

The 17th International Conference on Small Island Cultures (ISIC-2023)
“Island Innovation, Resilience, and Revitalization”
Hiroshima-Kagawa-Okayama, Japan, June 20 – 26, 2023

Organized by SICRI and co-hosted by the Japanese Society for Geographical Sciences (JSGS)
Organizing Committee: Dr. Meng Qu Dr. Evangelia Papoutsaki Dr. Carolin Funck

Programme Overview

<https://www.sicri.net/isic-2023>

SICRI is working to transform ISIC into an environmentally and socially sustainable island conference by making an effort to minimize the impact on the local environment. Therefore, we do not provide any printed material, individual programme & abstract booklet, and conference bags.

Many island communities have been undergoing a dramatic demographic and social-economic decline, with many facing the real threat of disappearing in the near future. This is the outcome of decades of out-migration, lack of local employment opportunities, and cuts in essential public services as well as environmental changes. Within this context, the ISIC 2023 conference seeks to share knowledge of innovative initiatives that build island resilience and revitalization. We invite proposals for papers, panels, posters, roundtables, and (community-engaged) workshops that highlight the many ways island societies put their manifold creative skills into practice, from their distinct responses to political, environmental, economic, and social challenges, to the development of island innovation strategies, social and economic resilience, as well as diverse revitalization approaches. In line with this theme, we welcome submissions on the following conference sub-themes: Community resilience building, Island revitalization strategies, Creative arts, tourism, entrepreneurship, and sustainable communities.

Reviewing committee

Prof. Philip Hayward, Editor Shima & University of Technology Sydney, Australia
Prof. Henry Johnson, University of Otago, New Zealand
Prof. Glenda Bonifacio, University of Lethbridge, Canada
Dr. Ayano Ginoza, Associate Professor, University of the Ryukyus, Japan
Dr. Helen Dawson, Affiliate Research Fellow, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

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ISIC-2023
ISLAND
INNOVATION
RESILIENCE
REVITALIZATION

The 17th International Conference on Small Island Cultures



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ISIC 2023 Programme Overview

Day 1 June 21 [Wed]

9:00-9:10	Venue open & ISIC reception
9:10-9:25	Opening ceremony
9:25-10:45 (1hr 20ms)	[SP-1] Special Panel from Hiroshima, Hokkaido and Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific Universities - <i>Resilience together? Theming island groups in tourism</i> (4 papers)
15 mins tea break	
11:00-12:00 (1hr)	[SP-2] Special Panel from Ryukyu University - <i>Island Memories and Resilience in Taiwan, Guam and Okinawa</i> (3 papers)
1 hr Lunch break	
13:00-14:40 (1hr 40ms)	[P-1] Panel - <i>Creative arts, tourism, entrepreneurship, and sustainable communities I</i> (5 papers)
15 mins tea break	
14:55-16:55 (2hrs)	[SP-3] Special Panel from UHI Shetland Centre for Island Creativity - <i>An Island-Based Initiative</i> (6 papers)
10 mins move to the dinner place	
18:00-20:00	Welcome dinner + Pacific storytelling
20:00-21:30	Regional Japanese Sake tasting (Reservation required)
-21:30	Venue close

Day 2 June 22 [Thur]

9:00-	Venue open
9:05-10:45 (1hr 40ms)	[P-2] Panel - <i>Community resilience building I</i> (5 papers)
15 mins tea break	
11:00-12:00 (1hr)	[SP-4] Special Panel from <i>Kagoshima University I</i> (3 papers)
2 hrs (beach?) Lunch break + Pacific storytelling	
14:00-14:40 (40ms)	[SP-4] Special Panel from <i>Kagoshima University II</i> (2 papers)
20 mins tea break	
15:00-16:40 (1hr 40ms)	[P-3] Panel - <i>Island revitalization strategies I</i> (4 papers)
-17:00	Venue close

Day 3 June 23 [Fri]

9:00-	Venue open
9:10-10:30 (1hr 20ms)	[P-4] Panel - <i>Island revitalization strategies II</i> (4 papers)
15 mins tea break	
10:45-12:05 (1hr 20ms)	[P-5] Panel - <i>Community resilience building II</i> (4 papers)
1 hr Lunch break	
13:00-14:30	Japanese Tea Ceremony (Reservation required)
14:30-16:10 (1hr 40ms)	[P-6] Panel - <i>Creative arts, tourism, entrepreneurship, and sustainable communities II</i> (5 papers)
16:00-16:30	Closing ceremony, awards, announcement of ISIC 2024
-17:00	Venue close

ISIC 2023 Abstract Book

[SP-1] Special Panel from Hiroshima University, Hokkaido University and Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

Resilience together? Theming island groups in tourism

Panel chair - Carolin Funck

[SP-1-1]

Connectivity and realms of memory in island tourism: Focusing on the choke point of soft power

Kyungjae Jang, Takayoshi Yamamura

This presentation presents a chokepoint as a framework for space, including islands and the sea, and provide new perspectives on island research, especially tourism research, and how it can function as connectivity and place memory. Breaking away from the existing island perception based on isolation and remoteness, the presentation focuses on the shared aspects defining a choke point, as a passage where historical and cultural resources are complexly connected and gathered, and as a space where tourism resources are concentrated. The Korea Strait case showed how the connectivity of the choke point area can generate tourism, how creativity is generated, and what role it plays in the process. As a result, the presentation revealed that the marine passage, which serves as a bridge between different cultures and a connection point at the same time, is not only as important as geopolitics, but can also itself serve as soft power to attract people through cultural values.

Keywords: Island, Connectivity, Choke Points, Tourism, Soft Power

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Takayoshi Yamamura is a professor of Center for Advanced Tourism Studies, Hokkaido University. He is one of the pioneers of 'Contents Tourism' and 'Anime Induced Tourism' studies in Japan. His work includes *Contents Tourism and Pop Culture Fandom* (co-edited with P. Seaton, 2020). deko@cats.hokudai.ac.jp

[SP-1-2]

Connected through cycling tourism: Cooperation and tensions between the "star" and the "satellites"

Carolin Funck

Islands are iconic tourism destinations. On the other hand, they often compete with each other due to their similar characteristics, especially in areas where many islands congregate, as in the Mediterranean or the Seto Inland Sea. To address this problem, individual islands could either develop a highly specialized destination image, or they could cooperate to create an umbrella brand connecting them. This paper examines if cycling as a tourism activity can create a cohesive destination image and effective connections between islands. It is based on a longitudinal case study conducted for over 20 years on the Shimanami Kaido island chain and its surrounding islands in the Seto Inland Sea (Japan) through stakeholder interviews, questionnaires and analysis of material like administration documents and media coverage.

As a result, it was found that connections created through cycling tourism can be divided into several dimensions and are promoted by several actors. Dimensions include structural elements like infrastructure and administrative structures, tourism industry elements like services, events and investment, behavioural elements like tourist activities and imaginative elements like branding strategies, webpages and other contents. Major actors are comprised of regional and local administration, tourism and cycling industries from outside the area, NPOs and other local organizations, members of the national government's Community Cooperative Support Initiative (Chiiki okoshi kyōryokutai) , individual entrepreneurs and tourists. Along the Shimanami Kaido, which is the front-runner of cycling tourism in Japan, most of the dimensions can be identified and they are covered by a large variety of actors. On the other hand, cycling tourism on surrounding islands starts from the behavioural and tourism industry elements. As cyclists aim to expand their activity radius, they gradually integrate other islands into the cycling destination. However, unless more dimensions are covered and diverse actors integrated, these will remain "satellites" to the "star" of Shimanami Kaido.

Keywords: Seto Inland Sea, Cycling tourism, Japan, Island chain

***Carolin Funck** obtained her Ph.D from the Albert-Ludwigs University, Freiburg (Germany). She is professor for human geography at Hiroshima University (Japan), Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences. Her research focuses on the development of tourism in Japan, sustainable island tourism and the rejuvenation of mature tourist destinations. She is co-author of "Japanese Tourism". funckc@hiroshima-u.ac.jp*

[SP-1-3]

Regional music festivals for social sustainability

Amos CHIYA

The understanding of the impacts of music festivals in the context of social sustainability of rural communities has been increasingly important over the years. Drawing on the scholarly literature relevant to music festivals, this study yielded 2472 articles from a combination of a variety of keywords that could elicit desired content. A unique sample of 26 articles was then selected after applying additional inclusion criteria following the systematic literature review process. This sample offers an understanding of both positive and negative social and cultural impacts of music festivals in the context of rural island communities. This study reveals overlapping outcomes related to the socio-cultural impact of music festivals, which were then categorized into community resilience and resourcefulness, well-being, and quality of life. Harnessing that, several plausible gaps in relationship to music festivals and their contribution to the social sustainability of rural island communities were identified. To address these gaps, a framework based on the impacts was developed, to create premises for viable and socially sustainable rural island communities with action research as the central focus. The information presented in this study contributes to the underexplored field of music festivals with an emphasis on classical music festivals, and outlines future research directions in the development of sustainable rural island communities.

Keywords: Music festival, rural communities, island communities, social sustainability

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[SP-1-4]

Creative Island Revitalization

- Artistic Mapping for Sustainability Education

Meng Qu, Zollet Simona, Amos Chiya

There has been growing attention towards the social decline and stagnation of rural island settlements. Strategies centered on art and creativity are becoming popular ways to revitalize island communities. On Japan's emerging 'education-focused island' of Osakikajima, a recently established public international junior high school (Hiroshima Global Academy, also called HiGA) is using education to bring new energy to an aging island. This study combined mixed methods and participatory action research through a week-long art summer camp collaborate between HiGA, Tsukuba University, and Hiroshima University. Ten teachers and researchers, fourteen university facilitators, three entrepreneurs and islanders, as well as thirty middle school students co-created the summer camp activities. Students conducted a 3-days sustainability-focused art and deep mapping field exercise on the island. The

students' final goal was to think about the SDGs (SDGs 2, 13, 14, and 15) and how they apply to the challenges of the island through artists' books and island soundscape installations. Data for the research were collected in the form of a hour-long documentary film, semi-structured interviews with 20 participants, and a participant questionnaire survey (N=30). The findings show that students could deepen their understanding about how society, culture, history, and environment interact across the island through deep mapping. They could also freely express their island-based knowledge and experiences via art in a variety of creative methods. Creative education activities are challenging for organizers but stimulate the passion of students' creative and divergent thinking skills. As a mixed activity that combines creative geography, field study, sustainability, and art education, this kind of educational project has the potential of being considerably more impactful effect compared to conventional education. This research provides a concrete case of educational activities to strengthen rural island education and community revitalization activities.

Keywords: Artistic deep mapping, sustainability education, action research, island revitalization, educational island

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[SP-2] Special Panel from University of the Ryukyus

Island Memories and Resilience in Taiwan, Guam and Okinawa

Panel chair - Ayano Ginoza

In this panel session, we consider articulations of resilience to colonial and militarized histories in Taiwan, Guam and Okinawa through remembering. We locate aspects of collective, cultural, and historical memories in relation to the islanders' active remembering that is at times connected to politics of power, and at other times to empowering of islanders' agency (Ginoza 2022; Hatano 2022; Ikegami 2022). Aspects of resilience that our panel look at include nuanced agencies that emerge from memories of belonging to communities (Kelman 2020; Pugh 2018). For instance, Hatano examines community resiliencies reproduced and reconstructed through a succession of social memories in Taiwan. Ikegami introduces the concept of "militarized environment" to explain how the local residents in Guam recognizes the experiences or memories of the "Battle for Guam" in WWII and the environmental pollution caused by the U.S. military operations on their bases in Guam, and to analyze the relation between "militarized environment" and resilience. Ayano Ginoza discusses the diversity of Okinawan island epistemologies within the women's movement in 1985 called Unai (women in Okinawan language) Festival, and argues that enacting critiques of Okinawan patriarchy and redefining women's role from within the islands mobilized a praxis of archipelagic feminism. The resilience invoked in these processes may take the form of expression, narratives, tours, resistance, actions or movements based on a sense of self and community. We hope to contribute to the ways of furthering island studies by working with islands to identify epistemologies and ontologies that enable and constitute cultures of resilience.

Keywords: Memories, resilience, militarized environment, feminist epistemologies

[SP-2-1]

Cultural Heritage and Its Authenticity

So Hatano

Authenticity is an important concept for cultural heritage and is one of the measures used to evaluate the value of an object. But it may only be the thinking of cultural heritage experts. What "authenticity" means to local residents living in heritage sites is not self-evident. The Jinguashi Mine in Taiwan was a gold mine that underwent full-scale development during the Japanese colonial period and continued to operate until the mid-1980s. Here, immediately after business was suspended, residents came up with the idea of making the entire area a museum, leading to the establishment of the Taipei Prefectural Gold Museum. In other words, some residents chose to rebrand the area as a cultural heritage and continue to live there instead of moving out after the mine was closed. However, more than 30 years have passed since the mine was closed, and the number of residents who remember the time

when the mine was crowded with many people has decreased. Some of the residents who were worried about the situation set up their own private museum and began trying to reproduce the past architecture and space as a model, relying on their own and their parents' memories. In other words, not historical research by researchers but rather historical practice by local residents was begun. It is easy to imagine that the memories relied upon when making models were composed of various characteristics, such as their own experience, information obtained through interaction with other generations, and a mixture of the two. Needless to say, such memories are not always the same as the historical facts revealed by historical studies. Furthermore, a model made based on memories with such characteristics may not be the same as the shape of the mining facility that existed in the past. Nevertheless, what are the residents' speculations that promote their spatialization of memory? What is the significance of visualizing the past in memory? Regarding the new historical practice by residents near the Jinguashi Mine, through architecturally analyzing the situation of the spatialization of memories, and through interviews with the stakeholders, this study aims to clarify the ideological framework of historical practice with a concept of authenticity and the situation of commitment to local society.

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[SP-2-2]

Militarized Environment' and Resilience in Guam

Daisuke Ikegami

The US has extended and sustained the global military-base network to counter fascism during WWII, communism in the Cold War, and post-Cold War terrorism. In each phase of US history, the Pacific regions have played an integral role in the US military expansion. Guam Island, which is located the southernmost part of the Mariana Islands in the Pacific, was annexed to United States after the end of the Spanish-American War. Not being granted political status, Guam was under control of the US naval administration. During WWII, Guam was invaded and occupied by the Japanese army from December 1941 to July 1944. After "Liberation Day"- 21st July-, US navy reconstructed the military administration, expanding the military bases in Guam. I focus on the success of the war memory in Guam, was once battlefield of WWII, to examine that how the militarization affects the islands society. In 1965, Guam government organized the South Pacific Memorial Association to construct the Japanese war memorial park in Yigo with the Japanese group that had the same name. While Guam government expected the economic effects by visiting of tourists from Japan, US veterans who had experiences for battle in Guam resisted the plan. As the reason for that, they felt that Guam government made much account of Japanese war victims than American. So, US government decided to construction of the new war memorial for American war victims and Veterans as "War in the Pacific National Historical Park" in 1978. When the US military bases and war memories is considered as "militarization" in the broad sense, the concept of "environment" should be focused, I think. As John Mitchell, who is

Journalist, reveals in his research, US military bases have poisoned lands and seas in Guam and Okinawa with noxious chemicals such as PFOS/PFOA. Therefore, I use the concept of ‘militarized environments. Chris Pearson, who is specialist of the environmental history of war and militarization in France, defines ‘militarized environment’ as “simultaneously material and cultural sites that have been partially or fully mobilized to achieve military aims.” I also focus the recognition and attitude of local residences to the creation of war memories and the environmental pollution caused by U.S. Military operations at bases on Guam. By doing so, I try to analyze the relation between ‘militarized environments and resilience in Island communities.

***Daisuke Ikegami**, Ph.D. is an associate professor in the Faculty of Global and Regional Studies at the University of the Ryukyus. His Research interest include history of the U.S. overseas possessions, with a focus on Guam, contemporary history of the Pacific Islands, war memories studies. dikegami@grs.u-ryukyu.ac.jp*

[SP-2-3] (online)

Okinawan Feminist Epistemologies in the Unai Festivals

Ayano Ginoza

In “Okinawan Islands Epistemologies in the Women’s Unai Festivals,” I examine the diversity of island epistemologies in the women’s movement in Okinawa through the Unai Festival held in 1985 through interviews, proceedings, and newspaper articles about the events. Redefining Okinawa as plural, I argue that the contemporary women’s movement, through the Unai Festival, makes visible the diversity of Okinawan women by redefining the traditionally established women’s role of Unai, sisters and goddesses that protect their male siblings. Further drawing from an indigenous feminist scholar Mishuana Goeman’s “storied land,” this essay highlights interconnectedness and intersections of Okinawan women’s experiences of militarism, colonialism and domestic patriarchy. I demonstrate that the committee members’ positioning generated internal critiques of a monolithic women’s role in society to diversify its meaning. Making visible a women’s network that expands to every island of Okinawa and in relationship with other feminists worldwide, the essay argues that the festival mobilized agencies that envision feminist epistemologies.

***Ayano Ginoza**, Ph.D. is an associate professor at the University of the Ryukyus and the editor for the Okinawan Journal of Island Studies. She is currently serving on the Executive Committee for the International Small Island Association. ginoza@eve.u-ryukyu.ac.jp*

[SP-3] Special Panel from the UHI Shetland Centre for Island Creativity (online session)

An Island-Based Initiative

Panel chair - Andrew Jennings

Shetland with a population of 23000 has a £1 billion economy based primarily on the extractive industries, oil, gas and particularly fishing. However, there is an understanding in the islands, despite some naysayers, of the social, cultural, and economic importance of the creative industries. One of the results of this sensibility was the creation of the Shetland Arts Development Agency, which since 2006 has been supporting artists, hosting exhibitions, running festivals and maintaining Mareel, the UK's most northerly creative industries centre. In the field of education UHI Shetland has a major focus on the creative industries, running courses such as a BA in Fine Art / Textiles. It also hosts the Centre for Island Creativity (CIC) which supports research, post-graduate taught learning and knowledge exchange across the wide diaspora of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Its core value is the recognition that remote locations where creative practitioners and thinkers choose to have their studio or production base are each a centre of research and graduate learning. In this joint panel the members of the CIC will present an overview of the centre, its activities, its impact, their own research projects, local and international networks, future goals for the centre and the future of the creative industries in Shetland.

[SP-3-1]

Arctic Connections

Roxane Permar

My research explores creative practice as a means to communicate issues linked to societal threats, the nuclear threat, climate crisis, including renewable energy and climate justice, with reference to geopolitical consequences, human and environmental impact. In this presentation I will frame my work in relation to the critical landscapes I explore: the social, knitted and illuminated, through community based projects in Shetland; and those of trauma and crisis linked to the nuclear threat and the industrialisation of the Shetland landscape in response to calls for renewable energy. While my research practice is embedded in Shetland it spans the northern and Arctic regions due to the geopolitical consequences of contemporary societal threats, particularly the links that arose with the nuclear threat during the Cold War period when Shetland and other northern communities became strategically significant to NATO. In my most recent project, Landscape in Pain, I am concerned to find out how we can effect a just energy transition that will maximise the social and economic opportunities of climate action, while minimising and carefully managing challenges – including through effective social dialogue among those who are impacted. How we can achieve sustainability in our lives, and leverage renewable energies, without causing harm. While this research began in response to the construction of the Viking Energy Wind Farm on Shetland's Mainland, it has expanded significantly in response to a combination of factors,

including my ongoing learning and increased knowledge and awareness of the complexity of the issues; public responses to the research outputs disseminated to date (publications, exhibitions, conference talks and media coverage) and the constantly changing landscape of proposals for renewable energies and implementation of a just transition in Shetland, and further afield.

Keywords: Societal threats, nuclear disaster, climate crisis, critical landscapes, climate justice

Roxane Permar is Professor in Art and Social Practice in the Centre for Island Creativity, UHI Shetland, where she is a Research Fellow. Her arts based research practice explores societal threats, specifically nuclear disaster and climate crisis, including the impact and fears these can cause. She is Programme Leader for the MA Art and Social Practice and supervises postgraduate researchers in creative practice. roxane.permar@uhi.ac.uk

[SP-3-2]

Woolly Matters

Siún Carden

Coming from an academic background in anthropology and previous work on the creative economy as it relates to place, my research on knit textiles focuses on contemporary place-based knitting cultures, particularly those of Shetland and Ireland. Both Shetland and Ireland are home to styles of knitting named after small islands: Fair Isle, from Shetland, and Aran, from Ireland. In both places, commercial knitwear manufacturers coexist with craft tourism and local leisure craft communities embedded in global online knitting communities. The interrelationship of these elements is what I mean by ‘place-based knitting cultures’. Two recent publications in the journal *Textile* about some of this work (which was supported by the Carnegie Fund) address ‘Authenticity and Place-Based Knitwear: Fair Isle and Aran Knitting in Shetland and the West of Ireland’ (Carden 2022a) and ‘Patterns and Programs: Replication and Creativity in the Place-Based Knitting of Shetland and Ireland’ (Carden 2022b). Shetland’s knitting industry today has strong connections to Japan, with a substantial amount of Shetland’s exported knitwear going to Japanese customers. Japan is also represented in Shetland’s hand knitting community, with author and designer Chihiro Sato, a regular visitor over many years, producing innovative patterns inspired by Shetland Fair Isle (Sato 2017). It is intriguing to consider the affinities and differences in use of colour and design which emerge from these international networks and reinterpretations. A different strand of my research relates to young people who have experience of the care system, addressing what ‘Home’ and ‘Belonging’ mean through arts-based research with young people in Shetland and beyond (Home and Belonging project 2019-2022, funded by Life Changes Trust and the National Community Lottery). The relationship between creative practice, research and communities is also a focus of my teaching on our MA in Art and Social Practice, and my supervision of research students on our Creative Practice MRes programme.

Keywords: Art, anthropology, craft, knit, Ireland, Shetland

Dr **Siún Carden** is a Research Fellow in Centre for Island Creativity, UHI Shetland. Her background is in anthropology and her research interests include arts-based research, rural creative economies, islands and knit textiles. She teaches on UHI's MA in Art and Social Practice and supervises postgraduate researchers in the field of Creative Practice. siun.carden@uhi.ac.uk

[SP-3-3]

An investigation into the aesthetic bonds that underline the design qualities of Fair Isle and Shetland Tweed

Sarah Dearlove

Dr Dearlove's research currently sets out to explicate the aesthetic bonds underlining Shetland's traditional textiles Fair Isle and Shetland tweed. She is investigating the hypothesis that the design qualities of these island textiles evolved through the 1900s because of each other rather than in isolation. Shining a light across their aesthetic natures suggests a more unified context where both existed with equal importance in relation to the design input within the Shetland Woollen Industry as it once was. The research approach is design anthropological, focusing on the archive collection of T.M. Adie & Sons and its' legacy manufacturing both Shetland tweed and Fair Isle through the 1900s. In essence her research develops an aesthetic calculus to describe how in combination, the techniques of knitting Fair Isle and weaving tweed, both with the use of Shetland wool and its natural palette, created a design language synonymous to crofters and later Shetlanders that selected colours and built patterns, always with the evocative nature of the Shetland landscape as the backdrop. This renewed perspective on the design attributes across T.M. Adie's textiles presents an example of how a manufacturer repurposed local textile knowledge as a form of cultural design activity as well as providing a possible meta-design context for designers and practitioners today.

Keywords: Traditional knowledge, design thinking, intangible cultural heritage (ICH), place

Sarah Dearlove, a 1997 Central St Martins MA graduate, specialising in fashion knitwear, launched her label selling to the luxury market while also a freelance knitwear designer during the 2000s. While lecturer in knitted textiles at Heriot Watt University 2008-2021, she completed a practice-based PhD researching the design aesthetic of Shetland tweed mid-1900s. Currently she is program leader for Contemporary Textiles at UHI Shetland, lecturing in textiles across design and fine art. Sarah.Dearlove@uhi.ac.uk

[SP-3-4]

Straddling Disciplines

Andrew Jennings

Dr Jennings research is multidisciplinary in nature – from Norse place-names and Viking settlement in Scotland to island governance and the impact of creative practice in island communities. He will present a brief overview of his current island focussed research, including a recent *Pan-Island Survey of the Creative Economy in the Outer Hebrides, Orkney*

and Shetland for the Scottish Island Councils, which was commissioned in 2020 to establish accurate details around the number of professional practitioners and their subject disciplines contributing to the creative economy in the Outer Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland; a report on *The Social and Cultural Capital of Island Communities: Exploring Mechanisms to Inform the UHI Islands 2020 Strategy*, which researched how the university should work with island partners to extend and strengthen its activities across the islands, delivering impactful outcomes for the island communities of which the UHI is part; the international *HerInDep: Heritage in Depopulated European Areas* project, which explores how fragile local communities resist the consequences of demographic change; and the work of the *UArctic Thematic Network Northern and Arctic Island Studies (NAISR)* including the *Yarns and Yarns* webinar series.

Keywords: Island studies, creativity, cultural heritage

Dr Andrew Jennings is the Associate Professor in Island Studies at UHI. He is the Treasurer of ISISA and the UArctic Thematic Network on Northern and Arctic Studies Research lead. He is Programme Leader for a number of UHI MLitt degrees and supervises research students in the Institute for Northern Students and the Centre for Island Creativity. andrew.jennings@uhi.ac.uk

[SP-3-5]

Casting a Light

Malcolm Innes

Malcolm will present his current ambitious project Brodie Illuminated which he set up with the National Trust for Scotland, working closely with the NTS team at Brodie Castle to design and deliver the creative lighting and projection for the event. Created as part of Scotland's Year of Stories, Brodie Illuminated explores the narratives of the Brodie family through the extensive collection of family portraits and other paintings from the NTS collection at the castle. This project is one of a series of light art and projection projects over many years that Malcolm has completed for clients such as National Trust for Scotland, Forestry Commission Scotland, Historic Environment Scotland, Dunbar Science Festival, and the multi-award-winning Botanic Lights project for Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh. Malcolm will present his ideas for future lighting projects that CIC may develop in future as part of its developing research strategy.

Keywords: Lighting design, art projects, creativity

Malcolm Innes is the Director of the Centre for Island Creativity. He also leads the Creative Economy Knowledge Exchange Group across UHI. is a very experienced light artist and architectural lighting design consultant with experience on large scale projects around the world. He combines his architectural lighting design work with art projects and commissions working principally with light, sound and projection. Malcolm.innes@uhi.ac.uk

[SP-3-6]

Weaving Futures

Jessica Turnbull

Using digital technology to produce traditionally hand knitted fair isle garments on digitalized industrial machines, through Japanese Shima Seiki software. The design has evolved through the island here in Shetland in light of this new technology away from traditional fair isle into more graphic bold knit. This is due to the knitwear using CAD software to generate designs bringing about a new approach to knitwear. My own practice researches ideas using digital knitwear to eliminate waste from the cycle through architecture in the urban environment. I communicate issues linked with climate crisis, industrial waste within the textiles industry and digitalisation within craft. Exploring digital applications of knitwear using new technologies available to my advantage. Inspired by the conjunction of materials translated through stitch and yarn combinations. Pairing unconventional materials together like recycled plastic bottle yarn and deadstock materials to create juxtaposition of properties. Inspired by the movement of the Estonian Dance and song Festival the textiles explore movement through structure. Static patterns have been designed in a way to encourage play and tactility.

Keywords: Knitting, technology, software, innovation, digital, design

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[SP-4] Special Panel from Kagoshima University I

Panel chair - Kawai Kei

[SP-4-1]

**Movement of Bivalves (Anadara spp.)
from Fishing Grounds onto Land in the Fiji Islands**

KAWAI Kei, NISHIMURA Satoru, TORII Takashi, OGAWA, COKANASIGA Api, VEITAYAKI Joeli

Coastal fisheries represent an important commercial industry for local people in the Pacific Islands, and many research projects have been conducted on the sustainable use of such resources in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Such research has indicated that coastal fisheries play an important role in the socioeconomic and ecological systems in coastal areas in the Pacific. For example, the eastern coast of the Fijian island of Viti Levu is densely populated with filter-feeding bivalves (*Anadara* spp.), which are an important food and income source for the local people. Women collect these bivalves and sell them in the marketplace. In addition, these bivalves filter particles suspended in the water, thereby improving water quality. Thus, the harvest and sale of these bivalves has an influential role on the physical environment of both coastal and inland regions. This process can be traced through the fishing activities that transfer materials from fishing grounds onto land in a complex overall system consisting of both human beings and nature in coastal areas. The objective of this presentation is was to investigate the structure and function of the system with regard to the movement of marine products from the fishing grounds onto land. Surveys were conducted in two villages from 2017 to 2019. The movement of marine products from the fishing grounds onto land through fishing activities was influenced by both natural and socioeconomic factors, such as the ecology of marine resources, the current market economy, family members, social structures, and waste management practices. We will discuss the directions that should be pursued in order to maintain a sustainable, normally functioning relationship between the people and their environment from the perspective of the SDGs and bivalve fishing activities.

Keywords: Coastal fisheries, Fiji, material circulation, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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VEITAYAKI Joeli (the University of the South Pacific)

[SP-4-2]

Human and Island environment Interactions during Prehistory of the Amami and Okinawa Archipelago

Hiroto Takamiya

Most islands in the world were colonized by Homo sapiens after ca. 10,000 years ago. In many cases, archaeologists have found environmental disturbance or deterioration after successful colonization by Homo sapiens. For example, well known moa and its related species became extinct after human colonization. Also, many environmental deteriorations such as deforestations and erosions have been reported from most islands where archaeological researches have been conducted. It appears to be the agreed concepts among island archaeologists that humans easily impact delicate island ecosystem once they successfully occupied islands. The islands of Amami and Okinawa, Japan, were first colonized by Homo sapiens, at least by 36000 years ago. While the Paleolithic (ca. 36000-10000 years ago) studies on the islands have a long history, we do not have much information about how humans impacted the island environment. At the same time, the continuity from Paleolithic people to the following Shellmidden period (ca. 7000-1000 years ago), has not been resolved yet. What many scholars agree upon is that Homo sapiens successfully occupied the Amami and Okinawa archipelagos during the Shellmidden period. For the last three decades, faunal analysts and archaeobotanists and researchers from the related fields have attempted reconstruct Shellmidden environment, especially focusing on when people began to impact the island ecosystem. The result is that we have not been able to identify clearly human induced environmental change during the Shellmidden period. It appears that the Shellmidden people were lived “harmoniously” with the island environment or their impact was minimal during this period.

Keywords: Amami and Okinawa Archipelago, Prehistory, Human-environment, Human-impacts

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[SP-4-3]

Sustainability of Ecotourism on World Natural Heritage Amami Islands

Dajeong SONG

Amami Oshima Island and Tokunoshima Island were registered as World Natural Heritage sites in July 2021 along with the northern part of Okinawa Island and Iriomote Island. This study focuses on the case of Amami Oshima and considers the sustainability of ecotourism in the World Natural Heritage area. Therefore, I will consider the precedents of world natural heritage sites and ecotourism in other island regions. On Amami Oshima, I analyzed administrative policies and interviewed eco-tour guides and residents to clarify the current state of ecotourism and tourism management. Representative examples of eco-tours using the natural resources of Amami Oshima include mangrove kayaks, walks in the Kinsakubaru

National Forest, and night tours to observe wild animals such as Amami rabbits. Kagoshima Prefecture formulated the “Master Plan of the Amami Island Group Sustainable Tourism” in 2016. Based on the plan, “Kinsakubaru local rule” trials began in 2019. As a countermeasure against overuse, it was decided to set up gates and accompany certified eco-tour guides. On the Santaro Line, which is mostly used for night tours, usage rules will be trialed from October 2021. There are restrictions on the number of cars, online reservations, and the closure of branch lines that pass through the World Heritage area.

Keywords: Sustainable Tourism, Ecotourism, World Natural Heritage, Amami Islands

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[SP-4] Special Panel from Kagoshima University II

Panel chair - Sota Yamamoto

[SP-4-4]

The Pacific dispersal route of *Capsicum frutescens* into Asia

Sota YAMAMOTO, Sota KOEDA, Ryutaro NAKANO, Shota SAKAGUCHI, Atsushi J. NAGANO, Yoshiyuki TANAKA, Fumiya KONDO, Kenichi MATSUSHIMA, and Nobuhiko KOMAKI

Chili peppers (*Capsicum* spp.), belonging to the Solanaceae family, are native to tropical and temperate regions of the Americas. It is known that 1) after Columbus returned to the old world in 1493 with chili peppers, they soon spread from Spain to the other European countries, 2) in 1585 the Portuguese brought chili peppers to India, and soon thereafter chili peppers sailed the sea-lanes to Malacca and Indonesia and spread to the Far East, and 3) chili peppers were introduced to Japan several times by the beginning of the seventeenth century. However, detailed genetic studies on dispersal routes of chili peppers into Asia are poorly known. *Capsicum frutescens*, one of the (semi-)domesticated species of genus *Capsicum*, is a very popular spice in tropical and subtropical area of the Asia-Pacific region, and its weedy plants are often found at forest edges or along roadsides in villages. In Japan, *C. frutescens* is cultivated only in the Nansei and Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands. We investigated genetic diversity and relationships among 357 accessions of *C. frutescens* in Japan, Southeast Asia, Oceania, and the Americas using RAD-seq and intraspecific variation of chloroplast genome. It is found that accessions in Japan are genetically closely related to those in the Americas, Oceania, and the insular region of Southeast Asia, but are genetically distant from those in the continental region of Southeast Asia, which suggests that some accessions of *C. frutescens* were introduced from the Americas to Asia via the Pacific, i.e.,

“the Pacific dispersal route”. In the mid-sixteenth century to the early nineteenth century, the Manila galleons (Spanish trading ships) sailed across the Pacific Ocean between Manila in the Philippines and Acapulco in Mexico. A high possibility exists that some accessions of *C. frutescens* were introduced via “the Pacific dispersal route” during the Manila Galleon trade.

Keywords: Chili peppers, chloroplast genome, Micronesia, Rad-seq, Southeast Asia

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[SP-4-5]

Prevention of dengue fever in small islands of Micronesia

Yasushi OTSUKA, Sota YAMAMOTO, Motohiro KAWANISHI, Mitsuyo TANIGUCHI

Many islands in Micronesia have inadequate medical environments, and dengue fever control in such areas is effective when vector mosquito larvae are removed from inhabited areas, and sustainable removal requires resident-led efforts. Therefore, Piis-Paneu Island and Pingelap Island of the Federated States of Micronesia were selected as study sites, where we have identified mosquito fauna. Vector mosquito larval habitat surveys were conducted every August from 2012 to 2018 (not in 2015 on Pingelap Island). In all residential areas of the islands, the number of containers with pooled water, type of container, mosquito larval density, and mosquito species were surveyed for each household. We also held information meetings for residents about dengue fever, explained the importance of mosquito control measures by distributing pamphlets, and investigated how the mosquito population changes during the survey. There are five species of mosquitoes on Piis-Paneu Island, *Aedes hensilli*, *Ae. scutscriptus*, *Culex quinquefasciatus*, *Cx. carolinensis*, and *Cx. annulirostris*, and on Pingelap Island, *Ae. aegypti*, *Ae. marshallensis*, and *Cx. quinquefasciatus* were present. Coconut shells were the most common container used for infestation, followed by plastic containers and small metal containers. *Aedes hensilli* and *Ae. aegypti* were the most likely dengue vector mosquitoes on Piis-Paneu Island and Pingelap Island, respectively. *Aedes aegypti* used mainly artificial material containers. These containers were mostly garbage from daily life, and it is likely that the habitat of mosquitoes is changing along with changes in lifestyle. The number of mosquito-infested containers on both islands showed a decreasing trend. Especially in 2017 when cleanup activities were conducted on Piis-Paneu Island, there were fewer containers inhabited by mosquitoes. Environmental changes

associated with modernization have caused changes in mosquito habitats, and measures to control infectious diseases must be taken in response to these changes.

Keywords: Mosquito, dengue fever, Piis-Paneu, Pingelap, Federated States of Micronesia

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[P-1] Creative arts, tourism, entrepreneurship, and sustainable communities I
Panel chair - Junko Konishi

[P-1-1] (online)

**‘Love Yuh Body Treat Yuh Body Right’: Analysis of a Jamaican Government
PSA**

Melville Cooke

Over 70 per cent of deaths in Jamaica annually are caused by non-communicable diseases (NCDs), notably hypertension and diabetes, consistent with the Caribbean trend. The NCDs are also a major economic burden. Obesity is a major contributor and in 2016 the Government launched ‘Jamaica Moves’, a national campaign encouraging increased exercise. Under ‘Jamaica Moves’, the ‘Love Yuh Body, Treat Yuh Body Right’, a Public Service Announcement (PSA) music video using the indigenous Jamaican Popular Music (JPM) genre dancehall and Jamaican Creole language to encourage more exercise and better nutrition, was launched in 2019. Using Representation (Hall) and Social Representation (Moscovici) theories, this paper does a semiotic analysis of the ‘Love Yuh Body Treat Yuh Body Right’ music video, reading the various languages, such as words, fashion and gestures, which it deploys to effect behaviour change. The locations utilised are also analysed for blatant and subtle appeals to nationalism, as the island’s music, language and distinctive physical features are used in a creative arts strategy to improve sustainability of the health sector and economy, by changing unhealthy behaviours. This analysis will contribute to assessing the PSAs’ perceived effectiveness and make recommendations about the design of future behaviour change for PSAs using JPM and Jamaican Creole, in pursuit of sustainability at the community and national levels. This approach can be replicated in other countries which have their own national music and creole language, or are attuned to Jamaica’s. ‘Love Yuh Body, Treat Yuh Body Right’ effectively simplifies Ministry of Health policy, which it translates from Standard English to Jamaican Creole then transmits through the communication medium of JPM. The locations contribute significantly to a sense of nationalism. However, there is an exclusion of some of Jamaica’s multiracial population, as it includes almost exclusively persons of African descent, who constitute the population’s majority.

Keywords: Jamaica, dancehall, non-communicable diseases, exercise, nutrition

Melville Cooke is programme director of the Bachelor of Arts, Communication Arts and Technology programme, University of Technology, Jamaica, and a PhD candidate in the Institute of Cultural Studies, University of the West Indies, Mona, furthering an interest in communication utilizing Jamaican Popular Music developed in his MPhil there.

[P-1-2]

Between Imperial gaze and the Continental gaze: An Artistic Research Project on Hainan Island

Pan Lu

As the second largest island in the Greater China region next to Taiwan, the image of Hainan Island oscillates between that of a borderland with exotic charms and a frontier with socio-economic developmental potentials. Covering both visual and textual representations of Hainan from the late nineteenth century to the Japanese colonial period, I examine literary representations found in travelogues and anthropological documentations, produced by various host of agents: Han Chinese from the Mainland, Western missionaries and explorers, Japanese and Li-ethnicity elite between 1883 and 1939. Through examining these texts, I aim to contour Hainan's islandness that may place the history of island, hitherto marginalized, in its proper place, which sheds light on how we reconsider Hainan not as a tabula rasa in both imperial and national gaze from the above. Based on this research, I will create a video art project that remaps Hainan's subordinate position vis-à-vis the mainland and its own mainland-ness, as it were, in relation to the surrounding archipelagos, overseas Chinese communities and even other islands around the world as a community. The art project takes the form of a semi-fictional, semi-documentary narrative in which Hainan's history and present are interwoven into a renewed perspective to the island's identity and reality. I explore the possibility of organizing the screening of the artwork in local Hainan communities, especially in those areas that were mentioned in the texts and photographs to make connections between historical images and texts with today's people on Hainan. The project offers alternative ways to reconsider ways of looking at Hainan and other islands in China and their relations with history-writing, art, tourism, environment, visual representation, planning, etc. I question and challenge the long-standing conceptual and historiographic binaries of center-periphery, mainland-island, boundary-territory, and land-ocean in the paradigmatic conventions in the study of modern China.

Keywords: Hainan island, travelogue, imperial gaze, photography, video art

***PAN Lu** is Associate Professor at Department of Chinese Culture, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. Pan is also an award-winning video artist of four films and artworks in other formats. She was one of the curators of Kuandu Biennale, Taipei, 2018. lu.pan@polyu.edu.hk*

[P-1-3]

Re-Connecting Japanese Islands by the Mokuren-Related Nembutsu Songs and Dances

Junko Konishi

From the end of the 17th century to the beginning of the 18th century, Kitamae-bune vessel trade by the cargo ships to sell and purchase goods connected between the northern island Ezo(Hokkaidō) and Osaka calling ports of the Sea of Japan coast and the Inland Sea. By the end of the 18th century, the channels of trade in the seaweed, which can harvest only in Ezo, were established: it was transported to the emporium, Osaka, Nagasaki, and then to Naha in Ryūkyū islands. Since then, the seaweed had gradually spread among Ryūkyūan people and become the essential material on their tables. The seaweed was exchanged for brown sugar from Satsuma Domain (produced in islands ruled by the Ryūkyū kingdom) in Osaka to Chinese goods in Nagasaki. It is also known that a large amount of seaweed was smuggled out into Ryūkyū islands from the Hokuriku district. The logistics and smuggling routes by sea facilitated the traffic of people and the active transmission and dissemination of songs and dances. The “hell tour” legend about the Buddhist saint, Mokuren is said to be the origin of the Buddhist rite, bon. However, the current bon dances related to the legend are securely transmitted in a few regions: one is the Hokuriku district, and the other is the Ryūkyū islands. In this paper, referring to the calling islands and ports of Kitamae-bune vessel, the past dissemination and the present transformation of Mokuren-related nembutsu songs and dances are overviewed, and how the circumstance of aquapelago enriched them is illustrated. The results are utilized as materials of community-based research not only to convince the value of their songs and dances; relocating them to the routes, people in the islands are re-connected to promote communication for solving the common problems including the revitalization of the island culture.

Keywords: Mokuren, nembutsu songs and dances, Kitamae-bune vessels, seaweed

Junko Konishi is Professor at Okinawa Prefectural University of Arts. Her major research subjects are music, dance, and culture of Micronesian, Ogasawaran and Okinawan Islands. She is interested in various aspects of island culture, such as cultural exchanges between islands, music and nature, and soundscape from an applied ethnomusicology. ejkonis@gmail.com

[P-1-4]

Lifestyle migration to small islands: diverse networks and support systems for community resilience

Simona Zollet, Meng Qu

Rural communities, especially in mountainous and hilly regions, are undergoing demographic, social-economic and ecological decline. This trend has mobilized research and policy efforts aimed at ‘rural revitalization’, including through strategies aimed at attracting new residents and fostering entrepreneurship. These ideas are consistent with the emergence of alternative lifestyles and working patterns in rural areas, with an increase in

people moving from urban to rural areas seeking lifestyle change and more meaningful ways of living. It is now increasingly recognized that these forms of lifestyle migration may play an important role in contributing to community resilience. An emerging aspect in lifestyle migration decisions, so far little researched, is the role of intermediary institutions that bridge between migrants and their destination. These institutions are of different nature, ranging from nationwide government policies to local projects, NPOs, and private initiatives. In this presentation we outline some of their characteristics and discuss their role in determining lifestyle migrants' choices and the outcomes of the migration process, including the way they support the integration of lifestyle migrants within their destination island communities.

Keywords: Lifestyle migration, rural revitalization, rural to urban migration, community resilience, community integration

Simona Zollet (PhD), is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Academia-Government-Industry Collaboration of Hiroshima University and a USASBE Research Fellow. Her doctoral research examined sustainability transitions in agri-food systems through organic and agroecological farming and alternative rural lifestyles of Italy and Japan. She believes in the importance of social entrepreneurship and small business creation, particularly in the areas of sustainable farming and food systems, and of leveraging local culture in the creation of resilient and sustainable rural futures. simona.zollet@gmail.com

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[P-1-5] (online)

An Indie Isle of Wight: Wet Leg's 21st century articulation of quintessential Englishness

Philip R Hayward, Matt Hill

One of the most successful new acts in the international anglophone music scene in 2022 was Wet Leg, an indie (i.e. Independent music label) ensemble led by singer-guitarists Hester Chambers and Rhian Teasdale. The band attracted attention for their clever pop-rock compositions and arrangements, the sardonic tone of lead singer Teasdale's delivery of their debut single 'Chaise Longue' and the band's inventive music videos. One element that was prominent in the band's biographies was their origins in the Isle of Wight (IOW), a diamond shaped island lying off the south coast of England, close to the major port cities of Portsmouth and Southampton. The island provided both an insular context for the development of the band's idiosyncratic style and an element of 'domestic exoticism' within the UK market for a band that was perceived as presenting an idiosyncratic form of Englishness in their material. The latter aspect was manifest in their decision to employ a female Morris (traditional folk dance) troupe to accompany their performance at the 2023 Brit Awards, where they won prizes for Best Group and Best New Artist. This article focuses of

the role of the IOW in the band's biography, perception and oeuvre and the nature of the island as an offshore repository of what might be regarded as quintessential – i.e. conservative, Caucasian – values and practices available for new inflections by inventive creators.

Keywords: Wet Leg, Isle of Wight, quintessential Englishness, cottagecore, Morris dancing

Philip Hayward is editor of the journal *Shima*, an adjunct professor at the University of Technology Sydney and strategic advisor to the River Cities network.. He has written about a wide range of island topics, including island musics, and is a member of the audiovisual ensemble *The Moviolas*. Hayward prhshima@gmail.com

Matt Hill lectures in contemporary music studies at Southern Cross University. He has written on range of popular music topics and is an active songwriter, musician and recording artist.

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[P-2] Community resilience building I

Panel chair - Russell Fielding

[P-2-1] (Online)

Sublime Islands: Discursive Entanglements and Redefining the Picturesque

Peter N. Goggin

Global Complexity, sociologist, John Urry states that “the analysis of globalization brings out the obvious interdependencies between peoples, places, organizations and technological systems across the world.” He concludes: “with the analysis of globalization, ‘no place is an island’” (39). Here, Urry illustrates a limitation of mainland/mainstream perspective in popular and scholarly discourse that situates ways of seeing islands and island perspectives as some-place/thing outside of a dominant mainland global reality. Sheller and Thompson argue that rhetorical and material constructs of Caribbean islands are informed by colonial and post-colonial images that have defined island landscapes, people, and cultures as picturesque, and thus relegated as consumable places within the global system. Sheller observes that such a view constitutes a “rhetoric of presence” that fixes “the mastery of the seer over the seen” (50) and thus the picturesque perception of island people and ecologies constitutes a form of “world making” that reinforces a sense of timeless dissonance for the mainland/mainstream worldview. Thompson further argues that cultures and ecologies are drastically altered as islanders themselves buy into marketing influences and framing of mainland interests--what she terms, “tropicalization.” Taking the archipelago of Bermuda (primarily) as a case in point, this presentation will argue that whether in material form or mental images, both the constructed object (island imagery) and ways of viewing draw the audience into a powerful rhetorical and sensorial frame for conceiving and reconceiving islands informed by the picturesque.

Keywords: Sensorium; picturesque; Bermuda; image

Peter Goggin is Associate Professor in Rhetoric (English), Senior Global Futures Scholar with the Julie Ann Wrigley Global Futures Lab, and affiliate faculty with ASU's School for the Future of Innovation in Society. His books and articles include research on such topics as literacy studies, serendipity in research, environmental rhetoric, feral animals, mermaids, science fiction, and oceanic islands. petergo@asu.edu

[P-2-2] (Online)

Trouble in Paradise- Climate governance in the Cayman Islands

Genève Phillip-Durham

The National Climate Change Committee has been the driving force behind climate governance in the Cayman Islands. Combined, Caribbean small island developing states (SIDS) and sub- national island jurisdictions (SNIJs) have historically contributed the least to

global greenhouse gas emissions. Notwithstanding, the global climate crisis has necessitated policy maneuverability which urgently confronts the imminent associated threats that exacerbate the vulnerabilities of SIDS and SNIJs. The Caribbean's collective climate advocacy has its origins in the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action (BPoA). Since then, piecemeal global efforts toward burden-sharing, continues to have far-reaching implications for the political economy of development in Caribbean small island territories- The Cayman Islands, being no exception. Thus, the policies, institutions and legislative frameworks which manage adaptation and mitigation must be sufficiently robust to build resilience and catalyze a whole-of-system approach to combatting climate change at the national level. This paper will examine the agenda-setting trajectory of the Cayman Islands Government in relation to climate governance in a localized context. In so doing, some of the key policy measures and actions, institutional responses and public awareness and sensitization campaigns will be reviewed in an effort to highlight some of the nuances and island- nominated challenges and opportunities, that inform the policy-making process and governance of non-traditional security threats such as climate change.

Keywords: Caribbean, climate change, governance, resilience, vulnerability

Geneve Phillip-Durham is currently the Dean of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University College of Cayman Islands. She is the Book Reviews Editor for the Island Studies Journal- an international peer-reviewed journal, and Board Secretary for Solar Head of State- an international NGO which focuses on sustainability and renewable energy. geneve.phillip@yahoo.com

[P-2-3]

Island Cultural Heritage and Environmental Change: the Case of Faroese Whaling

Russell Fielding

Small-scale fisheries and whaling operations can be conceptualized as integrated socio-environmental systems that are essential for the food security/sovereignty and cultural identity of many island communities. Anthropogenic pollutants, emitted primarily from large, developed, mainland countries, degrade the marine environment and negatively impact human health when they affect marine food webs. Health risks due to pollution may prompt local authorities to advise the avoidance of certain foods, which can cause economic and nutritional challenges as consumers seek to replace these foods in their diets. When the affected food products are derived from cultural keystone species, or when the food procurement activities such as fishing or whaling are integral to an island community's cultural heritage, islanders face the risk of cultural heritage loss through the disintegration of socio-environmental systems. To avoid the associated cultural loss, some innovative and resilient island communities have identified ways to balance the protection of human health with their loyalty to cultural heritage through adaptive, alternative, or symbolic means. Based upon archival and ethnographic fieldwork, this study uses the Faroe Islands in the North Atlantic, a traditional whaling society, as an indicator community to analyze the dynamic impacts of environmental pollution on the health and culture of whalers, fishers, and other

coastal and island-based subsistence communities. Findings explore the nuanced ways that local community members in the Faroe Islands have exhibited cultural resilience through their negotiations of the risks presented by the ongoing pollution of the long-finned pilot whale, a cultural keystone species and the main target of the Faroese whaling operation, while maintaining meaningful connections to their cultural heritage through creative, innovative and resilient island-based initiatives. The paper concludes by considering the value of these findings for other coastal and island communities facing similar risks and the implications for the global regulation of permissible pollutant emissions.

Keywords: Culture; Faroe Islands; Pollution; Resilience; Whaling

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[P-2-4]

Demographics and Entrepreneurship in Guam: Identifying “Startupper” for Sustainable Development in a Small Island Economy

Fred R. Schumann, James Ji

Small island economies with populations of less than one million, typically have limited export volumes with a narrow range of products and rely heavily on imported goods, which often translates into a high cost of living for residents. The island of Guam, an unincorporated territory of the United States, is the largest and most populous island in the western Pacific region of Micronesia with an estimated population of 154,000. The island, a popular tourist destination, has experienced some growth in small business development over the past decade but still experiences high levels of imports and leakage. One of the strategies often implemented to reduce imports and capitalize on the multiplier effect is to encourage entrepreneurship and the development of local businesses. Entrepreneurship is also generally acknowledged and accepted as a driving force for improving living standards. There are many areas, like how demographics connect to business startup success, that are understudied in small island communities like Guam. A survey of entrepreneurs on the island of Guam was conducted from March to December 2022 to identify the demographic characteristics of the island’s entrepreneurial community. This paper contributes to the understanding of current entrepreneurs in the territory of Guam and provides recommendations for educational and support programs targeting current and potential entrepreneurs on the island to encourage sustainable development and improve the quality of life for island residents.

Keywords: Entrepreneurs, Guam, small islands, local business, demographics

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[P-2-5]

A model for building resilience in island communities

Usha Harris

One of the most pressing challenges facing humanity this century is the unravelling disasters caused by a changing climate. In the context of the Pacific, one of the first places to feel the impacts of climate change, increased intensity of cyclones, floods, droughts and rising sea-level is having huge negative effects on people's livelihoods, health, education, and wellbeing. The most affected among them are Tuvalu, Kiribati, and the Marshall Islands, where their populations face the prospect of becoming climate refugees. Communication has been identified as the single most important link during emergencies and for future planning against natural disasters. What communication models can we develop for effective collaboration and whole-of-community participation in building community resilience in the face of these challenges? This presentation offers a model, developed by the author, that engenders greater resilience and revitalization of communities. Resulting from her work with Pacific communities, (Harris, 2019 Participatory Media In Environmental Communication), the DNA model has three key attributes - Diversity, Network and Agency – or the DNA essential in the healthy functioning of both natural and human environments. Scholars from broad disciplines have discussed the importance of diversity, network and agency as individual concepts. Collectively diversity + network + agency open a dynamic space for dialogue and collaboration using diverse ways of knowing and being by engaging integrated networks to catalyse the agency of ordinary people towards collective action. These three interrelated concepts offer inclusive systems-based thinking which invites whole of society's participation in finding sustainable and resilient responses to environmental challenges. By sharing stories of her experiences working with climate affected communities in the Pacific and a case study of recent floods in her own community, the author analyses how various elements of diversity, network, and agency come into play and where improvements can be made with current responses.

Keywords: Collaboration, community dialogue, Pacific, resilience

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[P-3] Island revitalization strategies I

Panel chair - Jens Westerskov Andersen

[P-3-1]

The housing crisis on Prince Edward Island and its effects on international students

Kelly Rivera

A 2006 report prepared by Godfrey Baldacchino found that a key attraction for migrants to Prince Edward Island at that time was that housing was affordable, but today PEI is facing a housing crisis and research from the Institute of Island studies in other islands, and international students being an important group of migrants affected by this crisis are the focus of this paper. Housing affordability and availability have always been part of the perception of islands offering a great quality of life. So, the fact that PEI has since lost ground on affordable housing is a big problem in terms of attracting and retaining people. According to Statistics Canada, only 28% of migrants decide to remain on the island after five years. Furthermore, in a recent survey, 67.42% of students at the University of Prince Edward Island confirmed that they would stay in PEI if housing wasn't an issue. Both a content analysis of articles published online and interviews with stakeholders were conducted to assess the impact of this crisis on international students' well-being. Findings suggest that the housing crisis has affected international students' safety and mental health. This paper builds on the theoretical work of Russel King on islands' place in migration studies, and the housing crisis in island settings, for example, the Scottish islands' depopulation due to a lack of suitable and affordable housing. The vulnerability attached to islands demonstrates that housing availability is an important consideration in many island jurisdictions, especially in PEI, since this province suffered a significant population decline from the late 1870s through to the beginning of the post-Second World War Baby Boom and we could go that way again, according to recent government publications. This paper concludes by examining the synergies between the impacts of the housing crisis on international students and domestic students in PEI. This non-independent island also merits further examination through the lens of island studies, specifically the role of islandness in the policy construction for the respective jurisdictions and policy actors.

Keywords: Housing crisis, international students, Island

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[P-3-2]

“Live off Land and Sea”: Aesthetics and Infrastructure Landscape of Lamma Island in the Anthropocene

YU Weiyong

Lamma Island is Hong Kong's third-largest island, located southwest of Hong Kong Island. Against the backdrop of the island's historical moments in geological and cultural narratives, this research project investigates how Lamma Island is aestheticized, reimagined, and produced through contemporary artistic projects associated with cultural heritage and energy infrastructures. As a researcher of cultural studies and Lamma Islander, I am conducting recurring field trips with daily lived experience to collect primary materials and data, including excursions, visual archives, and interviews with artists, islanders, and researchers. To be more exact, this research elaborates on two recent artistic practices: the public art project Lamma Mia (December 11, 2021 – March 13, 2022) and French artist Theodora Barat's short film *Off Power* (2021). The former demonstrates creative and archival efforts on the Lamma Island's cultural heritage and ecosystem, while the latter explores the urban landscape of Hong Kong in relation to the electric infrastructure of Lamma Island in a sci-fi scenario. Both artistic projects map out a theme, which I suggest, that Lamma Island is conceptualized and configured in “the Anthropocene infrastructure” discourse, in which the island is illustrated as a significant entity and medium to understand other-than-human subjects, post-natural ecology, and planetary knowledge.

Keywords: Lamma Island, Anthropocene, Infrastructure, Public and Visual Art, Cultural Heritage

YU Weiyong is an independent curator, art writer, and researcher. She is currently working on her doctoral project concerning infrastructural space in the context of the Anthropocene at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. She was the 2020 Asia Collection Research Fellow at the Kadist Art Foundation, San Francisco. weiyong.yu@connect.polyu.hk

[P-3-3]

Local-Strategic Development Planning as “The New Black”: (Dis)Placement of Political Responsibility and Decoupling Small Islands From The Welfare Grid

Jens Westerskov Andersen

The small islands of Denmark had their “Golden Age” a 100 years ago. Since then, the total number of inhabitants in the 27 currently inhabited small islands have on average decreased by 50% while some other 25 small islands have been completely depopulated in the same period. Though organized lobbying by the islanders at the national level dates back to the 1970s, it is only recently that locally-oriented planning strategies to sustain island life have emerged. This new approach that began in the mid-2000s is collectively referred to as “local-strategic development planning” (LSDP) and it has become quite the standard depopulation-mitigation strategy in rural Denmark. LSDPs relies partly on community

involvement and partly on municipal cooperation and aims at redesigning (island) life in order to meet the future; this involves touching upon key areas such as ferry services, local job markets, digital infrastructure, physical planning and housing. LSDPs are mostly appraised due to their empowerment and involvement/inclusion of ordinary citizens while very little research has been dedicated to scrutinizing their efficiency. None whatsoever have been focused at critically examining their immanent remodeling of the relationship between community and municipality in connection to the political (and ultimately economic) aspects of rural decline. By pushing forward a shift in attention from welfare state domains (such as ferry operations, elderly health care and schools) to place-branding, web page visibility and local adaptation of the sustainability agenda, an apparent passing on of the responsibility of the future (and displacement of the political vis-à-vis) from the municipality to the islanders themselves can go unnoticed. This study examines 12 different LSDP processes from 10 Danish small islands and evaluates in hindsight 1) their efficiency and usefulness, and 2) their following municipal-political implications, thus discussing whether LDSPs unintentionally contributes to decouple small islands off the welfare grid.

Keywords: Small islands, revitalization, rural development and local-municipal cooperation

***Jens Westerskov Andersen** (born 1994) is an islander by birth and a sociologist by training. His PhD-studies focus on the social reorganization of small islands in Denmark, in terms of the distribution and concentration of native islanders and newcomers, second home tourism and seasonal tourism in the past 100 years. jens.westerskov_andersen@soc.lu.se*

[P-3-4] (Online)

Missing persons: The Scottish islands diaspora and return migration

Kirsten Gow

In the narrative around island depopulation, something is missing. Long term out-migration has left Scotland's islands facing demographic challenges but it has also led to a community of people with island connections living elsewhere. The people within this group, or "the islands diaspora", are often marginal or missing from the story of depopulation. Yet living away from an island does not, in itself, preclude individuals from playing an active role in present-day island life or in the future of these places. My research explores the shape and characteristics of the Scottish islands diaspora, as well as examining how individual circumstances and island connections amongst this group feed into aspirations and actions around return migration. Using a survey and focus groups to map this under-researched population, I consider if and how individuals utilise their existing island connections, social capital and local knowledge in both daily life and in relation to return migration. Early research findings indicate that members of the islands diaspora not only maintain their on-island connections whilst living elsewhere, but also have a history of creating spaces of interaction in their new residential locations and, more recently, online. A sizable proportion of those surveyed also showed an interest in returning to live in a Scottish island. This highlights an important potential source of in-migration to support strategic objective one of the Scottish Government's National Islands Plan: to address population decline and ensure a healthy, balanced population profile. Crucially, return migration from the islands diaspora has

the potential to bring with it not only some of the people and skills required by communities to tackle depopulation, but also the local knowledge, social capital and people-place connections which have been shown to be key to community resilience.

Keywords: Return Migration, Islands, Diaspora, Depopulation, Belonging

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[P-4] Island revitalization strategies II

Panel chair - Henry Johnson

[P-4-1]

The Cultural Ecology of Seaweeds in Ceantar na nOileán Connemara

Mike Evans, Stephen Foster

Seaweeds have long been foundational to the agro-ecologies of the Islands of western Ireland. Used for subsistence, subsistence agriculture, and as a marketable resource for centuries, there has been a recent revitalization of specialized seaweed-based business. While not strictly speaking new, seaweed as a nutritional supplement and quasi-medicinal agent has become central to new economic development efforts. These developments have, however, come into some conflict with locally significant harvesting practices, raising issues related to the control of the foreshore and the conservation of both local ecologies and longstanding agricultural traditions. Specialized procurement, processing, and marketing of seaweeds represent high-value external economic opportunities however limiting international competition and ecological constraints might be. The use of such seaweeds in baths/spas link to efforts to create more robust tourism to the area, and sit alongside an active heritage tourism sector further adding value to this traditional resource. In this paper we survey the rise of local seaweed-based development initiatives in Galway, with a particular focus on Connemara and the Ceantar na nOileán ("District of the Islands"). We then focus on some highly-localized efforts using seaweed-based traditions to support local practices in two senses: 1) as a link to local harvesting traditions and ecological knowledge, and 2) as an element of locally controlled and diversified development efforts less vulnerable to global market forces. We argue that these efforts benefit from local ingenuity in the context of supportive development policy and program opportunities. Not coincidentally, other work associated with the national commitment to linguistic and cultural revitalization, heritage conservation, and the accompanying internal and international tourism, provides fertile ground for seaweed-based economic innovation. This dynamic supports a productively pluralistic heritage tourist sector, and the Island communities that rely (at least in part) on that sector.

Keywords: Seaweed, heritage tourism, eco-tourism, sustainable development, marine heritage

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[P-4-2]

Island Languages in the Channel Islands: Innovation, Resilience, and Revitalization

Henry Johnson

The island languages of the Channel Islands, covering the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey, exist in distinct settings of innovation, resilience, and revitalization. Located in an archipelago of jurisdictional difference with geographic proximity to French and British mainlands, distinct languages developed not only on the small islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, but different dialects were formed within some of the islands. These island languages, which are a branch of the Norman language with traits of Breton, Norse, French, and English, were once the everyday vernacular of locals, but internal and external influences on the islands in the late modern era led to their decline, with English becoming the predominant language across the islands. Why did this happen, and what has this to do with island studies? This paper discusses the island language of the Channel Islands in terms of their contemporary settings of innovation, resilience, and revitalization. The decline of the languages was a result of increased UK influence, through such areas as trade, defence, and inward migration. Along with increased modes of transport and communications, the geographic reach of the islands was extended, with the English language becoming a particularly influential and colonial mode of discourse that went hand in hand with increased settlement of native English speakers. In the contemporary era, the languages of the Channel Islands have taken on new meaning. Now in a setting of severely endangered languages, island activists acknowledge the importance of local languages as emblems of island heritage and cultural identity. Based on ongoing research on the languages of the Channel Islands, this paper discusses recent actions of linguistic activists, whose activities in the fields of cultural performance (music, festivals, competitions) highlight the importance of linguistic island culture as a trait of islandness in the broader context of exo- and inter-island influences.

Keywords: Channel Islands, islandness, cultural performance, language revitalization, linguistic activism

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[P-4-3]

The Governance of Regional Resources in the Setouchi Bisan Islands and its Potential for Sustainability

Mori Tomoya, Ozawa Takashi, Nakamura Koki, Taie Kuniaki,
Jin Chenghua, Misuzu Takao, Yabuta Masahiro

The aim of this study is to consider the economics of the development of the Setouchi Bisan Islands and the potential for utilization of regional resources, and furthermore, to make suggestions for the sustainable development of the islands. The Setouchi Bisan Islands are located between Okayama Prefecture and Kagawa Prefecture in the Setouchi area of the Seto Inland Sea. Granite quarried from the islands has been used for construction projects in both historical and modern times, and the islands were registered as a Japan Heritage Site in 2019 based on the historical importance of their stone-quarrying operations. Registration as a Japan Heritage Site means that the islands have become an attractive resource for tourism and they are expected to contribute to regional development. As the granite and quarrying operations make the switch to becoming cultural property and a resource for tourism it can be said that they are becoming the communal property of the region rather than having a private existence. For regional resources to be conserved, and for their attractiveness to be sustainable, it is important that governance is designed so that various stakeholders work together and reach a consensus. This research analyzes the governance of the Setouchi Bisan Islands in terms of common-pool resource theory. Common-pool resource theory suggests that, in the absence of any kind of organizational planning, the utilization of a common-pool resource cannot be optimized because it is available to everyone and therefore becomes subject to rivalries. The common-pool approach is a method for analyzing a communal management system designed by users of a common-pool resource to ensure its sustainability. Based on interviews with officials from Kasaoka City, residents of the region, and volunteer guides, this study is a qualitative clarification of the planned system of governance for the islands and its potential for sustainability.

Keywords: Setouchi Bisan Islands, Sustainability, Common-pool resource, Japan Heritage Site

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[P-4-4]

Responses to Island Depopulation and Revitalisation: Translocating Policy?

Luke Dilley

Depopulation in remote areas and island communities is a long-term trend in Japan and an increasingly salient issue across Europe. In the context of a heightened interest in Japan's responses to island and rural depopulation from policy-makers and academics in Europe and beyond, this paper asks, given the often very different political, social and economic contexts, what value does cross-comparative research have for policy makers and practitioners? Drawing on a desk-based study and recent experience of a cross-cultural island policy project, this paper examines some of drivers and responses to island depopulation in Japan and Scotland. In doing so, this paper seeks to draw out some of the key similarities and differences with regard to the context of and policy approaches to island depopulation between the two countries. Drawing on and extending the work of Lowe (2012), it is argued that while there is undoubtedly value in understanding the mechanisms, successes and failures of island policies in different countries, the greatest benefit of cross-cultural comparative island research may be located in the way in which such research can draw out the unquestioned assumptions that underpin our respective outlooks on and approaches to islands and island revitalisation. Subsequently, this paper reflects on the significance of this for island policies in Japan and the UK and suggests some key areas for future policy-orientated cross-comparative rural and island research.

Keywords: Policy; Cross-comparative Research; Transnational Learning.

Luke Dilley is Assistant Professor at Akita International University (ldilley@aiu.ac.jp). He has conducted research in the UK, Japan and Kenya on various rural-related topics. His most recent publications have examined counter-urbanisation in Japan; and, policy approaches to island depopulation in Japan and Scotland.

[P-5] Community resilience building II

Panel chair - Evangelia Papoutsaki

[P-5-1]

Epistemology of Li Brocade From Past for Multi-Future

Yan Yan

Anthropocene as a geological concept has been widely discussed in terms of climate. The Anthro, however, is barely touched. The result of Western-centered logic makes all humans blamed. But the noises from margins, the craft, indigenous, and island with diverse epistemologies are muted by the centrism of capital, western, and land in the voice of the Anthropocene. It is exactly those multi-whom that hold the key for the multi-future. My research will focus on the Li brocade on Hainan island in China to release their hidden power. Li brocade is a weaving craft invented by women of the Li nation three thousand years ago. In this process, it subjectively constructs and empowers Li's everyday life, and also reflects the transformation of Hainan's political islandness in China from isolation and colonization to enjoyable imagination. Specifically, this research includes three parts, being conducted historically. First is the indicated resistance of feminism reflected in the different levels of Chineseization of Li clothes. Secondly, the story of Huang Daopo, who brought Li's weaving technology from Hainan to Shanghai and fostered the mainland's textile technique, shows the organic growth of Li brocade over the political border and its extension from margin to center. Third, the making of Li brocade and also the patterns on it reflect the indigenous ethics about human-cosmos relations in everyday life. I believe that the noise of women, margin, and indigenous cosmology from Li brocade on Hainan island in the past can generate echoes in the future.

Keywords: Epistemology, Li Brocade, Hainan Islandness, Anthropocene

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[P-5-2]

Islandness and Colonialism – their influence in Conservation in Malta

Shirley Cefai

The aim of the research was to understand whether the historical, geographical, political and social conditions of Malta influenced how society perceived their past and whether this influenced the development of conservation on the island. The theoretical strands that were exploited to support this argument are Islandness, Colonialism, Memory and Place. These strands were investigated by means of selecting three case studies in Malta, namely the prehistoric temples Hagar Qim and Mnajdra, the Royal Opera House and St John's co-cathedral. Islandness and Colonialism were the two main strands that ran throughout the case studies whilst Hagar Qim and Mnajdra investigated issues of memory and place, and the Royal Opera House issues of locus memory. St. John's co-cathedral puts forward the

issues of conservation management. The case studies investigated brought to light how the unique political situation of the past influences today's society. The issue of islandness together with colonialism shaped a society with particular characteristics not common and influences the preservation of the island's past. The values the Maltese give to the different periods of their past, is often not only restricted to the historic value of a particular period but depends on the associations they have with a particular dominating power. The Knights period will always be associated with the Roman Catholic Church, and hence up to the present day, has always been given a high value in the Maltese psyche. The archaeological sites on the other hand evoke a true national identity since they are not connected with any dominating power. The British colonial power is only recently being given its rightful value, and this may be due to the increased education about Maltese history on the island, hence allowing the Maltese to fully understand the true value of all the different cultures which have crossed their shores.

Keywords: Islandness, Colonialism, Memory, Place, Malta

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[P-5-3]

Adopting Rainforestation for Small Island Biodiversity Conservation and Watershed Rehabilitation

Eufracio Maratas Jr.

With less than 1% of its original forests remaining, native tree species are under enormous pressure of disappearing in the small island municipality of Pilar. Thus, the Sustaining Watershed Rehabilitation and Management through Rainforestation in Pilar, Cebu (SWARM-Rainfo) Project was proposed to promote community support for biodiversity conservation while helping maintain the functional integrity of the watershed. Rainforestation is a forest restoration approach that promotes planting of native tree species in a closed canopy and high diversity forest farming system, which integrates human food production efforts using fruit trees and cash crops, while supporting complementary livelihood of farmer-cooperators. Rufford Small Grants funded the project with technical support from Visayas State University's Institute of Tropical Ecology and Environmental Management and Yale University's Environmental Leadership and Training Initiative. The SWARM-Rainfo Project was implemented from June 2011 to December 2012 following the adoption process presented by Dr. Joseph Margraf and Dr. Paciencia Milan, when they developed and coined the name Rainforestation as part of a Philippine-German Applied Tropical Ecology Program. The project resulted to the adoption of Rainforestation by four farmer organizations and a total of 11.3 hectares demonstration farms established. After 10 years since project completion, this research project was personally conducted by the author and the following were observed: identification and capacitating local champions or leaders is a crucial step in

the adoption process; partnership between the Local Government Unit and an academic institution is an important project component for providing continued technical and financial support to the adopter; and organizing a cooperator group composed of low-income farmers is not always effective in providing low-cost mechanism for sustainability if capacity building and income generating projects are not initiated. These results provide the most recent data on cultural factors that increase the effectiveness of Rainforestation and recommendations to improve small island resilience.

Keywords: Rainforestation, forest, restoration, biodiversity, communities

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[P-5-4]

Urban Planning as an Innovative approach for managing environmental issues in an insular city of Port Vila – Efate Island, Vanuatu

Jamesly Tavuti

The existence of environmental problems in Port Vila Town is due to a lack of urban planning and better policies in place to guide development. Therefore, the study is aimed at finding how urban planning can be used as an effective regulatory tool in the management of environmental problems in Port Vila Town Council in Port Vila, Vanuatu. The study will be focused on three objectives determining the influence of urban planning in urban environmental management; establishing how Port Vila Town can use urban planning in the management of its environmental problems and finally suggesting recommendations for effective urban planning in the management of urban environmental problems in Port Vila Town. This exploratory case study will employ questionnaires and interviews to obtain primary data. Maps, photographs, and the use of existing literature were used to extract secondary data. A sample size of 50 was chosen, with 30 questionnaires administered to the respondents of the community in Port Vila Town, 10 questionnaires to the Town Council officials, and 10 interview schedules to different organizations and Line Ministries. The selection was based on random and purposive sampling methods. Based on the survey through data collected through the survey, this will be indicated we identified what are the main environmental issues that affected Port Vila due to the lack of Urban Planning or Urban Plans. The findings will also be used to explore what are the management problems within the institutions in regard to environmental issues, Land use plans documentation, Physical Planning Act, and other relevant Acts that need an amendment to guide and manage the Urban affairs and its environmental issues. Conclusions will be drawn from the study and findings based on the survey conducted and other supporting information. This will focus more on the Structures plans and enforcement of how it will fix the environmental problems in Port Vila Town. Human resources in urban planning expertise capacity and financial capacities would be another issue. This could be a core factor that leads to no proper urban planning management and poor coordination in managing the environmental issues with other

relevant stakeholders. Another recommendation is strengthening the legal frameworks, data banks, and information centers.

Keywords: Urban Planning, innovative approach, managing environment, issues

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[P-6] Creative arts, tourism, entrepreneurship, and sustainable communities II
Panel chair - Meng Qu

[P-6-1]

**Reframing Oceania:
Archipelagos and Documentary Film in Pacific Islands**

Christopher M. Cabrera

My research focuses on cinema made in or about islands in the Pacific. For this conference, I first wish to outline some of the difficulties of exploring cinema and its relation to the Pacific and offer some recent methods in Pacific Studies, especially the fields' reconceptualization of the region as a more open, fluid, and connected 'archipelago'— or 'sea of islands' to borrow from the South Pacific scholar Epeli Hau'ofa—I suggest a reframing of cinema in the Pacific that moves beyond national, transnational, or even single island studies. Instead, I suggest a more fluid framework in the form of 'archipelagos' as a means to understand the region as well as its connection to film. I present some examples of both documentary films as well as film exhibition programs (those at the Yamagata International Documentary Film Festival) that suggest some possibilities for future ways of viewing and presenting the Pacific on film. In so doing, I hope to offer some suggestions for reframing the ways we look at films in the Pacific: as always a part of a larger regional identity, removed from the stereotypes of "small" or "isolated," and as obstructing national borders and connection and constructing new regional imaginaries. While my focus is specifically on the Pacific region and its islands, I feel that many of the themes crossover to understandings of other island regions and 'archipelagos' across the globe, which often share the same concerns: the post/decolonial present, and often complex and intertwined histories with larger nations or 'continental' forms. In addition, this research seeks to inform cinema studies by positing islands and 'archipelagos' as a challenge to models of national or transnational cinema.

Keywords: Documentary film, Oceania, archipelagos, representation

Christopher M. Cabrera, after pursuing a BA and MA at the University of Guam, Christopher M. Cabrera is now a Ph.D candidate in the Screen Studies Program at Nagoya University in Nagoya, Japan. His research interest is in the connection between films and the Pacific region. christophermcabrera@gmail.com

[P-6-2]

Re-mediating Curtis: Appropriation OF Indigenous Island Culture and the Re-appropriation OF Image and Agency Through Indigenous Methodology

Stephen Foster, Mike Evans

At the turn of the 20th century Edward Sheriff Curtis embarked on the creation of his book "The North American Indian". Through experiments with motion pictures, he produced and directed the film, "In the Land of the Head Hunters". Originally the film was designed as a commercial project to support his larger photo-documentary effort, but later becoming highly influential on early ethnographic film with significant critique. This film was unsuccessful as a commercial venture but influenced Robert J. Flaherty's "Nanook of the North" and the "Man of Aran". Curtis' film, later retitled "In the Land of the War Canoes", has been the source of pop-cultural references and influential on representation of Indigeneity in media, but it has also been a source of agency for some indigenous groups. Curtis reconstructs an island village as the set for many of the elaborate dance and performance sequences as well as background for the narrative components. The film shot at locations around Vancouver Island. The research-creation project Re-mediating Curtis has reconstructed, using 3D modelling, the set for multi-media installation and recently adapted it for VR. Re-mediating Curtis is a practice-based project designed to investigate the influence of Curtis' film on the contemporary representation of an imagined Indigenous Island culture. Re-Mediating Curtis project is an iterative process of decoding and critique of representation and appropriation and it is our contention that this is an Indigenous methodology based in a process of appropriation and re-appropriation. The many ways that Curtis has been critiqued, co-opted, subverted and re-appropriated by artists and community has had significant impact on contemporary visual art. The paper will engage past reflections on Curtis and the critique of his romanticized imagery but also the cyclical rehabilitation of his work and how some have found agency in the re-mediation of Curtis.

Keywords: Contemporary Art, Indigenous Art, Research-Creation, Indigenous Methodology, Practice-Based Research

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[P-6-3]

Marine-loving youth, PET-bottle flying-fish fishermen, and Shiitake mushroom famers: Three cases of innovative in-migrant initiatives in small and big islands of Taiwan

Shenglin Elijah Chang, You Ren Chung

The research analyzes three innovative in-migrant cases of islands including Penghu's Chimei Island, Lanyu Island, and the Taiwan main island. Based on in-depth interviews and participatory observations, the study provides alternative solutions to sustain islands' socio-cultural and ecological well-being. More importantly, researchers investigate in-migrant entrepreneurship and management models as lessons for other islands to learn. First, Chimei Island locates in the south most of the Penghu Islands. Chimei is rich in marine resources, and the island's inhabitants are primarily involved in fishing and seafood processing, with agriculture as a secondary activity. Two in-migrants co-founded the Little Taizan Association and developed the summer diving camp for youth in Chimei for a decade. At the same time, they donated thousands of sea grapes and other trees to the local government to protect the island environment. Secondly, Lanyu locates off the southeastern coast of Taiwan. It is the second-largest affiliated island and a hotspot of domestic tourism. Tourists' garbage and marine flooding wastes have challenged the island environment. A group of young Tao people worked in Taiwan for years and returned to Lanyu. They try to preserve the traditional Tao cultures and aim to re-establish the ecosystem by balancing the amounts of PET bottle waste and the local tourists' economy. They initiate the "PET bottle flying fishes" recycling festival to raise awareness. Finally, on the Taiwan main island, the Taiwan Agriculture Technology Culture (TATC) innovates a technological-driven shiitake mushroom business that allows Indigenous people to return to their home communities to work as mushroom farmers in their tribes. Even though the production of the Shiitake industry would bring new economic forces into the Indigenous societies, it provides young generations the choice of staying in their tribal areas rather than moving to cities.

Keywords: island sustainability, marine education, in-migrant entrepreneurship, technological agriculture, innovative initiatives

Shenglin Elijah Chang is a Professor and the Associate Dean at the Innovation and Design School in National Taiwan University, Shenglin publishes her recent research, "A Place-Based Pedagogical Action Study to Enrich Rural Sustainability," in *Sustainability* (<https://doi.org/10.3390/su13052916>). Shenglin interests in social design, rural revitalization, transcultural landscape identity; and circular economy. shenglin@g.ntu.edu.tw

Mr. You Ren Chung's Paiwan name is Paljaljim Gadu. Received his Master's Degree at National Taiwan University in 2021, You Ren works as a Shiitake mushroom farmer at Taiwan Agriculture Tek Corporation (TATC). His research interests include: Paiwanese traditional stone slab houses, indigenous community currency, technological agriculture, and circular agriculture. paljaljimgadu@gmail.com

Popularity of animal tourism in the peripheral islands: Tourists' needs and local dilemmas

Rie Usui

Numerous regional communities in Japan, including those located on remote islands, have been facing the challenge of population decline and aging. While tourism is widely viewed as a promising solution to revitalize such communities, they frequently struggle to attract visitors despite the initiatives promoted by the Japanese government to encourage domestic and international travel to Japan's peripheral regions. Nonetheless, in certain instances, non-human inhabitants of particular island communities have emerged as a significant draw for tourism from around the world. The free-ranging rabbits inhabiting Ōkunoshima Island in Hiroshima Prefecture and the stray cats residing on Tashirojima Island in Miyagi Prefecture serve as notable examples of “tourist-driven” island destinations. The captivating nature of these animals has resulted in their conversion into tourist attractions, with visitors being allured towards them. The present study aims to examine the impact of such tourism development on the local communities based on a series of fieldwork conducted on Ōkunoshima Island between 2016 to 2023, as well as on Tashirojima Island in 2022. A research approach encompassed a combination of methodologies such as stakeholder interviews, observations, and netnography. The results of the investigation demonstrated that the unusually high prevalence of unrestrained rabbits and cats on the islands represented an enticing characteristic of the respective locales, leading visitors to depict them as idyllic animal havens. However, the growing population of these animals has engendered a range of ecological and managerial quandaries for the locals, who are hampered by limited human and financial capital to effectively address this predicament.

Keywords: animal tourism, Ōkunoshima Island, Tashirojima Island, island community

Rie Usui is Assistant Professor at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University in Japan. Her main research interests lie in the overlapping area of tourism and human-animal studies. Her most recent research project revolves around the exploration of feral animals that have emerged as a significant tourist attraction in Japan. rieusui@hijiyama-u.ac.jp

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World Heritage, Corona and local stakeholders' tourism perception on change

Pascal von Beuningen

It is frequently argued in the literature that World Heritage Site (WHS) designations bring change to a destination, especially due to the influence of tourism, which affects the lives of the residents. The Corona pandemic put a break on these influences, as domestic and international travel was widely limited or stopped. In the case of Japan, borders were closed to international visitors for a longer period than in most other countries, and even domestic travel was discouraged for a comparable longer time. While a few articles discussed the potential for changes to existing tourism structures and their effects on the destination, this presentation aims to highlight how local stakeholders reflect on the changes through the

WHS designation and how they would like tourism to change after the pandemic. The findings are based on surveys with residents and tourism stakeholders and were collected at two islands and their World Heritage Sites, Itsukushima Jinja on Miyajima and Munakata Taisha on Oshima. The analysis is of qualitative nature. A comparison of these sites is of interest, as Miyajima is a WHS since a few decades and has a strong tourism infrastructure, while Oshima's designation was in 2017 and the infrastructure is less developed. Hence, it is going to provide insight into local islanders' perspectives on how the designation has changed their islands, and how these can differ from those who actively market the place. Especially, as these two islands express different tourism infrastructures that can affect the perspectives and such understanding is of importance among others for professionals who promote island tourism.

Keywords: World Heritage, Island, Corona, Tourism impact, shrines

Pascal von Beuningen, over 20 years of working experience in the tourism and hotel industry, holding a variety of positions from travel agent over sales and revenue to project manager. 3 years of experience as university lecturer in tourism and hotel management. Currently researching cultural and religious tourism as topic of the PhD. d193292@hiroshima-u.ac.jp

Post-conference publication options

Publication of abstracts: Accepted abstracts will be posted on the conference website and in the conference program. Published conference proceedings options will be made available.

Post-conference peer-reviewed publication



Option 1: After peer pre-selection, papers will be considered for publication as part of the special thematic issue on “**island revitalization**” of *Shima* journal v18 n1 (April 2024) (<https://shimajournal.org/index.php>)



Option 2: After peer pre-selection, papers will be considered for publication at Springer book series *Geographies of Tourism and Global Change* ISSN 2366-5610 (<https://www.springer.com/series/15123>)

Conference Venue – etto Miyajima Kōryū-kan (2F)



Opening hours for ISIC participants: June 21-23 2023 9:00 – 21:30

Address: 412 Miyajimacho, Hatsukaichi, Hiroshima 739-0588

(It takes around 15 mins walking from the ferry port)

Address in local language: 〒739-0588 広島県廿日市市宮島町412 etto宮島交流館 (宮島まちづくり交流センター)

<https://www.city.hatsukaichi.hiroshima.jp/site/miyajimakoryu/> (Japanese only)

Google map link >



Transportation Recommendations

Access to Hiroshima

Hiroshima Station can be reached by Shinkansen high-speed trains from all major cities in Japan.

Transportation from Hiroshima City to Miyajima Island

<https://www.miyajima.or.jp/english/access/access.html>



From Hiroshima Station, transfer to a JR (Japan Railway) local train and get off at Miyajimaguchi Station. This part costs 420 yen (~3 USD). You can choose one of the two ferry companies to reach Miyajima Island by ferry. The ferry tickets cost 180 yen (~1.3 USD). Miyajima island is a town that can be experienced on foot. The World Heritage area as well as conference venue takes 13-15 minutes (1km) walk from the ferry port.

Accommodation Recommendations

Miyajima Ryokan (traditional Japanese inn) Association – 21 facilities

<https://www.miyajima-yado.com/english.html>



Miyajima Ryokan Association
製作:宮島旅館組合

Other inexpensive places to stay on Miyajima

1) Mikuniya: <https://miyajimamikuniya.com/room/>

This guesthouse has English-speaking employees, and rooms are available from 4,000 yen per night.

2) Hotel Kikunoya: <https://miyajima-kikunoya.com/>

There are 3 foreign staff members, and rooms are available from 7,300 yen for a one-night stay with no meal.

3) National Guest House Miyajima Morinoyado: <https://www.morinoyado.jp/>

Rooms are available from 4,800 yen for overnight stay with no meal. However, the rooms are almost fully booked except for Thursday, June 22.

Vegan Food Recommendations

Unfortunately, Japan is not a friendly country for vegetarian travelers. The founder of GetHiroshima (<https://gethiroshima.com>) provides some information for reference, especially in rural and island areas. Please also note that there are many restaurants that require reservations a day in advance.



1) YU HO EN (お寺カフェ 遊法苑)

<https://instagram.com/rokakusabou?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=>

YU HO EN at the entrance to Daishoin Temple - no reservations needed and open every day.

Address: 210 Miyajimacho, Hatsukaichi, Hiroshima 739-0592

Address in local language: 〒739-0592 広島県廿日市市宮島町210

Tel: 0829440111



2) Yamaichi Bekkan (山一別館) <https://yamaichibekkan.com/>

Reservation by end of business the day before required, but Yamaichi Bekkan (opposite the ferry terminal) does a great job.

Address: 〒739-0504 Hiroshima, Hatsukaichi, Miyajimacho, Minatochō1162-4

Address in local language: 〒739-0504 広島県廿日市市宮島町港町1162-4

Tel: 0829440700

Tourism Information on Miyajima

Official website of Miyajima Tourist Association in English:

<https://www.miyajima.or.jp/english/>

Tourism Maps

Miyajima Tourism Guide Map

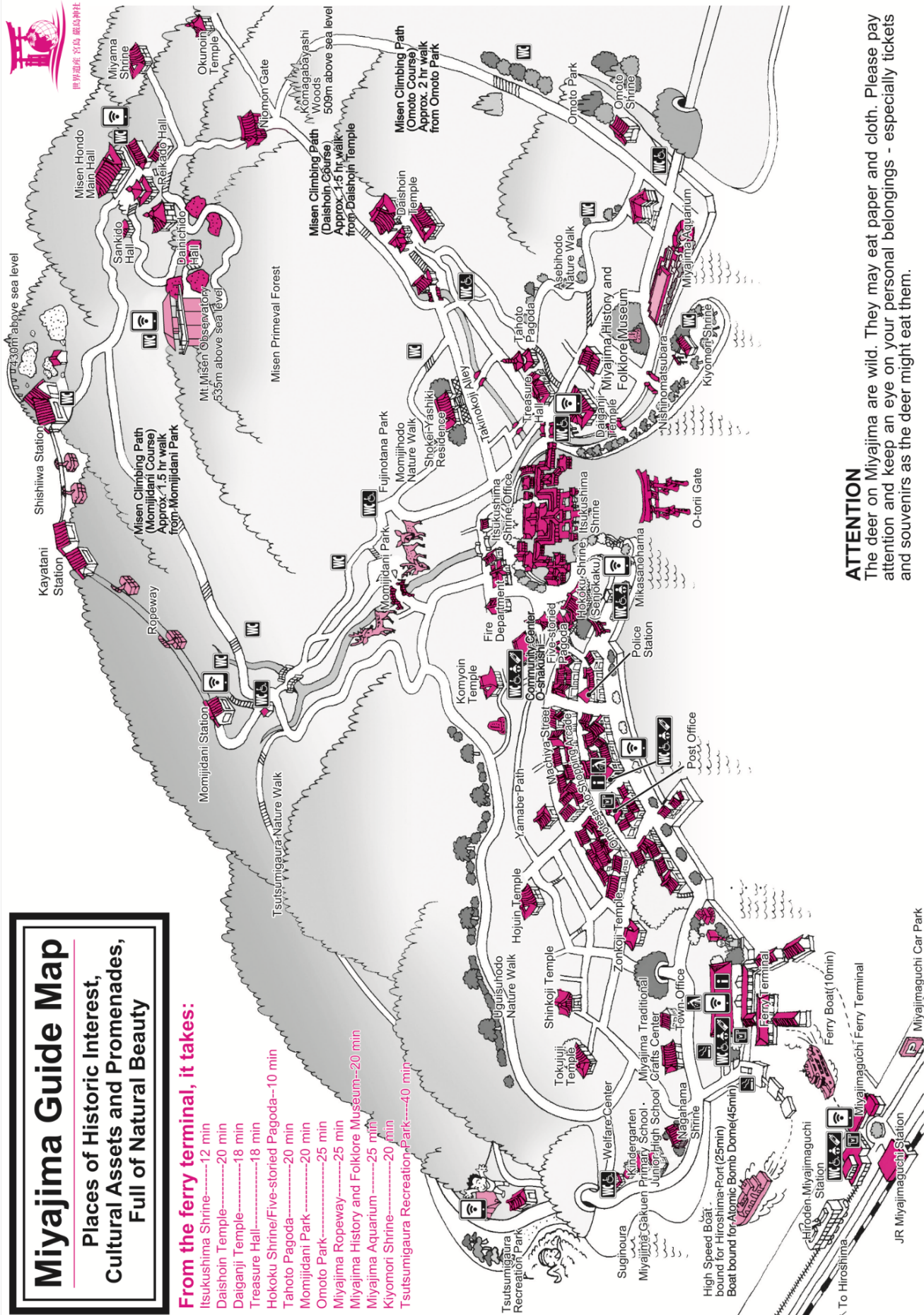
https://www.miyajima.or.jp/english/map/map_guide.html



Miyajima Island Map

https://www.miyajima.or.jp/english/map/map_all.html





Miyajima Guide Map
Places of Historic Interest,
Cultural Assets and Promenades,
Full of Natural Beauty

From the ferry terminal, it takes:

- Itsukushima Shrine-----12 min
- Daishoin Temple-----20 min
- Daiganji Temple-----18 min
- Treasure Hall-----18 min
- Hokoku Shrine/Five-storied Pagoda--10 min
- Tahoto Pagoda-----20 min
- Momijidani Park-----20 min
- Omoto Park-----25 min
- Miyajima Ropeway-----25 min
- Miyajima History and Folklore Museum--20 min
- Miyajima Aquarium-----25 min
- Kiyomori Shrine-----20 min
- Tsutsumigaura Recreation Park--40 min

ATTENTION
The deer on Miyajima are wild. They may eat paper and cloth. Please pay attention and keep an eye on your personal belongings - especially tickets and souvenirs as the deer might eat them.

History and Tradition with Blue Seas, Mountains, and Greenery... Full of Beautiful and Charming Highlights

Miyajima Island: A World Heritage Site

The Itsukushima Shrine was officially designated as a Cultural World Heritage Site by the World Heritage Committee in Dec. 1996. The area designated as a World Heritage site consists of 431.2 hectares, including Itsukushima Shrine, with the sea in front of it and the primeval forest of Mt. Misen (Natural Monument) behind it. This expansive World Heritage Site area covers some 14% of Miyajima Island.

Miyajima: One of the Three Most Scenic Spots of Japan
Shunsai Hayashi, a Confucian scholar, wrote a book about his experiences while traveling throughout Japan on foot. In the book, "Nihonkokujiseikou", he praised three sites with outstanding scenery, Matsushima (Miyagi), Amanohashidate (Kyoto), and Miyajima (Hiroshima), as the "Nihon Sankei" or the "Three Views of Japan".

■ Itsukushima Shrine

The Itsukushima Shrine is dedicated to the three Munakata goddesses of Ichikishima-hime, Tagitsu-hime, and Tagori-hime. These three goddesses are worshipped as deities of the seas, traffic safety, good fortune, and fulfillment of wishes. The shrine is known for its unique construction, which expresses the artistic beauty of the Shinden style of architecture. First built in 593, it was remodeled into its current grand structure by the powerful leader Taira-no-Kiyomori in 1168. Its placement on the water, beautifully framed by the mountain in the background is testimony to Kiyomori's extraordinary vision and achievement. Itsukushima Shrine consists of a main shrine, Noh stage, music rooms, worship and purification halls, Marodo shrine, and other structures, all of which are connected by corridors with an overall length of some 260 meters. The vermilion color of the shrine and O-torii Gate is considered to keep evil spirits away. The shrine buildings are now coated with a special vermilion paint that also protects against corrosion.

■ O-torii Gate

The O-torii Gate of Itsukushima Shrine has been designated as a National Important Cultural Property. It has a height of approximately 16.6 meters and weighs some 60 tons. The roof, made of thatched Japanese cypress bark, measures 24.2 meters in length, while the main pillars, 9.9 meters in circumference are made of natural camphor trees and the four supporting pillars are made of natural cedar. The present O-torii Gate, the ninth since the Heian period, was built in 1875. The top and under rails of the gate are formed in box shape and filled with fist-sized stones that serve as weights (total of approx. 4 tons). The gate is able to stand under its own weight.

■ Hokoku Shrine (Senjokaku)

Hokoku Shrine (also known as Senjokaku) is a library of Buddhist sutras that Hideyoshi Toyotomi started to build in the Irimoya style as a memorial for war dead. Although construction was suspended midway with the death of Hideyoshi and it remains unfinished to this day, it is the largest wood structure on the island.

■ Five-storied Pagoda

The Five-storied Pagoda, thought to have been built in 1407, has a height of 28 meters, and harmoniously combines Japanese and Chinese styles of architecture. A main feature is central pillar that stops at the second story for a construction that is highly resistant to wind.

■ Treasure Hall

This hall displays some of the treasures, sculptures, paintings, and handicrafts of Itsukushima Shrine, such as Heike Clan sutras replica used by the clan to pray for their prosperity. 130 of these items have been designated as National Important Cultural Properties.

■ Tahoto Pagoda

Built by a priest named Shukan in 1523, the Tahoto Pagoda has a height of 15.6 meters. Although mainly constructed in the Japanese style, some parts of the structure have Indian and Chinese architectural features. It presents the unique combination of a square shape on the lower level and a round shape on the upper level.

■ Daiganji Temple

This temple was responsible for the repair and construction of Itsukushima Shrine until the Meiji Restoration (1868). The Itsukushima Benzaiten of Daiganji Temple is known as one of the three most famous Benzaitens in Japan.

■ Daishoin Temple

As the headquarters of the Omuro School of Shingon Buddhism, Daishoin Temple is the oldest temple on Miyajima, having been in charge of the rituals as the "Betto" or administrator of Itsukushima Shrine prior to the Meiji Restoration (1868).

■ Miyajima History and Folklore Museum

This museum preserves the main house and part of the storehouse that formerly belonged to the Egami family who were wealthy merchants in Miyajima. It features some 1,000 items of Miyajima folklore materials on display including ancient documents, paintings, and wood crafts.

■ Miyajima Aquarium

Using the Seto Inland Sea as a main theme, this aquarium provides a relaxing atmosphere that allows you to get close to and even touch marine wildlife. Visitors can enjoy watching penguins swim quickly in their water tank as birds in the sky as well as an up-close view of the sea lion show. There is also large-scale fish on display with more than 15,000 animals and some 380 species living comfortably in various sized water tanks.

■ Momijidani Park

This is a quiet park at the foot of Mt. Misen. It provides a particularly beautiful view in the fall with fiery colored autumn leaves and maple trees, while you can enjoy fantastic views of the lush greenery from spring until the start of summer.

■ Mt. Misen and Ropeway

Covered with lush primeval forest, Mt. Misen is the highest mountain on Miyajima, rising 535 meters above sea level. The mountain has been considered sacred and an object of worship since ancient times. There are temples related to Kobo Daishi, a great Buddhist monk, near the summit. There are also unusually shaped rocks and an observatory. The Miyajima Ropeway connects Shishiwa Station on Mt. Misen with Momijidani Park.

■ Miyajima Traditional Crafts Center

The Miyajima Traditional Crafts Center is a three-story building. The first floor consists of displays and sales of traditional Miyajima handicrafts such as wood crates and clay bells. On the second floor, you can try your hand at making Momiji Manju (a sweet bean paste-stuffed cake shaped like a maple leaf). On the third floor, you can make your own "Shamoji" rice scoop and have a first-hand experience of Miyajima-style carving.

■ Tsutsumigaura Recreation Park

This park is located along the seaside with a beautiful sandy beach that extends for 570 meters along the north-east coast of the island. You can enjoy outdoor activities, sports, camping, fishing, and trekking in this park.

■ O-Shakushi (Big rice scoop)

This "world's largest rice scoop" was created to pass down the traditional handicraft of Miyajima woodwork and as a symbol of Miyajima as the birthplace of the rice scoop. Length: 7.7 m, Max. width: 2.7 m, Weight: 2.5 tons, Material: Japanese zelkova (270 years old)

Miyajima Tourist Association

1162-18 Miyajima-cho, Hatsukaichi City, Hiroshima Prefecture 739-0588
TEL +81-829-44-2011 <http://www.miyajima.or.jp>

Hatsukaichi City Tourism Section

1-11-1 Shimohara, Hatsukaichi City, Hiroshima Prefecture 738-8501
TEL +81-829-30-9141 <https://www.city.hatsukaichi.hiroshima.jp/site/kanko>

Miyajima Mt.Misen Hiking Map

https://www.miyajima.or.jp/english/map/map_misen.html



Tourism Information in Hiroshima City

<https://gethiroshima.com>



Osakishimojima
(Edo Period Historical Island)



Osakikamijima
(Education and zero carbon Island)

Pre-conference Excursion June 20 [Tue]
Island Hopping on Osakikamijima and Osakishimojima Islands
in the Western Seto Inland Sea

The pre-conference island hopping day trip (bus + ferry) in the western side of the Seto Inland Sea including Osakikamijima (Japan's education/zero carbon Island) and Mitarai port in Osakishimojima (Edo Period Old Town) Islands. We plan to provide an on-site research talk with traditional wooden barrel soy sauce brewery as well as new established international middle/high school - Hiroshima Global Academy (HiGA). In the afternoon, we plan to visit its sister island Osaki-Shimojima Mitarai port which thrived as an Edo-period port town where sailing ships awaited the favorable wind and tide. We plan to arrange some afternoon tea interviews for creative immigrant entrepreneurs on the island.

7:50-
8:00



Meet at the cab stand at Miyajimaguchi (宮島口タクシー乗り場) near the statue
Please be on time to catch the ferry!!

8:00-
9:50

Driving from Miyajimaguchi to Takehara city (around 77 km), then take ferry from Takehara to Osakikamijima island (Japan's educational island)

9:50-
10:45



A guided tour with translation at the Okamoto Soy Sauce Brewery Co., Ltd. (handmade traditional barrel technique) <https://okamoto-shoyu.com/>

11:00-
12:30



Visit Hiroshima Global Academy (new established international middle school)

13:10-
13:25

Sailing from Osakikamijima Island to Osakishimojima Island (tourism revitalization model island of Kure city)

13:30-
14:30



Lunch at the newly opened restaurant by “lifestyle in-migrants”

14:30-
15:30



Walk guided tour with translation in Mitarai (Edo period historical town)

15:30-
16:00



A lighthouse harbor talk with entrepreneurs network and regional revitalization NPO leader

16:00-
17:00



Osakishimojima free walk

17:00-
19:00

Back to Miyajimaguchi

Tourguide's References for Pre-conference Excursion:

- Qu, M., & Zollet, S. (2023). Rural Art Festivals And Creative Social Entrepreneurship. *Event Management*.
- Qu, M., & Zollet, S. (2023) The Power of Small: Creative In-migrant Microentrepreneurs in Peripheral Japanese Islands During COVID-19. In *Adventures in Small Tourism: Studies and Stories*. Scherf, Kathleen, (Eds). Calgary: University of Calgary Press, 219-241.
- Zollet, S., & Qu, M. (2023). Urban-to-rural lifestyle migrants in Japanese island communities: balancing quality of life expectations with reality. In P. H. Johansen, A. Tietjen, EB. Iversen, HL. Lolle, & Fisker JK. (Eds.), *Rural Quality of Life*. Manchester University Press, 74-93.
- Cheer, J. M., Prozano, R. N., Qu, M., & McCormick, A. D. (2022). Tourism in the rural periphery: Revitalization and community resilience in Japan. In Stoffelen, A., & Ioannides, D. (Eds). *Handbook of Tourism Impacts: Social and Environmental Perspectives*, 295-311.
- Qu, M., Cheer, J. M. (2021). Community art festivals and sustainable rural revitalisation. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 29(11-12), 1756-1775. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1856858>
- Qu, M., Coulton, T. M., & Funck, C. (2020). Gaps and Limitations - Contrasting Attitudes to Newcomers and Their Role in a Japanese Island Community. *Bulletin of the Hiroshima University Museum* 12, 31-46. <http://doi.org/10.15027/50631>
- Zollet, S., Qu, M. (2019). The Role of Domestic In-migrants for the Revitalization of Marginal Island Communities in the Seto Inland Sea of Japan. *MIRRA (Migration in Remote and Rural Areas) Research and Policy Briefs Series*.



Art house projects



Socially-engaged art



Site-specific art



Contemporary art museums

Post-conference Excursion June 24-26
Art Islands Cruising on Naoshima, Teshima, and Inujima in the Eastern Seto Inland Sea
(Plans may be adjusted based on weather condition and venue reservations)

Enjoy contemporary art and architecture set in verdant landscapes on three islands that have become internationally-acclaimed destinations after intensive arts investment. Participants will join researchers at Naoshima's Art Island Center, who will guide the group to the island's iconic museums and outdoor artworks while leading contextual discussions on local heritage and communities. The group will also meet with representatives of Fukutake Foundation to learn about the significance of the artwork on the islands. Participants will travel between islands care of the crowd-favorite Captain Inoue on his sea taxi.

<p>Day 1 From Miyajima - Naoshima</p>	<p>8:00-11:30</p>	<p>Meet at the JR train station of Miyajimaguchi (we will be buying tickets together) JR local train from Miyajimaguchi to Hiroshima Shinkansen (bullet train) from Okayama JR local train marine liner from Okayama to Uno Ferry/speed boat from Uno to Naoshima</p>
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13:00-15:00



Guide tour with Art Island Center (AIC) and site-specific art visit

15:00-16:00

Booked 15:00 Chichu Art Museum

16:00-17:00

check in to hotels

17:00-18:00

AIC talk, Miyanoura walk (maybe Gallery 6)

19:00-

Art Island welcome dinner on Naoshima



Island Hopping with Captain Inoue!



Day 2
island hopping
from Naoshima
- Teshima -
Inujima

9:00-12:00



		Naoshima - Teshima
	13:00-14:00	Lunch at Teshima
	14:30-16:30	 <p>Inujima</p>
	16:00-17:00	Inujima - Naoshima
Day 3	9:00-10:00	Official presentation by BASN (Benesse Art Site Naoshima & Fukutake Foundation) with 30 mins Q&A
	10:00-12:00	Benesse house museum
	12:00-13:00	Benesse cafe or restaurant (pay by your own)
	13:00-16:30	Afternoon Museum/Valley Gallery/Sugimoto Gallery/outdoor artworks, led by Andrew from AIC

Tourguide's References for Post-conference Excursion:

- Qu, M., & Zollet, Z. (2023). Neo-endogenous revitalisation: Enhancing community resilience through art tourism and rural entrepreneurship. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 97, 105-114.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2022.11.016>
- Qu, M., McCormick, A. D., & Funck, C. (2022). Community resourcefulness and partnerships in rural tourism, *Journal of Sustainable Tourism* 30 (10), 2371-2390.
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- Qu, M. (2022). Socially engaged art tourism, in-migrants micro-entrepreneurship, and peripheral island revitalization. *Wakayama Tourism Review* 3, 17-19. <https://10.19002/10.19002.3.17>
- Prince, S., Qu, M., & Zollet, S. (2021). The making of art islands: A comparative analysis of translocal assemblages of contemporary art and tourism. *Island Studies Journal*, 16(2), 235-264.
<https://doi.org/10.24043/isj.175>
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https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/chirikagaku/76/2/76_74/_pdf
- Qu, M. (2020). Teshima - from Island Art to the Art Island. *Shima*, 14(2), 250-265.
<https://doi.org/10.21463/shima.14.2.16>
- Qu, M. (2019). Art Interventions on Japanese Islands: The Promise and Pitfalls of Artistic Interpretations of Community. *The International Journal of Social, Political and Community Agendas in the Arts*, 14 (3): 19-38. <https://doi.org/10.18848/2326-9960/CGP/v14i03/19-38>

Accommodation Recommendations

My Lodge Naoshima

<https://en.mylodge-naoshima.com>

Rooms available as of March 11. Starting at ~16,000 JPY/night.

Comments: Located on a bluff overlooking the Seto Inland Sea. Modern hotel with excellent rooms and great service. In-house restaurant is excellent. Note that it's located up a steep hill, about a ten-minute walk from main Miyanoura Village.

Quaint House Naoshima

<https://www.booking.com/hotel/jp/kuintohausuzhi-dao.en-gb.html>

Rooms available as of March 11. Starting at ~12,000 JPY/night.

Comments: Same proprietor as My Lodge. Excellent new/newly renovated facility in the middle of Miyanoura Village. A mix of traditional Japanese and more modern rooms. Close to restaurants and transit.

Bamboo Village

<http://www.bamboovillage37.com/top.html>

Rooms available as of March 11. 9,000 JPY/night for one person.

Comments: Normally a dormitory-style guesthouse, Bamboo Village was converted to single rooms during the pandemic. It's a quirky, art-filled space on a hilltop overlooking Honmura village. It's also located up a steep hill, but is very quiet at night.

Francoile

<https://www.francoile.com>

Room availability unknown; email for info. 12,000 JPY/night for one person. Breakfast included.

Comments: Located in the middle of Honmura Village, near the yakuba-mae bus stop. Connected to an excellent coffee shop. Recently-built, modern rooms, great location.

Naoshima Kowloon

<https://www.booking.com/hotel/jp/dormitory-in-kowloon.en-gb.html>

Room available as of March 11. From ~7,000 JPY/night for one person.

Comments: Located in central Miyanoura, close to the port. Private rooms are available (but not many!), with shared lounge area. Please inquire for details and to ensure you get a private room, as there are also shared rooms.

There are other accommodation options on Naoshima, many of which are listed on the Naoshima Tourism Association website: <https://naoshima.net/en/>. However, please note that prior to the Covid pandemic, most of the more affordable accommodations on Naoshima were shared facilities, and many still are. Please take care when booking to ensure you get a private room.

Tourism Information on Naoshima

Official website of Naoshima Tourist Association in English:

<https://naoshima.net/en/>

Tourism Information on Teshima

Official website of Teshima Tourist Association in English:

<https://teshima-navi.jp/en/>

Tourism Information on Inujima

<https://www.okayama-japan.jp/en/spot/801>