



1st Global Island Studies Webinar

organised by the

International Small Islands Studies Association

(ISISA)

A 31-hour nissological marathon on JUNE 24 2020

On June 24, 2020, we should have been at Memorial University, Newfoundland, Canada, for our 17th *Islands of the World* Conference, but a virus destroyed and shelved our plans.

We decided to do something about it.

Here are the abstracts of a fine collection of island studies papers to be presented electronically on June 24, 2020.

With thanks to the Leslie Harris Centre at Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada, for technical and logistic support.

Twitter Hashtag: #isisa2020 (ISISA Twitter Handle: @IntSISA)

(P 1) - Opening Session

Welcome to the First ISISA Global Islands Webinar (GISW)

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This session formally opens the Webinar.

It will explain the objectives of ISISA, the world's oldest (small) island studies association. It will provide an overview of the rich submissions to the webinar involving (at the last count) 70 presenters from 26 countries (including many islands).

We hope that this webinar is a taster to the richer experience of presenting 'in the flesh' at the 17th *Islands of the World* Conference, now postponed to June 14-18, 2021 in St John's, Newfoundland, Canada.

<https://www.mun.ca/wearehere/isisa.php>

(P 2) - An Indigenous response from Guam to the 500th anniversary of the first known Circumnavigation of the World

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As the world marks the 500th anniversary of the first circumnavigation of the globe by Ferdinand Magellan's crew, the first island in the Pacific Ocean to be known to the outside world is preparing an indigenous response to the event. Last year, the Government of Guam established the *Commission to Share the CHamoru Perspective on the 500th Year Since the People of Guam Discovered Westerners in Their Waters*. Despite Guam's subjugation to the Spanish Empire and its regular exposure to outside influences via the Manila Galleon trade, the indigenous CHamoru culture and language have survived. Moreover, Guam remains the largest, wealthiest, most populous—but also the least autonomous—of the islands of the Micronesian region.

(P 3) - Unsettling the Rhetorics of the Politics of Filipinos on Guåhan/Guam

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In 1995, I released a musical album entitled *Tabitha Espina: Island Girl* and faced criticism for calling myself an island girl, because I am Filipino and not CHamoru, one of the Guåhan's indigenous people. Through the years, I have become more conscious of how my ways of knowing and being are primarily a colonial experience, and what I am particularly interested in is how this colonial experience is realized and enacted on an island situated among other colonized. This dissertation is a rhetorical analysis of how Filipinos on Guåhan enunciate ourselves in matters of self, community, and politics, as colonial settlers. Using Walter Mignolo's theoretical framework of enunciation to delink from Western epistemologies, I foreground the complex, intertwined histories of colonization in the Philippines and in Guåhan, the shared experience of colonial legacies on the island, and the social movements that demonstrate a shared commitment toward decolonization.

This work draws on a range of research methods, including being a participant observer, rhetorically analyzing the texts and movements emerging from a community that I myself identify with, and, most importantly, studying ongoing dialogue between the Filipino community on Guåhan and the public. Filipinos on Guåhan together navigate belonging, culture, community, and politics discursively, and decolonial epistemologies unsettle these discourses.

My purpose in studying the rhetorics of the politics of my community is two-fold:

(1) to explore the possibilities of contributing productively and respectfully to a decolonial epistemology on Guåhan/Guam; and

(2) to frame decolonial activism in a critical collective subjectivity that delinks from the colonial matrix of power and re-members concepts of home, community, nation, and liberation with *inafa'maolek*: the foundation of CHamoru culture predicated on respect, generosity, and reciprocity.

(P 4) - Oceania in a time of environmental change: Small islands facing big changes

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Change is nothing new to the lifeforms and people of the Pacific islands, but it is now happening faster, in more ways and to a greater degree than ever before experienced. A question that remains urgent is ‘Will the techniques of the past together with modern additions be sufficiently flexible to provide the resilience required, or will new solutions be needed?’ Taking a geographic perspective, I consider ways in which climate change is interacting with other drivers of environmental change over space and time (both natural and anthropogenic) to produce even more complex and unpredictable situations than widely appreciated. The more we look, the more we find. Developing adaptation strategies that work under widely different circumstances may therefore be wise.

**(P 5) - Crisis Citizenship and Legal Indeterminacy in South Pacific Small Island States:
Cash-for-passport schemes and floating islands between corona lock-downs and the
desire for individual global mobility**

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This presentation seeks to provide some legal perspective pertaining to social experiments that include the direct sale of membership entitlements in Vanuatu or the Solomon Islands, as well as planned seasteading communities adjacent to French Polynesia. Facing restrictions through the Covid-19 pandemic and other disasters such as global climate change or regional cyclones, it appears to be in the interest of globally mobile individuals as well as small island states to somewhat incorporate the very notion of crisis in the legal narratives for alternative and flexible membership. Responding to 'corona-waves', heightened health-related travel requirements, economic and social upheaval on the mainland, small island community membership experiments effectively require policy planners to rethink statehood and the bordered paradigm, with global market- and contractual logic becoming further settled within the fabric of the state, despite or precisely because of the bordered paradigm and the need for crisis induced mobility. With passport purchasers naturalizing -if ever- at their own will and pace within re-created legal-political spaces, and floating islands effectively constructing jurisdictions around their select few members, it may be argued that legal innovation as well as indeterminacy are utilized to answer to and to leave behind mainland crisis.

(P 6) - Indigenous island knowledges and the decolonisation of settler research

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How might settler researchers study islands with their Indigenous knowledge holders, without reproducing colonial relations? The involvement of settler research in Indigenous knowledge spaces is often positioned in terms of collaborative partnerships, but we discuss going further, explicitly opening up settler research methods, projects and institutions to decolonisation by Indigenous collaborators.

We are exploring if decolonisation of island knowledge can be progressed through three key elements:

- 1) Requesting access to Indigenous island knowledge systems, broadly defined, which may be refused;
- 2) Indigenous reshaping of research throughout the research process; and
- 3) Settler learning about, and practicing of, the decolonization of knowledge as advised by Indigenous knowledge holders.

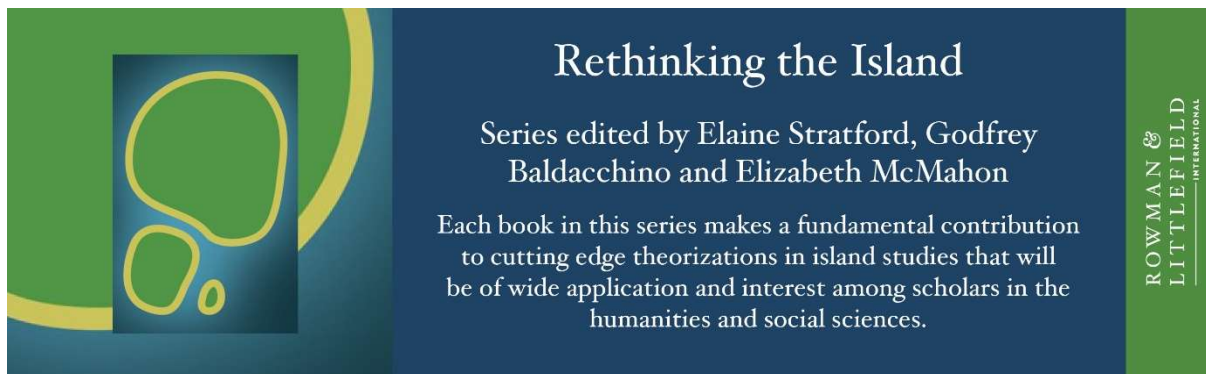
(P 7) - Reintroducing ‘Rethinking the Island’ book series: An Invitation to engage

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Rethinking the Island is a book series started in 2014 by Liz McMahon (UNSW), Godfrey Baldacchino (UMalta), and me (UTas) with publishers Rowman & Littlefield International. By 2023/4, we expect to publish between 10 and 15 books, and happily report that there are 5 books now published and 5 more in the pipeline.

<https://www.rowmaninternational.com/our-books/series/rethinking-the-island>

In this session, I want to outline a new proposal for an edited collection being planned by the three editors and colleague Rosemary Gillespie (Berkeley, USA). To be entitled *Study Islands, Rethinking Island Methodologies* it will be the first provocative and thoughtful collection of essays that critically considers the *how* of island and archipelagic studies. My aim is to outline the proposal invite questions from those of you interested in considering submitting a chapter in due course.



Rethinking the Island

Series edited by Elaine Stratford, Godfrey Baldacchino and Elizabeth McMahon

Each book in this series makes a fundamental contribution to cutting edge theorizations in island studies that will be of wide application and interest among scholars in the humanities and social sciences.

ROWMAN & LITTLEFIELD INTERNATIONAL

(P 8) - The Virtual Island: Remote Tourism on Robben Island

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Before our global lockdown due to the covid-19 pandemic, Google's virtual tour of Robben Island, the infamous prison island off the coast of Cape Town, South Africa, was eyed warily by administrators at the Robben Island Museum, who acknowledged that it was "a serious challenge for the museum because they will have to live up to the user experience online" but who insisted that "it does not affect the legitimacy and the authenticity of the Robben Island experience."

Now that tourism worldwide has been decimated by the international health crisis, virtual experiences might not only be temporary placeholders but permanent fixtures in a tourist landscape.

This presentation studies this specific virtual tour for what it says about questions of authenticity, visuality, and virtual realities more generally.

(P 9) – The Korean Archipelago: Current Issues and Future

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South Korea is a peninsula country with 3,348 islands. The number of islands in North Korea is not known exactly, but it is known that there are about 1,500. Historically, Korea's islands have played an important role in politics, economy and culture in Northeast Asia region. During the Silla (BC57~AD935) and Goryeo (AD918~AD1392) periods, the islands of the Southwest Sea served as trade routes connecting China, Japan, and Ryukyu, but entered the Joseon Dynasty (AD1392~AD1910) and established a “closing sea(island) policy”. This policy has changed the perception of the island, and the conditions of island life are still poor compared to other industries on land. In 2018, ‘Island Day’ was designated as a national anniversary. I first raised the necessity of enactment, and many people have been engaged in a gathering movement. I hope that this will change the perception of the island and achieve balanced development.

This presentation will introduce the current status of the islands in Korea, including the IUCN Resolution 5.115 adopted at the 2012 IUCN Congress (Jeju, Korea) and the *Journal of Marine and Island Cultures* that I am in charge of.

(P 10) - Interisland Resilience and Vitality

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In this presentation, we introduce and discuss the project on resilience and vitality that the Research Institute for Islands and Sustainability is conducting at the University of the Ryukyus in Okinawa. In this multi-disciplinary project, members from humanities and social sciences consider various cultural and organizational aspects of resilience that islanders have developed in relation to the natural, political, and historical events and circumstances they have experienced. We investigate how they produce knowledge of resilience, build purposeful connections, and create communities across islands that empower islanders.

(P 11) - Performance, Poetry and Protest in Oceania

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This session will look at the flourishing culture of performance poetry across Oceania. Spoken-word poetry connects traditions of storytelling and performance with the contemporary political charge of dub, rap and slam performances. The discussion will follow some of the trails by which this cultural practice forges connections across islands, cultures and experience. I will suggest that these distinctive, diverse voices constitute an archipelago of resistance to the habitual racism, economic inequity and climate vulnerability of past and present experience. They also celebrate the resilience and connectivity of cultures forged through shared histories and present realities. This discussion will consider the dual charge of this work in connection to some of the shared themes and the transmissible energy of these embodied voices across the land and water.

**(P 12) - Locating the Interstitial Island:
Integrating Zhoushan Archipelago into the Yangtze River Delta Urban Agglomeration**

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Amidst the debate concerning how to interpret the emergence of new forms of urbanism in today's world, little attention has been given to urban interstices: the inter-urban boundary areas and inter-face zones that facilitate exchange between and within vast urban systems.

The present paper considers how place is made and developed at these interstices, which frequently provide essential urban functions but are also frequently regarded as rural. We explore this topic through the case of Zhoushan Archipelago (Zhejiang Province, China), an interface zone both between cities within the Yangtze River Delta urban agglomeration and between the Yangtze River Delta urban agglomeration and other megaregions. Like many islands, Zhoushan Archipelago has long been conceptualised as peripheral to the urban yet has simultaneously performed vital urban functions. The paper uses this case to shed light on what interstitiality (in-betweenness) means in today's urbanism, both for the people living 'in-between' and for the wider urban system.

**(P 13) - Coexisting Imaginaries and Spatial Visibility:
The Place-specific Geographies of Inhabited River Islands in Inland China**

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Due to their relative embeddedness in mainland environments and therefore a perceived lack of distinct identity, river islands has been a hitherto less explored topic in island studies literature. In consistency with this trend, recent studies on islands in the Sinophone world has also approached Chinese islands and archipelagic areas exclusively in the image of maritime model. River islands have received continuous attention from branches in physical geography, especially geomorphology, though they are largely treated as living fossils testifying the past integrity of fluvial system instead of as lived communities per se.

Building on and in reaction to such trends, this research is an attempt to explore inhabited river islands based on a triple case analysis of Chongming Island, Shanghai; Baguazhou, Nanjing; and Dongzhou Island, Hengyang. I propose a critical-holistic approach in examining the production and distribution of island imaginaries. It is also argued that a place-specific aquapelagic perspective could be oriented towards a focused examination of the interplay between and among *water as functional geography*, *water as symbolic geography*, and *water as lived geographies*.

**(P 14) - Manager Climate Corps:
Collaborative Research Pathways across Diverse Worldviews**

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The Manager Climate Corps (MCC; <https://hilo.hawaii.edu/pi-casc/>) is a manager-driven research program that unites local scientists with existing networks of natural and cultural resource managers to address place-based climate adaptation needs. Developed through the University of Hawai'i at Hilo and the USGS Pacific Islands Climate Adaptation Science Center, the MCC has universal applications in that the program fosters in-person relationships and trust, and applies multiple knowledge forms across diverse worldviews.

Island communities containing strong person-to-person and person-to-nature relationships may find applicable lessons within MCC's development process.

We will present this process, research collaborations, and a case study having on-the-ground policy impacts.

(P 15) - World of Islands: Islandness in Literatures from and about Islands

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Island Studies posit that we are moving towards comprehending the whole planet as a world of islands. Islands assume an increased strategic significance in understanding the contemporary world order, economics, politics, and peace maintenance. Isolation, a transnational, trans historical, and transcultural experience, can be conceptualised at both physical and metaphorical paradigms. Increased research on literary texts from and about islands, would facilitate the islander and the mainlander reader to comprehend islandness in both physical and metaphorical senses and could alter the perception of isolated communities. The field of Island Studies does not attempt to limit its scope as the framework effectively examines many forms of art, including literature, and encourages research across disciplines. The examination of islandness in the literary texts aims at bridging the gap between English Studies and other disciplines of Social Studies within which Island Studies can be located. I examine the islandness, which I posit as the subset of placeness, in the literary texts using place and island studies theories suggested by Godfrey Baldacchino, Marc Shell and Laurence Buell.

The phenomenology of islands, the study of island consciousness structures, encapsulates both the physical and the metaphorical level of conceptualising islandness. My research examines literatures from and about islands to address the authors' engagement with island experience psychologies and attempts to study the manifestations of islandness observed in their texts including colour consciousness, fractal identities, linguistic creolisation, religious syncretism, and decoloniality. I also inspect literary texts that explore spaces, such as prisons, that are separated from the rest of the world as islands, and analyse the resultant islandness in the isolated spaces. The paper initiates an enquiry on the geographical consciousness of being an islander and/or the experienced metaphorical islandness that are internalised in the short stories. It examines the isolated geographical and imagined spaces that simultaneously assimilate remoteness, isolation, self-embrace, and resourcefulness within the scope of islandness. The paper suggests multiple methods to examine literary texts using the re-inscribable framework of island studies. It employs one of the methods to examine the Jamaican author Erna Brodber's collection of short stories *The World is a High Hill: Stories about Jamaican Women* (2012). According to Baldacchino, islandness offers a space for the people caught in the colonial histories to escape from "ontological traps – such as the definition of what is development". I examine Brodber's stories as they provide a vantage point for Jamaican literature to escape the ontological trap of postcoloniality and the paper attempts to analyse the "epistemic delinking" involved in the process. The method can be located within the trope of decolonial island studies, one that is considered to be the future of Island Studies. The discourses of linguistic dynamics and decoloniality, and the representational significance of the underrepresented in a community are located within the ambit of islandness. The language that Brodber uses in her literary work, the mix of Standard Jamaican English and Jamaican Creole, is examined to analyse its significance at the specific historical moment while observing the role of islandness in its evolution.

(P 16) - Practising *Indigenous* or *customary* islandian sovereignty?

Negotiating authority in sub-national island jurisdictions

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In a recent co-authored article, ‘Triangular negotiations of island sovereignty: Indigenous and customary authorities — metropolitan states — local metropolitan authorities’, my co-authors and I questioned whether Indigenous or customary authorities (separate from local metropolitan and state authorities) exercise sovereignty in distinct ways and forms. Perhaps disappointingly, we do not answer this question in the paper mentioned, but we do propose a series of sub-national island jurisdictions (SNIJs) where these ‘triangular negotiations’ seem to occur. Amongst these cases, customary and/or Indigenous authorities, recognised by state or local metropolitan entities have distinct powers. By customary, we mean authorities that are organised according to and incorporate principles of customary law. The Torres Strait Islands, Rapa Nui (Easter Island), New Caledonia (Kanakya), Mayotte, and Wallis and Futuna are the starting point for a deeper examination of the unique power relationships between metropolises and SNIJs – thus going a step beyond Prinsen and Blaise’s ‘islandian sovereignty’ to consider how Indigenous or customary authorities negotiate independence and dependence, autonomy and non-sovereignty within these relationships.

(P 17) - Vanishing wetlands and livelihood transformations in the postcolonial geographies of Majuli river island, Assam, India

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This paper critically looks at the processes of transformations of the wetland ecologies in Majuli, a river island in the Brahmaputra river, India, and its relations with rural livelihoods on the island, especially in the postcolonial context. Historically, the Majuli landscape was full of wetlands of a wide variety, which were not only integral to the ecologies of the island but shaped the livelihoods of a large section of the islanders. However, with the disappearance of many of these wetlands and the depletion of many others, in recent years, Majuli has undergone significant transformations of its rural livelihoods. The growing informalisation of the postcolonial economy has added to these transformations. This paper is a political ecological examination of the wetland-based livelihoods in the postcolonial geographies of Majuli.

**(P 18) - Contested Wetlands:
Conflicts between Conservation and Development in South Andaman Island, India**

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The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in the southeast of mainland India, were heavily impacted by the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami. This resulted in the co-seismic subsidence of South Andaman Island, by approximately 1-3 m. The large stretches of permanently inundated land (40 km²) harbour diverse flora and fauna. However, these wetlands are threatened by large-scale land reclamation for infrastructure development. Our study investigates the underlying factors of the conservation-development conflicts in the tsunami created wetlands. We will map the involved stakeholders, their discourses and coalitions, the rules and regulations governing the system.

(P 19) - The Geohistory of the World Archipelago: Dispersal, diffusion and migration

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The peopling of the world archipelago, and what comes in its wake, is just an example of a dynamic process on a fragmented space. These processes may take the form of dispersal, diffusion or migration (DDM); thus of fluxes. The theory of percolation of Pierre-Gilles de Gennes suggests that fluxes are not regular but present "phase transitions" characterized by a sudden surge of phenomena until they are then localised and limited. The progressive expansion of the Oikumene all over the world archipelago was made of such "stop and go" processes and were carried out in a specific way for the islands.

(P 20) - Water Supply System and Consumption Models in the Maldives

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Water management is one of the main socio-environmental challenges of Maldives. Small size, fragmented archipelagicity and geomorphological features (both regional and local) exacerbate inhabited islands' exposure to water crises. At the same time, spatial distances and complexities in transports' system shape a fragmented national water regulation system. This presentation first gives an overview on sources, practices, strategies commonly adopted to supply drinking water; and secondly it proposes an evaluation of water accountability and stakeholders involved in the water supply system. We present the water management system of Maldives by stressing the existing dichotomies among the outer atolls and the Greater Malé Region, regarding both consumption models and supply strategies.

**(P 21) - Leaders in Absentia:
Solomon Islands Village-Town and Inter-Island Continuum**

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Based on a classically conceived “coupled ethnography” on the inter-island village-town continuum of Solomon Islands, this paper explores the claim made by people in the Lau Lagoon, Malaita, that leadership is in crisis. Because of their economic dependency on foreign goods (and therefore the state), core leaders of the lagoon increasingly base themselves in the country’s capital, Honiara, on the neighbouring island of Guadalcanal, to negotiate with national politicians and bureaucracies. Back on Malaita, however, villagers question the morality of life in Honiara, uncertain to what extent their leaders *in absentia* remain committed to representing rural interests. Simultaneously, those leaders who stay in their island homes lose significance alongside rural environments and their distance to the state and foreign (business) interests. We demonstrate this devaluation of village leaders based on an analysis of village feasts, which continue to signify ‘good leadership,’ and of emerging mobile phone practices that mediate conflicts across the distance. Our research shows how rural uncertainties about leaders *in absentia* indicate broader insecurities in village life closely connected to the challenges of centralized, yet inter-island statebuilding.

**(P 22) - Taking the... Virus “by the Horns”:
Manifestations of Cretan Vitality, Creativity and Resilience in Times of Adversity**

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with

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Crete, a Mediterranean island, serves as a connecting link between the so-called East and West. As a crossroads amongst three continents, the island has been historically associated with notions of struggle, resistance, resilience, self-sufficiency, cultural ingenuity, hybridity and endurance. Cretan folklore still today provides a means by which people recognize identities and places which become “ours” particularly via the strong use of the Cretan dialect. The use of natural imagery and stereotypical Cretan cultural items, convey meanings of independency and freedom which connect Crete with Greece, and the rest of the world. The lore produced during the corona virus crisis and the quarantine aligns with the aforementioned, asserting to a Cretan diachronic creativity and vitality which, alluding to the Minoan bull-leaping sport, takes the ... virus by the horns. Through commonly shared phraseology, life-celebratory humour, and a “love your fate” mentality, Cretans, paraphrasing the words of their famous writer, Nikos Kazantzakis, “leave nothing for the virus but a burned-out castle.” In this presentation, we explore some of early themes emerging from the use of the Cretan dialect in various memes, cartoons, video clips and social media postings with a corona virus focus.

(P 23) - After the Ashes: Post Bushfire Resilience and Recovery on Kangaroo Island (KI)

Presenters:

Jennie Teasdale AM: Sociologist; Educator - teasdale@internode.on.net

Dr Peggy Rismiller OAM: Environmental Physiologist

Stan Gorton: Photo Journalist; Newspaper Editor

Mike McKelvey OAM: Ecologist; Photographer

James Mignone: Science & Mathematics Teacher; IT Specialist

Dr Bob Teasdale: KI Deputy Mayor; Educator

Bushfires impacted 50% of Kangaroo Island during the Australian summer of 2019-20. This presentation is both a photographic essay and a case study of a small island's journey through and after a cataclysmic event. The astounding reset of the natural environment is contrasted with the human recovery story. Human resilience is examined in the context of immediate needs during the fires, after the fires and in the longer term. The vexed question of who 'owns' the longer-term recovery is raised. The authors conclude by speculating on how 'islandness' may have contributed to resilience.

(Note: The people of Kangaroo Island hosted the 15th ISISA *Islands of the World* Conference in July 2017, giving the international island studies community the warmest of welcomes. In February 2020, ISISA donated US\$1,000 to the KI Bushfire Children's Fund in support of children and families severely impacted by the fires.)

(P 24) - Culture and Nature in the Heritage of the Maldives

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Heritage is a recent topic in the Maldives. The country is now preparing the candidacy of its first property as a UNESCO World Heritage Site: the coral stone mosques, a 'vanishing legacy'. The contribution will focus on heritage and handicrafts. In particular, the case study of the production of decorative mats (*Thundukunaa*), made exclusively by women, in the southern atoll of Huvadho, which link the conservation of a specific marshland ecosystem with the conservation of the fine arts industry, will be presented. The challenge is whether the revitalization of earlier traditions and knowledge related to biodiversity and cultural conservation can survive the rapid transformation process of the country.

(P 25) - What are islands good for?
Reflections on the comprehensive redevelopment of Hengqin (Zhuhai, Guangdong, China)

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Islands have long been associated with slower, more traditional ways of life that are more closely attuned to the rhythms of nature. Up until recently, this trope may have accurately applied to Hengqin, a 107 km² island in the South China city of Zhuhai, Guangdong Province. Over the past decade, however, Hengqin has undergone comprehensive redevelopment as a result of national, provincial and city policy priorities. A designated Free Trade Zone, Hengqin is rapidly transforming into a centre for tourism and cross-border business activities with the adjacent Macao SAR. When Su Ping and Adam Grydehøj visited Hengqin in November 2019, they were struck both by the spectacular absurdities of speculative urbanism and by more mundane realities of communities in transition. When oyster farming villages are replaced by amusement parks, when pristine wetlands are replaced by wetland exhibition centre, when former oyster farmers become rentiers, and when skyscrapers rise out of neglected borderlands, it is necessary to ask difficult questions as to who benefits from such developments—and who benefits from idealised island tropes.

(P 26) - 'Re-islanding' Wieringen

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In 1920s the Dutch island of Wieringen was connected to the mainland by a dike. Ten years later the island was 'swallowed' by its incorporation into the Wieringermeerpolder, an area that was part of the Zuyderzee. While the other Wadden Islands started to enjoy the interest of tourists, Wieringen remained 'hidden'.

Since the mid-1990s, plans were developed to 're-island' Wieringen. A body of water should separate Wieringen from the polder. The plan was based on a strongly felt frustration about the loss of the island identity. A detailed plan of €340 million was officially approved in 2006. As a result of the global financial crisis of 2008, however, banks withdrew their funding and the entire plan collapsed. Wieringen as an island remains as 'hidden' as it was before.

(P 27) - Croatian Islands in Epidemics: From Refuge to Trap

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Croatian islands, all near, have been exposed to an array of mainland made island policy since the WW2. All aimed at equalizing island and mainland living and entrepreneurial conditions they led to constant improvements of transport connections with the mainland, specialization of once diversified island economy and dependence on inputs and products coming from mainland as well as on mainland social and infrastructure services. These, in essence deinsularizing policies have been recently and unexpectedly interrupted by epidemiological policy measures aimed at insularization of areas of spread of SARS-CoV-2. The lockdown produced a thick honeycomb of insulas with minimal physical contacts down to the level of households. Sudden "reinsularization" revealed the vulnerability of islands which have become knots of larger mainland networks. Transport connections were brought to a minimum dramatizing the dependence on mainland. Island health care services proved too weak to handle the epidemics and medics on the mainland were too far away.

Perception of islands as refuges persisted, however. Before the lockdown, individuals, families and even ad hoc formed groups flooded the islands expecting that the virus will not follow. Referred to as "corona refugees" by the islanders, they acted in a corona free way, not having in mind that the risk may be lesser on the island but that the probability of contracting the virus, once it has found its way across the sea, is much higher than on the mainland. This actually happened on two Croatian islands: Murter and Brač. A couple of islanders went to the mainland and came back not knowing that they were bringing the enemy that so many refugees tried to escape from. The virus spread at a high rate and the perception changed overnight. In no time, the refugees were queueing in ferry ports en route to the very same mainland that they had escaped from. The islanders remained on the island with questions about the mainland networks that disarmed them in the proclaimed "national battle against the virus".

(P 28) - Remembering and Forgetting: Impacts on Tropical Cyclones in Mauritius

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This presentation examines the historical past experiences and impacts of tropical cyclones in Mauritius as well as memories of historical cyclones today and contemporary perceptions of cyclone vulnerability. This analysis draws on community interviews and archive historical research conducted in Mauritius. The results uncover several repetitive patterns of responses that act out over the long term, indicating that tropical cyclone impact and recovery in Mauritius is strongly conditioned by complex, cultural, and place based memory (and forgetting). This has implications for disaster risk reduction (including climate change adaptation) both in Mauritius and for other small islands.

(P 29) - Islands and COVID-19: A Global Survey

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Islands may have, in most cases, been spared the worse in terms of health related consequences in the COVID-19 crisis. However, when it comes to socio-economic consequences, island communities around the world have suffered similar, if not more, dire effects than their counterparts on the mainland. In this presentation, I will explore how COVID-19 has been dealt with by islands around the world. I will build on the data collated by SCELG and Island Innovation over two months from March to the end of May and that includes responses from islands in 52 countries.

(P 30) - Re-Defining Isolation by Building ‘Digital Bridges’

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In the age of the internet, “digital bridges” have become a tool to help share knowledge, promote education, and improve quality of life. Despite some island communities still lacking access to this interconnectivity, others are finding ways to connect across the ocean. The need has arisen for a stable support network that highlights the resilience of communities living on the edges of the world as well as giving them an opportunity to share their expertise with a global audience. While great distances and even longer travel times may separate islands, building digital bridges changes our conception of what it means to be “remote” and how island communities are able to contribute to discussions on global issues.

(P 31) - Exacerbating Poverty:

Climate Change Impacts in Coastal Communities of Mauritius

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It is widely accepted that climate change will severely affect Small Island Developing States (SIDS). However, there is still uncertainty on which specific climate shocks are likely to impact coastal communities, and how poverty levels are being affected as a result. While research on poverty has gained momentum in recent years, ambiguity remains as to how climate change impacts are interacting with local livelihoods, especially on SIDS.

This paper focuses on the coastal communities residing in Mauritius, identifying (1) key shocks affecting residents' livelihoods and (2) determining how climate shocks affect poverty. To do this, the research employs a mixed methodology including both participatory methods and an original household survey (N=300).

The results confirm that the main shocks are of a climatic nature, and suggest that poverty levels are exacerbated by climate change impacts. This is believed to be an important finding, especially in informing local climate change and development policies, which could first address existing development deficits as a building block to foster climate change adaptation.

(P 32) - 'Invisibility' as response to COVID-19 in Eastern Indonesia

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In a dialogic manner, speaker and audience will further engage with vernaculars of invisibility and histories of permeability as complex mechanisms grounded in local island theory, rather than lending an ear to standardised biocentric approaches to viral vulnerability and resistance. Tropes of 'island vulnerability', grounded in exonymic ideologies of remoteness and fragmentation, have long clogged up the interwoven worlds of mediatic and academic interpretation. The diverse responses to COVID-19 of 'small' islands across the world, offer yet another opportunity to reflect on the power relations exonymic conceptual frameworks as interpretative lenses produce and reproduce, and how much is lost in translation.

(P 33) - The Economic Vulnerability and Economic Development Nexus for Small Island Developing States: An Empirical Panel Data Analysis

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The main goal of this study is to prove the statement that we find so many times in several documents, whether from international organizations or academics, that the economic vulnerability of SIDS is bad for their economic performance. I was able to prove this statistically. I found out that the negative effect of economic vulnerability on economic development manifests itself is the trade openness and export openness. That is an indirect effect, because we found that the direct effect may be positive.

If we go to the literature, some authors argue that smallness and insularity, the two characteristics which enhance the vulnerability of SIDS, may actually be an advantage for the SIDS. For example, Lino Briguglio in Chapter 11 "The Global Involvement of Small Island Developing States in the book *Regions and Developments: Politics, Security and Economics* edited by Sheila Page, states that:

"the question that may arise here relates to whether or not the economic fragilities on SIDS are in fact the reason for their relatively high GNP per capita. The fact that many SIDS have done relatively well in terms of this index has prompted some observers to argue that being small and insular is not a disadvantage after all. This line of argument may, of course, contain an element of truth, in that smallness has its advantages, including a high degree of flexibility in face of changing circumstances. However, the handicaps and fragilities associated with smallness and insularity, described above, are a reality in many SIDS, and the success stories of some of them were probably achieved in spite of and not because of their small size and insularity".

My point is that there is a negative impact of economic vulnerability on economic performance of SIDS; but this impact comes through the effect of economic vulnerability on exports and trade openness.

**(P 34) - Large Oceanic or Small Island State?
Seychelles' Island Imaginaries and the Blue Economy**

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Climate change and ocean management are significant challenges for small island developing states (SIDS). Within global narratives, “smallness” is constructed as a barrier to successful environmental governance and diplomacy with SIDS supposedly constrained by geopolitical discourses of marginality. However, Seychelles has challenged these hegemonic understandings via its engagement with the ‘Blue Economy’ as a framing for ocean-climate governance. This paper contends that Seychelles’ construction of the Blue economy has drawn upon three separate geopolitical imaginaries, Seychelles as: a pristine island state, an island of experimentation and a large oceanic state. It argues that greater attention should be paid to the geopolitical implications of the Blue Economy.

(P 35) - Alderney: An Island Isolated in a Sea of Coronavirus

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To date, there have been 252 cases of COVID-19 and 13 deaths in the Bailiwick of Guernsey. For the past month, there have been no new cases and, currently, there are no current cases. More importantly, Alderney (population - circa 2,000), which forms part of the Bailiwick of Guernsey, has not had any recorded cases of COVID-19 to date. This is a remarkable achievement when you consider the United Kingdom's record on Coronavirus. However, it has come at a considerable cost with the hospitality sector being particularly hard hit.

Throughout the lockdown, I have been monitoring the impact it has had on around 25 local businesses in Alderney. For some, it has had virtually no impact. For others, it has brought financial hardship.

(P 36) - Islandness, Arcticness and disasteriness for the Svalbard archipelago

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Disasters are not events, but are long-term processes, with vulnerabilities building up and being maintained over time. Thus, "natural disaster" is a misnomer, because most disasters are caused by human choices, values, and behaviour. Despite relatively recent settlement and accessibility compared to other Arctic locations, Svalbard has continued to build up vulnerabilities which are now being assessed regarding disaster potential. This analysis links disasteriness, islandness, and Arcticness, including challenging the artificiality of the "-ness" construct (perhaps called "nessness"?). For creating and perpetuating vulnerabilities, perhaps people do not fully respond to place(ness), because they would act the same anywhere else.

(P 37) - Fixing your Gaze on the Sea:

Children, Place and Local Knowledge in the Faroe Islands

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This paper explores place and the sense of belonging in relation to childhood memories of people from a Faroese coastal village in a time of societal shift. It examines and analyses the role of everyday life practices, local knowledge, and intra- and inter-generational relations in children's place-making practices and narratives. The aim is to scrutinize in which sense the interplay between past and present – continuity and discontinuity – in people's childhood narratives reflects their relations to place and ties to the past. The paper is based on material and data from the international research project 'Valuing the past, sustaining the future. Education, knowledge and identity across three generations in coastal community' (2016-2021).

**(P 38) - The Poetics of Island Space:
Utopia and the Mediation of Early Modern Geography**

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This paper, part of a larger project on the poetic construction of islands in island fictions across media and genres, discusses Thomas More's *Utopia* (1516) through the lens of early modern cosmography, geography and cartography, bringing it into dialogue with the writings of Martin Waldseemüller and others. It argues that the interplay of mediality, spatial practice and sensory experience that runs through More's text is grounded in contemporaneous concerns with the mediated experience of geography in the wake of the "discovery" of the New World. This coming together of the spatial and the sensory in the medial is linked to various tensions that are embodied in the figure of utopia: between abstract models of geography and lived experience, between the island as a geometrical ideal and a body; and, finally, between the influence of geography over human actions and the human production of space.

(P 39) - Island responses to COVID-19: The right to be island

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In a time of global pandemic, where viruses have no regard for borders, islands have an advantage: a natural geographic boundary, the water. This natural ‘moat’ means limited access points at ports, marinas, ferry terminals, airports, and bridge entry points where screening to keep out the virus can take place.

But there is an underside: as islands have begun to open up, ostensibly to get their economies moving again, islanders have reacted strongly against these decisions. This presentation discusses the advantages and disadvantages of being an island – and focuses on the downside of islandness and ‘the right to be island’.

(P 40) - The Cost of Insularity: A Central Mediterranean Perspective

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Insularity, defined as a permanent phenomenon of "territorial discontinuity", characterises some regions and determines their specific economic, environmental and social dimensions. It places islands at a disadvantage when compared to continental regions which can enjoy greater ease of connection and interchange and has often been used by island authorities to seek further support when negotiating with higher levels of power. The situation is even more complex in the case of archipelagos with islands facing multiple levels of insularity and 'layering'.

To back this argument, islands have turned to economic studies. In the most recent case, it was estimated that insularity costs Sicily 4-5€ billion per year. This cost is associated with accessibility, travelling time as mobility depends on public transport, fare costs to connect to mainland, as well as infrastructure and services that must be provided to each individual island. In a recent judgement (No. 6 of 2019), the Italian Constitutional Court clearly established the need to take into account the costs of insularity in determining the financial relations between an island region and the state; yet the regional government is yet to convince the state for a fair compensation.

This paper will outline challenges that insularity presents to central Mediterranean Islands and the impacts these pose to the well-being of local communities in various sectors, including education and health. It will also touch on some benefits that insularity may present, thus reducing the imbalance associated with insularity as shown during the corona-virus pandemic.

(P 41) - Scottish Islands and youth migration: Is it all about ‘opportunities’?

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This presentation will explore the contention that youth migration from the Scottish Islands is driven by improved education and employment opportunities in mainland communities. Utilising recent data sources, the presentation will identify the primary role that higher education transition has in youth migration, and the less clearly defined impact of employment factors. Therefore it will be proposed that, rather than thinking in terms of ‘opportunities’ as the dominant driver of migration, ‘cultures of migration’ in island communities may be more appropriate, and the implications of this alternative way of conceptualising migration for policy makers will be discussed.

(P 42) - The Interrupting Island:

Trinidad & Tobago and the Shifting Trajectories of Venezuelan Migrants

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In this paper, I examine how Venezuelan immigrants' shifting migration trajectories have impacted the functions of Trinidad and Tobago (T&T) as a migration site. I use conceptual tools from scholarship that maps migration trajectories (Schapendonk et al., 2018) in a productive pairing with Bernadie-Tahir and Schmoll's (2014) framework of "counterislandness" to spatialize the immigrants' mobilities. I argue that the novel and multiple movements of Venezuelan immigrants, to and across T&T have re-engineered the migration and mobility regimes of the island, serving to (en)close the island's geography from within and out. With amplified mobility regulations on the island, migrant trajectories have been interrupted, causing deviations from migrants' aspirational trajectories. This has played out as the island functioning as a barrier to movement, while simultaneously enforcing its function as a site of settlement for immigrants. In addition, this spatial analysis, and the empirical acknowledgment of (im)mobilities across the island site, has added to the reinvigorated call for considerations of mobilities and movements in conceptual appreciations of "islandness".

(P 43) - How many died? Space, society and justice in the Bahamian Anthropocene

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COVID-19 has provided a smoke screen for much of government malpractice and neoliberalism to hide behind. Yet, as the physical space alters under climate change, policies that support life and build communities also change. This paper explores democracy, spatial and social (in)justice and the reality of racism in a world where climate change exacts a high price on those with few(er) resources

**(P 44) - Migration Policy at Sea in 2020:
Malta and its four temporary islands in the Mediterranean**

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At the height of the Coronavirus Pandemic, Malta was tempted to try a ‘Pacific Solution’ to the Migration Crisis in 2020. The tenth smallest country by land area, and yet with a resident population of close to half a million, the Maltese archipelago lies on one of the transit routes of migrants from North Africa into Europe and the European Union. As the smallest member state of the EU since 2004, Malta has been frustrated time and time again with the rejection by most EU member states of their collective responsibility for the migration issue. This time round, the Maltese Government – with a new Minister for Foreign and European Affairs – tried a new tactic: leaving hundreds of saved undocumented migrants at sea on chartered boats just outside Maltese territorial waters, while it tried to use their plight as a bargaining chip and ‘played hardball’ to get European governments to agree to accept them. For 40 days, 425 men lived on four chartered tourist boats – serving as temporary islands. Once the worst of the pandemic had passed and Malta started ‘opening up’, the justification for this islanding strategy was lost, and the migrants were brought to and landed in Malta. A few European countries have accepted to take on some of these migrants; but the overall arm-twisting strategy was not successful, left much bad blood in Brussels, and obliged a change in Malta’s Permanent representative to the EU.

(P 45 + P 46) - The figure of the island in the Anthropocene

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In this double session, Mimi Sheller, Elizabeth DeLoughrey and Jonathan Pugh will discuss how they are engaging with islands in debates about the Anthropocene.

The island has become one of the most emblematic figures for wider debates about the Anthropocene. It has moved from the periphery to the centre in international debates about such forces as global warming, rising sea levels, nuclear fallout, intensified hurricanes, legacies of colonialism, ocean acidification, the fallout of capitalist consumerism, climate migration, and disproportionate ecological degradation. Thinking with islands, and engagements with and by islanders, generates vital alternatives to 'modern' and 'Western' frameworks of reasoning, such as the human/nature divide.

(P 47) - The island relevance of the book *Disaster by Choice*

A Panel Discussion

Panel:

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'Disaster by Choice' claims there is no such thing as a natural disaster. The disaster lies in our inability to deal with the environment and with ourselves. Kelman promotes a transparency about the production of power and vulnerability in the every-day, mapping out the decision-making practices which formulate the consequent disparities in risk. By tackling vulnerability, Kelman proposes we can create a progressive opportunity for all: "human choices cause disasters, so human choices can prevent disasters."

The author will be joined by two PhD students to critically discuss the contribution of this book for mitigating risk during disasters for islands.

(P 48) – Island Stories on Radio

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With podcasting technology and digital audio editing tools, it is easier than ever to create audio content for global audiences. In this session, Bojan Furst, the producer and host of OTOK - a podcast for and about islanders (<https://www.patchedheart.ca/otok>) - will tell us why podcast is an ideal knowledge mobilization tool and a storytelling form in these times of social distancing and remote meetings.

(P 49) - Keeping Track of Covid-19 and its Path through Island States and Territories

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Since the early days of the Coronavirus pandemic, I have been working with Iain Orr (UK) to present and process data from the world's island states and territories that charts the number and trends in the number of reported infections and deaths. Updates have been provided at 5-day and (since May 30, 2020) 10-day intervals.

In this presentation, I will discuss the origins of this pursuit, the utility of the Microsoft Excel workbook tool and alternatives, and a few of the most striking results from our observations of three months of Covid-19 in islands around the world.

(P 50) - Visions of Nature:

Development, Metropolitanism and Nature Consumption on Anticosti Island, Canada

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Anticosti is one of Canada's principal islands and the largest of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Despite its size, proximity to international shipping lanes in the northern gulf, timber reserves, and fishing grounds, throughout history its development has been haltering, and its permanent population is today less than 300 persons. In contrast, in the southern gulf there are nearly 157,000 persons on Prince Edward Island (which has an almost equal land area). Geographers have rationalised this uneven development by reference to Anticosti's northern climate and inferior soils, but this is only a partial explanation.

This paper argues that Anticosti's halting development is linked not only to physical attributes but equally to the immaterial social construction of nature by metropolitan actors (private individuals, companies, and government) who for the last 125 years have managed Anticosti as a paradise for distant metropolitan consumers of nature rather than islanders themselves. Anticosti is today a proposed UNESCO World Heritage site for its natural attributes. While this enlarged scale of interest in the island's future appears original, it risks continuing along established paths of nature management, exchanging one group of metropolitan nature devotees for a more international one.

(P 51) - Disaster displacement:

Examining the post-Dorian experience on the island of Eleuthera, Bahamas.

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It is suggested that the displacement owing to disasters is likely to be one of the largest humanitarian challenges of the 21st century. While initial displacement may be a response to the impacts of an event, most individuals and households are displaced for longer periods of time, requiring that they re-establish their lives under uncertain circumstances in an unfamiliar place. The presentation provides an overview of the Hurricane Dorian evacuee population living on the Family Island of Eleuthera, The Bahamas in the months following the storm and identifies key support areas to be strengthened in future hurricane response initiatives.

**(P 52) - Standardizing and Sharing Public Service Skills across Island Regions:
Environmental Health Officer Training in the Caribbean**

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Fifteen years ago, Caribbean universities and the Pan American Health Organization designed a standardized regional training program to build a cadre of Environmental Health Officers and strengthen regional public health practice. Standardization would facilitate regional workforce mobility, a key pillar of the Caribbean integration thrust. This study is the first evaluation of the training program and its implementation. Findings uncover institutional and bureaucratic challenges to this aspect of regional island integration, and provide recommendations moving forward. This is important because UN SDG 3 calls for substantially increasing recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in Small Island Developing States.

(P 53) - Ecologies of Archipelagic New York

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This presentation will address the archipelagic rethinking taking place along New York's extensive coastline. New York is an island city of five boroughs, all islands. However, its archipelago formation is much larger, comprising over forty islands of which a dozen are actually part of the infrastructure of connectedness in the city. As oceans rise, and storm surge redefines the city's identity, a growing awareness of New York's archipelagic consciousness is beginning to assert itself through coastal redesign, emerging new visual ecologies such as dunes, grassy knolls and gardens designed to be flooded. This presentation will address the planning and philosophical challenges facing the densest American archipelago city

**(P 54) - The Greenlandic Question:
An International Relations Analysis of a Post-Independence Inuit Nation**

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and with the participation of

Barry Scott Zellen
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It is no secret that Greenland has been attempting to diversify its economy through tourism, mining, and offshore oil extraction in order to gain the necessary capital in order not be dependent on the Kingdom of Denmark's annual block grant. Whether it be in 5 or 50 years, however, independence will come to Greenland. But, when it does, what will independence look like? Will Greenland fall into the fold of its colonial masters and adopt the Westphalian nation-state bureaucracy and agencies or will it go in new direction given it would be the first Inuit-majority nation state with strong cultural ties to the Inuit of Baffin Island and Alaska.

My presentation will explore the actions of current-day Greenland in the Arctic Council as well as present some words from current day Greenlandic scholars about the future IR actions of an independent Greenland.

(P 55) - Newfoundland, the island nation of Canada?

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In Canada, to order and mitigate regional, national or religious differences, political leaders have opted for various forms of federalism, sometimes open, sometimes asymmetrical; sometimes promoting a pan-Canadian identity, sometimes embracing a multiculturalism focused on diversity. Even though provinces have important rights and powers, at multiple points in the short Canadian history, this political order has been contested (one can only name the two referendums on Quebec sovereignty). When one thinks of contesting the political order, Quebec usually comes first, with First Nations. However, other identities exist within Canada and other “nations” contest the political order in their own way.

Newfoundland and Labrador (NL), the last province to join Confederation in 1949, has all aspects of nationalism, even though the province is not advocating for independence. It is, in some ways, another distinct society within Canada. Nationalism studies, in their Weberian thought, mention symbolic and social boundaries. Those boundaries, or in other words, what makes NL distinct, would be put forward in this presentation. To do so, various illustrations based on both the literature and ethnographic work will be discussed. This presentation aims at looking at a province whose culture, history and nation-building processes are not well-known within the Canadian federation.

**(P 56) - Illuminating Islandness in the Corona Crisis:
A case exploration of Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique, Caribbean**

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The low numbers of COVID-19 cases on islands, especially in the Caribbean, may be attributed to the fact that they are just that- islands. As the corona crisis escalated, island authorities were able to mitigate COVID-19 spread by implementing unprecedented actions, foremost among them border closures. The corona crisis therefore, has illuminated the spatial notions of islandness: boundedness, smallness, isolation, fragmentation, along with amplification by compression. Moreover, the idea of societal islandness was also highlighted. This perspective essay explores islandness in the context of the actions taken in the case study tri-island state of Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique. Being a tri-island state, the nuances of islandness, experienced in an archipelagic context – an archipelago within the Caribbean archipelago – are emphasized.

(P 57) - Rhythmanalysis: A Methodology for Island Scholars

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Although island studies clearly has advanced conceptually, methodologies, particularly for the range of social scientists attracted to island studies, have not been approached. Scholars have ventured creative conceptualizations of islands which have been fruitful to the sub-discipline, but have not discerned a method for empirically evaluating some of the conceptions put forward. In many cases, ethnographic research and case studies of islands are conducted, but they often are descriptive of a particular island rather than assessing or supporting the theoretical conceptions mentioned or advancing another. To move past the highly theoretical nature of island studies, a field that is charged with accounting for the overlaps, similarities, as well differences of islands across our oceans and seas, is a tall charge. I purport rhythmanalysis (Lefebvre 2003) as a methodological opportunity for the field. It provides an avenue for contending with long historical rhythms, such as colonial legacies, micro-level deep local cadences, and more recent tempos of tourism and the threat of climate change and their intersections.

**(P 58) - ‘South of Chaos’:
Tourism Industry in the Poetry of Acerina Cruz (Canary Islands)**

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Critic Namrata Poddar explains how tropical islands “have not only borne a bigger brunt of colonial patterns of displacement – human and botanic – but continue to be vulnerable to global tourism’s increasing commoditization of islescapes and the ecological risks resulting from an overuse of local resources condensed in ‘bounded’ topographies” (52). This is the case for the Canary Islands, a small archipelago west of the Moroccan shore, where the landscape has been appropriated and commodified since the times of the Spanish conquest, to finally become one of the main recreational destinations in the country.

This essay reflects on the poetic representation of the tourism industry in the Canaries. To illustrate the impact of tourism on the islands and in the daily lives of Canary islanders, I will analyze a selection of poems by Canarian author Acerina Cruz Suárez where the insular space of Gran Canaria is presented as a non-place curated for foreign enjoyment at the expense of local labor. The main purpose of this project is to reach a better understanding of an industry that, on the one hand, has become a fundamental part of the economy in the archipelago, whereas on the other hand, it participates on the destruction of the very means in which it exists.

(P 59) - Islanding an Oil Rig: Where is Hibernia?

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This paper examines the currently shifting cultural meanings of two important conduits for ocean-based place-making: islands and oil platforms. I'm interested in how longstanding notions of islands are being placed under increasing strain by escalating environmental crises, as well as by the proliferation of new types of "artificial," or what Jackson and Della Dora dub "metageographical" islands.

My presentation explores the conceptual possibilities that can emerge from juxtaposing oil rigs and islands in an era of climate crisis. Its prime case study is the massive Hibernia platform, located on the Grand Banks, around 300 kilometres east of the island of Newfoundland. Drawing on maps, government and industry publicity materials, creative writing, journalism and art, my aim is to contemplate some of the conflicting ways in which this offshore location has been culturally produced as place.

**(P 60) - (Im)mobility and climate change in an archipelagic State.
The case of planned relocation in the Fiji Islands**

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Planned relocation has been recently recognised as an adaptation strategy to climate change. Yet, historical examples show that relocation is complex, costly and rarely successful for those who move. The Planned Relocation Guidelines published by Fiji is a first proactive attempt to manage climate-induced internal relocation in a participative manner. At the same time, local island communities intending to move do not always ask for assistance, preferring to resettle on their own terms.

This study focuses on assessing challenges and pitfalls of relocation processes in Fiji, attempting to understand the reasons and the important values behind the decision of moving – or staying – of iTaukei communities.

(P 61) - Guam archipelagic: perspectives on (dis)locating an island

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Different perspectives of locating and, more importantly, dislocating Guam/Guåhan are to be explored in my paper in order to offer a reading of the archipelagic history of an island that questions its seemingly singular and self-evident quality; its (strategic) location.

I am interested in bringing together global history and island studies, in studying both century-long colonial functionalisations and current practices of Chamorro/CHamoru reorientation such as the works of poet Craig Santos Perez or the paradigmatic de-colonial invocation of the founding fathers of the United States now turned against Washington in then governor Eddie Calvo's 2018 State of the Island Address.

(P 62) - Drawing on Cultural Heritage to develop Sustainable Ecosystem-service rich Relationships with Nature: The Hawaiian Fish Pond Example

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Hawaiian heritage informs community efforts to manage for ‘āina momona, or “fat lands.” This Hawaiian socio-cultural concept denotes a respect for the land’s capacity and a reciprocal relationship with nature that maximizes ecosystem services. Loko i‘a (Hawaiian fishponds) are a traditional management system adapted to natural watershed patterns, local nutrient cycles, and specific aquatic ecosystems. As Hawaiian islands adapt to climate change challenges, we look to our shared past to inform decisions around uncertain futures. An integrated and expansive climate needs assessment developed by and for the state-wide fishpond network emphasizes the pivotal roles of community, cultural, and environmental health.

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