Miyakejima Volcano 2000 eruption started in Jun 26th, 2000. Dyke intruded under southwest area of the island on Jun 26th accompanied with high frequency earthquakes (volcano-tectonic earthquake) and crustal deformation. After that the magma moved to off the west coast of the island on Jun 27th. That is, the magma did not erupted from crater but run to off the west coast of the island. It is important to understand why the magma moved to the direction. National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention, Japan (NIED) deployed 5 seismometer stations in 1997 around the volcano. They observed the early activity of the eruption. We apply stress tensor inversion method to the earthquakes to examine the stress field during the early volcanic activity. It estimates principal stress axes and ratio between extension and compression strength in a seismic area. As an early result, we get N-S extension and NE dipping compression axis in 26th Jun, 2000. This result is compatible with the direction of the dyke, that running in WNW-ESE direction. In this presentation, we will discuss the relation between the stress directions and volcanic activity.