



ISISA

Newsletter

Volume 14, Number 2, July 2015

Published by the International Small Islands Studies Association

EDITORIAL



This issue first and foremost gives us more details about the ISISA 14th Islands of the World Conference which will be taking place in Lesvos in May 2016.

One can have some fun with a mini quiz to test your knowledge about Islands.

It is great to see new authors contributing to the ISISA Newsletter. Remember that this Newsletter is only what you make it. We encourage anyone who has something to say about Islands, Island Studies or Book Reviews about Islands to send them over to me for the next issue.

*Reminder: If you have any contributions for the December 2015 Newsletter please pass them on to me **by not later than November 15, 2015.***

*Email address:
abaldacchino59@gmail.com*

ISISA: 14th 'Islands of the World' Conference 2016

CALL FOR PAPERS

Niss(i)ology and Utopia: Back to the Roots of Island Studies

23-27 May 2016

Mytilini, Lesvos Island, Greece

ISISA announces the 14th 'Islands of the World' international conference, titled "*Niss(i)ology and Utopia: Back to the Roots of Island Studies*" organized by the University of the Aegean on Lesvos Island, Greece, 23-27 May 2016 (isisa2016.aegean.gr).

We wish to attract different types of interests on topics concerning islands, but also to focus specifically on some of the issues involved in living and producing on islands. We hope to exchange experiences and reflections, especially related to the real and symbolic geography of islands, develop conceptual frameworks that can be used to build common approaches for our 'world of islands', face global climate and economic challenges on a local scale, and discuss options for development without destroying fragile island societies, cultures and habitats.

The conference will be structured around three major topics:

- **Integrated Management of Islands:** islands are by definition ideal laboratories for conceptualizing, planning and implementing integrated approaches. Here, environmental,

economic and social aspects of management and policies will be explored. Indicative themes include:

- Environmental management of islands
 - Biodiversity
 - Protected areas and islands
 - Islands as socio-ecological systems: resilience and vulnerability
 - Climate change and islands
- **Island Identity - Niss(i)ology and Utopia:** the experience of islands and on islands is interwoven with culture, production, nature, landscape and history. Here, identity issues, but also branding opportunities and strategies will be discussed in order to cope with island culture and specificities to generate national, regional or international competitiveness. At the same time, islands have always been associated with “utopias” and “dystopias”. Indicative themes include:
- Island branding
 - Island identities: “tradition” and “globalization”
 - Islands as utopias
 - “Islomania” and “islophobia”
 - Reading, writing and islands: representations of islands in art and culture
- **Attractiveness and Accessibility of Islands:** focusing on overcoming or facing isolation, while discussing what makes islands more or less attractive as places for living or working on. Here, the discussion will focus on how to create an “alternative” attractiveness compared to that of “core areas”, based on the ‘quality of island life’. Indicative themes include:
- Living on islands: economy and quality of life
 - Accessibility of islands
 - Archipelagoes and islands
 - Tourism and Islands

Abstracts:

Abstracts (in English) of up to 250 words are welcome, indicating the topic and with up to five keywords. *Send your abstract to:* isisa2016@aegean.gr

Key Deadlines:

Abstract submission: **1 September 2015**

Notification of acceptance: **30 September 2015**

Early Registration: **30 January 2016**

Paper submission: **30 March 2016**

Publications:

The abstracts of the accepted papers will be available on-line on the conference website. Manuscripts can be: (a) up-loaded at “**Archipelago**”, the repository of the University of the Aegean, dedicated to the promotion of scientific literature on islandness and insularity

(<http://archipelago.aegean.gr/>) (b) submitted for publication in a number of journals, *subject to peer review*, such as “**Island Studies Journal**”, the official journal of ISISA; or (c) published in a publication that would form part of a book series titled “**Rethinking the Island**” curated by E. Stratford, G. Baldacchino, and E. McMahon for Rowman and Littlefield International (again, subject to review) - <http://www.rowmaninternational.com/series/rethinking-the-island>

Registration Fees:

Early registration

For ISISA Members: 200 €

For Young Researchers (under 30) or Ph.D. Students: 150 €

For the rest: 250 €

For Poster Presenters: 150 €

Late registration / upon arrival

For ISISA Members: 300 €

For young researchers (under 30) or Ph.D. Students: 200 €

For the rest: 350 €

For Poster Presenters: 200 €

The fees will cover:

- Conference materials,
- Coffee & tea refreshments,
- Lunch and official dinners,
- Excursions and other visits

There will be an opportunity for a post-conference excursion, subject to additional cost, and to sufficient demand.

More information:

Information about the Conference will be provided on the dedicated website: isisa2016.aegean.gr

Or, you can address your questions to the Local Organizing Committee: isisa2016@aegean.gr

For the Local Organizing Committee

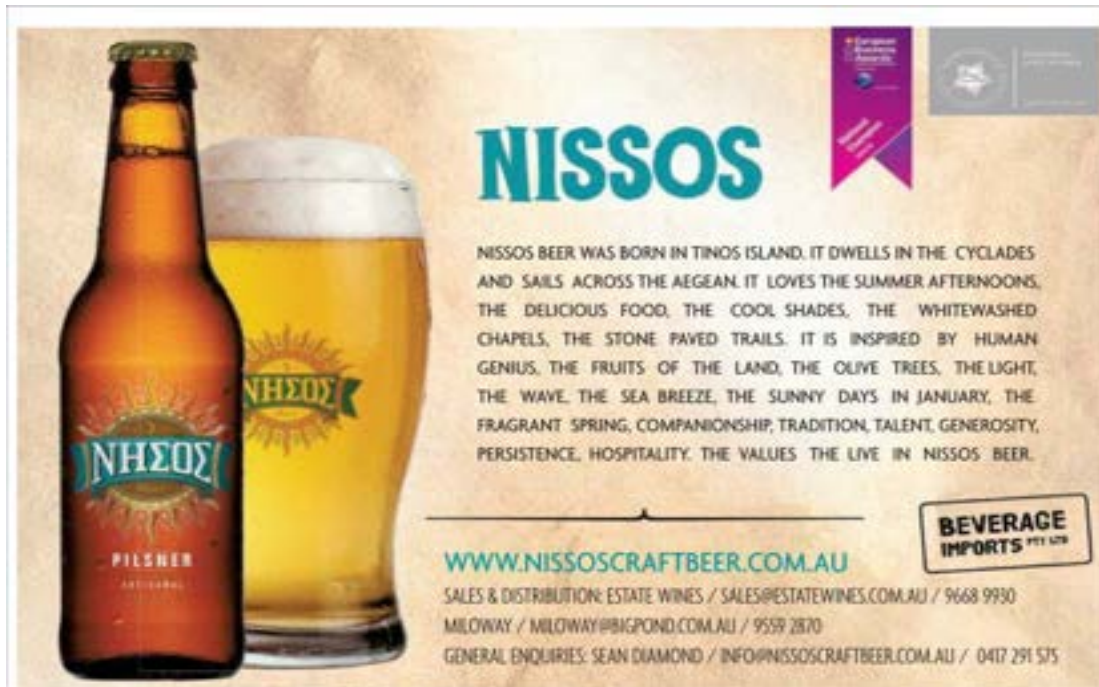
Ioannis Spilanis

Thanasis Kizos

Nikos Zouros

Maria Hantziantoniou

Sofia Karampela



A potential sponsor for the next ISISA conference perhaps?

Archaeology in Small Island States and Territories: A Broad Overview

Colin S Mellor

Archaeology in small island states needs more work. This paper provides a broad overview of this situation, with special reference to the Pacific Islands Region (PIR). The author is an amateur archaeologist, so professional archaeologists might dispute some of this material. Nevertheless, the author considers the subject to be important enough to raise these matters publicly. The approach adopted here provides a broad overview of the oceanic regions of the world where small island states and territories are typically located, and comments on the current state of archaeological research. Overall, much more underwater archaeological research is required, and paleo-archaeology (pre-historic) is a worldwide theme of interest. In contrast, archaeological research on recent human history varies significantly. Some small island states and territories were uninhabited in historic times until quite recently (e.g. Mauritius, Pitcairn, Norfolk, Lord Howe, and New Zealand).

Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Indian Ocean

The Mediterranean region is an archaeological treasure trove, and well researched, though more is needed e.g. underwater archaeology and paleo-archaeology. The Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea regions both contain sites of archaeological interest, but the general consensus is

that much more archaeological research work of all types is required. The Indian Ocean has generally attracted less interest, with current research focused on locating evidence for ancient trade routes in the region, and further work appears warranted.

Pacific Ocean

This brings us to the Pacific Ocean, the world's largest ocean with its myriad of small island states and territories. The South East Asia region is a treasure trove for archaeologists, but none of its countries are small island states, though both Philippines and Indonesia contain many small islands. The Northern Pacific Region, and the Pacific Rim in general, have abundant archaeological sites, but needs more research.

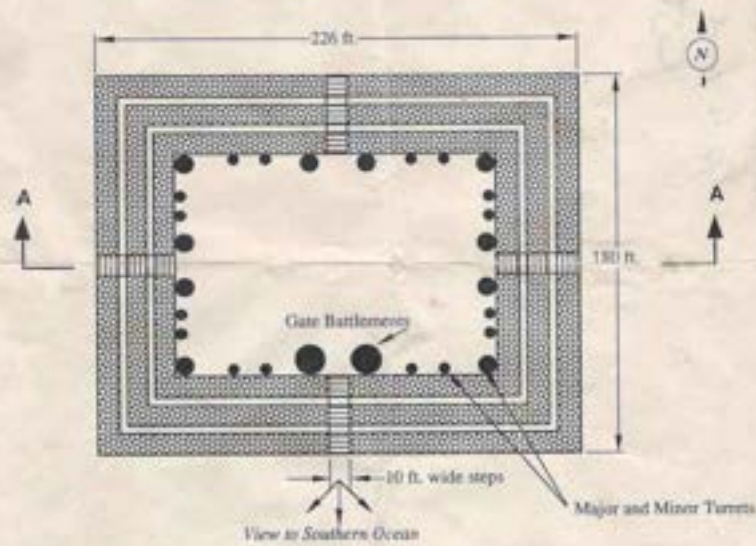
However, with regards the PIR, there is a common belief that this area is devoid of archaeological sites of interest. Nothing could be further from the truth. In fact, the PIR is an archaeological treasure trove. Of course, it is generally recognized that Easter Island (Rapa Nui), and Nan Madol, Pohnpei, FSM, are sites of serious interest. But just about everywhere in this region has sites of interest. PNG, though not a small island state, has evidence of irrigation systems in the Highlands Region, some 10,000 years old. More recently, some 3,000 years ago, the Lapita people settled in parts of PNG. They originated in Taiwan, and Southern China, and are classed as Austronesian.

The current scientific consensus is that the Lapita people some 3,000 years ago settled into the other islands in the PIR. Evidence of the Lapita people is widespread in the region. For example, in the Sigatoka Sand Dunes National Park in Fiji, even casual visitors can find many shards of the unique Lapita pottery; these appear as the wind changes the sand dunes. The Lapita-inspired pottery tradition continues in Fiji to this day. Elsewhere in the PIR, evidence of Lapita settlements is found underwater in Samoa (off Mulifanua), and in PNG, Solomon Islands, Fiji, and elsewhere.

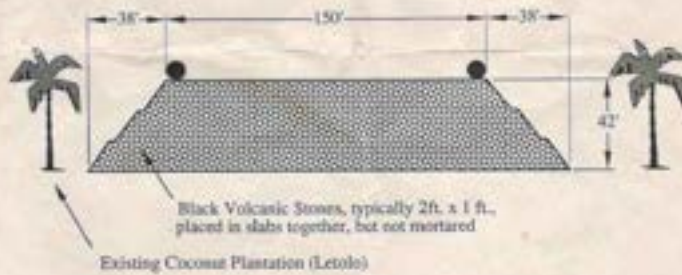
Within the PIR, Samoa is a treasure trove for archaeologists. The two main islands of Samoa are Upolu and Savai'i, both having many sites, especially Savai'i. The best known is Pulemelei Pyramid (see diagram). This author has visited the site frequently since 1995. Another megalithic structure located nearby is a massive stone wall, evidently built, like Hadrian's Wall and the Great Wall of China, to defend Samoa from the invading Tongans from the west, providing a barrier from the south coast of Savai'i to the north coast. Little has been done to document this structure, which in parts appears to be two parallel walls, some 50 metres apart. There are also numerous stone "star mounds" in Samoa. Some observers believe these were ceremonial, though others consider they had a role in navigation. There is no doubt that more research, of all types, is required in the PIR.

Pulemelei - Ancient Pyramid

Savaii,
Western Samoa



Elevation AA



Age: Believed to have been built around 2,000 years ago.

Purpose: Probably the burial pyramid of a Polynesian King.

Coopers
& Lybrand
Consultants

RGS-IBG Annual International Conference (TWO SESSIONS), Exeter, 1-4 Sept 2015

By Elaine Stratford

Session convenors:

- Jonathan Pugh (School of Geography, Politics and Sociology, University of Newcastle, UK)
- Elaine Stratford (School of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania)
- David Chandler (Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Westminster)

Islands, Archipelagos and the Anthropocene I: contemporary debates in island studies

Some 600 million people live on islands (10% of the world's population) and 44 of the world's 192 sovereign states are island states (Baldacchino, 2007; Baldacchino and Royle, 2010). While until recently island studies remained "a largely unacknowledged field of study" (Baldacchino, 2006:5), today a number of factors directly associated with the Anthropocene are combining to increase the profile of small islands. Once peripheral small islands, atolls and archipelagos are increasingly being positioned in international debates surrounding questions of human and non-human interactions, risk, resilience, climate change, complexity, territoriality, culture, relationality, geo-politics and mobilities (Edmond and Smith, 2003; Clark, 2004; Steinberg, 2005; Gillis, 2007; Sheller, 2009; Kelman and West, 2009; Fletcher, 2011; Grydehøj, 2014; Shell, 2014). Such concerns have been recognized at a number of levels including the United Nations naming 2014 'The International Year of Small Island Developing States' and the holding of the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States in Samoa, June 2014. We are also witnessing the growing international prominence of the International Small Island Studies Association (ISISA).

Islands have always been sites for the emergence of new ways of conceiving the world (Gillis, 2007; Cameron, 2012); from Homer to Shakespeare and more recently Hau'ofa (1994), Glissant (1997), Brathwaite (1999) and Deleuze (2004). Today, as recent analysis surrounding 'archipelagic thinking' reveals (DeLoughrey, 2011; Stratford et al, 2011; Pugh, 2013; Hayward, 2012; Hay, 2013), contemporary island scholarship is raising new questions for debates about the Anthropocene and for land-locked, oceanic, relational and post-human geographies. As Alison Mountz (2014:8) recently pointed out more generally, "there are many reasons why islands are and should be of growing interest to geographers."

This session will examine the contemporary nature of island studies against the backdrop of the Anthropocene. We seek a wide a range of papers that could address but will not be confined to the following:

- What is new about the idea of the Anthropocene for island studies and islanders? Is it useful, problematic, or otherwise?
- What work are the key concepts associated with the Anthropocene doing in island studies? How are they changing the nature of analysis, discussion and solutions to island problems?

· How do Anthropocene debates engage long-standing and recurrent themes in island studies, including but not limited to: conceptualizations of islands as paradoxical spaces of insularity and openness; island-island and island-sea relations; island independence; land-locked geographies; oceanic geographies; relational and posthuman geographies? (Steinberg, 2005; Lambert et al, 2006; Deloughrey, 2011; Stratford et al, 2011; Clark and Tsai, 2012; Pugh, 2013; Anderson and Peters, 2014).

Islands, Archipelagos and the Anthropocene II: Resilience, Catastrophic Risks, Feelings, Emotions, and Affects

Resilience has become a key way of framing problems and intervening in life; from international development and security, through to community development and child psychology (Weichselgartner and Kelman 2014). There is an emerging critical literature that examines resilience and associated questions of biopower and governmentality (e.g. Duffield, 2012; Grove, 2012; Reid, 2012; Evans and Reid, 2014). Here resilience has more recently been argued to be a 'post-liberal episteme' and active rather than reactive response to the challenges of complex life (Chandler, 2014; Pugh, 2014).

Such concerns have important implications for Small Island Developing States (SIDS), where resilience has now become one of the key frameworks of analysis and international intervention, particularly when it comes to the role of the international development industry (Grove, 2012; Weichselgartner and Kelman 2014). Here small islands have become pivotal sites of international engagement and resilience debates, because small islands are often associated with sea-level rise, disasters, hurricanes, tsunamis, large scale population migrations and displacements.

But, as yet, little research has examined the work that resilience does as a concept and practice to frame the affects, emotions, and feelings associated with catastrophic risks.

This session examines how resilience works as a concept, policy-making tool and practice to constitute, enclose, and define certain epistemologies of feelings, emotions, and affects while excluding, clarifying or silencing others.

Elaine Stratford

Associate Professor

Geography Discipline, School of Land and Food

University of Tasmania, Australia

**Announcement of
Prizes from *World Environment and Island Studies*
for manuscripts submitted for publication**

CALL FOR PAPERS

***World Environment and Island Studies* (WEIS: ISSN 2234-4101) invites manuscript submissions for:**

WEIS Vol. 5. No. 3: September 30

WEIS Vol. 5. No. 4: December 30

(Registration of Korean Citation Number 0884)

WEIS has been published since January 2011 by the World Association for Island Studies (WAIS) in partnership with the World Environment and Island Institute of Jeju Island, South Korea. The 2015 editions of the Journal are supported financially by (The Korean) National Research Foundation (NRF). WEIS is one of 14 fledgling journals published in Korea to get funding, being selected by NRF on December 25, 2014). There are two areas for these submissions.

Firstly, there are the sovereignty issues of islands and sustainable development based on the concept of “Nissology” that Grant McCall has developed. McCall writes:

Sovereignty in its current international form owes its origin to the Treaty of Westphalia of 1648, actually a series of peace agreements made between May and October of that year to end the destructive “Thirty Years War” in the Holy Roman Empire and the “Eighty Years War” between Spain and the Dutch Republic. Whilst these conflicts were of a very local nature, the subsequent influence of European colonialism has given this principle of sovereignty and its tie to territory a greater relevance throughout the world. The rise of the State as a specific series of institutions and practices has bolstered these principles on an international plane and made such structures pervasive in modern international affairs.

WEIS journal proposes that scholars investigate how sovereignty affects island territories using “Nissology, the study of islands on their own terms”. The definition of an island used is a body of land surrounded by water; that is to say, a contiguous and bounded space. Such a geographical feature lends itself to the concept of sovereignty as such an entity has clear land limits and spatial integrity not found with continental boundaries that whilst having geographical referents, such as mountains, rivers and the like, most often relies on political assertion of power over a given territory: hence, sovereignty in its present form.

The 2015 issues of WEIS intend to investigate island sovereignty from a nissological point of view from two approaches: islands as sovereign entities in and of themselves and the sovereignty of metropolises over islands. The method is by case study, with three cases for each example. Articles will examine sovereign islands, such as Iceland, Cuba and the divided island of Cyprus. WEIS in 2015 will also examine metropolitan sovereignty over islands such as Corsica (France)

and Madeira (Portugal). *WEIS* also wishes to discuss conflict resolution over the sovereignty issue on Dokdo/Takeshima islet between Korea and Japan. *WEIS* wishes to collect six articles from scholars, specialists and practitioners this year as indicated below:

Manuscripts on conflict resolution of sovereignty issue on Dokdo/Takeshima islet between Korea and Japan (A4. 20-25 pages).

Secondly, there is the topic of governance in Asian societies, most particularly South Korea. Dr. Ko Chang Hoon and some scholars on Jeju Island created on 25 October 2014 the Association for Public Administration Studies of Professor Lee Moon Young (1927-2014) based on his “Civilized Governance” concept. They did this to recognize and promote his contributions to institutionalization of the framework of Korean Democracy through his struggles and theories of his best friend, ex-President of Korea and Nobel Peace Prize winner, Mr. Kim, Dae Jung. The Association for Public Administration Studies is undertaking a translation of Lee Moon Young’s book “*Man, Religion and State: American Public Administration, Puritanism and Martin Luther’s 95 Theses* (2001) for June 2015. Mr. Steven Kim summarizes the main points of this book thus:

The author refuses to submit to a system that hinders freedom of conscience and abuses the dignity of the individual. In view of this, the author talks about one’s duty towards one’s neighbors since each individual lives in a society that is based on mutual cooperation among neighbors. From the author’s point of view, the most important thing among neighbors is caring for the social minority. In order to build a cooperative society, which includes this social minority, social transformation is essential, but social transformation ought to be achieved in nonviolent ways rather than by hatred and violence, the author argues. The characteristics of such a political creed evolve through passion and action rather than by a rational method, according to the author. Despite such internal conviction by the author, this book mainly talks about politics and political affairs.

Those submitting manuscripts for consideration should apply these concepts of democratic governance to improve relationships or programs between two Koreas and among Six Talk Parties countries to extend this idea of democratic governance to make ‘Asian democracy and peace’ work positively. The Prize for a manuscript on “Nissological Conflict Resolution” is to one winner in the name of Grant McCall, the other is a prize on the topic of Governance for Asian democracy and peace in the name of Lee, Moon Young.

Format: Submissions about “Nissological Conflict Resolution” and “Governance issues contributing to Asian democracy and peace” should be about 4,000 words (A4 20-25 pages).

Deadline: August 30, 2015 for *WEIS* Vol. 5. No. 3; and November 30, 2015 for *WEIS* Vol. 5. No.3. Submissions should be sent to Grant McCall (g.mccall@nissology.net) for those on the topic of “Nissological Conflict Resolution” OR Ko Chang Hoon (mrsom@jejunu.ac.kr) for those on the topic of “Governance issues contributing to Asian democracy and peace”

Prize: six manuscripts will be selected for publication by the review committee of *WEIS* on June 30, September 30 and December 30, 2015. Winners will be paid 1,000 USD by WAIS.

Background: Jeju Islanders especially regard this new age as not only a wonderful opportunity to change their common fate but also to do away with their survival instinct among the fierce competition. As Jeju Island is already a world-class eco-island as the UNESCO Triple Crown Island: Jeju Halla Biosphere Reserve of 2002, Jeju Volcanic Island Lava Tubes of 2007 and Jeju Geo-park of 2010, Jeju Islanders look forward to their significant role, matching with Jeju's backdrop of wonderful scenery and nature. In addition we keep in mind that Jeju Island was designated "World Peace Island" by the Korean government in January 2005 to play a role promoting peace among islands and Asian countries because of its valuable traditions and achievements of a culture of peace. This culture is consistent with the truth finding activities about Jeju April Mass Killing during the peacetime US military occupation. Jeju Island also shows its culture of peace by overcoming its dilemma as a peace island during the naval base construction on its land. In this vein, we support the integration of its role and cultures of peace for the peace and prosperity of small island societies.

Submissions are not restricted to scholars in the field of world environment and island studies; those from other disciplines (e.g. anthropology, history, philosophy, political science, and sociology) are welcome to submit manuscripts relevant to this call.

The Journal

WEIS is an open-access online academic journal from Jeju National University that seeks clear and significant contributions to further debate on world environment and island studies. We publish articles from teachers, administrators, professors, graduate students, policy-makers and environment or island specialists from governmental and non-governmental organizations. Thus, we welcome responses and insights from various perspectives to the topic presented above.

All submissions to *WEIS* must be in Word format (".doc", ".rtf", or ".txt" files) and uncompressed (i.e. not ".zip", ".bin", etc.). For more information, consult the WAIS website at www.peaceisland.asia/ or the WEII at www.wei.jeju.ac.kr

For these special issues, authors are encouraged to submit original articles no longer than 4,000 to 5,000 words in length, including an abstract of between 100-150 words, footnotes and references in APA format as email attachments to: Dr. Grant McCall (g.macall@nissology.net) and Dr. Chang Hoon Ko (mrsom@jeju.ac.kr) .

Editor in Chief

Dr. Chang Hoon Ko

(Professor at Department of Public Administration, Jeju National University, South Korea
President of World Association for Island Studies)

Advisory Editor in Chief

Dr. Grant McCall (Distinguished professor of Jeju National University, South Korea)
And Affiliate in Anthropology, The University of Sydney, Australia)

Our Islands of the Seas? Climate Change Rhetoric and Reality

By Ilan Kelman

The media, and even some scientific publications, continue to be stuffed full of rhetoric that islands will sink, drown, or disappear due the seas rising under climate change. One inevitable consequence, we are told, will be hordes of climate refugees fleeing their abandoned homes to descend on those of us in affluent locations.

The science suggests otherwise. I provide here a step-by-step summary of research on the responses of low-lying islands and islanders to projected climate change impacts.

1. Islands, even low-lying islands, fall into many categories. They are not homogeneous, so their responses to environmental changes will be neither homogeneous nor linear.
2. The increasing empirical evidence suggests that islands will not inevitably disappear under sea-level rise.
3. Potential scenarios certainly include low-lying islands disappearing under sea-level rise, but other islands could grow, could change with approximately constant area or volume, or could experience limited change. There are many other factors involved in the geomorphological response of islands to sea-level rise and other projected climate change impacts, including erosion and accretion due to wave and current action.
4. Even if some islands accrete due to sea-level rise in combination with other processes, they might still be uninhabitable due to the geomorphological processes causing such extensive changes.
5. Irrespective of sea-level rise, many island communities are threatened due to many other projected climate change impacts. Freshwater availability is the most immediate concern. Ocean acidification impacts (on coral reefs, shingle, and ecosystems) represent the largest uncertainties.
6. Irrespective of climate change, many island communities are threatened due to many other human decisions and actions--which also bring opportunities including opportunities to deal with projected climate change impacts. Climate change must always be viewed within wider contexts. We also need to look at the impacts of our responses to climate change in addition to climate change's direct impacts.
7. All these uncertainties, especially with changes occurring over different time scales and within different contexts, means that migration decisions are complex. They involve a combination of voluntary and forced reasons, a combination of climate change and non-climate change reasons, and a combination of choices to move and not to move. Yet some islanders who do not wish to move are being, and will be, forced to move due to climate change only.

These points lead to three corollaries which are deliberately simplistic truisms applicable beyond islands:

1. Migration and non-migration have always occurred, and will continue to occur, for a multiplicity of reasons. Climate change is one influence amongst many and will vary in its degree of importance.
2. Many uncertainties exist (in life), but effective decision-making regarding island futures by islanders is nonetheless feasible if those with the power and resources are willing to support the islanders in determining their own futures.
3. The fault is not in the climate, but in ourselves. Part is indeed the human contributions to climate change and other environmental changes, but that does not give the full story. Instead, it is also about our responses to climate change.

This short article is based on:

Kelman, I. 2014. “No change from climate change: vulnerability and small island developing states”. *The Geographical Journal*, vol. 180, no. 2, pp. 120-129.

Kelman, I. 2015. “Difficult decisions: Migration from Small Island Developing States under climate change”. *Earth’s Future*, vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 133-142. [Freely available](#).

Kelman, I., JC Gaillard, and J. Mercer. 2015. “Climate Change’s role in disaster risk reduction’s future: beyond vulnerability and resilience”. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Science*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 21-27. [Freely available](#).



Islander migration? By Ilan Kelman

New Journal: *Urban Island Studies*

By Adam Grydehøj -

<http://www.urbanislandstudies.org>

Island Dynamics has launched a peer-reviewed, online open access journal, *Urban Island Studies*. Situated at the intersection of the fields of island studies and urban studies, *Urban Island Studies* develops knowledge across scholarly and political borders, offering an urban perspective within island research and an island perspective within urban research. *Urban Island Studies* is an interdisciplinary journal, and articles can be written from any disciplinary perspective, including geography, political science, history, anthropology, architecture, urban planning, sociology, folklore, cultural studies, media and communication, economics, business studies, and tourism studies. The journal's scope covers articles concerning:

- Densely urbanised small islands (Guangzhou, Lagos, Mumbai, New York, Venice, etc.)
- Urban centres of larger islands or archipelagos (Honolulu, Malé, Manila, Nuuk, Suva, etc.)
- Islands within mainland cities (Copenhagen, Cairo, Miami, Paris, Shanghai, Tokyo, etc.)
- Urbanisation and urban processes in island communities
- Relationships between urban centres and peripheral islands
- Metaphorical uses of 'islands'/'archipelagos' in urban studies
- Papers contributing to urban island studies' theoretical foundations.

Urban Island Studies publishes in-depth case studies and internationally comparative papers that contribute to the empirical basis of the field, as well as theoretical contributions. Papers cover historical or present-day cases and may consider islands that are now part of the mainland. The journal's founding editorial board reflects the geographical and disciplinary diversity of urban island studies itself: Adam Grydehøj (Island Dynamics, Denmark) is Lead Editor, and the team of Associate Editors consists of:

- Neeraj Bhatia (California College of the Arts, USA) - Infrastructure & Urbanism
- Xavier Barceló Pinya (University of the Balearic Islands, Spain) - Language & Literature
- Gordon Cooke (Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada) - Business & Employment
- Naciye Dorath (Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus) - Architecture
- Ahmed Elewa (Helwan University, Egypt) - Urban Design
- Ilan Kelman (University College London, UK) - Disaster, Resilience, & Sustainability
- Jonathan Pugh (Newcastle University, UK) - Participatory Planning & Development
- Owe Ronström (Uppsala University, Gotland Campus, Sweden) - Ethnology
- Lea Schick (ITU Copenhagen, Denmark) - Sustainable Cities, Art, & STS
- R. Swaminathan (Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives, India) – Pol-Econ & Urban Affairs
- Huei-Min Tsai (National Taiwan Normal University) – Political Ecology & Environment

To read articles or submit a paper, visit <http://www.urbanislandstudies.org>. *Urban Island Studies* hopes to strengthen and expand the field of island studies, complementing existing journals of island studies.

The risk of shark attacks on Reunion Island

By François Taglioni

Reunion Island is particularly exposed to shark attacks which have been more frequent than in any other area in the world. This article's objectives are twofold. On the one hand it offers an analysis of the statistics of the 48 shark attacks between 1980 and 2015. Using the only interactive map created of these attacks to this day, several explanatory variables that could condition the upsurge of attacks have been identified and analysed. On the other hand, this research analyses the institutional management of the shark crisis affecting Reunion Island since 2011. The creation of a natural marine reserve perceived as administrative and authoritarian crystallizes the shark attacks crises since 2011. A succession of on the spot reactions in the management of this crisis will illustrate that the government had an urgent management of the situation instead and in the place of a less passionate and more anticipated territorial governance which could doubtlessly have limited the magnitude and consequences of such a crisis.

The full version of this article (in French) can be viewed at: <https://echogeo.revues.org/14205>
An English version will be published within the next 6 months in PlosOne.

Presentations by ISISA Executive Members that include reference to their ISISA Position (January-June 2015)

With the aim of improving ISISA's visibility, its elected Executive Members have been asked to compile a list of presentations delivered since January 2015 where they introduced themselves as (also) ISISA Officials:

Godfrey Baldacchino

January 26-March 22: Delivered guest lectures at Kagoshima University, International University of Kagoshima, Hiroshima University and University of the Ryukyus, Okinawa while serving as Visiting Professor, Research Centre for the Pacific Islands, Kagoshima University, Japan.

March 8-12: Guest lecture at the State Oceanic Administration, Government of the People's Republic of China, while serving as an official guest of the Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs, Beijing, China.

May 18-19: Discussant at Workshop on Islands and Sustainability. Department of Geography, University of the Aegean, Lesvos Campus, Greece.

May 22-23: Guest Professor, Management of Sustainable Tourism Practice. Department of Economic and Enterprise Sciences, University of Cagliari, Sardinia, Italy.

June 21-24: Paper presenter, 11th International Conference on Small Island Cultures – Xewkija, Gozo, Malta.

June 27- 30: Presenter at Excellence Network of Island Universities (RETI) 2015 annual meeting in Kirkwall. Orkney, Scotland, U.K.

Elaine Stratford

Session entitled: ‘Territory Beyond Terra’ - co-organized with Phil Steinberg and Kim Peters - 2015 Chicago meeting of the Association of American Geographers (AAG), USA.

Island series collectable - SMH - Sunday, 7 Jun 2015 - Page 95

Four of Australia’s more than 8,000 islands are celebrated in the latest range of stamps from Australia Post. The new Islands of Australia series, designed by Australia Post artist Jo Mure, feature Victoria’s Phillip Island, Queensland’s Lady Musgrave Island, Tasmania’s Bruny Island and Western Australia’s Buccaneer Archipelago. In the past, Australia Post stamps have featured Macquarie Island in the Australian Antarctic Territory, Norfolk Island and the skies of the Cocos Islands, a 4 1/2-hour flight from Perth. Australia Post says Australian landscapes are hot property among collectors, although they are surpassed by stamps featuring cats and love hearts. The series is available at post offices until sold out. Phone 1800 331 794.

This clipping is from the June 7 issue of The Sydney Morning Herald Digital Edition. To subscribe for \$4.50 a week, visit <http://smh.com.au/digitaledition>.

See: auspost.com.au/stamps.

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Sent in by Grant McCall

Lesvos: A Gynocentric Island, If Ever There Was One

By Marina Karides, Associate Professor, University of Hawaii-Hilo

Almost all Greek islands are referenced in Greek mythology and hold at least a bit of ancient history (if not ancient ruins). Lesvos’ story, for whatever reason, seems to be gynocentric. Many of its ancient cities were named after the granddaughters of the Greek Titan, Helios and continue to retain these names. The Byzantines also presented the island as a dowry to a Genoese prince in 1335 (the practice of dowry informally continues on the island presently). And it is on Lesvos where Orpheus’s head washed ashore and was collected and buried by the Muses, who, according to some sources, reside there.

The historical richness of Greece's third largest island, located in the Aegean just a few miles off the coast of Turkey, also could be viewed through a timeline of some of the world's masterful artists and poets that traversed through Lesbos or were born there. This includes Theophrastus, from Eresos, a student of Plato and follower of Aristotle who successfully replaced him as the head of the Peripatetic School. Much more recently is the well-known novelist Stratis Myrivilis and also Odysseus Elytis, whose poetry was recognized in 1979 with a Nobel Prize for Literature. Despite her spectacularity, Sappho, the single woman among them, in many histories of Lesbos that one can find on the Internet, in travelogues and guidebooks, or in national tourism paraphernalia, is sometimes given less or no adulation as possible the island's greatest master of arts and letters.

Many academic accounts (Reynolds 2000, Snyder 1997, Harris 1996, Williamson 1995, Snyder 1994) document the magnificent artistic and cultural influence of Sappho, past and present, who lived on the island more than 2500 years ago. Sappho is most well known for her poetry and is one of the nine lyric canonical poets that had been required study for the educated aristocracy. Sappho's poetry was exceptional and highly regarded during her lifetime and in the centuries after. It is, by numerous accounts, the first verse in Ancient Greece that was written not in the worship of God or state, but out of personal sentiment, including love poems, erotic verses and demonstrated a deep sensitivity of human emotions and connectivity. Sappho was aware of her novelty in literary focus. She writes (Rayor 55:1991):

Some say an army of horsemen, others say foot soldiers, still others, a fleet is the fairest thing on the dark earth, I say it is whatever one loves.

Sappho is often noted as the first to write from the position of the singular person "I." That she was dubbed by Plato, "the 10th Muse" (also the name of the first lesbian bar in Skala Eresos), was clichéd by the Victorian literary circles in which Sappho's life and writings made great waves. Although not well known for it, Sappho is likely to have invented the plectrum (i.e. guitar pick) and also resized the lyre to fit her smaller form and accompany her poetry.

It is sociologically striking that Sappho's lyrics raised the concerns of everyday life and social relationships to the level of poetics during the grand era of Ancient Greece in which war and gods were all anyone wrote about. We might even consider her an early sociologist as she provided empirical fodder for her philosophical musings about personal interactions in her writings. Sappho has also been described as feminist. Arguably her feminism is seen in her sentimental approach, defiance of traditional or masculinist poetic subjects matter, and the attention she focuses on a community of women in Mytilini. Sappho and the group of women that surrounded her, existed in the generally free and liberated environment for aristocratic women of Ancient Lesbos.

Many writers and scholars highlight Sappho's professions of love in her poetry for the women in her life as a demonstration of her lesbianism. The evidence is in the fragment of her poetry that

was not destroyed by the Byzantines (who burned most of the lyric poetry of the era) in which she vividly describes her passions. Such as in this verse (Way 14:1920):

This is my fair girl-garden: sweet they grow; rose, violet, asphodel and lily's snow; and which the sweetest is, I do not know; for rosy arms and starry eyes are there. Honey-sweet voices and cheeks passing fair.

Deliberations on whether or not Sappho engaged in sexual activity with women continue through the present in the academy with research in the 1990s tackling the debate (Calame 1996). Whether or not this community of women engaged in sexual exchanges is also lively discussed in the streets of her birthplace, Eresos and Skala Eresos, which presently harbors a transnational lesbian enclave.

There is also continued investigation on the group of women of who Sappho communed with and wrote about in her poems. The Victorian literati enamored with Sappho envisioned her community of women as a finishing school for girls. Others argue that Sappho led a *thiasos* or religious cult for Aphrodite with related ritual sex work. The veracity of either is limited and a more modified approach that Sappho's circle was "irregular, voluntary, and international" (Calamen 1996) presents a practical understanding of how local collectivities operate, even in the Ancient world, especially in places that attract visitors.

The opening for gay and queer scholarship due to the active efforts of those in the field has led to increasing the academic credibility of Sappho's homoeroticism, with the basis of measuring "truth" embedded in Sappho's own poetry and the discoveries of Ancient life in Lesbos. The evidence presented in books by Greene (1996), Williamson (1995), and Snyder (1997) of altered pronouns in translations from Greek to Roman and Greek to English to heterosexualize Sappho's thoughts support the perspective that Sappho was sexually involved with women but also that she was part of a community with emotional ties of "intense sociality and cultural experimentation" (Calame 1996) possibly embellished with the food and highly regarded wine of Ancient Lesbos. Of course, as many note, sexual relations and contact with same gendered persons was not portrayed or considered fallible in Sappho's Lesbos. Yet, as Calame (1996), Greene (1996), Snyder (1997) and others document Sappho's love for women were denied by authoritative texts of later eras, when, from the third century B.C.E., it was considered a mark on a woman's character. The scrutiny and denial (and some argue the construction of a young man lover) drawn to Sappho's love life was not directed to the gay sexuality of her men counterparts in the Ancient World (Greene 1996).

The use of lesbian to demarcate women's sexual expression seems to have occurred first in Greek comedies. In 5th century B.C.E. "lesbian" referred in a comedy to the sexual prowess of Lesbian women but not as homoerotic. At the turn of the 20th century, German and English sexologists began using the term to refer to "female same sex relationships" which they considered sociopathological behavior. The homophobia and misogyny is readily visible in these

and other early psychological descriptions of women's sexual expressions, homoerotic or not. The decision of these German and English psychologists to use Lesbos as the basis of the term is just another example of Northern European cooption of Ancient Greece. While European writers and literary critics were denying Sappho's homosexual practices, medical practitioners coded the island and its population. Because of this, and a global homophobia, the island Lesbos often is referred to by the name of its capital, Mytilini rather than its proper name.

As most readers of the newsletter already know, the 14th ISISA "Islands of the World Conference" is being held in Mytilini, Lesbos Island, May 23-27 2016. This is a terrific opportunity to consider Lesbos' gynocentrism along with island scholarship. Between 2008 and 2012, I completed research on the women cooperatives that pepper the island and the lesbian enclave in Sappho's birthplace, to be published in my forthcoming book, *Sappho's Legacy Convivial Economics on a Greek Isle*. Stay tuned on the ISISA listserv for the announcement and Call for Papers for a mini-conference, "Island Feminism" to be held in Skala Eresos, May 2016, following the ISISA conference. Consider it an added opportunity to engage in island intellectualism and experience the conviviality and sociality happening in Sappho's birthplace, a locale recognized by Greeks and travelers world-wide for its hospitable bohemianism.

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Guess the Island – ALL answers start with the same letter of the alphabet

(prepared by Godfrey Baldacchino)

1. *Man-O-War*, *Castaway* and *Green Turtle* feature on this island chain, which tweaks the end of a counting frame.
2. A prophecy foretold that “carts on iron wheels” would carry bodies to this island on their first and last journey. Both segments of this prophecy were fulfilled, in 1894 and 1937.
3. Heart-shaped atoll in the Maldives, and site of a former British military base.
4. This ‘Ship in a Bottle’ island is practically half an aeroplane.
5. Location used as the set for the tribal council in the US TV programme *Survivor: Cook Islands* in 2006.
6. What connects Officer Max List, Bitcoin and blond hedgehogs?
7. Pacific location of a very active basaltic volcano. Latest eruption: 1913
8. Part of the Tierra del Fuego archipelago, Chile. The Captain will be pleased, though he’s a headless Saracen.
9. On y va pour chasser. Against all costs.
10. Synonyms include: rise, climb, mounting. Pilots landing should be wide awake.



The Marine Research & Higher Education Centre (MaRHE)

MariaGiovanna Cassa - PhD Student, University of Milano–Bicocca, Italy:

The Marine Research and Higher Education Centre (MaRHE) is a beginner in the Island Studies' international community: the University of Milano-Bicocca started working in the Maldives only in 2009. MaRHE Centre is located on Faaf-Magoodhoo (Rep of Maldives) and it mainly operates on Marine Studies, with a focus on ecology of coral reefs, climate change, tropical ecosystem health and sustainable use of marine resources. MaRHE also promotes an Intensive Course and Winter Schools on Tourism Studies and Cultural Studies, and a Master's Program in Marine Sciences for Sustainable Development. It can also host groups of researchers (offering rooms, laboratories and classrooms). MaRHE has worked as a hub for local projects on sustainability and local empowerment, supporting the people of the island to attract funding and by installing a solar plant that can strongly reduce diesel-based energy production. Furthermore, thanks to "the Right Place Project", a small-scale waste processing and recycling plan has been set up. The Centre pays special attention to Gender Empowerment via an effective collaboration with the local WDC (Women's Development Committee). Contact: marhe@unimib.it
Infos: <http://www.marhe.unimib.it/> ; FB: <https://www.facebook.com/Marhecenter?fref=ts>

KNOW YOUR ISLANDS . . .



The Mediterranean is not just the world's largest enclosed sea; it is also the sea with the world's largest islands, both by land size and resident population. Test your general knowledge of the 25 largest islands (by population) in the Mediterranean by filling in the blanks below. Have any ISISA Members been to ***all*** of these? Who of our readers has been to most?

Intrigued? Check out this website for answers, and more:

http://www.sporcle.com/games/mykl/mediterranean_islands_population

Population	Island	Country
4,937,301		Italy
1,602,406		Italy
953,737		Cyprus
777,821		Spain
594,282		Greece
372,986		Malta
260,196		France
191,009		Greece
139,544		Tunisia
115,334		Greece
111,107		Spain
107,514		Greece
90,436		Greece

86,697		Spain
56,105		Italy
51,773		Greece
38,825		Greece
34,975		Greece
34,544		Greece
33,999		Greece
31,049		Malta
30,838		Greece
24,988		Italy
20,295		Greece
19,793		Greece

Introducing the L3EAP project: Lifelong Learning for Energy Security, Access and Efficiency in African and Pacific SIDS

Compared to non-island places, Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) face distinctive challenges to ensure sustainable livelihoods for their current population as well as future generations. Despite a large potential for seizing renewable energy and exploiting available energy efficiency technologies, SIDS still show a heavy reliance on fossil fuels to meet their energy demands. Yet despite the need to reduce the heavy reliance on fossil fuels and the worldwide promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency during this current UN Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (2014-2020), the adoption of sustainable technologies appears to progress slowly across sectors and governance levels, also in SIDS. Main reasons for this refer to barriers that hamper development and implementation, e.g. technical constraints, lack of finance and investment, limited technology transfer, a lack of appropriate institutional and regulatory frameworks, and little replication and adaptation of successful initiatives and projects. Moreover, human resources resemble a crucial bottleneck since a lack of qualified human resources hinders not only the introduction of renewable and energy efficient technologies but also the wider application of appropriate technology for small islands and, even more importantly, the maintenance of those technologies.

The **EU project L³EAP** is characterized by its emphasis on facilitating knowledge and technology transfer between universities and to national stakeholders from the business environment in the area of energy. It focuses on improving the qualification levels of human resources through demand-driven capacity-building by increasing the institutional capacity of universities in African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) SIDS to deliver high-quality lifelong learning (LLL) courses on the topics of energy access, security and efficiency. By its focus on energy security, access and efficiency, L³EAP addresses a topic that is most relevant for the local labor market and the socio-economic development of the involved SIDS. Coordinated by the Hamburg University of Applied Sciences, Germany, with partner in Mauritius and Fiji, the project has been funded by the EDULINK Programme, an EU programme for cooperation between the European Union and the ACP region (Africa, Caribbean, Pacific).

- Project activities: assessment of needs of participating institutions as well as businesses; identification of entry points for LLL in university curricula; development of needs-oriented LLL modules, exchange of experiences on LLL within partnership and beyond; learning-by-doing when developing and implementing a hands-on transnational pilot teaching module utilizing e-learning technology.

Further information: www.project-l3eap.eu/, Contact: Hamburg University of Applied Sciences, Research and Transfer Centre FTZ-ALS, Ulmenliet 20, D-21033 Hamburg/Germany; E-Mail: franziska.wolf@haw-hamburg.de

News from the editors of the *Rethinking the Island* series

Working with Rowman & Littlefield International's senior commissioning editor, Martina O'Sullivan, the editors of the *Rethinking the Island* series are delighted to report that we now have four commissions. The commissions are as follows:

Ralph Crane and Lisa Fletcher, University of Tasmania, working title: *Island Genres, Genre Islands*

The first book-length study of the conceptualisation and representation of islands to focus on popular fiction, *Island Genres, Genre Islands* will move the debate about literature and place onto new ground by exploring the island settings of bestsellers. Focusing on four key genres—crime fiction, the spy thriller, popular romance fiction, and fantasy fiction—Crane and Fletcher will show that genre is fundamental to both the textual representation of real and imagined islands and to actual knowledges and experiences of the 'geospace' of islands. The book will offer broad, comparative readings of the significance of islandness in each of the four genres as well as detailed case studies of major authors and texts.

Rajeev S. Patke, Yale-NUS, working title: *The Poetry of Islands*

Islands fascinate us: we travel to them, read about them, dream about them; some of us even live on them. They are a unique feature of physical geography. Their distinctive ecosystems and cultures have played a significant role in history. And there is more to them than topography, weather, food, or recreation. They are rich in associations, and they stir the imagination, inviting us to transmute real into imagined islands. In poetry, islands become repositories of human longings and desires, a locus for some of our deepest fears and fantasies. Poets are inspired by the synergy between two impulses: the desire to represent, and the desire to invent. The two combine to create themes and motifs that link the diversity of traditions and languages into a complex web of signification with islands at their centre. This book is an attempt to explore those synergies, balancing the appeal of real islands with the islands of poetry.

Helen Kapstein, The City University of New York (CUNY), working title: *Postcolonial Nations, Islands, and Tourism in Real and Imagined Spaces*

This book examines how real and literary islands have helped to shape the idea of the nation in a postcolonial world. Helen Kapstein adds to postcolonial theory and cultural studies as well as to island and tourism studies by exposing the ways in which nationalism relies on fictions of insularity and intactness, which the island and island tourism appear to provide. The island space seems to offer the ideal replica of the nation, and tourist practices promise the liberation of leisure, the gaze, and mobility. However, the very reliance on the constantly shifting and eroding

island form exposes an anxiety about boundaries and limits on the part of the postcolonial nation. In appropriating island tourism, the new nation tends to recapitulate the failures and crises of the colonial nation before it. Starting with the first literary tourist, Robinson Crusoe, *A New Kind of Safari* goes on to show how authors such as JM Coetzee, Romesh Gunsekera, and Julian Barnes have explored the outlines and implications of islandness. Using literary texts, prison correspondence, tourist questionnaires, and more, this book shapes an emerging field.

The editors welcome discussions with prospective authors of other works in the series.

Elaine Stratford, Godfrey Baldacchino, and Elizabeth McMahon



Forthcoming Conferences:

29 September to 04 October 2015

- PAA Pacific Chapter Conference
“Trading Traditions: The role of Arts in the Pacific’s Exchange Networks”
Nuku’alofa, Fa’onelua Conference Centre
Information: Hilary Scothorn <hs2015nz@gmail.com>

01 to 04 December 2015

- Australian Anthropological Society Annual Conference
“Moral Horizons”
Melbourne, Department of Anthropology, University of Melbourne
Information: Catie Gressier Catherine.gressier@unimelb.edu.au

19 to 21 May 2016

- 22nd Pacific History Association Conference
“Mo’na: Our Pasts Before Us”
Guam
Information: pha2016guam@gmail.com



Treasurer’s Report

On a personal note, I can report that the year started with a welcome invitation from the Vietnam National Institute of Culture and Arts Studies to attend a conference in Nha Trang on the *Safeguarding and Promoting of Sea and Island Culture of Vietnam*. My paper was entitled ‘Islands: cultural exchange, identity and resistance’. One highlight was the field trip to the island of Hon Mun in Nha Trang Bay. Other islands I visited this year included Matiu-Somes off Wellington, New Zealand where I was helping my wife at a bowls tournament for blind people. I

took geography students from Queen's University Belfast to Malta where we benefited from a session at the University of Malta hosted by Godfrey Baldacchino. Further interaction between Queen's University Belfast and Malta is the participation by our archaeologists and some geographers in a major funded project on the archaeology of Gozo: *Fragility and sustainability in restricted island environments: Adaptation, culture change and collapse in prehistory*, commonly known as the FRAGSUS project (<http://www.qub.ac.uk/sites/FRAGSUS>). I am to attend the SICRI conference in June, also on Gozo.

Since the appearance of my book *Islands* (Reaktion) in late 2014, I have had a chapter in Godfrey Baldacchino's *Archipelago tourism* (Ashgate, 2015).

Turning briefly to treasurer's matters, we have had a steady trickle of new members this year. Expenditure has been limited to funding three €500 scholarships for postgraduates attending the RETI conference on Orkney. There was a competition for the scholarships and the winners came from Canada and Germany. Thanks to those colleagues who helped with judging the entries.

Steve Royle

Treasurer, ISISA

Professor of Island Geography, Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland, UK



Visiting Hon Mun, Vietnam

IEECC 2015 conference, 8-9 July 2015, Mauritius

From 8-9 July 2015, the University of Mauritius hosts the "International Conference on Energy, Environment and Climate Change (ICEECC 2015)", a multi-disciplinary, peer-reviewed international conference on sustainable energy and environment. The 2-day event focuses on energy conversion and management, green energy, environmental engineering, environmental management, climate change and sustainable development, in the context of Small Island Developing States and beyond. ICEECC 2015 will include plenary sessions, keynote speeches, poster sessions and parallel oral presentation sessions. One dedicated session on "LifeLong Learning for Energy security, access and efficiency in African and Pacific SIDS" will be facilitated by the L3EAP project (for further information about the conference, see: <http://www.iceecc.org/>; a review will also be published at: www.project-l3eap.eu).

The conference thus provides a forum to exchange latest technical information, serves to disseminate high-quality research results, presents the latest developments in these areas and discusses future global progress in terms of energy access and energy security together with the associated environmental impacts. The participants attending the event come from a range of sectors associated with energy and the environment. Many have a development background in these areas, e.g. environmental research centres and universities, companies, government and civil society.

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ISISA welcomes *Global Island News* and its information services. It offers a paid-for platform for the private and public sector to promote pertinent island-oriented developments which constitute both noteworthy and scalable investment opportunities to investors, and at the same time initiatives with the capacity to catalyse sustainable development across the world's island states and territories. Such content features against a backdrop of articles and interviews with names that resonate, which draw attention to the many challenges facing the world's islands, communicate their status as global hot spots for innovative, sustainable solutions and champion the integral role the private sector has to play in advancing sustainable island development.

Global Island News draws the spotlight on to the most informed, purposeful, innovative and dignified island partnerships and new technologies across a range of pertinent sectors, including energy, fisheries, tourism, deep-sea mining and financial services. In so doing, it shows how these are creating the right conditions for investment to flow and adverse states of affairs in respect of people, planet and profits to be remedied both quickly and effectively.

The world's islands are the canaries in the Earth's coal mine, alerting mainland neighbours to the coming danger, as well as acting as the front line for solutions which deliver across the social, environmental and economic dimensions of sustainable development.

Global Island News eschews doom and gloom rhetoric for a passionate and positive solution-led narrative, manifested in the form of probing interviews with and enlightening contributions from inspirational captains of industry, leading UN and political figures and other illustrious commentators, all of whom share impeccable and quantifiable pedigree in terms of furthering island prospects. In the process, it formulates a roadmap to a future marked by collaboration and sustainability. Read more here: <http://globalislandnews.com/>

Global Island News has already featured – with permission – an article from *Island Studies Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 1, 2014, pp. 69-78. © 2014 – Institute of Island Studies, University of Prince Edward Island, Canada: - <http://globalislandnews.com/?p=84>



Island Studies Journal (ISSN: 1715-2593) was set up in 2006 as a freely downloadable, peer reviewed, scholarly and interdisciplinary journal dedicated to the study of islands and island life. **ISJ** is institutionally housed at the Institute of Island Studies, University of Prince Edward Island: www.islandstudies.com

ISJ is since June 2012 the official journal of ISISA.

Manuscripts to be considered for publication welcome at:

isj@upe.ca Website: www.islandstudies.ca/journal

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