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

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Cover photo:

Garlic Pear (*Crateva speciosa* Volkens, Capparaceae)

by HIDAKA Tetsushi at Gachapar, Yap, Micronesia in 2008.

Chuukese: apuch·afuch, Mokilese: apuhs, Ulithian: yabbuch, Yapese: abich·abyuuch·yafuch

Japanese: ka-lo-lin-gyo-bo-ku.

Use: Fruit is 8 - 12cm long. The ripe fruits are eaten fresh (not so common these days). In addition to high concentration of vitamin C, the beta carotene concentration of the fruits is also high and the consumption of the fruits is recommended to reduce vitamin A deficiency in the South Pacific region, especially for children (Englberger *et al.* 2009). The fruits are also used for ornamental purposes. The wood is used for fuel and timber.

***MACRONESIA, YAPONESIA, AND TOSIWO NAKAYAMA:
REFLECTIONS FROM KAGOSHIMA***

David HANLON

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University of Kagoshima, Japan, (June 2009 to December 2009)
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In June of 2009, I came to Kagoshima University's Research Center for the Pacific Islands on a six-month visiting professorship to resume work on my much delayed biography of the late Tosiwo Nakayama, the first president of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). Administrative responsibilities as director the Center for Pacific Islands Studies at the University of Hawai'i, Mānoa, had consumed most of my time and energy from 2002 to 2008, and seriously slowed my initial progress on the project. I am deeply grateful to the faculty and staff of the research center for providing me with time, a place, the institutional resources, and most of all the freedom to return to my biography of Tosiwo Nakayama. As the beer commercial says, "it doesn't get any better than this."

In this short, reflective essay, I comment on two features of Nakayama's life that were underscored by my time in Kagoshima; first the expansive island world in which he lived, worked, and traveled, and secondly, his ancestral ties to Japan. I see these two strands in Nakayama's life as very much linked, and in a way that invites us to critically rethink the boundaries of Oceania. Despite the divisions imposed upon the Pacific Islands by centuries of colonial rule, Nakayama possessed a larger, more inclusive, connected, and affirming vision of the region, though with immediate focus on the islands called "Micronesia." Like the Tongan writer Epeli Hau'ofa, Nakayama saw the ocean not as a barrier or impediment, but as a vital avenue that allowed for communication, exchange, and opportunity. He dismissed belittling, politically self-serving criticisms from beyond, and advocated unrelentingly for the right of Micronesian peoples to represent and govern themselves. In so doing, he drew inspiration and encouragement from another island nation, Japan, to which he was tied by blood. Before addressing these larger themes, I offer first a brief summary of Tosiwo Nakayama's life and the significance that it holds for Pacific studies.

There are individuals whose accomplishments are singular and whose lives reflect the major issues of their times. Tosiwo Nakayama of Chuuk (formerly Truk) in the Eastern Caroline Islands was such an individual. Born in 1931 to a Japanese father and a local woman on Piserach in the Namonuito Atoll complex that lies some 170 kilometers northwest of the main Chuuk Lagoon group, Nakayama grew up during Japan's colonial administration of greater Micronesia. He spent his formative years living first on Onoun in the Namonuitos and then on Lukunor in the Mortlocks. His family's traversing of the larger Chuuk area included short stays on different islands in the Lagoon area. Perhaps, the skills he developed negotiating the different worlds from which his father and mother came help explain his success in later forging a national government from a collection of disparate island groups.

Before he reached the age of twenty-one, Nakayama had lived through a world war and a

subsequent change in colonial administrations. As a result of World War II, the United States assumed possession of Japan's Mandate Islands, as the Caroline, Mariana, and Marshalls Islands were then known, and administered them under a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations. Nakayama proved adept at adjusting to life in post-war Chuuk and under the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. He learned English, graduated from the Pacific Islands Central School (PICS) on Weno, and then went on to spend three years studying at the University of Hawai'i's Mānoa campus.

Returning to Chuuk in 1958, Nakayama advanced quickly through a series of administrative positions to become assistant district director for Public Affairs. Most notable in this time period are his efforts in behalf of autonomy and self-government at the local and trust territory-wide levels. He served first as a congressman from Namonuito and then as president of the Truk District Congress. In 1965, Nakayama won election to the House of Delegates (later Senate) of the Congress of Micronesia and served near continuously as that body's president until 1978. More than any other individual, Tosiwo Nakayama is credited with managing the complex, sensitive political negotiations on Saipan in 1975 that resulted in a national constitution for the different Micronesian states or districts that made up the then Trust Territory.

A proponent of independence for Micronesia since his student days at the University of Hawai'i, Nakayama served as an early member of the Congress of Micronesia's Future Political Status Commission, and was a key player in the long difficult negotiations with the United States government that culminated in the Compact of Free Association. Nakayama worked tirelessly in behalf of the compact, arguing throughout the islands for its passage as a vehicle that would insure autonomy and self-government. The unity that he sought proved elusive, however, as strong opposition in the Northern Marianas, the Marshalls, and Palau led to the political fragmentation of the Trust Territory and the establishment of separate governmental entities in those three island groups.

Despite this separation, the Federated States of Micronesia came into being as a result of the constitution's ratification in 1978 by the remaining island states of Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei, and Yap. Three of these same four states, the required majority, approved the draft Compact of Free Association in a 1983 plebiscite. By vote of his congressional colleagues, Tosiwo Nakayama was chosen as the first president of the FSM. His inauguration took place on 15 May 1979. More than seven years would pass before the United States Congress and the United Nations completed their review and approval of the compact. In the interim, Nakayama concerned himself with matters of government. During his first term in office, he focused on transition issues, nation building, economic development, and the distribution of power and responsibilities between the national and four state governments. He worked in his second term to establish the FSM's regional and international credibility. Though seemingly trite, all-too-predictable metaphors, the terms "navigator" and "nation builder" certainly apply to the career of Tosiwo Nakayama. There would be no Federated States of Micronesia but for the persistence and determination of this man. Indeed, one wonders what the contemporary political configuration of the western Pacific would look like had Nakayama failed or been otherwise deflected from his vision. I have taught both World and Pacific history during the course of my academic career, and have professed to my students in those classes

that the settling of the Pacific Islands stands as one of the great achievements of humankind. The ability of Tosiwo Nakayama and others to forge a national entity, the Federated States of Micronesia, may not rank quite as high in the annals of global history. I nonetheless consider it a stunning achievement against all of the obstacles, prejudice, and opposition that confronted and at times sought to prevent its emergence. Whether or not it endures is a question that time will answer. In his later years and before his death on 29 March 2007, Nakayama worried about the lack of national vision among his successors. That concern motivated in large part his cooperation in this biography project.

Nakayama's early rise to prominence and power in Chuuk constitutes a remarkable story given the physical, political and cultural distance that separates Namonuito from the main Lagoon group. Complex engagements with colonialism, decolonization and nation-making were central to Nakayama's career; these encounters place him squarely in the middle of the most complex, important issues in twentieth-century Pacific Islands history. Nakayama's career also affords the opportunity to examine the gap between political theory and practice. While anthropologists, historians and social science researchers debate modernization, development and the appropriateness of the term "Micronesia," Nakayama had to call upon historical linkages, common experiences and shared aspirations among varied and diverse groups of islands people. Tosiwo Nakayama's life, then, offers a critical focal lens through which to examine a host of key themes that link Micronesia to the larger Pacific region and beyond.

In writing about Tosiwo Nakayama, I in no way mean to elide or deny the complexities that surround the practice of cross-cultural biographies. My life history of the man seeks a "middle ground" on which as wide a readership as possible might come together to consider Tosiwo Nakayama, his times and the vitally important issues that have flowed through and around his life. An examination of the life and times of Tosiwo Nakayama certainly involves much more than a narrative of political events. There is a complex history here that defies easy categorization. Nakayama did not bring the Federated State of Micronesia into being by himself; he worked with many others including Andon Amaraich of Chuuk and Bethwel Henry of Pohnpei, both of whom deserve their own biographies. The prolonged negotiations and subsequent compromises that enabled the realization of the Federated States of Micronesia do not lend themselves to a simple, romanticized history of resistance and independence. There exist too the many layered cultural contexts that informed Nakayama's life and career; these can not be quickly or summarily rendered. Nakayama's own insistence upon the unity of Micronesia notwithstanding, his story encourages a reconsideration of the Oceanic world in ways that challenge political boundaries and anthropological categories. With this last statement as preface, I return to a consideration of the expansiveness of Nakayama's island world and his familial links to Japan, two features of his life whose significance has been reinforced by my stay in Kagoshima.

Piserach in Namonuito Atoll, the place of his birth, was but the first of many islands to figure prominently in the life history of Tosiwo Nakayama. Nakayama spent his earliest years on Onoun, another of the Namonuito Atoll's islands, where his father Masami Nakayama worked as the resident trader for the Japanese firm, Nan'yo Bōeki Kaisha or Nambō as it was commonly known. While still a very young boy, Tosiwo Nakayama moved with his family to Lukunor, one of the

Mortlock Islands in the southeastern region of Chuuk State. Subsequently, he lived on Toloas, the Japanese administrative and later military center for Chuuk. War forced the civilian residents of Toloas to seek shelter elsewhere; the Nakayamas moved to Tol where they lived with the family of Shotaro Aizawa, another Nambō trader, and in close proximity to Mori Koben, an early Japanese trader in the Chuuk region who had achieved considerable prominence for his commercial acumen, cultural knowledge, and his position as the head of a large local family. Following his father's repatriation to Japan in the post-war period, young Tosiwo Nakayama spent his time between Onoun and Weno in the Chuuk Lagoon where he alternated school with work. His clan membership through his mother Rosania linked him with islands in Yap, a fact that contributed significantly to his success as a legislator in the Congress of Micronesia and later as the first president of the Federated States of Micronesia.

As he became more publicly and politically prominent, his island horizons expanded even further. There was his time at the University of Hawai'i and his exposure there to the plight of dispossessed Native Hawaiians. His participation in the Interisland Advisory Council meetings on Guam and later the Congress of Micronesia on Saipan brought him into contact with islands people from other areas of the Trust Territory, including Palau and the Marshalls. His membership on the Congress of Micronesia's Future Political Status Commission took him to Samoa, New Guinea, and the Cook Islands as he and other members sought to identify a working governmental structure for a one-day independent Micronesian nation. Nakayama also travelled to the island of Manhattan within the confines of New York City to testify before the United Nation Trusteeship Council as a representative of the Congress of Micronesia on matters involving the administration of the United States Trust Territory. His two terms as president of the Federated States of Micronesia between 1979 and 1987 took him to these same, afore-mentioned islands and numerous others in his efforts to secure international recognition and assistance for the government that he headed.

In many ways, Nakayama's island travels reflected a long-standing historical pattern in the region called Micronesia and foreshadowed the renewal or intensification of that pattern following the implementation of the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia. Voyaging had enabled the settlement of the islands and allowed for communication and exchange thereafter. The sawei exchange system, with its center on Yap, had stretched to islands as far east as Namonuito. The Ralik and Ratak chains had served as the loci of exchange, travel, and political organization in what is now the Marshalls. There was too the ocean traffic that moved between the Central Carolines and the Mariana Islands, and that proved pivotal in the repopulation of the Northern Marianas in the nineteenth century. Later colonial regimes, including those established by Germany and Japan, prohibited unauthorized interisland travel traffic. Movement and migration have since resumed, however. The approval and implementation of the Compact of Free Association, a process with which Tosiwo Nakayama was closely involved, allows for the visa-free entry of Federated States of Micronesia citizens into the United States and its territories. Large numbers of people from the FSM, especially Chuuk, have journeyed to Guam, Hawai'i, and the continental United States where they have established enclaves and communities.

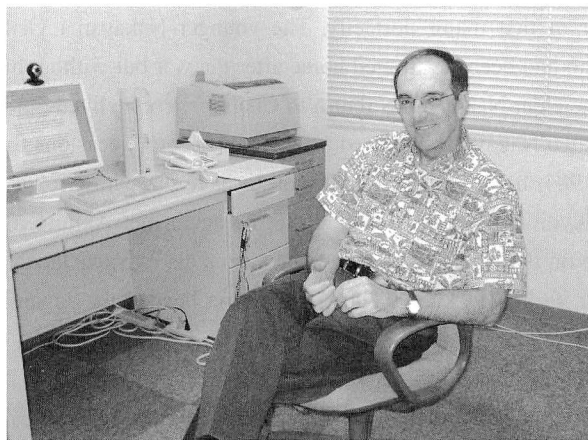
For Nakayama and his fellow citizens, then, the ocean has always presented not an obstacle but a necessary avenue of travel and opportunity that is intimately linked to their well-being

and survival. The land masses of islands and atolls may be physically limited, but when seen as a part of a larger integrated Oceanic environment, they become quite large. We might understand Namonuito Atoll, Nakayama's birth place, in this way. In all likelihood, the expanse that is Namonuito inspired rather than inhibited the undertaking of great projects such as voyaging, exploring, and even nation building. As noted earlier, there exists considerable debate of late within academic circles about the accuracy of the term "Micronesia" as descriptive of a unified cultural area. Proponents of the term's validity often fail to consider its colonial origins and biased characterization of the islands as "micro" or tiny. If anything, this vast, integrated oceanic region that lies essentially north of the Equator and west of the International Date Line might be better called "Macronesia" for all that it connects, enables and makes possible.

Japan is another island nation to which Tosiwo Nakayama had strong ties. His father Masami came from the Yokohama area where he learned to speak English and was affected by the international character of that major port city. The younger Nakayama visited Japan in 1969 in search of his father who had been repatriated home after the war but without his family. The success of that search led to the elder Nakayama's return to Chuuk where he lived out his last years with his third son's family. Tosiwo Nakayama returned to Japan on several occasions for both diplomatic and personal reasons. In 1984, he received an invitation to have tea with Crown Prince Akihito at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo. Two years later, in 1986, he again met Akihito, this time at the Green Summit in Kumamoto on the island of Kyūshū. Nakayama also visited Japan in 1989 for Akihito's coronation as emperor. From 1991 until 2003, Nakayama headed the Japan-FSM Parliamentary Friendship Society, an organization which seeks to maintain the historical connections between Japan and its former Mandate Islands.

The importance of Japan to Tosiwo Nakayama's life lies, however, not just in his paternal ancestry but in the island nature of Japan itself. The five main islands of Hokkaidō, Honshū, Kysūhū, Okinawa, and Shikoku comprise the core of modern-day Japan; there are 6,847 other islands, 422 of which are inhabited, that are also a part of the country. The islands extending south from Kagoshima and including the Nansei, Kerama, Sentaku, and Yaeyama groups have distinctive features, many of which invite comparisons to the insular Pacific whose islands and atolls have been grouped and labeled as Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. Shimaō Toshio wrote of these southern islands as "Yaponesia" in his critical examination of an earlier island world centered on Okinawa. I myself was struck by these similarities during a visit my wife Kathy and I took to Amami Oshima with Prof. Kuwahara Suelo of Kagoshima University's Department of Anthropology in August of 2009. There were times when the climatic, geographic, and material features of that island led me to think I could have been in Samoa or on some other high Pacific island. I am told that much the same can be said about the affinities of the Ogasawara group with islands to the east. Tosiwo Nakayama's life then invites a consideration of not only his ancestral links to Japan, but Japan's identity as an island nation and the social, cultural and environmental similarities of its southern islands to the island world from which Tosiwo Nakayama came. Such an approach also encourages the English-speaking world to consider the complexities of Japan's relationship with the islands called Micronesia, and beyond the narrative war and the nationalistic histories of victory and defeat engendered by that narrative.

The triadic relationship linking Japan to Tosiwo Nakayama and Micronesia underscores the importance of islands in general, and the need to understand them beyond their assumed lack of size. As part of a grander oceanic environment, islands and atolls should be understood as large not small; the view from their shores to the horizon should be regarded as potentially more inspiring than intimidating, more motivating than discouraging. Survival for island peoples necessitated at times exploratory voyaging, interisland travel, and migrations to new places; this movement carried risk but also offered an expanded range of contacts, linkages, possibilities, opportunities, material goods, effective technologies, and new ideas. As evidenced by the creation of the Federated States of Micronesia, this pattern continues into more contemporary political times, though in somewhat altered and adjusted form. My investigations into the life of Tosiwo Nakayama and my time here in Kagoshima have reminded me of that.



Professor D. Hanlon

Research Seminars

No.92, 19 January

"Evolutionary Analysis of Genome by Using Movable Element and its Application for Speculation of Geographical Movement of Species"

MAEKAWA Hideaki (Center of Molecular Biosciences, University of Ryukyus)

[ABSTRACT] Mariner-like element (MLE) which is widespread in the genome of plant to human, was used as a marker for analysis of evolution. Sequences comparison among MLEs located on the specific locus of wild silkworm, *Bombyx mandarina*, inhabiting China, Korea, Taiwan and Japan suggested that *B. mandarina* (Taiwan) might be derived from two routes of China and Korea-Japan through South-west islands including Okinawa (at the old time, all islands could be connected to China, Taiwan and Japan.). It was also indicated by using MLE analysis that giant head ant inhabiting Africa might be transported to Okinawa by transportation through East Indian trading route and sea silk-road. House-keeping gene such as ribosomal RNA gene is a useful tool for

evolutionary analysis by the phenomenon well known as “concerted evolution” of multi-gene family. Changed rDNA in *B. mandarina* (Japan) was found out and by comparison with that of *B. mori* which is imported to Japan from China through Korean Peninsula, chromosome invasion from *B. mori* to *B. mandarina* (Japan) was revealed. We hope that species diversity as evolutionary events in South-east islands will be demonstrated by using MLE analysis.

No.93, 2 February

" The Observation and Analysis of SO₂ Gas at Japanese Volcanoes"

Thomas P. BOUQUET (Faculty of Science, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT] The measurement of volcanic sulphur dioxide (SO₂) is an important part of volcano hazard monitoring as SO₂ emission rates can indicate changes in subsurface activity. This study applies a new approach to SO₂ emission monitoring, using a powerful ultraviolet (UV) imaging camera that is capable of recording SO₂ flux at an unprecedented time resolution. The camera was deployed at a number of Japanese volcanoes, and this presentation will concentrate on results retrieved at Sakurajima and Satsuma-I?jima. In addition, further analysis into the dispersion of volcanic SO₂ will also be presented, focussing on the unique situation at the island of Miyakejima where strong winds transport dangerously high SO₂ concentrations from the vent to low-lying, populated coastal areas. Interesting dispersal patterns can be observed from hourly ground-level concentration records (dating back to April 2004) along with cross-sectional profiles obtained using UV spectrometer measurements.

No.94, 16 March

" Development of Community Broadband in Remote Areas"

MASUYA Masato (Computing & Communications Center)

[ABSTRACT] It is very difficult to develop Broadband Internet access infrastructure in remote areas, such as, isolate islands and mountain regions. In cities where the population density is high, it is easy for a service provider to recover equipment costs, however in remote areas, the development of Broadband Internet access infrastructure is too costly for local governments or telecommunications carriers, even though there are no technical difficulties. There exists some solutions, such as satellite Internet system, cellular broadband using HSDPA and leased lines, but each customer in remote areas may require expensive equipment and/or monthly charge to get connected using existing solutions. It is likely that people in remote areas will be able to develop Community Broadband infrastructure by themselves if some low cost methods are proposed. Therefore we aim to make the cost of Broadband Internet access lower by research and development of Internet access lines and regional networks. For lower cost Internet access lines, we have adapted Wi-Fi (IEEE802.11g) equipments for long-range communications, or we have used Internet access line sharing techniques. Between Yamagawa and Takeshima, we set 47.5 km Japanese national record of long-range Wi-Fi communications. We have also utilized Wi-Fi equipments for regional networks using Wireless Distribution System. Especially in Tairajima, we have provided Broadband Internet access in every household by wireless LAN regional network.

No.95, 13 April

"Vegetables in Fiji and the Development of Vegetable Crops"

ETOH Takeomi (Faculty of Agriculture, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT] In Fiji, indigenous people and Indian people prefer their own traditional vegetables respectively, though they have no major vegetable crops that originated in Fiji.

A number of vegetable crops originated not only in the tropical and the subtropical zones, where many cultivated plants originated, but also in the temperate zone. A vegetable crop grows well under the natural conditions similar to those of the center of its origin. It is important to know the natural conditions in the center of origin for vegetable growing. Both good growing techniques and the selection of proper cultivars are essential to vegetable growing. The development of vegetable crops means intraspecific and varietal differentiation, cultivar differentiation.

Vegetable crops domesticated in the center of origin have been developed by the selection of millions of people. Important intraspecific differentiation developed in some major vegetable crops by selection. Intraspecific or varietal differentiation developed through three different selections; local selection, selection of different plant organs, selection of hybrids. After intraspecific differentiation, local varieties were developed. Modern cultivars were produced by crossings of those local varieties. Thus, the diversity of vegetable crops developed all over the world.

No.96, 18 May

"A Purpose and the Law Establishment Process Point of the Remote Island Promotion"

SUZUKI Yuji (Nagasaki Wesleyan University)

[ABSTRACT] Among the people concerned with administration to have jurisdiction over a person, a remote island studying the remote islands, it is about common knowledge that there is the Remote islands promotion Law. However, remote islands promotion, the remote islands promotion method seem to be recognized restrictively even if there is the case that an island or a remote island becomes investigation / the study for the person that sociology, geography, folklore study a state and the change of "the area". In addition, it seems that it is similar for the person about research fields such as history, economics, the Law. But, in the economist, there is the thing to analyze an ideal method of the remote island promotion into in the viewpoint of the investment effect.

In the first place, Will you have what kind of relation to existence and the remote islands promotion of the remote islands? May I consider an expression "island" to show "a stripe" or "islands" and "the remote island" to be a synonym? I feel like it not being yet argued about these enough. There is the feeling that even a folklorist confuses these matter, and even a geographer uses if I go so far as to say.

The common concept about one island, at the time of "at high tide, a great portion seems to be decided concerning lump "(= all sides surrounding seas) of the land appearing on the surface of the sea".

However, about the island and the relations with the residence / the life of people, it is different by a researcher. An island and the first step of the argument about relations with the person affect a manned island, the difference of the uninhabited island, but the concept is uncertain.

By the way, I decide to lecture about the remote islands promotion method established by

law in a period of ten years in 1953 July by legislation introduced by a Diet member by this report. The area where the remote islands promotion law is applied to the first of the problem is somewhere, and there is the second what the application purpose of the law is. In other words there is the first problem whether an application area of the law being a manned island or the uninhabited island becomes the object. The definition of the manned island is necessary if an area for is limited to the manned island. However, the definition of the manned island has not been defined legally at least today.

Probably it seems that I am interdisciplinary, and it may not be defined either. There is it whether the second problem namely an application purpose to the remote island of the remote island promotion law is people living in island that is geographical land lump, being remote islands itself or the remote islands. If "people living in the island" are objects, the construction of the living environment which can conclude with a certain aspect is demanded. However, I become base maintenance possibility for the mainland inhabitants to cut it by profit practical use as well as an islander to live in from handed-down convention if isolated island in itself is an object. In other words, the isolated island is that judgment of the thing of the nation or a thing of a citizen of isolated island concerned.

The remote islands promotion Law had establishment for the purpose of removal of the backwardness of the isolation remote islands at first from the mainland, but the achievement of the role of the remote island which carried an important role on a domain, the maintenance of the exclusive economic zone by the law revision in 2002 became a purpose. In other words it is thought that it was in a situation that the relation of not only an islander settling down in the remote island but also mainland inhabitants is accepted. That means, it is a problem about so-called The Ogasawara-Law, coverage of the Okinawa-Law.

On the other hand, the anti-mainland traffic improvement is a top priority matter when I make isolation that is the characteristic of the remote island-related relaxation / cancellation a problem. However, the remote island promotion law does not function at all enough on the measures side of that purpose. Enough studies are necessary whether why is in such a state. I will report one end of the basic problem about such a remote island this time.

No.97, 8 June

"Histories of the Before: Leluh, Nan Madol, and the Deep Past"

David HANLON (RCPIKU, University of Hawai'i)

[ABSTRACT] This presentation focuses on the megalithic ruins found at Leluh in Kosrae and Nan Madol on Pohnpei. Both Kosrae and Pohnpei are high volcanic islands separated by 400 miles of ocean; they are part of the Eastern Caroline group of the larger Micronesian geographical area. The similarities between the two sets of ruins are striking, and suggest contact, influence and exchange of a significant degree. Scientists date the beginnings of construction at Leluh and Nan Madol to AD 1250-1400 and AD 900-1100, respectively. The word "prehistoric" does them no justice. While the subject of comment by later explorers, travelers and archaeologists, these similarities invite more extensive consideration for their potential to reconfigure the histories of these islands away from colonial presumptions and categories, and toward more local constructions of time, space, distance,

movement, and migration. The very idea of Micronesia is placed at risk by this and other examples of contacts and articulations among islands in the time before the establishment of formal colonial rule in the region. An exploration of the engagement between Kosrae and Pohnpei in the deeper past also offers a different historical perspective on mobility and abiding within and beyond contemporary "Micronesia."

No.98, 13 July

"Sustainable Sightseeing in Islands Area and Amami"

MURAKAMI Mitsunobu (Akatsuka Educational Institution)

[ABSTRACT] Here are some tentative assumptions about possible ways to maintain tourism in Amami. When considering the four main ideas that rescued Hawaii from crisis, in correlation with the fact that longevity in Okinawa has been shown not to be genetic, currently leads us to find success in the dietary culture of longevity. So since Amami Oshima is a similar type of island area, I'd like to study how this pertains to sustainable tourism. I think that there is only one successful model of "High Birthrate and Longevity." However, it refers to the fact that, "There is significant commonality between longevity and a high birthrate in Amami." Moreover, the proponent believes that the commonality includes some hints that solutions to the problems of national crime reports and measurement report to combat suicides can be found.

No.99, 28 September

"Environmental Problems in Okinawa, Focusing Around a Development Project in the Tidal Flats at Awase-higata"

MIZUNO Takao (Head of the Awase-higata-daisuki Club)

[ABSTRACT] The huge national budgets, which have been supplied in exchange for the heavy burden of acceptance of many U. S. military bases and under the pretext of the development of Okinawa since Okinawa's reversion to Japanese administration in 1972, have destroyed severely both the coastal and mountain areas in Okinawa. Awase-higata with the largest scale of tidal flats (265 ha) in Okinawa, survived previous developments fortunately. Here are surprisingly many endangered species. But, Okinawa City and Japanese government planned to reclaim these tidal flats to an artificial island for the marine resort development including contractions of hotels, marinas, and artificial beach. The reclamation plan of 187 ha was approved in December in 2000, and the reclamation work started in 2002, though the environmental assessment was very sloppy. The deformation of a sand bar and the decrease of marine organisms due to the reclamation work were noted. In November 2008, the local court of Naha judged that the city must not use the government fund for this reclamation project. The high court will give a decision on this problem on 15th October 2009. We hope that the judgment of the local court is supported by the high court, and that the reclamation project is canceled. In near future, the tidal flats at Awase-higata may become a key site for eco-tourism.

No.100, 19 October

“What is Celtic Studies ?”

HARA Hijiri (Joshibi University of Art Design) & Pierre-Yves LAMBERT (Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes)

[ABSTRACT] Celtic Studies appeared in the 19th century in Western Europe, firstly as a scientific reaction against “Celtomania”. Celtic Studies cover archaeology, historical linguistics and history of literatures, but also dialectology, folklore, etc. Each of these disciplines concerns one particular aspect of the Celts, according to place and time. Celtic Studies found this diversity on a global vision of the humanities. Even if some archaeologists or linguists refuse today using the concept of Celts (this is “Celto-scepticism”), nevertheless there remain inescapable celtic realities in the history like in this present period, and the most important thing is certainly the resistance of modern celtic cultures in Ireland, Brittany, Scotland and Wales.

No.101, 16 November

"Sugarcane Agriculture and New Sugarcane Policy in Nansei Islands"

SAKAI Norio (Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT] In Nansei Islands, farmers have grown sugarcane and sugar mills have made unrefined sugar and black sugar for many years. In this area, Sugarcane is called key crop, and it has supported farmers’ income and has been maintained the island society. But the new sugarcane policy started in 2007, now sugarcane agriculture is changing.

In this report, we describe current state of sugarcane and the policy in Nansei Islands, and then consider the influence, the islands’ effort and the problems of the new policy.

Field Research

1) Interdisciplinary research in Kuchinoerabu island Kagoshima, from 11-14 May 2009.



Research member



Meeting

- 2) Interdisciplinary research in the Federated States of Micronesia, Kosrae state from December 3 to 16 December 2009.



Research member in Kosrae Island



Meeting with counterpart in Kosrae Island

Recent Publications

South Pacific Studies Vol.30, No1, 2009

Research Papers

BOUQUET T. and KINOSHITA K.: Ground-Level Concentrations of Volcanic SO₂ at Miyakejima Island, Japan

KOUASSI N'G. L., UTSUNOMIYA H., TSUDA K., SAKAMAKI Y., KUSIGEMATI K. and NAKAMURA M.: High Temperature as a stressor of *Spodoptera litura* latent virus

KOUASSI N'G. L., TSUDA K., SAKAMAKI Y. and NAKAMURA M.: Further studies on the biological activity and identification of nucleopolyhedrovirus isolated from *Spodoptera litura* in Japan

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Research Papers

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KAWAI K., KUWAHARA S., ONJO M., NODA S., NISHIMURA A., TOMINAGA S., NAGASHIMA S.: The Influence of Environmental Changes on the Micronesian Area: A Case Study of Islands in Pohnpei State, Federated States of Micronesia

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