

AN 350: CULTURES OF OCEANIA

Inst.: Richard Bordner

Off. Hrs.: Beh. Sciences Bldg #114, MWF 11:30-2, TR 11:30-12:30 or by app't.

Phone: 739-4644(off.) E-mail= rbordner@chaminade.edu or bordnerr001@gmail.com.

REQUIRED TEXTS: Hegel, Francis 2001. The New Shape of Old Island Cultures. Honolulu: Univ. of Hawai'i Press.

Besnier, Niko 2011. On the Edge of the Global: Modern Anxieties in a Pacific Island Nation. Palo Alto: Stanford Univ.

RECOMMENDED TEXT: Bainton, Nicholas 2010. The Lihir Destiny: Cultural Responses to Mining in Melanesia. Canberra: ANU Press.

Course Description: This course is designed to provide an introduction to the traditional and contemporary cultures of the island Pacific. The major emphasis will be on the Oceanic regions of Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia, with a very limited amount of time on the related area of Australia.

The Pacific since European 'discovery' has been a contradiction of images to the West and a backwater of important events - a place with beautiful people, palm trees, sparkling sand and water, a veritable Eden, yet also a place of dark disease-infested jungle and cannibals. These stereotypic images tend to clash both with traditional and modern reality, which is that: 1) the Pacific Ocean is the major undeveloped resource base left on the planet, and 2) Oceania contains the majority of the world's remaining colonial possessions. The region has made major moves towards both independence and a developing sense of regional and ethnic identity, yet is plagued by problems of transportation costs, small size, political unrest, economic dependency, ethnic violence and major health care issues.

Understanding of this area should be a prerequisite for living in Hawai'i or any other area having contact with Oceania.

The Marianist Values of Chaminade University, which we strive to incorporate into these classes:

- 1) Educate in formation of faith
- 2) Provide an integral quality education
- 3) Educate in family spirit
- 4) Educate for service, justice and peace
- 5) Educate for adaptation and change

Behavioral Science Division Student Learning Outcomes

1. Ability to apply the scientific method to the study of human behavior in various environmental contexts
2. An understanding of human behavior relative to various environmental contexts
3. An understanding of human behavior relative to adapting to various changing environmental contexts

This course meets the following program goals for the Behavioral Sciences Program: 2) the diversity of peoples and cultures--other ways of seeing and understanding the world; 3) how social forces shape our individual perception and behavior; 4) the relationship between self-examination and the nature of the group and of group dynamics.

Course Learning Outcomes: 1) To develop a basic level of understanding and awareness of the island Pacific and the peoples that inhabit it;

- 2) To develop a basic awareness of the issue of cultural/ethnic identity and its dialog with global change.

GRADING:

- COMPETENCY MEASURES: 2 competency measures, both essay and take home.
 - They will cover both the readings and the lectures
 - You will have roughly a week to work on them
 - They count for 40% of your course grade.
- RESEARCH PAPER-SERVICE LEARNING PROJECT:
 - Research Paper/Service Learning will count for 20% of your course grade
 - Do EITHER [one or the other]
 - A Research Paper where you look in-depth study of some particular aspect of one of the ethnic groups in Oceania
 - This can be either library research or oral history
 - YOU MUST clear the topic with me first
 - Paper must be a minimum of 12 pages (text, double-spaced), with 3 major references other than class materials (3 internet sources= 1 source)
 - Service Learning Project
 - The SL Option for this class is tutoring at one of the elementary/intermediate schools we assist that has a diverse Pacific Island population
 - You register for this through our Service Learning Center
 - For the SL Option you must a Final Report and compile daily fieldnotes of your experiences. The Final Report will include how it contributed to increasing your understanding of the course material and value of the service to you.
- CLASS PRESENTATION:
 - You work as a team of 2 [so pick a partner]
 - You will present on a current social issue within a particular culture within one of the regions of Oceania
 - Presentation will be based on Powerpoint or some other media/public display (your choice) and take 10-15 minutes
 - It must include: 1) the description of the past-current state of the issue; 2) an assessment of potential resolutions of the social issue.
 - The material must be submitted in electronic format at least 1 week prior to the class presentation
 - Presentation will be worth 20% of the course grade
- REACTION PAPERS:
 - You will write a number of reaction papers
 - These will be on questions posed in class, usually related to videos
 - You will not be graded on grammar
 - They will be from 1-2 pages in length
 - Reaction Papers count for 10% of the course grade.
- CLASS ATTENDANCE-PARTICIPATION:
 - All learning is a cooperative venture-if you don't contribute, you don't get anything out of the time spent in class
 - In a class of this type without a traditional text you need to be in class to pass the course
 - Attendance is mandatory
 - Attendance-Participation is worth 10% of your course grade
- ELECTRONICS RULES:
 - Computers-tablets used to take notes in class are encouraged
 - Social Media is addictive, so:

- 1) cell phones are off unless you have an emergency—let me know at the beginning of class;
- 2) text messaging is totally unacceptable in class—if you are caught, you are out of class for that day and listed as not attending.

Grading: Exams(3).....40%	A=90-100	D=60-69
Research Paper.....20%	B=80-89	F= -60
Part/Attend.....10%	C=70-79	
Presentation..... 20%		
Reaction Papers.....10%		

Catalog: Introduction to native cultures of Polynesia, Melanesia, Micronesia and Australia. Emphasis on migration, differences in social organization, land tenure, and effects of contact with Western society. Offered annually.

AN 350: Objectives

General Course Objectives:

- 1) To develop an understanding and awareness of the island Pacific and the peoples that inhabit it;
- 2) To utilize anthropological techniques to analyze present situations and predict future problems in the area along with possible solutions.

Specific Course Objectives: During the semester you will develop a general understanding of the following concepts and their application in Oceania:

Implications of Island environments

Oceanic Prehistory / European Impacts and colonialism in Oceania / Crisis, national and ethnic identity in Oceania / Ritual, symbolism and ancestors in Oceania / Migration and remittances in Oceania / Patterns of change and affiliation in the Pacific

Chaminade University recognizes the inherent dignity of all individuals and promotes respect for all people. Sexual misconduct will NOT be tolerated at Chaminade University. If you have been the victim of sexual misconduct, we encourage you to report this matter promptly. As a faculty member, I am interested in promoting a safe and healthy environment, and should I learn of any sexual misconduct, I must report the matter to the Title IX Coordinator.

Should you want to report to a confidential source you may contact the following:

Dr. June Yasuhara, Counseling Center 808.735.4845

MODULE	DATES	TOPICS COVERED	ASSIGNMENTS
I	Jan. 11-15	Views of the Pacific / Theories of the Other	Completed assigned Powerpoint Modules
II	Jan. 18-22	Colonialism-Stereotyping	Read Melanesia articles in Google Folder
III	Jan. 25-29	Settlement and Migration in the Pacific	
IV	Feb. 1-5	Pre-European Melanesia	Look through New Caledonia material in Google Folder
V	Feb. 8-17	Colonial Melanesia / Revitalization-Cargo Cults / Kastom vs. Sukulu	
VI	Feb. 18-26	Contemporary Melanesian societies / Conflict in Melanesia	Read Besnier (all)
VII	Feb. 29—March 4	Pre-European Polynesia	Read Polynesia articles in Google
VIII	March 7-16	Colonial Polynesia / New Eden-Paradise	Mid-Term Comp Measure Out (hard copy + e-copy)
IX	March 17-25	Contemporary Polynesian societies / Migrations	Read Hezel (all)
X	March 28-Apr. 1	Pre-European Micronesia	Read Micronesia articles in Google
XI	Apr. 4-15	Colonial Micronesia / WW II-Americans	
XII	Apr. 18-29	Contemporary Micronesian societies-CFA / Outmigration	Final Comp Measure Out (hard copy + e-copy) / Res Papers Due 4.29, 3pm hard copy only

SCIENTIFIC METHOD DEFINITIONS

The **METHODS OF SCIENCE** are only tools, tools that we use to obtain knowledge about phenomena.

The **SCIENTIFIC METHOD** is a set of assumptions and rules about collecting and evaluating data. The explicitly stated assumptions and rules enable a standard, systematic method of investigation that is designed to reduce bias as much as possible. Central to the scientific method is the collection of data, which allows investigators to put their ideas to an empirical test, outside of or apart from their personal biases. In essence, stripped of all its glamour, scientific inquiry is nothing more **THAN A WAY OF LIMITING FALSE CONCLUSIONS ABOUT NATURAL EVENTS.**

Knowledge of which the credibility of a profession is based must be objective and verifiable (testable) rather than subjective and untestable.

SCIENCE is a mode of controlled inquiry to develop an objective, effective, and credible way of knowing.

The assumptions one makes regarding the basic qualities of human nature (that is, cognitive, affective, behavioral, and physiological processes) affect how one conceptualizes human behavior.

The two basic functions of scientific approach are 1) advance knowledge, to make discoveries, and to learn facts in order to improve some aspect of the world, and 2) to establish relations among events, develop theories, and this helps professionals to make predictions of future events.

Research Design And Counseling
Heppner, Kivlighan, and Wampold

A **THEORY** is a large body of interconnected propositions about how some portion of the world operates; a **HYPOTHESIS** is a smaller body of propositions. **HYPOTHESES** are smaller versions of theories. Some are derived or born from theories. Others begin as researchers' hunches and develop into theories.

The **PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE** decrees we can only falsify, not verify (prove), theories because we can never be sure that any given theory provides the best explanation for a set of observations.

Research Method In Social Relations
Kidder

THEORIES are not themselves directly proved or disproved by research. Even **HYPOTHESES** cannot be proved or disproved directly. Rather, research may either support or fail to support a particular hypothesis derived from a theory.

Scientific research has four general goals: (1) to describe behavior, (2) to predict behavior, (3) to determine the causes of behavior, and (4) to understand or explain behavior.

Methods In Behavioral Research; Cozby

In order to verify the reliability and validity of scientific research it is important to replicate the results. It is the preponderance of evidence that establishes/supports the theory.

<http://allpsych.com/researchmethods/replication.html>