

CENTER FOR  
SOUTHEAST ASIAN  
STUDIES



*14th Report*  
*2004—2005*

KYOTO UNIVERSITY

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The panel exhibit introducing the academic activities of CSEAS is prepared for the Center's 40th anniversary celebration on October 28, 2005.





# Kyoto University Center for Southeast Asian Studies



<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp>

## Welcome to CSEAS

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, an institution promoting integrated area studies of Southeast Asia and its surrounding areas, was originally established in 1965 as a joint-use facility within Kyoto University. In 2004, the Center made a fresh start as a Research Institute attached to the university. Holding the tenet of conducting "fieldwork" to produce "transdisciplinary" and "contemporary" studies, the Center carries out integrated area studies in the natural sciences, humanities, and social sciences.

## History of the Center

- 1959 Study group on Southeast Asia is organized and begins monthly seminars.
- 1963 CSEAS is established as an intramural body.  
Inaugural issue of the quarterly *Southeast Asian Studies* is published.  
Bangkok Liaison Office is established.
- 1965 CSEAS is officially established.
- 1970 Jakarta Residence is opened.
- 1977 First Southeast Asia Seminar is held.
- 1989 Nine sections are reorganized into five larger divisions: Ecological Studies, Socio-cultural Studies, Integrative Processes, Development Studies, and Human Environment.  
Lectures on the theory of the Southeast Asian region are begun in collaboration with the launching of the Kyoto University Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS).
- 2004 The Center is reorganized as a Research Institute attached to Kyoto University.

## Research Organization of the Center

In FY2004, the Center was reorganized into four research divisions, a Division of Area Informatics, and three sections of visiting fellows to carry out basic studies on the environment, culture, society, politics, and economics of the various areas of Southeast Asia. In addition to promoting integrated area studies, the Center investigates area studies itself as a science of practical design for problem finding and solving. The Center is also working to construct area informatics as a means of accumulating, analyzing, and disseminating documents and information on Southeast Asia. Finally, the Area Studies Planning and Promotion Office supports the activities of the Japan Consortium for Area Studies, which is working to build links between area studies centers throughout Japan.

### Division of Area Informatics

This division aims to build up the discipline of area informatics by providing diversified information resources and infrastructure based on the Internet, developing and building a knowledge-base to promote the increased utilization of such resources in Japan and abroad, and exploring methodologies for applying informatics to area studies.

### Area Studies Planning and Promotion Office

This office supports and promotes the activities of the Japan Consortium for Area Studies with the aim of linking research and educational institutions involved in area studies throughout Japan.

### Division of Integrated Area Studies

Through basic theoretical research in area studies, this division grasps the changing images of areas through comparative area studies and through transdisciplinary and panoramic approaches, including a global view. It carries out provisional, practical studies to highlight problems confronting areas and to find solutions to these problems.

### Division of Humans and the Environment

This division conducts comprehensive studies on ecology and climate, which form the basis of production, livelihood, and health, seeking to understand the relationship between the natural environment and human activities.

### Division of Economics and Politics

This division carries out studies on the politics and economics of areas from a panoramic view to provide a vision for area-specific development.

### Division of Society and Culture

This division explores the specificity of the area's social systems and cultures in a dynamic and correlational way.

## Linkages with the Region


The duties of faculty members stationed full-time at the Center's liaison office in Bangkok and residence in Jakarta include maintaining contacts with local research institutions, conducting exchanges, providing support and assistance for researchers and students in their research activities, and collecting documents in vernacular languages. In recent years, through the 21st Century COE program, the Center has established field stations to provide support for the research activities of researchers and graduate students; through these field stations it is strengthening support for survey activities and promoting joint research. The Center also plays a large role in strengthening linkages with the region by signing agreements for academic exchange and inviting foreign research fellows and foreign scholars to the Center on funding from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.






### Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in the Brahmaputra River Reaches

This project examines agricultural ecosystems in the Brahmaputra River Reaches (Bangladesh, Myanmar, Assam), which have been overlooked in the regional framework of South Asia and Southeast Asia. The perspective is of "locally existing technology" created at the initiative of farmers and the "local existence" of rural communities. It is an attempt in applied area studies, oriented toward a practical program for sustainable development by local residents.




An Indian type plow pulled by a single buffalo in a village of the Manipur people (March 2003, Imphal, Manipur State)




A woman carrying food on her head in a village (December 2003, near May-U, Sittwe Province)

### Ecological Resource Use and Household Strategies in the Ethnic Minority Areas of Myanmar


In this project, ecological resource use in a minority area of Myanmar is examined from the perspective of households' economic, social, and cultural strategies. Viable households are viewed as the fundamental units of livelihood production and reproduction. The research team is multi-disciplinary, including researchers in the fields of forestry, ethnobotany, agricultural economics, history, and anthropology.



Villagers in Bago Mountains



Transporting bananas to the market, Yezin



Transporting rice from the swidden fields on an elephant

### Joint Research on GIS/RS Application to the Preservation of the Natural Environment and Historical Heritage

Using information technology such as GIS (Geographical Information Systems) and RS (Remote Sensing), this project will carry out joint research into natural disasters such as forest fires, landslides, and floods as part of the commemorative project for the 1000-year anniversary of the foundation of Hanoi as a capital, the preservation of the heritage of the Thang Long-Hanoi Citadel, and the development of a digital museum.

One hundred fifty-one people from 9 countries (31 from Japan) participated in the 2nd GIS-IDEAS 2004 International Symposium (September 16-18, 2004), organized by the Japan-Vietnam Geoinformatics Consortium with support from CSEAS (see picture).




2nd GIS-IDEAS 2004 International Symposium




Thang Long-Hanoi Archaeological Site

### Comprehensive Research on the Eco-history of Tropical Monsoon Asia

Focusing mainly on people whose livelihood base is in the forests and farms of the mountainous regions of mainland Southeast Asia, this project reconsiders "modernization" in the use and management of natural resources and proposes a path for harmonious relationships between the global environment and people's lives.



Commemorative photo taken with the village headman



Shifting cultivation is still the major mode of production in northern Laos.

### Comparative Study of Ecological Resource Management through the Construction of an Integrated Life and Environment Database of Mainland Southeast Asia


This project aims to develop an integrated and trans-boundary database of the life, land use, farming, natural resources, and natural environment of rural areas in mainland Southeast Asia. The goal is a comparative examination of the economic, institutional, and cultural aspects of ecological resources management.



Search window  
Search window for the integrated database



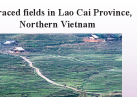
Search results window  
Literature information is displayed when sources and charts are selected




Data window  
The user can download the original data

### Life Cycles of People in the Mountainous Regions of Mainland Southeast Asia — Population, Food, and Economic Networks —

By superimposing various maps from the latter half of the 19th century to the present showing historical changes in demographics, agricultural productivity, and economic networks, this project elucidates where people were born, grew up, and ended their lives in an era of rapid change. It considers the issues of resource use and development from the temporal axis of people's life cycles.



Terraced fields in Lao Cai Province, Northern Vietnam



Rice paddies as a living space (Cao Bang Province, Vietnam)

### Forty Years of a Rain-fed Rice Growing Village in Northeastern Thailand

Continuously observing one village for four decades, this project seeks to discover what has changed and what has not changed in the villagers' lives through labor migration, the development of local cities, and the emergence of new sources of income under rapid economic growth.

A village scene in the 1980s



Dancing with the villagers

### A Preliminary Survey of Chinese-style Shrines and Temples along the Coastal Areas of the Gulf of Thailand

This newly-launched project looks into Chinese-style shrines and temples in a few major towns along the Gulf of Thailand and explores the methodological possibilities for using such religious sites and objects as historical sources. Evidence of complicated hybridization of Chinese, Thai, and other cultures observed in these religious sites and localities would imply long and complex inter-acting historical processes of Thai-fication and (re-)Sinicization. This, in turn, suggests the need for a critical reappraisal of existing studies on Chinese communities in Thailand framed by the "assimilation paradigm," which was first proposed in the 1950s as part of area studies initiated by US scholarship.

### "Aging" in Southeast Asia: Multidisciplinary Research on Social Safety Nets

Are you who are "aging" happy? Through medical, socioeconomic, and anthropological surveys in Indonesia, Vietnam, and Thailand, this project looks at "aging" from the perspectives of "health care and medical systems," "economic affluence and poverty," and "respect from families and communities."



Elderly people in Bandung District, Indonesia, waiting for examinations from a medical survey team.




Elderly man in Bandung District undergoing a medical exam

### Research on the Royal Road from Ankor to Northeastern Thailand: An Application of GIS/RS

Applying GIS (Geographical Information Systems) and RS (Remote Sensing) to an old map (1900) of Cambodia and Thailand, a topographic map (1982), an aerial photograph (1954), and satellite images, and superimposing survey results from local fieldwork on temple ruins, moats, and architectural structures, this project carries out empirical studies to elucidate the Royal Road from Angkor to Northeastern Thailand and the spread of Buddhism.

This joint research with AIT (Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand) and Cambodian archaeologists includes the restoration of the irrigation system of the Sukhothai ruins and of the ruins of the city of Ayutthaya in Thailand.


Superimposition of satellite images of Angkor and a digital map



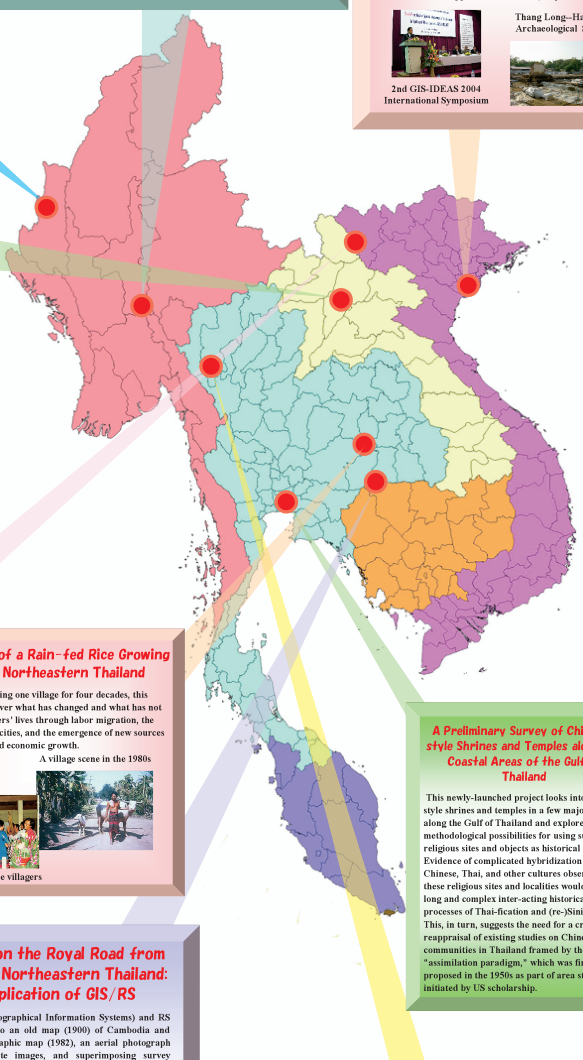
The Royal Road from Angkor to Northeastern Thailand

### Religious and Social Changes in Continental Southeast Asia and Southwest China: Institutions, Borders, Practice

With the globalization of recent years, how have Theravada Buddhism, the predominant religion in the above-mentioned areas, and other faiths been reorganized on an institutional and practical level? How are the daily experiences of people built up? By closely looking into the current state of legal systems as well as religious practices in areas where the boundaries of ethnic groups and states cross, this project comprehensively examines the dynamics of social changes confronting the area and its people.



A temple in a Shan village in Mae Hong Son Province, Thailand





## Toward Integrated Area Studies of Southeast Asia

At CSEAS, a variety of research is carried out on Southeast Asia and its surrounding areas by research staff members who perform both individual and joint studies. The fruits of these studies are released to the public through symposia and workshops, published in reports, documentary collections, and books, and uploaded to our Website. This section will introduce ongoing joint research projects that use scientific research funds, as well as CSEAS' own joint research projects.

Japan-Thailand Core University Exchange Program via the JSPS Core University System

## Social Science Research on the Formation of the East Asian Region

This project, which began in 1986 with Kyoto University and Thammasat University as the core exchange universities, entered its second phase in 1999 with the incorporation of Chulalongkorn University. It aims to identify complex problems in the Asian region and to approach them in a transdisciplinary way. So far, joint research has been conducted with researchers from Southeast Asian countries and China on themes including hegemony; technocracy; states, markets, and regional integration; middle classes; social flows; and market and economic partnerships. Partners in these research projects in Japan include Kanda Institute of Foreign Studies; the Institute of Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo; the Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo; The Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University; National Museum of Ethnology; and Doshisha University Faculty of Policy Studies; in Thailand, in addition to the two universities mentioned above, partners include Mahidol University; Chiang Mai University; Chulalongkorn University; and NIDA.

## Field Medicine

We are working to understand people not as biological organisms, but rather as people living in communities. Furthermore, we aim not merely to see them as *sokeinmasaka* (consumers), but rather to identify and resolve their medical problems using an ecological perspective that takes into account their natural environment and cultural background. Just as clinical medicine is vital, so is field medicine, in the form of ecological medicine.



## Large-scale Joint Research

Since 1993, all staff members of CSEAS have been involved in large-scale joint research projects.

### Scientific Research on Priority Areas

#### An Integrated Approach to Global Area Studies:

*In Search of a Paradigm for a Harmonized Relationship between the World and Its Areas*  
1993-1996  
One hundred and fifty researchers on Southeast Asia from around Japan gathered for the goal of establishing advanced research in area studies on the themes of "areas and ecosystems and the environment," "theories of formation of locality," "theories of specificity of regional development," "outside civilization and inner world," "theories of regional linkages," and "the concept of integrated area studies." This led to the quarterly journal, *Sogo Chūki Kenkyū* (Integrated Area Studies), as well as many books and papers on area studies.

### Basic Studies for a Center of Excellence (COE) Program

#### Making Regions:

#### Proto-Areas, Transformation, and New Formation in Asia and Africa

1998-2002  
With the aim of establishing a world-leading base for area studies that any researcher, in or outside of Japan, would want to visit at least once, "Making Regions" was carried out as a joint project with the newly established Kyoto University Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS). Three clusters were formed: "Southeast Asia," "South and West Asia," and "Africa" - and work was carried out to enhance the library and audiovisual collection to make it suitable as a central research base, and to develop methodologies for mutual understanding in area studies, particularly in comparative area studies.

### 21st Century COE Program

#### Aiming for a COE of Integrated Area Studies

2002-2006  
Under this joint project with ASAFAS, toward the goal of "Human-Nature Coexistence in a Globalizing World," we are promoting research and education, establishing an on-site education and research system using field stations, and organizing multidimensional information. While carrying out joint work with local researchers at field stations in Yangon, Vientiane, Kuala Lumpur, Bogor, and Makassar, we are creating an infrastructure base for promoting area informatics.

## People's Organizations in Indonesia under Democratization

Many new labor organizations, village organizations and assemblies, and farmer, small business, and microenterprise cooperatives emerged after the resignation of Suharto. This project seeks to discover whether these new people's organizations will be successful in accommodating the interests of different parties without using the power of the state as it existed under the Suharto regime and whether they will contribute to the development of new institutions and a new economy.

Women union members gathered for a workshop at the home/office of a trade union leader



Women union members participating in a demonstration on May Day 2003

## Preservation and Development of Peat Swamp Forests

During the last 20 years, logging and resettlement have been taking place in peat swamp forests. The Mega Rice Project in central Kalimantan is an example of the failure of one large-scale development project.

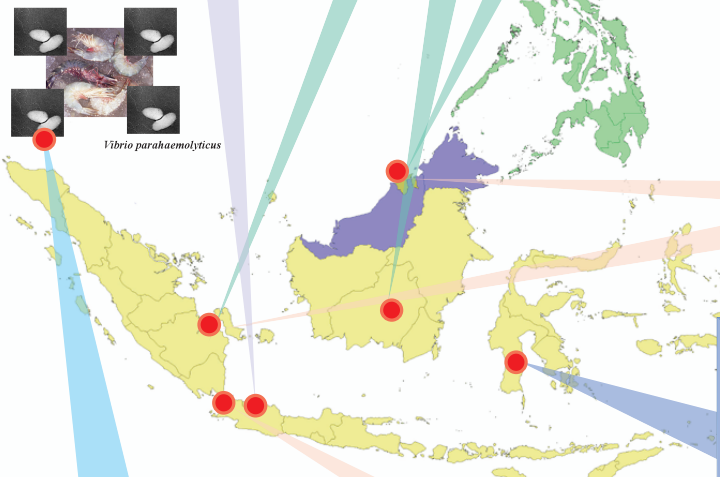
Changes in peat swamp forests (South Sumatra)



Preservation of virgin peat swamp forest (Brunei)



One Million Hectare Project (Central Kalimantan)



## Molecular Epidemiological Studies on Emerging Enteric Infections in Asia

Asia has been a vigorous trading region since ancient times and its borderless nature has had many effects. The transmission of infectious diseases cannot be an exception, but there is little convincing evidence to date. Through the micro approach of base sequence analysis of the genome of human enteric pathogens, researchers are pursuing the macro questions of the movement of pathogens in the Asian region, including the influence of social and economic factors, and the stabilization or change of pathogens within a specified region through the influences of natural and biological factors.



Isolation of enteropathogenic bacteria

## The Tragedy of Democratization and Decentralization

In 1998, the authoritarian Suharto regime, which had ruled Indonesia for 32 years, collapsed, and the country saw the beginning of democratization and decentralization. With the relaxation of state control over society, a variety of political movements arose in regional areas.

The Banten region, which is the target of this research, was separated from West Java province to become Banten province in 2000. In the new province, democratization and decentralization brought a state of chaos as violent groups began to exert strong influence on the operations of local governments. This project explores how institutional democratization and decentralization do not necessarily lead to rapid changes in an area's social structure.



Banten residents celebrating the inauguration of the province



Banten residents gathered in front of the parliament waiting impatiently for the inauguration of the province

## Conservation and Development of Coastal Regions

Since the 1970s, mangrove ecosystems have been developed for shrimp culture. This is an area where the harmonization of pristine nature and development is most needed, and long-term efforts are being carried out.

Mangroves in Sumatra



Mangroves in Brunei



Cloves grown in South Sulawesi Province



First anniversary of Gorontalo Province, Sulawesi Island

Silkworms in Soppeng District



Girl from Enrekang District

Landscape between Gowa and Sinjai Districts

## Approaching an Overall Picture of Sulawesi Island

This project, "Natural Resource Management and Socioeconomic Changes in Indonesia under Decentralization: Toward Sulawesi Area Studies," began in 2004 with the support of a Monksko Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research. The end of the centralized political regime and the opening of a democratic and decentralized system in Indonesia have brought various changes to the societies of Sulawesi Island. The aim of this project, based on a long-term historical perspective, using a transdisciplinary approach, and in collaboration with high-caliber local researchers, is to examine what has changed and what has not changed.



Dawn on the tip of the island facing the Makassar Strait



A floating home on Lake Tempe, South Sulawesi Province

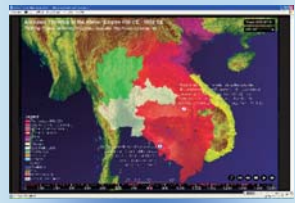
<http://sulawesi.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp>



**Development of Integrated Area Studies Using IT**  
**- Aiming to Create the New Research Field of Area Informatics -**  
**Division of Area Informatics**


**Research Projects**

**Development of The Southeast Asia Interactive Atlas, 500-1500 C.E.**



This is a joint project with the National Institute of Informatics. Various events related to the societies and cultures of Southeast Asia in the period 500-1500 C.E., i.e., before the entry of the Western powers, are being accumulated in an integrated geographical information system, with consideration given to the temporal axis, in order to build an interactive atlas.

**Mapping Historical Maritime Exchanges between Vietnam, Thailand, and Japan**



This project, prompted by the discovery of Thai and Vietnamese ceramics from the 15th to 18th centuries in Japanese archaeological sites, as well as the discovery of Japanese-made ceramics in the Japanese town of Ho-An in Vietnam, aims to create an e-TimeMap system, which can make it possible to visually depict, along a temporal axis, maritime trade routes in Southeast Asia by superimposing Ryukyu ship trading, Shuinsen (vermillion-seal ship) trade, and Tang ship trading.

**Geographic Map Database for Southeast Asia Based on Isite 239.50 / Dublin Core Standard**



With the aim of accumulating, preserving, and providing image data such as topographical maps, satellite images, and aerial photographs, meta information for various image data is being integrated for management and work is being carried out to develop the ARIS (Asia Africa Regional Information System) geographic map database for Southeast Asia. This database will allow cross-sectional searches of distributed or individual databases.

**Collection and Dissemination of Area Studies Documents**

The Division of Area Informatics, on the basis of research promoted by the Informatics and Network Laboratory, collects, accumulates, and disseminates multidimensional information on area studies.

**Library**

The Library of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies actively collects research materials on Southeast Asia, including documents in various languages of the region, mainly in the form of specialist works. As of March 2005 the Library holds over 150,000 items and supports the research activities of specialists in area studies within and outside Japan.



Prayer books in the Ocampo Collection

**Special Collections**


**Charas Collection**  
 (Approximately 9,000 volumes of monographs, mostly in Thai) Includes 4,000 volumes of cremation volumes (*Nagsue Ngan Sop*).

**Foronda Collection**  
 (Approximately 7,000 volumes on the Philippines) Includes materials on the history, literature, and ethnography of the Ilocos Area.

**Ocampo Collection**  
 (Approximately 1,000 volumes) Emphasizes works on Philippine history from the latter half of the 19th century to the early 20th century.

**GIS Lab and Studies on GIS and Remote Sensing**


A GIS lab has been established to study applications of GIS/RS to area studies in order to contribute to the development of integrated area studies. The GIS Lab, which opened on October 5, 2004 for joint use by the Center, is a dedicated facility equipped with map and image analysis software. It can be used not only for research and education, but also for training in open source software.




**The GIS Lab**

**Maps and Satellite Images**


We have approximately 40,000 maps, 3,280 satellite images, and 2,000 aerial photographs. We also hold maps of areas outside Japanese territory ("Gaihou-zu") prepared by the former Japanese Army on scales of 1:50,000 and 1:100,000, as well as marine charts. Among the aerial photographs are the valuable images of the Williams-Hunt Collection. With a view toward the preservation and continued survival of these valuable images, the Center is gradually digitizing the data.



Preservation and organization of map resources



Ankhor Wat photographed in February 1946 (aerial photo)



A "Gaihou-zu" prepared by the former Japanese Army



## Multilingual and Multimedia Databases

CSEAS disseminates the materials we have collected through on-line databases in various forms.

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp>

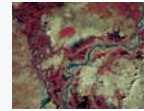
Database of Thai-language literature  
Database of the Three Seals Law of Thailand (Kotmai Tra Sam Duang) in Thai (14th-19th century)  
Cambodia gazetteer database  
Map retrieval system for the Southeast Asian region  
Retrieval system for satellite images  
Field survey photo gallery  
Database of Thai palm leaf manuscripts (7th-13th century)



Database of Thai-language literature



Retrieval screen of the search system for satellite images



Satellite image

## Publications

CSEAS issues a variety of publications dealing with Southeast Asian area studies, all receiving high appraisals from inside and outside Japan

### Online Journal

#### *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia*

An online English-language journal reviewing the latest information related to topics in Southeast Asian studies, with translations into Japanese, Thai, Indonesian, and Filipino. It was inaugurated in 2002, and No. 6 was published in March 2005.

การกำหนด  
ขอบเขต

Mapping



Memetakan Medan

Pagmamapa sa Larangan

<http://kyotoreview.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>

### Research Series

CSEAS publishes the following four series as forums for academic research that will contribute to the development of area studies of Southeast Asia.

Tonan Aija Kenkyu Socho [Monographs of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies]  
(Japanese, published by Sobunsha)/24 volumes published

Monographs of CSEAS  
(English, published by University of Hawai'i Press)/  
20 volumes published

Kyoto Area Studies on Asia  
(English, published jointly by Kyoto University Press &  
Trans Pacific Press)/12 volumes published

Chiiki Kenkyu Socho [Kyoto Area Studies on Asia]  
(Japanese, published by Kyoto University Press)/  
16 volumes published



### Quarterly Journal, *Tonan Aija Kenkyu (Southeast Asian Studies)*

Inaugurated in 1963, this journal publishes the fruits of important research on Southeast Asia by scholars from Kyoto University and other institutions under a refereed system. The latest issue, as of September 2005, is Vol. 43, No. 1 (172nd in the series).

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/edit/>

## Networking

The Center invites Kyoto University faculty with an interest in Southeast Asia to become intra-University affiliates (approximately 170 people) and also asks for support from extra-University affiliates (approximately 280 people) who belong to universities and research institutes throughout the country. We work in cooperation with the graduate school and others to expand the venues for area studies by sponsoring various consortiums, forums, and open seminars. As one of the major missions of the Center is to nurture people who will play a significant role in the future of area studies, we try to return the results of our research back to society.

### Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS)

CSEAS is one of the centers operating the Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS), which was established to link research and educational institutions, NGOs, and other organizations interested in promoting area studies, forging links between the academic community and society, sharing area information resources, and nurturing coming generations. Several staff members from the Research Divisions and the Division of Area Informatics work concurrently in the Area Studies Planning and Promotion Office, a coordinating body for the holding of workshops, training of future generations, and sharing of information resources.

### Southeast Asia Seminars

CSEAS has held public seminars every summer since 1976 as a means of providing lectures and intensive discussions on contemporary issues facing Southeast Asia. Many people from around the country, especially graduate students beginning their study of Southeast Asia, attend the lectures and discussions.

FY2005 "Beyond Southeast Asia: New Perspectives on Overseas Chinese Studies"  
FY2004 "Involvement in Fieldwork, Contributions to Fieldwork: Various Approaches to Area Studies"  
FY2003 "The Opening of Continental Southeast Asia: Multiple Aspects of the Movement to the Market Economy"  
FY2002 "Life, Aging, Disease, and Death in Southeast Asia: From the Fieldwork Sites"  
FY2001 "A Historical Kaleidoscope of Southeast Asia: Toward the 21st Century"

### Cooperation with Foundations

#### ●The Nippon Foundation Fellowships for Asian Public Intellectuals (API Fellowships)

This program gives public intellectuals in Asia the opportunity to conduct research and exchanges with neighboring countries, thus encouraging regional and international cooperative intellectual work. It was launched in 2001, and CSEAS is the partner organization in Japan. As of 2004, participating institutions are located in Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Japan.

#### ●Japanese Society for Asian Studies

This society was established in 1975 for the purpose of promoting integrated research and studies on the Asian region and relations between Japan and the region, as well as to contribute to the training of human resources for this purpose. CSEAS staff members participate in its activities as trustees and councilors.

### Japan Forum on International Agricultural Research for Sustainable Development (J-FARD)

This forum aims to create linkages between individuals and organizations who are involved in research on global issues such as forestry, agriculture and fisheries in developing countries, hunger and poverty, and environmental problems. It was established in July 2004 and has its secretariat inside the Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (IRCAS). As an organizing body, CSEAS assists in building links for research activities and promoting international research cooperation projects.

### Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS)

Since the launching of ASAFAS in April 1998, CSEAS has been actively engaged in graduate school education by taking overall charge of the courses of the Department of Southeast Asian Area Studies within the School's Division of Southeast Asian Studies, as well as other interdepartmental course teaching. Through the operation of field stations as part of the 21st Century COE Program, we also provide support for on-site graduate research.

### **Scenes from Fieldwork in Southeast Asia**

This series introduces the Center's research projects financially supported by Grant-in-Aids for Scientific Research, the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

### **Molecular Epidemiological Study on Emerging Enteric Infections in Asia**

Infectious diarrheas are becoming important issues in Southeast Asia and surrounding areas. These infections are caused by the consumption of water or seafood contaminated by newly emerged bacterial pathogens in aquatic environments. The questions to be answered by our study included where and how the pathogens emerged, how the diseases were spread, and what were the unique features of the infections. Through international collaborative investigations in various Asian countries, we isolated pathogens from environmental samples (seafood and water) and clinical samples (patient stools and rectal swabs) in our preceding project (1999–2001) and this project (2002–04). We analyzed the isolated strains using molecular genetic techniques to answer these questions in this project.

We demonstrated prevalent infections caused by the newly emerged pandemic clone of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* in Asian countries from 1995 and its subsequent spread to the other parts of the world. We also isolated pandemic strains from molluscan shellfish (clams and mussels) and established their epidemiological relationship with clinical strains in southern Thailand. We successfully isolated the newly emerged agent of epidemic cholera (serotype O139) as well as the classical cholera agent (serotype O1) from prawn and other seafood in Malaysia. Our data suggests that the Malaysian O139 strains were introduced from the Bengal area on two separate occasions, whereas the clone of the serotype O1 group has persisted in Malaysia-Thailand-Laos aquatic environments for a long time.

### **Area Informatics Approach for Urban and Historical Studies**

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies at Kyoto University is working to create and foster the new discipline of Area Informatics and to that end has started a new 5-year project on the "Development of Area Informatics." One core study in the project is "The Thang Long–Hanoi and Ayutthaya–Sukhothai project on the preservation of historical heritage," which explores urban formation and transfiguration by comparing historical maps, aerial photos, and satellite images using GIS (Geographical Information System) and RS (Remote Sensing) technologies. There is much to be learned about historical urban development, land use transition, and geographical features, some of which can be seen in these recent project photos.

## Molecular Epidemiological Study on Emerging Enteric Infections in Asia



A study site in southern Thailand: Loading dock for harvested bloody clams (*Anadara granosa*)



A study site in southern Thailand: Workers sorting harvested bloody clams



A study site in southern Thailand: Graduate students helping examine bloody clams



A fresh market visited during our investigation in Vietnam



Examination of cultured black tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon*) in Malaysia



**Area Informatics Approach for Urban and Historical Studies**

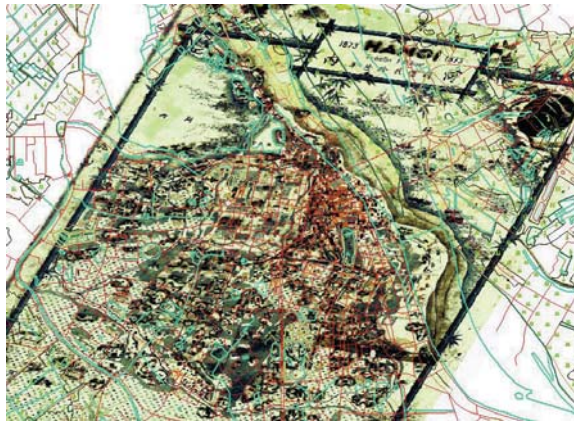


1945

2003

**Chiang Mai 1945 and 2003**

Satellite image of Chiang Mai, 2003, 1m resolution, compared with aerial photos, 1945, to study urban development  
Source of aerial photos: Williams-Hunt Collection, property of CSEAS



**Hanoi 1873**

Figured historical map, 1873, overlaid with current road map



**Study of Royal Road from Angkor to Phimai**

Aerial photos, 1945, overlaid with a satellite image to compare land use  
Source of aerial photos: Williams-Hunt Collection, property of CSEAS



# CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

*14th Report*  
2004-2005

## CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES KYOTO UNIVERSITY

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## **PREFACE**

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS) reached its 40th anniversary this year and will celebrate it this autumn on October 28. Since its official inauguration in 1965, CSEAS has carried out basic research on Southeast Asia with an emphasis on multi-disciplinary research, wide-ranging fieldwork, and joint studies of various types and scales in collaboration with Japanese and foreign researchers and institutions. In commemoration of this tradition, this report, the fourteenth in the series, is published as a special issue celebrating our 40th anniversary.

As I mentioned in the last report, all national universities in Japan were reformed into autonomous and independent legal bodies in April 2004. In accordance with this reform, many changes have taken place in administrative structures and academic activities. The most significant change is that every institution has begun to put more enthusiasm into publicizing and advertising its academic activities and achievements, from the level of the individual researcher to the university as a whole. Under these more competitive circumstances, CSEAS is also developing its ability to publicize its academic activities; this report is one such trial.

Since the publication of the last issue, CSEAS experienced a big change in official designation that brought a change in the Japanese name of the institution. In April 2004, the Center became the “Institute for Southeast Asian Studies” in Japanese. But although our administrative status changed to Institute, we decided to maintain the name “Center for Southeast Asian Studies,” along with the acronym CSEAS, in all non-Japanese contexts in order to maintain continuity in the international academic arena. And although the institutional name has changed, the Center must continue to pursue research through fieldwork on contemporary issues of Southeast Asia and to play a role as a national base for area studies. In view of this urgent need, and taking the opportunity of our 40th anniversary, I would like to invite all of you again to provide us with ever closer collaboration so we will be able to meet the requirements of a Center of Excellence in the field of area studies.

Any comments or suggestions about our academic activities or the contents of this report in general would be greatly appreciated.

September 2005

**TANAKA Koji**  
**Director**

## INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY

Relations between Southeast Asia and Japan are growing increasingly close and diversified as a result of the dramatic political realignment and global economic integration of recent years. These changes bring fresh challenges, and the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, continuously renewing itself as a Center of Excellence in Area Studies, believes that integrated endeavors based on solid academic research can play a central role in developing new paradigms for the twenty-first century. The strength of the Center lies in its multi-disciplinary orientation, especially the inclusion of staff in the natural sciences as well as the humanities and social sciences. Since its establishment in 1965, the Center has carried out its activities using a comprehensive approach to investigate the contemporary and historical dimensions of problems confronting present-day Southeast Asia through original research. Proceeding from these guiding principles, our current research methodology can be described as an integrated area studies method based on informed knowledge of the field that aims to create new perspectives on this dynamic region of Asia.

Area studies, by definition, requires international efforts. The Center has a liaison office in Bangkok and a residence in Jakarta to extend its service to local scholars. The presence of foreign visiting scholars in Kyoto and Memoranda of Understanding with some of our institutional counterparts in Southeast Asia have also helped expand our international presence.

CSEAS publishes the quarterly journal *Southeast Asian Studies*, to which the Center's research staff as well as visiting and outside scholars have contributed. Published since 1963, the journal's 172nd issue recently appeared. The Center also publishes two research monograph series in both English and Japanese: Monographs of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies and Kyoto Area Studies on Asia. Both series were originally authored primarily by Center staff but are now open to outside contributors. In 2002, the Center launched the *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia*, an innovative, multi-lingual internet review of Southeast Asian scholarship and affairs.

The CSEAS Library supports the academic activities of both Center and outside researchers with one of the largest and best collections on Southeast Asian area studies in Japan. The Library's holdings of over 150,000 volumes include an increasing number in the languages of Southeast Asia and various special collections.

The history of CSEAS predates its official establishment as a branch of the University. In the spring of 1959, a group of scholars in Kyoto met to discuss the feasibility of holding informal seminars on various aspects of Southeast Asian culture and society. This resulted in monthly seminars which gradually attracted an increasing number of faculty members and postgraduate students from universities in and around Kyoto. Eventually the enthusiastic participants in the seminars turned to the possibility of organizing the informal gathering into a more institutionalized forum.

A preparatory committee was formed in 1961 to organize a systematic program of Southeast Asian studies, including natural sciences, which were neglected in most area studies programs in Western universities and research institutes. These developments culminated in the creation of CSEAS in January 1963 on the campus of Kyoto University as a semi-official body for coordinating Southeast Asian studies.

The newly organized Center lost no time in launching a joint research project with special emphasis on Thailand and Malaysia. Researchers went to these two countries to conduct fieldwork ranging from detailed community studies by anthropologists to investigations of tropical forests, paddy soils, and agricultural techniques by natural scientists. It was to facilitate these field activities that the liaison office was opened in Bangkok in October 1963, which has since been staffed by representatives of the Center. A residence in



The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University made a fresh start in April 2004 as a Research Institute attached to Kyoto University. The ceremony to unveil the new sign, “Tonan Ajia Kenkyusho” was held on 2 April, 2004, with the presence of the president of Kyoto University.

Jakarta has been similarly staffed since 1970. Funding for fieldwork in these early years came primarily from private sources, including a research grant from the Ford Foundation and a domestic fund raised by supporters of the Center.

The results of the Center’s research programs in its inceptive stage were so promising that the then-named Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (Monbusho) decided to grant it formal status in order to foster its area studies program. Thus, in April 1965, the Center was reorganized as a “research center” with posts for four full-time staff members, the first such center to be created at Kyoto University. New research sections were subsequently added as research programs expanded. By April 1984, the Center had grown to encompass nine research sections covering the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. In May 1989, these nine sections were reorganized into five larger divisions, including new chairs for medical science, in order to pursue more interactive and integrated area studies.

In 2001, the Center restructured itself into a Research Department of four divisions and three sections for visiting fellows, a Documentation Department, an Administration Department, and the overseas liaison offices. The four research divisions were Humans and the Environment, Society and Culture, Economics and Politics, and Regional Dynamics, the last a new enterprise to facilitate research management and coordinate and integrate the research of the other three divisions. The Documentation Department consisted of an editorial office, library, and information processing office. The Administration Department, charged with management of both CSEAS and the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS), was comprised of General Affairs, Accounting, Student Affairs, and the International Office.

The Center’s academic structures again underwent considerable reform in 2004 in connection with the government-mandated administrative reorganization of all national universities into autonomous and independent legal bodies. The latest renovation is the Center’s change in administrative status from “research

center” to “institute.” Our official status and name in Japanese became “Institute for Southeast Asian Studies,” giving us more a concrete institutional basis even under the circumstances of the reorganization of national universities. Although the name and administrative status changed to “Institute,” we decided to maintain the name “Center for Southeast Asian Studies,” along with the acronym CSEAS, in all non-Japanese contexts in order to maintain continuity in the international arena.

In accordance with its new status, the Center has restructured itself into a new institution consisting of a Research Department of four divisions and three sections for visiting fellows, a Division of Area Informatics, and an Area Studies Planning and Promotion Office. The Administration Department and the overseas liaison offices remain as they were. The four research divisions are Integrated Area Studies, Humans and the Environment, Society and Culture, and Economics and Politics. The first division, Integrated Area Studies, is the continuation of the Division of Regional Dynamics, but it is expected to play a role in pursuing comparative research on areas within and transcending the boundaries of Southeast Asia in the age of information and globalization.

The Division of Area Informatics was newly established by integrating the three existing sections in the Documentation Department with a new Laboratory of Informatics and Network in order to develop a support system for highly utilized information resources such as books, journals, maps, satellite imageries, and digitized materials and to develop the concept and discipline of Area Informatics as a research field in area studies. The new Division consists of the above-mentioned Laboratory, the Library, the Information Processing Office, and the Editorial Office.

The Area Studies Planning and Promotion Office coordinates nation-wide collaboration with institutions outside Kyoto University. This office was newly established to take responsibility for coordinating and supporting the activities of the Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS), in whose joint activities the Center plays an important role. JCAS was established in April 2004 as an agency for collaboration among major institutions and faculties in Japan engaged in area studies of various regions in the world. No permanent staff is assigned to this Office, but a number of researchers in the Research Department are rotated on two-year intervals to conduct the office’s assignments.

The decision-making and deliberative organs of CSEAS are the Council Meeting, the Faculty Meeting, and the Executive Meeting, while the Staff Meeting and various specific committees handle routine affairs. The Council Meeting, the highest decision-making body in the CSEAS administration, consists of the Director, all professors, and one associate professor from CSEAS, plus members (professors or associate professors) selected from related faculties and research institutions within the University and appointed by the Director.

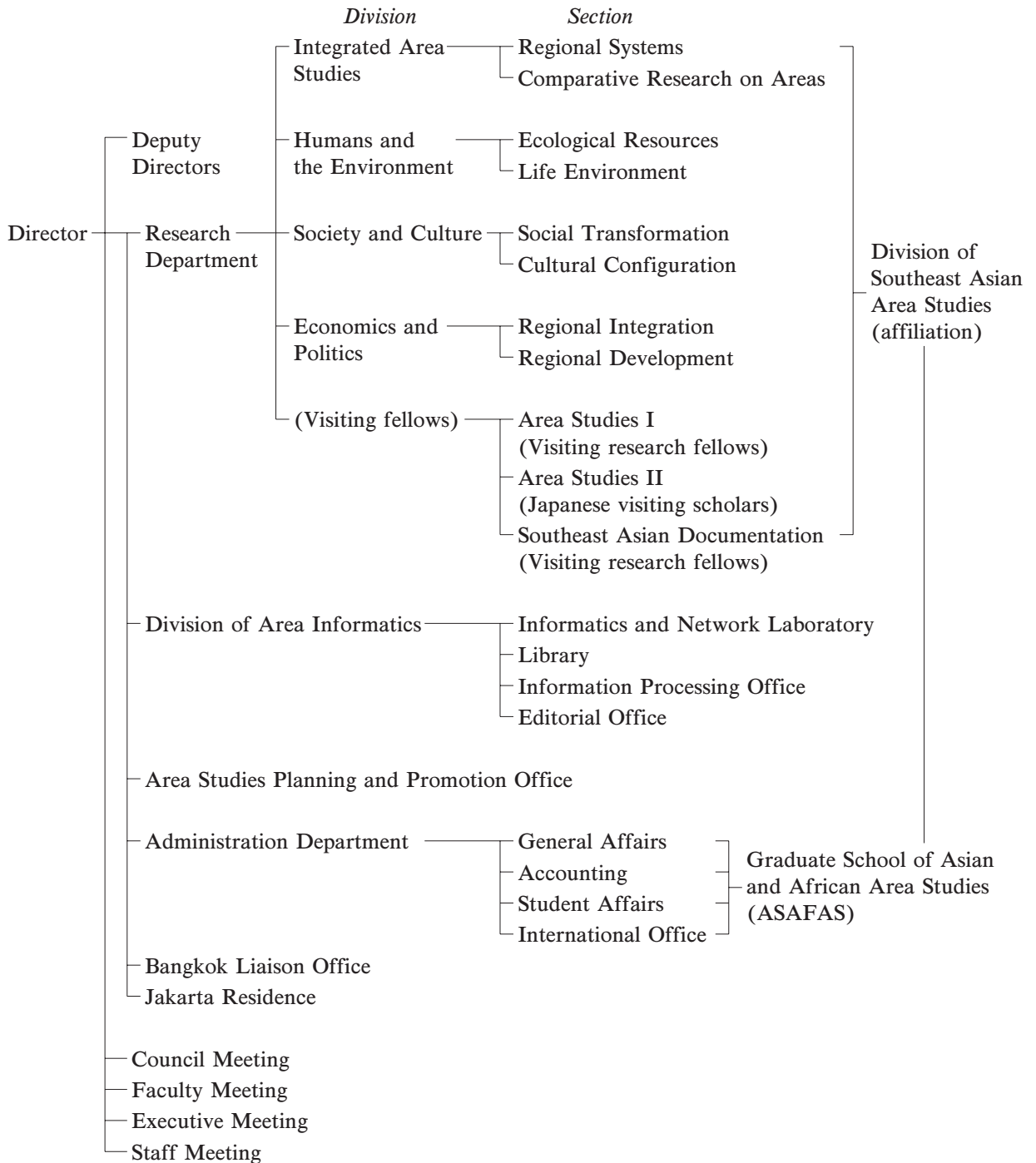
The Center has a number of intra- and extramural research affiliates who are kept up to date on research activities and are active in the Center’s interdisciplinary research projects. As of 2005, there are 173 intra-university affiliates and 284 extra-university affiliates from the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences.

In the field of education, the Center has an important partner within Kyoto University, ASAFAS, which was established in April 1998. Based on a five-year doctoral program, the School emphasizes long-term fieldwork and the holistic understanding of Asian and African ecology, society, and culture, as well as the interactions between them that have shaped these societies today. Most CSEAS staff are actively engaged in the education and guidance of graduate students of the School’s Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies.

With the corporatization of national universities in Japan, the Center has reached a new stage in its development, in which it aims to construct an institutional setting for integrated area studies of Southeast Asia to meet today’s challenges and to collaborate with other institutions in forming an effective network to upgrade the academic endeavor of global area studies for the future.

# ORGANIZATION AND STAFF

## 1. Organization



## 2. Members of the Council Meeting (as of 1 September 2005)

Chairman:	TANAKA Koji	CSEAS
Members:	FUJITA Koichi	CSEAS
	FUKUI Katsuyoshi	Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies
	HAMASHITA Takeshi	CSEAS
	HAYAMI Yoko	CSEAS
	HAYASHI Yukio	CSEAS
	HIRAMATSU Kozo	ASAFAS
	KIHARA Masahiro	Graduate School of Medicine
	KITAYAMA Kanehiro	The Center for Ecological Research
	MATSUBAYASHI Kozo	CSEAS
	MIZUNO Kosuke	CSEAS
	NISHIBUCHI Mitsuaki	CSEAS
	OTA Seiichi	Graduate School of Agriculture
	SHIBAYAMA Mamoru	CSEAS
	TSUNO Hiroshi	Graduate School of Engineering
	YAMADA Isamu	CSEAS
	YAMAMOTO Hiromi	Graduate School of Economics

## 3. Staff (as of 1 September 2005)

**Director:** TANAKA Koji

**Deputy Directors:** MATSUBAYASHI Kozo

MIZUNO Kosuke

### Research Department

#### *Division of Integrated Area Studies*

TANAKA Koji	Professor	Agroecology
HAYASHI Yukio	Professor	Cultural Anthropology
NAGATSU Kazufumi	Assist. Prof.	Cultural Anthropology
SHIRAISHI Takashi	JVS	History and Asian Studies
OKA Michitaro	JRF	Rural (Development) Economics
ONIMARU Takeshi	JRF	British Colonial History in East Asia
YONEZAWA Go	JRF	Geoinformatics
TOMITA Shinsuke	JSPS Fellow	Agroecology
ENDO Tamaki	JSPS Fellow	Regional Development Economics
KOBAYASHI Satoru	JSPS Fellow	Southeast Asian Area Studies
HAMAMOTO Satoko	Res. Assist.	Cultural Anthropology
Pinit LAPTHANANON	VRF	Social Anthropology
Thongsa SAYAVONGKHAMDY	VRF	Archeology and Cultural Heritage Management



*Division of Humans and the Environment*

YAMADA Isamu	Professor	Tropical Forest Ecology
MATSUBAYASHI Kozo	Professor	Field Medicine
NISHIBUCHI Mitsuaki	Professor	Human-Nature Dynamics
ANDO Kazuo	Assoc. Prof.	Tropical Agriculture
KONO Yasuyuki	Assoc. Prof.	Land and Water Resources Management
YANAGISAWA Masayuki	Assist. Prof.	Tropical Agroecology
MOMOSE Kuniyasu	JVS	Tropical Botany
NAKAGUCHI Yoshitsugu	Res. Assist.	Pathogenic Bacteriology
PHAM Tien Dung	VRF	Farming Systems
CHAN Chee Khoon	VR	Epidemiology and Health Policy
Phuangthip BHOOPONG	VPR	Molecular Epidemiology
TAKEDA Yoko	TRA	

*Division of Society and Culture*

HAMASHITA Takeshi	Professor	Asian Area Studies
HAYAMI Yoko	Professor	Cultural Anthropology
ISHIKAWA Noboru	Assoc. Prof.	Social Anthropology
Caroline S. HAU	Assoc. Prof.	Cultural Studies
KOIZUMI Junko	Assoc. Prof.	Thai History and Historiography
Satoshi IKEDA	VR	World-System Studies

*Division of Economics and Politics*

MIZUNO Kosuke	Professor	Development Studies
FUJITA Koichi	Assoc. Prof.	Rural Development
Patricio N. ABINALES	Assoc. Prof.	Politics
OKAMOTO Masaaki	Assoc. Prof.	Political Science
Mochtar PABOTTINGI	VRF	Politics

**Division of Area Informatics**

*Informatics and Network Laboratory*

SHIBAYAMA Mamoru	Professor	Informatics
IGARASHI Tadataka	Assoc. Prof.	Human Ecology
Phanu UTHAISRI	VRF	Informatics

*Library*

KITAMURA Yumi	Assist. Prof.	Librarian
WYNN LEI LEI THAN	VRF	Library and Information Science

Staff:

FURUTA Yasuko  
YAMADA Hisayo  
SHIOTSU Tetsuko  
HAYASHI Akiko  
MASUNAGA Kanako

*Information Processing Office*

KITANI Kimiya	Assist. Prof.	Information Processing Adviser
OKUNISHI Kumi	Res. Assist.	

*Editorial Office*

YONEZAWA Mariko	Assist. Prof.	Managing Editor, <i>Southeast Asian Studies</i>
Donna Jeanne AMOROSO		Editor, <i>Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia</i>

Staff:

KOBAYASHI Sumiko  
URUSHIBATA Hitomi

(JVS: Japanese Visiting Scholar; JRF: Junior Research Fellow; VRF: Visiting Research Fellow; VR: Visiting Researcher; VPR: Visiting Project Researcher; TRA: Technical Research Assistant)

**Liaison Office of Research Department**

KAWAI Tomoko	Res. Assist.
TABATA Noriko	
NISHIO Masami	

KATAOKA Toshiko  
SAITO Akiko  
IDE Michiyo  
NISHI Kanako  
KODERA Atsuko  
TANAKA Aya  
KOMANO Kyoko

Res. Assist.

**Administration Department**

MORIKAWA Susumu	Head
YAMAMOTO Masami	Senior Specialist

*General Affairs Section*

ONISHI Toshitaka	Chief
SHINTOKU Tomoe	
TANIKAWA Kanako	
NAKANISHI Aiko	
HIDAKA Miki	
IWAMOTO Teruko	
TERAMACHI Atsushi	

*Accounting Section*

TAKEUCHI Teruo	Chief
TAKATA Satsuki	
NAKANISHI Masanao	
YAMASAKI Kei	

NAKAGAWA Masako  
MORITA Etsuko  
TAKAHASHI Sawako

*Student Affairs Section*

MATSUSHITA Hiroyuki      Chief  
MATSUI Kayo  
IMAI Tomoko                      (Maternity Leave)

*International Office*

FUJII Mai  
YASUHARA Satoko  
MONRI Chinatsu

*Foreign Scholars' Lounge*

MAENO Naoko                      API Fellowship Coordinator



# RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

## 1. Current Research Topics of the Staff

### Division of Integrated Area Studies

Regional Systems

Comparative Research on Areas

The Division of Integrated Area Studies explores the age of information and globalization through synthetic and holistic approaches. The division pursues comparative research on areas within and transcending the boundaries of Southeast Asia, as well as on regional information systems. In addition, the division integrates and coordinates the research of the Center in collaboration with the other research divisions and the Division of Area Informatics.

TANAKA Koji	Agro-ecological studies on people-environment interaction in tropical Asia
HAYASHI Yukio	Religion and society in Theravada Buddhist cultures
NAGATSU Kazufumi	Comparative study of Sama Dilaut's social histories in the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia
SHIRAIISHI Takashi	The middle class in East Asia
OKA Michitaro	Rural economies and rural factor markets in India
ONIMARU Takeshi	The early 20th-century British-led intelligence network and information exchange system in Asia
YONEZAWA Go	Construction and visualization of 3-D geologic model using GRASS GIS in Vietnam
TOMITA Shinsuke	Risk management of natural resource use in mainland Southeast Asia
ENDO Tamaki	Empirical/theoretical research and analysis of Bangkok
KOBAYASHI Satoru	Ethnographic study of a Cambodian village
HAMAMOTO Satoko	The relationship between religious practices and commercial activities of Muslim women in everyday life
Pinit LAPTHANANON	The role of development monks and social change in Northeastern Thailand
Thongsa SAYAVONGKHAMDY	Management of cultural heritage in Laos, a comparative study within the Southeast Asian context

### Division of Humans and the Environment

Ecological Resources

Life Environment

The Division of Humans and the Environment explores the coexistence of humans and their environment. The Ecological Resources section pursues research on human ecology, environmental management systems, and resources, and the Life Environment section studies human life in relation to the environment, including studies of food, nutrition, hygiene, and disease.

YAMADA Isamu	Global eco-resources management
MATSUBAYASHI Kozo	Trans-cultural ecological aspects of human aging
NISHIBUCHI Mitsuaki	Dynamics of pathogenic bacteria in the environment

ANDO Kazuo	Change in agricultural technologies and the development of village societies
KONO Yasuyuki	Land productivity evaluation
YANAGISAWA Masayuki	Agro-ecological study of intensive cropping systems in the Red River Delta
MOMOSE Kuniyasu	Species coexistence in tropical forests
NAKAGUCHI Yoshitsugu	Dynamics of pathogenic bacteria causing intestinal infection in Southeast Asia
PHAM Tien Dung	Assessing the sustainability of shifting cultivation systems in a Tay ethnic minority community in Vietnam's northwestern mountains
CHAN Chee Khoon	Re-negotiating the social contract: Reforms in the organization and financing of healthcare in East and Southeast Asia
Phuangthip BHOOPONG	Analysis of bacteria causing enteric infections in southern Thailand

### **Division of Society and Culture**

Social Transformation  
Cultural Configuration

The Division of Society and Culture explores the changing interactions of culture, society, and ecology through perspectives that challenge the disciplinary and geographic boundaries shaping past studies of Southeast Asia. The division studies social transformations, cultural aspects of production, the creation of borderland spaces, and everyday life, as well as religion, knowledge practices, the institution of culture, and gender and sexuality.

HAMASHITA Takeshi	Comparison of home remittances and investment between overseas Indians and overseas Chinese, 18th–20th century
HAYAMI Yoko	The historical development of ethnic relationships and mobility in mainland Southeast Asia, rethinking the upland-lowland axis
ISHIKAWA Noboru	Social change in the Malay maritime world
Caroline S. HAU	Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia
KOIZUMI Junko	Socio-economic history of Siam in the early Bangkok period
Satoshi IKEDA	East Asian regional and world system analyses of seclusionism, Emperorism, and Corporocentrism

### **Division of Economics and Politics**

Regional Integration  
Regional Development

The Division of Economics and Politics studies globalization, regionalization, and regional development. The division is concerned with the political economy of Southeast Asia and the broader East Asian economy; agricultural and development economics; and government, politics, regionalism, and the regionalization of Southeast Asia.

MIZUNO Kosuke	The state of labor unions, industrial relations, and political environment since the fall of Soeharto
FUJITA Koichi	Poverty and policies for poverty alleviation in rural Myanmar
Patricio N. ABINALES	American colonialism and the construction of Philippine political studies
OKAMOTO Masaaki	Establishing the historical continuity of the local elite in West Java province, Indonesia

**Division of Area Informatics**

Informatics and Network Laboratory  
Library, Information Processing Office  
Editorial Office

The Division of Area Informatics provides various information resources, an information infrastructure based on the Internet, and a support system for highly utilized resources in area studies. Also, in order to build the concept and discipline of Area Informatics as a research field at the Center, the division explores a methodology for applying informatics in area studies.

SHIBAYAMA Mamoru	Historical GIS in Southeast Asia, particularly in Hanoi, Vietnam and Ayutthaya, Thailand
IGARASHI Tadataka	Micro-demography
Phanu UTHAISRI	Studies on GIS application for archeological information for tourism in Southeast Asian using open source software
KITAMURA Yumi	The role of libraries and librarians in literacy in Southeast Asia
WYNN LEI LEI THAN	Selective annotated bibliography of books and other research material on Myanmar agriculture
KITANI Kimiya	Information network systems and service development
YONEZAWA Mariko	Publishing in the information age
Donna Jeanne AMOROSO	The history of constitutional conventions in the Philippines

**2. Joint Research**

In addition to individual research, the Center promotes joint research projects in which most of the Center's staff participate. The first of these began as early as 1964 with the Thai-Burma project and the Malaysia-Indonesia project. Based on experience gained in a number of small-scale joint research projects, in 1980 the Center began a series of five-year projects with a general theme. The title of the first five-year project (1980–84) was “Integrated Research on the Formation Process of the Southeast Asian World.” The second five-year project (1985–89) was “Civilization-Oriented Integrated Research on the Formation and Evolution of the Southeast Asian World.” The third five-year project (1990–94) was “An Integrated Study of Indigenous Logic and the Development Structure of the Southeast Asian World.” Since 1993, the Center has carried out three large-scale five-year projects consecutively: the Global Area Studies Project (grant for Scientific Research on Priority Areas) (1993–96); the Center of Excellence Project (1998–2002); and the 21st Century COE Project (from 2002). The latter two projects have been jointly organized with ASAFAS. The major characteristics of all Center projects are their emphasis on field research, their interdisciplinary approach, and the participation of scholars from Southeast Asia and other regions.

**Global Area Studies Project**

“Toward an Integrated Approach to Global Area Studies: In Search of a Paradigm for a Harmonized Relationship between the World and its Areas” began in 1993. Funded by a grant for Scientific Research on Priority Areas from the then-Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (Monbusho), “Global Area Studies” involved 6 designated sub-project groups and 24 open-recruited groups of scientists totaling 130 area specialists nationwide. During the term of the project, 17 issues of the quarterly journal *Global Area Studies* (in Japanese) and 35 reports in the Global Area Studies Report Series included contributions by project

members.

Towards the end of the project, in October 1996, an international symposium was convened with participants from Japan and abroad, mainly from Southeast Asia. “International Symposium Southeast Asia: Global Area Studies for the 21st Century” examined the pertinence of the project’s findings in light of current trends in Southeast Asian studies. The proceedings were published under the title of the symposium in March 1997. The final results of this four-year joint-research project have been published in the Kyoto Area Studies on Asia series in Japanese: *In Search of Global Area Studies* (1999), edited by Yoshihiro Tsubouchi, the project leader; *Trials for Inter-Area Comparative Studies*, Vol. 1 and Vol. 2 (1999), edited by Yoshikazu Takaya, a sub-project leader; *Theories on the Formation of Area* (2000), edited by Y. Tsubouchi; and *Indigenous Theories of Area Development* (2000), edited by Yonosuke Hara.

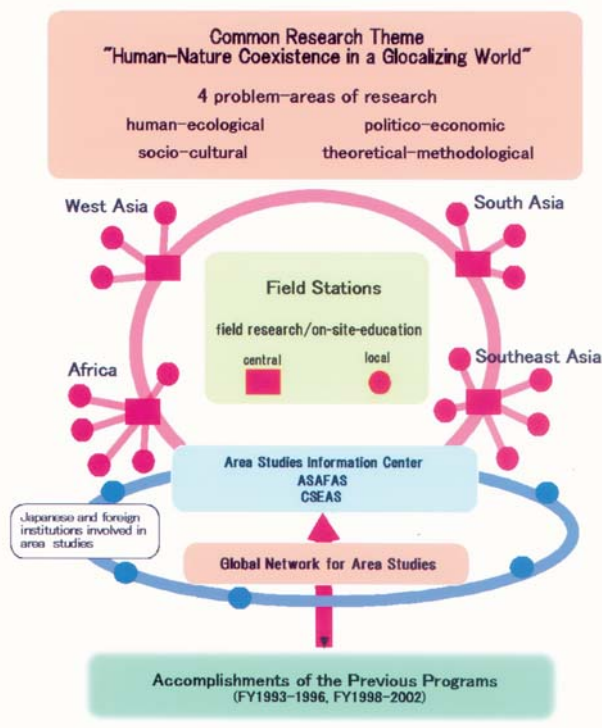
### Center of Excellence (COE) Project

In 1998, CSEAS, together with ASAFAS, was awarded a Center of Excellence (COE) grant of approximately US\$8 million by Monbusho, since re-named the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT). With this grant for research and institution building, CSEAS and ASAFAS worked to create a first-class research and educational center for Asian and African area studies at Kyoto University. Under the title “Making Regions: Proto-Areas, Transformations, and New Formations in Asia and Africa,” research activities were carried out individually and in seminars, workshops, and conferences. The central question we addressed was the making of regions; our goal was to develop a holistic way of studying regions and of understanding how regions and the people who live in them change over time.

COE institution-building activities included reinforcing library resources, networking, and publication. Our library acquired 20,000 books per year during the project, adding some large collections such as the Kirk Green Collection on Africa and the Lamberto Ocampo Collection on the Philippines, microfiche collections of colonial documents from the former Netherlands East Indies and British Malaya, and materials from areas

hitherto not covered in our collection such as the Middle East, southwest China, Myanmar, Laos, and Vietnam. Publications from the project include several books in the Kyoto Area Studies on Asia series, as well as the establishment and first three issues of the *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia*, a multi-lingual internet journal reviewing topics in South-east Asian studies.

#### An Overview “Aiming for COE of Integrated Area Studies”



### 21st Century COE Project

The 21st Century COE Project was launched by ASAFAS and CSEAS in 2003 under the title “Human-Nature Coexistence in a Globalizing World.” The following three major projects were pursued to launch the project:

- Research and education into problems concerning human-nature coexistence in a globalizing world;
- The promotion of on-site-education and research facilities through field stations established in Asia in the Philippines, Malaysia, Laos, Myanmar, Indonesia, Vietnam, and India, and in Africa in



Egypt, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Zambia, and Kenya. Forty-five professors, 85 graduate students, and 5 junior researchers were dispatched to these areas. Joint research with counterpart organizations is proceeding smoothly;

- The establishment of an integrated information center for area studies. New information access devices were installed to promote the effective exchange of information among researchers and graduate students as well as counterpart organizations. Ten thousand four hundred fifty-one books, 1,471 microfiches, 663 microfilms, and 800 VCDs were purchased and the basic information database was processed.

A homepage including many photographs was also established to publicize research activities in the field stations (<http://areainfo.asafas.kyoto-u.ac.jp>). Basic data appearing on the HP will be renewed in real time so that users can access up-to-date reports of the activities of this project.

### **Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS)**

The Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS) is a consortium of research, educational, and non-governmental organizations engaged and/or interested in area studies and related issues of various areas in the world. JCAS was established in April 2004 on the initiative of the Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University; the Research Institute of Languages and Cultures in Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies; The Japan Center for Area Studies, National Museum of Ethnology; and the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University. By May 2005, 64 organizations had joined JCAS. The major missions of JCAS are to develop trans-regional and inter-disciplinary area studies, to link research and educational domains with business and foreign aid domains of both GOs and NGOs, to provide high-quality information on contemporary world issues to the public, to promote educational and training programs in area studies to post-graduate and younger scholars, and to initiate a cross-organizational research and educational system for area studies. In the year 2005, a wide range of research, educational, and supporting projects, including two umbrella projects, “An area study approach to human security” and “Reformation of areas under globalization,” a vernacular language training course, a post-graduate student workshop, and the development of an area specialist database, are planned, in addition to regular activities, which include the annual meeting and the publication of *Chiiki Kenkyu* (an area studies journal) and newsletters. For details of JCAS activities, please visit the JCAS web page (<http://www.jcas.jp/>) or e-mail the secretariat ([jcasjimu@idc.minpaku.ac.jp](mailto:jcasjimu@idc.minpaku.ac.jp)).

Under the aegis of the Center projects, several sub-projects have also been undertaken with the financial support of Grant-in-Aids for Scientific Research from MEXT:

- Characteristics of Economic Planning and Development Policies in Southeast Asia (1985–86)
- A Genealogy of Malay-type Agriculture (1986–88)
- The Formation of Urban Civilization in Southeast Asia (1987–90)
- A Historical Study of the Development of Agro-Ecological Space and the Movement of People in China (1989–91)
- An Integrated Study on the Dynamics of the Maritime World in Southeast Asia (1990–91)
- A Comparative Study of Tropical Maritime Worlds (1992–93)
- The Socio-Cultural and Eco-Dynamics of Interaction Process between Man and Environment in Indonesia (1992–94)
- A Study of the Man-Environment-Crop Complex in the Korat Plateau, Thailand (1993–94)
- Comparative Area Studies on Tropical Maritime Worlds (1994–96)
- The Culturo-Ecological Structure of Network Societies in the Southeast Asian Maritime World (1995–97)
- International Comparative Studies of Men and Forests (1994–97)



- The Imagescape of Six Great Asian Deltas in the Twenty-first Century (1997–98)
- A Comparative Study of Dry Areas in Southeast Asia: Harsh or Benign Environment? (1996–98)
- Relation of Millet Farming with Other Farming and Agrarian Prospects (1997)
- Dynamics of Enteropathogenic Bacteria in Asian Environments (1999–2001)
- Inter-Regional Comparative Studies on Frontier Societies (1999–2001)
- People, Environment, and Land Use Systems in Mainland Southeast Asia (1999–2001)
- Economic, Cultural, and Political Linkages between Asia and Japan, the U.S.A., and Europe (2000–03)
- Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in Minor Ethnic Groups of Bangladesh and Myanmar (2000–03)
- Everyday Life and Policing in the Wallacean World (2001–03)
- Comparison of Safety-Nets in Southeast Asia with Special Reference to Human Aging (2002–04)
- Comparative Area Studies on the Utilization of Eco-resources and Changes in Social Life in the Wider Circum-Himalayan Region (2002–05)
- Molecular Epidemiological Study on Emerging Enteric Infections in Asia (2002–04)
- Transformation of Local Politics in Democratizing Indonesia (2002–04)
- Study of High Accuracy Recognition for Historical Hand-written Characters (2002–04)
- Institutions, Border Area, and Practice: Religion and Social Change in Mainland Southeast Asia and Southwestern China (2003–05)
- Constructing an Integrated Livelihood Database of Mainland Southeast Asia for Cross-regional Comparison of Eco-resources Management (2004–05)
- Comprehensive Geriatric Research on Community-Dwelling Frail Elderly in Asian Countries Compared with Those in Japan (2004–05)
- Natural Resource Management and Socio-Economic Transformation under Decentralization in Indonesia: Toward Sulawesi Area Studies (2004–06)
- Ecological Resource Use and Household Strategies among Minorities in Myanmar: Towards a Wider Regional Comparison (2004–06)
- Development of Area Informatics with Emphasis on Southeast Asia (2005–09)

Projects sponsored by other sources are:

- Core University Program, sponsored by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)
- Japan-Bangladesh joint study on agricultural and rural development in Bangladesh, sponsored by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Many of the findings from these joint researches have been reported in the quarterly journal, *Southeast Asian Studies* and the Research Report Series, a list of which is included in the Appendix II of this report, CSEAS Publications.

### **3. Institution Building**

In addition to promoting active research, CSEAS aims to establish an infrastructure for future research activities through the ongoing development of area studies, research networks, and library resources.

Through the COE project “Making Regions” (1998–2002) and its successor “21st Century COE,” CSEAS and ASAFAS staff have pursued the delineation of the principal domains of area studies and developed comparative methodologies to clarify the characteristics of Southeast Asia. Reexamining key concepts such as environment and resource management, migration, ethnicity, political change, culture, economic growth and development, the nation-state, hegemony, and networking, CSEAS continuously

renews area studies through these large-scale joint studies.

Developing networks is an important component of all current and future CSEAS research. Through the Core University Program, supported by the Japan Society for the Promotion of the Sciences, other projects supported by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), the internet journal *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia*, and partnership in the Nippon Foundation API Fellowships, the Center promotes exchange with institutions and researchers throughout the world.

Recently, CSEAS has accelerated its effort to collect research materials of all kinds—including books, documents, maps, and satellite images—and make them available for public use through our website. Providing a site for continuous research and exchange, nurturing the youngest generation of area studies specialists, welcoming foreign and local scholars, and holding seminars and symposia are among the Center's contributions as a Center of Excellence in area studies.

Finally, in order to assess our research activities, the Center has had a self-evaluation mechanism in development since 1993, when a review and evaluation committee was officially constituted, with the director, deputy directors, and division heads as members. All Center staff are annually requested to submit a self-appraisal report. In 2001, the evaluation mechanism was strengthened by introducing an objective, graded system in which each staff member's activities, both academic and administrative, are evaluated every four years. This self-appraisal mechanism provides staff with the valuable opportunity to reconsider and forecast their research activities.

#### **4. Symposia, Seminars etc.**

Many scholarly exchanges with participants from within and outside the Center have been held under the sponsorship of the Center or jointly with other research institutes. Those held in the last two years are listed below.

##### **A. Symposia**

(1) International Symposium on “Small-scale Livelihoods and Natural Resources Management in Marginal Areas: Case Studies in Monsoon Asia,” 29–30 October 2003

This symposium was co-organized by The United Nations University, the Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS) and CSEAS, and was held at The United Nations University in Tokyo. More than 80 scholars and government officers from China, Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Indonesia, India, Nepal, the United States, and Japan attended and exchanged research outcomes and ideas on alternative technologies for upgrading small-scale farmers' livelihood. Please email [kono@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp](mailto:kono@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp) for a CD-ROM copy of the proceedings.

29 October 2003

Session 1: Keynote Presentations, chaired by Otsuka Ryutaro, The University of Tokyo

- The Roles of Modern Technologies for Marginal Areas, by A. H. Zakri, The United Nations University
- Smallholder-developed “Hybrid Systems” as an Underutilized Resource: The PLEC Experience, by Miguel Pinedo Vasquez, Columbia University

Session 2: Agro-diversity Management, chaired by Nawata Eiji, Kyoto University

Commentator, Watanabe Kazuo, Tsukuba University

- Agrodiversity Lessons: Examples from the Highlands of Northern Thailand, by Kanok Rerkasem,

Chiang Mai University

- Dynamics of Rainfed Lowland Rice Varieties in Northeast Thailand, by Miyagawa Shuichi, Gifu University
- Changes in Agricultural Biodiversity: Implications for Sustainable Livelihood in the Himalayas, by Krishna Gopal Saxena, Jawaharlal Nehru University

Session 3: Farm Management and Livelihoods, chaired by Kobori Iwao, The United Nations University

Commentator, Kono Yasuyuki, CSEAS

- Multiple Cropping of Slope Land Agriculture in the Central Part of Japan, by Hoshikawa Kazutoshi, Shinshu University
- Household Options and Limitations in Marginal Upland Areas in Java, by Goto Junko, Independent researcher
- Potentials and Constraints for Intensive Land Use with Pond Irrigation in Northeast Thailand, by Ando Masuo, Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences

Session 4: Forest Resources Management, chaired by Ikeda Toshiya, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute

Commentator, Keshav Lall Maharjan, Hiroshima University

- Local Response to a Government Land-allocation Program: The Role of NTFPs in Marginal Mountainous Areas in Lao PDR, by Takeda Shinya, ASAFAS
- Historical Change and Significance Regarding the Management and Utilization of Forest Resources in Korea, by Eui-Gyeong Kim, Gyeongsang National University
- Mangrove Forest Rehabilitation in Southeast Asia, by Tabuchi Ryuichi, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute

30 October 2003

Session 5: Upscaling Farmers' Technology, chaired by Kono Yasuyuki, CSEAS

Commentator, Yunita T. Winarto, Indonesia University

- Experience in Supervising a Farmer Network for Sustainable Agriculture Development in Central Thailand, by Prateep Verapattananirund, Eco-community Vigor Foundation
- Employment and Income Effects of Orange Incorporation into Traditional Farming Systems in the Hill Region of Nepal, by Yokoyama Shigeki, National Agricultural Research Organization
- New Systems and Technologies for High Quality Citrus Production, Labor Savings, and Orchard Management in Mountainous Areas of Western Japan, by Morinaga Kunihisa, National Agricultural Research Center for Western Region
- Development of Indigenous Technologies for Sustainable Agriculture in Northern Upland Vietnam, by Le Quoc Doanh, Vietnam Agricultural Science Institute

Session 6: Institutional Reform and Empowerment, chaired by M. Taeb, The United Nations University

Commentator, Okamoto Masaaki, CSEAS

- Agriculture and Forestry Research for Improving Livelihood in the Upland of Lao PDR, by Bounthong Bouahom, National Agricultural and Forestry Research Institute, Lao PDR
- Community Participation in Resource Management and Well Being of People in Nepal, by Keshav Lall Maharjan, Hiroshima University
- Enhancing Off-farm Employment and Migration Participation: An Alternative Approach to Enhanc-

ing Small-scale Livelihoods and NRM in Poor Areas of China, by Linxiu Zhang, Chinese Academy of Science

Session 7: Synthesis and Agenda for Action, chaired by Tanaka Koji, CSEAS

(2) JSPS-NRCT Workshop, Core University Seminar on “Perspectives of Roles of State, Market, Society, and Economic Cooperation in Asia,” 6–7 November 2003

This final workshop for the third research group of the JSPS-NRCT Core University Project, led by Abe Shigeyuki, was held at Shirankaikan, Kyoto. Approximately 50 scholars and students attended and during the two day seminar 14 presentations were made followed by fruitful discussion.

- The New Development Paradigm in East Asia, by Mahani Zainal Abidin, Economic Planning Unit, Malaysia  
Comments by Shiraishi Takashi, CSEAS
- The Emergence of New Regionalism in East Asia: Proliferation of Bilateral Arrangement, by Urata Shujiro, Waseda University  
Comments by Supote Chunanuntathum, Thurkit Bundit University
- The Japan-Thailand FTA: A Thai Perspective, by Wisarn Pupphavesa, National Institute of Development Administration  
Comments by Okamoto Yumiko, Nagoya University
- An ASEAN Thought on Asian Regionalism, by Suthiphand Chirativat, Chulalongkorn University  
Comments by Hara Masayuki, Kobe University
- Aid and Investment in East Asia: Does the Investment Climate Matter? by Negishi Shoko, Kobe University  
Comments by Wisarn Pupphavesa, National Institute of Development Administration
- The Role of the MNCs in Regional Development and Their Locational Determinants: The Case of Thailand, by Okamoto Yumiko, Nagoya University  
Comments by Chalongphob Sussangkarn, Thailand Development Research Institute
- Contractionary Devaluation and the Role of State, by Bhanupong Nidhiprabha, Thammasat University  
Comments by Nishimura Osamu, Doshisha University
- Credit Crunch in East Asia: A Retrospective, by Kohsaka Akira, Osaka University  
Comments by Pongsak Hoontrakul, Chulalongkorn University
- Thailand Positioning in a New Global Economy: The Diamond Five Paradigm, by Olarn Chaipravat, Sinawatra University and Pongsak Hoontrakul, Chulalongkorn University  
Comments by Mahani Zainal Abidin, Economic Planning Unit, Malaysia
- Aging and Productivity for the Japanese Economy, by Shandre Thangavelu, National University of Singapore and Abe Shigeyuki, CSEAS  
Comments by Pranee Tinakorn, Thammasat University
- Productivity, Technological Progress, and Factor Substitution in the Malaysian Manufacturing Sector, by Lai Yew Wah, Universiti Sains Malaysia  
Comments by Shinohara Soichi, Doshisha University
- Rural Economy in Myanmar at the Crossroads: With Special Reference to Rice Policies, by Fujita Koichi, CSEAS  
Comments by Bhanupong Nidhiprabha, Thammasat University

- Advertising Expenditures: Consequences on the Development of the Media Industry, by Khor Yoke Lim, Universiti Sains Malaysia

Comments by Janice Kea, West Valley University

- Social Safety Net in Southeast Asia, by Srawooth U. Paitoonpong, Thailand Development Research Institute and Abe Shigeyuki, CSEAS

Comments by Mathana Phananimai, Thammasat University

### (3) Workshop on “Questions about Area Studies” in Preparation for the Establishment of the Japan Consortium for Area Studies, 9 January 2004

Area studies in Japan have evolved for each region of the world, including Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America, yet there has been little academic exchange between researchers specializing in different regions. This workshop shared experiences and ideas about area studies among researchers of the various areas in preparation for the establishment of the Japan Consortium of Area Studies (JCAS) as an academic forum. The workshop was held at Gakushi Kaikan, Tokyo, on 9 January 2004, with more than 100 participants.

Keynote Address, by Oshikawa Fumiko, The Japan Center for Area Studies, National Museum of Ethnology  
 Chaired by: Usuki Akira, The Japan Center for Area Studies, National Museum of Ethnology, Iwashita Akihiro, Slavic Research Center, Obiya Chika, The Japan Center for Area Studies, National Museum of Ethnology, Kono Yasuyuki, CSEAS, and Kuroki Hidemitsu, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

- What Should be the Unit of Area Studies? by Ieda Osamu, Hokkaido University, Ichikawa Mitsuo, ASAFAS, and Kibata Yoichi, The University of Tokyo
- The Potentiality of Cross-regional Comparison, by Tanaka Koji, CSEAS, Kato Hiroshi, Hitotsubashi University, and Iizuka Masato, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
- Is Area Studies a Discipline? by Sugishima Takashi, ASAFAS, Miyazaki Koji, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, and Uyama Tomohiko, Hokkaido University
- Researcher, Subject Area, and Society, by Abe Kenichi, The Japan Center for Area Studies, National Museum of Ethnology, Murai Yoshinobu, Sophia University, and Sakai Keiko, JETRO Institute of Developing Economies
- General Discussion and Proposals for the Establishment of JCAS, chaired by Ieda Osamu, Hokkaido University, Oshikawa Fumiko, The Japan Center for Area Studies, National Museum of Ethnology, Tanaka Koji, CSEAS, and Miyazaki Koji, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

### (4) International Symposium on “Human Security: Area Studies Perspectives,” 10 January 2004

This symposium was jointly organized by the research project for the promotion of humanities and social science, headed by Kuroki Hidemitsu, Research Institute of Languages and Cultures in Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, and by the Preparatory Committee for the Establishment of Japan Consortium for Area Studies in order to discuss possible contributions of area studies to human security issues. It was held at Plaza Hall, Kasumigaseki Building, Tokyo, on 10 January 2004, with more than 150 participants.

#### Session 1: Area Studies Perspectives on Human Security

- Human Security in the Field, by Hayami Yoko, CSEAS, and Hataya Noriko, Sophia University
- Multi-discipline Area Studies and Human Security, by Matsuzato Kimitaka, Hokkaido University, and Matsubayashi Kozo, CSEAS

- Multi-layered Society and Human Security, by Obiya Chika, The Japan Center for Area Studies, National Museum of Ethnology, and Shimada Shuhei, ASAFAS
- Intervention and Human Security for Scholars of Area Studies, by Usuki Akira, The Japan Center for Area Studies, National Museum of Ethnology, and Furuya Jun, Hokkaido University

Session 2: Human Security in the World after the Iraqi War, by Johan Galtung (translated by Ms. Nishimura Fumiko), and Ikezawa Natsuki, writer  
General Discussion

(5) JSPS-NRCT Core University Program Workshop on “Middle Classes and Flows and Movements in East Asia,” 6–8 October 2004

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, under the framework of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science-Core University Program, and in cooperation with the National Research Council of Thailand, held a workshop on middle classes and flows and movements in East Asia. A diverse group of Japanese, Thai, Malaysian, Indonesian, Filipino, Singaporean, and Chinese scholars as well as ASAFAS graduate students from Japan and Israel presented papers.

Panel 1. The Middle Classes in Politics, chaired by Shiraishi Takashi, CSEAS

- Middle Class and Democracy in Thailand, with Emphasis on the May Incident in 1992, by Tamada Yoshifumi, ASAFAS
- Prime Minister Thaksin and the Repoliticization of the Military, by Ukrist Pathmanand, Chulalongkorn University
- The Disappearing “Middle” in Post-Authoritarian Philippine Politics, by Patricio N. Abinales, CSEAS
- Whither the Middle Classes in Malaysia, by Torii Takashi, Meiji University
- Democratization and National Identity in Taiwan, by Wakabayashi Masahiro, The University of Tokyo

Discussant: Ikrar Nusa Bhakti, Indonesian Institute of Sciences

Panel 2. The Middle Classes in Political Economy, chaired by Mizuno Kosuke, CSEAS

- The Philippine Middle Class and Privatization, by Teresa E. Tadem, University of the Philippines
- The Construction of Thaksin Shinawatra: Business and Cultural Politics in Post-Crisis Thailand, by Pasuk Phongpaichit, Chulalongkorn University
- Japan’s FDI and the Restructurings of the Thai Automotive Industry, by Sakkarin Niyomsilpa, Thai



- Farmers’ Bank
- Urbanization and Suburbanization of Kuala Lumpur Metropolitan, Malaysia, by Jamalunlaili Abdullah, Universiti Teknologi MARA
- Interlocking Relations among Big Business Groups, Politicians, and the Traditional Chinese Associations in Thailand: On the Basis of 220 Families/Groups, by Suehiro Akira, The University of Tokyo

Discussant: Hara Yonosuke, The University of Tokyo



Panel 3. Culture and Identities, chaired by Caroline S. Hau, CSEAS

- Singapore's Position in East Asian Popular Culture, by Chua Beng Huat, National University of Singapore
- Entrepreneurship in the Cultural Formation of Middle-Class East Asia, by Shiraishi Takashi, CSEAS
- Japanese Media Industries in East and Southeast Asia in the 1990s, by Nissim Otmazgin, Kyoto University
- Creating New Identities through the Transnational Flow of World Music in Malaysia, by Tan Sooi Beng, Universiti Sains Malaysia
- The New Women in Malaya: Ideas of the May 4th Movement Cast the Seeds of a New Consciousness (1919–41), by Tan Pek Leng, Socio-Economic Research Institute

Discussant: Pheng Cheah, University of California at Berkeley

Panel 4. Biographies as Itineraries, chaired by Koizumi Junko, CSEAS

- Ruam Wongphan: Flotsam in the Revolutionary Flows, by Kasian Tejapira, Thammasat University
- Flows and Fallacies: An Appreciation of James Puthucheary, by Khoo Boo Teik, Universiti Sains Malaysia
- King Prasat Thong and the Gulf of Siam, 1629–36: Politics, Diplomacy, and Trade, by Dhiravat na Pombejra, Chulalongkorn University
- Du Ai and Revolutionary Flows, by Caroline S. Hau, CSEAS
- The Regionalization of Local Buddhist Saints: Amulets, Monks, and Violence in Post WW II Thai Society, by Chalong Soontravanich, Chulalongkorn University
- Noulens and the Shanghai Comintern Network, by Onimaru Takeshi, Kyoto University

Discussant: Shamsul A. B., Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Panel 5. Cross-Border Flows and Movements, chaired by Hayami Yoko, CSEAS

- Labor Migration of Domestic Maids in the Borderlands of Thailand, Burma, and China, by Toyota Mika, National University of Singapore
- Flows and Interactions: A Case Study of an Emigrant Chinese Merchant Family, by Wu Xiao An, Beijing University
- Flows of Population/Ideas and the Making of Transnational Entrepreneurship: Chinese New Migrants in Comparative Perspective, by Liu Hong, National University of Singapore
- The Malay World, Cross-border Movements and the Politics of Space, by Riwanto Tirtosudarmo, Indonesian Institute of Sciences
- Genesis of the Colonial Geo-body in Western Borneo: Inscribing Boundary at the Imperial Margin, by Ishikawa Noboru, CSEAS
- The Muslim Brotherhood Movement among Malay-speaking Muslims in the 1950s, by Yamamoto Hiroyuki, The Japan Center for Area Studies, National Museum of Ethnology

Discussant: Filomeno V. Aguilar, Ateneo de Manila University

Panel 6. Biology and Ecology of Flows, chaired by Ishikawa Noboru, CSEAS

- Results of the Molecular Epidemiological Analysis of Seafood-borne Pathogens Suggest the Flow of the Pathogens along with People and Food across International Borders in Asia, by Nishibuchi Mitsuaki, CSEAS
- What Trempang Teaches Us: A Lesson from Trempang Trade Networks between Malaysia and the Philippines, by Akamine Jun, Nagoya City University

- Inflow of Agricultural Technologies and Outflow of Natural Resources: Observation in a Border Region of Northern Shan State, Myanmar, by Tanaka Koji, CSEAS
  - A White Elephant on the Dry Island: Political Ecology of Sandalwood in Timor, by Abe Kenichi, The Japan Center for Area Studies, National Museum of Ethnology
- Discussant: Wil de Jong, The Japan Center for Area Studies, National Museum of Ethnology

(6) 21 COE Workshop on “Spinning Products Out of Fieldwork: The Process of Findings and Analysis”

This workshop was held as a part of the 21 COE program at Kyoto University Clock Tower Centennial Hall on 30 and 31 October 2004. There were 17 presentations by graduate students and young scholars and lectures by Professor Sato Ikuya of Hitotsubashi University and Professor Matsuda Motoji of Kyoto University. The number of participants for the 2-day workshop was nearly 200.

The workshop had two characteristics. First, its main focus was fieldwork. All presentations were required to show not only research results, but also the process of fieldwork itself, from fact finding through paper writing. The presentations tackled how to find facts in the field, how to analyze data according to different disciplines, how to integrate data sets, how to generalize from a case study, and how to express results. Focusing on the process of fieldwork itself seemed to be a main reason the workshop attracted a large audience. The second characteristic of the workshop was that it was mainly managed by ASAFAS graduate students, who thereby gained experience in planning, negotiation, and presentation. According to the results of a post-workshop questionnaire survey, this opportunity was highly appreciated. It will become more and more important for research and educational institutions to continuously support this kind of workshop.

(7) First International Symposium on “Area Informatics 2005: The Potential of GIS/RS in Area Studies,” 24 March 2005

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies at Kyoto University and the Japan Consortium for Area Studies/SIG (Special Interest Group) on Area Informatics are striving to develop and nurture Area Informatics through the integration of ICT (Information Communication Technology) into Area Studies. The theme for the first symposium was “The Potential of GIS (Geographical Information System)/RS (Remote Sensing) in Area Studies,” providing the opportunity to discuss the utilization of, and potential for, advanced GIS/RS technology in the Southeast Asian region.

The symposium was organized with the help of Internet-based interactive video conferencing and remote lecture systems and was also the first attempt to demonstrate the feasibility and effectiveness of video conferencing between Thailand’s School of Advanced Technologies and IntERLab at the Asian Institute of

Technology (AIT) and the Academic Center for Computing and Media Studies, Kyoto University, in Japan.

Opening Address: Shibayama Mamoru, CSEAS  
 Session 1: (Japanese), chaired by Shibayama Mamoru, CSEAS

- Possibility of GIS Application to Ecosystem Management in Tropics, by Okuda Toshi-  
 nori, National Institute for Environmental  
 Studies

Commentator, Ando Kazuo, CSEAS

- A Perspective of GIS for Long-term Histor-





ical Analysis: A Case from South India, by Mizushima Tsukasa, The University of Tokyo

Commentator, Oshikawa Fumiko, The Japan Center for Area Studies, National Museum of Ethnology

- Development of a Spatial Database on Rural Communities and Its Application to Area Studies, by Nagata Yoshikatsu, Osaka City University

Commentator, Yanagisawa Masayuki, CSEAS

Session 2: e-Symposium (English), chaired by Kono Yasuyuki, CSEAS; Venkatesh Raghavan, Osaka City University

Opening Address: Tanaka Koji, CSEAS

Darasri Dowreang, Director, GISTDA

Nakamura Yuichi, ACCMS

Keynote Speech by Shibayama Mamoru, CSEAS

- The Potential of GIS for Historical Mapping, by Caverlee Cary, UC, Berkeley

Commentator, Xianfeng Song, CSEAS

- Applications of Geoinformatics for Historical and Archaeological Studies in Southeast Asia, by Surat Lertlum, CCK, AIT and CSEAS

Commentator, Ang Choulean, APSARA Authority, Cambodia

- Possibility of GIS/GPS for Studying Sea Animals in Southeast Asia, by Arai Nobuaki, Graduate School of Informatics, Kyoto University

Commentator, Ikejima Koh, AIT

- Finding Spatial Relationship of Environmental and Climatic Factors with Dengue Epidemic Using GIS, by Nitin Kumar Tripathi and Kanchana Nakhapakorn, AIT

Commentator, Hara Shoichiro, NIJL

- A WMS Server for Tsunami Geo-Spatial Information Sharing, by Honda Kiyoshi, AIT

Commentator, David Hastings, UN-ESCAP

- Distance Conference/Learning between Kyoto University and Other Universities, by Nakamura Motonori and Nakamura Yuichi, ACCMS

Commentator, Kanchana Kanchanasut, IntERLab, AIT

Closing Address: Ieda Osamu, JCAS, Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University; Kanchana Kanchanasut, IntERLab, AIT

## B. Seminars

### (1) Seminar Series on “Nature and Agriculture in Southeast Asia”

This seminar series has been conducted by CSEAS in collaboration with the Graduate School of Agriculture of Kyoto University since 1981 and aims to create an inter-institutional forum to promote the exchange of biological and agricultural research results by young researchers and graduate students in Southeast Asia. The seminar is being held on the third Friday of even numbered months except August at CSEAS.

17 October 2003

- Changes in Sweet Potato Cultivation in the Papua New Guinea Highland, by Umesaki Masahiro, Tokyo Medical and Dental University

12 December 2003

- Diversity and Current Status of Myanmar Agriculture, by Matsuda Masahiko, Faculty of Agriculture,

Kyoto University

20 February 2004

- Management of Mian Chewing Tea Forest and Changes in Northern Thailand: A Case Study of Panmaoo Village in Chiang Mai, by Sasaki Ayako, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto University

16 April 2004

- Symbiotic Strategy: Natural Resources Use in a Coastal Area by a Local Ethnic Group, the Molbog, and the Implication in Southern Part of Palawan, Philippines, by Tsuji Takashi, Kobe Gakuin University

8 June 2004

- Impact of Landuse Changes on Rainfall and Climatic Change in Southeast Asia: Research Review for the Future Breakthrough, by Kanae Shinjiro, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

29 October 2004

- Migration of *Apis dorsata* in Borneo, by Samejima Hiromitsu, Center for Ecological Research, Kyoto University

10 December 2004

- Experimental Shifting Cultivation in Sarawak, Malaysia, by Tanaka Sota, Kochi University

16 February 2005

- Use of Bio-resources and Impact of Market Economy in Mekong Watershed, by Onishi Hideyuki, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

## (2) Seminar Series on “Society and Culture in Southeast Asia”

This series follows in the foot steps of the forerunning seminar series—“Nature and Agriculture in Southeast Asia,” which has been running for almost two decades, and the recently initiated Southeast Asian Political Studies Caucus—as regular and open seminars. It aims to be a forum for research presentation and exchange on social and cultural descriptions of Southeast Asian area studies in the widest sense. The key words “Southeast Asia,” “fieldwork,” and “description and analysis of society and culture” loosely define the fundamental interests of the seminar. Since January 2001, the seminar has been run by members of both CSEAS and ASAFAS on the third Friday of odd numbered months.

19 September 2003

- Identity and the Network of Chinese Merchants, by Lara, Chen Tien-Shi, National Museum of Ethnology

21 November 2003

- On the “Creation of History” in Present Day Indonesia: How They Talk about Buton’s Past, by Yamaguchi Hiroko, Hitotsubashi University

16 January 2004

- “Women’s Liberation” and “Liberation from Karma” in Modern Thai Literature: From the Works of Seni Saowapon, by Hiramatsu Hideki, Osaka University

18 March 2004

- The History and Present Condition of the Choti Sect in Shan Buddhism: A Case Study of Buddhist Practices in Shan State, by Murakami Tadayoshi, Miyazaki Municipal University

21 May 2004

- Pathway to Heaven: Faith and Practice of Catholic Christians in Southeastern Thailand, by Harada Mariko, Hiroshima University

17 September 2004

- Thoughts on the Revival of Traditional Festival in Vietnam: A Case of a Village in Bac Ninh Province,

Thuanthanh District, by Kawakami Takashi, ASAFAS

19 November 2004

- “Revival” of Traditional Medicine and Local Practices: The Adoption of Thai Massage in a Northern Thai Village, by Iida Junko, Kawasaki University of Medical Welfare

21 January 2005

- Sorcerer and the Theory of Justice, by Nakagawa Satoshi, Osaka University

25 March 2005

- The Particularity and Universality of Southeast Asia as Found in Textiles, by Yoshimoto Shinobu, National Museum of Ethnology

### (3) Seminar Series on “Inter-Ethnic Relations, Migration, and Cultural Reconfiguration”

This seminar series was begun in 1995 in order to present and exchange new evidence obtained from long-term field research in mainland Southeast Asia. Focusing on the dynamics of regional practices, especially cultural and religious practice, it aims to understand relations between people designated by various terms as ethnic groups. Through the end of FY 2004, 20 seminars were held, with an average attendance of 30–40 participants. Some papers delivered in the seminars appeared in the CSEAS journal *Southeast Asian Studies*. In 2004, 2 seminars were held, including a two-day special seminar on Religion and Society in Myanmar.

26 January 2004

- Transaction of Identities among Japanese-American Christian Women, by Kuroki Masako, Kyoto Gakuen University

6 February 2004

#### Special Seminar on “Religion and Society in Myanmar”

- “State Building” and Buddhism after the 1980 Congregation of the Sangha of All Orders, by Okudaira Ryuji, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
- The Implications of the “Ordination” of Women: A Case Study in a Village of Upper Myanmar, by Iikuni Yukako, National Museum of Ethnology
- The Politics of Mercy: The Thought and Action of Aung San Suu Kyi, by Ino Kenji, The University of Kitakyushu
- Trade Routes and Migration among the Pandae in Myanmar, by Yoshimatsu Kumiko, formerly of Daito Bunka University

### (4) Seminar Series on “State, Market, and Community”

This series was launched in June 2000 to investigate characteristics of Southeast Asia from the viewpoint of political economy by focusing on the roles of the state, the market, and the community. Globalization has had a substantial impact on various aspects of this region’s life. In recent seminars, we covered such topics as village credit institutions, Indonesian migrant workers, gender, military reform in Indonesia, and people’s organizations.

14 October 2003

- Impediments to Internal Military Reform in Indonesia, by Ikrar Nusa Bhakti, Research Center for Politics, LIPI

31 October 2003

- Indonesian Migrant Workers in Japan, by Haning Romdiati, Research Center for Population, LIPI

13 January 2004

- Living Apart Together: The Changing Attitude toward Marriage among Women in Japan, by Augustina Situmorang, Research Center for Population, LIPI

16 February 2004

- The Appropriation of Cultural Symbols and Peasant Resistance: A Case Study from East Kalimantan, Indonesia, by Urano Mariko, Hokusei Gakuen University

20 February 2004

- Alternative Theories of Southeast Asian Development, by Yasuba Yasukichi, Osaka Gakuin University

26 March 2004

- Analysis of Intra-Industry Trade between Indonesia and Japan: A Case Study in Manufactured and Agricultural Products, by Zamroni Salim, Research Centre for Economics, LIPI

6 July 2004

- Living in Disguise? The Minahasan Community in Oarai, Ibaraki, by Riwanto Tirtosudarmo, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

4 November 2004

- Women's Access to Land in a Sundanese Community (The Case of Upland Peasant Households in Kemang Village West Java, Indonesia), by Siti Sugiah Machfud Mugniesyah, Bogor Agricultural University

7 March 2005

- A Positive Study on Continuing Poverty and Expansion of Financial Gap in Cambodian Rural Communities, by Yagura Kenji, Kyoto University

9 March 2005

Workshop on "Frontiers of Southeast Asian Studies," co-hosted with the Kansai Branch of the Southeast Asia Caucus, Association of Comparative Politics of Japan

- The 1998 Crisis and a "Shadow Chinese Organization": How "Chineseness" Emerged in a Small City in Java, by Tsuda Koji, The University of Tokyo
- Counter Conflict Task Force in the Post Suharto Era: Law System on Emergency and Its Management in Indonesia, by Nakashima Kenta, Nagoya University
- Resistance of a Periphery: The Islamization of Orang Asli Society in Malaysia, by Nobuta Toshihiro, National Museum of Ethnology
- Political and Social Process of "Community-based Forest Management" in Thailand, by Fujita Wataru, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

31 March 2005

- Islamic (Syariah) Small-scale Finance: The Case of Baitul Maal Wat Tamwil (BMT) in Yogyakarta, by Kitamura Keiko, Nagoya University

19 April 2005

- Intellectual Capital in the Malaysian Semiconductor Industry, by Go Pek Chen, Visiting Researcher, CSEAS

#### (5) Seminar Series on "Mountainous Areas of Mainland Southeast Asia"

This seminar series focuses on a geographic field, the mountainous areas of mainland Southeast Asia and southern China, to attempt interdisciplinary study through discussion, exchange of information, and human interchange between researchers of different disciplines. Topics common to all include natural environment, changes in people's lives, and human ecology, as well as the related topics of population movement, ethnicity,

economic network, development policy, and history.

27 June 2003

- Study on Land Use Changes and the Land Allocation System in the Natural Forest Conservation Area in Lao P.D.R., by Fujita Yayoi, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

19 December 2003

- Study on Simulation Model of Land Use Changes in Shifting Cultivation in Luang Prabang, Lao P. D.R., by Wada Yumiko, The University of Tokyo

25 March 2004

- Socio-economic Characteristics of Japanese Lacquer Cultivators in Sagain Division, Myanmar, by Tani Yukako, Tohoku Gakuin University

(6) Seminar Series on “Comparative Area Studies on the Utilization of Eco-resources and Changes in Social Life in the Wider Circum-Himalayan Region”

The aim of this seminar is to compare the patterns of utilization of eco-resources and changes in social life in the wider circum-Himalayan region. Five major ecosystems—Southeast Asia, South Asia, Southwestern Asia, Tibet and Mongolia, and the Himalayas—constitute the basic settings for the comparative studies.

30 March 2004

- History and Environmental Understanding of Zoroaster, by Aoki Ken, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

29 March 2005

- Cultural Geography of Himalaya and Tibet, by Tsukihara Toshihiro, Fukui University

(7) Seminar Series on “Tropical Medicine and Hygiene” by the Kinki District Study Group

Nishibuchi Mitsuaki of CSEAS, Nishiyama Toshimasa of Kansai Medical University, and Kaku Taijin of Kyoto University launched this seminar series in October 2002. The purpose of the series is to bring together those in the Kinki district interested in tropical medicine and to share updated information. Participants hold informal discussions of presentations by member and non-member speakers. This is the first study group of its kind in Kyoto.

31 May 2003

- Influenza and SARS, by Yamada Akira, The University of Shiga Prefecture
- Report on the Training Course at the International Centre for Diarrheal Diseases, Bangladesh, by Kaku Taijin, Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine

20 September 2003

- Management of Hospital Facilities in Laos, by Bouathong Sisontone, Ministry of Health, Lao P. D. R.
- Problems Associated with Infectious Diseases in Laos: Lessons from the Study on the Improvement of Health and Medical Services in Lao P. D. R., by Nishiyama Toshimasa, Kansai Medical University
- Experiences in the Operating Room in the Luang Prabang Province Hospital, by Yamamoto Kanako, Kansai Medical University

24 January 2004

- Lessons for SARS Prevention Learnt from Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever in Africa, by Iwasaki Emiko, Sendai Quarantine Station
- Study and Prevention of Simultaneous Prevalence of AIDS and Tuberculosis: Practices of 10 Years of

Field Study and Development in Chiangrai, Northern Thailand, by Yanai Hideki, The Research Institute of Tuberculosis, Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association

- Spread of Rapid Diagnostic Methods and Preventive Measures for Malaria to Remote Rural Areas of Developing Countries: Report from Practices in Indonesia and Myanmar, by Matsuoka Hiroyuki, Jichi Medical School

17 July 2004

- Hansen's Disease: Current Status in the World and Recent Advances in Molecular Epidemiology, by Izumi Shinzo, Tropical Disease Center, Kampus C UNAIR, Airlangga University
- Activities of Medical Officers of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by Koga Hitoshi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- The Health System in Laos, by Viengsavanh Phanmanivong, Ministry of Health, Lao P. D. R.

4 December 2004

- The Current Situation of Arbovirus Activity in Japan, by Takasaki Tomohiko, National Institute of Infectious Diseases
- Detection of Anti-dengue Virus IgM in a Particle Agglutination Assay System Using hydroxyapatite-coated Nylon Beads, by Kurosawa Yae, PENTAX Corporation
- Landscape Characteristic in Infestation of Disease Vector Mosquitoes, by Takagi Masahiro, Institute of Tropical Medicine, Nagasaki University

21 May 2005

- Air Travel and Stress, by Okoshi Hirofumi, Japan Airlines International Co. Ltd.
- Medicare Conditions in Remote Rural Areas in Bolivia, by Abo Hiroshi, System Science Consultants Inc.

#### (8) Seminar Series on "Rural Development in Area Studies"

Studies in rural development demand a normative approach, including problem-solving, actor analysis of different participants, and a sense of value judgment, in addition to the normal neutral approach of area studies. CSEAS has made rural development studies a part of applied area studies and held regular annual seminars since 1996.

22 March 2004

"Basis of Life Culture and Livelihood: Distribution of the Basic Culture of Esoteric Buddhism in Bangladesh"

- Religious Characteristics of Folklore in the Bengal's Middle Period, by Sakaki Kazuyo, Hokkaido Musashi Women's Junior College

7 June 2004

"Local Government and Rural Development: JICA PRDP (Participatory Rural Development Project)"

- Practical Results, Problems, and Their Development in JICA PRDP, by Yasuda Chieko and Fujiwara Yojiro, ex-JICA Experts
- The Practical Theme of PRDP from the Viewpoint of the Present Situation and Site of Rural Development in Japan, by Akkel Ali, Rais Uddin, Anis Rhaman and other five members

28 March 2005

"Basis of Life Culture and Livelihood: The Problem of Chittagong Hill Tracts and Migration to Assam"

- The Present Situation of Peace and Politics in Chittagong Hill Tracts, by Shimosawa Takeshi, NPO Jhumma Net
- Bengal Muslim Immigrants to Assam, by Sato Hiroshi, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

(9) Bangkok Seminar on “Thai Studies at the Bangkok Liaison Office”

Since June 2003, the CSEAS Bangkok Liaison Office has supported a seminar series on Thai studies, which had originally been managed by graduate students in Thailand for long-term fieldwork. The seminar is held almost every month at the office. Seminar topics include not only Thai studies but also comparative studies with neighboring countries. On the occasion of your visiting Thailand, please join the discussion.

14 June 2003

- Interim Research Report: Technology Transfer and Social Learning of Agro-machinery Industry in Khorat, by Morita Atsuro, The University of Tokyo
- Mong Strategies to Adjust to the Thai Modern Law System, by Yoshii Senshu, Keio University

26 July 2003

- Failure of the Thai Police: Local Governance and the “Police System” after the 1932 Revolution, by Mizutani Yasuhiro, ASAFAS
- Social Changes in Thailand during the Vietnam War, by Takahashi Katsuyuki, Waseda University

14 September 2003

- The Emergence of an “Annoyance Facility” and the Movement for Local Referendum, by Yoshii Senshu, Keio University

26 October 2003

- Chaopoo Patronage or State Patronage, by Viengrat Nethipo, Chulalongkorn University
- Senii Saowaporn and Modern Literature in Thailand, by Hiramatsu Hideki, Osaka University

20 December 2003

- The Migration History of Thai Muslims, by Kimura Masato, Bangkok Spring Industrial Co, Ltd.
- Special Forum on “The Development of NGOs for Democracy and Human Rights in Thailand,” by Shigetomi Shinichi, The Institute of Developing Economies

1 February 2004

- Chang World: Craft Groups and Labor Markets in Industrial Society in Thailand, by Morita Atsuro, The University of Tokyo
- The Process of Decision-Making to Purchase PCs for University Students in Thailand: A Study Using Structural Equation Modeling, by Ichinosawa Jumpei, The University of Tokyo

13 March 2004

- From Formal to Informal Sector? The Life Course of Female Labors and Globalization in Thailand, by Endo Tamaki, Kyoto University

15 June 2004

- Book-review seminar on “Administration Anthropological Study on *Go Go Bars in Thailand*,” written by Ichinosawa Jumpei. Comment by Yoshii Senshu, Keio University and Takei Izumi, The University of Tokyo
- What Is Administration Anthropology? by Ichinosawa Jumpei, The University of Tokyo

28 August 2004

- Small-scale Infrastructure and Poverty Alleviation: A Case Study in Lao P. D. R., by Emi Doyle, Asian Institute of Technology
- A Preliminary Study of Bangkok’s Urban History as a Multi-ethnic City: A Case Study of Urban Spaces in Bangkok’s Islamic Communities, by Iwaki Takanobu, Hosei University

18 September 2004

- Chart Kopchitti’s “The Judgment”: Between Facing Existence and Renouncing the World, by Hiramatsu Hideki, Osaka University



12 November 2004

- Why Some Villages Succeeded, and Others Did Not: Comparative Analysis of One Tambon One Project (OTOP) in Thailand, by Takei Izumi, The University of Tokyo
- The Formation and Agenda of Circulation-Based Society in Thailand: Compound Viewpoint of Regime-actor Analysis and Material Flows, by Sasaki So, Hokkaido University

8 January 2005

- Housing Development in a Suburb Area of Bangkok, the Water Capital: The Ban Rak and Dusit Areas from the 1890s to the 1930s, by Iwaki Takanobu, Hosei University
- Environmental Conflict in the Asia and Pacific Regions: An Overview and the Direction of UNDP, by Tonami Aki, Kyoto University

24 February 2005

- Problems of Industrial Wastes Management at Japanese Manufacturers Operating in Thailand: Revised Factory Law and Countermeasures from Case Studies, by Sasaki So, Hokkaido University
- Politicization of Resource Conflict: A Case Study of Water Conflict in North Thailand, by Yamaguchi Kensuke, The University of Tokyo

19 April 2005

- Report from Tsunami-stricken Areas: The Present Status of Support from Several Sectors and the Extent of Damage, by Mizutani Koichi, Hosei University
- “Damage by Rumor” at Pathon Beach in Puket Island: The Influence of Tsunami Disaster on the Tourism Industry, by Ichinosawa Jumpei, The University of Tokyo

28 May 2005

- Two Interpretations of Gathering Activity in the Concept of the Commons: How to Integrate?, by Ubukata Fumikazu, ASAFAS

#### (10) Seminar Series on “Agricultural Economics and Area Studies”

This seminar series was newly started in 2003, and its major purpose is to promote understanding of South and Southeast Asia through agricultural economics. The following seminars were held.

11 August 2003

- Food Policy and Food Security in India during the Reforms, by Ramesh Chand, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University
- Trade Liberalization and Agrarian Structure in India, by Sugimoto Daizo, Kyoto Prefectural University

18 February 2005

- The Economics of Biodiversity Conservation: A Study of a Coffee Growing Region in the Western Ghats of India, by K. N. Ninan, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore

7 March 2005

- Rural Economy in Mongolia and the Possibility of Micro-finance, by Okamoto Mariko, Nihon Fukushi University

#### (11) Economic Seminar Series on South Asia

This seminar series began in 2001 among scholars and students in the Kansai area who were engaged mainly in research on South Asian economies. The seminar is held once every two months, either at CSEAS, Kyoto University, or at the Faculty of Economics, Osaka Metropolitan University. The following seminar was held at CSEAS.

1 August 2003

- Semi-Arid Rural Areas in Deccan Plateau under Globalization, by Usami Yoshifumi, Osaka Prefecture University
- The Role of Farmers' Collective Action in Mitigating Water Scarcity: The Case of Tank Irrigation in Tamil Nadu, India, by Umetsu Chieko, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

(12) API (Asian Public Intellectuals) Seminar Series

The API Seminar is an opportunity for API Fellows in Japan to exchange information and the results of their research and/or professional activities with each other and local public intellectuals in order to establish a cohesive network. (For API Fellowships, please see p. 37.)

17 October 2003

- Putting the First Last: Networking NGOs in Indonesia, by Araki Tetsuya, Nihon University
- Kyoto with Her Townspeople, by Wimonrart Issarathumnoon, Chulalongkorn University
- Civil Society in Dam Decision-making in Japan: An Observation, by Hui Seng Kin, SUARAM, Malaysia
- On the Development of Contemporary Dance in the Philippines and Indonesia, by Joyce Lim Suan Li, Choreographer, Malaysia
- Transformation of Political Structure in Decentralization in Thailand: The Case of the Hangchat District, Lampang Province, Thailand, by Nagai Fumio, Osaka City University
- The Impact of Globalization on Migrant Workers in Japan in the Areas of Employment and Labor Standards: An Analysis of Migration Policies, Strategies and Approaches, by Rachel Pastores Corro, Integrated Bar of the Philippines
- Negotiating of Identity in "Mang," by Nareerat Leelawat, Thammasat University
- Changing Identities of the Hill Tribes in Contemporary Thailand: My Research Activities in Thailand, by Kataoka Tatsuki, Kyushu University

25 February 2005

- The Politics of Becoming a "Normal" State: A Review of the Japanese Debate over the Self Defense Forces' Purpose and Meaning, by Rosalie B. Arcala Hall, University of the Philippines
- Japanese Civil Society and Social Reform, by Pornthip Apsitwasana, Researcher, Thailand
- Asianizing Animation in Asia: The Legacy of Hayao Miyazaki and Khun Payut Ngaokrachang, by Rudyard C. Pesimo, Ateneo de Naga University
- Reintegration Program for Thai Returnees: Philippines Experience and Case Study of Thai Migrants in Japan, by Kannika Angsuthanasombat, Chulalongkorn University
- Twenty Minutes before Closing Time (Women Artists and Their Publics: Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and Japan), by Flaudette May V. Datuin, University of the Philippines
- The Amazing of Japanese Railway, by Indri H. Susilowati, University of Indonesia
- Lesson of the Homeless Management in Tokyo, by Boonlert Visetpricha, Researcher, Thailand
- The Influences of Jose Monserrat Maceda on Filipino Contemporary Music, by Taguchi Motohide, Music Composer, Japan

### C. Colloquia

The Colloquium takes place once a month after the Staff Meeting. The Center's research staff and visiting research fellows present topics in turn. It is expected to function as a forum for brainstorming among the staff about area studies. Recent meetings include the following:

- Aging and Disease: Universality and Diversity, by Matsubayashi Kozo, 26 June 2003
- Assimilation or Sinicization? Chinese Factors in Southeast Asia from an Inter-Regional Studies Perspective, by Hamashita Takeshi, 11 July 2003
- Emergence of New Types of Regionalization in East Asia, by Urata Shujiro, 25 September 2003
- Information Security Policy in System Operation, by Kitani Kimiya, 23 October 2003
- Cooperative Activity and the Farmer Economy in the Development Process of the Red River Delta, Vietnam, by Yanagisawa Masayuki, 27 November 2003
- Reconsidering “*Family*” in the Southeast Asian Context: A Proposal, by Hayami Yoko, 18 December 2003
- Risk Assessment of Vibrio Pathogens in Seafood in Thailand and Malaysia: An Emerging Food Safety Issue in Southeast Asia, by Nishibuchi Mitsuaki, 26 February 2004
- Is “China Fear” Warranted? Perspectives from Japan’s Trade and Investment Relationships with China, by Abe Shigeyuki, 25 March 2004
- The CSEAS Academic Network: Japan Consortium of Area Studies (JCAS), Information Sharing, and Research Materials Collections, by Kono Yasuyuki, 22 April 2004
- Re-periodizing Philippine History, by Patricio N. Abinales, 27 May 2004
- A Look Ahead at the Coming Presidential Election in Indonesia, by Shiraishi Takashi, 24 June 2004
- Institutions and Law Enforcement in Indonesia: Industrial Conflict Resolution by *Musyawarah* or Rule of Law? by Mizuno Kosuke, 9 July 2004
- Indonesian Chinese Popular Fiction from 1903 to 1942, by Caroline S. Hau, 24 September 2004
- Redefining Librarianship, by Kitamura Yumi, 28 October 2004
- From Borneo to Russian Far East: The Place of Timber in Global Ethnography, by Ishikawa Noboru, 25 November 2004
- The Expansion of Maize Cultivation and Its Impact on Village Economy in Northern Laos, by Tomita Shinsuke, 24 December 2004
- Local Politics in Decentralized Indonesia: The Governor General of Banten Province, by Okamoto Masaaki, 27 January 2005
- Open Source Solutions for Geo-Informatics at CSEAS, by Xianfeng Song, 24 February 2005
- Area Studies Reconsidered, by Shiraishi Takashi, 24 March 2005
- What is Area Informatics? Application of GIS to Historical and Archaeological Studies, by Shibayama Mamoru, 23 May 2005
- The Social Backgrounds of “Islamic” Political Leaders in Indonesia after 1998, by Miichi Ken, 23 June 2005
- Who Are They/We the Karen? Representation and Life Strategy in the Case of an Eco-Tourism Village, by Hayami Yoko, 11 July 2005

#### **D. Special Seminar**

Besides the larger symposia and seminars, the Center holds special seminars featuring lectures by visiting research fellows and foreign visitors to the Center. Recent speakers include Anthony Reid, Reynaldo Iieto, Hood Mohamad Salleh, Omar Farouk, Shamsul A. B., Benedict Anderson, Hendric Maier, James T. Siegel, and Kasian Tejapira.

#### **E. The Southeast Asia Seminar**

The Southeast Asia Seminar has been held each summer since 1977. Initially, the seminar ran for two weeks, offering intensive lectures and seminars that provided an overview of the nature, culture, society,

economy, and other aspects of the region and the basic knowledge needed for area studies. Recently, participatory lectures have been introduced and encouraged in the seminar and the period has been shortened for the convenience of the participants. It is open to the public and has attracted numerous participants each year, particularly postgraduate students beginning their engagement with Southeast Asian studies. Recent themes are listed below. The current year's theme is announced in advance on the Center's Homepage: <http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp>.



The Southeast Asia Seminar in 2004

- Southeast Asia as a Human Habitat (1994)
- Southeast Asia through the Prism of Education (1995)
- Rural Development in Southeast Asia (1996)
- The Borderless Age in Southeast Asia (Field Seminar, 1997)
- Economic Crisis: A Chance for Reform? (1998)
- Area Studies and the Use of Spatial Information: Field Work, Remote Sensing, and Geographic Information Systems (1999)
- Southeast Asia in the 20th Century: Progress and Prospects (2000)
- Southeast Asia from Past to Future: Approaches to History (2001)
- Life, Aging, Disease and Death: Reports from Fields in Southeast Asia (2002)
- The Opening Up of Mainland Southeast Asia: The Ecological, Social and Cultural Dimensions of Deepening Involvement in the Market Economy (2003)
- Relation to the Field and Contribution to the Field (2004)
- Beyond Southeast Asia: New Perspectives on Overseas Chinese Studies (2005)

# INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC EXCHANGE

CSEAS has always aimed to be an institution with open doors, whether for research, collection of materials, or academic exchange, and has a standing committee for international academic exchange to pursue this goal. In particular, the utmost effort has been devoted to promoting exchange of information and personnel with universities and other institutions in Southeast Asia. Therefore, in addition to exchange on the level of individual researchers, the Center has implemented institutional programs such as the visiting research fellowship, overseas liaison offices, exchange through the Core University Program, Memoranda of Understanding, and Asian Public Intellectuals (API) Fellowships.

## 1. Visiting Research Fellows

CSEAS is accepting applications semiannually for about 12 positions for scholars and researchers who work on Southeast Asia, or any one of the countries in that region, to spend 6 to 12 months in Kyoto to conduct research, write, or pursue other scholarly activities in connection with their field of study. The highly competitive selection process has brought to the Center in recent years researchers from Southeast Asian countries, Bangladesh, China, Korea, and western countries including the United States and France. The visiting fellows represent various basic disciplines in their study of Southeast Asia, and their official posts in their home institutions include teacher, researcher, librarian, journalist, and NGO worker. Information and Technology (IT) experts who conduct research on Southeast Asia are also joining the Center, not only to manage various database systems but also to construct academic networks for area study throughout the world. Fellows are required to give a one-time special lecture to be held at the Center during their term and are encouraged to submit articles to the Center journals *Southeast Asian Studies* and *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia*. For further information about how and when to apply, please see the CSEAS Homepage: <http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp>.

CSEAS also receives researchers, both Japanese and foreign, who visit on their own funds or on external fellowships. Visiting Research Fellows and other visiting researchers received in the last two years are listed in Appendix I at the end of this report. We provide the listing of all visiting research fellows and other visiting researchers at our web site.



The “Get-together” has been held every month to cultivate mutual friendship among CSEAS faculty and visiting foreign scholars.

## 2. Overseas Liaison Offices

CSEAS liaison office in Bangkok, Thailand, and CSEAS residence in Jakarta, Indonesia, play indispensable roles in academic exchange between Southeast Asian countries and the Center. These have histories of 42 and 35 years, respectively.

### Bangkok Liaison Office

The Bangkok Liaison Office was established in 1963. Since then, a research staff member of CSEAS or another relevant school, faculty, or university has always been stationed and engaged in *in-situ* academic exchange activities. It has been an office *cum* residence and is now located in a condominium in the Sukhumvit area of Bangkok.

The office has three major functions. First, it is the base for information collection. We are collecting vernacular language books, statistics, documents, and maps. The office has regular contact with research agencies such as the National Research Council of Thailand, Chulalongkorn University, Thammasat University, Kasetsart University, Chiang Mai University, Khon Kaen University, and Maha Sarakham University to exchange academic information.

Second, the office is a publicity base for the organization of workshops and receptions. The most recent workshops were the international workshops on “Intellectual Discourses of Southeast Asia,” held in May 2004, and “Area Informatics 2005: Potential of GIS/RS in Area Studies,” held in March 2005. The office also serves as a window into the various inquiries of local institutes, researchers, and students.

Third, the office provides logistical support to field surveys including help in the acquisition of research visas, negotiation with counterparts, and emergency measures. This office function is quite important for the effective implementation of field surveys.

The Bangkok Liaison Office is now shifting from its original base in Thai studies to the broader Mainland Southeast Asian studies, reflecting the shift of research interests of CSEAS staff.

The contact address of the office is:

Bangkok Liaison Office

8B Raj Mansion, 31–33, Soi 20,

Sukhumvit Road, Bangkok 10110,

Thailand

Tel: +66-2-259-8485, Fax: +66-2-259-8419

e-mail: [bangkok@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp](mailto:bangkok@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp)



Bangkok Liaison Office in Raj Mansion



## Jakarta Residence

The Jakarta Residence was opened in October 1970 at Jalan Rajasa, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta, and has been funded by the Japanese government since 1973. The address has changed many times, but the residence has been always situated in the Kebayoran Baru area of Jakarta.

The residence has three major functions: promoting joint research between Indonesia and Japan; collecting research materials; and assisting Japanese researchers and Indonesian scholars with service and information.

One major purpose of setting up the residence in 1970 was to facilitate the Social and Economic Survey of South Sumatra begun in 1968 by National Institute of Economic and Social Research (LEKNAS) and CSEAS. Since then the residence has continued to facilitate research collaboration with academic institutions in Indonesia. CSEAS has signed MOUs for research and educational collaboration with the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI), Hasanuddin University, Bogor Agricultural University, the National Coordination Agency for Surveys and Mapping (BAKOSURTANAL), and National Islamic University.

In 1983, the Center started the special project of acquiring vernacular materials, mainly in Southeast Asian languages, with funding provided by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (Monbusho). Since then the residence has collected materials written in Indonesian, Javanese, Sundanese, and other Indonesian languages, as well as in Dutch. The residence has also collected Indonesian statistics and maps.

The residence has assisted many Japanese researchers to obtain research permits and has supported their research activities in Indonesia. Indonesian students and researchers receive service and information about studying and doing research in Japan.



Jakarta Residence

The contact address of the residence is:

Jakarta Residence

Jl. Kartanegara No. 38, Kebayoran Baru,

Jakarta Selatan 12180,

Indonesia

Tel: +62-21-7262619, Fax: +62-21-7248584

e-mail: jakarta@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp

### 3. Core University Program

CSEAS has been involved in the Core University Program since 1986. The Core is an academic exchange program of the Japan Society of the Promotion of Science (JSPS) to promote academic collaboration with Asian developing countries. Following the first phase (1986–98), the second phase began in 1999. The first project was “Hegemony,” coordinated by Shiraishi T. (1999–2001), and the second project was “Technocracy,” coordinated by Hamashita T. (1999–2001). In 2000, the third project, “State, Market, Society and Economic Integration,” was initiated by Abe S. in cooperation with Bhanupong N. (2000–03). One departure from the initial phase is exchange with scientists not only from Thailand but from other Asian countries. Following the completion of the first two projects in 2001, the fourth and fifth projects started: “Emergent Middle Classes as a Social Formation in East Asia,” led by Shiraishi T. and Supang C. (2002–04), and “Dynamics of Flows and Movements in Southeast Asia,” coordinated by Ishikawa N., C. Hau, and Julaporn E. (2002–04). The sixth project, “Market and Economic Partnership,” coordinated by Abe S. and



Bhanupong N., started in 2004. The seventh project, “Entrepreneurship in East Asia: Political, Economic, Cultural and Social,” coordinated by Mizuno K. and Pasuk P., and the eighth project, “Changing ‘Family,’” coordinated by Hayami Y., started in 2005.

We try to apply interdisciplinary approaches as much as possible to make researchers understand political, cultural, and economic issues of importance in East Asia through enhancing networking, deepening joint research, holding workshops, and publishing and disseminating the results of our research. All the proceedings of past workshops are shared by the researchers concerned, and a collection of selected papers from the “Hegemony” and “Technocracy” projects was published in 2004 with the title “After the Crisis, Hegemony, Technocracy and Governance in Southeast Asia” (ed. Shiraishi T. and P. Abinales). In addition, we are trying to make this a multi-country project by inviting collaboration from Indonesia’s LIPI and the Philippines’ Ateneo de Manila University in order to make the studies more area-oriented and less country-oriented.

#### **4. Memoranda of Understanding**

In line with its goal to promote individual and institutional linkages throughout Asia, the Center for Southeast Asian Studies has in recent years signed memoranda of understanding with the following institutions:

Bangladesh	International Center for Diarrheal Diseases Research
Korea	Graduate Institute for International and Area Studies, Seoul National University
Indonesia	Hasanuddin University Research Institute and Graduate Programs, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) National Coordination Agency for Surveys and Mapping (BAKOSURTANAL) LIPI National Islamic University
Myanmar	The SEAMEO Regional Centre for History and Tradition Yezin Agricultural University
Philippines	Center for Integrative and Development Studies, University of the Philippines
Singapore	Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Singapore National University
Thailand	Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University
Vietnam	Hanoi Agricultural University

#### **5. Asian Public Intellectuals (API) Fellowships**

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies is the Partner Institution in Japan of The Nippon Foundation Fellowships for Asian Public Intellectuals. The API Fellowships enable public intellectuals in Asia to pursue academic, cultural, and professional projects in another participating Asian country. The program aims to promote mutual learning and contribute to the growth of public spaces in which effective responses to regional needs can be generated. For more information, please see API Homepage: <http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/api/>.

## GRADUATE EDUCATION

### Department of Southeast Asian Studies (Environment, Society and Culture), Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS)

ASAFAS was established in April 1998. This new School was created in order to respond to changing social demands on academia to promote an interdisciplinary and integrated approach to area studies transcending the existing disciplinary boundaries and producing a more holistic understanding of divergent areas in the world, particularly Asia and Africa. We must contribute, both as citizens and scholars, to the establishment of a new world order in which the sustainable development and coexistence of different areas of the world, including Asia and Africa, are realized. With this ideal in mind, the new School aims to train specialists in Asian and African studies who possess detailed and intimate knowledge of the areas and at the same time are equipped with a global perspective.

Based on the five-year doctoral program, the School emphasizes in its curricula long-term fieldwork and holistic understanding of Asian and African ecology, society, and culture and their interrelations which have shaped today's societies. Besides training specialists in Asian and African area studies, the School also hopes to produce personnel capable of working in international aid organizations and, accordingly, is prepared to issue master's degrees when needed.

The School comprises seven departments in two divisions:

#### Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies

Department of Ecology and Environment

Department of Society and Development

Department of Environment, Society, and Culture

Department of South and West Asian Area Studies

#### Division of African Area Studies

Department of Political Ecology

Department of Cultural Ecology

Department of Historical Ecology

Of the seven departments, the Department of Environment, Society, and Culture (a cooperative department) is staffed solely by the Center, including five professors and three associate professors. All other staff of the Center teach courses on diverse topics in their specialization in the seven departments.

As of April 2005, there are 163 graduate students, 108 of whom belong to the Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies and 55 to the Division of African Area Studies. Twenty-one are overseas students from Asia and Africa, some of whom receive Japanese govern-



An ASAFAS seminar

ment scholarships. Forty-three of them belong to the cooperative department and are supervised mainly by the Center's staff.

Since overseas field research constitutes the major part of their study, graduate students are hard-pressed to complete all the necessary lectures, seminars, literature surveys, and other tasks in their short time in Japan. From the second year, many of them try to stay as long as possible in the field, pursuing their respective studies. These include, to note just a few: Thai nation building revisited, Indonesian political history, Thai corporate management, gender issues in Buddhist practices in Northeast Thai villages, social changes in Cambodian villages, political economy of mangrove culture in Vietnam, Lao traditional farming systems, food and culture in Yunnan, and rural development in Bangladesh.

### **Kyoto University School of Public Health**

A new division of the Graduate School of Medicine, the Kyoto University School of Public Health was established in April 2000. It initially offered a master's program and has subsequently added a doctoral program. Two of the Center's staff teach courses in the School—on ecology with an emphasis on the environment and on ecological medicine—and supervise graduate students. As of March 2005, five students have finished master's degrees under the guidance of Center staff.

### **Department of Southeast Asian Studies, Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies**

In 1991, Kyoto University established a new graduate school centered on the former Faculty of Liberal Arts. The Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies comprises three divisions: Human and Environmental Studies, Culture and Area Studies, and Environmental Correlative Studies. One of their 25 departments is the Department of Southeast Asian Studies, to which 19 of the Center's staff were affiliated and 20 graduate students recruited. As the primary affiliation of the Center's staff shifted to the new ASAFAS, recruitment of new students to this course ended in 1998 and the course was terminated in April 2003. A total of five students were awarded the Ph. D. degree. The course's spirit of doing area studies on the basis of long-term fieldwork has been inherited by their successors, the graduate students of ASAFAS.

### **Division of Tropical Agriculture, Graduate School of Agriculture**

The Division of Tropical Agriculture in the Graduate School of Agriculture inaugurated a master's program in April 1981 and a doctoral program two years later. Natural scientists of the Center's staff taught courses on tropical rice culture, tropical geography, and tropical hydrology. Unfortunately, the program was terminated upon the major reorganization of the Graduate School of Agriculture in 1995. However, 27 students from Japan (16) and abroad (11) who were trained under this program are pursuing careers throughout the world in universities, public research institutes, government offices, and the private sector.

## **DIVISION OF AREA INFORMATICS**

The Division of Area Informatics has four sections, Informatics and Network Laboratory, Library, Information Processing Office, and Editorial Office. Their functions are as follows.

### **1. Informatics and Network Laboratory**

In area studies, information resources such as demographic data, topographic maps, satellite images, aerial photographs, audiovisual sources, and field specimens are as indispensable to the research infrastructure as bibliographical catalogues, books, and documents in regional languages. The Informatics and Network Laboratory accumulates, processes, and provides access to these information resources and forms networks for exchange and research activities. The Laboratory also explores suitable infrastructure for the effective sharing of information resources in national and international area studies.

Interdisciplinary researches related to area studies and high-level, top-quality informatics are required in order to process area information resources. In other words, informatics technology such as Geographical Information System (GIS), Remote Sensing (RS), and image processing should be tailored to support the multi-lingual environment for applications such as digital archives and databases for natural, ecological, social, and humanities studies. The Laboratory advances the practical and feasible application of informatics tools in area studies and aims to build a center of excellence for area informatics.

### **2. Library**

The Library has been supporting the academic activities of both CSEAS and outside researchers since its founding in 1965 with one of the largest and best collections in Japan on Southeast Asian area studies. The holdings of over 150,000 items include an increasing number in the languages of Southeast Asia and various special collections. One of these is the Charas collection, which is outstanding for its more than 4,000 Thai “cremation volumes,” considered the largest such collection outside Thailand. In addition, the Marcelino Foronda collection (approximately 7,000 volumes) and the Lamberto Ocampo collection (approximately 1,000 volumes) contain extensive Filipiniana materials including rare materials. In recent years, the Library has also been acquiring important research materials in microform and other formats such as VCDs, DVDs, ephemeris, etc. Microform holdings include historical research tools such as Cornell University’s Echols Collection, the Dutch East India Company’s Mailrapporten and colonial Memorie Van Overgave for Indonesian studies, the British Colonial Office (CO) 273 series for Malaysian studies, and the United States Department of State microfiche collection on the Marcos Years, 1964–86.

#### **Maps**

The map collection concentrates on Southeast Asia but covers almost the whole area from South to East Asia, including India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, China, Korea, Australia, the Pacific islands, Japan, and surrounding regions.

Dates of publication of the maps range from pre-war days to recent aerial surveys. At present the collection comprises nearly 40,000 sheets. Of historical value are topographical maps of South and East Asia prepared by the Land Survey Department of the former Japanese Army, scale 1:25,000 and 1:50,000. Also included in the collection are a small number of thematic maps on the land use, geology, and vegetation of Southeast Asian countries.

We provide the listing of our collection at our website.

### Satellite Imageries

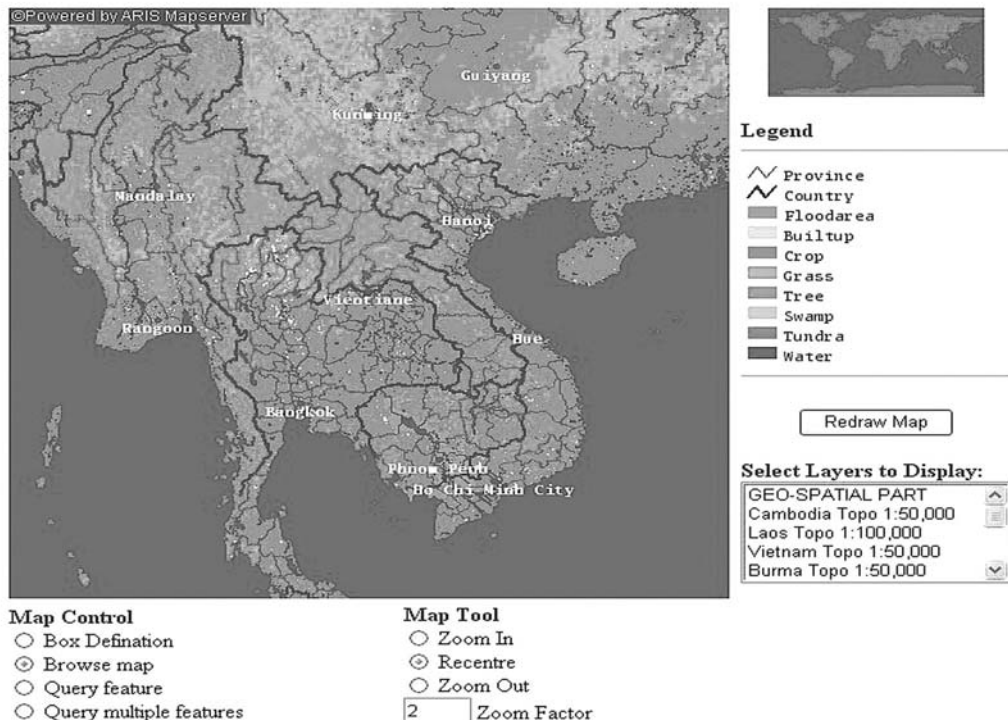
Acquisitions of satellite images including Landsat MSS, Landsat TM, MOS, and JERS-1 started in 1978, and the present holding numbers approximately 3,500 scenes. The area covered includes all regions of Southeast Asia, the eastern half of the Indian subcontinent, the whole of Bangladesh, part of South China, and Japan. Scenes from two or more seasons are chosen wherever possible. The collection concentrated on black-and-white positive films (bands 4, 5, and 7) which have a scale of 1:1,000,000 at the beginning, then on color prints with a scale of 1: 250,000, and on digital data in recent years.

The utilization of satellite images has changed from the visual interpretation of macro-topography, landuse, vegetation, and hydrological environment to digital analyses of a wide range of spatial information by incorporating results in the Geographical Information System. We provide the listing of our collection at our website.

### 3. Information Processing Office

As well as serving as a pioneer in Southeast Asian Studies, CSEAS has been implementing many collaborations and cooperative activities with domestic and international organizations and researchers in the field of area studies.

To encourage these activities, the Information Processing Office serves as the supervisor of all intelligence infrastructures related to CSEAS, including the communication infrastructure such as the transmission of information. Concretely, we carry out not only maintenance and management for the computing system but also act as consultant for the development of various systems.



Links to major and current databases and joint projects:

Portal Site for *Southeast Asian Studies*: <http://cseas.net>

Thai Database of Three Seals Law and Palm Leaf Text: <http://thaidtp.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp>

Southeast Asian Topographic Map Databases: <http://aris.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp>

Sulawesi Area Studies: <http://sulawesi.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp>

*Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia*: <http://kyotoreview.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp>

Photo Gallery at CSEAS: <http://aris.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/photolib/>

Map and Satellite Image Connection: <http://aris.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/map/>

#### 4. Editorial Office

CSEAS publishes a quarterly journal called *Tonan Ajia Kenkyu* (*Southeast Asian Studies, SEAS*) to which the Center's research staff, as well as visiting and outside scholars, have contributed. Published since 1963, it numbered 43 volumes as of June 2005. Electronic reproductions of the journal from the inaugural issue are available on the CSEAS website.

The Center also publishes two research monograph series in both English and Japanese—Monographs of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies and Kyoto Area Studies on Asia. Under the first series, 24 books have appeared in Japanese (published for CSEAS by Sobun-sha) and 20 in English (published for CSEAS by the University of Hawai'i Press). Under the second series, 16 Japanese volumes have been published for the Center by Kyoto University Press and 12 English volumes have been jointly published by Kyoto University Press and Trans Pacific Press (Melbourne). Both series were originally authored primarily by Center staff, but are now open to outside contributors. For information about submissions, please see the Center's website.

Besides the quarterly journal and monographs, the Center publishes a research report series which includes the proceedings of symposia and reports of joint research projects. It numbered 107 titles as of June 2005.

March 2002 marked the debut of the Center's latest publication, a biannual internet review journal of Southeast Asian books and affairs. The *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia* provides a venue to learn about important publications and debates in Southeast Asia, deepen international intellectual exchange, and enhance the visibility of national language-based writing. The *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia* can be reached at <http://kyotoreview.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp>.

CSEAS also publishes the *Center's Newsletter*, the *CSEAS Report*, *Yoran* (Report in Japanese) and CSEAS brochure for publicity.



## PROFILES OF THE STAFF

In the following profiles, reference is made to: 1. academic degrees; 2. present position at the Center; 3. research interests; 4. career; 5. past research experience; and 6. major publications. *Tonan Ajia Kenkyu* (*Southeast Asian Studies*) is abbreviated to *SEAS*.

### Research Department

#### *Division of Integrated Area Studies*

#### TANAKA Koji

- (1) B.Sc. in Agronomy, Kyoto University, 1969  
(2) M.Sc. in Agronomy, Kyoto University, 1972
2. Professor of Biological Environment
3. Some articles related to Asian rice culture and its development have been well received among scholars not only in the field of Southeast Asian studies but also in agronomy and agricultural development studies. My present research interest in biological resource management under the rubric of human-environment interaction has begun to produce some related articles, such as “Who Owns the Forest?: The Boundary between Forest and Farmland at the Frontier of Land Reclamation,” “Living between the Land and the Sea,” and “*Kemiri (Aleurites moluccana)* and Forest Resource Management in Eastern Indonesia: An Eco-historical Perspective,” which have attracted attention from agronomists and human ecologists.

My research work is characterized by an effort to integrate various disciplines. Such efforts have appeared in the form of organizing interdisciplinary research project “Inter-regional comparative studies on frontier societies” through a Monbusho grant-in-aid and have produced related articles such as “Toward the Southeast Asian Frontier Hypothesis.” In addition, these efforts are reflected in my practical participation in the editorial boards of a publication series and several academic journals, e.g., *Lecture Series: Man and Environment, Culture and Technology of Agriculture, and Ecosophia*.

Current research topics:

- (1) Agro-ecological studies on rice-based cropping systems in tropical Asia
  - (2) Peasants’ migration and agricultural adaptation in frontier societies of Southeast Asia
  - (3) Biological resources and resource management in the Southeast Asian maritime world
  - (4) Oil-producing plant resources and transformation of land use
  - (5) Natural resource management and socio-economic transformation under the decentralization in Indonesia
4. (1) Research Associate, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto University, April 1973–August 1979  
(2) Joined CSEAS in August 1979  
(3) Associate Professor, July 1984  
(4) Professor, March 1998
  5. I have carried out many fieldworks on topics such as farmers’ migration in the Southeast Asian archipelago, agricultural transformation in Bangladesh, Madagascar, South India and Indonesia, and agro-ecological studies in China, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar and Indonesia since I joined CSEAS in 1979. Only my recent fieldworks are listed below:
    - (1) Cultural-ecological structure of network societies in Wallacea: in East Kalimantan and Sulawesi, October 1995–January 1996; in Sulawesi and Flores, October–December 1996; in Sulawesi and



Flores, September–November 1997

- (2) Transmigration and transformation of ecosystem and resource use: in northern Vietnam and Yunnan, October–November 1998; in Laos, October–November 1999 and 2000; in South Sulawesi and Sumbawa, July–August 2000; and in Myanmar, December 2002–January 2003
- (3) Development of Asian eco-technology network: in Sri Lanka and India, August 1998; in Vietnam, December 1999; in Thailand, December 2000
- (4) Research cooperation for developing coastal area studies in South Sulawesi, April 1999
- (5) Resource management under the decentralization in South Sulawesi, August 2004
6. (1) Agricultural Adaptation among Bugis Spontaneous Migrants: A Case Study in Northeastern Kabupaten Luwu. In *Transformation of the Agricultural Landscape in Indonesia*, ed. by N. Maeda and Mattulada. CSEAS, Kyoto University, 1984
- (2) Bugis and Javanese Peasants in the Coastal Lowland of the Province of Riau, Sumatra: Differences in Agricultural Adaptation. In *Environment, Agriculture and Society in the Malay World*, ed. by T. Kato *et al.* CSEAS, Kyoto University, 1986
- (3) Rice and Rice Culture in Madagascar. In *Madagascar: Perspectives from the Malay World*, ed. by Y. Takaya. CSEAS, Kyoto University, 1988
- (4) Village-Level Studies on Rice-Based Cropping Systems in the Low-Lying Areas of Bangladesh I. Cropping Patterns and Their Distribution in *Haor* and *Bil* Areas (co-authored with M. Salim *et al.*). *Jap. Jour. Crop Sci. Soc.* 59(3), 1990
- (5) A Note on Typology and Evolution of Asian Rice Culture: Toward a Comparative Study of the Historical Development of Rice Culture in Tropical and Temperate Asia. *SEAS* 28(4), 1991
- (6) The Malayan-Type Rice Culture and Its Distribution (in Japanese). *SEAS* 29(3), 1991
- (7) Traditional Use of Tropical Rain Forest: Shifting Cultivation of Southeast Asia. In *Topics in Primatology*, Vol. 2, ed. by N. Itoigawa *et al.* University of Tokyo Press, 1992
- (8) Farmers' Perceptions of Rice-Growing Techniques in Laos: "Primitive" or "Thammasat." *SEAS* 31 (2), 1993
- (9) Transformation of Rice-Based Cropping Patterns in the Mekong Delta: From Intensification to Diversification. *SEAS* 33(3), 1995
- (10) Who Owns the Forest? The Boundary between Forest and Farmland at the Frontier of Land Reclamation. *SEAS* 34(4), 1997
- (11) Development of Southeast Asian Rice Culture: An Ecohistorical Overview. In *Asian Paddy Fields: Their Environmental, Historical, Cultural and Economic Aspects under Various Physical Conditions*, ed. by Y. Oshima *et al.* College of Agr., University of Saskatchewan, 1997
- (12) The Southeast Asian Maritime World and the Expansion of the Agricultural Frontier: A Case from South Sulawesi in Indonesia. In *An Integrated Study on the Dynamics of the Maritime World of Southeast Asia*, ed. by K. Tsuchiya and T. Kato. CSEAS, Kyoto University, 1997
- (13) Living between the Land and the Sea (in Japanese). In *Who Owns the Nature?* (Lecture Series: Man and Environment Vol. 1), ed. by T. Akimichi. Showado, 1999
- (14) Toward the Southeast Asian Frontier Hypothesis (in Japanese). In *In Search for Global Area Studies*, ed. by Y. Tsubouchi. Kyoto University Press, 1999
- (15) Cropping Systems Research and Area Studies in Southeast Asia: Toward an Integration of Agronomic Studies and Socio-Cultural Studies. In *World Food Security and Crop Production Technologies for Tomorrow*, ed. by T. Horie *et al.* The Crop Science Society of Japan, 1999
- (16) Agriculture Reflecting the Nature (in Japanese). In *Combined with the Nature: Diversity in Agriculture* (Lecture Series: Man and Environment, Vol. 3), ed. by K. Tanaka. Showado, 2000

- (17) Crop-Raising Techniques in Asian Rice Culture: Resemblances to Root and Tuber Crop Cultivation. In *Vegeture in Eastern Asia and Oceania*, ed. by S. Yoshida and P. J. Matthews. JCAS, National Museum of Ethnology, 2002
- (18) *Kemiri (Aleurites moluccana)* and Forest Resource Management in Eastern Indonesia: An Eco-historical Perspective. *Asian and African Areas Studies*, No. 2, 2002
- (19) Agriculture and Rural Development in the Northern Mountain Region: An Alternative Model for Environmentally-Friendly Agricultural Systems. In *Macroeconomic Policy Support for Socio-Economic Development in the Lao P.D.R.*, Sector Report Vol.2, CPC, Lao P.D.R. and JICA, 2002
- (20) Inflow of Agricultural Technologies and Outflow of Natural Resources: Observing the Border Region of Northern Shan State, Myanmar. In *Flows and Movements in East Asia* (Proceedings of the JSPS and NRCT Core University Program Workshop), CSEAS, 2004

HAYASHI Yukio

1. (1) B.A. in Sociology, Ryukoku University, 1979  
 (2) M.A. in Sociology, Ryukoku University, 1981  
 (3) Ph.D. in Anthropology, Kyoto University, 2001
2. Professor of Cultural Anthropology; Sociology of Religion
3. My past research dealt with religious practices and socio-cultural change in the Theravada Buddhist cultures of mainland Southeast Asia. In the 1980s, I conducted both intensive and extensive field surveys in northeast Thailand. But since the 1990s I have extended the scope of the research sites to include neighboring countries such as the Lao P.D.R., Cambodia, and Xishuangbanna of southwestern China. These empirical studies have allowed me to formulate my research theme as two interrelated topics: 1) a comparative study of religion and society in Theravada Buddhist cultures; and 2) inter-ethnic relations in the making of mainland Southeast Asia. The former aims to elucidate the salient features of practices among the Theravadins in each region. The latter, rooted in my field experience, aims to gather ethnographical data in each region and analyze them from a comparative and regional perspective in order to clarify the dynamics of peasant societies in the localities.

In the past four years, I have embarked on the writing of descriptive works in both Japanese and English based on my research findings, including my first monograph on practical Buddhism among the Thai-Lao. I have also organized some seminars and international workshops in Japan, Thailand, China and Lao P.D.R. to promote the exchange of the related ethnographical data between and among other specialists from various countries. The proceedings and products of these successful conferences have been published in English with abstracts in the respective language of the place where the meeting was held. I hope that this kind of inter-regional project, which has broadened my perspective in the course of individual study, will yield a series of undertakings which will further encourage the sharing of substantial data as well as the construction of academic networks among Southeast Asianists.

Current research topics:

Both following topics seek a new paradigm to describe socio-cultural development in the history of the region:

- (1) Religion and society in Theravada Buddhist cultures
- (2) Inter-ethnic relations in the making of regions of mainland Southeast Asia
4. (1) Research Associate, Research Department, National Museum of Ethnology, April 1988  
 (2) Joined CSEAS as Associate Professor in July 1993  
 (3) Professor, October 2002
5. (1) Field work on the religion and village structure in Northeast Thailand, 1981–83

- (2) Research on the migration and Lao village histories in Northeast Thailand, 1984–85
  - (3) Research on the material culture in rural Thailand, 1987
  - (4) Field works on the comparative study of Theravada Buddhist cultures in Burma, southern China, Laos and Thailand, 1989–90
  - (5) Research on the religion and ethnicity in southern Laos, 1991–92
  - (6) Research on the renewal of Buddhist tradition in Cambodia, 1993–94
  - (7) Research on the inter-ethnic relations in mainland Southeast Asia, 1995–2000
  - (8) Research on the comparative study of Theravada Buddhist cultures, 2000–
6. (1) *Mo Tham* and “Magical Buddhism” in Northeast Thailand (in Japanese). *Ajia Keizai* (Journal of Institute of Developing Economies) 25(10), 1984
  - (2) Notes on the Religious Status of Women in Buddhist Thailand (in Japanese). *Ryukoku Daigaku Shakaigaku Ronshu* (Sociological Review of Ryukoku University) 7, 1986
  - (3) The Reciprocal Help and the Sharing of Merit in a Thai-Lao Village: An Anthropological Study of Theravada Buddhism in Thailand (in Japanese). *Soshioroji* (Journal of Sociology, Kyoto University) 105, 1989
  - (4) The Making of the Power of “*Thamma*”: Mo Tham and Thai Buddhism in the History of Thai-Lao Peasants (in Japanese). *Kokuritsu Minzokugaku Hakubutsukan Kenkyu Hokoku* (Bulletin of the National Museum of Ethnology) 14(1), 1989
  - (5) “King,” Merit and Development: Modern Thai Kingship and Buddhism (in Japanese). In *The Aspects of Kingship*, ed. by M. Matsubara. Kobundo, 1991
  - (6) The Growth of Inward Practice: The Logic and Society in Contemporary Theravada Buddhism (in Japanese). In *Southeast Asian Studies Series Vol. 5: Cultures of Southeast Asia*, ed. by N. Maeda. Kobundo, 1991
  - (7) Ethnography on Buddhist Rituals (in Japanese). In *Buddhism Transformed: Southeast Asia*, ed. by Y. Ishii. Kosei Shuppansha, 1991
  - (8) The Transformation of Thai-Lao Society and a New Buddhist Movement in Northeast Thailand (in Japanese). In *Anthropology of Practical Religion: The World of Theravada Buddhism*, ed. by S. Tanabe. Kyoto University Press, 1993
  - (9) The Formation and Transformation of Forest: Notes on Socio-Historical Analysis of Religious Representation in Northeast Thailand (in Japanese). In *Noko no Gijutsu to Bunka* (Technology and Culture in Agriculture), ed. by K. Sasaki. Shueisha, 1993
  - (10) Notes on the Inter-Ethnic Relation in History: With Special Reference to Mon-Khmer Peoples in Southern Laos. In *Chonklum Chattiphan nai aeng Sakon Nakhon*, ed. by Surat Wonrangrat. Ratchaphat Institute of Sakon Nakhon, 1995
  - (11) Another “Forest” for the Dead and Spirits: Notes on the Representation of Forest among the Lao and Mon-Khmer Speaking Peoples in Lao P. D. R. (in Japanese). *SEAS* 35(3), 1997
  - (12) Buddhist Practices in Contemporary Cambodia: The Renewal of Organizations and Temples (in Japanese). In *Cambodia: Dynamics of Society and Culture*, ed. by T. Ohashi. Kokin Shoin, 1998
  - (13) Differentiation and Involution of Ethno-Regional Lao Identity in Northeast Thailand and Lao P. D. R. In *Inter-Ethnic Relations in the Making of Mainland Southeast Asia Vol. 1*, ed. by Y. Hayashi. Bangkok: Kyoto University Bangkok Office, 1998
  - (14) Spells and Boundaries: Wisa and Thamma among the Thai-Lao in Northeast Thailand. In *Dynamics of Ethnic Cultures across National Boundaries in Southwestern China and Mainland Southeast Asia: Relations, Societies, and Languages*, ed. by Y. Hayashi and Yang Guangyuan. Chiang Mai: Ming Muang Printing House, 2000

- (15) Weaving in the Region: Silk Textile among the Thai-Lao in Northeast Thailand. In *Handicrafts and Industrial Development in Southeast Asia*, ed. by T. Sekimoto. Tokyo: Institute of Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo, 2000
- (16) Buddhism behind Official Organizations: Notes on Theravada Buddhist Practice in Comparative Perspective. In *Inter-Ethnic Relations in the Making of Mainland Southeast Asia and Southwestern China*, ed. by Y. Hayashi and Aroonrut Wichienkeo. Bangkok: Amarin Printing and Publishing, 2002
- (17) *Practical Buddhism among the Thai-Lao: Religion in the Making of a Region*. Melbourne: Trans Pacific Press; Kyoto: Kyoto University Press, 2003
- (18) Reconfiguration of Village Guardian Spirit among the Thai-Lao in Northeast Thailand. In *Founders' Cults in Southeast Asia: Ancestors, Polity, and Identity*, ed. by N. Tannenbaum and C. A. Kammerer. New Haven: Yale University Southeast Asia Studies, 2003
- (19) Divested Body and Bonds: Representing Institutional Religion under "the Crisis of Thai Buddhism" (in Japanese). In *Bonds* (Lectures on Religions Vol. 6), ed. by Y. Ikegami. Iwanami Shoten, 2004
- (20) Vitalizing "Periphery" and Waving "Center": Dynamics of Practice among Tai Theravadins across National Boundaries (in Japanese). In *Southeast Asian Societies in Transition*, ed. by T. Kato. Mekon, 2004

NAGATSU Kazufumi

1. (1) B.A. in Foreign Studies, Sophia University, 1992  
 (2) M.A. in Human and Environmental Studies, Kyoto University, 1995  
 (3) Ph.D. in Area Studies, Kyoto University, 2005
2. Assistant Professor of Cultural Anthropology and Social History of Maritime Southeast Asia
3. Since 1993, I have been studying social and cultural change among the Sama Dilaut in the Sulu-Makassar Sea, which stretches from the Sulu Archipelago in the Philippines to Sabah, Malaysia, and the eastern part of Indonesia. Since they were once boat-dwelling fisherfolk, the Sama Dilaut were represented as "sea nomads" or "sea gypsies" in colonial literatures. This somewhat romantically emphasized characteristic has created an image of the Sama Dilaut as free from any commitment to modern states or as a people without nationality. Comparative observation of Sama Dilaut histories in the Sulu-Makassar Sea, however, reveals that they have constantly reorganized their social and cultural lives against the political background of each colonial-state or nation-state. A general theme of my study is to explore the historical process of the changes in their socio-economic and religious lives by situating this process within the local and national as well as trans-national contexts.

I conducted intensive ethnographic fieldwork among the Sama Dilaut in Sabah, Malaysia, from March 1997 through March 1999. My main objective is to understand Sama Dilaut Islamization and the reconstruction of their religious practices since the 1950–60s as a social and historical phenomenon taking place in relation to changes in both the national and local circumstances surrounding Islam, i. e., the "institutionalization" of Islam by the Sabah state government and the subsequent shift of local religious authority to the state Islamic institution and its personnel and away from "traditional" religious intellectuals with origins in the Sulu Archipelago of the Philippines. Based on this fieldwork, I submitted my Ph. D. dissertation, "The Sama Dilaut and the Nation-State: Historical Dynamics of Islamization in Sabah, Malaysia," to the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University in February 2005.

Current research topics:

Comparative study of Sama Dilaut's social histories in the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia focus-

ing on the interactions of their community, local society, and nation-state. Concretely, it is concerned with such topics as: 1) reformation of social networks through trans-national as well as trans-local movements undertaken for purposes of migration, trading, or marine resource exploitation; 2) reconstruction of “ethnic” identity under ethnicized socio-political situations; 3) reorganization of village-level social relations entangled with local development policies; 4) Islamization or Christianization and articulation of local religious practice to Islam or Christianity in connection with the “institutionalization” of religion by the state. The study is an attempt to reconsider the meanings of the nation-state for marginalized societies in maritime Southeast Asia.

4. (1) Research Fellow (PD), Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, April 1998–April 2000  
(2) Research Associate, The Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University, May 2000–April 2005
5. (1) Research on fishing activities and the maritime space cognition of the Sama Dilaut in Sulu Archipelago, the Philippines, 1993–95  
(2) Research on the cross-border movements of the Sama across the international boundary between the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia, 1995–97  
(3) Long-term fieldwork in a Sama Dilaut’s village in Semporna, Sabah, Malaysia on Islamization and changes of social, religious life, March 1997–March 1999  
(4) Archival research on the British North Borneo Company’s as well as Malaysian local administration, and their impacts on the everyday life of the Sama Dilaut in Sabah, Malaysia, 2000–02  
(5) Research on development of religious administration system and changes of concepts of religious authority among the local Muslims in Sabah, Malaysia, 2003–present  
(6) Comparative research on social histories of the Sama Dilaut in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, present
6. (1) The Influence of Modernization upon Traditional Societies: A Study of the Bajaus in the Sulu Archipelago (in Japanese). *Tropics* 3(2), 1994  
(2) The Maritime Sama and Their Living Strategies on the Sea (in Japanese). *The Quarterly Ethnography* 74, 1995  
(3) Research on Bajau Communities: Maritime People in Southeast Asia (co-authored with A. B. Lopian). *Asian Research Trends: A Humanities and Social Science Review* 6, 1996  
(4) A Brief History of the Sama Dilaut Movements in Celebes Sea: A Maritime People and Copra Trading (in Japanese). In *The Frontier of Fieldwork: Observing, Interviewing and Walking*, ed. by I. Yamada. Tokyo: Kobundo, 1996  
(5) A Sketch on the Southward Migratory Movement of the Sama in and around the West Celebes Sea (in Japanese). *The Journal of Sophia Asian Studies* 15, 1997  
(6) Coral Reef Fisherfolks and Their Space Cognition: Notions of “Land,” “Sea,” and Coral Reef Space among Sama in Sitangkai, Sulu Archipelago (in Japanese). *SEAS* 35(2), 1997  
(7) The Sama Dilaut and Explosive Fishing: A Note on Coral Reef Conservation (in Japanese). *Japan Society of Tropical Ecology Newsletter* 37, 1999  
(8) Pirates, Sea Nomads or Protectors of Islam? A Note on “Bajau” Identifications in the Malaysian Context. *Asian and African Area Studies* 1, 2001  
(9) Sea and Boundary: Population Movements and Livelihoods of the Sama Dilaut in the West Celebes Sea (in Japanese). In *The Dynamism of Islands and Peoples, History of Maritime Asia* Vol. 3, ed. by K. Omoto, T. Hamashita, Y. Murai and H. Yajima. Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, 2001  
(10) The Making of Islamic Knowledge at the Periphery: A Case of the Sama Dilaut in Sabah, Malaysia (1950–70s) (in Japanese). *The Journal of Sophia Asian Studies* 20, 2002



- (11) To Be “Correct” Muslims: The Sama Dilaut’s Experience with Official Islam in Sabah, Malaysia (in Japanese). *Japanese Journal of Cultural Anthropology* 69, 2004
- (12) A Historical Analysis of Trans-border Movements: The Sama Dilaut and the Modern States in West Celebes Sea (in Japanese). In *Maritime Asia, Contemporary East Asia and Japan*, Vol. 4, ed. by M. Sekine and N. Yamamoto. Tokyo: Keio University Press, 2004
- (13) Politics of “Correct” Religion: Islam and the State at the Border Sea in Malaysia (in Japanese). In *Changing Southeast Asian Societies: Dynamics of Ethnicity, Religion and Culture*, ed. by T. Kato. Tokyo: Mekon, 2004
- (14) East Malaysia (Sabah) (in Japanese). In *A Report on the Religious Situation Abroad*, ed. by Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan. Tokyo: Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan, 2005

SHIRAISHI Takashi

1. (1) B.A. in International Relations, The University of Tokyo, 1972  
 (2) M.A. in International Relations, The University of Tokyo, 1974  
 (3) Ph.D. in History, Cornell University, 1986
2. Visiting Professor of History and Asian Studies, April 2005–March 2006
3. I have worked on East Asian regionalization, the military and politics in Indonesia, and comparative state formations in Southeast Asia. Recent publications on the questions include: *Umi no Teikoku* (literally “maritime empires,” meant to discuss the making of East Asia) (Tokyo: Chuokoron, 2000), awarded Yomiuri Yoshino-Sakuzo Award in 2000; “Current Data on the Indonesian Military Elite: January 1, 1999–January 31, 2001” (*Indonesia*, No. 71, April 2001); *Hantu Digul* (literally Phantoms of Digul) (Yogyakarta: LKiS, 2001).

I am currently working on two questions simultaneously for book length projects. One is the social, political and cultural significance of the rise of the middle class as a social formation in East Asia in the past 15 years; the other is the question of the Comintern Network headquartered in Shanghai, in the form of the Comintern Far Eastern Bureau, which involved such people as Hilaire Noullens, Richard Zorge, Ho Chi Minh, Tan Malaka, and Le Franc.

Current research topics:

- (1) The middle class in East Asia
- (2) The Comintern Far Eastern Bureau
4. (1) Research Associate, Institute of Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo, 1975–79  
 (2) Associate Professor, University of Tokyo, 1979–87; Cornell University, 1987–96  
 (3) Professor, Cornell University, 1996; CSEAS, Kyoto University, 1996–March 2005  
 (4) Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, April 2005–present
5. (1) Comparative village politics in the Philippines and Java, 1979  
 (2) A Study of modern popular politics in Indonesia, 1983–84  
 (3) Policing Indonesian politics in Java, 1990–91
6. (1) The Military in Thailand, Burma and Indonesia. In *Asian Political Institutionalization*, ed. by Robert A. Scalapino, Seizaburo Sato, and Jusuf Wanandi. Berkeley: Institute of East Asian Studies, University of California, 1986  
 (2) Reading Pramoedya Ananta Toer’s *Sang Pemula* (The Pioneer). *Indonesia*, No. 44, 1987  
 (3) *An Age in Motion: Popular Radicalism in Java 1912–1926*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1990  
 (4) Dangir’s Testimony: Saminism Reconsidered. *Indonesia*, No. 50, 1990  
 (5) *Reading Southeast Asia* (ed.). Translation of Contemporary Japanese Scholarship on Southeast Asia, Vol. 1. Ithaca: Cornell Southeast Asia Program, 1990

- (6) *Indonesia: Government and Politics* (in Japanese). Tokyo: Libroport, 1992
- (7) Current Data on the Indonesian Military Elite (co-authored with Benedict Anderson). *Indonesia*, No. 53, 1992; No. 55, 1993; No. 56, 1993; No. 58, 1994; No. 59, 1995; No. 60, 1995
- (8) *Indochina in the 1940s and 1950s* (co-edited with Motoo Furuta). Translation of Contemporary Japanese Scholarship on Southeast Asia, Vol. 2. Ithaca: Cornell Southeast Asia Program, 1992
- (9) *Japanese in Colonial Southeast Asia* (co-edited with Saya Shiraishi). Translation of Contemporary Japanese Scholarship on Southeast Asia, Vol. 3. Ithaca: Cornell Southeast Asia Program, 1993
- (10) *Approaching Suharto's Indonesia from the Margins* (ed.). Translation of Contemporary Japanese Scholarship on Southeast Asia, Vol. 4. Ithaca: Cornell Southeast Asia Program, 1995
- (11) The Phantom World of Digoel. *Indonesia*, No. 61, 1996
- (12) *Network Power: Japan and Asia* (co-edited with Peter Katzenstein). Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1997
- (13) *Sukarno and Suharto* (in Japanese). Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, 1997
- (14) *The Collapse* (in Japanese). Tokyo: NTT Publications, 1999
- (15) *The Making of the Region* (in Japanese). Tokyo: Chuokoron, 2000
- (16) Current Data on the Indonesian Military Elite: January 1, 1999–January 31, 2001. *Indonesia*, No. 71, 2001
- (17) *Hantu Digul* (Phantoms of Digul). Yogyakarta: LKiS, 2001

OKA Michitaro

1. (1) B. A. in Commerce, Meiji University, 1995  
 (2) M. A. in Agricultural Economics, Meiji University, 2001  
 (3) Ph. D. in Area Studies, Kyoto University, 2005
2. Junior Research Fellow, April 2005–March 2006
3. Since 1995 I have been researching rural economies and rural factor markets (like land, labor, and capital) in Gujarat, India, for rural development and poverty alleviation. The results of this study show how the functioning of rural factor markets suffer not only from serious inequality of land distribution, but also from “patron-client” social relations that are caused by the kind of “bonded labor system” that prevails in central Gujarat village society. These factors also strongly correspond with the caste system in rural India. Findings about the importance of social factors and rural institutions that are embedded in economic activities could have implications for development policies such as minimum wage policy and subsidized rural credit. The relationship between rural economic and social institutions is still strong in rural India, even in the era of economic growth and market liberalization that has prevailed since the new economic policies of the 1990s.

My current interest is to expand these empirical studies to wider geographical research fields. Theoretical sophistication about development (or agricultural) economics is also required to draw out the implications for Indian agricultural policy or rural development policy as a whole. An expectation of future study is, through these abstractions, to compare India with Southeast Asian societies.

4. (1) Research Fellow of The Institution of Rural Management, Anand (India), April 2001–March 2002  
 (2) JSPS Fellow, April 2003–March 2005
5. (1) Research on village dairy cooperatives in Maharashtra India, December 1999–February 2000; October–December 2000  
 (2) Research on village dairy cooperatives and rural economy in Gujarat India, April 2001–March 2002  
 (3) Research on the rural economy and informal credit in Gujarat India, December 2002–January 2003



- (4) Research on rural wages and agricultural labors in Gujarat India, November 2003–January 2004
- (5) Research on the rural economy in Sikkim and Gujarat India, February 2005
- 6. (1) Determinants of the Adoption of Crossbred Cows in India: An Analysis of Intra-village Socio-economic Relations in Central Gujarat (in Japanese). *Ajia Keizai* 45, 2004

ONIMARU Takeshi

- 1. (1) B. A. in Law, Kyoto University, 1997
- (2) M. A. in Human Environmental Studies, Kyoto University, 2000
- (3) Ph. D. in Area Studies, Kyoto University, 2005
- 2. Junior Research Fellow, April 2005–March 2006
- 3. Since 1997, I have been interested in the relationship between the British Empire and the regional order in Asia. Based on this interest, I have conducted following research. First, I compared the British colonial administrations in Singapore and Hong Kong in the 19th century, mainly focusing on revenue raising and policing. The result of this study was presented to the Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, Kyoto University, as an M. A. thesis in January 2000 and published in *SEAS* 2003.

Second, I demonstrated how the British Empire constructed an intelligence network against the international communism movements led by the Third International (Comintern) in the 1920s and 1930s. For this purpose, I examined the “Noulens Case” of 1931, the only case in which a key agent of the Comintern was arrested by British police in Shanghai. I collected materials relating to this case and submitted the results of this study as my dissertation to the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University, on 6 December 2004.

Current research topics:

- (1) The early 20th-century British-led intelligence network and information exchange system in Asia
- (2) The structure of the Comintern network in Asia in the 1920s and 1930s
- 4. (1) Visiting Scholar of Centre of Asian Studies, University of Hong Kong, October 2001–September 2002
- (2) Torii Fellow of Suntory Foundation, April 2003–March 2004
- 5. (1) Library Research on British Colonial Administration in Singapore, August 2001
- (2) Archive and Library Research on British Colonial History in Hong Kong, October 2001–September 2002
- (3) Archive Research on British Colonial Police Records in London, Aix-en-Provence, and Washington DC, November–December 2002
- (4) Library research on British Intelligence Records in Singapore, September 2003
- (5) Archive Research on British Straits Settlements Police Records in Aix-en-Provence, October–November 2003
- 6. (1) Opium, Secret Societies, Free Trade: A Comparative Study of British Colonial Rule in Nineteenth Century Singapore and Hong Kong. *SEAS* 40(4), 2003

YONEZAWA Go

- 1. (1) B.Sc. in Applied Science, Okayama University of Science, 1997
- (2) M.Sc. in Applied Science, Okayama University of Science, 1999
- (3) D.Sc. in Geology, Osaka City University, 2005
- 2. Junior Research Fellow, April 2005–March 2006
- 3. Faulted geologic information plays an important role in the fields of civil engineering, construction,

and environmental preservation. My research is a mathematical formation of geologic structure formed by faulting. Three-dimensional (3-D) modeling of geologic structure is an effective method composed of two elements: the logical model of geologic structure and DEM (Digital Elevation Model). I assume that the fault surface divides the preexisting geologic units into two parts. If the relation between the geologic units and the surfaces in each part is preserved, the logical model of geologic structure in both sides is expressed in the same form as the case of the geologic structure before the faulting. Focusing on this rule, we can define a new recursive definition to derive the logical model of geologic structure that involves fault movements. The recursive definition provides a powerful tool to derive the logical model of complex geologic structures formed by sedimentation, erosion, and faulting through simple mechanical procedures. It is expected that this study would advance the computer processing of faulted geologic structures to the next stage. Further, as developed, this system can be applied to the geologic structure of Southeast Asia, where it would be important to draw a hazard map including faults and landslides.

Current research topics:

- (1) Construction and visualization of 3-D geologic model using GRASS GIS in Vietnam
  - (2) Development of spatial database systems in GIS environment
4. Jointed CSEAS in April 2005
5. (1) Research on continuous measurements of atmospheric charged particle (Aerosol): The relation between atmospheric ions and earthquake in Okayama University of Science, April 1996–March 1999
  - (2) Research on computer processing of faulted geologic structures in Osaka City University, April 1999–present
  - (3) Development of spatial information system based on Geoinformatics, April 1999–present
6. (1) Development of Database on Radiolarian Literatures by Japanese Researchers (in Japanese with English abstract, co-authored with V. Raghavan, M. Shibayama, A. Yao, S. Mizutani and K. Kuwahara). *Bulletin of Osaka City University Media Center* 1, 2000
- (2) Logical Model of Faulted Geologic Structures (co-authored with K. Shiono and S. Masumoto). *Terra Nostra*, 2002
  - (3) 3-D Geologic Modeling and Visualization of Faulted Structures (co-authored with T. Nemoto, S. Masumoto and K. Shiono). In *Proceedings of Open Source Free Software GIS-GRASS User Conference in Italy*, 2002
  - (4) Developing Multimedia Contents Using Open Source Software (co-authored with A. Kajiyama, V. Raghavan, M. Shibayama and S. Masumoto). *Bulletin of Osaka City University Media Center* 3, 2002
  - (5) Development of Bibliography Database JRADS Using Open Source Software (in Japanese with English abstract, co-authored with D. Yoshida, V. Raghavan, M. Shibayama, A. Yao, S. Mizutani and K. Kuwahara). *Bulletin of Osaka City University Media Center* 3, 2002
  - (6) Construction and Visualization of a Three Dimensional Geologic Model Using GRASS GIS (co-authored with S. Masumoto, V. Raghavan, T. Nemoto and K. Shiono). *Transactions in GIS* 8(2), 2004
  - (7) Development of Multimedia-GIS Application (co-authored with V. Raghavan, A. Kajiyama, T. Nemoto and S. Masumoto). In *Proceedings of the FOSS/GRASS Users Conference in Thailand*, 2004
  - (8) Geologic Modeling and Visualization Using Geomodel 2003: Visualization of Geologic Boundaries Based on Generalized Geologic Function (co-authored with S. Masumoto, M. Sakamoto and K. Shiono). In *Proceedings of the GIS-IDEAS in Vietnam*, 2004
  - (9) Visualization of Geologic Boundaries Based on Generalized Geologic Function (in Japanese with

English abstract, co-authored with S. Masumoto, T. Nemoto, M. Sakamoto and K. Shiono). *Geoinformatics* 15(4), 2004

- (10) 3-D Geologic Modeling and Visualization of Geologic Boundaries: Theory Based on Generalized Geologic Function (co-authored with S. Masumoto and K. Shiono). *International Journal of Geoinformatics* 1(1), 2005

#### TOMITA Shinsuke

- (1) B. A. in Engineering, Kansai University, 1997
- (2) M. A. in Agricultural Science, Kyoto University, 1999
- (3) D. Agr. in Agricultural Science, Kyoto University, 2003
2. Research Fellow of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, April 2005–March 2008
3. In Northeast Thailand, where rainfed paddy cultivation is commonplace, direct dry seeding is replacing transplanting to increase the frequency of successful plantings and to save labor. I showed the impact of this change on paddy vegetation from the agricultural and ecological viewpoints. A large number of paddy fields with a wide range of climatic, topographic, soil and hydrological conditions were used in the study area. The analysis revealed that direct dry-seeded fields are resource poor and have a wider range of water conditions within a field due to a rougher soil surface than transplanted fields. This results in lower productivity of total vegetation for rice growing in direct dry-seeded fields. However, weed productivity was not significantly different between the direct dry seeding and transplanted fields. Direct dry-seeded fields have more species-rich vegetation and greater diversity than the transplanted fields. Previous planting methods for particular fields did not influence productivity and diversity of paddy vegetation. It is concluded that the use of direct dry seeding increased biomass production of rice and the diversity of the paddy vegetation. The results also suggest that key concepts of the analytic framework to be used to harmonize agricultural production and biodiversity are thought to identify resource availability and disturbance intensity. Finally, I constructed the model simultaneously explaining both rice production and biodiversity from disturbance intensity and resource availability in rainfed paddy fields. Finally, the moderate intensiveness of agriculture in this region was examined from the agricultural and ecological viewpoint.

Current research topic:

Risk management of natural resource use in mainland Southeast Asia

- (1) Research on modeling agricultural productivity in Northeast Thailand, May 1997–November 1998
- (2) Research on modeling agricultural productivity of Northeast Thailand, July–September 2000
- (1) Impact of Direct Dry Seeding on Rainfed Paddy Vegetation in Northeast Thailand. *Weed Biology and Management* 3(2), 2003
- (2) Differences of Weed Vegetation in Response to Cultivating Methods and Water Conditions in Rainfed Paddy Fields in Northeast. *Weed Biology and Management* 3(2), 2003
- (3) Rice Yield Losses by Competition with Weeds in Rainfed Paddy Fields in Northeast Thailand. *Weed Biology and Management* 3(3), 2003

#### ENDO Tamaki

- (1) B. A in Law and Politics, Kyoto University, 1999
- (2) M. A in Economics, Kyoto University, 2001
2. Research Fellow (PD), Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, April 2004–March 2007
3. Regional Economics/Urban Economics. Empirical/theoretical research and analysis of Bangkok.

This research investigates physical changes in urban structure/space and the occupational changes

of individuals in the urban community. The research spans the period from the late 1980s, now referred to as the start of globalization, to the present. The aim is to make clear how urban structural changes in the macro context of “economics” and “labor” impact the “labor” and “life” of individuals on the micro level and how individuals react and respond to such changes.

The main research topic is the informal economy in Bangkok. Due to a big fire at the research site in 2004, the research topic has changed slightly and is now looking closely at the “cost” and “risk” to workers in the informal economy.

4. (1) Research Fellow (DC1), Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (in Faculty of Economics, Kyoto University), April 2001–March 2004  
(2) Visiting Research Fellow, Social Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University, June 2003–
5. Research on the informal economy, community development and urban economy in Bangkok 2003–05
6. (1) *Promotional Policies for the Urban Informal Sector in Thailand: Analyzing from the Perspective of Policies for the Urban Poor*. Kyoto University Economic Society Ph. D Candidates’ Monograph Series No. 200212006, 2002  
(2) Policies for the Urban Poor and Informal Sector Concept in Thailand: Beyond the Dualism (in Japanese). *Ajia Kenkyu* (Asian Studies) 49(2), 2003  
(3) From Formal to Informal?: Life Course of Female Workers and Global Restructuring in Thailand. Paper presented at International Conference on “Gender, Development and Public Policy in an Era of Globalization,” Asian Institute Technology, Thailand, 17–18 May 2004  
(4) Urban Communities and the Formation of Networks in Bangkok (in Japanese). In *Thinking Urban Theory in East Asia: Urban Competition and Uprising Civil Society in East Asia*, ed. by Toshio Tasaka. Tokyo: Ochanomizu-shobo, 2005

#### KOBAYASHI Satoru

1. (1) B. A. in Literature, Osaka University of Foreign Studies, 1996  
(2) M. A. in Human and Environmental Studies, Kyoto University, 1998
2. Research Fellow of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, April 2005–March 2008
3. I started my own research in Cambodia in 1998 and conducted long-term fieldwork in a village in the eastern Tonle Sap Lake region from December 2000 to April 2002. My concern at the beginning was to explore changes and continuity in Cambodian village culture and society after the turmoil caused by internal warfare and the rule of the Pol Pot regime in the 1970s. Today, having conducted this intensive research, my research focus consists of the three themes below:
  - (1) Ethnographic study of a Cambodian village. This consists of descriptive analysis of three different but interdependent topics: the historical process of demise and recovery of village social order in and after the 1970s, the facts and villagers’ narratives about changes after the era of turmoil, and the very recent ongoing social changes in the atmosphere of economic boom after the national election in 1993.
  - (2) The reconstruction of Cambodian Buddhism. This focuses on both the state-led institutional development of the Cambodian Buddhist Sangha and the reconstruction of Buddhist temple-monasteries and practice in the local community. It aims not only to deepen understanding of contemporary Cambodian Buddhism, but also to contribute to the exploration of religious dynamics in Theravada Buddhist societies in mainland Southeast Asia.
  - (3) Regional history of Central Cambodia. This concerns the historical formation of society around the Tonle Sap Lake region since the end of the 19th century, with a special interest in immigrants. The relationship between the indigenous Khmer population and immigrants such as Vietnamese fishers

and Chinese traders will be examined in light of the dynamic ecological features and social stereotypes associated with immigrant groups.

4. (1) Research Assistant, CSEAS, April–October 1998, April 2002–March 2003, April 2004–March 2005
5. (1) Survey of Buddhist temple-monasteries in Kampong Svay and Stung Saen district, Kampong Thum province, Cambodia, March–April 2000  
(2) Intensive fieldwork in San Kor commune, Kampong Svay district, Kampong Thum province, Cambodia, December 2000–April 2002
6. (1) A Descriptive Analysis of Livelihood Activities in Two Contemporary Cambodian Village: A Case Study from the Eastern Region of the Tonle Sap Lake (in Japanese). In *Kanbojia Shin-jidai* (Cambodia in a New Era), ed. by Naoko Amakawa. The Institute of Developing Economies, JETRO, 2004  
(2) An Ethnographic Study on the Reconstruction of Buddhist Practice in Two Cambodian Temples: With the Special Reference to Buddhist *Samay* and *Boran*. *SEAS* 42(4), 2005

#### *Division of Humans and the Environment*

YAMADA Isamu

1. (1) B.Sc. in Forest Science, Kyoto University, 1966  
(2) M.Sc. in Forest Ecology, Kyoto University, 1968  
(3) D.Agr. in Forest Ecology, Kyoto University, 1979
2. Professor of Tropical Forest Ecology
3. I have been working on tropical rain forest ecosystems for many years and my contributions to the field were compiled in *Tropical Rain Forests of Southeast Asia: A Forest Ecologist's View*, published by the University of Hawai'i Press in 1999. In the last 10 years, my interest has shifted to human factors in the forest, especially to how people live on the available resources. This interest resulted in *Eco-resources in Asia and America*, dealing with various aspects of resource utilization in many areas of the world, which was published by Iwanami in 2000.

Since the forest is key to global environment issues, I recognize the importance not only of academic research, but also of the multilateral approaches of Official Development Assistance and Non-Governmental Organizations. Consequently, I have worked with JICA, FAO, and NGO groups.

In these years I have been conducting wide ranging fieldwork on the following three subjects.

Current research topics:

- (1) Global eco-resources management
- (2) Comparative study of tropical rain forests
- (3) Humans and nature in Southeast Asian forests
4. (1) Research Associate, CSEAS, 1975–80  
(2) Research Fellow, Kansai Forest Tree Breeding Institute, MAFF, 1980–81  
(3) Chief of Laboratory, Kanto Forest Tree Breeding Institute, MAFF, 1981–88  
(4) JICA Expert for Brunei Darussalam, 1984–86  
(5) Associate Professor, CSEAS, 1988  
(6) Professor, CSEAS, 1995
5. (1) Plants collection in Thailand, Cambodia, and Malaysia, February–April 1965  
(2) Forest ecological studies at Mt. Pangrango, West Java, December 1968–January 1970  
(3) Forest ecological survey in Indonesia, September–November 1976

- (4) Ecological survey in Thailand and Malaysia, October–December 1977
- (5) Ecological survey in the Philippines, March–May 1978
- (6) Forest ecological survey in South Sumatra, September–December 1978
- (7) Forest survey in western forests in U.S.A., August 1979
- (8) Preliminary survey on trial plantation in Brunei Darussalam, March–April 1982
- (9) Survey on trial plantation in Brunei Darussalam, February–March 1983
- (10) Preliminary survey for Forest Research Project in Brunei Darussalam, June–July 1983
- (11) Survey for the Brunei Forest Research Center, April 1984–September 1986
- (12) Forest studies in southern U.S.A., Mexico and Costa Rica, June–July 1988
- (13) Survey on sago palm in Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, and Sarawak, October 1988–January 1989
- (14) Survey on “Degradation and Restoration of Terrestrial Ecosystems in East Asia” for Holland and U. K., August–September 1989
- (15) Survey on forests and forestry condition of Thailand, February–June 1990
- (16) Survey on “Degradation and Restoration of Terrestrial Ecosystems in East Asia” for Indonesia, August–September 1990
- (17) Survey on “Historical Perspectives of Agro-ecological Development and Human Mobility” in China, September–December 1990
- (18) Survey on “Degradation and Restoration of Terrestrial Ecosystems in East Asia” for Malaysia, January 1991
- (19) Saline soil and reforestation survey in Thailand and Laos, January–February 1991
- (20) Survey on “Historical Perspectives of Agro-ecological Development and Human Mobility” in China, April–June, September–December 1991
- (21) Survey on “Degradation and Restoration of Terrestrial Ecosystems in East Asia” in U.S.A., Venezuela and Panama, January–February 1992
- (22) Survey on “Degradation and Restoration of Terrestrial Ecosystems in East Asia” in Malaysia, February–March 1992
- (23) Studies on “Dynamics of Frontier Worlds in Southeast Asian Archipelago” in Indonesia, October–December 1992
- (24) Survey on “Changing Process of Tropical Forest Ecosystem and Kinetic Behavior of Greenhouse Effect Gases in Asian Region” in Ecuador, Brazil and U.S.A., March 1993
- (25) Survey on “Men and Forests” in Malaysia, May 1993
- (26) Studies on “Dynamics of Frontier Worlds in Southeast Asian Archipelago” in Indonesia and Philippines, October–December 1993, 1994, 1995
- (27) Survey on “Comparative Studies in Maritime Worlds” in Turkey, Egypt, Greece and Singapore, January–February 1994
- (28) Survey on “Changing Process of Tropical Forest Ecosystem and Kinetic Behavior of Greenhouse Effect Gases in Asian Region” in U.S.A., Peru, Bolivia and Guatemala, March 1994
- (29) Studies on “Dynamics of Frontier World in Southeast Archipelago” October–December 1994
- (30) Survey on “Comparative Continental Studies of Men and Forests” in China, August–September, October–November 1995
- (31) Studies on “Technical Development of Sustainable Biological Production in East Asia” in Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong, January–February 1996
- (32) Survey on “Comparative Continental Studies of Men and Forests” in Nepal, February–March 1996
- (33) Survey on “Comparative Continental Studies of Men and Forests” in Austria, Swiss, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Sweden and Finland, July–August 1996



- (34) Survey on “Comparative Continental Studies of Men and Forests” in France, Cameroon and Kenya, November–December 1996
  - (35) Studies on “Technical Development of Sustainable Biological Production in East Asia” in Singapore and Malaysia, January 1997
  - (36) Survey on “Comparative Continental Studies of Men and Forests” in China and Hong Kong, February–March 1997
  - (37) Survey on “Comparative Continental Studies of Men and Forests” in U.S.A. and Canada, June–August 1997
  - (38) Survey on “Comparative Continental Studies of Men and Forests” in U.S.A., Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Argentina, October–December 1997
  - (39) Studies on “Technical Development of Sustainable Biological Production in East Asia” in Malaysia and Singapore, January 1998
  - (40) Survey on “Comparative Continental Studies of Men and Forests” in China, March 1998
  - (41) Survey on “Forest Fire Prevention and Manage” in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore, September 1998
  - (42) Studies on “Migration and Resource Utilization” in Vietnam, China, Laos, and Thailand, October–December 1998
  - (43) Studies on “Technical Development of Sustainable Biological Production in East Asia” in Singapore and Malaysia, January–February 1999
  - (44) Studies on “Migration and Resource Utilization” in Brazil and Indonesia, 1999 and 2000
  - (45) Forest Tree Breeding Project in China, November 2000
  - (46) COE Project in China and Vietnam, 1999 and 2000
  - (47) Myanmar Project in Northern Myanmar, 2001
  - (48) Wallacea Project in Indonesia and Singapore, 2002 and 2003
  - (49) Circum-Himalayan Project in China and Northern Myanmar, 2002–04
  - (50) Project on Resources in Europe, 2002–04
  - (51) JICA Project in Bali 2003
  - (52) JICA Project in Kenya, 2005
  - (53) Lecture in Chulalongkorn University, 2004–05
6. (1) Forest Ecological Studies of the Montane Forest of Mt. Pangrango, West Java (I) Stratification and Floristic Composition of the Montane Rain Forest near Cibodas. *SEAS* 13(3), 1975
  - (2) Ditto (II) Stratification and Floristic Composition of the Forest Vegetation of the Higher Part of Mt. Pangrango. *SEAS* 13(4), 1976
  - (3) Ditto (III) Litter Fall of the Tropical Montane Forest near Cibodas. *SEAS* 14(2), 1976
  - (4) Ditto (IV) Floristic Composition along the Altitude. *SEAS* 15(2), 1977
  - (5) *Useful Tree Species in the Tropics* (in Japanese, co-authored). Tropical Agriculture Research Center, 1978
  - (6) Seasonal Fluctuation of Leaf Litters at Montane Forests of Mt. Pangrango, West Java (in Japanese). In *The World of Southeast Asia: Verification of Its Image*. Tokyo: Sobunsha, 1980
  - (7) Vegetational Succession and Nutrients Cycling in Shifting Cultivation (in Japanese). In *Shifting Cultivation-Ecological Approach*, 1981
  - (8) Lowland Swamp Forests in Southeast Asia (I) Mangrove (in Japanese). *SEAS* 21(2), 1983
  - (9) Ditto (II) Distribution of Mangrove (in Japanese). *SEAS* 21(3), 1983
  - (10) Ditto (III) Freshwater Swamp Forest (in Japanese). *SEAS* 21(4), 1983
  - (11) Ditto (IV) Peat Swamp Forest (in Japanese). *SEAS* 22(2), 1984



- (12) *Report on the Forest Research in Negara Brunei Darussalam from 1984 through 1986*. JICA, 1987
- (13) The Changing Pattern of Vertical Stratification along the Altitudinal Gradient of the Tropical Montane Forests of Mt. Pangrango, West Java. In *The Plant Diversity of Malesia*, ed. by P. Bass, K. Kalkman and R. Geesink. Kluwer, 1990
- (14) *Tropical Rain Forest in Southeast Asia* (in Japanese). Tokyo: Sobunsha, 1991
- (15) *What is Tropical Rain Forests* (in Japanese, co-edited). Jinbunshoin, 1992
- (16) Ecosystem and People in Southeast Asian Tropical Rain Forests. *Tropics* 2(2), 1992
- (17) *Vegetation Science in Forestry* (co-edited). Kluwer, 1995
- (18) *Conversation between Men and Forests* (ed., in Japanese). Jinbunshoin, 1996
- (19) *Tropical Rain Forests of Southeast Asia: A Forest Ecologist's View* (trans. by Peter Hawkes). University of Hawai'i Press, 1997
- (20) *Eco-resources in Asia and America* (in Japanese). Iwanami, 2000

#### MATSUBAYASHI Kozo

1. (1) M. Med. Sc. and M. D. in Medicine, Kyoto University, 1977  
(2) D. Med. Sc. in Medicine, Kyoto University, 1987
2. Professor of Field Medicine
3. In a community-based geriatric intervention study in Kochi, Japan, we revealed: 1) the association between blood pressure levels and cognitive function in elderly subjects aged 75 years and above; 2) the association between serum cholesterol levels and cognitive function in elderly subjects aged 75 years and above; 3) the effect of intervention on the annual increased independent ratio in activities of daily living in the community-dwelling elderly population during 1991–97; 4) risk factors for subsequent death in the elderly; 5) risk factors for subsequent frailty in the elderly; 6) characteristics of quality of life of the community-dwelling elderly; and so on.

We also set up geriatric longitudinal study fields, such as Kyoto, Shiga, and Hokkaido in Japan, and we compared the difference of quality of life of the community-dwelling elderly population among the three areas. The tendency of variety of quality of life items of old people are common in the three areas, indicating that Japanese old people have a common sense of quality of life.

In trans-cultural ecological medical studies in Tibet in China, Yunnan in China, Mongolia, Korea, Sen Yaw in Myanmar, West Java in Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, and Laos, we have clarified that the human aging phenomena, including biological indices and social quality of life, are influenced not only by genetic differences or surrounding natural environments but also by cultural differences.

Current research topics:

- (1) Trans-cultural ecological aspects of human aging
- (2) Community-based comprehensive geriatric intervention for the elderly
- (3) Comparative ecological studies for dementic disorders between Southeast Asia and Japan
4. (1) Postgraduate Physician in General Internal Medicine, Kyoto University Hospital, May 1977  
(2) Neurologist, Department of Neurology, Shizuoka Rosai Hospital, June 1978  
(3) Neurologist, Department of Neurology, Tenri Hospital, April 1980  
(4) Clinical Associate, Department of Neurology, Kyoto University, June 1982  
(5) Research Associate, Department of Medicine & Geriatrics, Kochi Medical School, April 1986  
(6) Lecturer, Department of Medicine & Geriatrics, Kochi Medical School, June 1991  
(7) Associate Professor, Department of Medicine & Geriatrics, Kochi Medical School, February 1998  
(8) Professor, CSEAS, January 2000–present
5. (1) Clinical research on neurological diseases, 1977–82

- (2) Research on electronmicroscopic immunohistochemistry of the human sympathetic nervous system, 1982–86
- (3) Longitudinal comprehensive intervention research for community-dwelling elderly in Kochi, 1990–present, as well as in Kyoto, Shiga, and Hokkaido, 1999–present
- (4) Transcultural comparative ecological research on community-dwelling elderly
  - 1) Geriatric research in Kumbu in Nepal, 1990
  - 2) Geriatric research in Hunza in Karakorum, 1991
  - 3) Geriatric research in Andes Areas, 1992–93
  - 4) Geriatric research in Yunnan in China, 1994
  - 5) Geriatric research in Tibet in China, 1995
  - 6) Geriatric research in Ulaanbaatar in Mongolia, 1998
  - 7) Geriatric research in Irianjaya in Indonesia, 1999, 2000
  - 8) Geriatric research in Singapore, 2001
  - 9) Geriatric research in Myanmar, 2002
  - 10) Geriatric research in West Java, 2003
  - 11) Geriatric research in Laos, 2004
  - 12) Geriatric research in Thailand, 2005
6. (1) Dependency of the Aged in the Community. *Lancet* 342, 1993
- (2) Silent Cerebrovascular Disease and Ambulatory Blood Pressure in the Elderly. *Hypertens. Res.* 17, Suppl. I, S55–S58, 1994
- (3) Cardiovascular and the Other Various Events Complicated in the Long-term Breeding of Rats. *Jpn. Heart J.* 347, 1995
- (4) Polyneuritis Canialis Due to Varicella-zoster Virus in the Absence of Rash. *Neurology* 45, 1995
- (5) Secular Improvement in Self-care Independence of Old People Living in Community in Kahoku, Japan. *Lancet* 347, 1996
- (6) Does Surge in Blood Pressure Precede or Follow Stroke? *Lancet* 347, 1996
- (7) Effects of Exercise on Neurobehavioral Function in Community-dwelling Older People More than 75 Years of Age. *J. Am. Geriatr. Soc.* 44, 1996
- (8) Serum Cholesterol Levels and Cognitive Function Assessed by P300 Latencies in an Older Population Living in the Community. *J. Am. Geriatr. Soc.* 45, 1997
- (9) Cognitive and Functional Status of the Japanese Oldest Old. *J. Am. Geriatr. Soc.* 45, 1997
- (10) Home-blood Pressure Control in Japanese Hypertensive Population. *Lancet* 350, 1997
- (11) Global Burden of Disease. *Lancet* 350, 1997
- (12) Postural Dysregulation in Systolic Blood Pressure is Associated with Worsened Scoring on Neurobehavioral Function Tests and Leukoaraiosis in the Older Elderly Living in a Community. *Stroke* 28, 1997
- (13) Quality of Life of Old People Living in the Community. *Lancet* 350, 1997
- (14) Improvement in Self-care Independence May Lower the Increasing Rate of Medical Expenses for Community-dwelling Older People in Japan. *J. Am. Geriatr. Soc.* 46, 1998
- (15) Frailty in Elderly Japanese. *Lancet* 353, 1999
- (16) The Timed “Up and Go” Test and Manual Button Score Are Useful Predictors of Functional Decline in Basic and Instrumental ADL in Community-dwelling Older People. *J. Am. Geriatr. Soc.* 47, 1999
- (17) A U-shaped Association between Home Systolic Blood Pressure and Four-year Mortality in Community-dwelling Older Men. *J. Am. Geriatr. Soc.* 47, 1999
- (18) Hypertension in Japanese Old-old. *Lancet* 359, 2002

- (19) Health Status and Subjective Economic Satisfaction in West Papua. *Lancet* 360, 2002
- (20) Depression Screening of Japanese Community-dwelling Elderly People. *J. Am. Geriatr. Soc.* 51, 2003

NISHIBUCHI Mitsuaki

1. (1) B. Agr. in Fisheries, Hiroshima University, 1976
- (2) M. Agr. in Fisheries, Hiroshima University, 1979
- (3) Ph. D. in Microbiology, Oregon State University, 1983
2. Professor of Human-Nature Dynamics
3. The current subject of my study is enteric infections in Southeast Asia, particularly the effect on human activities of bacteria distributed in the aquatic environment. Compared with advanced countries, the countries in Southeast Asia suffer much more from enteric infections and they are the most important of the diseases affecting Southeast Asia. This difference cannot be explained simply by levels of hygiene and medical care such as vaccination and treatment. It might be possible that both natural and human environments in Southeast Asia are suitable for the distribution and propagation of enteric pathogens. It is also possible that the practically borderless movement of humans and materials in Southeast Asia might greatly contribute to the spread and prevalence of these diseases. I have been conducting collaborative research to examine these possibilities and this has developed into a research network. We have gained significant insights into the infections caused by emerging bacterial pathogens, including a new clone of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, *Vibrio cholerae* O139, *Escherichia coli* O157 and vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* spp. The information obtained has been exchanged among researchers in the network and also made available to the rest of the world through publication in international journals.

Current research topics:

- (1) Dynamics of pathogenic bacteria in the environment
- (2) Epidemiology of infectious diseases that originate in Southeast Asia
- (3) Elucidation of the features of infectious diseases in Southeast Asia by taking the findings of (1), (2) and cultural and social background into consideration
4. (1) Postdoctoral Research Associate, Bacterial Genetics Section, Center for Vaccine Development, University of Maryland School of Medicine, February 1983
- (2) Research Associate, Division of Bacteriology and Immunology, Research Institute for Microbial Diseases, Osaka University, April 1986
- (3) Lecturer, Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University, January 1988
- (4) Associate Professor, Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University, November 1988
- (5) Professor, CSEAS, April 1996–present
5. (1) Research on bacterial pathogens of fish, 1975–79
- (2) Research on distribution of human pathogenic vibrios along U. S. coast, 1980–82
- (3) Molecular genetic study on the pathogenic mechanism of human pathogenic vibrios, 1983–present
- (4) Development of molecular genetic methods to detect bacterial enteric pathogens in clinical and environmental samples, 1986–present
- (5) Epidemiology of bacterial enteric pathogens in Southeast Asia, 1987–present
6. (1) Emergence of a Unique O3:K6 Clone of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* in Calcutta, India, and Isolation of Strains from the Same Clonal Group from Southeast Asian Travelers Arriving in Japan. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 35(12), 1997
- (2) Detection of *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 in the Beef Marketed in Malaysia. *Applied and Environmental*

*Microbiology* 64(3), 1998

- (3) Isolation of an *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 Strain Producing Shiga Toxin 1 but Not Shiga Toxin 2 from a Patient with Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome in Korea. *FEMS Microbiology Letters* 166(1998), 1998
- (4) Characterization of *Vibrio cholerae* O139 Bengal Isolated from Water in Malaysia. *Journal of Applied Microbiology* 85, 1998
- (5) *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* in Asia. *Indian J. Microbiol.* 39, 1999
- (6) Isolation and Molecular Characterization of Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus faecium* in Malaysia. *Lett. Appl. Microbiol.* 29(2), 1999
- (7) Isolation and Characterization of *Escherichia coli* O157 from Retail Beef and Bovine Feces in Thailand. *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* 182(2), 2000
- (8) Isolation of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* Strains Belonging to a Pandemic O3:K6 Clone from Environmental and Clinical Sources in Thailand. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 66(6), 2000
- (9) Clonal Dissemination of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* Displaying Similar DNA Fingerprinting to Two Different Serovars (O3:K6 and O4:K68) in Thailand and India. *Epidemiol. Infect.* 125(1), 2000
- (10) Characteristics of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* O3:K6 from Asia. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 66(9), 2000
- (11) Detection and Molecular Characterization of *Vibrio vulnificus* from Coastal Waters of Malaysia. *Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health* 31(4), 2000
- (12) Occurrence of the *vanA* and *vanC2/C3* Genes in *Enterococcus* Species Isolated from Poultry Sources in Malaysia. *Diagn. Microbiol. Infect. Dis.* 39(3), 2001
- (13) Molecular Epidemiologic Analysis of *Vibrio cholerae* O1 Isolated during the 1997–1998 Cholera Epidemic in Southern Thailand. *Epidemiol. Infect.* 127(1), 2001
- (14) Prevalence of the Pandemic Genotype of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* in Dhaka, Bangladesh and Significance of Its Distribution across Different Serotypes. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 40(1), 2002
- (15) Clinical, Epidemiologic, and Socioeconomic Analysis of an Outbreak of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* in Khanh Hoa Province, Vietnam. *J. Infect. Dis.* 186(11), 2002
- (16) Prevalence and Serodiversity of the Pandemic Clone among the Clinical Strains of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* Isolated in Southern Thailand. *Epidemiol. Infect.* 130(1), 2003
- (17) Phenotypic and Genotypic Characteristics of *ctx+* Strains of *Vibrio cholerae* Isolated from Seafood in Malaysia and the Significance of the Strains in Epidemiology. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 70 (4), 2004
- (18) Prevalence of Potentially Pathogenic *Vibrio* Species in the Seafood Marketed in Malaysia. *J. Food Prot.* 67(7), 2004
- (19) Emergence and Serovar Transition of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* Pandemic Strains Isolated During a Diarrhea Outbreak in Vietnam between 1997 and 1999. *Microbiol. Immunol.* 48(4), 2004
- (20) Characterization of New O3:K6 Strains and Phylogenetically Related Strains of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* Isolated in Taiwan and Other Countries. *J. Appl. Microbiol.* 98(3), 2005

ANDO Kazuo

1. (1) B.Sc. in Agronomy, Shizuoka University, 1978  
(2) M.Sc. in Tropical Agriculture, Kyoto University, 1984  
(3) D. Agr. in Tropical Agriculture, Kyoto University, 1994
2. Associate Professor of Tropical Agriculture
3. Since April, 2001, I have been mainly involved in the following two projects: the JICA Joint Study on Participatory Rural Development Project (PRDP) and the JSPS Study on Agricultural and Rural Development among the Minorities of Bangladesh and Myanmar (SARD-BM). The first project is a continuation of two previous JICA joint studies on rural development in Bangladesh; in these JICA study

projects, I tried to develop alternative research methods that are suitable for rural development but can also be applied to area studies. One of these methods foregrounds the standpoint and consciousness of the persons living in the study area. The second project is also based on my previous individual studies on locally existing technologies and rural societies in the deltaic regions of Bangladesh and Myanmar. The study area between Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh and Irrawady in Myanmar was re-opened in the late 1990s to foreign scholars, and I am now in the process of collecting primary data on that region. In addition, I have conducted fieldwork on agricultural technologies in the hilly regions, namely Yunnan in China, and Laos since 1999 in order to formulate alternative options for agricultural development in rural Japan.

Current research topics:

- (1) Change in agricultural technologies and the development of village societies in rice-growing tropical deltas, especially Bengal and Irrawaddy, and in rice terrace farming areas, especially Yunnan and Laos
  - (2) Relationship between villagers and nation in rural development
  - (3) Environmental problems and agricultural development in Bangladesh and Kazakhstan
  - (4) Characteristics of regional units of Bengal, Assam, Myanmar, Yunnan, and Laos from the perspective of area studies
4. (1) Junior Expert, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Bangladesh, April 1978–April 1981
  - (2) Research Assistant, Agricultural Research Station of Aichi Prefecture, November 1981–March 1982
  - (3) Expert, Japan International Cooperation Agency in Bangladesh, May 1986–July 1990
  - (4) Expert, Japan International Cooperation Agency in Bangladesh, June 1993–December 1993
  - (5) Expert, Japan International Cooperation Agency in Bangladesh, October 1994–December 1995
5. (1) Field survey as a student of Ph.D. course in Kyoto Univ. and Bangladesh Agricultural University in eastern region of Bengal Delta, October 1984–March 1986
  - (2) Field studies as a JICA expert for the JICA joint study project on Agricultural and Rural Development in Bangladesh, May 1986–July 1990
  - (3) Field studies as a JICA expert for the JICA joint study project on Rural Development Experiment in Bangladesh, June–December 1993 and October 1994–December 1995, and for JICA joint study project on Participatory Rural Development Project (PRDP) in Bangladesh, April–May 2000 and September 2000
  - (4) Field studies on Agricultural Land Use and Technologies and Rural Development in Bangladesh, Myanmar, China and for several times, each two–four weeks in 1997 and 1998, Laos, Yunnan, Rakhine (Myanmar) and Chittagong hill tract (Bangladesh) in 1999 and 2000
6. (1) Note on Proverb and Rite of Rice Culture in Bangladesh: From a Survey on Rice Culture in Chiladi Village, Noakhali District (in Japanese). *Kollanee*, No. 9, 1984
  - (2) Rice Cultivation in the Low-Lying Areas of the Bengal Delta: A Note on Mixed Aus and Broadcasting Aman Cultivation and Parboiled Rice in the Eastern Region of Bangladesh (in Japanese). *SEAS* 25(1), 1987
  - (3) Village-Level Studies on Rice-Based Cropping Systems in the Low-Lying Areas of Bangladesh I. Cropping Patterns and Their Distribution in Haor and Bil Areas (co-authored). *Jap. J. Crop Sci. Soc.* 59(3), 1990
  - (4) Cropping Patterns and Their Change in Tetulia Village (co-authored). *The Bangladesh Rural Development Studies* 2(1), 1990
  - (5) Irrigation Rice Cultivation and Recent Change in the Agricultural System in Jawar Village, the Haor Region of Bangladesh (in Japanese, co-authored). *Jour. JSIDRE* 62(9), 1990



- (6) A Case Study on Hydrologic Conditions and Development of Rice-Based Cropping Patterns in a Haor Village in Bangladesh (in Japanese, co-authored). *SEAS* 28(3), 1990
- (7) The Formation of Settlements in the Bengal Delta (in Japanese, co-authored). *SEAS* 28(3), 1990
- (8) Rice Cultivation during Dry Season and Traditional Irrigation Technologies in Fringe Region of Haor in Bangladesh: A Case Study in Jawar Village (in Japanese, co-authored). *Ajia Keizai* (Japanese Journal of Asian Economic Development) 32(2), 1991
- (9) Rice-Cultivation and Land Tenancy System under Shallow Tubewell Irrigation in Barind Tract, Bangladesh: A Case Study in Tetulia Village, Bogra District (co-authored). *Journal of the Japanese Association for South Asian Studies* No. 3, 1991
- (10) Some Aspects of Recent Changes in Agricultural and Socio-economic Condition in Rural Bangladesh: A Case Study of Two Villages in Greater Mymensingh (co-authored). Lecture Series 1990. *The Asiatic Society of Bangladesh*, 1991
- (11) Revenue Survey of Bengal: A Source Study of Rural History (co-authored). *Bengal Past and Present* 110, Nos. 210–211, Part 1–2 (January–December 1991). Calcutta, 1991
- (12) Agricultural Development and Environmental Problems in Developing Countries (co-authored). *Technology and Development*, No. 5. 1992
- (13) Shallow Tubewell Irrigation in Jawar Village, the Haor Region of Bangladesh (in Japanese, co-authored). *Jour. JSIDRE* 60(4), 1992
- (14) Characteristics of Paddy Fields and Irrigation in the Dry Season: Case Study of Jawar Village in Bangladesh (in Japanese, co-authored). *Jour. JSIDRE* 62(1), 1994
- (15) Matbars and Rural Development by Locally Existing Thought: Records of Action Research in Dakshin Chamuria Village, Bangladesh (in Japanese, co-authored). *SEAS* 33(1), 1995
- (16) Rabi Crops in the Rice Agriculture of the Floodplains in the Bengal Delta: A Case Study of Dakshin Chamuria Village, Bangladesh (in Japanese, co-authored). *Journal of the Japanese Association for South Asian Studies*, No. 9, 1997
- (17) Water Hyacinth Control Program through Community Development Approach: A Case Study in a Bangladesh Village (co-authored). *JARQ* 32(3), 1998
- (18) Water Quality Problems Affecting Livelihood in Bangladesh and Kazakhstan: A Natural Environment as a Local Area (co-authored). In *Ecological Destruction, Health, and Development: Advancing Asian Paradigms*, ed. by H. Furukawa, M. Nishibuchi, Y. Kono and Y. Kaida, Kyoto Area Studies on Asia Vol. 8, CSEAS, Kyoto University, 2004
- (19) The Importance of “The Localities” in Rural Development: Towards Participation and Sustainable Development. In *Link Model on Rural Development: Report of the Final Seminar on Participatory Rural Development Project: Development Human Capacity under Link Model January 25–26, 2004, Dhaka*, BRDB & JICA, 2004
- (20) Rural Hydrology: Alternative Approach to Rural Infrastructure Build-Up in Bangladesh Rural Development (co-authored). *JARQ* (Japan Agricultural Research Quarterly, Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences) 39(1), 2005

#### KONO Yasuyuki

1. (1) B.Sc. in Irrigation Engineering, The University of Tokyo, 1981  
 (2) M.Sc. in Irrigation Engineering, The University of Tokyo, 1983  
 (3) D.Agr. in Irrigation Engineering, The University of Tokyo, 1986
2. Associate Professor of Land and Water Resources Management
3. I carried out three research projects related to land and water resources management during the last

several years. First, the MAPNET (Modeling Agricultural Productivity in Northeast Thailand) project highlights regional-level land productivity of rainfed agriculture and aims to bridge the gap between micro-level crop physiological research and regional-level agricultural development planning and to examine the gap between potential and actual yields caused by economic and social environments. This project introduced various kinds of recently developed research tools such as GIS (Geographic Information System), GPS (Global Positioning System), and digital image analysis. Second, the PELUSSA (People, Environment and Land Use Systems in Mainland Southeast Asia) project focuses on sustainable management of land resources in the mountainous regions of Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand. The major research interest is how to change the downward spiral of insufficient food, low cash income, and degrading environments caused by risky environment, weak market economy, and unintegrated policy implementation into an upward spiral. My third research topic is the technical and institutional aspects of irrigation system management in Monsoon Asia and its historical changes. The study areas have so far been Sichuan province, the Red River Delta, and the Mekong River Delta. I also serve as a task force member of the Japan-Myanmar Cooperation for Economic Structural Adjustment and an external examiner of Vietnam Agricultural Science Institute.

Current research topics:

- (1) Land productivity evaluation
  - (2) Agricultural production and environmental protection
  - (3) Irrigation system management
  - (4) GIS for rural system analysis
4. Joined CSEAS in July 1987
  5. (1) Evaluation of water resource development and land improvement in Java, 1981
  - (2) Rice production and hydrological environment of rainfed paddy cultivation in Northeast Thailand, 1983–85
  - (3) Land and water use at pond-fed area in Sri Lanka and South India, 1984
  - (4) Hydrological environment of rainfed and irrigated paddy cultivation in Luzon, 1986
  - (5) Land and water utilization in agriculture and its historical change in Iran, Iraq and Egypt, 1989
  - (6) History of irrigation development in China, 1990–91
  - (7) Irrigation engineering and management, AIT, Thailand, 1992–94
  - (8) Modeling agricultural productivity in Northeast Thailand, 1995–
  - (9) Technical and organization aspects of water management in Vietnam, 1995–99
  - (10) Water use system in the dry areas in Southeast Asia, 1999
  - (11) Land use systems, Vietnam and Laos, 1999–
  - (12) Agricultural transformation, Myanmar, 2001–
  6. (1) Spread of Direct Seeded Lowland Rice in Northeast Thailand: Farmers' Adaptation to Economic Growth (co-authored). *SEAS* 33(4), 1996
  - (2) Monitoring and Mapping Reforestation in Northeast Thailand: An Application of Northeast Thailand Village Information System (NETVIS) (co-authored). In *Proc. of Tropical Forestry in the 21st Century* Vol. 9, 1996
  - (3) Post-1949 Development of the Dujiangyan Irrigation System, South China: Bridging over a Gap between the Government and Farmers. *International Journal of Water Resources Development* 13(1), 1997
  - (4) Yielding Ability in Direct Seeding Rice Culture in Northeastern Thailand (co-authored). *Tropical Agriculture* 42(4), 1998
  - (5) Technical Changes in Rainfed Rice Cultivation in Northeast Thailand (co-authored). In *World Food*



*Security and Crop Production Technologies for Tomorrow, 1999*

- (6) Direct Seeded Rice Cultivation in Northeast Thailand: Present Situation and Problems Involved (co-authored). In *World Food Security and Crop Production Technologies for Tomorrow, 1999*
- (7) Changes in Village-level Cropping Patterns in the Red River Delta after Doi Moi: A Case Study of the Coc Thanh Cooperative in Nam Dinh Province (co-authored). *Tropical Agriculture* 43(3), 1999
- (8) Village-level Irrigation Systems in the Command Area of the Nam Ha 1 Irrigation Scheme (co-authored). In *Towards an Ecoregional Approach for Natural Resource Management in the Red River Basin of Vietnam, 1999*
- (9) Methodology for Regional Level Land Productivity Evaluation: A Case Study of Rainfed Agriculture in Northeast Thailand (co-authored). In *Can Biological Production Harmonize with Environment? 1999*
- (10) Competition and Interdependence between Paddy and Weeds of Rainfed Agriculture in Northeast Thailand (co-authored). In *Can Biological Production Harmonize with Environment? 1999*
- (11) Changing Roles of Cooperatives in Agricultural Production in the Red River Delta (co-authored). In *Vietnamese Society in Transition, 2001*
- (12) Canal Development and Intensification of Rice Cultivation in the Mekong Delta: A Case Study in Cantho Province, Vietnam. *SEAS* 39(1), 2001
- (13) A GIS-Based Crop-Modelling Approach to Evaluating the Productivity of Rainfed Lowland Paddy in North-East Thailand (co-authored). In *Increased Lowland Rice Production in the Mekong Region, 2001*
- (14) Impact of Direct Dry Seeding on Rainfed Paddy Vegetation in Northeast Thailand (co-authored). *Weed Biology and Management* 3, 2003
- (15) Differences of Weed Vegetation in Response to Cultivating Methods and Water Conditions in Rainfed Paddy Fields in Northeast Thailand (co-authored). *Weed Biology and Management* 3, 2003
- (16) *Ecological Destruction, Health, and Development: Advancing Asian Paradigms* (co-edited). Kyoto University Press; and Melbourne: Trans Pacific Press, 2004
- (17) Sustainable Agro-resources Management in the Mountainous Region of Mainland Southeast Asia (co-edited). Special Issue of *SEAS* 41(4), 2004
- (18) *Small-scale Livelihoods and Natural Resources Management in Marginal Areas: Case Studies in Monsoon Asia* (co-edited). The United Nations University, 2004
- (19) *Proceedings of First International Symposium on Area Informatics 2005: Potential of GIS/RS in Area Studies* (co-edited). CSEAS, Kyoto University, 2005
- (20) Dynamics of Land Cover–Land Use in Villages of the Vietnam Northern Mountain Region: Impacts of Human Activities (co-authored). *International Journal of Geoinformatics* 1(1), 2005

YANAGISAWA Masayuki

1. (1) B. A. in Agriculture, Kyoto Prefectural University, 1991  
(2) M. A. in Agricultural Science, Kyoto University, 1994  
(3) D. Agr. in Agricultural Science, Kyoto University, 2000
2. Assistant Professor of Tropical Agro-ecology
3. Since 1994 I have been researching farming systems and the role of cooperatives in a village in Nam Dinh Province, Vietnam. The results of this study were presented at the Euroviet Congress, an international conference on Vietnamese studies held in Amsterdam in 1997, and at the international workshop Vietnamese Peasants' Activity: An Interaction between Culture and Nature, held at IIAS, Leiden University, August 28–31, 2002. The former paper was published as the opening article in *Vietnamese So-*

*ciety in Transition: The Daily Politics of Reform and Change*, a collection based on fieldwork in the 1990s.

In 1997, as a part of the research project “Evaluation of landuse and agricultural resources in the Red River Delta,” funded by Japan’s Ministry of Education, I conducted a questionnaire survey in Nam Dinh Polder. Although the analysis has not yet been finished because of the enormity of the data, the results will undoubtedly surpass Pierre Gourou’s results from the early twentieth century.

In 1998, I collected data on daily farming practices for one year in a village. My dissertation based on this data was approved by the Faculty of Agriculture of Kyoto University on November 24, 2000.

In addition to research activities in the Delta, I have started a comparative study of the Northern mountain regions of Vietnam since 1998. Three sites, Moc Chau district in Son La, Dien Bien district in Lai Chau, and Bac Ha district in Lao Cai, were selected to compare historical differences in agricultural development.

Current research topics:

- (1) Agro-ecological study of intensive cropping systems in the Red River Delta
- (2) Relationship between protection of the environment and agricultural development in the Northern mountainous area of Vietnam
4. (1) Research Fellow of Kyoto Prefectural University, April 1991–March 1992
- (2) Research Assistant of East-West Center Hanoi Office, April 1997–March 1999
5. (1) Research on cash crops in Saraburi and Lopburi province in Thailand, November 1992–March 1994
- (2) Bach Coc study (an interdisciplinary study of one village in the Red River Delta), August 1994–present
- (3) Research on evaluation of land productivity and agricultural resources in the Red River Delta, April 1998–March 1999
- (4) Research on relationship between environment and rural development in Northern mountains in Vietnam, present
6. (1) Development of Field Crops in Thailand: A Case Study in Saraburi and Lopburi Provinces (co-authored with E. Nawata). *SEAS* 33(4), 1996
- (2) Changing Roles of Agricultural Cooperatives in the Red River Delta: A Case Study of the Coc Thanh Cooperative in Nam Dinh Province (co-authored with Y. Kono). In *Books of Abstract of the 3rd Euroviet Congress*. Amsterdam, 1997
- (3) Changes in Village-Level Cropping Patterns in the Red River Delta after Doi Moi: A Case Study of the Coc Thanh Cooperative in Nam Dinh Province, Vietnam (in Japanese, co-authored). *Japanese Journal of Tropical Agriculture* 43(3), 1999
- (4) An Interdisciplinary Study of a Rice Growing Village: History and Contemporary Changes. In *Towards an Ecoregional Approach for Natural Resource Management in the Red River Basin of Vietnam*, ed. by N. N. Kinh, P. S. Teng, C. T. Hoanh, and J. C. Castella. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam & International Rice Research Institute. Hanoi: The Agricultural Publishing House, 1999
- (5) Fund-Raising Activities of a Cooperative in the Red River Delta: A Case Study of the Coc Thanh Cooperative in Nam Dinh Province, Vietnam. *SEAS* 38(2), 2000
- (6) Changing Roles of Cooperatives in Agricultural Production in the Red River Delta: A Case Study of the Coc Thanh Cooperative in Nam Dinh Province (co-authored). In *Vietnamese Society in Transition: The Daily Politics of Reform and Change*, ed. by J. Kleinen. Het Spinhuis Publishers, 2001

- (7) Status of Vegetable Cultivation as Cash Crops and Factors Limiting the Expansion of the Cultivation Area in a Village of the Red River Delta in Vietnam (in Japanese, co-authored with E. Nawata, Y. Kono and B. T. Hung). *Japanese Journal of Tropical Agriculture* 45(4), 2001
- (8) Activities of a Cooperative in Support of Agricultural Production in the Red River Delta: A Cooperative as a Bridging Organization. Paper presented at the International Workshop on Vietnamese Peasants' Activity: An Interaction between Culture and Nature held at IIAS, Leiden University on August 28–31, 2002
- (9) Area Studies and Village Studies (in Japanese). In *Southeast Asian History* extra vol., ed. by S. Ikehata. Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, 2003
- (10) Thay đổi vai trò nhưng không thay đổi chức năng của hợp tác xã trong các hoạt động kinh tế-xã hội ở đồng bằng sông Hồng, Việt nam: Những thay đổi trong cấu trúc kinh tế-xã hội ở hợp tác xã Cốc Thành, 1981–1998 (Changing Roles and Unchanging Function of Cooperatives in Economic Activities in the Red River Delta, Vietnam: Changes in Socio-Economic Structure in Coc Thanh Cooperative, 1981–1998). Paper presented at the workshop on Vietnamese Village Studies held at Nam Dinh Province and Ha Noi, Vietnam on August 17–20, 2003
- (11) Studies on Changes in Agricultural Production System and the Role of Cooperatives in the Red River Delta of Vietnam (in Japanese). *Annual Bulletin of Rural Studies*, Vol. 40, 2004

#### MOMOSE Kuniyasu

1. (1) B.A. in Botany, Kyoto University, 1992  
 (2) M.A. in Botany, Kyoto University, 1994  
 (3) Ph.D. in Botany, Kyoto University, 1998
2. Visiting Associate Professor of Tropical Botany, April 2005–March 2006
3. In order to study relationships between the coexistence of tree species and the dynamics of organic matter in forests, tropical peat swamp forests are selected as model ecosystems, where abiotic factors such as geological topography or parent rock types are homogeneous and only biological processes create habitat heterogeneity. The temporal or spatial variation of the ground elevation of peat soils is mainly caused by changes in the balance between organic matter inputs to soils and decomposition, which are affected by the growth and death of influential trees. To clarify the processes of elevation dynamics, I measure the microtopography around some tree groups, estimate organic matter in soils in the form of litter and roots under three kinds of microtopographic conditions, measure decomposition rates, and detect the shift of distribution patterns of dominant species among growing stages in relation to locations of tree groups creating specific microtopographic conditions. It was found that the growth or death of buttressed trees has the greatest effect on the rising or sinking of ground surfaces through changes in litter supply and root production. I am planning to extend this model to other forest types.  
 Current research topic:  
 Species coexistence in tropical forests
4. (1) Research Associate of Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University, 1998–2002  
 (2) Associate Professor of Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University, 2002–present
5. (1) Plant reproductive biology, 1992–98  
 (2) Ecological background of shifting cultivation, 1998–2002
6. (1) Malay Riverbank Community: Environment, Network and Transformation (co-authored with T. Shimamura), In *Ecological Destruction, Health, and Development: Advancing Asian Paradigms*

- (Kyoto Area Studies on Asia, Vol. 8), ed. by H. Furukawa, M. Nishibuchi, Y. Kono, and Y. Kaida. Kyoto: Kyoto University Press; Melbourne: Trans Pacific Press, 2004
- (2) Plant Reproductive Interval and Population Density in Aseasonal Tropics. *Ecological Research* 19, 2004
  - (3) The Plant-Pollinator Community in a Lowland Dipterocarp Forest (co-authored with A. A. Hamid). In *Pollination Ecology and Rain Forest Diversity, Sarawak Studies*, ed. by D. W. Roubik, S. Sakai and A. A. Hamid. New York: Springer-Verlag, 2005
  - (4) Beetle Pollination in Tropical Rain Forests. In *Pollination Ecology and Rain Forest Diversity, Sarawak Studies*. ed. by D. W. Roubik, S. Sakai and A. A. Hamid. New York: Springer-Verlag, 2005
  - (5) *Organic Matter Dynamics Controls Plant Species Coexistence in a Tropical Peat Swamp Forest* (co-authored with T. Shimamura). Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B (in press)

### *Division of Society and Culture*

#### HAMASHITA Takeshi

1. (1) M.A. in Dept. of Oriental History, The University of Tokyo, 1974  
(2) Doctoral Course, Dept. of Oriental History, The University of Tokyo, 1978
2. Professor of Asian Area Studies
3. Current research topics:
  - (1) Comparison of home remittances and investment between overseas Indians and overseas Chinese, 18th–20th century
  - (2) Comparison of financial crises of Asia between the 1930s and 1990s
  - (3) Business network of Chaozhou merchants in Thailand. This is a part of the Core University Project.
4. (1) Associate Professor, Faculty of Economics, Hitotsubashi University, 1981  
(2) Associate Professor, Institute of Oriental Culture, The University of Tokyo, 1982  
(3) Professor, Institute of Oriental Culture, The University of Tokyo, 1988–99
5. (1) Guangdong merchant network in East and Southeast Asia, 1995–present  
(2) Hong Kong financial market and South China after financial crisis in Southeast Asia, July 1997–present
6. (1) A History of the Japanese Silver Yen and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 1871–1913. In *Eastern Banking: Essays in the History of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation*, ed. by Frank H. H. King. London: The Athlone Press, 1983  
(2) Foreign Trade Finance in China, 1810–50. In *State and Society in China: Japanese Perspectives on Ming-Qing Social and Economic History*, ed. by L. Grove and C. Daniels. University of Tokyo Press, 1984  
(3) Contemporary China and the Study of Modern History: Towards an Understanding of Chinese Society. *Acta Asiatica* (Toho Gakkai) 62, 1992  
(4) Overseas Chinese Remittance and Asian Banking History. In *Pacific Banking, 1859–1959*, ed. by Olive Checkland. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1994  
(5) The Tribute Trade System and Modern Asia. In *Japanese Industrialization and the Asian Economy*, ed. by A. J. H. Latham. London: Routledge, 1994  
(6) The Future of Northeast Asia: Southeast Asia? In *Rediscovering Russia in Asia: Siberia and the Russian Far East*, ed. by Stephen Kotkin and David Wolff. New York: M. E. Sharpe, 1995  
(7) The Intra-regional System in East Asia in Modern Times. In *Network Power, Japan and Asia*, ed. by Peter J. Katzenstein and Takashi Shiraishi. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 1997

- (8) Tea Trade of China 14–20C (in Japanese). In *Oriental Tea*, ed. by T. Takahashi. Tanko-sha, 2000
- (9) History of Maritime Asia from East Asia's Perspective (in Japanese). In *History of Maritime Asia* Vol. 1, *Paradigm of Maritime Sea*, ed. by K. Omoto, T. Hamashita, Y. Murai and H. Yajima. Iwanami, 2000
- (10) Geopolitics: History of Governance of Land and Sea (in Japanese). In *World History of Regions* Vol. 11, *Regional History of Governance*, ed. by M. Kawakita and T. Hamashita. Yamakawa Publishing Co., 2000
- (11) *Introduction of Okinawa: A Conception of Maritime Network of Asia* (in Japanese). Chikuma Shobo, 2000
- (12) Overseas Chinese Financial Networks and Korea. In *Commercial Networks in Modern Asia*, ed. by S. Sugiyama and Linda Grove. Curzon, 2001
- (13) East Asian Geo-Culture under Globalization: From Modern Nation-state to East Asian Regional-world (in Japanese). *China: Society and Culture* 17, 2002
- (14) Cross-over between Overseas Indians Network and Overseas Chinese Network: A Comparison of Their Home Remittance System (in Japanese). In *Contemporary South Asia* Vol. 5, *World System and Network*, ed. by Shigeru Akita and Tsukasa Mizushima. University of Tokyo Press, 2003
- (15) Ryukyu Networks in Maritime Asia. *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia* 3, 2003 <http://kyotoreview.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/issue/issue2/index.html>
- (16) Tribute and Treaties: Maritime Asia and Treaty Port Networks in the Era of Negotiation, 1800–1900. In *The Resurgence of East Asia*, ed. by Giovanni Arrighi, Takeshi Hamashita and Mark Selden. Routledge, 2003
- (17) Sino-Japanese War and East Asia (in Japanese). In *Empire State in Asia*, ed. by Hidemasa Kokaze. Yoshikawa Kobunkan, 2004

#### HAYAMI Yoko

1. (1) B.A. in Liberal Arts, International Christian University, 1981  
 (2) M.A. in Anthropology, Brown University, 1983  
 (3) Ph.D. in Anthropology, Brown University, 1992
2. Professor of Cultural Anthropology
3. Over the last 10 years, my research has gradually evolved and transformed itself due to changes in my own orientation, in the discipline of cultural anthropology, and in the area I study. In the attempt to bring questions deriving from changes in my discipline to the study of Southeast Asia in a meaningful way, my focus has widened both spatially and temporally. What began as a field-based research in a Karen community in the Northern Thai hills has extended to upland-lowland relationships in the wider national and trans-national contexts. More concretely, I have reconsidered some taken-for-granted oppositions between upland and lowland and Buddhist and non-Buddhist societies in the region, as well as dichotomous notions regarding family and gender, taking my research on the Karen people as a starting point. I have been conducting research on three major themes: 1) religion, and seeing the upland-lowland relationship through religion and changes thereof; 2) gender and ethnicity, wherein I question what it means to identify with a minority ethnic group and to be a woman; and 3) social aspects of environmental problems and the upland-lowland relationship.

In studying any of these topics, whether I am looking at social phenomena and transformation within the larger nation-state formation, colonization, or globalization, my common viewpoint is to look at the local experiences of such larger processes.

Current research topics:



- (1) The historical development of ethnic relationships and mobility in mainland Southeast Asia, rethinking the upland-lowland axis
  - (2) Family and gender among a minority ethnic group in the periphery under social changes
  - (3) The process of change from ritual practice to the world religions by a minority ethnic group
  - (4) Research in Myanmar to provide comparative data on the above topics, especially religion, family, and gender
4. (1) Research Associate, CSEAS, 1996
  - (2) Research Associate, Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, 1998
  - (3) Associate Professor, CSEAS, 2000
  - (4) Professor, CSEAS, 2005
5. The starting point of my fieldwork in the area was in Northern Thailand among Karen people with interest in ritual and religious practices. I have expanded from there in topic, area, and timespan.
    - (1) Long-term fieldwork in a cluster of Karen villages on ritual and religion, April 1987–September 1989, and subsequently in 1990
    - (2) Karen relation to land and forest, and the recent discourse on “hill tribes,” July 1996
    - (3) Research on changes in gender, motherhood, and ethnicity, one month in 1997
    - (4) Urban mobility and women’s changing lives, one month each in 1998, 1999
    - (5) Archival research on missionary work in nineteenth century Burma and twentieth century Thailand, March 2000 and February 2001
    - (6) Research on socioeconomic changes and religious activities in Bago mountains and Karen State, Myanmar
6. (1) Ritual and Religious Transformation among Sgaw Karen of Northern Thailand: Implications on Gender and Ethnic Identity. Ph.D. dissertation, Brown University, 1992
  - (2) Power in the Periphery and Socio-Religious Change among the Karen: From Nineteenth Century Burma to Thailand Today (in Japanese). *Journal of Japan Ethnological Society* 57(3), 1992
  - (3) To Be Karen and To Be Cool: Community, Morality and Identity among Sgaw Karen in Northern Thailand. *Cahier des Sciences Humaines* (Editions de l’Orstom: Paris) 29(4), 1993
  - (4) Karen Tradition According to Christ or Buddha: The Implications of Multiple Reinterpretations for a Minority Ethnic Group in Thailand. *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 27(2), 1996
  - (5) Between Tradition and the State: Women and Ethnic Boundary among a Minority Ethnic Group in Northern Thailand. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Women in the Asia-Pacific Region: Persons, Powers and Politics*. National University of Singapore, 1997
  - (6) Internal and External Discourse of Community, Tradition and Environment: Minority Claims on Forest in the Northern Hills of Thailand. *SEAS* 35(3), 1997
  - (7) Motherhood Redefined: Women’s Choices on Family Rituals and Reproduction in the Peripheries of Thailand. *Sojourn* 13(2), 1998
  - (8) An Ethnography of “Ethnic Group” and Gender: Choices Made by Karen Women in Northern Thailand (in Japanese). *SEAS* 35(4), 1999
  - (9) “Karen Living in Forests” and the Creation of Tradition (in Japanese). In *People and Forests in Asia*, ed. by Isamu Yamada. Showa-do, 1999
  - (10) Women in the Peripheries: Karen in Northern Thailand (in Japanese). In *Women and Social Change: Cultural Anthropology of Gender*, ed. by Sachiko Kubota and Yuko Yagi. Nakanishi-ya, 1999
  - (11) Land Rights among Karen in Thai National Territory: The Construction of Community and Tradition (in Japanese). In *The Political History of Land Ownership: Anthropological Perspectives*, ed. by Takashi Sugishima. Fukyo-sha, 1999



- (12) Buddhist Missionary Project in the Hills of Northern Thailand: A Case Study from a Cluster of Karen Villages. *Tai Culture: International Review on Tai Cultural Studies* 4(1), 1999
- (13) "He's Really a Karen": Articulation of Ethnic and Gender Relationship in a Regional Context. In *Dynamics of Ethnic Cultures across National Boundaries in Southwestern China and Mainland Southeast Asia: Relations, Societies, and Languages*, ed. by Yukio Hayashi and Yang Guangyuan. Ming Muang Printing House, 2000
- (14) Challenges to Community Rights in the Hill Forests: State Policy and Local Contradictions. A Karen Case. *Tai Culture: International Review on Tai Cultural Studies* 5(2), 2000
- (15) At the Crossroads of Difference: Interethnic Marriage in the Northern Thai Hills (in Japanese). *JCAS Review* 3(2), 2000
- (16) Within and Beyond the Boundaries: Anthropological Studies on Mainland Southeast Asia by Japanese Scholars. *Japanese Review of Cultural Anthropology* Vol. 2, 2001
- (17) *Gender and Modernity in the Asia and Pacific* (co-edited with Akio Tanabe and Yumiko Tokita). Kyoto: Kyoto University Press; Melbourne: Trans Pacific Press, 2003 (two articles included: "Reorganization and Traversing of Space: Modernity and Gender in the Peripheries of Thailand," "Epilogue")
- (18) The Decline of Founder's Cults and Changing Configurations of Power: Village, Forest and State among Karen. In *Founder's Cults*, ed. by Nicola Tannenbaum and C. A. Kammerer. Northern Illinois University and CSEAS, 2003
- (19) Morality, Sexuality and Mobility: Changing Moral Discourse and Self. In *Living at the Edge of Thai Society: The Karen in the Highlands of Northern Thailand*, ed. by Claudio O. Delang. London and New York: Routledge Curzon, 2003
- (20) *Between Hills and Plains: Power and Practice in Socio-Religious Dynamics among Karen*. Kyoto: Kyoto University Press; Melbourne: Trans Pacific Press, 2004

ISHIKAWA Noboru

1. (1) B. A. in Social Anthropology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, 1985  
(2) Ph. D. in Anthropology, City University of New York, 1998
2. Associate Professor of Social Anthropology
3. As a social anthropologist by training, I have maintained an interest in political economy and human-environment relationships in insular Southeast Asia with a strong commitment to elucidate locally specific histories for better understanding of social forces shaping the region. I have focused on the material bases of socio-cultural configurations in maritime Southeast Asia, analyzing them in both their local and global contexts as well as exploring the interaction between the two. Combining historical and ethnographic approaches, I have been working toward a synthesis of political-economic perspectives with insights provided by interdisciplinary research on the Malay world and on present-day Malaysia and Indonesia, with special focus on the role of cultural interpretations in the reproduction and maintenance of power, and on identity politics, including nation- and state-making, ethnogenesis, socio-cultural dislocation, and the mobilization of social labor.  
Current research topics:  
(1) Social Change of the Malay maritime world  
(2) Historical ethnography
4. Joined CSEAS in December 1994
5. (1) Long-term fieldwork in the borderlands between Sarawak (Malaysia) and West Kalimantan (Indonesia), 1990–present

- (2) Research on the flow of commodity and labor from Indonesian Kalimantan to Sarawak, Malaysia, 2000–present
- (3) Archival research on inter-colonial cooperation during the 1920s and 1930s
6. (1) The Possibility of Descent Theory in Bornean Kinship Study (in Japanese). *Shakai Jinruigaku Nempo* (Annual Review of Social Anthropology) 16, 1990
- (2) Theory and Ethnography: Highland Burma and Anthropologies 1954–1983 (in Japanese). *Minzokugaku Kenkyu* (Japanese Journal of Ethnology) 57(1), 1992
- (3) The Frontier of Circular Labor Migration and Community Studies (in Japanese). *Minzokugaku Kenkyu* (Japanese Journal of Ethnology) 58(1), 1993
- (4) The Formation of Malay Peasantry in Sematan, Southwestern Sarawak: A Historical Analysis. Paper presented at the Third Biennial Conference, Borneo Research Council, July 14–16, Pontianak, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, 1994
- (5) Rubber Boom and Peasants on the Border: A Case from Western Borneo (in Japanese). *Minzokugaku Kenkyu* (Japanese Journal of Ethnology) 61(4), 1997
- (6) A Benevolent Protector or Failed Exploiter? Local Response to Agro-economic Policies under the Second White Rajah, Charles Brooke (1871–1917) of Sarawak. In *Japanese Anthropologists, Malaysian Society: Contribution to Malaysian Ethnography*, ed. by Shamsul A. B. and T. Uesugi. National Museum of Ethnology, 1998
- (7) Between Frontiers: The Formation and Marginalization of a Borderland Malay Community in Southwestern Sarawak, Malaysia, 1870s–1990s. Ph.D. Thesis, Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York, 1998
- (8) The Social History of Coconuts in Sematan, Southwestern Sarawak. *The Sarawak Museum Journal* 54(75), 1999
- (9) The Inscription of Space: The Formation of State Territory in Southwestern Borneo (in Japanese). In *Theories on the Formation of Area*, ed. by Y. Tsubouchi. Kyoto University Press, 2000
- (10) Cultural Borderlands and Economic Borderlands: A Report from Southwestern Sarawak (in Japanese). In *Economy as Culture*, ed. by J. Kawada. Tokyo: Yamakawa Shuppan, 2001
- (11) Labor Management in the Late Colonial British North Borneo: With Special Reference to Dutch/British Inter-Colonial Cooperation (in Japanese). In *Human Migration and Culture in Sabah, East Malaysia*, ed. by M. Koji. Project Report for the Japanese Ministry of Education, 2001
- (12) The Genesis of Nation Space in the Borderland: A Case from Southwestern Sarawak, 1871–1917. Paper presented at Simposium Internasional II Jurnal Antropologi Indonesia “Globalisasi dan Kebudayaan Lokal: Suatu Dialektika Menuju Indonesia Baru,” Padang, Indonesia, 18–21 July 2001, 2001
- (13) Event and Structure: Memory and History of the Independence of Sarawak (1963) (in Japanese). In *Ethnic Movement and Leaders*, ed. by E. Kuroda. Tokyo: Yamakawa, 2002
- (14) Remembering National Independence at the Margin of the State: A Case from Sarawak, East Malaysia. *Japanese Review of Cultural Anthropology* 4, 2003
- (15) Frontier of Maritime Southeast Asia: A Case from Malaysia/Indonesia Borderlands in Western Borneo (in Japanese). In *Transnationality: Flows beyond Locale*, ed. by J. Koizumi and E. Kurimoto. 21st Century COE Program Publication, Osaka University, 2003
- (16) When the State Declares the Possession of Land: National Territoriality in Island Southeast Asia (in Japanese). In *Asia in Comparison: Possession, Contract and Justice*, ed. by M. Toru, M. Kishimoto, and T. Sekimoto. Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press, 2004
- (17) Commodity and Labor on the Move: Borderlands of West Kalimantan as Economic Infrastructures

of Sarawak, East Malaysia. Paper presented at Micrology of Indonesian Local Societies, organized by Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), National Coordination Agency for Surveys and Mapping (BAKOSURTANAL), ASAFAS and CSEAS, Kyoto University, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Jakarta, March 23, 2004

- (18) *Location Work on the Border: A Village in the Nation and the Nation in a Village* (in Japanese), In *Southeast Asian Society in Flux*, ed. by T. Kato. Tokyo: Mekong Press, 2004
- (19) *Commodifying Bornean Forest: Transformation of the Kemena Basin Society in Sarawak, Malaysia*, co-authored with M. Ishikawa. Paper presented at 22nd Annual Conference "Producing People and 'Nature' as Commodities in Southeast Asia," University of California, Berkeley, Center for Southeast Asian Studies, February 4–5, 2005
- (20) *Dislocating Nation-States: Globalization in Asia and Africa*, ed. by N. Ishikawa, A. Tanabe and P. Abinales. Kyoto: Kyoto University Press; Melbourne: Trans Pacific Press, 2005

Caroline Sy HAU

1. (1) B. A. in English Studies, University of the Philippines, 1990  
 (2) M. A. in English Language and Literature, Cornell University, 1996  
 (3) Ph. D. in English Language and Literature, Cornell University, 1998
2. Associate Professor of Cultural Studies
3. In my recently published book, *Necessary Fictions: Philippine Literature and the Nation, 1946–1980* (Ateneo de Manila University Press, Philippines, 2000), and in the anthology of Chinese-Filipino writing I edited, *Intsik* (Anvil Publishing, Philippines, 2000), I explored the intimate but fraught relationship between history and literature in the Philippines. In a number of articles published in Singapore, the Philippines, and the United States, I wrote on the cultural production of overseas Chinese in the Philippines and Southeast Asia, the theorizing of "Southeast Asia" and "Asia" as regional discourse, and the role of the intellectual in the national liberation struggle in the Third World.

I am now working concurrently on two book projects. One is a follow-up volume to my first book; this book takes the study of Philippine nationalist literature from the early 1980s to the present. The second book deals with the everyday life of the Chinese in the Philippines since the Second World War.

Current research topics:

- (1) Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia
- (2) Cultural production in the Philippines
- (3) Comparative colonialism and nationalism in Southeast Asia
4. (1) Instructor, University of the Philippines, 1990–93 (1993–98 on leave)  
 (2) Teaching Assistant, Cornell University, 1994–95  
 (3) Assistant Professor, University of the Philippines, 1998–99  
 (4) Associate Professor, CSEAS, Kyoto University, 1999 to date
5. (1) *Kidnapping the Chinese in the Philippines*, 1996  
 (2) Dissertation research on nationalism and literature in the Philippines, 1997
6. (1) *Dogeaters, Postmodernism, and the Worlding of the Philippines*. In *Philippine Post-Colonial Literary Studies: Essays on Language and Literature*, ed. by Priscelina Patajo Legasto and Cristina Pantaja Hidalgo. Quezon City: University of the Philippines Press, 1993  
 (2) Hierarchy and Hybridity in Homi Bhabha's "Signs Taken for Wonders." In *Critical Forum*, ed. by Jaime Biron Polo. Manila: National Commission for Culture and the Arts, 1995  
 (3) Alterities of Rupture in Octavia E. Butler's *Kindred*. *Journal of English and Comparative Literature*

4(2), 1996

- (4) *The Best of Tulay: An Anthology of Chinese Filipino Writing in English, Tagalog and Chinese* (co-edited with Teresita Ang See and Joaquin Sy). Manila: Kaisa Para sa Kaunlaran, Inc., 1997
- (5) Kidnapping, Citizenship, and the Chinese. *Public Policy* 1(1), 1997
- (6) *All the Conspirators* by Carlos Bulosan (ed.). Pasig: Anvil Publishing, Inc., 1998
- (7) Literature, Nationalism, and the Problem of Consciousness. *Diliman Review* 46(3-4), 1998
- (8) Afterword to *Intsik: An Anthology of Chinese Filipino Writing*. In *Filipiniana Reader: A Companion Anthology of Filipiniana Online*, ed. by Priscelina Patajo Legasto. Quezon City: University of the Philippines Press, 1998
- (9) "Who Will Save Us from the Law?": The Criminal State and the Illegal Alien in Post-1986 Philippines. In *Figures of Criminality in Indonesia, Vietnam, and the Philippines*, ed. by Vicente L. Rafael. Ithaca: Cornell Southeast Asia Program, 1999
- (10) Clash of Spirits, Texts, and Histories. *Public Policy* 3(1), 2000
- (11) On Representing Others: Intellectuals, Pedagogy, and the Uses of Error. In *Reclaiming Identity: Realist Theory and the Predicament of Postmodernism*, ed. by Paula Moya and Michael Hames Garcia. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2000
- (12) *Intsik: An Anthology of Chinese Filipino Writing* (ed.). Pasig: Anvil Publishing, 2000
- (13) *Necessary Fictions: Philippine Literature and the Nation, 1946-1980*. Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University Press, 2000
- (14) Philippine Literature: The Palette of Imagination and Creation (in Japanese). In *Sixty Chapters on Contemporary Philippines*, ed. by Takushi Ohno and Takefumi Terada. Tokyo: Akashi Shoten, 2001
- (15) Individual, Ethnic and National Identity in the Age of Globalization: The Case of the Ethnic Chinese in Southeast Asia (co-authored with Aileen Baviera). In *Going Global: Asian Societies on the Cusp of Change*, ed. by Armando Malay, Jr. Quezon City: The Asian Center, University of the Philippines, 2001
- (16) The Cultural and Linguistic Turns in the Writing of Philippine History. *Journal of Commonwealth and Post-colonial Literature* 7(2), (Fall 2000; actual publication year Summer 2002)
- (17) Philippine Literary Nationalism and the Engendering of the Revolutionary Body. In *Body Politics: Essays on the Cultural Representation of Women's Bodies*, ed. by Ma. Odine de Guzman. Quezon City: University of the Philippines Center for Women's Studies, 2002
- (18) The Question of Foreigners: Bai Ren's Nanyang Piaoliuji and the Re/making of Chinese and Philippine Nationness. In *Southeast Asia over Three Generations: Essays Presented to Benedict R. O'G. Anderson*, ed. by James T. Siegel and Audrey R. Kahin. Ithaca: Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University, 2003
- (19) Nation and Migration: Going Underground in Japan. *Philippine Studies* 51 (2), 2004
- (20) *On the Subject of the Nation: Filipino Writing from 1981 to 2004*. Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University Press, 2005

#### KOIZUMI Junko

1. (1) B.A. in Asian Studies, The University of Tokyo, 1983  
(2) M.A. in Agricultural Economics, The University of Tokyo, 1985  
(3) D.Agr. in Agricultural Economics, The University of Tokyo, 1991
2. Associate Professor of Thai History and Historiography
3. Historian interested in the Early Bangkok Period of Siam (Thailand). Her research interest has been focused on the following fields:

- (1) Socio-economic history of Siam in the early Bangkok period (from the late 18th century to the early 20th century): She has conducted extensive archival researches concerning the various aspects of pre-modern Siamese society and state administration and their transformation from the late 19th century.
  - (2) Critical reexamination of modern Thai historiography: Along with empirical researches based upon archival sources, she is also interested in critical reexamination of modern Thai historiography. Formulated in the early 20th century by the elites who themselves were state administrators, these historical writings implicitly assume a nation state as its frame and are still very influential as official history in Thailand. By questioning historiography, she hopes to broaden the possibilities of history writings.
  - (3) History of gender relations: One of the important fields of history which has been marginalized in the official discourse of Thai history is the question of gender. Believing that historical exploration of gender relations should not be a compartmentalization of “women” as a self-evident category and their study as a sub-field complimenting “his”tory, she hopes to look into a process in which differences between men and women were constructed, defined, and redefined within a certain political and historical context.
  - (4) Sino-Siamese relations: For the last few years, she has also been conducting archival researches on the Chinese in Siam as well as on Sino-Siamese relations in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. She has started a historical study of Chinese-style shrines in various towns along the Gulf of Thailand.
4. (1) Research Associate, Faculty of Liberal Arts, The University of Tokyo, April 1991–March 1993
  - (2) Lecturer, Faculty of Foreign Studies, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, April 1993–March 1995
  - (3) Associate Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, April 1995–March 2004
  - (4) Associate Professor, CSEAS, Kyoto University, April 2004–present
5. (1) Socio-economic history of northeast Siam in the mid-nineteenth century focused upon taxation and trade activities
  - (2) Labour power control in pre-modern Siamese state and its transformation from the late nineteenth century
  - (3) Question of historiography and Thai nationalism
  - (4) Gender relations in Thai history
  - (5) Popular culture and historical representation in the era of globalization
  - (6) Sino-Siamese relations
6. (1) Why the Kula Wept: A Report on the Trade Activities of the Kula in Isan at the End of the 19th Century. *SEAS* 28(2), 1990
  - (2) The Commutation of Suai from Northeast Siam in the Middle of the Nineteenth Century. *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 23(2), 1992
  - (3) “Manpower” as King’s Property. In *Proceedings of the Six International Conference on Thai Studies, Theme II: Cultural Crisis and the Thai Capitalist Transformation*, 1996
  - (4) Between Pre-modern Corvee System and Modern Capitation Tax and Military Conscription Systems (in Japanese). *The Journal of Sophia Asian Studies*, No. 17, 1999
  - (5) Woven in Thailand: Historical Perspective on “Thai” Silk Weaving as a Traditional Handicraft (in Japanese). *The Memoirs of the Institute of Oriental Culture*, No. 140, 2000
  - (6) From a Water Buffalo to a Human Being: Women and the Family in Siamese History. In *Other Pasts: Women, Gender and History in Early Modern Southeast Asia*, ed. by Barbara Watson Andaya. Center for Southeast Asian Studies, University of Hawaii, 2000
  - (7) King’s Manpower Constructed: Writing the History of the Conscription of Labour in Siam. *South*



*East Asia Research* (London) 10(1), 2002

- (8) Engendering Thai History: “I do not Wish My People to Be *That*” (co-authored with Akiko Iijima). *Asian Research Trends: A Humanities and Social Science Review*, No. 13. 2003
- (9) Genealogies in Historical Context: Ancestral Values Observed in the Bang Chang Family Records (in Japanese). *The Memoirs of the Institute of Oriental Culture*, No. 142, 2003
- (10) Anna Leonowens and the Study of Thai History (in Japanese). *The Memoirs of the Institute of Oriental Culture*, No. 145, 2004

#### *Division of Economics and Politics*

MIZUNO Kosuke

1. (1) B. A. in Economics, Kyoto University, 1978  
(2) D. Agr. in Agricultural Economics, Kyoto University, 1994
2. Professor of Development Studies (Development Economics)
3. I have employed both institutional and historical approaches in my study of the Indonesian economy as well as the area study approach when examining land, labor, and capital as integral parts of the economy. My research concerns have also included studying the development and the role of people’s organizations, and how social capital is attained or lost in communities.

I have conducted a number of case studies on the non-farm sector and rural industries in the Indonesian countryside, the results of which have been published in my book *Community-Based Industry in Indonesia: What Is a Path to the Recovery of Asian Economies?* (Kyoto University Press, 1999). This study delved into the characteristics of community-based industry, which is the main form of small-scale industry in Indonesia. One of its findings point to “regional units like neighboring households, neighboring organizations, hamlets, and administrative villages [as forming the] social basis to some extent for the development of economic networks of the people who participated in the community-based industries.”

My essay in the edited volume, *Economic Development and Land Systems in South-East Asia* (IDE, 1997), examined the weakness of land rights of rural peoples in relation to the state. Another essay in another edited volume on labor, *Rural Employment in Southeast Asia* (IDE, 1995), presented employment concepts to analyze the non-farm sector in rural Southeast Asia. My research on rural industrialization, published in *Rural Industrialization in Indonesia: A Case Study of Community-Based Weaving Industry in West Java* (IDE, 1996), likewise showed that rural industry and the non-firm sector improved income distribution among rural peoples, but did not change the income distribution hierarchy. Current research topics:

- (1) The state of labor unions, industrial relations, production organization, wage system, and political environment since the fall of Soeharto
- (2) Community-based development and people’s organizations in Indonesia
- (3) Small scale industry in the development of the Indonesian economy
4. (1) Research Staff, Institute of Developing Economies, 1978–96  
(2) Visiting Research Fellow, Center for Development Studies, Bogor Agricultural University, 1984–86  
(3) Visiting Lecturer in Development Economics, Graduate Program in Development Studies, Bandung Institute of Technology, 1994, 1999–2001  
(4) Joined CSEAS as Associate Professor in April 1996  
(5) Professor, April 2003
5. (1) Research on the development of medium-scale, small-scale, and micro enterprises and the role of



rural nonfarm sector in the process of economic development in Indonesia, July 1984–October 1986

- (2) Joined the research project on nonfarm sector in rural West Java, 1989–91
  - (3) Joined the research project on genealogical study on rural economic history in Central Java, 1990–92
  - (4) Joined the research project on handicrafts and industrial development in Indonesia, 1997–present
  - (5) Joined the research project on socio-economic studies on sustainable development in rural Indonesia, 1998–present
  - (6) Joined the research project on anthropological study on Indonesia in transition, 2001–present
  - (7) Joined the research project on safety net in Southeast Asia, focus on aging, 2002–present
  - (8) Joined the research project on local politics in Indonesia, 2002–present
6. (1) Characteristics of Land Disputes in the Latter Half of 1970's in Indonesia (in Japanese). In *Low Income Strata of Rural Southeast Asia*, ed. by T. Takigawa. Tokyo: Institute of Developing Economies, 1982
- (2) Perspektif Peranan Industri Bahan Bangunan Dalam Industrialisasi Pedesaan. In *Industrialisasi Pedesaan, Dilengkapi Dengan Memorandum Bersama Tentang Industrialisasi Pedesaan*, ed. by Sayogyo and M. Tambunan. Jakarta: Pusat Studi Pembangunan-Institut Pertanian Bogor and Ikatan Sarjana Ekonomi Indonesia, 1990
  - (3) Right of Land Ownership and Documents to Certify Its Right in Rural West Java (in Japanese). In *Land Tenure and Agricultural Change in Southeast Asia*, ed. by H. Umehara. Tokyo: Institute of Developing Economies, 1991
  - (4) Labor Issues and Labor Policies under the Deregulation Policies in Indonesia: Focused on Formal Sector in the Latter Half of 1980s (in Japanese). *Ajia Keizai* (Asian Economies) 33(5), 1992
  - (5) Labor Protection for Rural Originated Female Labors in Indonesia: Cases in Highly Growing Export Industry and Labor Export to Middle East (in Japanese). *Ajia Keizai* (Asian Economies) 33(6), 1992
  - (6) *Agrarian Differentiation in Southeast Asia* (in Japanese, co-edited with H. Umehara). Tokyo: Institute of Developing Economies, 1993
  - (7) Labor Migration and Rural Differentiation in West Java: The Case Study at a Rural Industry's Village in Priangan Highland (in Japanese). *Ajia Kenkyu* (Asian Studies) 39(3), 1993
  - (8) Development of a Pribumi-owned Small-scale Weaving Industry in Rural Indonesia: Petty Commodity Production in Community-based Industry in Majalaya, West Java (in Japanese). *SEAS* 31(3), 1993
  - (9) *Economic Change in Rural Central Java: 85 Years of Comal District* (in Japanese, co-authored with H. Kano and M. Tanaka). University of Tokyo Press, 1994
  - (10) *Rural Employment in Southeast Asia* (ed., in Japanese). Tokyo: Institute of Developing Economies, 1995
  - (11) Perubahan Sektor Ekonomi Nonpertanian dan Perpindahan Tenaga Kerja di Desa Karang Tengah dan Desa Pesantren. In *Di Bawah Asap Pabrik Gula, Masyarakat Desa di Pesisir Jawa Sepanjang Abad Ke-20*, ed. by H. Kano, F. Husken and D. Surjo. Yogyakarta: AKATIGA and Gadjah Mada University Press, 1996
  - (12) *Rural Industrialization in Indonesia: A Case Study of Community-Based Weaving Industry in West Java*. Tokyo: Institute of Developing Economies, 1996
  - (13) *Economic Development and Land Systems in South-East Asia* (in Japanese, co-edited with S. Shigetomi). Tokyo: Institute of Developing Economies, 1997
  - (14) *Community-Based Industry in Indonesia: What Is a Path to the Recovery of Asian Economies?* (in

Japanese). Kyoto University Press, 1999

- (15) Characteristics of the Off-farm Sector and Labor Movements in Karang Tengah and Pesantren Villages, 1904–1990. In *Beneath the Smoke of Sugar Mill, Coastal Communities during the Twentieth Century*, ed. by Hiroyoshi Kano, Frans Fusken, and Djoko Suryo. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, AKATIGA Foundation, 2001
- (16) Indonesian Economy and IMF/World Bank, Structural Adjustment, Democratization and Age of Bottom-up Development (in Japanese). *The Political Economy and Economic History* 175, 2002
- (17) Globalization and Trade Union Policy as well as Trade Unions in Indonesia, with Reference to Types of Capital Transfer and the Theory of Deyo (in Japanese). *The Journal of Social Policy and Labor Studies* 8, 2002
- (18) Agricultural Sustainability and Economic Activities in a Highland Village in West Java: Duration of Land Use Cycles in the Highlands. In *Sustainable Agricultural Development in Southeast Asia*. Jakarta; Research Center for Regional Resources, Indonesian Institute of Science, 2003
- (19) Industrial Conflict Resolution System and a Case Study on Industrial Conflict Resolution in Indonesia: Industrial Conflict Resolution Based on the Principle of Musyawarah (in Japanese). *Ajia Keizai (Asian Economies)* 44(5/6), 2003
- (20) The Rise of Labor Movements and the Evolution of the Indonesian System of Industrial Relations: A Case Study. *The Developing Economies* 43(1), 2005

#### FUJITA Koichi

1. (1) B.Sc. in Agricultural Economics, The University of Tokyo, 1982  
(2) M.Sc. in Agricultural Economics, The University of Tokyo, 1986  
(3) D.Agr. in Agricultural Economics, The University of Tokyo, 1992
2. Associate Professor of Rural Development
3. So far I have concentrated on the following research. First was research on the relationship between agrarian structure and productivity in Bangladeshi agriculture. Using Agricultural Census data of 1977 and 1983/84, I analyzed how operational farm size and tenancy affected land use intensity and crop choice. This was my doctoral thesis submitted to the University of Tokyo in 1992 and published by the National Research Institute of Agricultural Economics in 1993. Second was research on socio-economic changes in rural Bangladesh (and West Bengal) in the midst of the “Green Revolution” since the 1980s. The implications of the emergence and transformation of the groundwater market in terms of production efficiency and rural income distribution, changes in the rural informal credit market, etc. were analyzed through several village-level intensive studies. This research was published as a book in 2005 by Kyoto University Press. The third and fourth works are on agricultural and rural development in Myanmar and Laos, respectively. This was basically policy-oriented research sponsored by JICA. Various issues, such as land tenure, land use system, agricultural production and marketing, off-farm employment, savings and credit, and human development, were analyzed. The problem of landless agricultural laborers in Myanmar and the problem of rural finance in Laos were especially examined.  
Current research topics:  
(1) Poverty and policies for poverty alleviation in rural Myanmar  
(2) Transformation of the shifting cultivation system and related issues in northern Laos
4. (1) Research Fellow, National Research Institute of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, April 1986  
(2) Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, The University of Tokyo, August 1995

- (3) Joined CSEAS as Associate Professor in October 1998
5. (1) Research on agriculture and rural economy in Bangladesh and other Asian countries, April 1986–March 1992
  - (2) Research on irrigation, rural credit, and village societies in Bangladesh, March 1992–September 1998
  - (3) Research on rural economy and related policy issues in Myanmar and Laos, October 1998 to date
  6. (1) Agricultural Development in Bangladesh (in Japanese). *Ajia Keizai* (Asian Economies) 27(12), 1986
  - (2) *Agricultural Development in Bangladesh: Implications of Agrarian Structure to Productivity* (in Japanese). Monograph Series No. 114, National Research Institute of Agricultural Economics, 1993
  - (3) Role of the Groundwater Market in Agricultural Development and Income Distribution: A Case Study in a Northwest Bangladesh Village (co-authored with Feroz Hossain). *The Developing Economies* 33(4), 1995
  - (4) Credit Flowing from the Poor to the Rich: The Financial Market and the Role of the Grameen Bank in Rural Bangladesh. *The Developing Economies* 38(3), 2000
  - (5) Economics of Institutions and Agricultural & Rural Development in Developing Countries (in Japanese). *Nogyo Keizai Kenkyu* (Journal of Rural Economics) 74(2), 2002
  - (6) Groundwater Market and Agricultural Development in West Bengal: Perspectives from a Village Study (co-authored with Ashok Kundu and W. M. H. Jaim). *Japanese Journal of Rural Economics* 5, 2003
  - (7) Double Cropping of Rice, Agricultural Policy, and Rural Credit: Case of a Village in Ayeyarwaddy Delta (in Japanese). *Keizai Kenkyu* (Hitotsubashi Journal of Economics) 54(4), 2003
  - (8) Marketing System of Potato and Its Changes in Bangladesh (co-authored with K. G. Moazzem). *The Developing Economies* 42(1), 2004
  - (9) Groundwater Market in Bengal: Emergence and Transformation. *Keizaigaku Zasshi* (Journal of Economics) 105(1), 2004
  - (10) *Bangladesh: Rural Development and Changing Class Structure* (in Japanese). Kyoto University Press, 2005

#### Patricio Nuñez ABINALES

1. (1) B.A. in History, University of the Philippines, 1978
- (2) M.A. in Department of Government, Cornell University, 1991
- (3) Ph.D. in Department of Government, Cornell University, 1997
2. Associate Professor of Politics
3. My first year as associate professor in the Center was an extremely fruitful one. I revised my dissertation, and it was published by Ateneo de Manila University Press under the title *Making Mindanao: Cotabato and Davao in the Formation of the Philippine Nation-State*. I continued working on the American colonial period, particularly on the construction of politics in that era. My research included the origins of the communist opposition to the Marcos dictatorship, especially in the southern Philippines. I became Southeast Asia editor (previously member of the editorial board) of *Critical Asian Studies*, previously *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars*. My book *Love, Sex and the Filipino Communist*, or *Hinggil sa Pagpigil ng Panggigil* was published in 2004 by Anvil Publishing in Manila. In late 2004, the book *State and Society in the Philippines* which Donna J. Amoroso and I co-authored was published in May 2005 by Rowman and Littlefield in Maryland, U.S.A.

Current research topics:

- (1) American colonialism and the construction of Philippine political studies

- (2) State-society relations in the Philippines
- (3) Gender and social violence
- 4. (1) Lecturer, Department of Filipino and Philippine Literature, University of the Philippines, 1979–80
- (2) Research Associate, Third World Studies Center, University of the Philippines, 1980–85
- (3) Instructor, Department of Filipino and Philippine Literature, University of the Philippines, 1982–83
- (4) Deputy Director for Administration, Third World Studies Center, University of the Philippines, 1986–88
- (5) Lecturer, Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines, 1987–88
- (6) Teaching Assistant, Cornell University, 1989–93
- (7) Visiting Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Ohio University, 1994–98
- (8) Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Ohio University, 1998–99
- (9) Joined CSEAS as Associate Professor in 1999
- 5. (1) Elite violence in post-war Philippines
- (2) Gender and revolution in the Philippines
- (3) The progressive era and the Philippine colony: The origins of reformist politics
- (4) Dissertation research on state formation in southern Philippines, colonial and post-colonial periods
- 6. (1) Salipada Pendatun and Muslim Elite Politics in Pre-Martial Law Cotabato, Part 1 and Part 2. *Kinaadman* (Wisdom, a Journal of the Southern Philippines) 18(4), 1996; 19(1), 1997.
- (2) *The Revolution Falters: The Left in Philippine Politics after 1986* (ed.). Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Southeast Asia Program, 1996. Contributed the essay, “When the Revolution Devours Its Children before Victory: *Operasyong Kampanyang Ahas* and the Breakdown of Mindanao Communism.”
- (3) State Building, Communist Insurgency and Cacique Politics in the Philippines. In *Counter-insurgent States: Guerrilla Warfare and State-Building in the Twentieth Century*, ed. by Paul B. Rich and Richard Stubbs. New York and London: MacMillan, 1997
- (4) *Images of State Power: Essays on Philippine Politics from the Margins*. Quezon City: University of the Philippines Press, 1998
- (5) The “Muslim-Filipino” and the Philippine State. *Public Policy* (A University of the Philippines Quarterly), 1998
- (6) “Muslim” Political Brokers and the Philippine Nation-State. In *Gangsters, Democracy and the State in Southeast Asia*, ed. by Carl J. Trocki. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Southeast Asia Program, 1998
- (7) Filipino Marxism and the National Question. *Filipinas* (A Journal of Philippine Studies, Special Issue on Post-War Filipino Nationalisms, co-edited with Benito M. Vergara, Jr.) 32, 1999
- (8) From Orang Besar to Colonial Big Men: Datu Piang of the Magindanaos and the American Colonial State. In *Lives at the Margin: Biographies of Obscured Filipinos*, ed. by Alfred W. McCoy. Madison: Center for Southeast Asian Studies, University of Wisconsin, 1999, and Ateneo de Manila University Press, 2000
- (9) *Making Mindanao: Cotabato and Davao in the Formation of the Philippine Nation-State*. Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University Press, 2000
- (10) *Fellow Traveler: Essays on Filipino Communism*. Quezon City: University of the Philippines Press, 2001
- (11) An American Colonial State: Authority and Structure in Southern Mindanao. In *Vestiges of War: The Philippine-American War and the Aftermath of an Imperial Dream*, ed. by Angel Velasco Shaw and Luis H. Francia. New York: New York University Press, 2002

- (12) American Rule and the Formation of Filipino “Colonial Nationalism.” *SEAS* 39(4), 2002
- (13) Pag-ibig, Pagtatalik, Pakikibaka: Love and Sexuality in the Communist Party of the Philippines. In *Southeast Asia Over Three Generations*, ed. by Benedict R’OG Anderson, James T. Siegel and Audrey R. Kahin. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Southeast Asia Program, 2003
- (14) Progressive-Machine Conflict in Early Twentieth Century American Politics and Colonial State-building in the Philippines. In *The American Colonial State in the Philippines*, ed. by Julian Go and Anne Foster. Duke University Press, 2003
- (15) The Philippines: Dilemmas of Renewed Security Ties. *Great Decisions* (Foreign Policy Association), Anniversary edition, 2004
- (16) The Enigma of the “Popular Will”: Reflections on the Philippine Senate. *I Magazine* (Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism), May 2004
- (17) Women, Islam and the Law. *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia* 5 (Islam in Southeast Asia), March 2004 <http://kyotoreview.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/issue/issue4/>
- (18) The Good Imperialists? American Military Presence in the Southern Philippines in Historical Perspective. *Philippine Studies* 52, 2004
- (19) *Love, Sex and the Filipino Communist*. Manila: Anvil Publishing, 2004
- (20) *State and Society in the Philippines*. Maryland, U.S.A.: Rowman and Littlefield, 2005

OKAMOTO Masaaki

1. (1) LL. A in Comparative Politics, Kyoto University, 1994  
(2) M.A. in Human and Environmental Studies, Kyoto University, 1996
2. Associate Professor of Political Science
3. My interest is in local politics in Southeast Asia. The colonial states and subsequent nation-states of Southeast Asia established borderlines which administratively and spatially divide states into regions. These regions represent arenas of local politics, within which political struggles for power and money take place. My research observes the style and structure of local politics and seeks to ascertain what differentiates one region from another. I have been studying local politics in Indonesia within a historical and comparative perspective in order to answer this question.  
Current research topics:
  - (1) Establishing the historical continuity of the local elite in West Java province, Indonesia  
I am trying to prove that colonial-era local bureaucrats, with origins in the higher social strata, rather successfully retained politically important positions in the local arena even after the birth of the Indonesian nation-state. My research reconsiders the common perception that the Indonesian national revolution represented a totally fresh start for the Indonesian people.
  - (2) Describing the on-going decentralization process in Indonesia  
I am explaining decentralization from an institutional viewpoint and mapping out local political structures in three provinces since decentralization.
4. (1) Worked as a JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) expert on Regional Development in Sulawesi, Indonesia, April 2001–April 2003  
(2) Joined CSEAS in September 2003
5. (1) Preliminary Research on Local Politics in West Java, Indonesia, September 1997–March 1998  
(2) Research on Local Bureaucrats and Politicians in West Java, Indonesia: Conducting interviews with and compiling data on bureaucrats and politicians, July–September 1998  
(3) Survey on the On-Going Decentralization in Indonesia and on the Forest Conservation Activities in the Decentralized Indonesia at the Provinces of Lampung, Bangka-Belitung, South Sumatra, South



Sulawesi, and Gorontalo, November–December 2003

- (4) Survey on Natural Resources Management after Decentralization in South Sulawesi Province, August 2004
  - (5) Field Survey on emerging local politics in Jakarta, South Sulawesi province, and West Sulawesi province, November–December 2004
  - (6) Field Survey on the current condition of social forestry and data collecting on local elites in Jakarta, Bogor, South Sulawesi province, and Gorontalo province, February 2005
  - (7) Interviewing Thai scholars on Thaksin government's intergovernmental relationship and academic networking with Thai scholars and Myanmar scholars, in Bangkok and Yangon, February–March 2005
6. (1) The Indonesian Foreign Policy during the First Half of the 1980s: Taking into Consideration the Foreign Policy Principle: Bebas Aktif (in Japanese). *Ajia Kenkyu* (Asian Studies) 43(4), 1997
- (2) The Colonial Aristocratic Bureaucrats (Pangreh Pradja) Surviving the Revolution: In the Case of West Java, Indonesia (in Japanese). *SEAS* 38(2), 2000
  - (3) Decentralization in Indonesia: A Project for National Integration. In *Government Decentralization Reforms in Developing Countries* (in Japanese and in English), ed. by M. Muramatsu. Tokyo: Institute for International Cooperation, Japan International Cooperation Agency, 2001
  - (4) New Order's Elite Turned Reformers (Orang Reformasi): Focusing on the Making Process of the Banten Province (in Japanese). *Asian and African Area Studies* 1, 2001
  - (5) Decentralization in Indonesia: The Decentralization Process and Categorization of Problems Facing the Decentralization. In *Japanese Political Economy and the Surrounding Asian Countries 1: Political Order*, ed. by M. Muramatsu and T. Shiraiishi. Kyoto: International Research Center for Japanese Studies, 2003.
  - (6) The Intergovernmental Relationship after the Decentralization: On the Centralization-Oriented Policies. In *Future Perspective of Indonesia and the Japanese ODA Policy*. Tokyo: Center for International Financial Information, 2004
  - (7) Local Politics in Decentralized Indonesia: The Governor General of Banten Province. *IIAS Newsletter*, No. 34, 2004
  - (8) Re-centralizing Indonesia: Regaining Authorities Back by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Future of Yudhoyono New Government. In *Future Perspective of Indonesia and the Japanese ODA Policy*. Tokyo: Center for International Financial Information, 2005
  - (9) So Peaceful 2004 Election: In Relationship with the History of "Politics and Violence" in Indonesia. In *The 2004 Elections in Indonesia and the Start of New Government*, ed. by K. Matsui and K. Kawamura. Tokyo: Akashi Shoten, 2005
  - (10) Decentralized/Separate Model to Weak Centralized/Concurrent Model: The New Decentralization Scheme and the Victory of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In *The 2004 Elections in Indonesia and the Start of New Government*, ed. by K. Matsui and K. Kawamura. Tokyo: Akashi Shoten, 2005
  - (11) Belated *Reformasi* in South Sulawesi, Indonesia: The Declining Political Power of the Golkar Party in 2004. *Ajia Kenkyu* (Asian Studies) 51(2), (in print)
  - (12) Activated Local Power Politics in Indonesia and the Birth of Provincial "Governor-General": Politics in the Banten Area, 1998–2003. *SEAS* 43(1), 2005
  - (13) On the Politically Rising Violent Group in the Banten Province, Indonesia: Its Historical Background and Social Characters. In *Micrology of Local World in Indonesia*, ed. by T. Sugishima. Tokyo: Hukyosha, forthcoming



## Division of Area Informatics

SHIBAYAMA Mamoru

1. (1) B. Eng. in Electric Engineering, Ritsumeikan University, 1970  
(2) D. Eng. in Information Engineering, Kyoto University, 1991
2. Professor of Informatics
3. For more or less two decades, the major topic in my research has been the application of information and communication technology (ICT) to historical studies, particularly of the early modern period in Japan. My research recently focuses on the application of Geo-informatics to historical, cultural, and archaeological studies with an emphasis on Southeast Asia. As can be seen from the utilization of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS) in such studies, Geo-informatics is already being actively incorporated into advanced research. However, the case studies, experience, and research results that are currently available are insufficient.

Since these circumstances are important for both area studies and informatics, the aim of my research is to work on creating and building up a new discipline—Area Informatics, which explores regional dynamics through synthetic and holistic approaches based on Geo-informatics in area studies.

Current research topics:

- (1) Historical GIS in Southeast Asia, particularly in Hanoi, Vietnam, and Ayutthaya, Thailand
- (2) Digital archives and digital museum in the preservation of historical and archaeological sites
- (3) Mapping maritime exchanges between Southeast Asian countries and Japan
- (4) Resource sharing for historical information in area studies and meta data management
4. (1) Company employee in Nakata Manufacturing, 1970  
(2) Technical and research staff in Data Processing Center, Kyoto University, 1970–83  
(3) Research Associate in CSEAS, Kyoto University, 1983–88  
(4) Associate Professor and Professor in Osaka International University, 1988–96  
(5) Professor in Osaka City University, 1996–2003  
(6) Joined CSEAS in 2003
5. (1) Computer performance evaluation and software engineering, 1970–83  
(2) Econometrics and world link model, 1983–90  
(3) Thai database for the Three Seals Law, Thai syllable formation rule, and Thai input/output scheme, 1984–92  
(4) Applying ICT to the historical studies related with Okinawa and Osaka and its database development, 1990–2000  
(5) Historical character recognition for hand-written characters with writing brush, 1998–present  
(6) Digital archives and museum for historical sites and documents, 1994–present  
(7) Applying GIS/RS to historical, cultural, and archaeological studies, 2001–present
6. (1) An Econometric Link System for the East and Southeast Asian Countries, Japan and the United States (co-authored). *SEAS* 22(3), 1984  
(2) Implementation of an Intelligent Thai Computer Terminal (co-authored). *Journal of Information Processing* 8(4), 1986  
(3) Input/Output Methods for Thai: Development of a Database and a Computer Concordance for the Three Seals Law of Thailand. *SEAS* 25(2), 1987  
(4) *The Computer Concordance to the Law of the Three Seals* (co-authored). 5 Vols. Amarin Publications, 1990  
(5) Thai Morphological Analyses Based on the Syllable Formation Rules (co-authored). *Journal of*

- Information Processing* 15(4), 1993
- (6) Effective Image Input Method for Historical Document and Automatic Connection (co-authored). *Journal of Information Processing* 40(3), 1998
  - (7) Layout Recognition for Historical Document and Extracting the Title (co-authored). In *Proceedings of Seminar in Data Processing Center, Kyoto University*, 2000
  - (8) XML Formation for Shoso-in Monjo and Restoration (co-authored). *SIG Report of Information Processing* 2001(67), 2001
  - (9) XML/XSLT Description for Shoso-in Monjo and Restoration Process (co-authored). *Journal of Information Knowledge* 11(4), 2002
  - (10) Studies on Character Recognition for Historical Document (co-authored). *Information Processing* 43(9), 2002
  - (11) Integrating Geographic Collection Database Repositories with Z39.50-Compliant Gateway (co-authored). *Asian Journal of Geoinformatics* 4(2), 2003
  - (12) Digital Archives using XML Description and Application to Historical Resources. In *Proceedings of the Sixth REKIHAKU International Symposium*, 2003
  - (13) Digital Silk Roads: Sea Route in Southeast and East Asia. In *Proceedings of PNC Annual Conference and Joint Meetings*, 2003
  - (14) Inter-Institutional Database Unification Using Z39.50 and Dublin Core-Resource Sharing System for Humanity Researches (co-authored). In *Proceedings of PNC Annual Conference and Joint Meetings*, 2003
  - (15) Description of "Shoso-in Monjo" Restoration Process (co-authored). In *Proceedings of PNC Annual Conference and Joint Meetings*, 2003
  - (16) Topographical Map Database of Southeast Asian Region using Isite Z39.50/Dublin Core (co-authored). *Journal of Geoinformatics* 15(2), 2004
  - (17) Analysis of Osaka Big Fires Using GIS and Possibility of Estimation for Population in Edo Era (co-authored). In *Proceedings of Symposium on Computer and Humanities*, 2004(17), 2004
  - (18) Environmental Cambodia: An Open Source GIS Approach to Web Mapping (co-authored). *International Journal of Geoinformatics*, Special Issue 1(1), 2005
  - (19) Mapping Historical Maritime Exchanges between Vietnam, Thailand and Japan (co-authored). *International Journal of Geoinformatics*, Special Issue 1(1), 2005
  - (20) Digital Archives and Historical GIS in Vietnam and Japan. *19th APAN Meetings in Bangkok*, 2005

#### IGARASHI Tadataka

1. (1) B.Sc. in Health Sciences, The University of Tokyo, 1970  
(2) M.Sc. in Health Sciences, The University of Tokyo, 1972
2. Associate Professor of Human Ecology
3. (1) Micro-Demography  
(2) Nutrition  
(3) Subsistence Mechanism
4. (1) Teaching Assistant, Department of Human Ecology, School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo, November 1975–November 1982  
(2) Associate Professor, Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Gunma University, December 1982–March 1984  
(3) Joined CSEAS in April 1984
5. (1) Field research on human population ecology in an insular community, the Tokara Islands, Japan,

1970–73

- (2) Rural-urban migration study in a Korean village, 1974–75
- (3) Field research on micro-demography, nutrition, and subsistence mechanism in a Sundanese village, West Java, Indonesia, 1979–present
6. (1) Change in Daily Activity Patterns during the Ramadan in an Islamic Society. In *The Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Asian Studies 1980*, Vol. 3. Hong Kong: Asian Research Service, 1981
- (2) Some Notes on Methods of Age Estimation: An Attempt in a Sundanese Village, West Java (in Japanese with English summary). *SEAS* 20(2), 1982
- (3) Seeking the Dates of Birth of Children: An Age-Estimation Method that Combines Dental Age with Indigenously Expressed “Time of Birth” for Use in Priangan, West Java. In *The Proceedings of the Fourth International Symposium on Asian Studies, 1982*, Vol. 3. Hong Kong: Asian Research Service, 1983
- (4) An Ecological Comparison of Fishery and Agriculture: The Case from West Java (in Japanese). In *Ecological Anthropology*, ed. by R. Ohtsuka. Tokyo: Shibundo, 1983
- (5) Locality-Finding in Relation to Fishing Activity at Sea. In *The Fishing Culture of the World: Studies in Ethnology, Cultural Ecology and Folklore*, ed. by B. Gunda. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1984
- (6) *Human Ecological Survey in Indonesia: A Compilation in Japanese* (in Japanese, co-edited). Tokyo: Nissan Science Foundation, 1984
- (7) Wet-Rice Growing in Priangan Highland, West Java (in Japanese). *Noko no Gijutsu* (Agriculture and Technology) 7, 1984
- (8) Food Resource and Population in Priangan Highland, West Java (in Japanese). In *Nutritional Ecology*, ed. by H. Koishi and T. Suzuki. Tokyo: Kowa Shuppan, 1984
- (9) Population, Fertility, and Mortality in Indonesia (in Japanese). *Igaku no Ayumi* (Advance of Medical Science) 132, 1985
- (10) *Human Ecological Survey in Rural West Java in 1978 to 1982: A Project Report* (co-edited). Tokyo: Nissan Science Foundation, 1985
- (11) Some Biosocial Variables That May Account for Fertility Patterns in the Sundanese Society. In *Health Ecological Survey in Indonesia in 1983/84*, Part 1, ed. by S. Suzuki and O. Soemarwoto. Maebashi: Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Gunma University, 1985
- (12) Biosocial Variables Affecting Sundanese Fertility, West Java. *Man and Culture in Oceania* 3, 1987
- (13) Agricultural Operations, Seasonality, and Stars: Annual Cycle of Upland Cultivation in a Sundanese Village, West Java (in Japanese with English summary). *SEAS* 25(1), 1987
- (14) Cultural Practices Favoring Young Marriage and High Fertility: The Case of a Priangan Sundanese Village, West Java (in Japanese with English summary). *SEAS* 25(4), 1988
- (15) Man, Society, and Birth-interval: Reality in Southeast Asia (in Japanese). In *Methodology of Southeast Asian Studies* (Southeast Asian Studies Series Vol. 1), ed. by T. Yano. Tokyo: Kobundo, 1990
- (16) Early Marriage, High Fertility, and Culture: The Case from Priangan Sundanese (in Japanese). In *Cultures of Southeast Asia* (Southeast Asian Studies Series Vol.5), ed. by N. Maeda. Tokyo: Kobundo, 1991
- (17) Sidereal-Lunar Time Reckoning in Nusantara: A Brief Comparison. In *Studies of the Dynamics of the Frontier World in Insular Southeast Asia*, ed. by T. Kato. CSEAS, Kyoto University, 1997

KITAMURA Yumi

1. (1) B.A. in English and English Literature, Kansai University, 1996  
(2) M.L.I.S. in Library and Information Science, University of Hawaii, 1999
2. Assistant Professor and Librarian
3. In the past few years, my interest has shifted from librarianship alone to its social context in Southeast Asia. My passion for language and society emerged when, in 2003, I encountered the flood of Chinese books and Chinese characters that washed over the city of Jakarta with the government's loosening of controls on the Chinese language. In order to pursue this passion, I have begun a new study on the language activities of the Chinese in Indonesia using a sociolinguistic approach. In addition, I have continued the projects I have been working on in the field of library science, such as the role of libraries in non-formal education. I hope my interests in these two different fields will be integrated into one form in the near future.

Current research topics:

- (1) The role of libraries and librarians in literacy in Southeast Asia
- (2) Language and identity of immigrants
4. (1) Program Organizer, Software Development Division, Intergroup Co. Ltd., Osaka, April 1996–December 1998  
(2) Information Research Analyst, Center of Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance, Honolulu, June 1999–July 2000  
(3) Joined CSEAS in April 2001
5. (1) The role of libraries and librarians in literacy promotion, 2003–  
(2) Sociolinguistic approach toward the language activities of immigrants 2005–
6. (1) The Role of Information Analysts at the Center of Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (in Japanese). *Toshokan no Gakko* No. 26, 2002  
(2) University Librarians Working toward Community: A Case Report from Northeastern Thailand (in Japanese). *Toshokan no Gakko*, No. 32, 2002  
(3) Japanese Librarians Learning from American School Librarianship (co-authored). *Multimedia School* 9(3), 2002  
(4) Stepping out the Library Door (in Japanese). *SEAS* 40(2), 2002  
(5) Search System Evaluation by Librarians (in Japanese). In *School Libraries in the Age of the Internet: An Introduction to the Information Literacy for Librarians and Teachers*, ed. by A. Nemoto et al. Tokyo: Tokyo Denki University, 2003  
(6) Internet Searching (in Japanese, co-authored). In *School Libraries in the Age of the Internet: An Introduction to the Information Literacy for Librarians and Teachers*, ed. by A. Nemoto et al. Tokyo: Tokyo Denki University, 2003  
(7) Collection Development and Acquisition of Vernacular Language Materials at the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (in Japanese). *Journal of the Center for Documentation & Area-Transcultural Studies*, No.1, 2003  
(8) Infomeshon Pawa notameno Chiiki no Sanka. In *Infomeshon Pawa ga Kyoiku o Kaeru! Gakko Toshokan no Saisei kara Hajimaru Gakko Kaikaku*. Tokyo: Koryosha, 2003. (Translation of “Community Engagement for Information Power” in *The Information-Powered School*, by the Public Education Network, American Association of School Librarians. Chicago: American Library Association, 2002.)  
(9) Philippine Librarianship Act: Establishment of Professionalism by Law Enforcement (in Japanese). *Current Awareness*, No. 282, 2004

- (10) Reading Promotion Programs as a Potential Model for Information Sharing in Indonesia (in Japanese). *SEAS* 42(3), 2004
- (11) Library Consortia in Southeast Asia (in Japanese). *The Journal of Information Science and Technology Association* 55(3), 2005

#### KITANI Kimiya

1. (1) B.Sc. in Department of Engineering, Kyoto Sangyo University, 1998  
(2) M.Sc. in Engineering Graduate Course, Kyoto Sangyo University, 2000
2. Assistant Professor and Information Processing Advisor
3. In order to support the gathering and dispatch of information resources for Southeast Asian research, I have installed a web-based system and am developing programming to design and maintain network services. I have been analyzing the information technology required for various projects and have been providing services to help our staff do their research and keep the office processing smoothly. I do troubleshooting on a daily basis.

I have been carrying out the following research on the latest information technology in order to develop and expand the office's support services.

Current research topics:

- (1) How to maintain and expand the network and servers
- (2) How to digitalize information resources for CSEAS projects
- (3) How to construct a system for information dispatch
- (4) How to expand and develop user services
4. (1) Part-time staff, 1999  
(2) Assistant Professor, CSEAS, 2000–present
5. I carried out research on image and movie formats during 1997–2000
  - (1) Research on the convention of image formats, Kyoto Sangyo University, 1997–98
  - (2) Research on the reconstruction of image and movie formats, Kyoto Sangyo University, 1999–2000
6. (1) Initial Construction of the Emergency Disaster Information System (“Onigiri” System), Kyoto Sangyo University, 1997
  - (2) Convention of Image Formats. Paper presented to Kyoto Sangyo University, 1998
  - (3) Reconstruction of Image and Movie. Master Paper presented to Kyoto Sangyo University, 2000
  - (4) Future of the Information Processing Office. Paper presented at CSEAS Colloquium, 2000

#### YONEZAWA Mariko

1. (1) B.A. in Religion, Kyoto University, 1972  
(2) M.A. in Religion, Kyoto University, 1974
2. Assistant Professor and Managing Editor of *Southeast Asian Studies*
3. Since 1987 I have taken part as managing editor in editing and publishing the quarterly journal *Southeast Asian Studies*, CSEAS's *Newsletter*, *CSEAS Report*, *Yoran* (Report in Japanese), etc. and have charge of the administrative affairs of the CSEAS research monograph series. *Southeast Asian Studies* has published the results of area studies of Southeast Asia based on field work since 1963 and the 172nd issue recently appeared. The editorial Board has constantly sought to define area studies and how its theme and research methodology differ from those of other disciplines. I always take fresh interest in the achievement and development of *Southeast Asian Studies*.

I am also very interested in publishing in the information age. Over the past several years great improvements in information procedures have caused people to rethink the concept of publishing and to



speculate on its future. The transition from printed matter to electronic media is not only a change in the medium through which people communicate or express their thoughts, but also entails a reconstruction of their thinking. This transition is not a process through which printed matter has been completely disposed of and replaced by electronic media, but one which results in overlapping media. Based on those points, I am considering how publishing will change with the spread of electronic media.

Current research topics:

- (1) Publishing in the information age
- (2) The characteristics and transition of the quarterly journal *Southeast Asian Studies*
4. (1) Joined CSEAS as Official in 1974
- (2) Assistant Professor, CSEAS, 1987–present

Donna Jeanne AMOROSO

1. (1) A.B. in International Affairs, Lafayette College, 1982
- (2) M.A. in History, Cornell University, 1987
- (3) Ph.D. in Southeast Asian History, Cornell University, 1996
2. Editor, *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia*
3. As editor of the CSEAS online review of Southeast Asian scholarship and affairs (<http://kyotoreview.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp>), I formulate and contribute to issues on current topics of academic and public interest.

My current research focuses on state and constitutional development in Southeast Asia and aspects of United States involvement in the region.

Current research topics:

- (1) The history of constitutional conventions in the Philippines
- (2) Aspects of United States involvement in Southeast Asia
4. (1) Instructor, Freshman Writing Program, Cornell University, New York, U.S.A., Fall 1990–Spring 1992
- (2) Assistant Editor, Southeast Asia Program Publications, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A., May 1992–December 1993
- (3) Acting Editor, Southeast Asia Program Publications, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A., January–June 1994
- (4) Assistant Professor of History, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A., September 1994–June 1999
- (5) Visiting Research Fellow, CSEAS, February 2000–February 2001
- (6) Program Coordinator, Nippon Foundation API Fellowships, CSEAS, February–December 2001
- (7) Editorial Fellow, CSEAS, February 2001–March 2004
- (8) Editor, *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia*, January 2002–present
- (9) Associate Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, April 2004–present
5. Library and archival research on colonialism and nationalism in Malaysia and comparative colonialism of the Philippines and Malaysia, in Malaysian National Archives, Cornell University’s Asia Collection, and the U.S. National Archives.
6. (1) Dangerous Politics and the Malay Nationalist Movement, 1945–47. *South East Asia Research* 6 (3), 1998
- (2) Inheriting the “Moro Problem”: Muslim Authority and Colonial Rule in British Malaya and the Philippines. In *The American Colonial State in the Philippines: Global Perspectives*, ed. by Julian Go and Anne L. Foster. Durham and London: Duke University Press, 2003

- (3) Making Sense of Malaysia. *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia* 3, 2003. <http://kyotoreview.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/issue/issue2/index.html>
- (4) Editor, *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia: Selected Essays with summaries in Bahasa Indonesia, Filipino, Japanese, and Thai*. Bangkok: Kyoto University Center for Southeast Asian Studies, 2004
- (5) *State and Social Forces in the Philippines* (co-authored with Patricio N. Abinales). Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2005

## Appendix I: Visiting Foreign Scholars

### A. Visiting Research Fellows

Name	Period	Research topic	Home institution
Aung THAN	2003–04	Sustainable development of tropical forestry in Myanmar	Ministry of Forestry, Myanmar
Porphant OUYANONT	2003–04	Social and economic development of Bangkok before 1920: The genesis of a primate city	Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Thailand
Nicola Beth TANNENBAUM	2004	Religious complexity in mainland Southeast Asia	Lehigh University, U.S.A.
Poranee SIRICHOTE	2004	User satisfaction with the CSEAS web OPAC-Thai database	Khon Kaen University, Thailand
Ukrist PATHMANAND	2004	Political economy of telecom capital in post-crisis Thailand	Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
KHIN LAY SWE	2004	Cropping system approach to the development of upland agriculture in the dry zone of central Myanmar	Yezin Agricultural University, Myanmar
Pornpimol MANOCHAI	2004	Bibliography of Northeastern Thailand (Isan) materials in CSEAS Library	Maharakham University, Thailand
Rini YULIASTUTI	2004	Analysing the use of information of Southeast Asia Collections by CSEAS Kyoto University	Ministry of Research and Technology, Indonesia
NGUYEN VAN Viet	2004	Study on sustainable agriculture in Northern Vietnam	Vietnam Agricultural Science Institute, Vietnam
Pongsak SAHUNALU	2004–05	Restoring and maintaining species diversity of tropical forests	Utsunomiya University, Japan
Nordin HUSSIN	2004–05	Social life and trade in the Straits of Melaka 1700s to 1900	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia
Hjorleifur RAFN JONSSON	2004–05	Regional perspective on Mien ethnic minority culture, history, and modernity in Southeast Asia	Arizona State University, U.S.A.
Pasuk PHONGPAICHIT	2004–05	Structure and dynamics of capital in post crisis Thailand	Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Viriya LIMPINUNTANA	2004–05	The changing conditions and future of rice growing in Northeast Thailand	Khon Kaen University, Thailand
Nelwaty SIKUMBANG	2004–05	Comparative study in acquiring literatures and library services in CSEAS	National Library of Indonesia, Indonesia
Surat LERTLUM	2005	Cultural heritage mapping for Southeast Asia	Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, Thailand

Somluckrat GRANDSTAFF	2005	Changes in human adaptive strategies in rural Northeast Thailand	Mahidol University, Thailand
Pinit LAPHANANON	2005–06	The role of development monks and social change in Northeastern Thailand	Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Thongsa SAYAVONGKHAMDY	2005	Management of cultural heritage in Laos, a comparative study within the Southeast Asian context	Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos
PHAM Tien Dung	2005	Assessing the sustainability of shifting cultivation systems in a Tay ethnic minority community in Vietnam's northwestern mountains	Hanoi Agricultural University, Vietnam
WYNN LEI LEI THAN	2005	Selective annotated bibliography of books and other research material on Myanmar agriculture	Yezin Agricultural University, Myanmar
Mochtar PABOTTINGI	2005–06	The two-by-two democratic genealogy	Indonesian Institute of Science, Indonesia
Phanu UTHAISRI	2005–06	Study on GIS application for history and archaeology	Rajamangala Institute of Technology, Thailand

## B. Other Visiting Researchers

Name	Period	Research topic	Home institution
PHUA Kai Lit	2003	Malaysia's learning from Japanese health and human services for the old	International Medical University Malaysia, Malaysia
WU Xiao AN	2003	Family, site and region: Formation of Chinese business networks in the Northern Straits of Malacca, 1882–1941	Peking University, China
Haning ROMDIATI	2003	Indonesian migrant workers in Japan	LIPI, Indonesia
Suleeman Naruemon WONGSUPHAP	2003	The rise of middle classes in East Asia reconsidered	Prince of Songkla University Thailand
Riza SIHBUDI	2003	Islam and democracy: Problems related to the democratization of Muslims in the 1990s and since	LIPI, Indonesia
Augustina SITUMORANG	2003–04	The changing attitude toward marriage among higher educated women in Japan and Indonesia	LIPI, Indonesia
Sugiah MUGNIESYAH	2003–04	Gender, poverty and sustainable agricultural development: The experience of west Java, Indonesia	Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia

KONDO Mari	2004-05	Islamic Finance in the Philippines	Asian Institute of Management, Japan
Addinul YAKIN	2004	Implementation and enforcement of environmental politics for promoting sustainable development: Learning from Japan and Malaysia	Mataram University, Indonesia
Zamroni SALIM	2004	Intra-industry trade between Indonesia and Japan	LIPI, Indonesia
GOH Pek Chen	2004-05	Intellectual capital and economic development in Japan	Multimedia University, Malaysia
SRI Hartoyo	2004	Toward harmonization of development and environmental conservation in biological production	Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia
Dwi RACHMINA	2004	ditto	Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia
Sugiah MUGNIESYAH	2004	ditto	Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia
Claudio Oskar DELANG	2004-05	The transformation of social capital: Theoretical developments case study in Northern Thailand	Papio College, Switzerland
SRI Nuryanti	2004	New religious movement: The case of soka gakkai	LIPI, Indonesia
Satoshi IKEDA	2004-05	East Asian regional and world system analyses of seclusionism, emperorism, and corporocentrism	University of Alberta, Canada
Phuangthip BHOOPONG	2004-05	Analysis of the bacteria causing enteric infections in Southern Thailand	Prince of Songkla University, Thailand
Ju Lan THUNG	2005	A comparative study of Chinese communities between Japan and Indonesia: Overseas Chinese policy in Japan from the case of Kobe	LIPI, Indonesia
Sugiah MUGNIESYAH	2005	Gender, access to land by peasant households, and poverty: Sustainable agricultural development in west Java	Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia
Aroonrut WICHIEKHIEW	2005	Development of Thai database of the Three Seals Law	Rajabhat Institute of Chiang Mai, Thailand
Pasuk PHONGPAICHT	2005	Capital structure and its dynamism after the crisis in Thailand	Chulalongkorn University, Thailand



CHAN Chee Khoon	2005	Re-negotiating the social contract: Reforms in the organization and financing of healthcare in East and Southeast Asia	Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia
Prangtip DAORUENG	2005	Peace brokering: A comparative study of success and failure in Southeast Asian peace processes and the role of mediator: The case of Aceh and the communist party of Malaya	Inter Press Service, Thailand
Herry YOGASWARA	2005	Border area in Indonesia: Lessons learned from Japanese scholar toward institutional networking	LIPI, Indonesia
Terry GRANDSTAFF	2005	Transformation of land use and natural resource management in rural societies in Northeastern Thailand	Research consultant, U.S. A.

## Appendix II: CSEAS Publications

### 1. Monographs and Others

#### A. Monographs of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies

##### *Monographs in English*

1. SATO, Takashi. 1966. *Field Crops in Thailand*. Kyoto: CSEAS.
2. WATABE, Tadayo. 1967. *Glutinous Rice in Northern Thailand*. Kyoto: CSEAS.
3. TAKIMOTO, Kiyoshi, ed. 1968. *Geology and Mineral Resources in Thailand and Malaya*. Kyoto: CSEAS.
4. KAWAGUCHI, Keizaburo; and KYUMA, Kazutake. 1969. *Lowland Rice Soils in Thailand*. Kyoto: CSEAS.
5. KAWAGUCHI, Keizaburo; and KYUMA, Kazutake. 1969. *Lowland Rice Soils in Malaya*. Kyoto: CSEAS.
6. MAEDA, Kiyoshige. 1967. *Alor Janggus, a Chinese Community in Malaya*. Kyoto: CSEAS.
7. ICHIMURA, Shinichi, ed. 1975. *The Economic Development of East and Southeast Asia*. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii.
8. NISHIHARA, Masashi. 1976. *The Japanese and Sukarno's Indonesia: Tokyo-Jakarta Relation, 1951-66*. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii.
9. ICHIMURA, Shinichi, ed. 1977. *Southeast Asia: Nature, Society and Development*. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii.
10. KAWAGUCHI, Keizaburo; and KYUMA, Kazutake. 1977. *Paddy Soils in Tropical Asia*. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii.
11. YOSHIHARA, Kunio. 1978. *Japanese Investment in Southeast Asia*. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii.
12. ISHII, Yoneo, ed. 1978. *Thailand: A Rice-Growing Society*. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii.
13. CHO, Lee-Jay; and KOBAYASHI, Kazumasa, eds. 1979. *Fertility Transition of the East Asian Populations*. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii.
14. KUCHIBA, Masuo; TSUBOUCHI, Yoshihiro; and MAEDA, Narifumi. 1979. *Three Malay Villages: A Sociology of Paddy Growers in West Malaysia*. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii.
15. CHO, Lee-Jay; SUHARTO, S.; MCNICOLL, G.; and MAMAS, S. G. M. 1980. *Population Growth of Indonesia: An Analysis of Fertility and Mortality Based on the 1971 Population Census*. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii.
16. ISHII, Yoneo. 1986. *Sangha, State, and Society: Thai Buddhism in History*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
17. TAKAYA, Yoshikazu. 1987. *Agricultural Development of a Tropical Delta: A Study of the Chao Phraya Delta*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.

18. TSUCHIYA, Kenji. 1988. *Democracy and Leadership: The Rise of the Taman Siswa Movement in Indonesia*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
19. FUKUI, Hayao. 1993. *Food and Population in a Northeast Thai Village*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
20. YAMADA, Isamu. 1997. *Tropical Rain Forests of Southeast Asia: A Forest Ecologist's View*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press.

*Monographs in Japanese (Tonan Asia Kenkyu Soshu)*

1. TANASE, Joji. 1966. *Primitive Form of the Idea of the Other World*. Kyoto: CSEAS.
2. YANO, Toru. 1968. *Modern Political History of Thailand and Burma*. Kyoto: CSEAS.
3. MOTOOKA, Takeshi. 1968. *Agricultural Development of Southeast Asia*. Kyoto: CSEAS.
4. TSUBOUCHI, Yoshihiro; and TSUBOUCHI, Reiko. 1970. *Divorce*. Sobunsha.
5. IJIMA, Shigeru. 1971. *Social and Cultural Change of Karens*. Sobunsha.
6. STORZ, H. 1974. *Burma: Land, History and Economy*. Translated by Yasuo Nogami. Sobunsha.
7. ICHIMURA, Shinichi, ed. 1974. *Southeast Asia: Nature, Society and Economy*. Sobunsha.
8. ISHII, Yoneo, ed. 1975. *Thailand: A Rice-Growing Society*. Sobunsha.
9. ISHII, Yoneo. 1975. *Political Sociology of Theravada Buddhism*. Sobunsha.
10. MOTOOKA, Takeshi. 1975. *Rice in Indonesia*. Sobunsha.
11. ICHIMURA, Shinichi, ed. 1975. *The Economic Development of East and Southeast Asia*. Sobunsha.
12. KUCHIBA, Masuo; TSUBOUCHI, Yoshihiro; and MAEDA, Narifumi, eds. 1976. *The Structure and Change of Malayan Villages*. Sobunsha.
13. NISHIHARA, Masashi, ed. 1976. *Political Corruption in Southeast Asia*. Sobunsha.
14. ECKSTEIN, A.; GALENSON, W.; and LIU, T. A. 1979. *Economic Trends in Communist China*. Translated by S. Ichimura et al. Sobunsha.
15. WATABE, Tadayo, ed. 1980. *The World of Southeast Asia: Verification of Its Images*. Sobunsha.
16. MIZUNO, Koichi. 1980. *Social Organization of Thai Villages*. Sobunsha.
17. TSUCHIYA, Kenji. 1982. *A Study of Indonesian Nationalism: Evolution and Development of Taman Siswa*. Sobunsha.
18. TAKAYA, Yoshikazu. 1982. *Agricultural Evolution in the Tropical Delta: The Case of the Menam Chao Phraya Delta*. Sobunsha.
19. KOBAYASHI, Kazumasa. 1984. *Population in Southeast Asia*. Sobunsha.
20. ISHII, Yoneo, ed. 1986. *The Structure and Change of Southeast Asia*. Sobunsha.
21. SAKURAI, Yumio. 1987. *The Formation of a Vietnamese Village Community with Special Reference to the Historical Development of the Communal Padi-Field or the Cong-Dien*. Sobunsha.
22. FUKUI, Hayao. 1988. *Don Daeng: Agroecology of a Northeast Thai Village*. Sobunsha.
23. KUCHIBA, Masuo, ed. 1990. *Traditional Structure and Its Change in Don Daeng Village*. Sobunsha.

24. YAMADA, Isamu. 1991. *Tropical Rain Forest World in Southeast Asia*. Sobunsha.

English monographs Nos. 1 through 6, and Japanese monographs Nos. 1 through 3 are not for sale. Other monographs can be ordered directly from the publishers (English series—University of Hawai'i Press, Japanese series—Sobunsha in Tokyo).

**B. Kyoto Area Studies on Asia** (published by Kyoto University Press)

*Monographs in English*

1. YOSHIHARA Kunio. 1999. *The Nation and Economic Growth: Korea and Thailand*.
2. TSUBOUCHI Yoshihiro. 2001. *One Malay Village: A Thirty-Year Community Study*.
3. Kasian TEJAPIRA. 2001. *Commodifying Marxism: The Formation of Modern Thai Radical Culture, 1927–1958*.
4. HAYAMI Yoko; TANABE Akio; and TOKITA-TANABE Yumiko, eds. 2003. *Gender and Modernity: Perspectives from Asia and the Pacific*.
5. HAYASHI Yukio. 2003. *Practical Buddhism among the Thai-Lao: Religion in the Making of a Region*.
6. LYE Tuck-Po; Wil DE JONG; and ABE Ken-ichi, eds. 2003. *The Political Ecology of Tropical Forests in Southeast Asia: Historical Perspectives*.
7. HAYAMI Yoko. 2004. *Between Hills and Plains: Power and Practice in Socio-Religious Dynamics among Karen*.
8. FURUKAWA Hisao; NISHIBUCHI Mitsuaki; KONO Yasuyuki; and KAIDA Yoshihiro, eds. 2004. *Ecological Destruction, Health, and Development: Advancing Asian Paradigms*.
9. A. Terry RAMBO. 2005. *Searching for Vietnam: Selected Writings on Vietnamese Culture and Society*.
10. KAKIZAKI Ichiro. 2005. *Laying the Tracks: The Thai Economy and its Railways 1885–1935*.
11. SHIRAISHI Takashi; and Patricio N. ABINALES, eds. 2005. *After the Crisis: Hegemony, Technocracy and Governance in Southeast Asia*.
12. Patricio N. ABINALES; ISHIKAWA Noboru; and TANABE Akio, eds. 2005. *Dislocating Nation-States: Globalization in Asia and Africa*.

*Monographs in Japanese (Chiiki Kenkyu Sosho)*

1. TSUBOUCHI, Yoshihiro. 1996. *Twenty Years of Change and Continuity in a Malay Village*.
2. TAKAYA, Yoshikazu. 1996. *Eurasia in Terms of the "Unit World" Concept*.
3. TACHIMOTO, Narifumi M. 1996. *Area Studies Methodologies*.
4. TSUBOUCHI, Yoshihiro. 1998. *Historical Demography of Sparsely Populated Southeast Asia*.
5. TAKAYA, Yoshikazu, ed. 1999. *Trials for Inter-Area Comparative Studies*. Part 1.
6. TSUBOUCHI, Yoshihiro, ed. 1999. *In Search of Global Area Studies*.
7. MIZUNO, Kosuke. 1999. *Community-Based Industry in Indonesia: What Is a Path to the Recovery of Asian Economies?*

8. TAKAYA, Yoshikazu, ed. 1999. *Trials for Inter-Area Comparative Studies. Part 2.*
9. TSUBOUCHI, Yoshihiro, ed. 2000. *Theories on the Formation of Area.*
10. HARA, Yonosuke, ed. 2000. *Indigenous Theories of Area Development.*
11. KATO, Kumiko. 2000. *Sipsongpanna: A Premodern Tai State of Intermontane Basins in Yunnan.*
12. HAYASHI, Yukio. 2000. *Practical Buddhism among the Thai-Lao in Northeast Thailand.*
13. TACHIMOTO, Narifumi M. 2000. *Family Circle and Area Studies.*
14. TAMADA Yoshifumi. 2003. *Democratization in Thailand: Grappling with Realities.*
15. NOBUTA, Toshihiro. 2004. *Living on the Periphery: Development and Islamization among the Orang Asli of Malaysia.*
16. FUJITA, Koichi. 2005. *Rural Development and Changing Class Structure in Bangladesh.*

These monographs can be ordered directly from Kyoto University Press. English Monographs after No. 2 are published jointly by Kyoto University Press and Trans Pacific Press (Melbourne, Australia) and can also be ordered from Trans Pacific Press.

### C. Other Publications (\*in Japanese)

- \*1. Koza Tonan Ajia Gaku (Southeast Asian Studies Series) 10 vols. and Supplement. Kobundo.
  - (1) YANO, Toru, ed. 1990. *Methodology of Southeast Asian Studies.*
  - (2) TAKAYA, Yoshikazu, ed. 1990. *Nature of Southeast Asia.*
  - (3) TSUBOUCHI, Yoshihiro, ed. 1990. *Society of Southeast Asia.*
  - (4) ISHII, Yoneo, ed. 1991. *History of Southeast Asia.*
  - (5) MAEDA, Narifumi, ed. 1991. *Cultures of Southeast Asia.*
  - (6) TSUCHIYA, Kenji, ed. 1990. *Thoughts in Southeast Asia.*
  - (7) YANO, Toru, ed. 1992. *Politics of Southeast Asia.*
  - (8) YOSHIHARA, Kunio, ed. 1991. *Economies of Southeast Asia.*
  - (9) YANO, Toru, ed. 1991. *International Relations in Southeast Asia.*
  - (10) YANO, Toru, ed. 1991. *Southeast Asia and Japan.*
  - (Sup.) YANO, Toru, ed. 1992. *An Introduction to Southeast Asian Studies.*
- \*2. Koza Gendai no Chiiki Kenkyu (Modern Area Studies Series) 4 vols. Kobundo.
  - (1) YANO, Toru, ed. 1993. *Methodology of Area Studies.*
  - (2) YANO, Toru, ed. 1994. *The Theory of World Units.*
  - (3) YANO, Toru, ed. 1993. *Frontier of Area Studies.*
  - (4) YANO, Toru, ed. 1993. *Area Study and the Logic of Development.*
- \*3. CSEAS, ed. 1997. *Cyclopedia of Southeast Asia: Fudo, Ecology and Environment.*
4. TSUCHIYA, Kenji. 1992. *Demokrasi dan Kepemimpinan: Kebangkitan Gerakan Taman Siswa. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka. (Indonesian Edition of Democracy and Leadership: The Rise of the Taman Siswa Movement in Indonesia, CSEAS Monographs in English No. 18)*

5. ISHII, Yoneo. 1993. *Sejarah Sangha Thai: Hubungan Buddhisme dengan Negara dan Masyarakat*. Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia: Penerbit Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. (Malay Edition of *Sangha, State, and Society: Thai Buddhism in History*, CSEAS Monographs in English No. 16)
6. NISHIHARA, Masashi. 1993. *Sukarno, Ratna Sari Dewi, dan Pampasan Perang*. Jakarta: Pustaka Utama Grafiti. (Indonesian Edition of *The Japanese and Sukarno's Indonesia*, CSEAS Monographs in English No. 8)
7. FURUKAWA, Hisao. 1994. *Coastal Wetlands of Indonesia: Environment, Subsistence and Exploitation*. Kyoto University Press.
8. UEDA, Yoko. 1995. *Local Economy and Entrepreneurship in Thailand: A Case Study of Nakhon Ratchasima*. Kyoto University Press.
9. YOSHIHARA Kuniio. 2003. *The Nation and Economic Growth: Korea and Thailand* (in Thai). Bangkok: Thammasat University Press. (Thai Edition of Kyoto Area Studies on Asia in English, No. 1)

## 2. Research Report Series

The research report series includes the proceedings of symposia and reports of joint research projects which are published by the Center. Reports may be obtained on request to the editors of the individual reports. (\*in Japanese)

1. KAWAGUCHI, Keizaburo, ed. 1965. *Rice Culture in Malaya*. Symposium Series No. 1.
2. INOKI, Masamichi, ed. 1966. *Japan's Future in Southeast Asia*. Symposium Series No. 2.
3. FUJIOKA, Yoshikazu, ed. 1966. *Water Resource Utilization in Southeast Asia*. Symposium Series No. 3.
4. HIGASHI, Noboru, ed. 1968. *Medical Problems in Southeast Asia*. Symposium Series No. 4.
- \*5. ICHIMURA, Shinichi, ed. 1975. *Rice and Man*.
6. ICHIMURA, Shinichi, ed. 1977. *Preliminary Report on Role of Education in the Rural Development of Southeast Asia: Thailand and Malaysia*.
7. ICHIMURA, Shinichi, ed. 1979. *Econometric Models of Asian Countries I*.
8. ICHIMURA, Shinichi; and MIZUNO, Koichi, eds. 1979. *Ecology, New Technology, and Rural Development in Thailand and Malaysia* (with Special Reference to the Role of Education).
9. ICHIMURA, Shinichi, ed. 1980. *Econometric Models of Asian Countries II*.
10. TSUBOUCHI, Yoshihiro; NASRUDDIN Ilijas; TAKAYA, Yoshikazu; and RASJID, Hanafiah A., eds. 1980. *South Sumatra, Man and Agriculture*.
11. WATABE, Tadayo, ed. 1981. *Report of the Scientific Survey on Traditional Cropping Systems in Tropical Asia*. Part 1: *India and Sri Lanka*, Part 2: *Indonesia*.
12. MATTULADA; and MAEDA, Narifumi, eds. 1982. *Villages and the Agricultural Landscape in South Sulawesi*.



13. TAKAYA, Yoshikazu; and Narong THIRAMONGKOL.  
1982. *Chao Phraya Delta of Thailand*. Asian Riceland Inventory: A Descriptive Atlas, No. 1.
- \*14. WATABE, Tadayo, ed. 1982. *Tropical Elements in Agriculture in Southwest Islands of Okinawa*.
15. FUKUI, Hayao; KAIDA, Yoshihiro; and KUCHIBA, Masuo, eds.  
1983. *A Rice-Growing Village Revisited: An Integrated Study of Rural Development in Northeast Thailand*. An Interim Report.
16. THAN TUN, ed. 1983. *The Royal Orders of Burma, A. D. 1598–1885, Part One, A. D. 1598–1648*.
17. JAYAWARDENA, S. D. G.; and MAEDA, Narifumi, eds.  
1984. *Transformation of the Agricultural Landscape in Sri Lanka and South India*.
18. Bunyawart LUMPAOPONG; Jitti PINTHONG; Chavalit CHALOTHON; and KAIDA, Yoshihiro.  
1984. *Chiang Mai-Lamphun Valley, Thailand*. Asian Riceland Inventory: A Descriptive Atlas, No. 2.
19. MAEDA, Narifumi; and MATTULADA, eds.  
1984. *Transformation of the Agricultural Landscape in Indonesia*.
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*Forum*: “Statesman or Manager? The Image and Reality of Leadership in Southeast Asia,” Transcript of a Forum jointly sponsored by the Center for Southeast Asian Studies's Bangkok Liaison Office and Chulalongkorn University's Political Economy Centre of the Department of Economics and the Faculty of Political Science, April 2, 2004  
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The 2004 Indonesian Legislative Election: New Means to the Same Ends?, by Sri Nuryanti

**Reprints**

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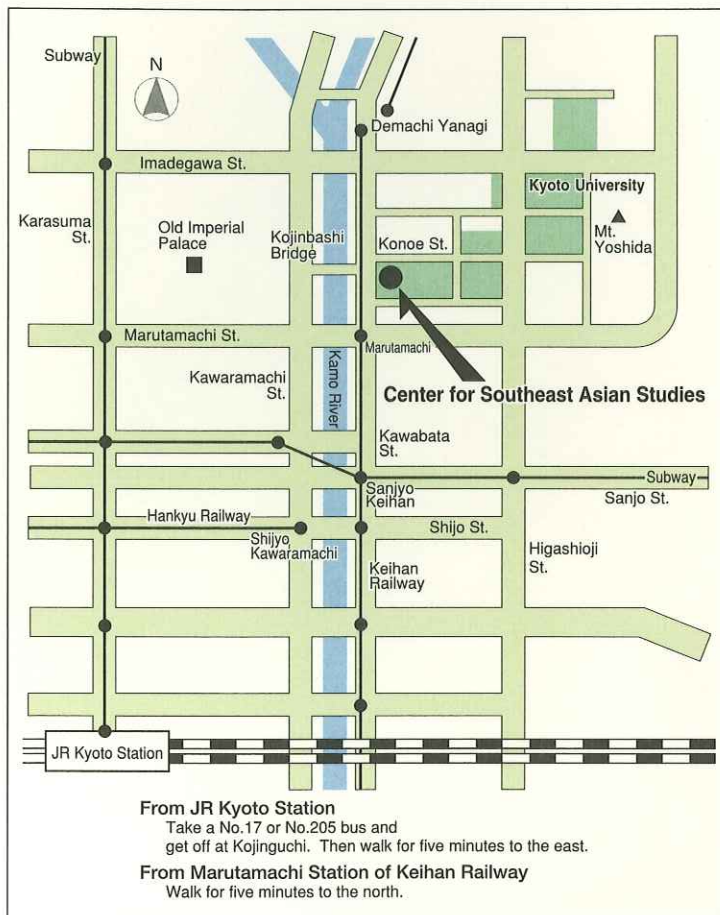
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