

site also located near the banks. At this site the pearl oyster would be cultured in captivity for one year

with a co-study in nucleation or implantation to determine pearl production capability.

Calling mainland China

by C. Dennis George
Cairns, Australia

C. Dennis George, of Cairns, Australia, writes:

The recent reference to China in *Pearl Oyster Bulletin* # 5 is appropriate. What about the Korean pearl, which is also of significance? I need a contact with mainland China (for historical/record purposes). Please, can you assist me? Many years back I had a contact but I lost it.

I am pleased with the initiative to preserve the 'grey' literature, as I have plenty of that. As my days are coming to an end, I would like to see better utilisation of my accumulated files/library/experiences and I feel they would be more effective if sold to someone who will appreciate them. Do you know anyone who could be interested?

Dissertation studies management of the Tuamotuan pearl culture industry

Source: M. Rapaport
Honolulu, Hawaii

Moshe Rapaport, of the East-West Center and the University of Hawaii at Manoa, has recently completed his PhD dissertation, entitled Defending the Lagoons: Insider/Outsider Struggles over the Tuamotuan Pearl Industry. This dissertation is the product of five years of research at the University of Hawaii and the East-West Center. The fieldwork, conducted primarily on Takarua Atoll took place during 1990-91, at the height of a black pearl boom, and was sponsored by a Fulbright study abroad grant, an East-West Center scholarship, and a research contract from the Institute for the Promotion of Aquaculture and Maritime Activities (EVAAM), French Polynesia. An abstract of his thesis is given below.

Because of their natural stocks of black pearl oysters, Tuamotuan lagoons have attracted the covetous interests of external society since the early 19th century. Under the French colonial administration, land was individualised and lagoons were declared public domain. Island populations responded to these intrusions through hidden and open forms of resistance.

Nevertheless, pearl oyster stocks were over-exploited and became nearly extinct on many atolls.

By 1970, the mother-of-pearl industry had ended. It was replaced by a pearl farming industry, now pitting Tuamotuan populations against the Tahitian administration.

The struggle over land and sea resources parallels a deeper struggle over ideology and meaning. External administrations, entrepreneurs, and local populations have contrasting ideologies of rights and different conceptualisations of environment, society, and the nature of their interrelationships.

Notes on the Pearl Oyster (*Mutiara*) production in Maluku Province, Eastern Indonesia

by Rick Braley, Nell Tetelepta and Bob Mosse
Pattimura University
Poka-Ambon, Maluku, Indonesia

Pearl oyster farms make up the largest number of aquaculture businesses in the Maluku Province of eastern Indonesia. Here, suitable areas for culture are relatively distant from high density human populations.

The greatest concentration of farms is located in Maluku Tenggara (S.E. Maluku) – the Aru Islands, some in the Kei Islands and in the Tanimbar Islands.

The main farms are joint ventures with Japanese companies. The Indonesian-owned companies are new, small, and susceptible to any short- or long-term disasters.

The Provincial Government Fisheries Department (Dinas Perikanan – Ambon) produces annual statistical records for Maluku Province. The drop in production of whole shell in 1990 to about half the