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Cover photo: Betel nut harvesting in Taitung, Taiwan (November 2015, by Sota YAMAMOTO)

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN MALUKU ISLANDS: LESSONS LEARNED FROM AMAMI ISLANDS

Wardis GISANG

Visiting Professor, Research Center for Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University (May 2015 to September 2015): University of Pattimura, Ambon, Indonesia

I had great opportunity as a visiting researcher to come to Kagoshima University Research Center for the Pacific Islands (KURCPI) from May 7th to September 18th, 2015. It was the first time I had visited Japan, an industrialized country with a polite community tradition. I decided to apply to visit KURCPI because the islands of Kagoshima include numbers of small islands just like Maluku Islands in Indonesia. The Maluku islands comprise around 1,340 small islands with abundant natural resources even though most of them are still less-developed regions and more than 18% of its population live under the poverty line. Because KURCPI is one of the best research centers for small island studies, especially in Asia, I have learned many things about small islands development from Japan. In the Amami Islands, the research center staff facilitated my discussions with local government, high school teachers and students about Maluku staple food, forest, the plum agro-industry in Amami Oshima and, regarding Iojima in the Osumi Islands, discussions about nature and with people at the community health center and high school. For this article I would like to discuss tourism development in the Amami Islands, which is probably more relevant to apply to small island development in the Maluku islands.

KURCPI is a multi-disciplinary research institution that focuses on small island studies, especially in Japan and Micronesia regions. KURCPI has a research station in Amami Oshima with professional staff and administration to carry out collaborative intensive Research, Development and Extension (RD&E) with the other institutions and then to discuss and develop partnership with local government. The research station in Amami is also a place to permit relevant stakeholders to discuss strategic development issues in Amami Islands with Kagoshima University-RCPI, local government staff, non-government organizations, professionals and students to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experiences. In this case the research station has an important role in bridging, linking and bonding between university, research center, local government, and community to create a

holistic and sustainable development of Amami. This station is pivotal to develop a systemic, integrated and holistic approach to small island development from forest to coastal areas, mangroves and coral reefs.

Amami offers tourists many special products such as virgin forest (i.e. Kinsakubaru forest, Amami City), Amami Rabbit (Amaminokurousagi), Amami Thrush (Ohtoratsugumi), Lidth's Jay (Rurikakesu), Amami Woodcock (Amamiyamashigi), mangrove, beautiful seashore, and endemic fish and animals as well as small scale plum agroindustry organized by a farmers' cooperative, orange cultivation, rice fields and also sugar cane plantations and processing to produce branded liquor (Kokutō Shōchū) from brown sugar.

The sustainable development of the Amami Islands is based on tourism. The prime commodities of tourism are natural, cultural and environmental farm and fisheries products. Natural products or the natural capital assets of tourism in Amami are primary and secondary forest, small waterfalls, river canoeing and endemic fish, animals and birds, mangrove forest, beaches and fishing areas. Beside nature, Amami produces local products includes Kokutō Shōchū from sugar cane, agro-industry to make ice cream, crafts, best quality silk, fruits and seaweed from fishery and agricultural products. The best quality product is exported outside the Amami Islands. Cultural products for tourism development include, Hirase Mankai, one of important intangible cultural assets (Tatsugo Town), local food (Keihan), music, dances and songs, the local language, museum, and comfortable services in a setting that is safe. Japanese people like and are proud of local food that has an impact on local economic development. However, most people and information in Amami Islands use the Japanese language, which is possibly difficult to understand by tourists who do not understand it.

The other important success factor to boost tourism development in the Amami Islands is the integration of infrastructural development with central and local government. Due to the hilly and mountainous topography characteristics of the small island, the most pivotal infrastructure is transportation, including bridge and tunnels. Amami Oshima has two entry points, i.e. Amami airport and Naze port. Amami airport has direct flights to 8 cities including big cities such as Tokyo, Osaka, Kagoshima and in Okinawa as well as to smaller cities/towns in the other islands such as Tokunoshima, Okinoerabujima Kikaijima and Yoron. Besides, Naze port links directly to Kagoshima, Osaka, Tokyo, and other islands around Amami Ohshima such as Wan port in Kikajima Island, Hetono port in Tokunoshima Island, and Wadomari port in Okinoerabujima and Yoron port in Yoronjima. This connectivity

development both within and between the islands through sea and air ports and land transportation creates an easy access to the Amami Islands and around. Transportation and travel service packages are provided by Japan Air Commuter and sea line systems (rental car and bus). Besides, internet and telephone access are also available throughout the whole islands, in addition to facilities such as hotels and restaurants.

Finally, the local government formed the Coordination Board for Investment and Marketing management of tourism development in Amami Islands (Amami Kouiki Jimu Kumiai). Members of the board consist of people from professionals, provincial and city staffs appointed to post from 2–4 years. The main role of the board is to find ideas to attract investors and tourists to the Amami Islands. This is political capital asset to boost the natural, social, physical and financial capital assets of the Amami Islands. The development of products and traveling services packages that is combined with integrated connectivity infrastructure intra- and inter-islands through air and sea ports, including rental cars and buses in the island, are necessary and the key success factor for tourism development in Amami. In addition, good governance, political will and action of local government (Kagoshima prefecture and Amami city) to develop the coordination board for investment and marketing in Amami city will accelerate the tourism development in the Amami Islands.

As Maluku islands have similar characteristics to the Amami Islands and develop Banda Islands as the main priority target, therefore it is recommended to learn from tourism development in Amami Islands. Banda island has deep sea, marine protected area, fisheries, is the origin place of nutmeg as well as enjoying historical and ecotourism resources. First, identify and manage the potential of nature in the islands including forest, spice crops plantation, beach, mangrove and coral reef as an integrated part of the whole island. Second, identify, manage and intensify the potential of fisheries and seaweed in the island. Plantation crops like nutmeg and clove are the main specific commodities in the island whilst many types of marine fish and sea weed can be identified, managed and intensified and then be promoted as prime products to support tourism development. Third, intensify small economic scale of farm or fishery business to produce competitive and specific local products and services, including cultural and historical aspects. Fourth, to develop connectivity intra- and inter-islands through integrated airport and sea port infrastructure development. Human resource is transformed from unskilled to skilled labor, including from conventional to modern information technology. In addition, the University of Pattimura needs to develop collaboration and partnership with provincial and district government

through University of Pattimura Research Center for Small Islands and Research Station development in the islands. In addition, the Government and University should support farmer/fishers association and cooperatives to improve local product competitiveness, and to improve basic infrastructures as well as to empower negotiation of production and price transaction with large scale private industry. Tourism is an opportunity and challenge as the prime mover to accelerate tourism development in Maluku. Learning from the Amami Islands experience, tourism should be become the main economic driver to boost local economic development in the Banda islands, Maluku, Indonesia.

Wardis GISANG (right) paid a courtesy visit to the President, Yoshizane MAEDA (left).

Research seminar at KURCPI.

ISLOPHILIA, ISLAND RESEARCH AND THE RESEARCH CENTRE FOR THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Stephen A. ROYLE

Visiting Professor, Research Centre for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University (September 2015-March 2016); Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland, UK

Islophilia comes from the Greek and it means the love of islands. I love islands. The notable English author D.H. Lawrence wrote a short story called 'The man who loved islands'. That could have been me although as the story was written before I was born it isn't. More likely I may have been the person Russell King was thinking about when he wrote: 'I know island aficionados (males, of course) whose islophilia involves visiting as many islands as possible, ticking them off the list, and collecting the T-shirt to prove they have been there' (2009: 56). For I have been to 864 different islands, do have a list of them and have scores of island T-shirts.

One of the 864 islands is Kyushu and serving as the Visiting Professor at Kagoshima University's Research Centre for the Pacific Islands is only one reason I am writing this article on that island and for the Centre's newsletter. I would not be here had I not have been appointed to the Centre, but I would not have been appointed to the Centre if I didn't love islands. On my first weekend in Kagoshima I visited Sakurajima, an active volcano, not something one gets the chance to see on my home island of Ireland. It was fascinating, if rather frightening, but it was disappointing to me that outpourings of lava from the 1914 eruption have joined the volcano to the Kyushu mainland so I could not add Sakurajima to my list of islands. There is a shallowness to my island bagging, I freely admit, as may have been identified by Professor King (I have never asked him if he was actually writing about me). I do go out of my way to add any new island to my list and always buy a T-shirt if they are available. Further, my definition for what I can count as an island is generous. Thus there is not one entry for Bermuda on my list but 17, for what is generally thought of as the island of Bermuda is actually an archipelago. Almost all these islands are bridged and functionally Bermuda is one island, but not to me, for it has those many separate pieces of land surrounded by water so they can all go on the list.

However, there are steps between developing a love of islands and becoming the

Centre's Visiting Professor, journeys taken by myself and all other holders of the prestigious post, some of whom I know personally. For an interest – perhaps 'love' is after all too emotional a word – in islands for an academic has to be translated into scholarship and that scholarship has to be set before a community of peers. Only then can one be validated as an island researcher, with the right to consider the possibility of applying for this position. I started my academic career as a geographer but not a geographer of islands. I was born and brought up in England, in the UK, and read geography at St John's College, Cambridge University. I moved west to Leicester University for my PhD, which was within urban historical geography, nothing whatsoever to do with islands. Then came a moment of revelation, which helped to change my life, for I developed islophilia. This was in 1974 when my wife and I were taking a holiday in Ireland. We drove to the extreme southwest and happened across a cable car, which connected the island of Dursey to the mainland of Ireland. We went across to Dursey to discover a settlement in sad decline. Most of the houses were empty, all the services: school, church, post office, long since closed. I climbed through a window into an empty house, the glass had been smashed a long time before. Inside lay the detritus of a life abandoned: the frame of old bed, a single shoe, a newspaper on the floor. I picked up the paper, which surprisingly was still dry and legible. It dated from October 1930 and the lead story was about an airship, the R101, which had crashed on its maiden flight, killing 48 people. I climbed out with the paper, which I still have, thinking that its date presumably indicated when the reader had migrated from the house (or had died and the house never re-occupied). The many other empty houses would have had their own stories, and together they stood in silent witness to the decline of a once vibrant society. Dursey had had 210 residents at the 1911 Census of Ireland; in 1971, the nearest census to our visit, there were 38; at the last census in 2011 the population was 3. I vividly remember saying to my wife that I found the decay all around us to be fascinating and would love to research why it had come about. Was it anything to do with Dursey being an island?

There was my interest in islands sparked, my islophilia in its gestation. There still needed the opportunity to take the step from interest into scholarship. That came by chance. Whilst still a PhD student I had applied successfully for a lectureship in geography at Queen's University Belfast, starting in January 1976. One could apply for lectureships in those days at that early stage of one's academic career; this is no longer the case! Belfast is in Northern Ireland, that exclave of the United Kingdom situated on the island of Ireland. We still live in Belfast, still in the house we bought in 1976. My appointment was as an urban

geographer, with a focus on historical studies, still nothing connected with islands. I looked for an opportunity to carry out new research on Ireland, thinking initially about working on 19th century Census Enumerators Books, that having been the data source for the English towns I studied for my PhD. However, these records for Ireland had either not been kept or, in the case of the early censuses where they did once exist, they were destroyed when the Irish Public Records Office in Dublin was blown up and burnt during the Irish Civil War in 1922. (This is not the place to go into details, but the political history of Ireland involving its relations with the more powerful island of Great Britain to its east has been long, complex and often tragically bloody). Only a few scraps of census documents survive, some of them actually charred. The most substantial set of 19th century manuscript census material to remain for Ireland, I discovered, by happy chance for me, was for islands, the compete enumeration from 1821 for the three Aran Islands, offshore parts of County Galway on the west coast of Ireland. I assume for some reason they were not actually in the Records Office when it was blown up. Here was an opportunity to turn my interest in islands into scholarship.

The 1821 Census of Ireland was a remarkable exercise, far in advance of other censuses in Europe at this time. It was a full social survey recording names, ages, relationships and occupations arranged by households. The islands were farmed and the size of holding of each household was recorded in fractions of a cartron, an archaic land measurement not found anywhere else but on these islands. In addition, many men (but no women) worked as fishers and also the islanders burnt kelp, a seaweed, which is dried and burnt to ashes from which chemicals, especially iodine, were manufactured. The census enumerator, resident on Inishmore, the largest of the three islands, was the agent for the islands' landlord who lived in Dublin and he took the opportunity to write a brief essay on each of the islands, a task above and beyond his duties. I found the richness of the documents and the light they shed on the society and economy of these remote islands to be fascinating and I worked the material up into a paper for *Irish Geography* (Royle, 1983).

I still published on urban material, especially the city of Belfast, about which I have written a number of books, but it was the study of islands that had captivated me. I worked more on the many small islands round the Irish coast, including a study of the development of a contemporary pressure group set up in the mid-1980s by islanders to seek government support for the economic and social woes from which they all suffered (Royle, 1984). These problems were why Dursey and so many of the other Irish islands had lost population, many

actually being abandoned. At this period, in 1982, a sleepy group of islands in the South Atlantic, the Falkland Islands, became world news when this British colony was invaded by Argentina, which maintained an historic claim. The British under the resolute Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, invaded in their turn and expelled the Argentines. I wrote up a publication on the islands' early history. In 1985 I went on an exchange to the University of Iowa in the American Midwest, about as far as it is possible to be from an island. However, whilst there I started to think about commonalities to island life, societies and economies brought about by their very insularity, learning mainly from the Aran Islands and others off Ireland, and the Falkland Islands, the islands on which I had by then researched. These commonalities seemed to apply to islands regardless of region or time period. They included issues such as scale, the limitation to resources, isolation and peripherality, and powerlessness. I thought I could write a book on islands and I started to do so, but I was too young, far too inexperienced and the project did not come to fruition. In the late 1980s, however, I did publish an article, 'A human geography of islands' which put together some of these ideas (Royle, 1989). What I needed to take this interest to the next level was firstly more international experience and secondly a community of scholars, fellow islophiles, with whom to share ideas and findings.

I was invited to a conference on Malta organised by the Commonwealth Geographical Bureau and was rewarded with a cheque for 100GBP as a fee or to cover expenses, I forget which. This was a decent amount of money back in 1990 and I used it to help pay for a research trip to what might be regarded as the ultimate island, St Helena in the South Atlantic. Here my island commonalities loomed large. There is incredible isolation, there

Drystone walls in the Aran Islands, Ireland

was no airport (at the time of writing an airport is being built) and travel to St Helena was by ship: five days from Cape Town in South Africa or two days from the British and American military base that is Ascension Island to the north of St Helena, provided one could get permission to take passage on a military plane to Ascension first. The small scale of the society and economy caused problems, including for public service provision such as education and health. The island's exploitable, exportable, resources were limited to some fish and a little coffee. Until 25 years before, the island had grown flax, the fibres of which were turned into string and sold to the British Post Office to bundle letters. Then the Post Office had changed to elastic bands and plastic twine, cancelled the orders for string and caused St Helena's productive economy to collapse, and it has still never recovered. Further, St Helena's history told a quintessentially island story. The uninhabited island was annexed in 1659 by the English East India Company who planned a utopian society in this new setting, plans scuppered by a Dutch invasion in 1673, an example of island powerlessness. The British retook the island that same year and the East India Company resumed rule, now having abandoned any utopian ideals. Insignificant because of its scale and isolation, St Helena's one major role in world affairs came in the 1810s when it became the prison for the French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte after his defeat at the Battle of Waterloo. The island was also used as a prison for South African Boers captured in the Boer War from 1900-1902 (Royle 1998). The story, the geography, the history, the economics, the sociology, fascinated me and I returned to St Helena in 2004 to write a book on the early history of the island (Royle, 2007). I also in the 1990s took research trips to the Falkland Islands, to Bermuda, to various Canadian islands and my transition into a geographer of islands was completed.

St Helena

At this time there was also the growth of a market for disseminating material on islands. I had been to a conference on Vancouver Island, Canada, Islands ’88. From that came what is now the Islands of the World series of conferences, the 13th iteration of which was held on the Penghu Islands off Taiwan in September 2014. It was at a Japanese venue, Okinawa, in 1994, where the organising body for these conferences, the International Small Islands Studies Association (ISISA) was formally launched. There were other island conferences, too, in various parts of the globe or one could get a hearing for island research in my case at general geographical conferences. By the late 1990s I was ready to make a second and this time successful attempt at writing a book on islands. In preparation I got funding to travel and research in the Pacific island world. I studied the Marshall Islands; I was to study Tuvalu. Only then an island story unfolded in that my plane from Majuro to Funafuti made it only as far as South Tarawa in Kiribati before being halted by a technical issue. Onward travel to Tuvalu was promised but never appeared, I even checked in and had my baggage ticketed for a flight to Funafuti that did not appear and had actually never existed. So, I changed my plans and studied Kiribati instead of Tuvalu. My resultant book, *A Geography of Islands* appeared in 2001 and I am pleased to report it has been often cited and I continue to receive an annual royalty payment, so it is still selling. I published another book about islands in general, *Islands*, in 2014. In all, I have so far written 109 articles and books about islands (not counting publications about the island of Ireland itself). When I was promoted to (full) professor at Queen’s University Belfast, I was awarded the title of Professor of Island Geography.

ISIC 5, Sado Island, Japan, 2009

By then the island studies community had matured. ISISA was joined by the Small Island Cultural Research Initiative (SICRI) whose journal, *Shima*, has a name acknowledging the role of Japan and Japanese colleagues in island work. It, too, runs conferences, the International Small Islands Conference series and ISIC 5, held on Sado Island in 2009 was particularly memorable. The latest conference, the 11th, was on Gozo, the second island of Malta in June 2015. *Island Studies Journal*, linked with ISISA, first appeared in 2006, edited by Godfrey Baldacchino who at that time was Canada Research Chair in Island Studies at the Institute of Island Studies at the University of Prince Edward Island. Baldacchino, who was a visitor to the Kagoshima centre himself in early 2015, has also edited many books with island themes, which have served as another outlet for island scholars. Island Studies courses are now to be found in a number of universities and in addition to teaching at my own Queen's University Belfast, I have had the pleasure to teach about islands in Canada, Taiwan, the Netherlands, Korea, France and now Japan. Island Studies, now established and recognised, has 'come of age' as Godfrey Baldacchino himself observed as early as 2004. And in this welcome development the Kagoshima University Centre for Pacific Island Studies and its Visiting Professor programme has played its part.

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Symposium

28 November 2015
Kagoshima University

Future of Fish and People: Bio-Diversity of Fish, and Sustainable Use of Marine Resources in the Island Regions of Kagoshima

Aim

In Kagoshima Prefecture, the distance from north to south is 600 km, and a variety of fish are found, especially in the islands region. Recent researches have clarified that each island region has a unique fish fauna and ecology of rare species. On the other hand, fish is an important food resource, and plays a role in the key industries. In recent years, tuna farming has been deployed in various parts of the island area, and the marine product industry and the community are rapidly changing. Conservation is necessary for endangered species, but for the promotion of autonomous development of the island region, sustainable use and understanding of marine resources is strongly demanded. In this symposium, researchers in bio-diversity, ecology, resources and fisheries promotion in the island region of Kagoshima Prefecture gather for the re-evaluation of bio-diversity, aware of use of marine products with the aim of autonomous development of the island region. In this symposium, we propose “Watch over the ecosystem of the rich sea. Live together with the marine product industry and the community of the island region in harmony with the environment”.

1: Species Diversity and Distributional Characteristics of Fishes from the Islands of Kagoshima

Hiroyuki MOTOMURA (The Kagoshima University Museum)

The islands of Kagoshima are scattered across a range of 600 km extending roughly from the 32nd to the 27th parallel north. The main islands in Kagoshima, from north to south, are the Koshiki, Uji, Kusagaki, Osumi, Tokara, and Amami Islands, and are composed of about 600 islands. A group of islands from the Osumi to Amami Islands is, together, called the Satsunan Islands.

Comprehensive ichthyofaunal surveys of the islands of Kagoshima have not been previously conducted. The distributions of various fish species have been commonly described in books and papers as roughly “the Ryukyu Islands” or “the Satsunan Islands”. However, recent large-scale surveys in the region by the author and his colleagues have revealed that each island has a unique ichthyofauna, and many species are not widely

distributed over several islands. In this presentation, the biogeography of fishes in the Satsunan Islands and the unique ichthyofauna in Yaku-shima are detailed, with a report on the latest surveys carried out in the Koshiki and Uji Islands.

2: Endangered Fish Species and Trials for Their Conservation

Gen KUME (Kagoshima University, Faculty of Fisheries)

In Kagoshima Prefecture, more than ten fish species are now registered as critically endangered species by the Ministry of Environment. Ryukyu-ayu, Plecoglossus altivelis ryukyuensis, is one of them, the wild population of which is found only in Amami-oshima Island, Kagoshima Prefecture. Ryukyu-ayu is a subspecies of Ayu, Plecoglossus altivelis altivelis, which is one of the most commercially important species in Japanese inland fishery and widely distributed from the mainland of Japan to Yakushima Island of Kagoshima Prefecture. They are amphidromous species as well as P. altivelis altivelis, their larvae and juveniles using estuarine and coastal regions as their nursery areas for several months from winter to early-spring.

We have performed extensive collaborative ecological studies with Ryukyu University, other universities and institutes to understand deeply how fish live in the natural environments. In the presentation, I introduce the latest findings on ecological traits of Ryukyu-ayu and outreach activities for local people and pupils of elementary schools to conserve the species them in Amami-oshima Island.

3: Overview of Fisheries and Oceanic Environment around Kagoshima Islands, and Efforts on Resource Conservation by Fishermen

Hirotoshi SHISHIDOU (Kagoshima Prefecture Fisheries Technology and Development Center)

Kagoshima is extensive as spreading about 600 km from temperate to subtropical zone, where is composed of Satsuma and Ohsumi peninsula and many islands, e.g. Shishijima, Koshikishima, Tanegashima, Yakusushima, Tokara islands, and Amami islands. The coastline length of Kagoshima is 2,664km, the third longest in Japan. The oceanic environment around Kagoshima is complicated because of complex coastline and bottom shape of the ocean, and influence of the Kuroshio current, the route of which fluctuates day by day. The marine fisheries and aquaculture production value in Kagoshima is 76.6 billion yen, fourth in Japan. The islands of Kagoshima and the population living in there are the most remote in Japan, so marine fisheries and aquaculture are active as one of the major industries. Even though the fishermen's life environment is severe, there are many efforts in resource conservation by fishermen. Here, I present the characteristics of fisheries and the oceanic environment in Kagoshima, especially its remote islands, and efforts in resource conservation by fishermen as a voluntary initiatives in remote islands, for example banded

blue sprat (Japanese name “Kibinago”) in Koshikishima and deep sea snapper (Japanese names “Hamadai, Aodai, Himedai, Ohhime”) in southwestern islands.

4: The Present Conditions and Challenges Faced in Remote Islands in the Promotion and Marketing of Fisheries

Takashi TORII (Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University)

Kagoshima prefecture has numerous remote islands that are dependent on fishery industries for survival. This research aims to analyze the present conditions and challenges faced in these islands in the promotion and marketing of fisheries.

Fisheries products and shellfish from Kagoshima’s remote islands are mainly shipped and consumed by people in the mainland, supporting food security. In recent years fisheries management and production are increasingly challenged as the results of high transportation costs, fuel price, and high costs of fishing gear and materials. There is an increase in the price of shipping and challenges in maintaining freshness that determines the prices of the catch; as a result the prices during auctions are lower as the result of the deterioration in freshness. These problems combined with a decline in fishery resources have resulted in the weakening of island economies and affect fisheries supply to the mainland.

The discussions of these challenges will focus on three case studies of Koshiki Island, Nakanoshima island and Yoron Island. The analysis will focus on capital investment for the purpose of local promotion in Koshiki Island, the frozen shipment system in Nakanoshima and the promotion of artificial fishing reef implemented in Yoron Island. Through the analysis of the three case studies, the challenges faced by remote island fisheries will be clarified.

Panel Discussion: Dr. TERADA, R. (Coordinator), Prof. MOTOMURA, Dr. KUME, Mr. SHISHIDOU, Dr. TORII (Left to Right)

Research Seminars

No.155, 26 January 2015

"Early Human Settlements in the South Pacific in Light of their Relation to Natural Environments"

Hiroshi MORIWAKI (The Faculty of Law, Economics and Humanities, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT]

This meeting is concerned with the study of early human settlements in the East South Pacific. Natural environments related to those settlements are considered as follows. First, the role of tephras is examined in New Britain Island, Bismark Islands, which were settled early, and New Zealand, which is the last landmass to be settled. Second, changes in coastal lowland and vegetation in the Cook Islands are commented upon. The Cook Islands, situated on the western rim of eastern Polynesia, are particularly important when it comes to examining the chronological gap between the early settlement of western Polynesia and that of eastern Polynesia, which constitutes a mystery in the study of early human settlements. On Rarotonga, which is the largest of the Cook Islands, the changes in the coastal lowlands and vegetation related to this gap are demonstrated.

No.156, 9 February 2014

"Worth Nothing but Worth Everything — Small Islands and War, Small Islands and Peace"

Godfrey BALDACCHINO (University of Malta)

[ABSTRACT]

This seminar reviews the historical paradox of small islands as negligible and insignificant spoils of war, but seen to be significant and critical for geostrategic, symbolic and morale reasons. In recent decades, an added interest in small islands is whether they can help extend a country's exclusive economic one. This presentation departs from an overview of the dispute between China (PRC & ROC) and Japan on the Diaoyu / Senkaku island group. It next examines cases in history where regional powers have devastated small islands as part of a larger conflict (and not so much because they were interested in the islands themselves).

Finally, it proposes lessons involving islands from the past that help to suggest 'solutions' to what appears to be a zero-sum game. (These lessons include Antarctica, Svalbard, Aland, St Martin/Sint Maarten and New Hebrides/Vanuatu). There will be opportunities to ask questions and exchange comments.

No.157, 16 March 2015

"Island Studies (Nissology): My Research Philosophy and Memories Since 1968"

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

[ABSTRACT]

There is an old proverb that says: "He who runs after two hares will catch neither". However, if we want to meet the real needs of islanders for sustainable island development, then we may be required to observe and assess their substantive reality from a variety of angles, and not only from an academic or a fragmented, analytical, point of view. There are many approaches to understanding and engaging in fruitful discussion of the relevant issues. Our Center for the Study of the Pacific Islands has supported many interdisciplinary research projects involving experts from diverse fields. Each researcher has also been utilizing an interdisciplinary approach to the project undertaken. One example is my approach through human life and environmental management using holistic thinking to examine the factors that affect island life and its resources. I believe that our method of researching small island social and natural environments is worth pursuing.

My journey in the study of islands (nissology) has been guided by many excellent scholars and outstanding islanders. I would like to express my deepest thanks to all of them for the valuable academic resources and inspirations on island studies that I have been offered, and also for the opportunities to visit a very large number of islands around the world, including nearly all island nations and territories. We need more studies on islands, which, with the support of islanders, will promote a wide interdisciplinary understanding of the islands' natural environments, cultures and needs as required for building a better future, with a focus on islander-empowerment. The Kagoshima area is one of the best locations for island studies, whether internal, external or international. I hope that our Research Center will continue to be at the forefront of interdisciplinary research into island issues. This is my final message to the academic community.

No.158, 20 April 2015

"Fruit Production in Kagoshima on the Frontline of Global Warming: Taking Advantage of the Unique Natural Environment in the 600km North-South Stretch"

Shigeto TOMINAGA (Faculty of Agriculture, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT]

The distance between the prefectural border with Kumamoto Prefecture and Yoronjima Island is about 600km, and there are more than 200 islands in the southern part of Kagoshima Prefecture (which is around 500km long). Therefore, the climate, especially the average temperature, varies in Kagoshima Prefecture. The average temperature in the summer remains relatively stable, but in the autumn and winter (October to March) it varies

considerably from place to place. In the islands of Kagoshima the average temperature during the autumn and winter months, from October to March, remains relatively warm.

Various fruit trees, such as deciduous fruit trees (Japanese pear and grape) and tropical and subtropical fruit trees (mango and passionfruit), are cultivated in Kagoshima Prefecture because of the diverse weather conditions. Deciduous fruit trees, such as Japanese pear, grape and mume (Japanese apricot), are cultivated in the northern part and inland area of Kagoshima Prefecture (Isa, Aira and Sensatsu Region). Evergreen plants, such as citrus (e.g., Satsuma mandarin) and loquat, are cultivated in the coastal area (Izumi, Hioki, Nansatsu Region and Osumi Region). Ponkan, which needs higher temperature as compared to Satsuma mandarin, is cultivated in Nansatu and Kumage regions, and Tankan is cultivated in much warmer areas, such as the Kumage and Oshima regions. It is very difficult to cultivate deciduous fruit trees south of Ibusuki, Makurazaki and Sata because of the insufficient chilling. In addition to Ponkan and Tankan, Karari (tropical plum) and mango are often cultivated in the Kumage Region (Yakushima and Tanegashima islands) and the Oshima Region (e.g., Amami-Oshima Island).

No.159, 18 May 2014

"Sustainable Food Security Based on Sago Starch Industry Development in Small Islands: A Case of Maluku Province, Indonesia"

Wardis GIRSANG (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT]

The main problem of food security in Indonesia is high dependency on rice consumption whilst at the same time rice production is relatively uncertain due to climate change impacts, water shortage and expensive external input costs. To anticipate rice consumption demand, government expands paddy crop land, builds intensive irrigation infrastructure, subsidizes fertilizers, promotes to reduce rice consumption as well as to accelerate local food consumption diversification. In fact, it is of little consideration about the potential of local food, therefore this paper aimed to explore the potential of local food products, preference to local food, and the performance of small scale sago industries. Data was collected from households and sago producers through interview by using questionnaire instrument and field observation. Research showed that the potential of sago forest in Maluku was estimated around 63,900 hectares with economic value of dry sago starch around IDR 3,990 billion per year. This implies that the potential of sago starch can be made as the basis for food security in Maluku. In fact, existing sago production exploitation is less than 2% of its potential and sago consumption has adverse correlation with rice consumption and household income level. Even though small scale sago processing industries were feasible, created sago starch added value, absorbed rural laborers and achieved net profit up

to IDR 346.5 million per year, however, sustainability of these industries was vulnerable because of higher price of sago trees, lower price of sago starch, low wage of labor, high cost of transportation and limited access to sustainable market and weak farmer institutional capacity. Therefore, an integrated approach is needed for sago development including to enlarge the size of market, develop products of local food industry clusters, intensify existing paddy land area, improve farmer group institution capacity, and infrastructure incentives to develop local food industry.

No.160, 15 June 2015

"Island Civilization? The Pre-and Proto-history of Amami and Okinawa Archipelagos"

Hiroto TAKAMIYA (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT]

There is no prominent archaeological feature such as Nazca lines which symbolizes "Civilization" in Amami and Okinawa, located in the Ryukyu Archipelago of Japan. However, in the context of island prehistory, the region shows some unusual and interesting cultural phenomena. While only a handful islands in the world were settled by Homo sapiens during the late Pleistocene, Homo sapiens reached several islands in this region at about the same time. One of the reasons why they could not colonize islands during the Pleistocene is only limited amount of natural resources were available on islands. Indeed many islands were colonized by farmers during the Holocene. However, archaeological data demonstrate that hunter-gatherers lived there for several thousand years in Amami and Okinawa. This phenomenon is extremely unusual and probably not known on other islands in the world.

In addition, the islands witnessed change in subsistence economy from hunting and gathering to agriculture. As stated above, since most islands were settled by farmers, there were no period of hunter-gatherers. On the other hand, on some islands, which were colonized by hunter-gatherers, people there remained as hunter-gatherers. Furthermore, the social organization evolved from simple hunter-gatherer bands to the state level organization, referred to historically as the Ryukyu Kingdom. Finally, it has been stated that island environment is extremely fragile, and that once human population successfully colonized island environment, environmental deterioration is the rule. Archaeological studies conducted recently demonstrate this rule is not applicable to Amami and Okinawa.

Each one of these phenomena is extremely unusual in the context of island prehistory. It might be suggested that the pre-and proto-history of this region can be comparable to the ancient "Civilizations" in the world.

No.161, 13 July 2015

"The Changing Image of Family in Indonesia; Some Thoughts on the Role of the Movie Industry and the Judgments of the Indonesian Constitutional Court"

Kyoko HIKITA (The Society of Economics and Business Administration, Kagoshima Prefectural College)

[ABSTRACT]

In recent years Asian countries are extending and enforcing the right of judicial review and the judiciary has come to play a very influential role in the political process and policy making. The same phenomenon can be seen in Indonesia. The Constitutional Court that was established by a constitutional amendment in 2002 has gone a long way in addressing the problem of constitutionality of laws and ordinances as well as electoral issues, thus putting an end to the political turmoil in that country.

At the same time, however, the politicalization of an unelected judiciary that lacks democratic legitimacy has been called into question. On the other hand, this development has the potential of addressing gender issues that have been neglected in the democratic process. Indeed, the Constitutional Court, through its judgments, appears to promote a change of the family image in Indonesia. The attention of a media interested in Islam tends to focus mainly on terrorism and the oppression of women. I will try to shed some light on the movement in Indonesian society towards the creation of a new form of Islamic state.

The movies are said to portray an image of society. In my research I seek to analyze not only the family image in the movies that has been particularly prominent in recent years but also the family image as reflected in the judgments of the Constitutional Court.

No.162, 28 September 2015

"Research on the Tanegashima Documents"

Kenichiro YARA (Faculty of International Studies, Meio University)

[ABSTRACT]

The Tanegashima Clan was allowed to have control of the island of Tanegashima by the Shimazu Clan during the Edo Period. It has been discovered that the Tanegashima Clan edited three Kahus, documents which recorded the history of Tanegashima. Of these three Kahus, Tanegashima Kahu is the most famous and often studied. But it is important for the research on Tanegashiman history to study not only Tanegashima Kahu, but also the other two Kahus and documents similar to Kahus edited by the vassals of the Tanegashimas. I would like to present differences in descriptions of the Kahus and consider the features of each.

No.163, 19 October 2015

"The Parasite Hunter in Parasite Paradise of Tropical Islands"

Daisuke UYENO (Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT]

How many people can concretely imagine appearance and shape of any parasites? I think that many people do not have experiences observing carefully any parasites. On the contrary, persons who can correctly recognize the parasite would be extremely minority. Further, almost people would feel a negative impression when they heard a word, parasite. For example, it is danger, grotesque, and harmful. Parasites are present fairly common and have very deep relationship with human and any other living things. Surprisingly, there is a theory that all organisms rear at least four species of some kind of parasites on/in bodies. In fact, countless numbers of parasites are known in various hosts living in diversified environment in the world. They are utilizing many kind of animals and plants as their hosts, and their infection sites, lifestyle, and food are specialized depending on each species. There is no doubt that the majority of parasites especially in subtropical to tropical region are still undiscovered because of the lack of researchers to the abundance of the species number. I have tried to reveal marine parasite fauna and their ecology in tropical and subtropical islands in the Pacific Ocean. In my lecture, I will have a brief introduction of charming parasites which I found during my field work and also explain the importance and the fun of the research on marine parasites.

No.164, 14 December 2015

"The Island Edge of Empire: Islands and Geopolitics in East Asia in the late-19th Century"

Stephen A. ROYLE (Research Center for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University)

[ABSTRACT]

East Asia was opened to western trade through designated 'treaty ports'. These treaties were 'unequal', favouring the west. There were quarrels, notably the 1862 Namamugi Incident when a British man was killed by the party of Shimadsu Hisamitsu on the public road near Yokohama. This led to the 1863 Anglo-Satsuma War when British ships bombarded Kagoshima. As a plaque in Kagoshima's Museum of the Meiji Restoration says, this war: 'made clear the limitations of excluding foreigners and the need to open Japan to the rest of the world'. The 19 Kagoshima students were sent to Britain in 1865 and the Meiji Restoration took place in 1868.

Opening up East Asia saw much 'gunboat diplomacy', not least when Russia threatened Afghanistan and British India. War seemed likely and Britain seized the strategic islands of Port Hamilton (Komundo) off Korea in April 1885. Britain considered leasing or buying the

islands to legitimise possession as seizing Port Hamilton was a precedent for others, especially Russia, also to take territory in Korea, or Tsushima or other Japanese islands. However, Britain taking Port Hamilton stopped Russia having it, which was beneficial. China and Japan made public statements of protest, sometimes countered by private assurances of tacit support.

Britain wanted to abandon Port Hamilton once the dispute with Russia over Afghanistan was solved, especially as the islands would need extensive fortifications to be defended. However, Britain feared Russia moving in. This problem was solved when China negotiated an agreement that Russia and China would respect Korean integrity, thus Russia would not occupy Port Hamilton. Britain left in February 1887, without ceremony.

This story on the island edge of empire exemplifies general island themes of powerlessness, peripherality and strategic locations.

New Staff

Hiroto TAKAMIYA Professor

Profile: Born 1959. Completed his BA. in Anthropology in 1986 (at University of Toronto), MA. in Archaeology in1989 (University of California, at Los Angeles), and Ph.D. in Anthropology in 1997 (University of California, at Los Angeles). Majored in prehistoric anthropology, island archaeology, hunter-gatherer studies.

At Inishmore, Aran Islands

Takuma FUJII Specially appointed assistant professor

Profile: Born 1987. Completed his B.S. in 2009, M.S. in 2011 and a Ph.D. (Science) in 2014 at the University of the Ryukyus. Majored in biodiversity of marine invertebrates, taxonomy and molecular phylogeny.

On the seafloor in Palau

Mariko SUZUKI Research Fellow

Profile: Born 1981. Completed her B.S. in 2004 at Toho University, M.S. in 2006 and a Doctorate of Science in 2012 at Kyoto University. Majored in Primatology and Ethology.

Recent Publications

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