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<b>KAUFMAN HERRING</b>	

**Hunting and Trapping Methods in Australia and Oceania** Princeton University Press

In contemporary philosophy, substantive moral theories are typically classified as either consequentialist or deontological. Standard consequentialist theories insist, roughly, that agents must always act so as to produce the best available outcomes overall. Standard deontological theories, by contrast, maintain that there are some circumstances where one is permitted but not required to produce the best overall results, and still other circumstances in which one is positively forbidden to do so. Classical utilitarianism is the most familiar consequentialist view, but it is widely regarded as an inadequate account of morality. Although Professor Scheffler agrees with this assessment, he also believes that consequentialism seems initially plausible, and that there is a persistent air of paradox surrounding typical deontological views. In this book, therefore, he undertakes to reconsider the rejection of consequentialism. He argues that it is possible to provide a rationale for the view that agents need not always produce the best possible overall outcomes, and this motivates one departure from consequentialism; but he shows that it is surprisingly difficult to provide a satisfactory rationale for the view that there are times when agents must not produce the best possible overall outcomes. He goes on to argue for a hitherto neglected type of moral conception, according to which agents are always permitted, but not always required, to produce the best outcomes.

*Cameroon* Courier Corporation

This is the story of the Ainu in what is today far Northern Japan, showing the ecological and cultural processes by which this people's political, economic, and cultural autonomy eroded as they became an ethnic minority in the modern Japanese state.

*Japan's Minorities* editoripis@usp.ac.fj

In this volume, which features an abundance of excellent color illustrations, Hans-Joachim Koloss describes the circumstances and settings of his research. His fieldwork largely focused on the secret societies. Hence, an enthralling story unfolds which is not only about the everyday events and problems faced by the researcher, but also about the almost unlimited support granted him by the dignitaries. The comprehensive material collected in the course of his research - particularly on the monarchical and egalitarian as well as religious traditions - lent itself as a basis for a discussion not only of specific aspects of modern fieldwork theory, but also of the results gained by other fieldworkers in Oku. This is the final volume of his Cameroon trilogy. It has been preceded by the volumes *World-View and Society in Oku (Cameroon)* (2000) and *Traditional Institutions in Kembong (Cameroon)* (2008).

*De Re Culinaria* London : Orbis

Drawing on archaeological and ethnohistorical sources, this book redefines the study of primary states by arguing for the inclusion of Polynesia, which witnessed the development of primary states in both Hawaii and Tonga.

**Toward a New Pacific Regionalism** Univ of California Press

Tuvalu is a Pacific nation if low-lying coral atolls & islands whose existence is threatened by climate change & rising sea levels. This book will show the world what will surely be lost as sea levels rise: their unique culture & environment irrevocably erased. This moody & evocative portrait of the tiny island nation is a foray into previously undocumented territory -- it is the kind of venture Lonely Planet has pioneered.

*African Genesis* New York : Macmillan

Examining the ways in which the Japanese have manipulated historical memory, the contributors reveal the presence of an underlying concept of 'Japaneseness' that excludes members of the principal minority groups in Japan.

**The Bronze Age and the Celtic World** Univ of California Press

"One of the most important contributions of this book is its compelling portrait of the various itinerants within, and often without, early-modern Japan's status system. Even though the topic is a rather serious one, Howell reveals a refreshing sense of humor and an original approach. This is a pleasure to read."—Brett L. Walker, author of *The Conquest of Ainu Lands* "David Howell's immersion in contemporary Japanese scholarship is evident on every page of this masterful book. A probing work of great erudition."—Kären Wigen, author of *The Making of a Japanese Periphery*

*The Solomon Islands Economy* Univ of North Carolina Press

This volume presents a historical-sociolinguistic description and analysis of Maritime Polynesian Pidgin. It offers linguistic and sociohistorical substantiation for a regional Eastern Polynesian-based pidgin, and challenges conventional Eurocentric assumptions about early colonial contact in the eastern Pacific by arguing that Maritime Polynesian Pidgin preceded the introduction of Pidgin English by as much as a century. Emanuel J. Drechsel not only opens up new methodological avenues for historical-sociolinguistic research in Oceania by a combination of philology and ethnohistory, but also gives greater recognition to Pacific Islanders in early contact between cultures. Students and researchers working on language contact, language typology, historical linguistics and sociolinguistics will want to read this book. It redefines our understanding of how Europeans and Americans interacted with Pacific Islanders in Eastern Polynesia during early encounters and offers an alternative model of language contact.

**The Growth of English** Prestel Publishing

Multiethnic Japan challenges the received view of Japanese society as ethnically homogeneous. Employing a wide array of arguments and evidence--

historical and comparative, interviews and observations, high literature and popular culture--John Lie recasts modern Japan as a thoroughly multiethnic society. Lie casts light on a wide range of minority groups in modern Japanese society, including the Ainu, Burakumin (descendants of premodern outcasts), Chinese, Koreans, and Okinawans. In so doing, he depicts the trajectory of modern Japanese identity. Surprisingly, Lie argues that the belief in a monoethnic Japan is a post-World War II phenomenon, and he explores the formation of the monoethnic ideology. He also makes a general argument about the nature of national identity, delving into the mechanisms of social classification, signification, and identification.

*The Conquest of Ainu Lands* Cambridge University Press

Provides over 80,000 words and phrases, grammar and pronunciation information, and example sentences.

*Legends and Superstitions of the Sea and of Sailors in All Lands and at All Times* editoripis@usp.ac.fj

In the late nineteenth century, Germans spearheaded a worldwide effort to preserve the material traces of humanity, designing major ethnographic museums and building extensive networks of communication and exchange across the globe. In this groundbreaking study, Glenn Penny explores the appeal of ethnology in Imperial Germany and analyzes the motivations of the scientists who created the ethnographic museums. Penny shows that German ethnologists were not driven by imperialist desires or an interest in legitimating putative biological or racial hierarchies. Overwhelmingly antiracist, they aspired to generate theories about the essential nature of human beings through their museums' collections. They gained support in their efforts from boosters who were enticed by participating in this international science and who used it to promote the cosmopolitan character of their cities and themselves. But these cosmopolitan ideals were eventually overshadowed by the scientists' more modern, professional, and materialist concerns, which dramatically altered the science and its goals. By clarifying German ethnologists' aspirations and focusing on the market and conflicting interest groups, Penny makes important contributions to German history, the history of science, and museum studies.

*Satyrae* Random House Reference Publishing

Many Japanese people consider themselves to be part of an essentially unchanging and isolated ethnic unit in which the biological, linguistic, and cultural aspects of Japanese identity overlap almost completely with each other. In its examination of the processes of ethnogenesis (the formation of ethnic groups) in the Japanese Islands, *Ruins of Identity* offers an approach to ethnicity that differs fundamentally from that found in most Japanese scholarship and popular discourse. Following an extensive discussion of previous theories on the formation of Japanese language, race, and culture and the nationalistic ideologies that have affected research in these topics, Mark Hudson presents a model of a core Japanese population based on the dual origin hypothesis currently favored by physical anthropologists. According to this model, the Jomon population, which was present in Japan by at least the end of the Pleistocene, was followed by agriculturalists from the Korean peninsula during the Yayoi period (ca. 400 BC to AD 300). Hudson analyzes further evidence of migrations and agricultural colonization in an impressive summary of recent cranial, dental, and genetic studies and in a careful examination of the linguistic and archaeological records. The final sections of the book explore the cultural construction of Japanese ethnicity. Cultural aspects of ethnicity do not emerge pristine and fully formed but are the result of cumulative negotiation. Ethnic identity is continually recreated through interaction within and without the society concerned. Such a view necessitates an approach to culture change that takes into account complex interactions with a larger system. Accordingly, Hudson considers post-Yayoi ethnogenesis in Japan within the East Asian world system, examining the role of interaction between core and periphery in the formation of new ethnic identities, such as the Ainu. He argues that the defining elements of the Ainu period and culture (ca. AD 1200) can be linked directly to a dramatic expansion in Japanese trade goods flowing north as Hokkaido became increasingly exploited by core regions to the south. Highly original and at times controversial, *Ruins of Identity* will be essential reading for students and scholars in Japanese studies and will be of interest to anthropologists and historians working on ethnicity in other parts of the world. Text adopted at University ofChicago

*Multiethnic Japan* Oxford University Press

Detailed survey of collective and individual methods throughout Australia & Tasmania; Fire drivers, drives towards nets; Emu callers, disguised duckhunters, hunters smeared with earth, poisoning, smoking out of opossums, spearing, bird imitations, artificial decoys, nets, pits, fall-nets & polesnares, traps; Maps show distribution of methods; Quotes many authors.

**The Sounds of English** Taylor & Francis

Presents a collection of African folk tales and myths.

*Original Odžibwe-texts* Legare Street Press

This ADB-Commonwealth Secretariat Joint Report to the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat analyzes issues and possibilities for the new Pacific regionalism in the context of the commitment of Pacific Island Forum leaders to create a Pacific Plan for Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Integration.

**Black Kingdoms, Black Peoples** Harvard University Press

This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the "public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for

being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

**Songs of Tuvalu** Dietrich Reimer

Author of the only full-length eyewitness account of the 1917 Revolution, Sukhanov was a key figure in the first revolutionary Government. His seven-volume book, first published in 1922, was suppressed under Stalin. This reissue of the abridged version is, as the editor's preface points out, one of the few things written about this most dramatic and momentous event, which actually has the smell of life, and gives us a feeling for the personalities, the emotions, and the play of ideas of the whole revolutionary period." Originally published in 1984. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton

University Press since its founding in 1905.

**Objects of Culture** University of Hawaii Press

The 'nihonjinron' is a body of writing and thought which constitutes a major and highly thought of academic industry in Japan. First published in 1988, this book is a critical analysis of the thought on which the 'nihonjinron' is based.

*The Russian Revolution 1917* Te Neues Publishing Company

This book is a beautiful and moving personal account of the Ainu, the native inhabitants of Hokkaido, Japan's northern island, whose land, economy, and culture have been absorbed and destroyed in recent centuries by advancing Japanese. Based on the author's own experiences and on stories passed down from generation to generation, the book chronicle

*The Rejection of Consequentialism* Oxford University Press