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CONTENTS

	Page
Strengths and Advantages of the Kagoshima Islands Study with a Geographical and Academic Focus	1
Jintori Game in Piis-Paneu Island, Micronesia	5
International Symposium	10
Symposium	14
Research Seminars	22
Field Research	28
Visitors	29
New Staff	30
Recent Publications	30

Cover photo: Departure at a morning beach in Pingelap Island (by Shunsuke NAGASHIMA)

STRENGTHS AND ADVANTAGES OF THE KAGOSHIMA ISLANDS STUDY WITH A GEOGRAPHICAL AND ACADEMIC FOCUS

Shunsuke NAGASHIMA

Professor, Research Center for Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University

In the 1960s (at the time when I was taking my university entrance exams), and when I embarked on the study of islands (also known as Nissology), I realized that Kyushu and Kagoshima offer a considerable geographical advantage. I was recently reminded of this through such research and publications as “The Islands of Kagoshima Japan” and “Chain of Islands in the Kyushu Area”. I cannot leave the university without affirming the geographical and academic advantage of Kagoshima for the study of islands.

The Remote Islands area is 1.6 times the area of Nagasaki Prefecture and 2.4 times that of Okinawa Prefecture. Even when the main island in Okinawa is included in the calculation, the surface area of the Kagoshima remote islands is larger by 13%. Nagasaki claimed to have the highest island area in Japan, but the area is within the Act of Remote Island Promotion. The Amami group of islands is declared to be in the remote islands area under the Act on Special Measures for the Amami Islands Promotion and Development (not the Act of the Remote Island Promotion law). The area of the Amami group of islands is very large. 49% of the Kyushu remote islands belong to Kagoshima.

Reference will be made first to the islands’ population. The remote islands’ population is 22% larger than the self-professed number 1 Nagasaki Prefecture, and 33% larger than Okinawa. The largest island in terms of population (with the exception of the Northern Territories and the bridged island of Awajishima) is Amami Oshima, according to a national census conducted in 2010, It has overtaken the Sado island population by 1,380 people. The Kyushu district population ratio among the remote islands of the whole country is 70%, and when the Okinawa main island is included it reaches 90%.

The role of Kyushu and Okinawa with respect to Japan’s Exclusive Economic Zone is significant. It is thought to be more than 25% of the national EEZ, although the data concerning each prefecture’s contribution has not been verified and thus some uncertainty still remains. In 2012, the northern blank area of Okinotorishima Islands was officially recognized by the Continental Shelf Limit Committee of the United Nations as part of the

Japanese EEZ. As the Japanese ambassador to Palau has emphasized, “there are the Okinotorishima Islands on the Kyushu-Palau oceanic ridge” which is an addition to the EEZ connecting Kyushu. If the southern area of the Okinotorishima Islands is added to the EEZ, then Kyushu’s contribution to the ocean zone will be at the same level as Tokyo.

Kagoshima is one of the greatest places within the country to be studying islands. It contains unparalleled diversity with respect to culture that is deep and unique within each island group:- each group is a little world on its own. With the frequent visits I have made, I have been attracted to its richness and its depth.

Kagoshima has a geographical stretch of 602km from north to south. The diversity of the islands’ environment is considerable and the islands’ location: (they may be seen as occupying a central island-line position between Taiwan and the Korean Peninsula.) Social, cultural and climatic features exhibit continuity and, at the same time, are in a state of transition.

There are many islands that one cannot visit without first going to Kagoshima. Those living in Kagoshima enjoy the advantage of having direct access to many truly remote and isolated islands. Sado Island, my home island, is a remote island that has the greatest land area in Japan with the exception of the northern territories. It is also an island with considerable variety in land and society. I feel lucky to have been able to become familiar with the Kagoshima Islands, in particular the small islands.

I spent 11.5 years working with islanders of Toshima-islands, Mishima-islands, Kuchinoerabujima, Koshikijima-islands, Yoroshima and Ukeshma. This has been one of the best periods of my life and I wish to thank the people of these islands deeply.

We announced the establishment of JSIS (Japan Society of Island Studies) in July of the year 1998, at the general meeting of the 2nd ISISA (International Small Islands Studies Association) Conference in Mauritius. We obtained sponsorship and invited the president of ISISA from Australia to come to Nagasaki. The members of the Kagoshima University Research Center for Pacific Islands, which had just been reorganized, also participated in ISISA. Posters displaying information on the Ryukyu Islands were displayed at the venue. This event led to the holding the first annual conference of JSIS at Kagoshima University in 1999. Other events that followed include a special open local meeting in Amami-Oshima at the end of 1998, the 2006 annual conference in Amami-Oshima, and the 2011 annual conference in Tokunoshima. For many of the participants, the above event in Amami-Oshima was the first opportunity to attend an academic meeting at a national scale,

so there was a lot of excitement among them. The decision was made to hold meetings in multiple venues and to run the conference simultaneously. In Tokunoshima, the conference was held across three towns sequentially. There was a spirit of rivalry and at the same time a positive collaborative relationship among the members. There were 19 reports by 17 local people, including those who had come back from overseas for their presentations. This intense study by the Amami islanders is encouraging to the new activities of the Research Center for the Pacific Islands, which will open permanent a Amami Branch Office (with members taking by turns) in April 2015.

When I was working with the central government as a career officer, the Air Nauru office was in the neighboring Kasumigaseki Building, on the first floor. Back then, there used to be Kagoshima-Pacific international flights, and the colleagues at the Pacific Society used this service for their research. The colleagues at the Nankai Research Center, the predecessor to the Research Center for the Pacific Islands, have also benefited from the geographical advantage when conducting international research and investigation by using the training ships available at the Faculty of Fisheries.

Accuracy and discipline of scientific study was a tradition, probably because there were forced opportunities for physical science specialization program in the higher education system, as 7th Number School, after the Satsuma rebellion. I was lucky to have been able to be registered as a member of staff at this classic research center at the former Ministry of Education order facility, even though that was for a short term. My employment started when overseas research had completely switched over from ships to planes. However, domestic researches for uninhabited islands were possible by a ship, the Nansei-Maru, owned by the Faculty of Fisheries. I have particularly notable memories of the research at Gajajima in Kagoshima and Iou-Torishima in Okinawa, which became no person island, and Uji Islands; uninhabited island. And also of the investigations on earthquakes by the Department of Scientific Studies and GPS maintenance at Gajajima and Yokoatejima uninhabited islands in Kagoshima. What was a geographical advantage became advantageous also with respect to the academic (the arts & sciences with the humanity & social sciences) environment.

In the context of our overseas research activities, we have had opportunities to visit remote islands in Micronesia almost on an annual basis. These visits offered valuable knowledge of the actual island situation after the theoretical study at the university, and the study of data went further than the boundaries of a single specialty. I have been able to visit

every island nation in the world within my working life, which was something I have continued since 1979 during the time I have been holding this post. I have also been able to publish articles in the evening edition of the local newspaper continuously for 16 months until the evening edition was terminated, on a series called “Taking pictures and walking around the islands of the world”.

We have welcomed the first meeting of the SICRI (Small Island Culture Research Initiative) at Kagoshima University in 2004 and SICRI’s fifth meeting on Sado Island in 2008. The number of conference attendees from Kagoshima University was at its highest. The villages of Mishima and Toshima government offices and Amami-no-sato gave us many benefits and opportunities by being part of Kagoshima-city. We have welcomed foreign visiting scholars as members of our staff, and we have been able to establish long-term relationships of cooperation and friendship.

Thanks to the geographical advantage of the region and the work of the group of persons engaged in island studies, a world-class research environment and infrastructure has been established. From this April, my duties at the Centre will cease. But it is my hope and wish that the Center will continue to be a leader at a national and international level in advancing research in the field of island studies in the future.

Thank you all for a job that may not always have been done perfectly but always handled in a challenging way. Stay calm and carry on to the next step, summarizing the efforts and results of your fieldworks for better nissological Practice.

As an Islander, please accept my best wishes, and my profound appreciation.



Yokoatejima (the southernmost tip of Toshima-village) has many industrial traces (cableway facilities for plant collection, *livistona chinensis*) (October, 2014 investigation)

JINTORI GAME IN PIIS-PANEU ISLAND, MICRONESIA

LEE Yoon Sun

Visiting Professor, Research Center for Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University

(May 2013 to February 2014): Mokpo National University, South Korea

This is a preliminary research note on Piis-Paneu Island. I visited the island two times in 2013 by a small motorboat from Weno, Chuuk. Chuuk is an archipelago of about 100 small islands. Some of these islands are uninhabited. During the World War II, many ships struck the corals and sunk. Life is free and easy in the islands. It may seem simple to a visitor like me from an industrialized country. If the weather is warm, people sleep outside. The sky is so clear that one can see billions of stars at night.

1. Mayor Benito

In Piis-Paneu Island my team and I were welcomed to Mayor Benito's home. Every day I enjoyed drinking tea with Mr. Benito. We talked about the trees that were swayed by the sea wind and exchanged stories. Rocking in a hammock, I listened to the sound of the sea waves. At the coral reef along the coast I caught shellfish. In the evening, I heard the Chuukese song of Benito's daughters. It was a great pleasure staying together with Mr. Benito. Every evening his daughters created a brand new love song from scratch. We talked about Indonesia and the Philippines, and about visiting China, Japan, Korea and other countries.

Mr. Benito hopes to visit Korea and Japan. He knows that his father had a family Oh that probably came from Korea. His father went back to either Korea or Japan when the Word War II was over. His mother was pregnant then. Mr. Benito is of mixed blood. He studied in the Micronesia State University and was elected mayor 24 years ago. He is now in his 60's. He married two times, but both his wives passed away. He is presently living with his children. Mr. Benito is an elite graduate of the National University in capital Pohnpei. When he shows his diploma, he is proud of himself. He also served at the elementary school of Piss Islands as Principal.

The wind often blew hard for days. The tall coconut trees shook violently by the strong wind. Micronesia Chuuk is hit by typhoons on average three times a year and sometimes

suffers huge damage. Big coconut trees fall down like sweeping brooms. A typhoon can be very destructive. In the Philippines the last typhoon left more than ten thousand casualties.

We kept drinking tea and talking a few more days until the wind calmed down. We shared political views too, mainly on the foreign policy of the United States, China's rapid growth and the people at the base of the Antarctic across the South Pacific Ocean.

2. Poo and Lime

Every day I chewed '*poo*' (*Areca catechu*) five or six times. It is offered to guests by the host. Chewing it together is believed to be socially necessary. *Poo* is a green acorn-like fruit. It is wrapped with *wanawan* (*Piper betle*) leaves. Lime powder is inserted into *Poo*, first. Next *supwa* (ground tobacco) is added to the lime powder that is made from shellfish. *Poo* is commonly seen in the East South Asia-Pacific region. *Wanawan* leaves are known for their smell and taste.

After chewing '*poo*', people spit it out and it looks like red saliva. Chewing '*poo*' together promotes sociability. After chewing it, I became woozy. Mixing more *supwa* or lime powder can lead to a trancelike state. '*Poo*' is like a drug. First I swallowed it, but later I got used to it.

I learned a lot from my visit to the Piis-Paneu Island. '*Poo*' has a long history. It was used in ancient rituals. I'm not sure yet whether that practice is widespread over the Pacific Ocean. As a matter of a fact, it came into the island a hundred years ago. In Pohnpei, a lot of native *poo* is farmed. In Taiwan farming *poo* is popular. In some provinces the only crop is *poo*.

Local people often chew '*poo*' while resting. They prefer Indonesian *supwa*. Why do they chew '*poo*'? The Lactobacillus in the soil of the floors of their houses has beneficial properties. Piis-Paneu Island provides people *poo* and lime, which are essential nutrients. Chewing *poo* together helps making friends.

3. Thanksgiving Day

The 28th of November 2013 was Thanksgiving Day. Some young people in Benito's family butchered a dog. Traditionally, once or twice a year dogs are killed for their meat. Their meat is a good source of animal protein for rice eaters. Otherwise people would have to rely solely on fish. On the evening of Thanksgiving Day there was a dinner for the whole Benito family. We ate barbecued chicken and roast duck. We also ate dog meat. Dog meat is

wrapped with banana leaves. Next fire barks of dry Coconut are added. Dog meat is a special dish for local people.

People also eat '*apot*', a fermented food from the Breadfruit. This is similar to Korean Fermentation Sauce. In Pingelap islands of Micronesia it is called '*mar*'. It is made by mashing breadfruit. The ingredients are buried in the ground. Sometimes maggots come out. However, this is not a problem. About a year later, *apot* is removed. Notwithstanding the bad smell, *apot* is one of the best fermented foods for indigestion.

Mr. Benito's neighbors gave me a bag of shells. It was a special gift for me. I knew how I well was treated and deeply appreciated it. Mr. Benito showed his friendship with a sign. He also wrote each name in the Chuukese language. The letters were followed by the names of shells: *bonsim*, *piwm*, *pwei*, *nicomat*, *potiroro*, *nifous*, *seningur*, *nimuwar*, *pwin*.

4. Achi and tuba, traditional alcohol

There is a traditional alcoholic beverage. It is made of *achi*, a fermented natural coconut bud. Before it becomes *tuba*, the *achi* is aged. In Piis-Paneu Island they can no longer drink *achi* or *tuba*. But in the old days a lot of *achi* or *tuba* was consumed, especially in the course of rituals.

The noise of the strong wind woke me up early in the morning. The sound of raindrops falling on the roof was heard on and off. It was monsoon season. I was eager to listen to interesting stories from villagers. I also shot videos. The heavy rain lasted all night and stopped in the morning. The wind caused high waves.

I wanted to promote friendship between my group and Mr. Benito's people. Mr. Benito, Mr. Julian, Prof. Yamamoto and I played card games. One game was new to me. Mary, sitting by my side, gave me some help. We all chewed *poo* with lime several times. I am stunned by *poo*'s toxicity. I had to go to bed earlier than usual that evening.

5. Jintori game

There is a game called Jintori. It seemed that all Piis-Paneu Island children played it. First, they start at a slow tempo. Hand in hand they form a large circle. Girls, boys, and sometimes some adults join the circle. There is no doubt that the game is meant for children.

- 1) At the beginning of the game the children sing (singing children spin slowly making a circle by holding hands).

*Amwo mei fufick upwe Achasini oh inisi ngeni
Efoch Puru fosa oh Pwe Upwe Kumei Kumei
A mu ehu ai songeni won om na Pekus*

- 2) In the second part the singing continues. Another name for the song is '*chumwong*': the song that invites a '*yankou*' (local spelling is *Iangke*, meaning 'ghost'). The circle spins quicker and quicker as the game progresses.

*U mochen chumwong *children (name of child request) epwe Pworuk
Epwe ani ewe mufafe mutate Sio Sio Panama Sio Panama
Ekis Keifiw ekis Kei ta Uwa Uta Chawarur Funkie Down*

- 3) In the third part the singing is about taking the ghost out of the game.

Inagke Iangke Lusu luse to Ikei Iangke

Inviting a '*Iangke*' (ghost) involves dancing and waving the legs in a circle. Soon "it", the chosen seeker, goes out of the circle. When "it" touches normally a girl in the circle, the game ends. The game is repeated with children assuming the role of *Iangke* in turns. The game looks similar to the Korean KangKangSullae (traditional circle dance). Miss Mary and Kasinta translated the game song in the old Chuukese language. They found it extremely difficult to speak in a different language. They insisted that foreigners do not understand it. Perhaps Japanese, English and Chuukese languages in the lyric are mixed.

In Jintori the ghost, '*Iangke*', comes out as the song is being sung. During the play the dance stops so that the '*Iangke*' can enter the circle. Mr. Benito explained the meaning of '*Iangke*'. It is an entertainment ghost that comes to play with us. Sometimes, it appears in a horrible shape. Julian says that the ghosts can take a girl out of the village. So the circle was created to protect the girl in the circle. Jintori is usually played by younger girls. The slower part of the game song means that the '*Iangke*' should not take the girl out in the circle. Outside of the circle, one boy tries to touch the girl in the circle.

The *Iangke*, the tagger, attempts to leap into the circle during the first period. The *Iangke* is running around to touch the girl. The structure of Jintori with the ghost chasing the

victim is also seen in China. It seems that the structure of the game reflects a common pattern that exists all over the world. More children take the role of '*Iangke*' during the second period. The *Iangke* is the seeker in a hide-and-seek game. During the third period the *Iangke* would run into the circle to catch the girl. The children of the circle seek to prevent the tagger from reaching the girl in the circle. All participants seek to protect the girl in the circle by holding their hands together.

6. Possible interpretations

Langke is probably a term coined by Japanese soldiers. *Langke* means Yankees. Jintori game is about protection from the Yankees. However, it is difficult to understand why people in Micronesia see the Americans as ghosts seeking their victims. What is left in the game is the way the phenomenon is shown. Imagine that USA soldiers are seeking an isolated Japanese soldier who appears to be the victim, not a ghost. Second, in Piis-Paneu Island traditionally ghosts are regarded as enemies coming from outside. They could be American, their Allies, or Japanese. No matter who it is, "it" would go after the Chuukese girl. What they try to do is protect the innocent girl from the foreign soldiers.

The structure of Jintori is seems clear, but I can't be too sure how the whole thing works. My colleagues and I hope to go into more details later, after more thorough research has been carried out. The *langke* looks like a child. South Korea's '*dokebi*' is like the *langke*. The Japanese call it '*ohni*'. Ghosts in different cultures are family-similar. Not all ghosts are scary and dangerous. Some ghosts are entertaining us. How do we tell the bad from the good ones? The one that takes the virgin away is said to be the bad.

Even the worst ghost is not always intent on causing harm. A bad ghost can sing and play games also. This suggests a possible twofold meaning. I guess the structure of the game is similar to KangKangSullae, which shows that the use of the circle and dancing are not unique to KangKangSullae but are universal.

Jintori does not appear to be very old. Benito and Julian say it was probably introduced by Japanese soldiers during World War II. Benito knows more about the history and culture of Piss islands than anyone else. He was elected mayor in Piss islands by the vast majority of voters. So his testimony is credible. We can thus say that the 'Jintory' game and game song were brought to several islands in Micronesia, including Piss island, by Japanese soldiers.

It rained on and off every day. During the morning, I used to walk away from the village. I met several people and talked with them. When I returned to the village, I played

‘*damatsuki*’ (billiards game) with some young people. There were many youngsters around, including Benito’s grandsons, daughters and local youth. It was hard for me to communicate with them. Prof. Yamamoto is a very great scholar. I understood that he had good rapport with them. After we late lunch, we played card games again. Benito, Yamamoto and Antonius played together. Merry and Kasinta gave me some help. I promised to them that I will visit them again in the future.

Help Credits

Benito (1946, Mayor of Piis-Paneu Island), Pasiente (1948, Elementary School Principal), Antonius (1951, neighbors of Benito), Julian (1957, neighbors of Benito), Kasinta (1978, the daughter of Benito), Merry (1982, the daughter of Benito)

International Symposium

7 February 2015

Kagoshima University

Challenge of Integrated Disciplinary Research —Natural Resources Use by People in the Pacific Islands—

The balance between humans and nature is an everlasting theme. Because we human beings live and evolve in the natural environment our lives depend on it. In addition to that, we are constantly developing civilization and therefore our interaction with natural environment, especially the utilization of natural resources, has been undergoing change and adaptation. With the use of The Scientific Research Fund, we have been conducting research on the relation between humans and nature regarded from the viewpoint of “Integrated Disciplinary Research.” In our study of Fiji various research fields are integrated through three stages. In the first stage, the coexistence between humans and the nature was set as a key issue and we have researched the topic of resource utilization with a view to quantifying the factors related to the economic system and natural environment in coastal fishing villages. In the second stage, we classified the villages’ lifestyles into these types according to the popularity of monetary economy and on the basis of statistical analysis. Finally, in the third stage, a project on the Ecosystem Services was started. In this stage we pointed to the importance of bivalve “Kaikoso” in the ecosystem and then elucidated the relationship

between traditional village institutions and current domestic and international influences. In this symposium we will report the outcomes of our research, especially those derived from the third stage, and draw attention to issues and problems that often emerge when integrated disciplinary research on the relation between humans and nature is conducted with a focus on the interaction between humans and nature in Pacific Islands.

Keynote Speech

1: Integrated Coastal Management Initiative in Gau Island, Fiji: The Activities and the Interesting Lessons Learned

Joeli VEITAYAKI (School of Marine Studies, University of the South Pacific, Fiji)

Indigenous village communities on Gau Island, Fiji have been undertaking integrated coastal management over the last decade and are displaying a unique commitment to better manage their environmental resources to ensure better life for them and their children in the future. The people are continually confronting pressing challenges that need to be overcome if the results of the resource management activities are to be realized. The case demands that resources are strategically used and that governance is strengthened to convince the people that the better management of their environmental resources, the mainstay of life in these islands, is their best development option.

All of the 16 villages and five settlements in Gau are part of the Lomani Gau initiative to pursue sustainable development to improve their lives as well as maintain the integrity of their ecological environment that provides the critical support services. While the people are undertaking sustainable development activities that protect their environment and enhance their lives and those of their future generation, pressing challenges and altering situation continue to pose difficulties that demand better governance.

In this presentation, I will share the lessons from some of the processes and actions undertaken by the villagers in Gau to safeguard the environment that they will present to their future generations as the basis of future economic, social and cultural and ecological well being. The lessons from the challenges faced and the activities taken to address the difficulties will also be discussed.

2: Re-examining the Rural Economy in the Pacific Islands: Accounting for Natural Resource Use by Women in Coastal Communities

Vina BIDESI (School of Marine Studies, University of the South Pacific, Fiji)

The discriminations embedded in gender relations resulting from existing social norms, conventions and practices are often reproduced in the sphere of economic activities which in turn influence the economic outcomes. Using the coastal fisheries sector in the Pacific Island Countries, the paper firstly reviews the shifts in rural development thinking through

re-examining the dominant theories and policy thrusts and their impacts on environment, society and economy. It then goes on to discuss the context of sustainable development in small island developing economies within this framework where the sustainable livelihoods approach is most applicable. As a result, the multiple roles of women form the cornerstone of such an approach in rural coastal communities. Using an economic lens, the paper analyses some of the misconceptions and discriminations that result in terms of costs and benefits and how these translate into opportunities and constraints faced by women in particular and the coastal fisheries sector in general. The paper argues that integration of gender into economic analysis is important not only to change economic thinking but also in designing of more effective policies for natural resource use and sustainable development.

Report

1: Factors Influencing the Natural Resource Use in Semi Self-sufficient Communities

Satoru NISHIMURA (Faculty of Law, Economics and the Humanities, Kagoshima University)

It is a very important issue how to use the natural resource in semi self-sufficient communities where the people are heavily depending on the agricultural products and marine resources in the community both for their food and source of income. We argue what factors decide the mechanism of the resource use by comparing several semi self-sufficient communities in Fiji which locate in different geographical zones. We focus on the kinship system (yavusa and mataqali), accessibility of each community to the main market, intervention of the Government and NGO, religion and so on. We also discuss some useful economic approaches to understand the mechanism of the resource use such as Micro-Macro Loop (Shiozawa 1995) and the Thünen rings (1826).

2: The Change and Challenges of Resource Management System in Fiji

Takeshi TORII (Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University)

The objective of our study is clarified of the current situation and challenges of Fisheries Resource Management System in Fiji through a case study of some Village.

There were no rules in some of the village in Fiji related to the management of fishing grounds and fishery resources. Villagers caught fish and shellfish for consumption by their families and selectively caught shellfish of certain sizes suitable for consumption.

However, with the spread of the monetary economy throughout the country, and development and adoption of fishery equipment and devices, the way fishery resources are used have dramatically changed. Specifically, there have been shifts from self-sufficient use to commercial use of fishery resources and from traditional fishing methods to efficient fishing methods. As operators started harvesting more fishery resources than necessary for self-consumption, a new lifestyle has been established in which extra fishery resources

harvested are exchanged for money at the markets. Changes in economic environment and technological advancement have increased pressure on fishing, threatening the fishery resource level, while the order established during the era of self-sufficiency only has become insufficient for securing sustainable resource use.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries introduced the Inside Demarcated Areas Fishing License system in 2013. If the villagers want to sell their fishing products in the market, it is necessary that they pay registration fee and get the license. And they should follow the ministerial regulation.

However, households less than half had the license. And it was observed that licensees do not correctly understand all the regulation rules. The current system in which fishery operators are trusted to learn about the regulation by themselves has limitations. If the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries wants to enforce the regulation without exception, it is necessary to notify fishery operators on the regulation details thoroughly. And it is also necessary to examine a transmission course of the information.

3: Comparison of Fisheries Management in Fiji

Jokim KITOLELEI (Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University)

Coastal fisheries management is important to Pacific Island communities, as they are fisheries-dependent economies. This study aims to analyze coastal fisheries management in Fiji and the difficulties that are faced within achieving effective coastal fisheries management. The purpose of this research is to analyze the current management system and practices in coastal communities. The challenges faced in managing community-based fisheries in Fiji include the lack of understanding of fishing boundaries, fishermen activities, fisheries rules, fisheries practices and the impact of fisheries market.

4: Comparison of Dietary Habit for Fijian Local People Using Stable Isotope Ratio

Toru KOBARI (Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University)

Fijian dietary habits are compared among the three local villages. We also analyzed stable isotope ratio of dietary items and Fijian kids' hairs to explore an approach to compare dietary habits. Vegetables and cereals are major dietary items and seafood was important as protein items in all villages. Regardless of accessibility to urban areas, both locally produced and market-derived items were equally used. The stable isotope ratio was specific to seafood among dietary items and different for Fijian kids' hairs among the three villages, suggesting an useful approach to compare their dietary habits. The stable isotope ratio of Fijian was close to those of Indian and Chinese but represented more fish-eating.

4: Bivalve Resources Use by Local People in Fiji

Kei KAWAI (Director of Research Center for Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University)

The coastal village's lifestyle in Fiji is mainly dependent on farming and fishery. "Kaikoso" are a major fishery resource, and are collected by women and sold as a source of income. Kaikoso are bivalve and feed on organic matter in the seawater; they inhabit the coastal sites between mangroves and coral reefs, and are more abundant than on other islands. This presentation will demonstrate the ecological importance of Kaikoso to mangrove-tidal flat ecosystems and the islands' economic and social systems.

Symposium

4 October 2014

Kagoshima University

Cooperation and Lessons from Linking the Islands

—Simultaneous Development of Nissology and the Local Studies on the each Island—

Aim

The Nissology (Island Studies) Research Core Project is aimed at constructing cross-faculty and departmental system that builds on the 5 core fields of Kagoshima University Charter for education and research, namely Environment, Food and Health, Water, Energy, and Nissology. Through annual researches, reports creation and review meetings we are continuing to solidify the establishment and the enrichment of the educational and research system. We have reviewed the achievements the last fiscal year, especially the review meetings from then the islanders were invited; we were intended for this next symposium to do at some islands in Kagoshima.

Theme: Cooperation and lessons from linking the islands

We will be discussing the approach to the simultaneous development of both local study and Nissology. The theme will be explored with Tanegashima Island and Satsunan Islands at the core of the discussion and will be broadening the topic onto the interrelationships between the Kagoshima Archipelago including the Amami Islands and other peripheral regions. We will further review the current state of cooperation between the island regions, the collaborative efforts between the locals, and the concrete significance of the collaborative measures from the standpoint research and academia.

Intension of this Symposium

Kagoshima Islands have an area with unparalleled diversity and endlessness with rich uniqueness in abundance. The combined area (spanning 600km from north to south) and the population of the remote islands within Kagoshima Prefecture are ranked highest in Japan. However there are a number of regional challenges such as the development and the advancement of industry appealing to young population, lack of stable young/industrial-production population on the islands, development of the local culture, and collaboration between other local areas which include between islands. The development of culture, nature, and industries are not only the problems experienced by islands on an isolated level but are a common problem experienced by all. There is a need to review and create new ground with improvements by reflecting on inter-island collaboration and their relationship histories as well as their interactions with the mainland. In this Symposium this issue will be highlighted from the point of view of Satsunan Islands with its “history of connection”, development, its new potentials, together with the leading figures in local developments.

The discussion of the “history of connection” will be held by Professor Masami ISHII (Tokyo Gakugei University), the leading specialist of the ethnology pioneer Kunio YANAGITA, who has been invited on this special occasion. He will focus on the theory of “Road above Ocean” in relation to Tanegashima Island. This will be further discussed from the point of view of Kuroshio (Black Current) Cultural Theory which links Okinawa and the Korean Peninsula by the visiting professor, Professor CHUN Kyung Soo (Seoul University, Ethnology).

The symposium will continue with the reports from the local public. From Yakushima Island, there will be a talk on seed preservation, environment and local guide activities from Kuchinoerabu Island and from Tanegashima Island there will be reports on agriculture and horticulture as well as classes for water sports and other sea activities. The university will report on some of the cases of the concrete application of the theory of island tourism (Cultural Anthropology) and island information theory (Information Engineering/Computer Science).

At this symposium we would like to encourage all attendees to exchange opinions, including the people who are part of the broadcast. The topic can range from the applicability of the broad island promotion theory and its specificity in furthering contributions towards island development and promotion along with the way of the university. We would also appreciate any opinions and feedback after the symposium

Keynote Speech: Thinking about "Kaijo no michi (Road on Ocean)": The Case of the Satsunan Islands

Masami ISHII (Tokyo Gakugei University)

Kunio Yanagita wrote "Kaijo no michi"(1961) and he considered origin of Japanese people from his experience and knowledge in this book. It didn't be enough to think about Satsunan Islands except for Amami Oshima. However, these islands in a line played the role as "the islands on the road" connecting Okinawa and the Kyushu district. It became clear by the recent studies that they were the meeting places of south and north cultures. While, Kunio Yanagita worried about "koto-ku" and then wrote "Shima no jinsei"(1951). We are living in the informational and international society, so I want to study about the pride of living in the small islands. For example, Tanegashima Island that has the Space Center is close to Yakushima Island that has the World Heritage. It must be the chance of thinking about not only nature and science but also the past and the future.

Comment: 'Satsunan' and History of Japanese Anthropology: From TASHIRO Antei to KOKUBU Naoshi

CHUN Kyung Soo (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University)

Satsuma had a different and independent way of modernization from the main stream of Japan as Bakubu, as a matter of fact. I would like to find out the way of Satsunan School in terms of the history of Japanese of anthropology. TASHIRO Antei born in Kagoshima can be claimed as the pioneering the discipline of anthropology because he published an article on Satsunan archipelagos in the journal titled as <Jinrui-kaku-jatssi> at Tokyo in 1889 after survey in the area.

1: Ocean School and Other Endeavours

Mitsuharu KUME (NPO, Turtle Crew)

Living by our motto “Human being are part of nature”, we facilitate series of nature awareness programs by focusing on the life of sea turtles to provide opportunities to feel the joy and the happiness of being in nature, and challenges that nature poses to us. Located off the coast of Southern Kyushu, Tanegashima is known as one of major nesting site of loggerhead sea turtles in the northern Pacific region. Depopulation is one of major issues that the island faces, and the loss of young generation hold challenges for the future. Our concern over the fact that many of them leave the island without knowing the beauty of the island has to offer, and realizing their fortunate surroundings. Based in the island, a home for sea turtles, we strive to promote natural awareness by offering various interactive activities that anyone can join. One of our highlighted programs includes a trip to a desert island in a sail boat searching for sea turtles and examining garbage found in the ocean. Programs are

intended for cultivating respect and appreciation for nature while enjoying marine activities that linked to the life of sea turtles.

2: Creating Local Community through Farming and Its Delivery

Hiromi ENDO (Nakawari Ginger Farm)

Based in Nakawari school district Kounomine Elementary School became the only closed down in Nishinoomote, and product commercialization and cultivation of the famous "ginger" as "healthy vegetables" and is also the origin of the name of ginger mountain village there is this elementary school through, I am working on the activation of elderly depopulated area. For number of people is small in the older center members, we start from where you recruit "farm supporters" from the city, and ask them to cooperate with the farm work. In addition, since in order to have a connection with urban areas, was carried Ownership System of ginger on "My Ginger Project", to get with the relationship how not just "consumers", and create a mechanism for me to cheer the activity itself have.

3: *Pinus armandii* var. *amamiana* (Yakutane-goyo) and *Erythrorchis altissima* (Takatsururan) — The World of Rare Plants in Kumage Three Islands

Kenshi TETSUKA (Yakushima Biodiversity Conserving Conference)

We would like to review the importance of protecting the nature and the environment through the conservation of two endangered plants living on the islands of Tanega-shima, Yakushima Island, and Kuchinoerabujima Island and also the meaning of communicating this to the generations to come. Yakutane-goyo is a unique endemic pine only grown in Yakushima and Tanegashima islands. On Yakushima Island, there are approximately two thousand survival trees distributing predominantly in the Natural World Heritage Areas. On Tanegashima Island, there are approximately three hundred left, however due to pine wilt disease, the numbers are dwindling. The Mishima is the northernmost islands in Japan where the non-foliage tropical plant belonging to the orchid family, Takatsururan, grows. They live symbiotically with the fungi in the laurel forest where there are chinquapin (*Castanopsis sieboldii*, Sudazii) and the laurels (*Machilus thunbergii*, Tabuno-ki), especially in the most undisturbed forest. The survival of this orchid for generations is dependent on the old laurel forests, however, there are only a few surviving due to various development works that has been taking place in Tanegashima and Yakushima islands. We are hoping that the unique and precious diversity of living organisms and the diversity cultures that are born in the richness of nature are shared as part of the "Learning about the Regions" scheme.

4: The Changes in Consciousness by the "Eco-Tour of the Village"

Kyoko KIFUNE (Kuchinoerabujima Island)

Kuchinoerabujima is a small island in the shape of a gourd to about 12 km northwest of Yakushima-island. I think many people saw the news that the mountain erupted on August 3 after 34 years silence. Even as long as they remain in the record, it is also the island of an active volcano eruption has been repeated again and again. In 2007 whole island has been specified for the Yakushima National Park. We are seeking to balance the use of tourism and conservation of nature. I will introduce the "eco-tour of the village" as a new form of tourism that is working on this island. And I will talk about changes in the island obtained in through the "eco-tour of the village". Then, to the population problem is a major problems facing Kuchinoerabujima, consider that we can do now.

5: Current Situation and the Future Prospect of Tourism in the Satsunan Islands of Kagoshima

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

Twenty-one inhabited islands lie on the sea south of mainland Kagoshima prefecture which extends 500 kilometers north and south. Among them are Mishima (Takeshima, Satsuma-Iwojima, Kuroshima), Osumi Islands (Tanegashima, Yakushima, Kuchinoerabujima), Tokara Islands (Kuchinoshima, Nakanoshima, Suwanosejima, Hirashima, Akusekijima, Kodakarajima, Takarajima), and Amai Islands (Amami Oshima, Kakromajima, Ukejima, Yorojima, Kikajima, Tokunoshima, Okinoerabujima, Yoronjima). In this study, firstly, I will outline the present situation of tourism in Satsunan Islands of Kagoshima which is known as an islands prefecture. Secondly, from the viewpoint of tourism, I would like to discuss about how these islands have established the relationship with each other. Lastly, I will focus on the tourism of Tanegashima and Yakushima by positioning them in the overall island tourism of Kagoshima prefecture and also discuss about the characteristics and the future prospect of the two islands.

6: Development and Utilization of Broadband Infrastructure at Islands in Kagoshima

Masato MASUYA (Computing and Communications Center, Kagoshima University)

It has been constructed broadband infrastructures at isolated islands in Kagoshima, now there are no islands that do not have broadband Internet access environments. However, they are different depending on islands, actually, regional differences have been more widen than ever. And daily life of the island is very influenced by disconnection of Internet access lines, because they are closely related to each other. On the other hand, broadband infrastructures can release from spatial limitations and those utilization provides various new evolutions. I will give an overview of broadband infrastructure connections between islands of Kagoshima, describe current situations and problems, and look toward the future of islands from the point of view of the broadband Internet.

Symposium

31 January 2015
Kagoshima University

Characteristics and Prevention of Disasters on Islands

Aim

The Kagoshima Prefecture is one of Japan's most prominent prefectures consisting of numerous islands where many disasters strike. The islands stretch 600km from north to south and the combined areas of the remote islands surpass that of the Okinawa Prefecture. The typhoons that land are highly intense and their impact and amount of damage caused can be very serious. The islands also suffer many volcanic disasters, which are internationally renowned. Each island has its own unique disaster propensities, characteristics, and apprehensions of the damages from tsunami, nuclear power generation, landslides and floods caused by heavy rain and so on. This can be seen through disaster drills and disaster recovery measures. There are many problems around island disaster prevention coming from the various islands' specific circumstances. Beyond the routine preventative measures, how do we prepare and how do we ensure we take all possible measures for disaster prevention? In this symposium we aim to discuss these issues academically and by taking into account the experiences and perspectives of the islanders. We hope for proactive participation from the attendees of this symposium.

Keynote Speech: Volcanic Hazards and Disaster Prevention in Remote Islands

Tetsuo KOBAYASHI (Graduate School of Natural Science and Technology, Kagoshima University)

There are several active volcanoes in the Nansei-shoto islands to the south of Kagoshima, such as Satsuma-Iojima, Kuchinoerabujima, Kuchinoshima, Nakanoshima, Suwanosejima, Yokoatejima, and Io-Torishima. At this lecture I will refer to two examples concerning disaster prevention in a volcanic island, such as the Sakurajima and the Suwanosejima volcanoes which produced large scale eruptions in historical times.

1: The Role of Community FM at the Time of Disaster

Kengo FUMOTO (NPO Amami FM D!)

Amami FM started in 2007 and was the first radio station established in a remote island in the Kyusyu area. It is known familiarly as the radio of "Shimatcyu; which means local

islander", by the "Siamatcyu", for the "Simatcyu". It helps islanders to search for their identity by providing information and news about the island. The 24 hours for five days narrowcasting for torrential rains that occurred in Amami city in 2010 provided critical information which mass-media couldn't cover. I would like to report how the communications with listeners through the radio can play an important role in reducing damages in emergency situations.

2: Tsunami Disaster Prevention According to the Nature of Islands: A Model of the Evacuation Plan in the Amami Islands

Masaki IWAFUNE (Research and Education Center for Natural Hazards, Kagoshima University)

Tsunami waves inundate a settlement on alluvial plain with an altitude of several meters above sea level easier than one on marine terrace with an altitude of tens meters above sea level. The Amami Oshima Island is one of the "high islands" with mountainous and hilly districts that enclose most residential areas in alluvial plains along the coast. In view of 1) the high naturalness of the mountainous districts with habitats of "endangered animals" such as the Amami rabbit (*Pentalagus furnessi*), 2) the difficult entrance into the mountainous districts because of the presence of Habu, a venomous and dangerous snake (*Protobothrops*), 3) the great worth of the nature and landscape as tourist attractions, and 4) the high rate of elderly persons needing assistance for evacuation, the people in the Amami Oshima island should take comprehensive measures against tsunami disasters. Rather than the construction of seawalls along the coast, these measures should include an evacuation plan by vehicles from the rural settlements to roads in the mountainous districts.

3: Volcanic Benefits and Disaster Prevention in the Iwojima Islands and the Mishimamura Village

Hisashi OIWANE (Local government of Mishimamura Village)

The Satsuma-Iwojima Island is a volcanic island located at the Northwestern edge of the Kikai Caldera. The eastern part of the island features Iwo-dake volcano, which shows fumarolic and hydrothermal activities. These activities have been benefiting local people, supplying natural sulphur ores and hot springs for thousands of years. At present, only 113 people are living in the island. Recently, we started to use these natural resources for diverse purposes, for example, for making fireworks using natural sulphur and for kayaking on the hydrothermal area. On the other hand, the Iwo-dake Volcano had a small eruption in 2013, which reminds us to pay attention to volcanic activity. Hence we have an annual emergency evacuation training that all islanders participate in. In this talk, I will introduce examples of our efforts to take advantage of the volcano and our emergency evacuation training procedures.

4: Characteristics and Diversity of Natural Disasters on Islands and Local Society

Shunsuke NAGASHIMA (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University)

There tends to be distinctiveness in the way natural disasters strike in areas with strong island characteristics. Islands are affected in diverse ways depending on factors such as remoteness, size, altitude, nature of the surrounding seas and these factors affect also disaster forecast, rescue procedures, alarm and evacuation methods, the severity of the disaster and the duration of its effects. The safety, reassurance, and stability of life on the island is based on the ability to maintain rescue and recovery services continuously. The unity among the island people, as well as their wisdom and ability to endure and overcome hardships have framed the island culture, technology and societal rules. There are countless examples showing how disasters have forced people to come together, such as group migration. What are the current and future options for effective responses to problems such as global warming, extreme weather and human-made calamity? In this presentation, the history of various risks that were overcome since the “Water and Light Revolution” will be summarized. We will also examine the comprehensive and functional disaster management governance and disaster prevention systems that support the islanders.



Prof. NAGASHIMA, Mr. FUMOTO, Dr. OIWANE, Prof. IWAFUNE, Prof. KOBAYASHI (Left to Right)

Research Seminars

No.145, 10 January 2014

“The Banishment to an Island of a Feudal Warrior —A Case in Hachijō-jima—”

Hiroyuki SATO (Faculty of Education, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT]

During the first month of the 7th year of the Enpō era (1679), the conflict in the Takada domain of the Echigo Province between the house elder Oguri Misaku and his opponent Nagami ōkura intensified with the problem of the succession to the domain lord Matsudaira Mitsunaga. This conflict is called “Echigo sōdō”. This feud lengthened because of the implication of some conflict between high-ranking *bakufu* officials, but in the 6th month of the 9th year of Enpō, the 5th *shōgun* Tokugawa Tsunayoshi decided the following punishments: Oguri (father and son) were forced to ritual suicide (*seppuku*), Nagami and his followers were banned to an island (*entō*) or exiled, and Matsudaira Mitsunaga was deprived of his fief (*kaieki*).

In this presentation, we will deal with one of the main protagonists of the “Echigo sōdō”, that is to say Nagami ōkura, one feudal warrior, who was banned to Hachijō-jima by the decision of Tsunayoshi.

We will present here some reflexions on the background of and the relationship between those who took part in that kind of banishment, that is to say the *bakufu*, the fief(s), or the guardians (*azukenin*), and on the signification of *entō*.

No.146, 17 February 2014

“Ant Diversity Research and Network of Ant Researchers in Asia”

Seiki YAMANE (Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT]

As many as 12,500 ant species have been known from various parts of the world. However, numerous unnamed ant species secretly live in natural habitats of developing countries in Asia. Some ants are encountered once a person's life, whereas others are spreading throughout the earth's surface with the help of human activity.

Looking back my 20-year research on ant diversity, I will introduce interesting topics and our achievement in the field of natural history of ants. I also explain how important are big collections of fine quality and maintaining independent researchers for the development of taxonomy, through my experience in growing a network for Asian ant researchers (ANeT). I believe that finding talented persons, respecting members' uniqueness, global

viewpoint and maintaining long-term interactions are most important in developing such a network.

No.147, 17 March 2014

“Be Parasitic on the Parasite for 37 Years”

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

[ABSTRACT]

Infections are caused by viruses, bacteria, protozoa, and helminthes (nematodes, cestodes and trematode). Medical parasitology is the subject which deals with the protozoa and helminthes that infect human. Medical zoology is sometimes used as a name with emphasis on ectoparasites which are parasitic on human body surface, vectors which spreads a pathogenic organ, and the living thing which inflicts harm on human. Many parasitic diseases are overcome by improving the living environment in Japan. Currently important parasitic diseases are larva migrans which animal parasite infected to humans. I will discuss pig roundworm disease that occurred in the context of the livestock industry in Kagoshima Prefecture. In Kagoshima Prefecture, tsutsugamushi disease and Japanese spotted fever occurred, and patients infected with severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome virus were also reported. I will mention trombiculid mites and ticks. I began investigation of the mosquito fauna in the Federated States of Micronesia after starting for my new assignment in this center. As I finish surveys in four states, I will show the geographical distribution and breeding sites of mosquito species.

No.148, 21 April 2014

“Circulation of Early Modern Ceramics in the Nansei Islands: An Archaeological Survey of the Mishima Islands and Toshima Islands”

Yoshiro WATANABE (Faculty of Law, Economics and the Humanities, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT]

Despite having an interest in the circulation of early modern ceramics in the Nansei Islands, I could find very little archaeological literature covering the Mishima islands and Toshima islands. Therefore, in order to compile some basic data, I undertook several archaeological surveys in the islands in 2012 and 2013. The results show that while there are similarities with mainland Kagoshima, the large amounts of Chinese porcelain found in Toshima, in particular, point towards close links with Okinawa. From clues in documents from the Meiji Period (1868–1912), I have been able to speculate on how the ceramics circulated. In both Mishima and Toshima, it seems people bought ceramics while they were

visiting Kagoshima or Amami/Okinawa for whatever reason. It is also worth noting that ceramics were not only brought back for everyday use but also as shrine offerings.

No.149, 26 May 2014

“Studies on Speciation in Medical Entomology and Parasitology”

Yasushi OTSUKA (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT]

Species identification is a very important in studies of medical entomology parasitology. Recently, classification using nucleotide sequence revealed the presence of cryptic species. For example, *Anopheles barbirostris* species group, which is one of malaria vector mosquitoes in Thailand, is divided into five species using mating, chromosome and nucleotide sequence analyses. But, only one of the five species seems to be a vector of malaria. In addition, zoonotic onchocerciasis in Japan is caused by *Onchocerca dewittei japonica*, a common filarial parasite of wild boar. But, a morphological similar parasite is also found in wild boar. We have to evaluate medical importance of the parasite. I will predict the future of such studies.

No.150, 30 June 2014

“Life of Fishery Villages in the East Coast in Luzon Island: Observation Using Sea-Kayak”

Kosaku YAMAOKA (Emeritus Professor of Kochi University)

[ABSTRACT]

The Kuroshio Current, one of the biggest warm current in the world, brings various gifts to Japan. In Japan locating at its lower reaches, many scientific works on the current have been conducted in both natural and sociological fields. However, only few works can be found out in its headwater region at the east coast of Luzon. Much work there is needed to found "Kuroshio Science" a new scientific field, but there were many difficulties mainly regarding access issue; no road. At that time, I fortunately had a chance to get information about an explorer who traveled alone by using sea-kayak from Australia to Japan, island-hopping exploration. I proposed him, Mr. Yahata, an expedition along the east coast of Luzon by sea-kayaking. In 2010, 2011 and 2012 fiscal years, we four members conducted 1000km expeditions 3 times from Tabaco, Albay to Sant Ana, Cagayan, northeastern tip of Luzon. We made a hearing toward artisanal fishers about their lives and fisheries. Here, I will make a short report on the results of our sea-kayak expedition and consider potential abilities of the sea-kayak as a tool of field research.

No.151, 14 July 2014

“Anthropology of Longevity and Centenarians”

CHUN Kyung Soo (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT]

Longevity phenomenon is a global future issue. A natural phenomenon to be rise as a core theme of future study, I believe that longevity phenomenon will form a major outline in futurology. I may show the possibility and expectation of longevity studies to be developed as a model of a unified science.

21st century has become the era where all types of science challenge to human life span. Not only the general biology, from the genetic engineering to computer engineering, surrounding studies strive for development of medical science. On the one hand, thanks to the nutrition which has been provided to the human being during the last century, infant mortality ratio has dropped, and relatively, numbers of senior population is rapidly growing all over the world. On the other hand, social welfare researchers raise serious issues regarding support issues of senior population. By families become nuclear, supporting of senior population becomes the issue of the nation, and finance of the nation is more strongly requested to prepare the aging society.

Anthropology, which has collected information of human life and studied life span, can not keep being quiet on this longevity phenomenon. Longevity phenomenon requests a new point to the discipline of anthropology. I think that anthropology has to set its angle regarding the upcoming longevity phenomenon in the future. On the basis of the information through analysis of the information that has been collected all over the world, and wisdom that has been collected from lives, anthropology has to set its angle toward longevity phenomenon. To arrange such angle, I believe that a field of anthropology of longevity shall be set and progressed in terms of a practical anthropology dimension. It necessarily has to be promoted, and we need to discuss the potential of it. It is also important not to miss any preparation for the future by pursuing citizens and government officials.

In such situation, the research aims not only understanding the failure of longevity studies, but also presentation alternative measures to solve the real issues. Longevity phenomenon shall not be understood only as a long life span. Long life span that burdens family and society seems to be considered improper. We may consider an issue how to face the senior problem upon the overall social agreement that becomes the burden of a nation. We also may consider how we can turn the current situation to the proper direction that is debatable as a human right issue because not a small number of seniors are sick, stay in so called welfare facilities and being isolated from the society.

Longevity needs to be understood as live long in good health. We may easily hear from the seniors 'I'm a sinner who lives long.' or 'What's good with longevity. I better die soon.' It

is not from some individuals, but a common saying. Such sayings have to be understood as an expression or surface mentality. It is only an expression of their dissatisfaction and instability, but not a true will wishing to be dead. Expression of deep mentality of it is 'longevity', live long in good health. We may understand that stronger surface mentality expression means stronger desire of deep mentality. Therefore, the final aim of the research is to let seniors live the new way of life so that they may plan the proper senior life, maintain good health and face the death in good health.

No.152, 1 September 2014

“Current Condition and Future Outlook of Emergency Care in Kagoshima Prefecture: Collaboration between the Kagoshima University Hospital Emergency Critical Care Center, Remote Islands, and Other Remote Areas”

Yasuyuki KAKIHANA (Department of Emergency and Critical Care Medicine, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT]

In medical parlance, “remote areas” are defined as follows: “mountainous areas, remote islands, and other comparable regions that are disadvantaged in terms of traffic, natural, economic and social conditions, where access to medical care is difficult, including but not limited to medically underserved areas, quasi-medically underserved areas, and areas in which remote area clinics have been established.” Kagoshima Prefecture includes 16 medically underserved areas (four of which are remote islands), and 37 quasi-medically underserved areas (33 of which are remote islands), and the issues seen in remote islands and other remote areas, such as shortage of physicians and inadequate emergency care systems, have been recognized as serious problems. It is necessary to ensure that the residents of Kagoshima Prefecture are able, no matter the location of their residence, to receive safe, reliable, high-quality medical services at any time according to their needs. To this end, it is important to identify approaches for the establishment of reliable supply systems and of programs for physician training and the transfer of injured and sick individuals from the remote islands and other areas of Kagoshima Prefecture. We would like to discuss the roles that the Kagoshima University Hospital Emergency Critical Care Center must assume in regard to this issue.

No.153, 17 November 2014

“Restorative Justice and Youth Justice in New Zealand”

George MOUSOURAKIS (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT]

Over the past three decades, a new approach to society's response to crime and criminality, known as 'restorative justice', has been gaining ground around the world. This innovative approach revolves around the ideas that crime is primarily a violation of a relationship among victims, offenders and the community; that the chief aim of the justice process should be to reconcile those most directly affected by the offending behaviour while addressing the injuries they suffered; and that the resolution of crime-related conflicts demands a positive effort on the part of victims and offenders, and the assumption of responsibility by the community. A restorative justice practice that has attracted much attention in recent years is conferencing. Conferencing is essentially an extension of the victim-offender mediation process involving not only offenders and victims but also their wider 'communities of care', such as their respective families and other community members. It aims to involve the young offender, the victim, and their families in a decision-making process with the objective of reaching group-consensus on a 'just' outcome. At the same time, it seeks to increase the offender's awareness of the human impact of his or her behaviour and to enable both the offender and victim to reconnect with key community support systems. Conferencing in New Zealand, referred to as 'Family Group Conferencing' (FGC), was incorporated into the youth justice system in 1989 with the introduction of the Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act (CYPFA). The Act emerged partly as a response to Maori demands for a system of justice more sensitive to their traditional cultural values, and it introduced significant changes to the approach for addressing issues of juvenile justice and family welfare. This paper analyses the function of Family Group Conferencing in New Zealand in relation to the broader restorative justice philosophy and assesses the role of the conference system in addressing the problems associated with juvenile offending.

No.154, 1 December 2014

“Ancient Greek Agriculture: Concerning Agricultural Terraces”

Tadashi ITO (Faculty of Education, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT]

Agricultural terraces and terrace walls are a characteristic feature of the modern (i.e. probably post-medieval) rural landscape of the Mediterranean. Nevertheless, it is unclear how extensively the ancient rural landscape was terraced. Some scholars have believed that the past landscape was very like the modern one, in other words, the terrace systems can

trace back to classical antiquity, while others have denied that agricultural terraces and terrace walls were much used in antiquity.

In this paper the author considers the question of whether agricultural terraces and terrace walls can be projected back into classical antiquity. First, this article looks carefully at ancient terminology, using both literary texts and inscriptions. Second, it investigates the preceding studies of archaeological fieldwork and Geponika compiled during the 10th century by the Byzantine emperor Constantine VII. Through these examinations the author concludes that claims to have discovered ancient terracing systems in Greece (e.g. Bradford's, Lohmann's and Brunet's works) are doubtful, that there are no ancient written references to terrace walls, and that there were trenches, not terraces on sloping land in antiquity.

Field Research

Interdisciplinary research in Pohnpei State, Federated States of Micronesia in August, 2014.

Members & Themes

Shunsuke NAGASHIMA (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University)

Migration from Outer Islands to Ponape: Their Societies and Social Capital for Home Island

Hafiz Ur REHMAN (Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Kagoshima University)

Paleomagnetic and Petromagnetic Study of Volcanic Rock in Pohnpei Island

Yujin KITAMURA (Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Kagoshima University)

Geological Investigation of the Volcanic Islands in the Federated State of Micronesia

Sumie NAKATANI (Center for International Planning, Kagoshima University)

Adoption in the Change of Family, Kinship, and Marriage

Satoshi UDO (Faculty of Law, Economics and Humanities, Kagoshima University)

Islanders's Self-Recognition and Eco-Cultural Resources

Kei KAWAI (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University)

Shell Colour Polymorphism in Populations of the Intertidal Gastropod *Nerita plicata*

Yasushi OTSUKA (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University)

Survey of Blackfly Fauna in Pohnpei

Sota YAMAMOTO (Associate Professor, Kagoshima University)

Ethnobotanical Research on Crops in Pohnpei State



Geological survey



Food survey



Tourism survey

Visitors

Prof. Mohd Harun ABDULLAH (Vice Chancellor of Universiti Malaysia Sabah) and Prof. Charles S. VAIRAPPAN visited our center on 10 June, 2014.



Prof. KAWAI, Prof. ABDULLAH, Prof. VAIRAPPAN (Left to Right)

New Staff

Yasushi OTSUKA Associate professor

Profile: Born 1968. Completed his B.S. in 1990, M.S. in 1992 at Kyushu University, Ph. D. in Medicine in 2012 at Oita University. Majored in Medical Entomology.

Recent Publications

+++Journal+++

South Pacific Studies Vol.35, No1, 2014

Research Papers

FUKUGASAKO K.: “Communalization of Tombs” in Uken Village, Amami Ōshima (Island), Kagoshima Prefecture: A Case of the Establishment of Taken “Shourouden”

MANUS P. and SINGAS S.: Determinants of Adoption of Pond Fish Farming Innovations in Salamaua of Morobe Province in Papua New Guinea

South Pacific Studies Vol.35, No2, 2015

Research Paper

OTSUKA Y. and TAKAOKA H.: Biogeographical Distribution and Phylogenetic Analysis of *Simulium (Wallaceum)* (Diptera: Simuliidae) based on the Mitochondrial Sequences

Information

REHMAN H. U.: Environmental Degradation (Dumped Vehicles) in Major Islands of the Federated States of Micronesia

+++Occasional Papers+++

Occasional Papers No.54 (December 2014)

New Horizon of Island Studies in the Asia-Pacific Region (YAMAMOTO S. and RAHARJO S. eds)