



ISISA

Newsletter

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EDITORIAL



ISISA Newsletter is here once again. In this newsletter there is important and updated information about the upcoming ISISA World XIII conference of 2014. One can also find various interesting contributions submitted by ISISA members. This newsletter is what you make it, so please keep the contributions coming. Photos, articles, forthcoming publications, upcoming conferences, book reviews and news on 'research in progress' are more than welcome.

Contributions for the December 2014 issue are to reach me at abaldacchino59@gmail.com by not later than November 15, 2014.

Read and Enjoy. Suggestions for improvement and feedback are always appreciated.

A big Thank You goes to all the contributors of this issue.

Anna Baldacchino
Newsletter Editor

Disclaimer: The views and opinions expressed in this newsletter are those of their respective authors and are not necessarily endorsed by ISISA.

ISISA Islands of the World XIII *Small is Beautiful: Island Connections and Innovations*

**Penghu Archipelago, Taiwan
22 to 27 September 2014**

This is a special year. The UN announced 2014 as the Year of Small Island Developing States and ISISA is celebrating its 20th anniversary. That's already two good reasons to come to the 13th *Islands of the World* conference on Penghu Archipelago, Taiwan, September 22 to 27 this year.

The topic of the conference was chosen as: ***Small is Beautiful: Island Connections and Innovations***. It is 40 years since Fritz Schumacher's epoch-making book was discussing development from a standpoint of smallness and with a perspective of a post-growth society and an ethical approach to economic development. The once posed critique of growth as the single solution to progress, and the return to humanitarian principles, both remain valid. What can small islands learn from, and contribute to, this discussion?

Islands networks through migration have ever since been a contributing factor for island development, and especially so in a more globalised world. Meanwhile, innovations in green technology, alternative development strategies and sustainable development approaches have a special importance for an adapted future on small islands.

Are islands special or just smaller versions of larger places? Can we learn from exceptional island situations? Is studying islands on their own terms an academic endeavour? And is nissology a scientific paradigm?

In four central panel discussions with invited experts in their field, we will create room for discussion and exchange on these salient themes during the conference. And a special day out on the Island of Chi-Mei includes a gathering with the local population and a panel discussion on green technology and sustainability: lessons learned from other island experiences.

Apart from the academic programme, an important element of the Penghu event will be the 20th anniversary celebration of ISISA as the single trans-disciplinary, global and integrated organisation for the study of small islands. Since the foundation of the organisation on Okinawa in 1994, we have met every second year to discuss and to learn from each other. All former ISISA conference convenors are expected to be present and will share their experiences of, and their insights about, island studies issues. Old folks and young ones, scholars and friends please search your archives, your photo selections and your souvenir boards and bring as much as you want to share with us in Penghu.

We think that the meeting in Penghu could be a once-in-a-lifetime experience, not one of the usual academic conference meetings. You are all invited to participate and contribute. Please consider coming. For further information visit: <http://2014isisa.npu.edu.tw>

Looking forward to meet you in Penghu,
The Organising Committee of the Conference
Beate Ratter, Huei-Min Tsai, Wen-Cheng Wang, Shi-Liang Yu, Jiawei Tang and
Daniel Tung-Lin Hung for the Penghu County Government, Taiwan

Programme at a glance – Highlights – (latest draft)

Monday, September 22, 2014	
(all day)	Delegate arrivals (CKS Taipei International Airport), hotel check-in and optional Taipei city tour
16:00 – 20:00	<i>Reception and “Songs of Islands” by Anna & Godfrey Baldacchino, Malta</i>
Tuesday, September 23, 2014	
09:00 - 10:30	Flight from Taipei to Magon City, Penghu Archipelago
14:00 - 15:30	<i>Opening Ceremony</i> Keynote: Prem Saddul, Mauritius - Barbados+20 – Island connections and the UN year of Small Island Developing States Keynote: Mark Bynoe, CCCCC - Small Islands and Climate Change – adaptation and innovation
16:00 - 17:30	Plenary Session: Panel A Small is beautiful: 40 years after Schumacher’s epoch-making book Facilitator Grant McCall, Australia Panellists: Eric Clark, Mark Hampton, Robert Read
Wednesday, September 24, 2014	
09:00 – 10:30	Plenary Session: Panel B Innovation and Island future: Green energy, tourism and sustainability Facilitator Karin Topsø Larsen, Bornholm, DK Keynote: Godfrey Baldacchino, Malta – The Future and Islands

	Panellists: Clyde Sakamoto, Hiroshi Kakazu, John Liu, Godfrey Baldacchino
11:00-12:30	<i>Concurrent Sessions 1</i> Smallness, Greenness, Society and Island Studies
13:30-15:00	<i>Concurrent Sessions 2</i> ...
15:15 – 17:00	20th Anniversary ISISA – Islands of the World conferences 1994-2014 Exhibition and social event <i>Keynote:</i> Grant McCall and Beate Ratter - ISISA past and future – Sharing experiences: from Okinawa to Penghu
Thursday, September 25, 2014	
09:00 – 10: 30	<i>Plenary Session: Panel C Journey across home: Migration as solution?</i> Facilitator Joie Taylor, Maui, Hawaii, USA <i>Keynote:</i> Jonathan Pugh, UK - Being in exile at home: what is 'Caribbean' development? Panellists: Elaine Stratford, Dana Lewis-Ambrose, Jonathan Pugh
11:00-12:30	<i>Concurrent Sessions 3</i>
13:30-14:00	<i>Keynote:</i> Christian Depraetere, France – Nissology: Island Studies on its own terms
14:00-15:30	<i>Concurrent Sessions 4</i>
16:00-17:30	<i>Concurrent Sessions 5</i>
Friday, September 26, 2014	
09:00 - 10:30	<i>Boat trip to</i> Chi-Mei Island
10:30 – 12:00	<i>Site visits:</i> stone weirs, bay, museums, communities
13:30 - 15:00	Island Community Forum: ‘Small is beautiful’ – nature-culture interactions, community-based education, tourism & island economy <i>Keynote:</i> Clyde Sakamoto, Maui, USA - Progress in sustainability - the impact of ISISA on our campus, island and state since 2006
Saturday, September 27, 2014	
9:00 - 11:00	INTERNATIONAL SMALL ISLANDS STUDIES ASSOCIATION BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETING AND ELECTIONS
11:30 - 12:30	<i>Conference Conclusions and Declaration</i> CLOSING CEREMONY
14:00 -	Flights from Penghu Island to Taipei
Sunday, September 28, 2014	
(all day)	Departure; or optional tours in Taiwan

SEI Greens the Bitter End Yacht Club

By Axel Pearson

Strategic Energy Innovations (SEI) works with the Bitter End Yacht Club on the island of Virgin Gorda in the British Virgin Islands on a broad sustainability program that includes energy efficiency projects, renewable energy installations, waste reduction, water conservation, and environmental education in the

community. The Bitter End's sustainability program aims to net positive impacts for the island's ecosystem and environment, the surrounding community and other resorts.

In February 2014, Strategic Energy Innovations fellow Axel Pearson performed a full waste audit of the Bitter End Yacht Club. SEI was to assess Bitter End's waste generation and disposal, and make recommendations on how to reduce waste and increase diversion through recycling and composting. SEI found that most of the waste generated on the island is recyclable, but unfortunately there are very limited recycling resources available. SEI is currently in conversation with the local government to create access to a proper recycling facility. About 16% of the waste is compostable, and the Bitter End is currently researching feasible compost systems on the resort. If recycling and composting is fully adopted at the resort, the Bitter End Yacht Club can divert 75% of its waste.



SEI's Axel Pearson participates in BEYC's quarterly beach clean-up at Gun Creek, Virgin Gorda

Integrated Island

The working group on island studies at the Institute of Geography, University of Hamburg, has developed an Integrated Island Database (IIDAB) - addressed to scientists, policy-makers and everybody interested in island studies.

Now online: www.island-database.uni-hamburg.de



Database (IIDAB)

By Jan Petzold

Why a new database?

Small islands have become a visible symbol of the impacts of climate change and global sea level rise. The growing international awareness of and compassion for vulnerable places makes small islands an important topic in socio-economic studies on the impact of sea level rise, intensified storm activity and ocean acidification. A global perspective on this issue, taking small islands as generally under threat, neglects the important and substantial regional differences that exist among islands in different parts of the world. Comparative research and analysis of the ongoing processes and challenges faced in diverse case studies contributes to our understanding of the specific situation of small islands. Where it is available, appropriate scientific knowledge can inform decision-making, planning and policy development.

How does it work?

The IIDAB so far includes mainly datasets for Small Island Developing States (SIDS), including data on geography, economy, and population. It is not our aim to compile the complete “world of islands”. But the database is growing and many other small islands and archipelagos are and will be included in the future. Its structure allows for the selection of small islands according to a wide range of comparative indicators. The database draws on the published data of international organizations as well as published data from individual island case studies. The search and sorting application is the central tool of the IIDAB. A key feature of IIDAB is the ability to search and filter according to specific criteria and parameters, allowing for the direct comparison

across islands and island groups. By combining different selections and filters it is possible to operate complex queries.

Who is it for?

The Integrated Island Database (IIDAB) serves as a research support tool designed to assist and facilitate island case studies on a comparative level. It is addressed to scientists, policy-makers and everybody interested in island studies.

We, at the working group on island studies at the University of Hamburg / CEN (Center for Earth System Research and Sustainability), hope you will find the database to be a valuable support for your island research. Should you have any contributions, questions or remarks - please do not hesitate to contact us!

Jan Petzold <jan.petzold@uni-hamburg.de> or **Beate Ratter** <ratter@geowiss.uni-hamburg.de>

Diffusion evolves Island's coastal fisheries in a blink

By Elizabeth L. Mclean

I spent two years conducting studies in neighbouring fishing communities in Samaná, Dominican Republic, on the island of Hispaniola. I took in how the fishers there were challenged on a day-by-day basis to secure their livelihoods. As National Parks where traditional farming had taken place become restricted areas, and as construction work becomes sporadic and non reliable, a good number of people turned to the coastal waters and their resources, a lot of them also improvising and using their motorbikes or “motoconcho” to provide local transportation services for a small fare.

Growing up in the Dominican Republic, I always knew my people to be resourceful: what is broken is mended; what tears up is sown back together; and if the family number increases, there is always space for one more.

Here, I wanted to highlight how the diffusion of information changes fisheries right before our eyes; in a blink, so to speak. I use examples of fishers' inventiveness and the rapid evolving nature of how they adapt as their known resources dwindle. In 2011, I learned that the diamond squid was a profitable commercial fishery found in our deep waters; this practice had been introduced by a Japanese expert in 2001. I was fascinated with this information and interested in

the culinary aspects of this discovery: did the Dominican people like it, and if they did, how did they cook it?

Parallel to my surveys and inquiries on the local ecological knowledge of the fishers, I asked about the sightings of the invasive lionfish species whose population has grown exponentially in the Caribbean during the last 20 years. It was important for me to have a sense of how prevalent this species was and how the fishers perceived it. Lionfish is a very successful predator, especially when it comes to juvenile fish, including many important commercially valuable species. I learned that the fishers in Samaná were not approaching this species, there were a handful of stories in circulation of other fishers that had been painfully stung, so nobody wanted to fish it. In the following year, I promoted (and diffused) a small educational campaign with posters provided by Sea Grant office in Puerto Rico on how to fish lionfish, and by 2013, lionfish was sold on the beach North of Samaná. Together with the squid story, this accounts for adaptations and the adoption of new species as a source of livelihood.

The third story, I happened to come across by chance. In 2013, I had set up an informal meeting with a group of fishers on the East of Samaná. I arrived and made my way to the back of the house where a game of domino was usually entertained under the mango tree. There, to my surprise, I found a small processing station for sea cucumbers. This was a completely new development to me, Dominicans do not eat sea cucumbers but they now knew that there was a Chinese market in Florida for them and they could sell it to these buyers.

These important ecological species are extracted and used to secure people's livelihoods, sometimes at the expense of upsetting functional ecological systems. Diffusion of knowledge on resources contributes to how people adapt promptly to changes. As known resources dwindle, newer species are extracted in order to secure peoples' livelihoods. The fishers themselves attest to these rapid changes happening within short decades: *"twenty years ago we had more diverse fishes than what we see today"*, and *"presently, even the diamond squid is almost all gone"*.

[These observations constitute side notes to an extended study on the local ecological knowledge of fishers in Samaná Bay. This study was supported by the Coastal Institute Fellowship at the University of Rhode Island, USA, and by the Many Strong Voices program in Norway. For further information, you can contact me at elmclean@my.uri.edu].



Sea cucumbers – photo taken by E. McLean



Lion Fish – taken by E. McLean



Motoconcho –taken by E. McLean

Colony Bay, Barbados



Source: <http://www.colonyclubhotel.com/>

Low tide afternoon
and the lips of languid breakers
barely kiss against the sand.

The sea and sky in unison
so blue you can't define
the line of lost horizons.

The stiff-necked sails of twin
fishing sloops gliding outside time
crisscross on the glass.

The atmosphere so clear
you can see the flashing wing tips
of diving gulls a mile away.

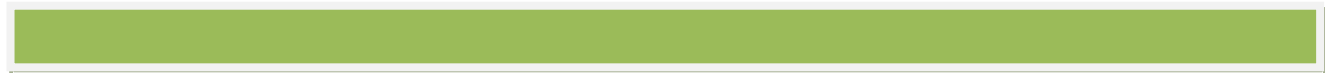
It's as if fresh sunlight sparks
reveal this slice of paradise
for the first day of creation

in high-definition showers
that filter through the air for hours
till I lose total track of time.

No one knows when this heaven ends
except the tiny island land crabs
scrambling sideways to their dugouts

before they're buried quietly
by the crashing six-o'clock tsunami.

Jerome L. McElroy



The UK: An island of the mind?

By Ilan Kelman, UK citizen

Contact through <http://www.ilankelman.org>

"Who here is from an island?" I ask when giving my introductory lecture to island vulnerability and resilience. I give this lecture to students and to the public--with many slides taken from research presentations.

After moving to London from Oslo in November, I have given this talk with that query several times. For those from the UK, the prospects are numerous. From Shetland to the Isle of Wight, from Rathlin to Canvey, and from Anglesey to the Channel Islands, the UK is not short of islanders. I always hope for someone from a UK Overseas Territory.

Inevitably, an audience member pipes up "I am from the island of Britain". What does that mean?

The UK is not itself an island. The full name is "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland", naming the piece sitting atop Ireland. While some aim to unify the entire island of Ireland, for the moment, the UK remains divided across different land masses.

Putting aside the possibility for Scottish independence, what about Great Britain as an island? Much comes down to definition. More than 60 million people live in Scotland, England, and Wales across a land area of over 200,000 km². That is a big population across a vast expanse, connected not just via a rail tunnel, but also by several airports with regular inter-continental flights to mainland Europe. The country's capital has a larger population than about half the world's countries.

Yet a cultural mentality pervades of the small, lonely British riding their stalwart isle in the waves, protecting their shores of life and liberty and pure Britishness against the devastating sea and tide of...of...something nasty and chaotic and horribly non-British, well you know...maybe... From defeating the imperialist Spanish armada in 1588 to holding up that indomitable spirit as Luftwaffe bombs rained down in 1940, this tiny nation of proud islanders never cowed before superior forces seeking to cross the waters to invade these stalwart shores of life and liberty and pure Britishness, yes, ok, we have been there already, thank you.

Psychologically, many English in particular see themselves as islanders. Perhaps that comes from their maritime history; the relatively recent regular use of rail and air connections outside the country; being the only unilingual English country in the region (Ireland is officially bilingual); and the desire to protect that fine English cuisine of battered fish combined with greasy chips and that fine English culture of civilised football matches combined with warm ale.

Perhaps it is simply the social dimension of wishing to be living on an island, of longing to be an islander. That means seeking separation and distance from those others, even where neither separation nor distance are the reality. In fact, the cities of England have become thriving melting pots for people around the world. London is so integrated and international that those speaking with an English accent are generally the minority.

After all, we're all European now, an island of Europe surrounded by Russian imperialism and burgeoning Asian and African youth populations...



Ah, England! Photo by Ilan Kelman

Europe and the Pacific

**10th conference of the European Society for Oceanists (ESfO),
to be held in Brussels, Belgium, 24-27 June 2015**

Call for Panel Proposals - Deadline: 1 October 2014

The Pacific was long viewed as a remote, isolated region condemned to dependency on larger countries because of a paucity of natural resources and a small, dispersed population. Pacific Islanders themselves, however, view spatial separation also as promoting proximity and connections. The Oceanic perspective of connectedness characterizes social relations across the region, and remains important also to those islanders who now belong to diasporic communities on the Pacific Rim. Such a vision may also suggest that Europe's geographical distance from the Pacific needs not necessarily place it at a relational disadvantage. For European scholarship, the distance from the region might even be a virtue, as shown by the strength of ESFO.

The colonial history of Europe in the Pacific is diverse and multi-stranded, while the Pacific had its own distinctive influences on the varied trajectories of European history and thought. These exchanges have left a legacy of historical and cultural connections that, to some extent, provide a basis for distinctive forms of ongoing relationships between the two regions. Current European engagements in the Pacific are taking place especially through connections in trade relations, sustainable development programmes, tourism, humanitarian aid, legal-political relations, new migration patterns, and concerns about the impacts of global climate change.

In some respects, however, European connections to the Oceanic region relate uncomfortably to the aspirations and ambitions of Pacific peoples themselves. The peoples of the Pacific Islands have a long and distinguished history of engaging with people from other regions of the world on their own social and cultural terms, and on the basis of their own economic and political interests. In recent times, the spirit of Ratu Mara's 'Pacific Way' and Hau'ofa's 'Sea of Islands' has come to characterize the Pacific's vision for its future, indicating also that Pacific Islanders increasingly demand to define priorities in their connections with Europe from their own perspective. These calls from the Pacific for a new kind of relationship with Europe – in whatever shape or form Europe may be perceived as a region – require further reflection.

Proposals for panels on a variety of topics relating to this overarching theme of the Tenth Conference of the European Society for Oceanists are invited. Intense dialogues between the Pacific and European perspectives are envisaged, in which exchanges of knowledge and processes of mediation will spark a necessary rethinking of historical, contemporary and future connections between Europe and the Pacific.

Deadline for proposals: 1 October 2014

Please send your proposals to < ESfO2015@ru.nl >



Island Studies Journal (ISSN: 1715-2593) was set up in 2006 as a freely downloadable, peer reviewed, scholarly and inter-disciplinary 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, Canada: www.islandstudies.com

ISJ is since June 2012 the official journal of ISISA, initially for a trial period of 2 years.

Manuscripts to be considered for publication welcome at: isj@upei.ca

Website: www.islandstudies.ca/journal

Candidates Needed!

The forthcoming Islands XIII, to be held on Penghu Island, Taiwan, promises to be a very diverse and interesting event, with a substantial local component and delegates from all parts of the ISISA World.

Please have a look at the Islands of the World XIII website for details of the spectacular natural environment of Penghu and the warm welcome that is being extended to all of us:

<http://2014isisa.npu.edu.tw>

Many of you will know that ISISA began as a small group of colleagues meeting on an island off the coast of British Columbia, Canada in 1986. The succession of "Islands of the World" meetings took place on various islands thereafter. Chief amongst those founders was the New Zealand born geographer, Theo Hills, who became the foundation President and is honoured still in our "Foundation Charter".

I was elected President at the Mauritius Islands of the World V in 1998; members saw fit to re-elect me a couple of times after that.

At the last Islands of the World in 2012, outstandingly hosted by the H. Lavity Stoutt Community College on Tortola in the British Virgin Islands, I said that I would not be standing for office again and I encouraged ISISA supporters to consider what contribution they might wish to make to our Association.

Working with me and others on the Executive Committee has been Graeme Robertson as Secretary and Co-secretary (with Beate Ratter). Graeme also was the organiser of Islands of the World VI on the Isle of Skye in 2000. Graeme also is not standing at the elections to be held at the General Meeting on Penghu. Incidentally, that General Meeting is to take place from 9 to 11am on Saturday 27 September, before we fly from Penghu Island to Taipei.

The Executive Committee is not only the **President** and the **Secretary**. The other positions that require nomination and election on the Executive are

Vice-President

Treasurer

Communications Officer

Four Ordinary Members

Those are the officers of ISISA mentioned in our Foundation Charter in Article V, Section D.

With a solid Executive and the advice of the very representative Advisory Committee, ISISA only can continue to grow and prosper. But these bodies, however hard they work, rely for their success on the energy and dedication of all ISISA members. It is the membership that builds and strengthens ISISA, volunteers to host an Islands of the World conference and keeps the discussion list alive and informative.

Oh, and BTW, please think if you would like to host an Islands of the World Conference in 2016 or beyond. It is the membership at the General Meeting who decides where the ISISA conferences are to be held: this is done by popular vote after the candidates have presented their bids.

I look forward to meeting all of you at Islands of the World XIII on beautiful Penghu Island in a few months' time.

Grant McCall

President



Picture shows ISISA members Dr Gerard Persoon (left) and Dr Godfrey Baldacchino, outside the building of KITLV (the Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies), at the University of Leiden, The Netherlands, on June 10 2014. Gerard and Godfrey joined other academics and post-doctoral scholars to discuss a project looking at culture, identity and sovereignty in the small Dutch island jurisdictions of the Caribbean.

Developments in Nissology on Jeju Island

By Grant McCall

For just five days, I was on Jeju Island, South Korea, the site of the ISISA *Islands of the World X* conference in 2008.

Unfortunately, most people in the world at the present time will know of Jeju Island because a ferry was on its way there a few weeks ago; a ferry that sank in relatively deep water with considerable loss of life. Images will be of rescuers as well as the Captain and his crew fleeing their ship at the first sign of danger.

As I am writing, authorities are searching for the alleged owner of the ferry that sunk recently on its way to Jeju Island. It appears that the craft might not have been seaworthy. Korea has been so moved that the President of Korea broadcast a tearful apology for the disaster that had taken place during her term in office.

I suspect that many of you Islanders reading this might shake your heads when you think if the ferry that takes you to your island is up to the task.

As a potentially grim side note, ISISA members, and especially those who attended the conference in 2008, might note that, in an early stage of the planning for that meeting, the end of the conference was planned to take place on that same ferry on a cruise!

But Islands X was six years ago; so what has happened on Jeju Island since then?

We knew during Islands X that the Government of South Korea had designated Jeju as “Peace Island” on 27 January 2005, giving an impetus to peace studies on Korea’s southernmost point of land and with its tallest mountain. As well, a little over a year later on 1 July 2006, the South Korean government declared Jeju an “Autonomous Self-Governing Province”, providing the basis for the place to assume an international active role in world affairs.

Jeju tourism has been strong for many years and people will remember the splendid hotels on the tourist side of the island that some people compare with the monumentalism of properties in equally touristy Hawai’i. Apart from the defunct ferry, there are several flights from various parts of Korea that keep hotels to capacity, especially during the warm spring and summer months, with flowers competing to out-bloom one another in fields and gardens, and the large, thick skinned Jeju tangerine is available in shops and on tables everywhere.

These developments, though, are not about tourism and certainly do not presage a business development zone on an island that purposefully has no industry and, except for huge tour buses and many cars, few sources of pollution.

Nevertheless, no island is an island, and particle clouds engulfing Jeju at the moment (May 2014) are reported in the daily news, with warnings to those with respiratory difficulties. The particles come in part from the Gobi desert on the otherside of China!

Catching the attention of scholars at Jeju National University, one of the ten “Flagship Korean National Universities” out of the total 193 named universities in the country, is the Geoffrey Lipman concept of “Green Growth and Travelism”, following the establishment in the Belgian province of Limburg of an Institute dedicated to that approach of linking tourism to environmental concerns.

A “Green Growth and Travelism” meeting took place in Belgium in 2013, with the second one happening in Melbourne in 2014. Jeju National University researchers have plans for such a meeting on Jeju in the near future. In part owing to attracting tourists from all over Asia, environmental concerns mostly are at the top of the list of priorities in the Jeju Governor’s office.

Few people outside Korea and UNESCO probably are aware that Jeju is the site of a certified “Global Geopark” in recognition of the place boasting the so-called “Triple Crown” for its small surface. This Triple Crown comes from the fact that Jeju is alone amongst islands in having three designations by UNESCO for world heritage in all three natural sciences. This Triple Crown started in 2002 when the island was designated a “Biosphere Reserve”, followed a 2007 award, culminating in 2010 as the “Global Geopark”.

Increasingly one can see solar panels on businesses and houses, with some parts of the windy countryside sporting wind turbines. Such devices are hotly contested in any parts of the world, but seem to be placed in remote parts on Jeju, so objections are less.

There are also developments at Jeju National University of electric vehicles, at the present time adapted from existing petrol driven assembly line models. Restaurants, parks and other public places are slowly sprouting charging stations for such vehicles. A small off-shore island of Jeju is being trialed as a “Green Island” with the idea that it be totally self-powered by renewables by 2020, eventually serving as a model for the whole of Jeju by 2030: an ambitious goal!

People will be interested in knowing that the women divers of Jeju – the Haenyo – have been put forward by the Governments of Jeju Island and South Korea for designation by UNESCO as intangible cultural heritage. People on Jeju, including the Haenyo, expect a response to this application before the end of 2014.

And, whilst we are writing about developments in Nissology, I hope that ISISA folk are thinking about Islands XIII on Penghu in September of this year. Conveners of previous *Islands of the World* conferences have been invited and it promises to be a landmark ISISA event, both looking at our past and into our future.

Speaking of which, all positions on the ISISA Executive, as I have mentioned elsewhere, fall vacant at Islands XIII.

How would YOU like to take on the responsibilities of being an active part of the management of the day to day of ISISA? This is your chance.

And, as a conclusion, please start asking around about people in places proposing to host Islands XIV in 2016.

See you on Penghu in a few months!

Grant McCall - g.mccall@nissology.net

President, ISISA



UPCOMING CONFERENCES

- **An International Conference on Island Evolution, Ecology, and Conservation**, 7 – 11 July 2014, Honolulu, Hawaii. For more information visit: <https://sites.google.com/a/hawaii.edu/islandbiology2014/home>
- **International Marine Conservation Congress**. 14-18 August 2014 • Glasgow, Scotland. For more information visit: <http://www.conbio.org/mini-sites/imcc-2014>
- **The Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States** will be held from 1 to 4 September 2014 in Apia, Samoa, to be preceded by activities related to the conference from 28 to 30 August 2014, also in Apia, Samoa. It will focus the world's attention on a group of countries that remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities. For more information visit: <http://www.sids2014.org/>

- **Island Cities and Urban Archipelagos**
21-25 October 2014, Copenhagen, Denmark – Convenor: Adam Grydehøj.
www.islanddynamics.org/islandcities.html
- **21st Biennial Pacific History Association Conference**
3 to 6 December 2014. "Lalan, Chalan, Tala, Ara (Path): Reconnecting Pacific-Asia Histories Taipei & Taitung, Taiwan"
<http://pacifichistoryassociation.org/21st-biennial-pha-conference-2014/>
- **Global Environmental Change & Small Islands: Economic & Labour Market Implications.**
1 – 5 December 2014. Venue: University of Malta, Valletta Campus. Convenor: Godfrey Baldacchino
<http://www.um.edu.mt/events/globalenvchange2014>
- **9th International Conference on Easter Island and the Pacific (EIPC 2015)**
21 to 26 June 2015. "Cultural and Environmental Dynamics" Berlin, Ethnological Museum Dahlem. For more information visit: <https://9th-eip-conference.org/>

*For more island news and events visit the
Global Islands Network
<http://www.globalislands.net/>*

Visit us on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Isisa-International-Small-Islands-Studies-Association/126009170815354?fref=ts> or visit ISISA Website: <http://isisa.maui.hawaii.edu/>