), which often feature the juxtaposition of male and female elements, and an emphasis on sexuality and power. The most striking of these is the large, carved figure of Dilukai, a female ancestral diety, displayed in a sexually provocative position on the gable front of the *bai*, surrounded by male figures with erect phalluses and spears.

The presentation gave particular attention to textile art in Micronesia, especially the loom-woven textiles of the central Caroline Islands. Slides illustrated the technique of fiber preparation, warp-setting, and loom weaving. The textiles acquire their value through their use in ritual, especially in funerals, at which the exchange of textiles among families serves to revalidate the prior exchange of lands, and to publicly reemphasize kinship relations to the deceased.

The presentation also illustrated another way in which the cultural meanings of textile arts can be “read,” through an examination of the design structure of one particular textile, the *machi* (‘ceremonial cloth’) from Fais Island. The design structure of the *machi* exhibits a complex formal symmetry, and this same symmetry is apparent in a number of other artifacts and arenas, including a variety of other woven cloth patterns for women’s skirts, men’s tattoo patterns, women’s beaded dance belts, some architectural forms such as house roofs and large fish traps, and in

the social ground plan of the island villages.

Through a reading of Micronesian arts, we can gain further appreciation and understanding of Micronesian culture.

July 23, 2001

### **Accelerated and Regional Evolution of Snake Venom-gland Isozymes**

Motonori OHNO

Department of Applied Life Science, Faculty of Engineering, Sojo University

For instance, five group II phospholipase A2 (PLA2) isozymes, named PLA2, PLA-B, PLA-N, BPI and BP11, have been isolated from *Trimeresurus flavoviridis* (Crotalinae) (Tokunoshima island) venom. They all consisted of 122 amino acid residues and exhibited their own particular physiological activities such as necrosis-inducing, edema-inducing, apoptosis-inducing, muscle contractility, neurotoxicity, etc. The 13 genes encoding PLA2 isozymes of *T. flavoviridis*, *T. gramineus* and *T. okinavensis* venom glands were composed of four exons and three introns. Two features were noted: (1) the mature protein-coding regions are much more variable than the noncoding regions and (2) the variabilities of 1st and 2nd letters of codons in the protein-coding regions are comparable to or somewhat greater than that of 3rd letter. These have not been known in the ordinary (neutral) genes. Computation of KN (the number of nucleotide substitutions per site in the noncoding region), KS and KA (the numbers of nucleotide substitutions per synonymous site and per nonsynonymous site, respectively, in the protein-coding regions) for pairs of the genes indicated that they have evolved in an accelerating manner since  $KN/KS < 1$  and  $KA/KS > 1$ . It became evident by comparing with the genes encoding *T. flavoviridis* and *T. gramineus* TATA box-binding proteins which are assumed to be neutral that only exons have evolved acceleratedly. It is thought that diverse physiological activities of PLA2 isozymes have been acquired through accelerated evolution. Such accelerated evolution was also found in serine protease isozyme- and metalloprotease isozyme-encoding genes of Crotalinae snake venom glands. We also showed that group I PLA2 isozymes of Elapinae snake venom glands have evolved in an accelerating manner. Thus, accelerated evolution is universal for isoprotein families of snake venom glands.

*T. flavoviridis* snakes inhabit Amami-Oshima, Tokunoshima and Okinawa islands which had been separated one to two million years ago. We found that BPI and BP11 with strong necrotic activity are not expressed only in Okinawa *T. flavoviridis* venom gland because of pseudogene formation. It is thought that the lack of necessity of strong toxicity for Okinawa *T. flavoviridis* due to the feeding habits different from Amami-Oshima and Tokunoshima *T. flavoviridis* caused such inactivation of BPI and BP11 genes. This phenomenon is discussed in terms of adaptation to the environment.

September 17, 2001

## **Amami Islander Identity: Balancing Japanese Cultural Assimilation and Dissimilation**

Kinichi YAMASHITA

The International University of Kagoshima

Many islands lie between Kyusyu Island and Taiwan. Centrally located is one island chain called Amami Islands. From the north part of this island chain, bordered by Tokara channel, there are Kikai Island, Amami Island, Tokunoshima Island, Okinoerabu Island and Yoron Island which lies close to Okinawa Island. These islands have had a tragic history. When the Lord Shimazu went on an expedition to Ryukyu in 1609, Amami Islands became the domain of Shimazu, so that Amami Islands were separate from the Ryukyu Dynasty. That fact made a critical difference between the Ryukyu Dynasty and Amami Islands at the Meiji Restoration in 1868. At that time Amami Islands were Japanized without any consideration for their identity. That created an inherent contradiction. I describe the people who live on Amami Islands with particular focus on their thought and activities.

## **Colloquium**

February 19, 2001

### **The Third Colloquium on the Autonomous System of Small Islands in an Island-Zone**

#### **1) Key to Developing the Economy in Wadamari Town**

Toshiharu KADOWAKI

Society of Agriculture Consultant

Wadamari town is 546 km away from Kagoshima City. The mean temperature is 22.4°C and the mean amount of rainfall is 860 mm. This town is frequently struck by typhoons.

Natural conditions in this town are not suitable for agriculture. But agriculture in this town has been well developed and the gross output is 1.5 billion-yen in 1998. A declining labor force has been inadequate in meeting the high activity level required in agriculture. The reason is explained by following:

1. We have cultivated the lily *Lilium longiflorum* for the international market,
2. Because of a stable political leadership, we can plan for the future,
3. Administrators and farmers work together,
4. Farmers are very responsive to new information for developing their industry,
5. Farmers are hard workers,
5. Farmers are hard workers.

6. Management of agriculture has been improved because of typhoons in Okinoerabu Island.

## **2) Fruit Industry in Southern Islands of Kagoshima Prefecture**

Shigeto TOMINAGA

Faculty of Agriculture, Kagoshima University

More than 200 islands are dotting within the latitudinal range of 600km in Kagoshima Prefecture. Many kinds of fruits species are grown there. In this document, the fruit industry in Kumage and Amami areas, where fruit trees are widely cultivated, are explained.

The acreage of fruit trees is relatively small in Tanegashima among places in Kumage. In Yakushima, by contrast, fruit industry shares about 70% of agricultural output. Ponkan (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco), tankan (C. tankan Hayata), loquat and passion fruits are major fruits there.

The ponkan culture in Yakushima faces many problems on fruit qualities. As the results, the acreage of ponkan has been decreasing gradually. Multifold reasons for the low quality of fruit are considered. The aging of farmers and the increase of the number of female workers are labor-side problems. Natural disasters such as typhoons are also responsible for the low quality. The demand of labor intensity in short time to cope with year-end gifts season causes immature harvest. To resolve these problems the introduction of some new superior cultivars and/or rootstocks should be effective. They not only improve fruit quality but also alleviate labors. And shipment of good fruit that are qualified by a non-destructive grader, production of high quality fruit using plastic house, and wind breaks or some other measures to reduce damages by typhoons are also effective.

Since tankan culture has fewer problems, its acreage in Yakushima has been increasing. To keep the current level of the production, however, some efforts should be made. They are introduction of superior cultivars, improvement of practice of producing high quality fruit, and extensive use of non-destructive graders. In these areas the cultivation of subtropical fruit, for example loquat and passion fruit etc., is very important.

On Amami islands, ponkan, tankan, loquat, passion fruit, mango, papaya and plantain (banana) are grown in many places. The spread of ponkan cultivation would not be expected because hot temperature and insufficient sunshine lower its fruit quality. On the other hand, acreage of tankan in Amami has been increasing gradually because of its good meteorological condition. However, it has a critical drawback; low fruit yield efficiency. Therefore, raising the average yield by improving culture practice is considered as important as improving fruit quality.

Loquat culture has been decreasing gradually. The occurrences of crack and decay of mature fruit are responsible for the decrease. It is inevitable to inhibit these disorders for its stable production. The cultivated areas of passion fruits, mango and atemoya have been increasing gradually. But, improvement of its yield efficiency and introduction of new good fruit cultivars are still important.

## Opening Ceremony for the New Building

The new interdivisional Education and Research Building was completed in October 2001. The Research Center for the Pacific Islands was moved to the 5th floor of this building in October 2001. We had lectures and a party to celebrate this on 30th November 2001. Three guest speakers were invited.



### 1) “And We Remain, Suffering”: A Micronesian Wartime History Expressed in Song

Donald H. RUBINSTEIN

Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University

The War in the Pacific spawned a vast historiography among its American, European, and Asian protagonists, but until recently, the historical accounts of Pacific Islanders caught up in the war have been largely invisible to outsider scholars. This presentation described one example of an Islander history of the war years, in the form of a long epic song, composed and choreographed as a dance performance, from Fais Island in the Yap Outer Islands of western Micronesia.

The song is significant for recording a view of the war from the highly local perspective of Fais Island people. In addition to providing a historical account, the song dramatizes the sense of shock and suffering among the Islanders, and captures some of the complex mixture of protest, anger, and humor that marked Islanders’ emotional reactions to events of the war. The song also epitomizes the verbal artistry and poetic structure of this genre of creative expression.

Early in the Japanese era, commercial-grade deposits of calcium phosphate were discovered on Fais. Mining and removal of the deposits began in August 1937, as Japan began stockpiling strategic minerals in preparation for war. Within the next few years, nearly 50 percent of the land was destroyed by strip-mining, beginning with the deepest and most fertile area of garden land on Fais. The events leading up to and surrounding the outbreak of war were the most tumultuous and terrifying time in Fais Islanders’ remembered history. The Japanese occupation and destruction of the land, and the subsequent American bombing and invasion of the island, shattered the Fais people’s ancient trust, held since mythological times, that the island provided them a safe refuge from the outside world.

The Fais song is named “Waayel” meaning “Airplane,” which is a central image of the song, symbolizing modern technology and the threatening incursion of the outside world upon the island. The song weaves together two central themes: the aboriginal security and protective isolation of the island on the one hand, and on the other, the shock and

suffering brought about by the war's breaching of this security. In its entirety, the song runs about 550 lines, divided into about 30 sections or stanzas, and each stanza describes a different episode of the Fais war experiences.

The song portrays the Islanders as innocent victims of a set of disastrous events set in motion from far away. Tempering this posture of angry protest and victimization is an underlying tone of humor, humanism, and innate optimism. The humor in the song is directed both at the Islanders themselves and at the outsiders who caused their suffering. Nowadays this song continues to be performed in dances on Fais, although only a few islanders are still alive who witnessed the war. Younger generations of Fais Islanders continue to learn the words and movements of the song, while knowing only the haziest details of the actual wartime events behind the song. The song retains its significance as a superlative example of Micronesian verbal art and humor, that transforms suffering into celebration, while reminding future generations of Fais Islanders of their shared history and endurance as a community.

## **2) Life Histories and Kin Networks which Mediate Islands; Outer Islanders' Strategy towards Modernity**

Yasuyuki KARAKITA

Utsunomiya University

An analysis of patterns of life histories of migrants from Outer Islands of Yap State, Federated States of Micronesia, is presented, for the purposes of mediating micro-decision making analyses and macro-political economy analyses. In Outer Islands, people often move on occasions of schooling, pregnancy, and medical treatments of themselves and/or their relatives.

From the analyses of life histories of migrants, two distinct patterns of mobility are apparent; long-term circulation of schooling and formal employment and short-term circulation of medical treatments and visiting kinsmen. The two patterns appear differentially, depending on the educational backgrounds, cohorts, and gender of migrants. However, the two patterns also occur coordinated, connected by kin relation of persons involved. That wage labor circulation has not been important and that people circulate for their education and medical treatments reflect the style of development in Yap State since 1960's, which emphasized the public sector of health and education, rather than exploitation of local resources and labor.

## **3) A Historio-Geographical World of the East Maritime Southeast Asia: A Bridge World Between Melayu and Pacific**

Shinzo HAYASE

Osaka City University

A historico-geographical world of the east maritime Southeast Asia was emerged with the development of commerce and the introduction of Islam in the early modern era. This world consisted of sultanates (Brunei, Ternate, Makassar, Maguindanao, Sulu etc.), traders (Javanese, Buginese, Arabs, Indians, Chinese, Europeans etc.) and seafaring peoples (Ilanun, Samal, Bajau etc.). From the 16th century to the 19th century the center of this world moved from Brunei to Ternate, to Makassar, to Maguindanao, and to Sulu with the activities of traders and seafaring peoples. The rise and fall of these sultanates took place with extreme regularity because of low population density and the mobility of traders and peoples. So, it is difficult to understand these sultanates as single polities.

The east maritime Southeast Asia was not dominated by Islam in all periods and in all places. The world of the autonomous chiefdom societies was sustained by mobile seafaring peoples and various traders. The sultanates in the region were not established by the self-determination of peoples. The east maritime Southeast Asia was formed with the intrusion of Melayu elements in the 16th-19th century, but they might keep some Pacific elements which probably characterized this world.

## **Introduction on Laboratory**

### **The Micronesian Studies Program at the University of Guam**

The Micronesian Studies Program at the University of Guam was established in 1994, and is the only area studies program in the United States devoted to Micronesia, including the US Territory of Guam, the US Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the three independent nations in free association with the US—the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands—and the two independent nations of Nauru and Kiribati. The Micronesian Studies Program awards the Master's Degree to students who have successfully completed the required program of studies, which includes 33 credit hours of course work, a written comprehensive examination on the course work, a written thesis based upon original fieldwork or archival research, and an oral defense of the thesis. Students must also demonstrate an adequate command of a language other than English relevant to Micronesian Studies. Although still fairly new, the Micronesian Studies Program has already produced a strong cohort of students, and several of them have gone on to doctoral studies at prestigious universities in the United States, Europe and Australia. While most of the students are from Guam and other Micronesian islands, the program also has included mainland American, European, and Japanese graduate students. University of Guam faculty members affiliated with the Micronesian Studies Program represent diverse academic disciplines, including anthropology, education, geography, history, library science, philosophy, political science, psychology, public health, and sociology. Students interested in information on the Micronesian Studies Program at the University of Guam should contact the Dean of Graduate School and Research, University of Guam, Mangilao, Guam 96923 USA, or

visit the program's webpage at the University of Guam's website <http://www.uog.edu/graduate/MA-MICRO.htm>

## **Recent Publications**

### **South Pacific Study, Vol. 21, No. 2 (2001)**

Nobio HIGO: Study on the Pine Reef II. Chronological Changes in Configuration and Fish Aggregation

Yasuhiro TAJIMA: Dabach, New Settlement, Constructed for Outer Islanders of Yap in Micronesia

Motoo KITANO, Masato HIRANO, Makoto YAHATA, Eri UMEMURA, Aichi YOSHIDA, Shosaku HATTORI,

Naoko UEDA, Daisuke TSURU, Motonori OHNO: Muscle Necrosis and Regeneration with Lack of  
Marked Hemorrhage Induced in the Rat After Envenomation of *Trimeresurus flavoviridis* Venom and its  
Components, Phospholipase A2 Isozymes

### **Occasional Paper**

The progress report of the 1999 survey of the research Project "Social homeostasis of Small Islands in an  
Island-zone" Yap Proper, micronesia and islands in Southern Japan. No.34, July 2001.

The Power of Place of the Area at the Boundary Between Land and Sea –the Viepoint from Southern Kyushu and the  
Southerly Islands. No.35, November 2001.



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

## **APPOINTMENT AVAILABLE**

### **VISITING RESEARCHER**

The Research Center is engaged in interdisciplinary research activities concerning tropical Oceania and surrounding regions, and the staff carried out comprehensive studies under the common research subject, “Social Homeostasis of Small Islands in an Island-Zone”. The Center will host one Visiting Researcher with a distinguished record of publications on some aspect of regional studies of above-stated areas. Once selected, the candidate will be appointed as a Visiting Professor or Associate Professor and take office for 6months to one year.

The candidate should undertake, during the term of their appointment, collaborative research with the staff concerning one of the following themes:

- b. terrestrial environments,
- c. organisms and resources in marine environments,
- d. conditions of health, and
- e. history and/or culture studies.

As a rule, the applicant should hold a Ph.D. or M.D.

An appointee can be granted a salary and research express equivalent to a corresponding staff member of Kagoshima University and round-trip travelling expenses as well as the right to use an office, equipment, library, and other facilities and services.

Detailed inquiries are always welcome and should be addressed to following:

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