

CSEAS

CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
KYOTO UNIVERSITY

2015|2016





CONTENTS

Preface	1
1 RESEARCH ACTIVITIES	2
Southeast Asian Studies for Sustainable Humanosphere	2
IPCR-CSEAS	3
Japan-ASEAN Collaborative Research Program on Innovative Humanosphere in Southeast Asia	4
Collaborative Research on Transitional Justice and Inclusive Economic Development in Developing ASEAN Countries	5
Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research Programs	6
Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS)	11
Global Survivability Studies, GSS Unit	12
C-PIER Unit	12
Kyoto University Asian Studies Unit (KUASU)	13
Institute of Sustainability Science (ISS)	13
Mitigating Cyclone and Flood Damage in Myanmar	14
Learning Rural Development Problems in Asia and Japan through Mutual Enlightened Practice-Oriented Area Studies	14
Toward the Regeneration of Tropical Peatland Societies	15
A New Microbiology Laboratory Started outside the Campus	15
2 STAFF RESEARCH INTERESTS	16
3 GLOBAL ACADEMIC NETWORKS	24
Overseas Liaison Offices	26
Visiting Research Scholars and Guest Scholars	26
MOU: Memoranda of Understanding	27
Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia (SEASIA)	27
4 DIVISION OF INFORMATION AND NETWORK FOR AREA STUDIES	28
Library	28
Map Collections	29
Databases	29
GIS Laboratory	30
Information Processing Office	30
5 PUBLICATIONS	31
Monographs	31
Academic Journals	33
Kyoto Working Papers on Area Studies	33
Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia	34
6 EDUCATION	34
Graduate School Education	34
7 COMMUNITY BUILDING	35
Social Contributions	35
CSEAS Visual Documentary Project	36
8 AWARDS	36
9 HISTORY OF CSEAS	37
10 ORGANIZATION	38



PREFACE

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS) issues an Annual Report in both Japanese and English that was originally launched as a bulletin of the Center in 1963 and has been alternating between the two languages biannually since 1987. This English issue therefore follows the one published in 2013. Recent reports from the Center are uploaded to the CSEAS website as well as KURENAI, the Kyoto University Research Information Repository. Through these, you can see the progress of CSEAS and view how it has evolved over the last five decades.

Southeast Asian societies now face a momentous turning point. The ASEAN Economic Community will soon be established as a consequence of a shared market economy, accelerating economic growth, and the establishment of modern governance. Southeast Asia, with a population of over 600 million and rich bio-resources, has also come to play a crucial role as a global hub for the flow of people and goods in recent years, and it is now emerging as an influential player in the international community. This inevitably changes key questions that Southeast Asian studies should confront.

Southeast Asia is characterized by immense diversity of its natural environment, multiple ethnic groups, and religions. It also demonstrates complex dynamics driven both by internal and external powers. In effect, Southeast Asia is a microcosm of the world. The development processes of Southeast Asia have been sustained by substantial efforts and invisible skills to produce a co-existence of cultures and civilizations, a flexible peace-keeping mechanism, and social development that overcomes economic disparities. We consider these experiences as full of seeds that can offer a new form of wisdom for mankind in the 21st century. To formulate such wisdom should be a challenge for our research agenda in the next phase of Southeast Asian studies.

After issuing the Annual Report 2013, CSEAS recruited several staff, including three new faculty members: Dr. Mario I. López, migration studies, Dr. Julius Bautista, religion studies, and Dr. Nathan Badenoch, diversity studies. All of them are employed to teach on the liberal arts program in English at the Institute for Liberal Arts and Sciences (ILAS) at Kyoto University. They offer undergraduate courses to first and second year students on issues that the contemporary world is facing. CSEAS also set up several new research programs. Among these, “Japan-ASEAN Collaborative Research Program on Innovative Humanosphere in Southeast Asia” (JSPS program, FY 2014–16) focuses on interdisciplinary studies on hybrid growth, environmental recovery, and social security, and offers young scholars the opportunity to stay at a counterpart university in Southeast Asia for one year. Since 2014, the Visual Documentary Project, in collaboration with the Japan Foundation Asia Center, has been strengthened to organize public viewings not only in Kyoto but also in Tokyo, and it is attracting an increasing number of documentaries from Southeast Asia and Japan.

This year, CSEAS will celebrate its 50th anniversary and host the inaugural SEASIA 2015 Conference in December. Now is the time for CSEAS to summarize its development since its establishment and create a new blueprint for the next generation.

September 2015

Director

KONO, Yasuyuki

SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES FOR SUSTAINABLE HUMANOSPHERE



Large-Scale Research Program “Promoting the Study of Sustainable Humanosphere in Southeast Asia: Agenda-Setting and Networking for East Asia Community-Building” funded by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) (FY2011–16)

<http://sea-sh.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/>

OVERVIEW

This large-scale research program succeeded the outcomes of the Global COE Program “In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa” (2007–11). It aims to reexamine the Sustainable Humanosphere paradigm that we developed through the Global COE program and elaborate it further to be a foundation for discussions on the long-term sustainability of human society.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Southeast Asia has faced and tackled a wide range of problems. People in the region have diverse historical and cultural backgrounds yet live side by side. Overcoming ethnic and religious diversity and achieving solidarity and collaboration has been one of the longest and most pressing issues for most Southeast Asian societies. Simultaneously, Southeast Asia's nature is rich and powerful, and people's livelihoods in the region have been deeply tied to it for resources. These processes have created new types of problems that are difficult to find appropriate solutions for even through the most advanced science and wisdom. Through studying these experiences and Southeast Asia's achievements, we have considered issues such as plural co-existence, environmental harmonization, and energy and resources economization, all of which are commonly shared among human societies.

RESEARCH FOCUSES

We have two major research focuses under this program: plural co-existence and biomass society. The plural co-existence research aims to dynamically connect the global and the local in order to address the political and economic imbalances of globalization. We are pursuing responses to questions such as how can we transform the region's social foundations, which are the basis of people's everyday lives, into public resources and how can we connect these in a complementary way with

existing systems of governance towards solving the problems and issues mentioned above. Biomass society research seeks innovative research topics and methodologies to examine the multi-dimensional driving forces of change in Southeast Asia through defining high biomass society as a crucial niche for global survival and sustainability. High biomass societies in the tropics offer important locales to investigate the transformation of regional landscapes for food production, the development of renewable sources of energy and biomaterials, and the reduction of carbon emissions. New formulas are duly needed for better articulation among human communities, local fauna and flora, geospheric/atmospheric circulations, and a global political economy.

ACADEMIC COMMUNITY BUILDING AND NETWORKING

We also emphasize strengthening academic networks and providing training to young researchers. The establishment of the “Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia” (SEASIA) in October 2013 was one of the outstanding achievements of this program. The first conference of SEASIA, called SEASIA 2015, will be held at Kyoto in December 2015. The Southeast Asia Seminar is a short-term training course mainly for graduate students and post-doctoral fellows. Since 2010, the seminar has been held in Southeast Asia with an increasing number of participants from Southeast Asian countries. We also initiated the “Visual Documentary Project” that explicitly examines the contours of Southeast Asian people's everyday lives through the power of documentary film. This project aims to use visual forms of expression to complement the growing literature that exists on Southeast Asian societies. From 2014, the Japan Foundation Asia Center joins this project as co-organizer to help widely promote the richness of Southeast Asian cultures to people in Japan.



Participants on the Southeast Asia Seminar field trip to Ton Le Sap lake, Cambodia, 2014 (Nov. 2014)



Im Sokrithy conducts a lecture during a Southeast Asia Seminar field trip to Domdaek and Kampong Khleang, Siem Reap (Nov. 2014).



Particulate matter (PM) and Carbon monoxide (CO) are produced during peat fires in tropical peatland due to incomplete combustion (Feb. 2014).

IPCR-CSEAS

IPCR

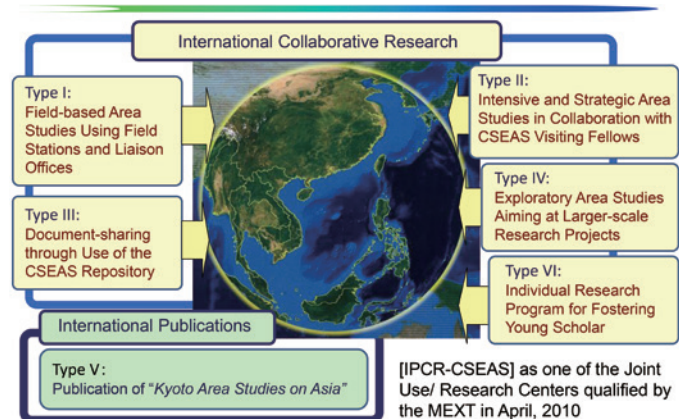
International Program of Collaborative Research funded by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) (FY2010–)

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/research/overview-of-program/>

In April 2010 CSEAS launched “IPCR: International Program of Collaborative Research” as one of the Joint Use/Research Centers qualified by MEXT. This system is promoted under the aegis of MEXT’s policy for nurturing the research potential of universities and promoting broad-based collaborations regardless of national, public, and private universities affiliations, in order to further the development of scholarly investigation in Japan. Recognition as IPCR-CSEAS is due to CSEAS’s important contributions made to Area Studies over the last 50 years and future expectations as an outstanding and leading organization in Southeast Asian studies.

With this responsibility, IPCR-CSEAS started international collaborative research that aims to 1) promote Southeast Asian studies with an emphasis on the integration of the humanities and natural sciences and collaboration with local people and society, 2) strengthen its function as a hub of historical documents and research materials on Southeast Asian studies in Asia, and 3) publish world class academic journals

and a monograph series. It also provides joint-use opportunities to share facilities and equipment related to Area Studies such as its library, GIS facilities, and map room. Number of accepted research proposals increased annually from 19 in 2010 to 33 in 2015. During those six years, 19 researchers in IPCR were awarded prizes in several academic areas.



Leading World Class Collaborative Research Asian Hub for Journals, Book Series, and Historical Materials

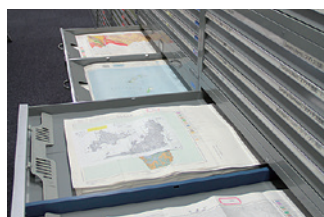
Strengthening Materials Hubs in Southeast Asia

- Collecting materials in vernacular languages



Library, CSEAS, Kyoto University

- Digitizing and making available maps and historical materials



Map Room, CSEAS, Kyoto University

The Three Seals Law (Kotmai Tra Sam Duang) Thammasat Version

- Strengthening catalogue
- Multiple language search and development of database

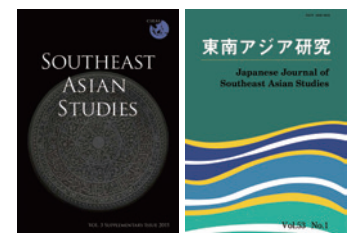


Promoting World Class Publications

Academic Journals

Southeast Asian Studies *Tonan Asia Kenkyu*

- World-class academic journals
- Raise awareness of CSEAS's academic publications



Online Multiple Languages Journal

Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia

- Promoting Southeast Asia in native languages



Area Studies Publications on Southeast Asia

Kyoto Area Studies on Asia *Kyoto CSEAS Series on Asian Studies*

- Strengthening collaborative publication networks





JAPAN-ASEAN COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM ON INNOVATIVE HUMANOSPHERE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: IN SEARCH OF WISDOM TOWARD COMPATIBILITY GROWTH AND COMMUNITY IN THE WORLD

Program for Advancing Strategic International Networks to Accelerate the Circulation of Talented Researchers funded by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) (FY2014–16)

<http://brain-asean.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/>

This project seeks to produce “innovative humanosphere research” with a series of studies that explore new knowledge concerning the humanosphere resulting from ASEAN’s natural environment and socioeconomic conditions. It serves to become a core component of innovative research on the humanosphere in the world by further deepening Kyoto University’s top-level research in Japan. Advanced by individual projects in the natural sciences, humanities, and social sciences, as well as interdisciplinary projects, this research will be further integrated and expanded by strengthening cooperation with local ASEAN research institutes through bidirectional personnel exchanges. The knowledge and methodologies obtained will be used to present diversity in the humanosphere in the modern world and to create models of international cooperation that promote such a diverse humanosphere.

The research on the humanosphere in this program, advanced through a transdisciplinary approach across different departments, can be organized into three orientations:

- 1) The Possibility of “Hybrid Growth”
- 2) The Possibility of “Environmental Recovery”
- 3) Realization of “Peaceful Society”

Each of the orientations above presents complex issues related to ASEAN’s natural environmental and socioeconomic conditions. The individual joint research studies carried out under this project seek to produce knowledge about these multiple orientations.

Tackling these issues under this project will be carried out by research groups from Kyoto University’s various departments that are demonstrating leadership in research of the humanosphere and in working with ASEAN countries. They will share the special characteristic of taking an approach that comprehensively integrates the humanities and the sciences by being organically connected together via the Kyoto University ASEAN Platform (tentative name).

As part of this original effort, Kyoto University will choose world-class ASEAN universities as partners for the circulation of talented researchers. These universities are leaders in the research of local humanosphere in the ASEAN region. Strengthening ties between these academic institutions and Kyoto University’s research groups will deepen “innovative humanosphere research.” We will present the fruits of this research as internationally co-authored papers.

Furthermore, by organizing Japan-ASEAN academic symposia and strategically presenting the research achievements of the research groups to the world, the number of journal arti-

cles co-authored synergistically and internationally can be increased, as can the number of their citations. This will result in raising the global preeminence of the research groups’ “innovative humanosphere research.”

OVERSEAS PARTNER INSTITUTIONS

National University of Singapore

Dr. LOH Kian Ping’s research group
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences

Chulalongkorn University

Faculty of Economics
College of Population Studies

Thammasat University

Pridi Banomyong International College
Faculty of Economics

Chiang Mai University

Research Institute for Health Sciences (RIHES)

Mahidol University

Institute of Population and Social Research (IPSR)

Kasetsart University

Gadjah Mada University

Bogor Agricultural University

Universitas Syiah Kuala

Royal University of Phnom Penh

Hanoi University of Science and Technology

Ateneo de Manila University

University of the Philippines

University Sains Malaysia



Prof. Kihara Masahiro, Head of the Department of Global Health and Socio-epidemiology, Kyoto University School of Public Health and team visited the Research Institute for Health Sciences on Jan 27, 2015 to meet with Prof. Suwat Chariyalertsak, the Director of RIHES. The meeting aimed to plan for future collaboration on HIV/AIDS academic research.

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING ASEAN COUNTRIES



Core-to-Core Program (B) funded by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) (FY2015–18)

<https://coretocore.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>

This project is a medium-size study designed to explore the possibility of fair and inclusive development of the newly rising ASEAN countries of Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar. The project is pursuing interdisciplinary research on the drastically changing political, economic, and social conditions of those countries, mainly through following two international joint research projects and young scholar training events. As a hub of Southeast Asian studies, CSEAS is expecting this project to promote broader and deeper academic exchange among scholars in ASEAN countries and Japan.



Seminar "Political and Social Order in Changing Myanmar" on Sep. 22, 2015



The First Southeast Asia Network Forum held in Yangon, Myanmar, on Sep. 22, 2015

COUNTERPART INSTITUTIONS

Cambodia:

Faculty of Development Studies, Royal University of Phnom Penh

Myanmar:

Department of International Relations, University of Yangon; Center for History and Tradition - Southeast Asia Minister of Education

Thailand:

Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University

INTERNATIONAL JOINT RESEARCH

1) Transitional Justice and Social Stability

Project leaders: NAKANISHI, Yoshihiro; KOBAYASHI, Satoru

Members: Specialists in history, political science, sociology, anthropology and international relations from Cambodia, Japan, Myanmar, and Thailand

2) Inclusive Economic Development Strategy

Project leader: MIENO, Fumiharu

Members: Specialists in economics, agriculture and forestry from Cambodia, Japan, Laos, Myanmar, and Thailand



A meeting of project members with Thai counterparts

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROGRAMS



CSEAS scholars receive a wide range of funding for various transdisciplinary topics under Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Projects. Ongoing projects are presented in this section.

Scientific Research (A)

Study of the Vernacularity of Forest Ecological Resources in the Context of Global Domestication

Principal Investigator: **KOBAYASHI, Shigeo**

Period: **FY2015–17**

The indigenous livelihoods of local communities in marginal tropical areas are intertwined with forest ecological resources (FERs). Local communities, especially in Southeast Asia, depend on these FERs for their livelihoods since they have yet to benefit from new approaches after the green revolution and land allocation. With the penetration of economic globalization, local communities have to engage in over-gathering and over-hunting of these FERs, especially non-timber forest products (NTFPs). This in turn causes a decrease in forest ecological resources and biodiversity, in contravention to several international treaties such as the COP16 REDD+ safeguard and the COP10 Convention on Biological Diversity.

Therefore, we have proposed to research 1) the dynamics of indigenous livelihoods and forest ecological resources, 2) traditional knowledge of livelihoods and conservation of biodiversity, 3) global domestication of forest ecological resources, and 4) the sustainable management of FERs and NTFPs for local community livelihoods. We seek to identify solutions for sustainable forest ecological resource management, the guarantee of livelihoods for local communities, and complimentary understanding of the REDD+ safeguard.



Medical doctor (man with hat) and domestic medicinal plants

The Social Bases of Care in Southeast Asia: Study of the Dynamism of Practice Based on Relatedness

Principal Investigator: **HAYAMI, Yoko**

Period: **FY2013–15**

This project aims to find out on what social bases care is practiced in Southeast Asia, with special attention to various forms of relatedness, both new and old. The debate around care and social security systems has focused on industrialized societies, while Southeast Asia was simply considered lagging behind. Public support systems and related policy have only recently become an issue in the region. Meanwhile, in the social formation of Southeast Asian societies, the opposition of “public vs. domestic” or the foursome division of the “public, domestic, market, civilian” sectors as bearers of care cannot be considered as predetermined separate domains. Where aging and mobility is recently becoming a rising issue, what kinds of needs are emerging, and how is care practiced? We hope these questions will throw light on alternative ways of practicing and distributing care. First, we perform a country-based comparative study of policies related to care and security in the various countries, followed by on-the-ground field research on relationships and loci of care. This has made us aware of new and old forms of social movements, activities, and relationships in the region, and led us to reconsider the dynamics of Southeast Asian societies through the concept of care and its social bases.



Visiting a day care center in a multi-ethnic society, Northern Thailand

Longitudinal Study of Neurodegenerative Diseases in Papua, Indonesia

Principal Investigator: **OKUMIYA, Kiyohito**

Period: **FY2013–16**

Only one previous follow-up study of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) and Parkinsonism in Papua, Indonesia has been carried out since a survey was undertaken in 1962–81 by Gajdusek and colleagues. Therefore, to clarify the clinical epidemiology of ALS and Parkinsonism in the southern coastal region of Papua, the clinical characteristics and prevalence of the diseases in this region were examined and assessed.

Cases of ALS and Parkinsonism were clinically examined during a 2001–15 survey in Bade and other villages along the Ia, Edera, Dumut, and Obaa rivers in Papua. While the prevalence of ALS has decreased over the past 30–35 years, it remains higher than the global average. There was a high prevalence of overlapping ALS and Parkinsonism, which has also been previously been reported in Guam and Kii.



Research team in a village along the Edera River in Mar. 2015

Scientific Research (B)

Governance of Development and Transformation of States in Metropolitan Southeast Asia

Principal Investigator: **OKAMOTO, Masaaki**

Period: **FY2015–17**

This research project aims to analyze the governance of metropolitan development in the globalizing Southeast Asia. With rapid economic development, Southeast Asian countries have become more and more urbanized. Now 45 percent of the total population in Southeast Asia is living in urban areas. Metropolitan areas are the center of the economy, politics, and culture, and the inter-connectedness between metropolitan areas has been deepening and expanding. The rise of the neo-liberal economy, democratization and decentralization, and the rapid expansion of information technology have made metropolitan development more and more complex. The role of the state in metropolitan development has been seemingly shrinking with more actors involved in this process. This research chooses Jakarta, Bangkok, Manila, and Kuala Lumpur for the research sites and analyzes the multi-layered collaborations and conflicts among central government agencies, local government agencies, and the domestic and foreign private actors in the

metropolitan development processes. The research hypothesizes that contrary to the weakening role of the state in urban areas in EU countries, the state still plays a significant role in metropolitan development in Southeast Asia's urban areas.

Exploring the Sustainable Humanosphere in Rural Cambodia through Interdisciplinary Research on Changing Connectivity and Livelihoods

Principal Investigator: **KOBAYASHI, Satoru**

Period: **FY2015–17**

This study aims to explore the condition and direction of sustainable humanosphere in rural Cambodia. The sustainable humanosphere is an analytical concept developed by CSEAS colleagues that helps examine human lives on the earth in the past, present, and future from a comprehensive interdisciplinary perspective. This study provides an illustration of the concept. Japanese researchers specialized in anthropology, agricultural ecology, crop science, rural economy, forestry, fisheries, and land use collaborate with Cambodian researchers to conduct field research in rural communities in Pursat province, Cambodia. This area has a rich diversity in agro-ecological features and livelihoods: namely, fisheries, rice cultivation, farming, collection of NTFP, off-farm business, and economic migration. In addition to livelihood changes, similar to communities in other Southeast Asian countries, Pursat's rural communities are currently experiencing a rapid expansion and intensification of connectivity in various forms. This produces changes in the ways of social life of the people. Through a holistic review of the information collected in Pursat province and careful integration of insights both in social and natural science, the study will try to contribute to the understanding of the transformation of rural societies in Cambodia and Southeast Asia in the 21st century.

The Growth Mechanism in Next Generation Southeast Asia and the Challenge to Its Political Economy

Principal Investigator: **MIENO, Fumiharu**

Period: **FY2013–16**

In Southeast Asia, the growth strategies of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand have achieved substantial success in recent years. However, growth mechanisms are slowly showing restraints, reflected by the changing circumstances of labor and demography, and the surplus of capital. This is strengthening the necessity for reform in the cycle between consumption and investment.

A newly emerging mechanism may be linked to environmental-related technology that can potentially shoulder next generation growth in the region. It will also help generate potential solutions to newly emerging conflicts within societies over the distribution of new wealth from economic growth.

Based on such concerns, this research project tries to capture the overall picture of the emergence of a next generation growth mechanism and of the accompanying social transformation through cooperation among various fields in economics and political science.

Study on Myanmar's "Opening Up" Process and Obstacles to Democratization

Principal Investigator: **CHACHAVALPONGPUN, Pavin**

Period: **FY2013–16**

This project will examine the opening up process in Myanmar in political, economic, and social spheres in order to determine whether Myanmar is democratizing or if it is moving towards a new form of authoritarianism, perhaps one more consonant with other contemporary authoritarian regimes in Asia. It aims to 1) elucidate some "hidden facts" in the process of the opening up of Myanmar, particularly the remaining power of the army and the complicated ethnic politics, 2) explore obstacles to Myanmar's democratization, 3) investigate the impact of the opening up process on the region, and 4) identify lessons for Myanmar that scholars and policy-makers alike can draw from democratization theory, and from comparisons with other countries in the region.

After several decades under military rule, the generals decided to open themselves to the world and beg for the end of the economic "sanctions" that had been "in place" for some time. Soon, signs of democracy emerged. But some observers are not so confident in the opening up process. Resurgent civil war, communal conflict, and constraints on the burgeoning print news media cast doubt on certain short-term prospects.

Establishing an Alternative Asian Rural Development Model that Respects Traditional Culture and History through Practice-Oriented Area Study

Principal Investigator: **YAJIMA, Kichiji**

Period: **FY2013–15**

Asian villages have maintained diversified and individual cultures rooted in their local communities. However, until now existing rural development approaches with the aim of economic development and modernization of livelihood have paid little attention to these diversified and individual cultures. Underrating traditional culture and history, which has been passed down from one generation to the next in the community, discourages villagers from feeling fulfilled and taking pride in living in rural communities. The spiritual bond of the community has been weakened and problems of depopulation and aging have emerged. Now, we think many rural communities may face disintegration.

This research aims to establish an alternative rural development approach that appreciates and encourages the importance of traditional culture and history in the local community in Asian countries using the method of practice-oriented area studies.

After two years of project implementation, villagers in the project area have already begun keeping a record in writing related to matters of the village, livelihoods, memories of the past, and so on. We are sure this work will go a long way toward better maintaining community in the village.

Towards a Paradigm Shift in Asian Agricultural Finance Research: Regional Comparative Study Focusing on Differences in Rural Social Structure

Principal Investigator: **FUJITA, Koichi**

Period: **FY2012–15**

This research aims to conduct a regional comparative analysis on the performance of agricultural/rural institutional finance in major parts of Asia. It consists of historical research of agricultural finance in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, and contemporary analysis in China, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Indonesia, Myanmar, Bangladesh, and India.

The major hypothesis is that the performance of agricultural cooperatives in each region had a close relationship with the structural characteristics of rural society that were formed over a long period of time. In East Asia, we analyze why agricultural cooperative finance was successful to varying degrees in the pre-war period by connecting it with the difference/similarity of rural social structure within the region. In contrast, in Southeast and South Asia, we analyze and criticize the current quite high interest rate of around 3 percent per month in rural microfinance lending. This has come to be under financial liberalization carried out since the 1980s and the flourishing of microfinance on a wider scale. The ultimate purpose of the research is to critically analyze the current paradigm of agricultural/rural institutional finance that allows a high interest rate structure, and thereby try to facilitate a paradigm shift in institutional credit supply in rural areas of developing countries.

American Intellectuals' Changing Perspectives and the U.S. Regional Strategies toward Asia during the Cold War Period

Principal Investigator: **KOIZUMI, Junko**

Period: **FY2012–15**

This research project examines how American intellectuals perceived Asia during the Cold War period by taking the Council on Foreign Relations and related organizations into perspective. Drawing on archival records at various think tanks and philanthropic organizations, it examines how Asia, particularly East Asia and Southeast Asia, was discussed and analyzed in a political and intellectual forum that brought policy-makers, business elites, journalists, academics, and the general public together.

Scientific Research (C)

Cohort Study of Advance Care Planning of End of Life from the Viewpoint of Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment

Principal Investigator: **WADA, Taizo**

Period: **FY2015–18**

In 2025, the baby boomer generation will be over 75 years old, and the estimated numbers of death per year will be 1.6 million, twice as much as the total number of births. Advance care planning is a process of discussion regarding end of life care among family, care givers, and medical staff to share

patient's values and preferences. Rather than simply writing advance directives and living wills, the process of planning itself is vital and essential for better end of life care. Advance care planning might decrease the psychological burden of care and hopefully promise a better quality of life for patients themselves.

The Emergence of the Counter-Elite and Regime Change in Southeast Asia

Principal Investigator: **TOYAMA, Ayako**

Period: **FY2015–17**

This research aims to compare the similarities and differences of political systems in Southeast Asian countries by focusing on the emergence and demise of their powerful political leaders. It examines the factors that cause regime change in developing democratic countries in this area.

So far, many powerful political leaders have emerged in Southeast Asian countries. Despite gaining legitimacy by elected, some of them received a counterattack from the traditional elite and were finally ousted. In such cases the political regime then can also fall back to an authoritarian one. In this study, we highlight Thaksin, former prime minister of Thailand, Mahathir, former prime minister of Malaysia, and Estrada, former president of the Philippines, and clarify the structure of political regime changes by comparing these three political leaders.

From Frontiers to Boundaries: How Was the Borderline Drawn between British Burma and China (1886-1941)?

Principal Investigator: **IMAMURA, Masao**

Period: **FY2015–17**

The project will uncover how the territorial borderline was drawn between China and Myanmar (Burma). Between 1886 and 1941, Britain and China conducted a series of investigations and negotiations to demarcate the boundary. By examining recently published archival documents, this research will reveal how the British and Chinese eventually used ethno-linguistic mapping to divide the border region into two state territories. This research will bring new insights into the making of modern territorial states in Asia as a phase in global history.

Research on Cross-Institutional Network Construction through a Periodical Database in Three Countries in Indochina

Principal Investigator: **ONO, Mikiko**

Period: **FY2014–16**

Serial publications, such as newspapers and magazines, are valuable materials that reflect each nation's society. This project builds cooperation between library staff and researchers in Japan and countries in Indochina, and reaches beyond the boundaries of institutions and countries. It aims to construct a system of shared information, centering on a comprehensive bibliography and database of Southeast Asian periodicals. We

have promoted cooperation with institutions in Indochina with the following objectives: 1) Update bibliographical data in the Southeast Asian Periodical Database, 2) Construct local versions of the periodical database in Indochina, and 3) Establish a cross-institutional network among libraries.

Young Scientists (A)

Effects of Rapid Environmental Changes in Tropical Peat Swamp Forests on Material Cycling and Greenhouse Gas Dynamics

Principal Investigator: **ITOH, Masayuki**

Period: **FY2015–17**

Tropical peat swamp forests have played an important role in both water and carbon storage on a global scale. However, rapid environmental changes from the development of plantations has caused irreversible degradation. This study elucidates the effects of human induced land-use change on the environment through hydrological and biogeochemical observations. I especially focus on the greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide and methane) dynamics in the area while considering the effects of drainage. By comparing the natural forest with several stages of degraded forests, during the few years of the project we can observe the temporal changes in tropical peat swamp in Southeast Asia.

Interaction of Lower Swamps and Hydrological Systems in the Equatorial Southeast Asian Region

Principal Investigator: **KOZAN, Osamu**

Period: **FY2013–15**

This project aims to enhance the theoretical and empirical understanding of the interaction between lower swamps and hydrological systems in the equatorial Southeast Asian region. Based on in situ observational meteorology, and peat, groundwater, water quality, and CO₂ emission data, a hydrological land surface model will be developed. This model will be coupled with a non-hydrostatic atmospheric model for numerical simulation to estimate the impact of water drainage and large-scale tree plantations on the hydrological system. Finally, this coupling model will be used to evaluate the role of lower swamps on hydrological systems in the equatorial region.

Young Scientists (B)

Reconsideration of the Relationship between Hunter-Gatherers and Farmers in the Globalizing World

Principal Investigator: **KATO, Yumi**

Period: **FY2015–18**

This research explores the contemporary relationship between post hunter-gatherer's communities and farmer's communities in Southeast Asia. It mainly focuses on societies in Borneo but also presents a comparative research with societies in peninsular Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. The relationship between farmers and hunter-gatherers in previous studies has been analyzed as one of "patron-client," because of

their ties in forest products trade in Borneo. However, the contemporary relationship between these two groups is changing, as both hunting and gathering and farming decrease, wages for urban labor increases, and inter-marriage increases. The research considers the new relationship between these groups amidst contemporary changes and in the context of globalization.

Linguistic Diversity vs. Biodiversity in Austronesian Areas

Principal Investigator: **NISHIMOTO, Noa**

Period: **FY2015–17**

This study aims to 1) analyze and describe Tandroy Malagasy (spoken in the southern part of Madagascar) and Rurutu (spoken in French Polynesia, Austral islands), and possibly other languages of the Austronesian family for a comparative perspective, 2) find the linkage between biodiversity and linguistic diversity in my field areas by gathering data on the natural world such as plants, animals, natural resources, and their uses, and 3) observe the number concept while conducting the field work above, so as to sketch the non-literate world from ethno-mathematic perspectives.

Study of the Corporate Interest of Myanmar's Military in a Time of Transition

Principal Investigator: **NAKANISHI, Yoshihiro**

Period: **FY2014–16**

The aim of this research project is to examine civil-military relations in Myanmar after the 2011 political transition from the military regime to the new government, focusing on the military's changing political role and security policy. Since the military's rule seemed to be strong and durable with repressive ways of governance, Myanmar's political and economic reforms after 2011 have surprised people in the country and the world. This research project analyzes the impact of the reform process on the military's corporate interest by critically reconsidering conventional understanding of the Myanmar military's interest.

Formulation of Health Check-Up System for the Elderly in the Kingdom of Bhutan

Principal Investigator: **SAKAMOTO, Ryota**

Period: **FY2013–16**

We would like to introduce a health check-up for the elderly because it is an important opportunity to grasp problems that the elderly may be facing and to prevent the elderly from future diseases, disabilities, and deaths. The elderly should be cared for through collaboration among family, neighbors, village heads, medical facilities, schools, and so on. We should include not only people who come to medical facilities but also people who do not come to the facilities because some elderly people cannot come to the facilities even if they want to. We hope the program will trigger and help to build up the bond and harmony in the communities.

"Field Nutrition" Research on Lifestyle-Related Diseases and Diet among Elderly People in Himalayan Highlands

Principal Investigator: **KIMURA, Yumi**

Period: **FY2013–15**

The increase in lifestyle-related diseases is becoming one of the most serious health problems worldwide. Especially in developing countries, health systems and medical resources are not yet adequate, so it is very important to address health problems through daily diet. This research focuses on the Himalayan area, in particular high remote areas, where lifestyle-related diseases are currently increasing through rapid urbanization. The aim of this study is to evaluate these diseases and their background through examining dietary habits and to suggest possible interventions for their prevention. This study is designed with "field nutrition," a new research methodology that combines nutritional assessment and cultural anthropology.

Challenging Exploratory Research

Sir Ernest Satow, Siam, and Asia

Principal Investigator: **KOIZUMI, Junko**

Period: **FY2015–17**

Ernest Satow is well known to the Japanese for his diplomatic career in Japan first as an interpreter at the British legation and later as the British Minister Plenipotentiary, and for his scholarly works on Japan. But it is less known that he also served in Siam between 1884 and 1887, the crucial period of growing European colonial expansion. This project explores the diplomatic activities of Ernest Satow when he was in Siam by focusing on the role he played in Siam's relations with East Asia.

What Do China-India Encounters Bring About? Preliminary Research on Socio-Economic Transformations among "Zomia"

Principal Investigator: **FUJITA, Koichi**

Period: **FY2015–16**

Expansion to the south by China and to the east by India is apparent in recent years and the two gigantic countries are confronting each other at the northern part of continental Southeast Asia, where many ethnic minorities live in the mountains.

The aim of this research is to prepare for a larger research project on socio-economic transformations of ethnic minorities ("Zomia") in the future by undertaking two preparatory tasks. One is to build an academic network among researchers through organizing a series of seminars. The other is to conduct preliminary fieldwork focusing on Kachin (Jinpaw) people in China, Myanmar, and India, with special emphasis on unveiling their political, economic, social, and cultural strategies under different regimes in the three countries.

“Response-ability” of Cultural Anthropology to Urgent Issues of Today

Principal Investigator: **SHIMIZU, Hiromu**

Period: **FY2014–15**

This is an attempt to explore and widen the scope of engaged anthropology in two different directions. One is to tackle, within a globalizing world, contemporary and common issues at home such as environmental damage, sustainable development, human security, and social justice. The other is to develop collaborative research and activities with local people in the field to make contributions to finding means to deal with, and if possible to solve, problems there. This is a preliminary and small project to re-imagine/re-invent cultural anthropology for its own future as well as for the betterment of civil society, coming about through making connections inside and outside of each home country.

Study of a Site-Specific Rural Development Model through Alternative *Zaichi* (existing locally) Cultural Formation

Principal Investigator: **ANDO Kazuo**

Period: **FY2014–15**

People tend to think that depopulation, aging, and the abandonment of farming in mountainous areas are phenomenon particular to developed countries like Japan, but that's not the case. Such problems are also becoming apparent even in devel-

oping countries in Asia such as Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Laos.

This project will try to reveal how new creative cultural activities in the village are more important than economic activities of urbanization in halting these problems. For this purpose the project will implement collaborative research on the current situation in domestic and foreign villages. Villagers and/or related NPO members join academic researchers to engage in practice-oriented area studies. Through pilot programs by villagers who attend to the program spontaneously, we can understand their reactions and the efficiency of the program. Thus this project aims to ultimately establish an alternative rural development model that is not achieved by urbanization.

Sino-Siamese Economic Relations without Tributes or Treaties

Principal Investigator: **KOIZUMI, Junko**

Period: **FY2012–15**

This research project explores the development of economic relations between Siam and China from the mid-19th to early 20th centuries when both countries had no formal diplomatic relations. It does this by focusing on how both countries managed and regulated the growing flows of goods and people without any formal institutional arrangements or channels for negotiation.

JAPAN CONSORTIUM FOR AREA STUDIES (JCAS)

<http://www.jcas.jp/en/index.html>

The Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS) is a new form of organizational collaboration consisting of research and educational institutes and learned societies engaged in studies on various regions, as well as private-sector organizations closely related to area studies. The consortium was founded in April 2004, integrating numerous organizations and groups of researchers dedicated to area studies independently operating within universities and research institutes. In line with the original purpose to promote information exchanges and joint research activities across organizational borders, it has continued its efforts and has now developed into an academic community. As of 2015, there are 99 member institutions including CSEAS, which was one of the founding members. JCAS continues to capitalize on the area studies network it has built up over the years and is actively fostering collaborative projects. Since 2006, the Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS), Kyoto University has played a pivotal role as the

headquarters for the secretariat and promotes the following activities: creation of area studies networks; promotion of collaborative research; linkages with academic societies; sharing results with society; and promoting activities within Japan. CSEAS actively participates with member institutions to continually foster and develop JCAS.



JCAS Newsletter No. 17, Oct. 2014

GLOBAL SURVIVABILITY STUDIES, GSS UNIT

Inter-Graduate School Program for Sustainable Development and Survivable Societies

<http://gss-sv01.gss.sals.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en.html>

GSS is the designation for the program called “Leading Graduate School (LGS) or Super Doctor” Educational Program for Sustainable Development and Survivable Societies, involving industry, government agencies, international organizations, and domestic and overseas universities. It aims to educate selected graduate students so that they obtain the ability to see and analyze things from global and multidisciplinary standpoints, and to make flexible decisions by holistic approaches. GSS is supported by nine graduate schools and three research institutes, including CSEAS, and accepts graduate students interested in the field of safety and security of humans. Two professors of CSEAS and three graduate students under direct guidance of CSEAS faculty members joined the GSS program in the academic year 2014.

CSEAS also contributed to GSS by offering a course conducted overseas (categorized as an international exchange program) that deals with infectious diseases and food safety. The participating GSS students experienced teaching at a workshop on seafood safety held at Andalas University in association with Indonesian Society for Microbiology (ISM). The GSS students also attended the 7th International Seminar of

ISM to learn, exchange opinions, and discuss the current status of infectious diseases and food safety in Indonesia, a rural country in Southeast Asia. The GSS students subsequently visited the Environmental Health Institute and Environmental Health Department of the National Environment Agency in Singapore, the most urbanized country in Southeast Asia. GSS students learned the situation of infectious diseases and food safety there and then were asked to think about the gap in these subjects between Indonesia and Singapore.



A snapshot during the workshop held at Andalas University, Padang, Indonesia on Oct. 13–15, 2014. Prof. Nishibuchi's group conducted the workshop as an international exchange program of GSS.

C-PIER UNIT

Human Security Development Educational Unit for the ASEAN University Network (AUN)-Kyoto University (KU) Student Mobility Program

<http://www.hsd.cpier.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/index.html>

Since fiscal year 2013 this unit has carried out a student mobility program between Kyoto University (KU) and the ASEAN University Network (AUN) in the fields related to human security development under the JSPS-funded “Re-Inventing Japan Project.” AUN was established in 1995 for promoting educational and research collaboration among leading universities in ASEAN countries and currently consists of 30 universities in 10 ASEAN countries. The student mobility program, managed by the academic consortium KU-AUN, aims to nurture future leaders to be able to work across national borders and connect with individual regions, to create positive synergetic effects. On the KU side, the Graduate School of Energy Science, the Graduate School of Agriculture, the Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies in the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, the School of Public Health in the Graduate School of Medicine, the Institute of Advanced Energy, the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, and the Organization for the Promotion of International Relations team up.

In the program, various courses, lectures, summer schools, as well as a double degree program, in subjects related to human

security, including environment and energy, food and water, and public health, are developed and offered to graduate students as well as undergraduate students. The courses, lectures, and summer schools incorporate the characteristic strengths of each participating region, and are eligible for credit transfer at participating universities. They provide participating students with opportunities to realize a sense of mission, master an issue, and create a solution to global issues.



Visiting a geothermal power station on the Dieng Plateau, Indonesia through a summer school arranged by Gadjah Mada University

KYOTO UNIVERSITY ASIAN STUDIES UNIT (KUASU)

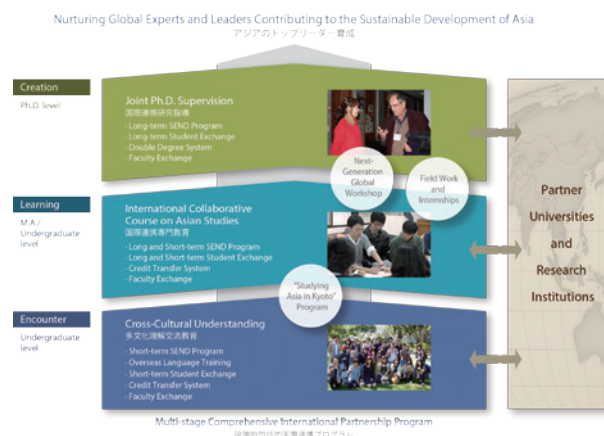
<http://www.kuasus.cpieer.kyoto-u.ac.jp/english/>

KUASU is a center for interdisciplinary integration of research on the Asian region, yet it maintains the uniqueness of each research discipline. We are taking the lead in realizing the systematization and integration of Japanese studies and Asian studies in collaboration with partner universities and research institutions. CSEAS jointly runs KUASU with eight departments in Kyoto University.

KUASU conveys an International collaborative program for graduate studies that realizes the education and research supervision of graduate students through international collaboration with partner universities. Joint courses, workshops, field work, internships, and other joint undertakings are implemented. Students can carry out a part of their course work at partner universities and write their theses under joint supervision from professors from partner universities. Professors are dispatched in both directions, and course development and accreditation are carried out jointly.

KUASU focuses on reinforcing international ties between academic institutions to jointly explore the economic, social, and cultural diversities and commonalities among Asian coun-

tries. In particular, KUASU is laying the foundation for further international joint research activities in the Asian region. For example, KUASU is collecting, translating, and sharing fundamental data sets and important research achievements published in different languages in the region, and building databases for international comparative research.



INSTITUTE OF SUSTAINABILITY SCIENCE (ISS)

http://iss.iae.kyoto-u.ac.jp/iss/index_en.html

The Institute of Sustainability Science (ISS) was organized in 2006 to promote integrated transdisciplinary studies free from the existing academic boundaries of faculties and fields in order to pursue a new type of science for the sustainable existence of humankind. The ISS has made an effort at the group and individual level to encourage discussion between researchers and to study different fields so that we can overcome interdisciplinary challenges.

The institute started as a joint research unit that combined the four research institutes on Uji campus (the Institute for Chemical Research, Institute of Advanced Energy, Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere, and Disaster Prevention Research Institute) and CSEAS. In 2010, the Institute of Economic Research and the Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies joined the unit.

In 2007 the unit started the “Mobile Site Type Research on Sustainability Science” to pursue practical solutions, implementation, and application as a practical site. Since then CSEAS has implemented the “Practical Oriented Area Study on the Revitalization of Networking Society by ‘Zaichi’ (indigenous rural community) and Local Town” in Shiga and Kyoto prefectures. Many unique programs were implemented in collaboration with local people (such as that with Moriyama City office), mainly by Dr. Ando’s project.

In 2012 ISS selected the theme of “lifespan of the human species, society, and the environment” as its basic concept. Prof. Matsubayashi’s group from CSEAS primarily developed the idea and subsequent research along this theme.



Misaki-cho residents' association in Moriyama City has a monthly meeting for revitalization of the area.



Memorial photo after international workshop held by a local NGO coping with cyclone disaster reduction in Hatia Island of Bangladesh

MITIGATING CYCLONE AND FLOOD DAMAGE IN MYANMAR: APPLYING BANGLADESH'S SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCES

SPIRITS: Supporting Program for Interaction-Based Initiative Team Studies

Principal Investigator: **ANDO, Kazuo**

The project surveys damage caused by natural disasters (cyclone and flood) to find mitigating measures in Bangladesh and Myanmar, both of which face the Bay of Bengal, have big delta areas at river mouths, and face similar natural disaster problems. Bangladesh has succeeded in overcoming natural disasters considerably in the past. It is important and valuable that these success cases should be modified and applied to similar disasters in Myanmar. Japanese organizations such as Kyoto University are in an appropriate position to be able to coordinate academic institutions such as universities and practical organizations such as NGOs to overcome the complicated official relationship between Myanmar and Bangladesh. The



A village house at the edge of the Irrawaddy Delta in Myanmar. It is easily damaged by cyclone and high wave because of the poor surrounding forest.

project has the following methodologies and expected outputs: 1) Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) to survey the damage of cyclone and flood affected areas, 2) collection and discussion of the data on the operational system of the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, in particular the prediction of cyclones, meteorological data, and transmission system, 3) determination of the status of cyclone shelters in Bangladesh by visiting cyclone shelters along the coast of the Bay of Bengal, where severe cyclones land frequently, 4) collection of information on cyclone shelters, including numbers, specifications, and distribution, and 5) international and internal workshops and seminars to disseminate project findings.



A village house at Hatia Island in Bangladesh. The forest surrounding the house is rich and the shape of roof is designed to avoid the window.

LEARNING RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS IN ASIA AND JAPAN THROUGH MUTUAL ENLIGHTENED PRACTICE-ORIENTED AREA STUDIES

COC Project sponsored by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

Principal Investigator: **ANDO, Kazuo**

Kyoto University has implemented a COC project sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, and Science and Technology under the government of Japan since 2013, namely the COCOLOIKI Project “Kyoto Future Creation Center Project: Human Development Project.” CSEAS has participated in this project through the project “Learning Rural Development Problems in Asia and Japan through Mutual Enlightened Practice-Oriented Area Studies,” which is managed by the department of Practice-Oriented Area Studies in collaboration with ASAFAS. This program consists of the following four components: 1) practice-oriented area studies through learning the practices of people living in villages in the areas of Kyoto and Shiga, 2) learning “nature and culture focusing on agricultural activities” by examining worldwide agricultural problems, 3) learning about rural development in Bhutan as a way of analyzing rural development problems of Kyoto, and 4) learning about the problems of de-population and agricultural abandonment through partici-

patory action research at zaichi or local sites. All of these are conducted as part of a regular class, such as Pocket Seminars, for Kyoto University students. The aim of this program is to develop the human resources to support rural people facing the problems of de-population and agricultural abandonment in Japan as well as Asian countries such as Bhutan through learning re-vitalization practices of people and communities.



A distant view of a settlement facing depopulation and abandoned farmland in Bhutan

TOWARD THE REGENERATION OF TROPICAL PEATLAND SOCIETIES: ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH NETWORK AND PROPOSALS FOR A BETTER FUTURE

Institutional Collaboration Projects with Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Feasibility Studies (FS)

http://www.chikyu.ac.jp/rihn_e/project/FS-2015_6.html

Principal Investigator: **MIZUNO, Kosuke**

This project focuses on global environmental issues relating to tropical peat swamp forest, a very fragile ecological system that stores huge amounts of carbon and water. The purpose of this project is to offer perspectives for the “futurability” of tropical peat land society by discussing and implementing

appropriate, concrete methods to conserve and utilize the peat swamp. Project research pays marked attention to the ecological and social characteristics of the particular area and local peoples.



Signboard in the state forest area says “Don’t make forest fires” yet this state forest area has already been extinguished by fire and become a bare land after intensive and repeated peat fires.



Simple dam for rewetting and preventing peat fires in a drainage canal, constructed by our FS and the local community

A NEW MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORY STARTED OUTSIDE THE CAMPUS

For the first time in the history of CSEAS, a full-fledged microbiology laboratory operated by Prof. Nishibuchi’s group became operational in the summer of 2014. Previously the group ran their experiments in the laboratory belonging to and kindly provided by Prof. Masao Mitsuyama, Microbiology Section, Graduate School of Medicine, where Prof. Nishibuchi served as a faculty member until he moved to CSEAS.

Prof. Nishibuchi’s new laboratory is a so-called rental laboratory belonging to an incorporated foundation. The foundation’s name translates into English as the “Kinki District Invention Center” and is located in the basement of the facility. The building, facing Kawabata Street, is just two blocks (250 meters) away from CSEAS to the north.

Prof. Nishibuchi’s laboratory is 90 m² wide and includes basic sections where chemicals, reagents, and kits are stored and where DNA can be analyzed by a real-time PCR, and nucleotide sequencing, LAMP equipment, and a BSL2 facility where biosafety level 2 pathogens such as *Vibrio cholerae*, enterohaemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* O157, and *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* can be handled. In addition to this floor, there is an upper floor, called the loft, where people can relax by enjoying a chat, food, and drink.

Those who are interested in this lab are welcome to visit for scientific and relaxing purposes.

Address: Room B14-4d Kyoto Kagakugijyutu Center, Hatsumei Center Building, 14 Yoshida Kawaramachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-830, Japan
Tel. +81-75-761-2700 **Fax.** +81-75-761-2701



The western corner of the lab where a part of the main floor and that of the upper floor structure are shown



The lab members having a good time in the loft



This picture is a courtesy of Dave Lumenta.

The core components of CSEAS are the Research Divisions of Integrated Area Studies, Human-Nature Dynamics, Socio-Cultural Dynamics, Economic and Political Dynamics, and Division of Information and Network for Area Studies. The mission of each research division is to promote Southeast Asian studies mainly based on natural sciences, humanities and social sciences, respectively.

DIVISION OF INTEGRATED AREA STUDIES

This division explores the age of information and globalization through synthetic and holistic approaches, and 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 Information and Network for Area Studies.

DIVISION OF HUMAN-NATURE DYNAMICS

This division explores the co-existence of humans and their environment. The Ecological Resources section pursues research on human ecology, environmental management systems, and resources. The Life Environment section studies food, nutrition, and hygiene in relation to the environment.

DIVISION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL DYNAMICS

This division explores the changing interactions of culture, society, and ecology through perspectives that challenge the disciplinary and geographic boundaries shaping past studies of Southeast Asia. It 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.

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DYNAMICS

This division studies the political and economic dynamics of Southeast Asia in the context of globalization and regionalization. The division aims to analyze fundamental transformations in the arena of the political economy in Southeast Asia such as political-economic regionalization, neoliberal economic trends and its reactions, and democratization.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION AND NETWORK FOR AREA STUDIES

This division 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.

DIVISION OF INTEGRATED AREA STUDIES

KONO, Yasuyuki

Professor, Director

1. Sustainable humanosphere studies
2. Land and water resources management
3. Livelihood transition

HAYAMI, Yoko

Professor, Deputy Director

1. Religion across the border in Thailand and Myanmar
2. Family and social foundations of care in Southeast Asia
3. Upland minorities in Mainland Southeast Asia

DIVISION OF HUMAN-NATURE DYNAMICS

MATSUBAYASHI, Kozo

Professor, Deputy Director

1. Comparative area study on the health of the community-dwelling elderly in Japan and in Southeast Asian communities from the standpoints of ecology and culture
2. Healthcare design for community-dwelling elderly in Bhutan
3. Neurodegenerative diseases in New Guinea

NISHIBUCHI, Mitsuaki

Professor

1. Elucidation of interrelationships between the natural environment and human activities (cultural, social, economic, etc.) specific to Asia through analysis of enteric infections
2. Safety of the food traded across international borders in Asia

KOZAN, Osamu

Associate Professor

1. Sustainability of large-scale tree plantations in peat swamp forests of Indonesia
2. Wildfire monitoring in the equatorial region of Southeast Asia

ITOH, Masayuki

Assistant Professor

1. Material cycling in various tropical ecosystems
2. Human impacts on material cycling in tropical forests and peatlands
3. Methane flux characteristics in tropical peat swamp forests in Indonesia

BADENOCH, Nathan

Program-Specific Associate Professor

1. Linguistic diversity
2. Anthropological linguistics of Southeast Asia
3. Social adaptation and resilience

TORII, Kiyoshi

Affiliated Professor

1. Developing regional crisis management models using scenario-based three-dimensional images
2. Creating topographic maps of study areas through satellite images and DEM
3. Analyzing the historical development of large-scale irrigation systems using remote sensing images and GIS

KOBAYASHI, Shigeo

Affiliated Professor

1. REDD+ safeguard
2. Incentives for local communities to participate in REDD+
3. Global domestication of NTFPs

WADA, Taizo

Affiliated Associate Professor

1. Cross-cultural survey of older adults' perspectives on advance care planning

OKUMIYA, Kiyohito

Affiliated Associate Professor

1. Longitudinal study of neurodegenerative diseases in Papua, Indonesia
2. Cohort study of community-dwelling elderly in Tosa town, Japan
3. Interrelationship between hypoxic adaptation and lifestyle-related diseases among high-altitude people

FUJISAWA, Michiko

Affiliated Associate Professor

1. Practice of healthcare design planning for the elderly in Bhutan
2. Aging among elderly highlanders in New Guinea
3. Comparative study of aging among humans and chimpanzees

NAKAGUCHI, Yoshitsugu**Affiliated Associate Professor**

1. Areal infectious diseases in Southeast Asia
2. Enteric infection caused by seafood consumption
3. Evaluation of human health risks in the traditional foods

NAITO, Daisuke**Affiliated Associate Professor**

1. Political ecology; Southeast Asian area studies
2. Market-driven natural resource management
3. Global environmental governance

KUWATA, Mikinori**Affiliated Assistant Professor**

1. Atmospheric chemistry of haze in Southeast Asia

SAKAMOTO, Ryota**Affiliated Assistant Professor (Hakubi Project)**

1. Health promotion for the elderly in the Kingdom of Bhutan
2. History and future prospects of public health in Japan
3. Potential sources of Legionnaires' Disease

BAO, Maohong**Visiting Research Scholar**

1. Philippine studies
2. Environmental history of Southeast Asia
3. Maritime history of Asia

TRAN, Do Van**Program-Specific Researcher**

1. Carbon sequestration in tropical forests
2. Recovery of forests in Southeast Asian countries

NOSE, Mitsuhiro**Researcher**

1. Rural development in Ladakh, northern India
2. Health care design of physical and productive activities in Kochi, Japan
3. Utilization of regional products in remote areas

CHEN, Wen Ling**Researcher**

1. Social cohesion and health in old age
2. Quality of life of community-dwelling elderly

SHIODERA, Satomi**Researcher**

1. Human-induced disturbance and reforestation of tropical forests
2. Impact evaluation of drainage canal construction in tropical peat swamp forests
3. Adaptation of tree and leaf traits to various environmental stresses

KAYALI, Ahmad Yaman**Researcher**

1. Development of a detection method for enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* (EHEC) in retail beef worldwide

KATO, Emiko**Affiliated Researcher**

1. Health of pregnant women in Bhutan
2. Maternal and child health in Bhutan

FUKUTOMI, Eriko**Affiliated Researcher**

1. Longitudinal study of healthcare for community-dwelling elderly in Japan
2. Effects of practice of medicine and care on the elderly in Japan
3. Healthcare policy in Asia

ISHIMOTO, Yasuko**Affiliated Researcher**

1. Fall prevention for community-dwelling elderly
2. Factors related to the decline of activities of daily living (ADL) among elderly people in Bhutan
3. Health of Monpa people in Northeast India

UEYAMA, Toru**Research Fellow**

1. Global propagation path analysis of intestinal infectious diseases
2. Intestinal infectious disease research using genome informatics technology

SHIRAKAWA, Koichi**Research Fellow**

1. Theoretical epidemiological analysis of dynamic change in malaria patients in Sarawak, Malaysia
2. Systems biochemical search for infectious control factors for *Plasmodium spp.*
3. Structural biological analysis of host defense and drug resistance mechanisms of malaria

DIVISION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL DYNAMICS

SHIMIZU, Hiromu

Professor

1. Area studies for mitigation and rehabilitation of natural disasters
2. Ethno-genesis of the indigenous Pinatubo Aeta after the 1991 eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in Luzon
3. Socio-cultural history of Yokosuka City under the shadow of the US Naval Base for the 7th Fleet

KOIZUMI, Junko

Professor

1. Modern Thai history
2. Intellectual history

ISHIKAWA, Noboru

Professor

1. Resource frontier of maritime Southeast Asia
2. Plantationocene and Southeast Asia
3. Highland-Lowland relations

HAU, Caroline Sy

Professor

1. Literature and culture of Southeast Asia (particularly the Philippines)
2. Chinese overseas in Southeast Asia
3. Nationalism and regionalism in East Asia

BAUTISTA, Julius

Associate Professor

1. World religions in comparative perspective
2. The history and anthropology of Christianity in Asia
3. Culture, society, and politics of the Philippines

KATO, Yumi

Affiliated Assistant Professor (Hakubi Project)

1. Ethnicity and ethnic minority in Borneo
2. Human-animal relationship
3. Relations between Indonesian migrant workers and local communities in Malaysia

OOI, Keat Gin

Visiting Research Scholar

1. War and conflict; the Cold War in East Asia and Southeast Asia

2. Colonial cities in Southeast Asia
3. Peripheral and marginal history in Asia

JIRATTIKORN, Amporn

Visiting Research Scholar

1. Migration from Myanmar to Thailand
2. Shan ethno-nationalism
3. Media and popular culture

TANGSEEFA, Decha

Visiting Research Scholar

1. Political theory, cultural studies, and critical international studies, especially in relation to migration and border politics
2. Thai-Burmese borderland
3. Community engagement for medical intervention

CLAUDIO, Lisandro Elias

Program-Specific Researcher

1. Philippine intellectual history
2. The third world and the global south
3. Comparative Marxist movements

SURYOMENGGOLO, Jafar

Program-Specific Researcher

1. Working class narratives in Indonesia
2. Labor unions in 1950s Indonesia

IMAMURA, Masao

Researcher

1. Frontier as a modern imaginary
2. Protestant missions in upland Southeast Asia (the Kachin region of Myanmar in particular)
3. Vernacularism as a modern historical movement

NAOI, Riyo

Researcher

1. Social relationships surrounding people with HIV in Northern Thailand
2. Changing lifestyles of Myanmar refugees in a refugee camp on the Thailand-Myanmar border
3. A filmmaker's perspective on representing reality

SAKUMA, Kyoko

Affiliated Researcher

1. Riverine trade in Borneo
2. Leadership and origin myth in Borneo
3. Indigenous peoples in Southeast Asia

TAZAKI, Ikuko

Affiliated Researcher

1. Dynamics of religious practice and socio-economic relationships among Protestant Karen in Northern Thailand
2. Protestantism and its impacts on work ethics
3. Changing concepts of gift and reciprocity under the influence of Christianity

IMAMURA, Jackie

Affiliated Researcher

1. Southeast Asian studies and English
2. Political and social change in Southeast Asia

HAMAYA, Mariko

JSPS Postdoctoral Fellow

1. Female renouncers' way of living in contemporary India
2. Re-construction of family and home in the areas around pilgrimage centers
3. Indigenous feminism

NARISAWA, Noriko

JSPS Postdoctoral Fellow

1. Livelihood diversification and gender in rural Africa
2. Gift-giving for developing personal friendships among women in Africa
3. Women's agency and development

KOJIMA, Takahiro

JSPS Postdoctoral Fellow

1. Religious practices of Theravada Buddhists on the China-Myanmar border
2. The role of lay specialists who recite Buddhist texts in Myanmar
3. Upland-lowland interaction through the lens of Buddhist practice

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DYNAMICS

MIZUNO, Kosuke

Professor

1. Resource management by people's organizations (including trade unions) and institutional changes under democratized and decentralized Indonesia
2. Regional sustainable humanosphere in Indonesia based on long-term data and fieldwork

3. Regeneration of tropical peatland societies: Proposals for the future
4. Endogenous development in Indonesia and alternative paths of economic development in Southeast Asia

FUJITA, Koichi

Professor

1. Comparative study of rural social structure and economic development in Asia
2. Socio-economic transformations among ethnic minorities (specifically "Zomia") in China, Southeast Asia, and India
3. Agriculture and rural development in India and South Asia

MIENO, Fumiharu

Professor

1. Financial systems and corporate finance vis-à-vis the growth mechanism of ASEAN countries
2. Economy and economic reform in Myanmar
3. Growth and re-distribution mechanisms in Thailand and ASEAN4 in a new age

OKAMOTO, Masaaki

Associate Professor

1. Local and urban politics in Southeast Asia
2. Political economy of oil palm plantation development in Southeast Asia
3. Security privatization in Southeast Asia

CHACHAVALPONGPUN, Pavin

Associate Professor

1. Domestic politics and international relations of Thailand
2. Politics of mainland Southeast Asia and interstate relations
3. Regional integration and ASEAN

NAKANISHI, Yoshihiro

Associate Professor

1. Civil-military relations and violent conflicts in Burma/Myanmar
2. Transformation of political parties in Burma/Myanmar
3. Security issues in Southeast Asia

KANO, Hiroyoshi

Affiliated Professor

1. Economic history of modern rural Java, with special reference to linkage of agrarian change and non-agricultural economic development
2. Development of oil palm plantation enterprises in Indonesia
3. Change of inter-regional relations in parallel with the economic development of Southeast Asia

SUZUKI, Haruka

Affiliated Assistant Professor

1. Ecological resource use in coastal communities in Indonesia
2. Wood analysis of local wooden dwellings in Indonesia
3. Peatland conservation by multiple stakeholders in Indonesia

SAMEJIMA, Hiromitsu

Affiliated Assistant Professor

1. Sustainable management of tropical forests
2. REDD+
3. Spatio-temporal variation of ecological phenomena in aseasonal tropics

HAYASHI, Kengo

Affiliated Assistant Professor

1. History of urban residences in modern and contemporary Indonesia
2. Discovering an ideal house for emerging megacities in Southeast Asia
3. Creating a City Sustainability Index (CSI)

BONANNO, Gianluca

Affiliated Assistant Professor

1. Pan-Asianism (through a comparative analysis focused on Southeast Asia)
2. The proliferation of trans-boundary issues in the Greater Mekong Sub-region
3. Urbanization and ethnic relocation in mainland Southeast Asia

NISHIMOTO, Noa

Affiliated Assistant Professor (Hakubi Project)

1. Austronesian studies
2. Number concept in non-literate societies
3. Linguistic diversity vs. biodiversity

MASUDA, Gaku

Affiliated Assistant Professor

1. Development of mosquito traps for malaria control
2. Muslim and traditional learning networks
3. Use of visual methods and aerial drones for field science

WATANABE, Kazuo

Affiliated Assistant Professor

1. Local community development through the "Area Capability Approach"
2. Natural resource assessment using satellite and unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV/Drone)
3. Integration of natural and social information by using

geo-informatics technologies

HANSSON, Eva

Visiting Research Scholar

1. Democratization; political regime change
2. Social movements; state-civil society
3. International politics

Hnin Yu Lwin

JSPS Fellow

1. Rural development and poverty alleviation in the Central Dry Zone, Myanmar
2. Toddy palm tenancy and jaggery marketing system under rapid economic change and development in the Central Dry Zone, Myanmar

KAWAMURA, Chiyo

Affiliated Researcher

1. Kinship and the community-based industry batik in Yogyakarta, Central Java
2. Javanese "Trah"
3. Industry of batik and cooperative associations in Central Java

KONYA, Akari

Affiliated Researcher

1. Narrative art in Palau, Micronesia
2. Oral tradition culture in the Pacific region
3. Cultural/Political relations in the Asia-West Pacific region

FUJITA, Motoko

Affiliated Researcher

1. Biodiversity and forest management in tropical Asia
2. Feeding ecology of edible-nest swiftlet and sustainable management
3. Ecosystem function of birds as nutrient transporters

KONISHI, Tetsu

Affiliated Researcher

1. Corporate governance, finance, and political connections in Indonesia
2. Monetary policy and financial development in Indonesia
3. Business and politics in Post-Suharto Indonesia

KAYANE, Yuka

Affiliated Researcher

1. Politics of natural resources in Indonesia
2. Political process in democratized Indonesia
3. Indonesia's economic nationalism

TOYAMA, Ayako

JSPS Postdoctoral Fellow

1. The role of the judiciary in democratization: A comparison between Thailand and Indonesia
2. Political regime changes and political leaders in Southeast Asian countries
3. Bureaucracy in Thailand

IGA, Tsukasa

JSPS Postdoctoral Fellow

1. The relationship between media and political regime in Southeast Asia
2. Political scandals in Malaysia
3. Social movements and LGBT politics in Southeast Asia

KAWAMURA, Ai

JSPS Postdoctoral Fellow

1. Dispute resolution system for Islamic finance in Malaysia
2. Dispute resolution system for Islamic finance
3. Conflict of law in Islamic finance

DIVISION OF INFORMATION AND NETWORK FOR AREA STUDIES

ANDO, Kazuo

Associate Professor

1. To identify the significance of the area consisting of Tibeto-Burma language groups in the area of Bangladesh, North-east India, Myanmar, and Laos
2. To prepare an alternative paradigm of agriculture and rural development through the subjective participation of people from villages in Japan and Asian countries in order to develop a concrete action program
3. To develop the practice-oriented area studies or a unique Area Study methodology through “awareness of zaichi,” “sense of ownership,” and “institutional understanding”

KOBAYASHI, Satoru

Associate Professor

1. Area Informatics approach to the study of religion and society
2. Transformation of rural societies in Southeast Asia
3. Construction of “public sphere” in post-war/conflict societies

LÓPEZ, Mario Ivan

Associate Professor

1. Provisioning of care in super-aging societies in Asia and the Asia-Pacific region
2. Transnational migration within Southeast Asia

KITANI, Kimiya

Assistant Professor

1. Resource sharing system for Southeast Asian periodicals
2. Possibility of information transmission utilizing open source software

SHITARA, Narumi

Assistant Professor

1. Academic publishing
2. Transition of Southeast Asian studies in Japan

ONO, Mikiko

Assistant Professor

1. Collection development in Southeast Asia
2. Construction of co-sharing and co-use system for information resources in Southeast Asia
3. Archiving and digitization of Vietnamese historical materials

SALIM, Muhammad

Distinguished Visiting Professor

1. Participatory approaches and their application in agricultural and rural development
2. Farmers' ecological knowledge and wisdom fostering sustainable agricultural development and livelihood improvement
3. Food security through an interdisciplinary approach

UCHIDA, Haruo

Affiliated Professor

1. Rural hydrological analysis of water, environment, and agricultural technology in Bangladesh
2. Natural disaster analysis in the areas surrounding the Bay of Bengal
3. Practice-oriented area study on reduction of cyclone disasters in Bangladesh and Myanmar

HAYASHI, Taiichi

Affiliated Professor

1. Reduction of meteorological disasters in South Asia
2. Impact of weather factors on human activities
3. Water and energy circulation and resources in Southeast and South Asia

SUZUKI, Reiji

Affiliated Associate Professor

1. Effects of swidden cultivation on long-term change in forest soil and vegetation
2. Revaluation of indigenous knowledge inherited from Japanese swidden cultivation
3. Practical approaches to establishing sustainable livelihoods of local communities

SWE, Khin Lay

Visiting Research Scholar

1. *Satoyama* landscapes in Japan and Myanmar
2. Natural resource management and rural development
3. Climate change adaptation in agriculture
4. Low carbon economy and climate smart agriculture

SEIGER, Fiona-Katharina

JSPS Fellow

1. Sociology of migration, discourse analysis
2. Japanese-Filipino children and youth in the Philippines and Japan, ethnic identity constructions, cross-border mobility and processes of rights-assertion
3. NGO activism on behalf of Japanese-Filipinos

YAJIMA, Kichiji

Researcher

1. Preservation of traditional cultures and local nature for future generations through development of Village Folk Cultural Museum
2. Community development through collaboration among residents, academics, and local administrations
3. Practice-oriented area studies as an alternative method of research

TOYOTA, Tomoya

Affiliated Researcher

1. Atagoyama pilgrimage post station and expansion of settlement regeneration activities in Kiyotaki, Japan
2. Hands-on activities toward world heritage status for the Hozu River in Kameoka, Japan

FUJII, Miho

Affiliated Researcher

1. Local people's wisdom
2. Public river management

IMAKITA, Tetsuya

Affiliated Researcher

1. Historical change in the utilization of mountain forest, bush, and grassland and its regional differences
2. Restoration of the traditional utilization of mountain forests, bush, and grassland in western and northern parts of Lake Biwa
3. Rehabilitation of secondary forest dominated by *Quercus* trees and the reconstruction of sustainable livelihood

SHIMADA, Nahoko

Affiliated Researcher

1. Eco-history of sacred places in Southeast Asia
2. Landscape

KIMURA, Yumi

JSPS Postdoctoral Fellow

1. Diet and health of elderly people in community
2. Dietary changes and lifestyle-related diseases within communities

JAPANESE VISITING SCHOLAR

SUGIHARA, Kaoru

Professor

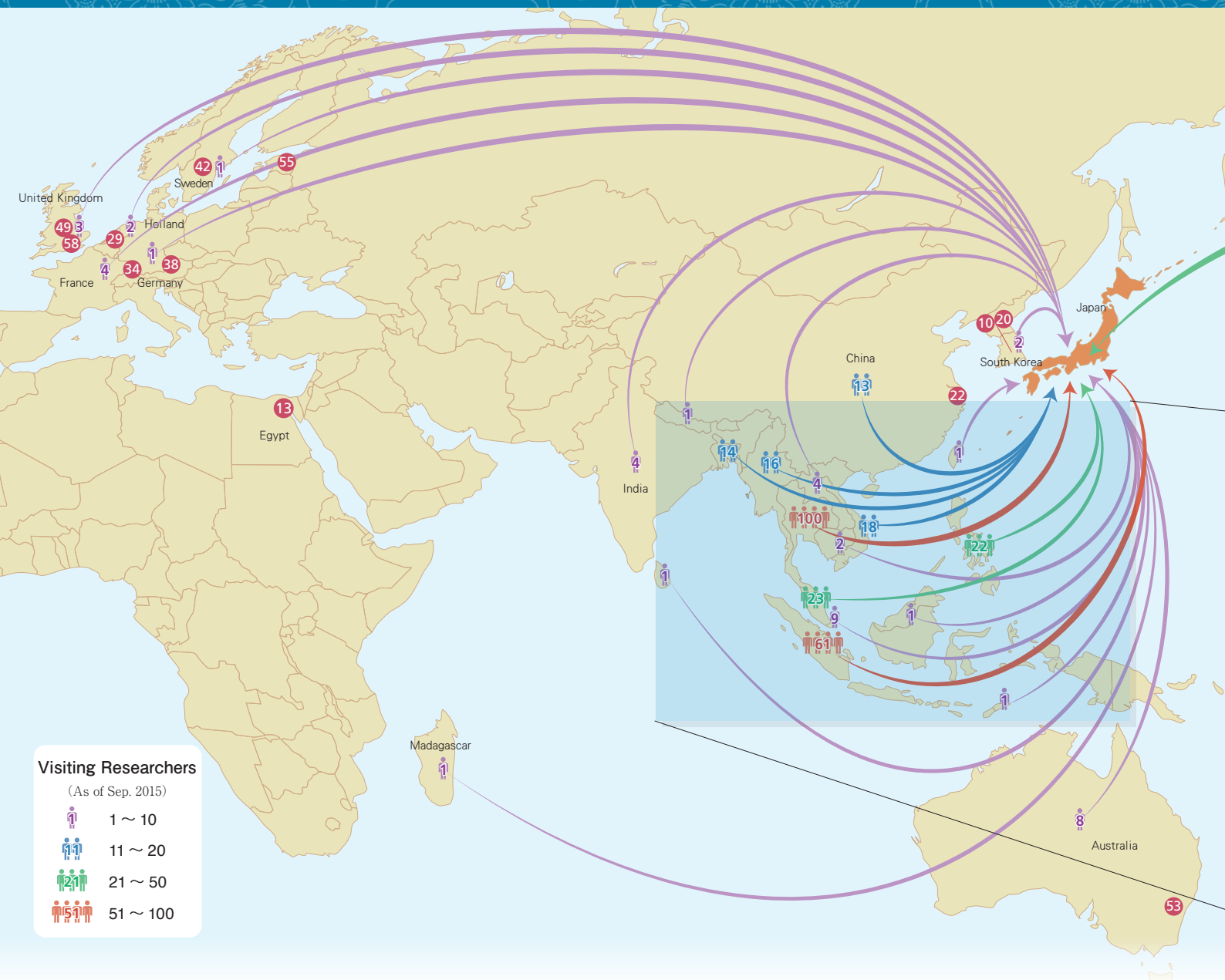
1. Global economic history
2. Environmental foundations of postwar Asian economic development
3. The history of intra-Asian trade

YOKOTA, Sachiko

Researcher

1. Cross-border marriage of overseas Chinese in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Indonesia
2. Re-migration experience of Chinese Indonesians in the Cold War era
3. Hainanese Chinese network in Indonesia

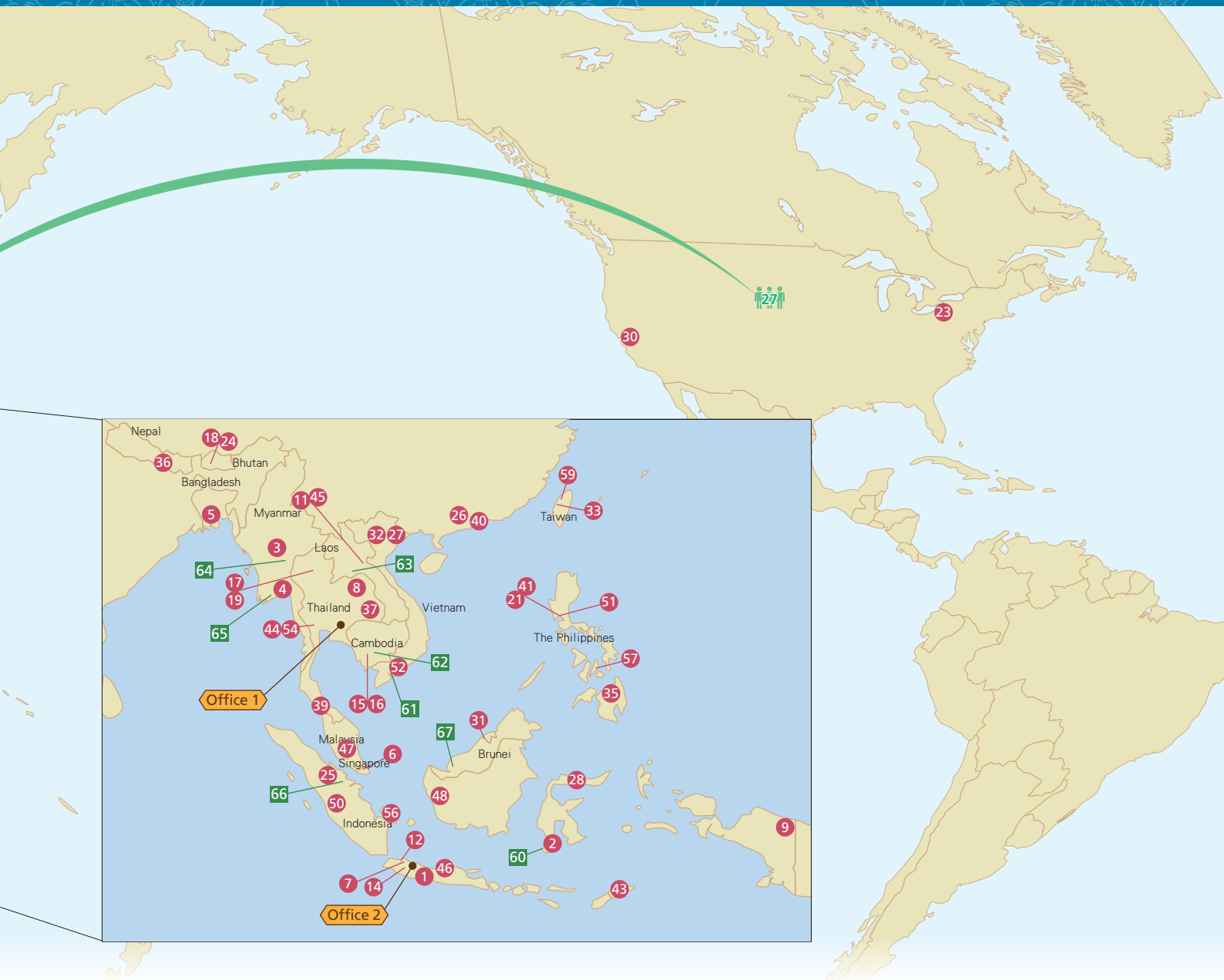
3 GLOBAL ACADEMIC NETWORKS



MOUs

by year of conclusion

- 1 National Coordination Agency for Surveys and Mapping
- 2 Research Institute and Graduate Programs, Hasanuddin University
- 3 Yezin Agricultural University
- 4 The SEAMEO Regional Centre for History and Tradition
- 5 International Centre for Diarrheal Diseases Research, Bangladesh
- 6 Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore
- 7 National Islamic University
- 8 Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University
- 9 Cenderawasih University
- 10 Korean Institute of Southeast Asian Studies
- 11 Faculty of Forestry, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Social Science, National University of Laos
- 12 Sultan Agung Tirtayasa University
- 13 Center for Asian Studies, Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University
- 14 The Institute for Research and Community Services, Padjadjaran University
- 15 Royal University of Fine Arts (RUFA)
- 16 Royal University of Agriculture (RUA)
- 17 Faculty of Social Sciences, Chiang Mai University
- 18 Sherubtse College, Royal University of Bhutan
- 19 Faculty of Agriculture, Chiang Mai University
- 20 The Institute for East Asian Studies, Sogang University
- 21 University of the Philippines
- 22 The Department of Aquatic Food Processing and Preservation, College of Food Science and Technology, Shanghai Ocean University, China
- 23 Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University
- 24 Ministry of Health, the Kingdom of Bhutan
- 25 University of Riau
- 26 The Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, Jinan University
- 27 Hanoi Agricultural University
- 28 Gorontalo State University
- 29 The International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS)
- 30 Center for Southeast Asia Studies, University of California, Berkeley
- 31 Institute of Asian Studies, Universiti Brunei Darussalam
- 32 Center for Asia-Pacific Studies, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam National University
- 33 Graduate Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, National Chi Nan University
- 34 Southeast Asian Studies Program, University of Freiburg
- 35 Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology
- 36 The Research Center for Nepal and Asian Studies, Tribhuvan University
- 37 Faculty of Political Science, Ubon Ratchathani University
- 38 The Southeast Asian and Development Studies Programme, Passau University
- 39 Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University
- 40 Southeast Asia Research Centre, City University of Hong Kong
- 41 Development Academy of the Philippines
- 42 The Forum for Asian Studies, Stockholm University
- 43 Universidade da Paz (UNPAZ), Timor-Leste
- 44 The Pridi Banomyong International College, Thammasat University
- 45 The National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
- 46 The Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Gadjah Mada University
- 47 The Malaysian Forestry Research and Development Board



- 48 The Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Tanjungpura University
- 49 The Department of Geography, University of Leicester
- 50 The Center for Biotechnology and Bioinformatics Studies, Andalas University
- 51 The School of Social Sciences, Ateneo de Manila University
- 52 Southern Institute of Social Sciences, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences
- 53 The Sydney Southeast Asia Centre, The University of Sydney
- 54 The Graduate School, Silpakorn University
- 55 The Estonian Institute of Humanities, Tallinn University
- 56 The Faculty of Social and Political Science, Bangka Belitung University
- 57 Cebuano Studies Center, University of San Carlos
- 58 SOAS, University of London
- 59 Center for Asia-Pacific Area Studies, Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taiwan

Fieldstations

- | | | |
|----|-------------|-------------|
| 60 | Makassar | (Indonesia) |
| 61 | Ho Chi Minh | (Vietnam) |
| 62 | Phnom Penh | (Cambodia) |
| 63 | Vientiane | (Laos) |
| 64 | Yezin | (Myanmar) |
| 65 | Yangon | (Myanmar) |
| 66 | Pekanbaru | (Indonesia) |
| 67 | Kuching | (Malaysia) |

Liaison Office

Office 1

Bangkok Liaison Office

19D, GP Grande Tower, 55, Soi 23, Sukhumvit Rd,
Klongtoey Nua, Wattana, Bangkok, 10110, THAILAND
Tel: +66-2-664-3619 Fax: +66-2-664-3618

Office 2

Jakarta Liaison Office

Jl. Kartanegara No. 38, Kebayoran Baru,
Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta 12180, INDONESIA
Tel: +62-21-726-2619 Fax: +62-21-724-8584

OVERSEAS LIAISON OFFICES

Bangkok Liaison Office/Jakarta Liaison Office

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/bangkok-liaison-office/>
<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/jakarta-liaison-office/>

CSEAS has two overseas liaison offices. The Bangkok Liaison Office was established in 1963, and its present location is in the Sukhumvit area in central Bangkok. The Jakarta Residence was established in 1970 at Jalan Rajasa, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta, and has been funded by the Japanese government since 1973. The offices have been managed by researchers that are selected from CSEAS staff as well as from other faculties, institutions, and universities in Japan. They were originally established as research lodgings for Japanese researchers in Thailand and Indonesia, but now perform various functions and cover the whole region of Southeast Asia.

The offices have been functioning as a base for collecting research information and materials: periodical publications,

statistics, maps, and various documents in vernacular languages in Southeast Asian and in European languages. The researchers collaborate with local researchers in Southeast Asia by organizing workshops and holding receptions in order to enrich the understanding of activities of CSEAS. Moreover, the offices strongly support the operation of joint research by Southeast Asian scholars and Japan-based researchers especially the implementation of “International Program of Collaborative Research, CSEAS (IPCR-CSEAS).” The offices have recently come to play a supporting role in the networking of Kyoto University in Southeast Asia region by cooperating with Kyoto University ASEAN Center, which was established in Bangkok in 2014.



Participants at a party of the Japanese alumni association of Kyoto University in Bangkok held at the Bangkok Liaison Office in Feb. 2015



The Jakarta Residence organized a reunion party to introduce the new director of CSEAS, Prof. Kono, to Indonesian scholars in Jul. 2014

VISITING RESEARCH SCHOLARS AND GUEST SCHOLARS

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/networks/international-networks/gaikokujinshohei-en/>

Since 1975, CSEAS has established a visiting scholar program to promote research activities in and on the region by distinguished scholars. Over 300 scholars—many of them leading researchers in their respective fields—have availed themselves of the Center’s considerable scholarly resources to engage in pathbreaking, multidisciplinary research and develop comparative, historical, and global perspectives on Southeast Asia.

Positions for scholars visiting CSEAS are divided into five categories: Visiting Research Scholars; Guest Scholars; Guest Research Associates; Special Researchers; and Short-Term International Students.

For the Visiting Research Scholar program, 12 scholars are chosen annually on a competitive basis. Scholars can stay for

up to six months. At present, we receive applications from Southeast Asia, as well as South Asia, China, Korea, Taiwan, the U.S., and Europe. Applicants are not limited to scholars: CSEAS has hosted government officials, journalists, librarians, NGO workers, IT specialists, and other professionals on short-term visits. While in Kyoto, scholars are strongly encouraged to participate in the CSEAS conferences, seminars, and workshops, and submit articles to the Center’s flagship journal *Southeast Asian Studies*, the *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia*, and the CSEAS biannual Newsletter. CSEAS also accepts international students on short-term visits to Japan and offers them the use of research rooms and our library facilities.

MOU: MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/networks/international-networks/mou-en/>

CSEAS actively promotes Southeast Asian studies by establishing institutional linkages with leading universities and research institutes in the region as well as the world. The Center has signed MOUs aimed at fostering academic exchange and cooperation through programs of exchange of faculty members and researchers; exchange of academic information, including library materials and research publications; and joint research activities including seminars, conferences, and symposia.

For the institutions with which CSEAS has recently signed MOUs please refer to the map on pp. 24-25.

Memorandum by Country (August 6, 2015)

Country	Institutions	Country	Institutions
Indonesia	12	U.S.	2
Thailand	7	Australia	1
China	3	Bangladesh	1
Philippines	5	Brunei	1
Vietnam	3	East Timor	1
Bhutan	2	Egypt	1
Cambodia	2	Estonia	1
Germany	2	Malaysia	1
Korea	2	Nepal	1
Laos	2	Netherlands	1
Myanmar	2	Singapore	1
Taiwan	2	Sweden	1
U.K.	2		
TOTAL			59

CONSORTIUM FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES IN ASIA (SEASIA)



<http://seasia-consortium.org/>

Building on the imperative to promote region-based Southeast Asian studies, CSEAS, in partnership with nine leading Asian and Southeast Asian Studies institutions in the region, established a Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia (SEASIA) on October 11, 2013.

The consortium Charter was signed by the Center for Asia-Pacific Studies, Academia Sinica; the Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University; the Indonesian Institute of Sciences; the Korean Association of Southeast Asian Studies; the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University; the Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore; the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University; the Taiwan Association of Southeast Asian Studies; the Institute of Asian Studies, Universiti Brunei Darussalam; and the Asian Center, University of the Philippines. The Secretariat of the Consortium is based in the CSEAS.

The establishment of a region-based consortium of Southeast Asian Studies aims to link the regional and global hubs of

area studies into a cooperative venture that will provide a multilateral regional forum in the form of annual meetings, along with smaller joint workshops or conferences; a system for sharing information about each other's activities; and opportunities for education and training of young and up-and-coming scholars for promoting collaboration and exchanges among Southeast Asia- and other East Asia-based Southeast Asianists.

The Consortium seeks to connect institutions specializing in the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities—for example, earthquake science and disaster management, medical research, urban studies, ecology, energy, resource management, industry specialists, creative industries—whose scholars have an interest in, and who work on or in Southeast Asia, but do not necessarily consider themselves as area studies specialists.

The inaugural conference will be held in Kyoto on December 12–13, 2015, with former Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda Yasuo as Guest of Honor, and Prof. Wang Gungwu and Prof. Pasuk Phongpaichit as Keynote Speakers.



Member institutions



Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies (SEASIA) Governing Board Members (Oct. 11, 2013)

LIBRARY

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

The CSEAS library has been a most essential foundation for the promotion of research activities in the field of Southeast Asian studies. As the result of ongoing collection development focusing on academic publications on Southeast Asia, the library holds approximately 190,000 items and assures access by both domestic and overseas researchers through its open access policy and reference services. The library places a strong emphasis on publications published in Southeast Asia and, especially for Thailand and Indonesia, up to date book acquisitions that are operated through the CSEAS overseas liaison offices in Bangkok and Jakarta.

While the library is devoted to collecting and providing access to historical documents and academic works on Southeast Asia, it is also keen in responding to the changes in Southeast Asia and working together with researchers. For example, the CSEAS co-research program now has a special slot for document-based research and provides sufficient funding for acquisition of library materials related to proposed document-based research. The CSEAS Library looks forward to working with many researchers in the near future.



Main building of CSEAS Library

Open hours: Weekdays 9:00–17:00

E-mail: libinfo@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp

Tel. +81-75-753-7306 **Fax.** +81-75-753-7364

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The CSEAS Library holds more than 70,000 materials published in various vernacular languages in Southeast Asia, including publications in Indonesian, Thai, Vietnamese, and so on. The Library also has the following special collections.

■ CHARAS COLLECTION (THAILAND)

This is a personal collection donated to our library by Mr. Charas Pikul, a former Thai government officer, consisting of 9,000 volumes of monographs. The outstanding feature of this collection is the 4,000 cremation volumes called *Nagsue Ngan Sop*. Cremation volumes are usually published on the occasion of the cremation rites of an important figure and these are considered the largest collection of such volumes outside Thailand.

■ FORONDA AND OCAMPO COLLECTIONS (PHILIPPINES)

These two personal collections of the famous historians Dr. Marcelino Foronda and Dr. Ambeth R. Ocampo are in Filipino. The Foronda collection consists of 7,000 volumes of monographs and various other materials on Filipino history that include prayers and underground publications from the Marcos years. The Ocampo collection consists of 1,000 items, namely: rare books (from the 17th century to the post-war period), periodicals including the Congressional Record, and ephemera including original Filipino sheet music from the early 20th century.



Materials from the Ocampo Collection. *Viage de Novios: Tanda de Valses* (Sheet Music from 19th century)

■ INDONESIA ISLAM COLLECTION (INDONESIA)

The collection has approximately 2,000 volumes of recent Islamic publications in Indonesia that cover a wide range of topics such as translation of Islamic classics, political ideology, and introduction to Islam for beginners.

■ MICROFORM MATERIALS

The CSEAS Library has been acquiring many archival materials from the colonial period up to recent years in microfilm form. These holdings include historical research tools such as the Cornell Wason-Echols Collection, the Dutch East India Company's Mailrapporten, and the 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.



The Siam Rashdra Daily News (1934)

MAP COLLECTIONS

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/publications-2/maps-materials/>

The collection of maps in the CSEAS Map Room covers Southeast Asia as well as almost the whole area from South to East Asia and the surrounding regions. Publication dates of these maps range from the pre-war period to recent aerial surveys. The Map Room stores not only maps but also other materials such as aerial photos. At present, the collection of maps comprises nearly 44,000 sheets. In recent years, through collaboration with the Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS), Kyoto University, CSEAS has also been digitizing its materials to make them more widely available.

■“GAIHOZU” AND OTHER MAPS

Maps called “Gaihouzu” in Japanese are historically valuable Japanese Army topographical maps and nautical charts covering South and East Asia as well as Southeast Asia. About 19,000 “Gaihouzu” in the CSEAS Map Room comprise one of the foremost collections in Japan. Besides it, there are about 50 topographical, mineral product, geological, and vegetation maps on Japan, the former Manchuria, Taiwan, and the Korea Peninsula. The Map Room also houses 24,000 topographic, geological, land-use, vegetation, administrative, and road maps.



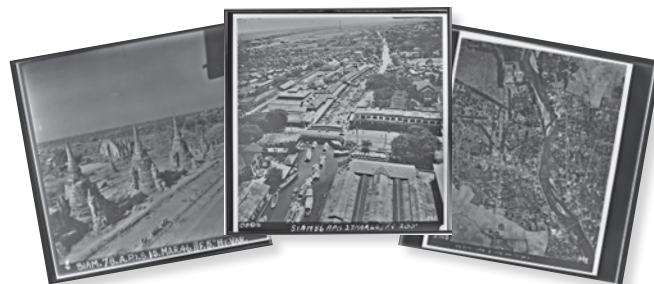
Gaihouzu



The maps, stored in drawers in the Map Room, are available to the public on a limited basis

■AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS: THE WILLIAMS-HUNT COLLECTION

This is a very variable collection of about 5,800 aerial photographs acquired by Peter Williams-Hunt during and after World War II. They were organized by Dr. Elizabeth Moore at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, in 1982. The collection mainly covers Cambodia (Angkor Wat), Thailand, Myanmar, Malaysia, and Singapore. The Map Room has about 5,000 sheets of the collection.



Aerial Photographs : The Williams-Hunt Collection

DATABASES

Over the past 10 years, CSEAS has been building advanced and unique databases for its holdings on Southeast Asia. Recently, CSEAS has been collaborating with the Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS), Kyoto University to expand. Our most widely used databases are as follows.

■DATABASE OF COMPREHENSIVE URBANISM OF HANOI, VIETNAM

The “Database of Comprehensive Urbanism of Hanoi, Vietnam (HANOIDB)” is a comprehensive database concerning studies on the urbanization of Hanoi from the 19th to 21st century. The database is composed of a map collection and its GIS data (1831–2005), and comprises 3,618 files.



Database of Comprehensive Urbanism of Hanoi, Vietnam (HANOIDB)

■THAI DATABASE OF THREE SEALS LAW

There are two versions of the *Kotmai Tra Sam Duang* database, the Thammasat University version and the Royal Institute version. The database retrieval of the Thammasat University version has not been in service for a while. The Royal Institute version now can be retrieved from the homepage of the CIAS, Kyoto University. The database covers “Computer Concordance of The Law of Three Seals” (5 volumes, 239,576 examples), which was published by CSEAS in 1991.



The Three Seal Law (*Kotmai Tra Sam Duang*) Database (Thammasat version)

GIS LABORATORY

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

The GIS Research and Education Laboratory was established in 2004. At present, ArcGIS English version runs on four machines that are utilized for lectures as well as research. In addition, one workstation was also installed with special GIS software and image processing software, such as ERDAS Imagine Professional, Definiens eCognition Developer, and Adobe Creative Suite. The laboratory also has a B0 plotter and A0 scanner to digitize and output large-scale maps for GIS analysis.



GIS Laboratory



GIS Laboratory

Users Guide

Open hours: Weekdays 9:00–17:00

Contact: CSEAS Research Liaison Office (Room 101, 1st. floor of Inamori Foundation Memorial Hall)
E-mail: liaison@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp

Who can use the Lab: Researchers and staff members of CSEAS and members of the International Program of Collaborative Research (IPCR), CSEAS are requested to apply through the professor in charge.

* Other users not mentioned above need to inquire with the Research Liaison Office in advance. The Committee of Information Processing reserves the right to approve or disapprove their applications.

Other information: If you wish to use all four computers in the GIS lab at the same time, you should inform us in advance.

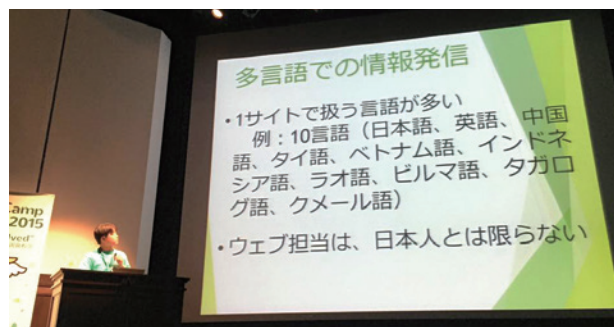
* Application forms are not required for use of the GIS Lab as for now, but you are requested to contact the Research Liaison Office for reservation or any related inquiry.

INFORMATION PROCESSING OFFICE

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

The Information Processing Office is responsible for providing support for research and education activities carried out in CSEAS. Activities include not only the management of information infrastructures and systems, but also participation in research, cooperation with various research communities, and suggesting new frameworks that support future research endeavors. The Office has provided GIS systems to research divisions and joint researchers through the provisioning of a GIS laboratory. Furthermore, on a joint research project, the Office has helped foster and develop a system of data sharing and information transmission of information resources in collaboration with Japanese national libraries. In 2015, the Office participated in WordPress (Content Management System) community activities, served as one of the WordCamp Kansai 2015 (International conference) organizers, and led Google product support community activities (E-mail: Gmail Help forum and Cloud service: Google Apps for Work Help forum in Japan) to improve technical skills and contribute back to

research communities. The Office is currently working together with other related communities to provide knowledge to the public. Furthermore, the Office has developed a new approach for supporting not only Japanese national libraries but also librarians and library researchers in Southeast Asia through the development of the Southeast Asian Periodical Database.



Explaining the running of multiple multilingual websites at Kyoto University at WordCamp Kansai 2015, Osaka University Hall

PUBLICATIONS

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

Since its beginning, CSEAS has given priority to publishing its research results. The academic journal *Tonan Ajia Kenkyu* began with the founding of the center, and since the 1960s monographs have also been published in both Japanese and in English. Keeping up with the trend of publications we have engaged in various initiatives in publication activities: In 2002 we released the multilingual online journal *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia*, which is available at <http://kyotoreview.org/>; April 2007 also marked the debut of the Kyoto Working Papers on Area Studies; In April 2012 we launched a new English journal, *Southeast Asian Studies* as a sister journal of *Tonan Ajia Kenkyu*. A complete list of CSEAS publications is available on the HP of editorial office.

MONOGRAPHS

CSEAS publishes four series for the presentation of original academic studies contributing to the development of Southeast Asian area studies. Our monograph series was originally authored exclusively by CSEAS faculty, but since 2000 the series has been open to outside contributors from both within and outside Japan. The policy has now become a regular and recognized feature of our publication program and is supported mainly by JSPS Grants-in-Aid for publication. We include the descriptions of each book published in these past two years.

Series	Language	Publisher	Number of Published Titles
Kyoto CSEAS Series on Asian Studies	English	Kyoto University Press, NUS Press, and partly with Ateneo de Manila University Press	14
Kyoto Area Studies on Asia	English	Kyoto University Press and Trans Pacific Press	24
Kyoto Area Studies on Asia (Chiiki Kenkyu Sosho)	Japanese	Kyoto University Press	30
Monographs of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies	English	University of Hawai'i Press	21
Monographs of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (Tonan Ajia Kenkyu Sosho)	Japanese	Sobunsha	24 (No new publication since 1991)

KYOTO CSEAS SERIES ON ASIAN STUDIES

Vol. 10. *Living with Risk: Precarity & Bangkok's Urban Poor*

Tamaki Endo. 2014.

Living with Risk examines risk response process and upward mobility of urban lower class in the case of communities in the inner city and the urban fringe of Bangkok. The author focuses aspect of “occupation” and “resident” and draws on two case studies, one considering the situation of women who became self-employed after losing factory jobs during Thailand’s economic restructuring in the late 1990s, and the second a community displaced by a devastating fire. The book’s detailed examination of the dynamics of the informal economy makes a substantial contribution to the literature on development economics in urban areas.



Vol. 11. *Migration Revolution: Philippine Nationhood & Class Relations in a Globalized Age*

Filomeno V. Aguilar Jr. 2014.

Intertwined with global forces, the overseas labor migration of Filipinos has a long history that is traced in this book. Contemporary forms of migration since the 1960s–1970s continue to be shaped by the global arena but also by domestic factors in the Philippines. Amid these macrostructural forces, migrants assert their human agency. The result of this multilayered phenomenon has been no less than revolutionary in transforming Philippine society. Overseas migration has deepened but also nuanced national identity and national belonging, even as the social class relations can no longer be fully understood apart from their global and transnational interconnections.



Vol. 12. *The Chinese Question: Ethnicity, Nation, and Region in and beyond the Philippines*

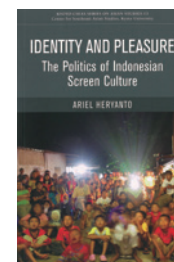
Caroline S. Hau. 2014.

The rising strength of mainland China and East Asia more generally has spurred a revival of “Chineseness” in the Philippines. Perceived during the Cold War era as economically dominant, political disloyal, and culturally different, the “Chinese” now present themselves as an integral part of the Filipino imagined community. As the meanings of “Chinese” and “Filipino” evolve, intractable contradictions are appearing in the concepts of citizenship and national belonging. The book shows how race, class, ideology, nationality, territory, sovereignty, and mobility are shaping the discourses of national integration, regional identification, and global cosmopolitanism.



Vol. 13. *Identity and Pleasure: The Politics of Indonesian Screen Culture***Ariel Heryanto. 2014.**

Through a richly nuanced analysis of expressions and representations found in screen culture (cinema, television, and social media), this book examines what media and screen culture reveal about the ways urban-based Indonesians attempted to redefine their identity in the first decade of this century. While in-depth analyses of identity and political contestation within the nation are the focus of the book, transnational engagements and global dimensions are a significant part of the story in each chapter. The author focuses on contemporary cultural politics in Indonesia, but each chapter contextualizes current circumstances by setting them within a broader historical perspective.

**Vol. 14. *Indonesian Women and Local Politics: Islam, Gender and Networks in Post-Suharto Indonesia*****Kurniawati Hastuti Dewi. 2015.**

In an important social change, female Muslim political leaders in Java have enjoyed considerable success in direct local elections following the fall of Suharto in Indonesia. *Indonesian Women and Local Politics* shows that Islam, gender, and social networks have been decisive in their political victories. Islamic ideas concerning female leadership provide a strong religious foundation for their political campaigns. This new trend of Muslim women in politics will continue to shape the growth and direction of democratization in local politics in post-Suharto Indonesia and will color future discourse on gender, politics, and Islam in contemporary Southeast Asia.



KYOTO AREA STUDIES ON ASIA

Vol. 24. *The End of Personal Rule in Indonesia: Golkar and the Transformation of the Suharto Regime***Ayako Masuhara. Translated by Yuri Kamada. 2015.**

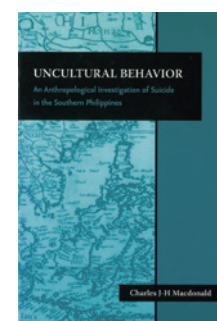
Motivated by on-the-ground experiences during Indonesia's period of political turmoil in the early 2000s following the collapse of the Suharto regime, in this book Masuhara systematically explains the structure of the Suharto regime while revealing its political dynamism. Her primary goal is to account for the transformations Suharto's personal rule underwent during 30 years in power and explain its end. The book focuses on the "personal rule system" that Suharto employed, analyzing its transition and collapse in a groundbreaking thesis that draws on archival materials from major political institutions as well as interviews with some of the key political protagonists.



MONOGRAPHS OF THE CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

Vol. 21. *Uncultural Behavior: An Anthropological Investigation of Suicide in the Southern Philippines***Charles J.-H. Macdonald 2007.**

Macdonald is a social anthropologist specializing in the Philippines and Southeast Asia. His acquaintance with the Palawan people in the Philippines dates from 1970 and repeated visits convinced him that for the people of Kulbi-Kenipaqa, who lead an outwardly peaceful existence in a remote corner of Palawan island, suicide was an endemic and enduring phenomenon repeating itself with unusual and stubborn frequency. Why would they fall victim to despair? To deal with this issue, Macdonald probes not only the beliefs, customs, and general disposition of this Palawan people, but also representations and concepts relating to suicide. He looks at the phenomenon (a stable and high rate of suicide) from the point of view of neurobiology and genetics as well as from a psychological, social, and historical perspective and considers that suicide is a learned behavior. As such suicide could be called "uncultural" since this type of behavior conflicts with explicitly stated social and cultural values. This study may mean that "culture" as anthropologists look at it—as a symbolic structure or as a set of rules and values—does not really explain all aspects of human behavior and says little about the real inner conflicts that decide individual fates.



KYOTO AREA STUDIES ON ASIA IN JAPANESE (CHIIKI KENKYU SOSHO)

Vol. 27. *The Making of Large Land-Holding in the Mekong Delta during the French Colonial Period*

Yoko Takada. 2014.



Vol. 28. *Center-Local Relationship in Lao PDR: Local Administration of Provincial Governor under the Lao People's Revolutionary Party*

Hiroyuki Seto. 2015.



Vol. 29. *Resources, Politics and Violence: Local Politics in Contemporary Indonesia*

Akiko Morishita. 2015.



Vol. 30. *Politics of Violence and Adaptation: Democratization and Local Politics of Stabilization in Indonesia*

Masaaki Okamoto. 2015.



ACADEMIC JOURNALS

Japanese Journal of Southeast Asian Studies (Tonan Ajia Kenkyu)

<http://kyoto-seas.org/>

ISSN: 0563-8682 Published twice a year (July, January)

The center's first quarterly journal *Southeast Asian Studies* (*Tonan Ajia Kenkyu* in Japanese) was published in June 1963, when CSEAS was created as a semi-official body within Kyoto University to coordinate the teaching and research of Southeast Asia. *SEAS* has since grown to be one of the leading journals on Southeast Asian studies in Japan and abroad. Reflecting the CSEAS principle of fieldwork-based, multi-disciplinary, and contemporary approaches, *SEAS* publishes work from various fields of study on Southeast Asia including the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities. In 2012 *SEAS* was reorganized as an all-Japanese semiannual journal titled *Japanese Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*.

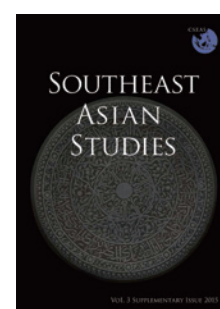


Southeast Asian Studies

<http://englishkyoto-seas.org/>

ISSN: 2186-7275 Published three times a year (April, August, December)

Southeast Asian Studies, published as an all-English journal in 2012, aims to promote excellent, agenda-setting scholarship and provide a forum for dialogue and collaboration both within and beyond the region. *SEAS* engages in wide-ranging and in-depth discussions that are attuned to the issues, debates, and imperatives within the region, while affirming the importance of learning and sharing ideas on a cross-country, global, and historical scale. An integral part of the journal's mandate is to foster scholarship that is capable of bridging the continuing divide in area studies between the social sciences and humanities on the one hand, and the natural sciences on the other hand.



KYOTO WORKING PAPERS ON AREA STUDIES

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/edit/kyoto-working-papers-on-area-studies/>

Kyoto Working Papers on Area Studies is a series published jointly by the four area studies institutions on Kyoto University campus: the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS); the Center for African Area Studies (CAAS); the Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS); and the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS). The series invites faculty members, young scholars, and graduate students affiliated with these institutions to offer contributions.



ONLINE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia

<http://kyotoreview.org/>

The *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia* was launched to promote exchange among the intellectual communities of Southeast Asia. Our primary goal is to bring news of important publications, debates, and ideas into region-wide circulation through lively and accessible writing. We also want to encourage more sustained engagement between university-based intellectuals and those working in NGOs, journalism, and cultural production.

Each issue is organized around a theme and reviews recent work, especially books published in the region and in local languages. Recognizing that mutual inaccessibility of national languages is an important barrier to deepening knowledge of neighboring countries, we use translation to facilitate informed discussion.

Kyoto Review also acknowledges the support of the Toyota Foundation, Southeast Asia Studies for Sustainable Humanosphere, and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Asian Core Program.



6 EDUCATION

GRADUATE SCHOOL EDUCATION

CSEAS has developed graduate education that takes an interdisciplinary approach and incorporates fieldwork into Area Studies. Since 1981, CSEAS had provided courses at the Division of Tropical Agriculture of the Graduate School of Agricultural Science, and since 1993, had kept the program at the Division of Southeast Asia Studies of the Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies. In 1998, CSEAS contributed to Area Studies by establishing the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS). Most CSEAS staff teach at ASAFAS, and have educated many graduate students through courses in ecology, society and culture, and political economy.

Aside from our commitment to ASAFAS, we also have two professors who contribute courses within the Department of Field Medicine, the School of Public Health, and the Graduate School of Medicine through the “Inter-graduate

School Program for Sustainable Development and Survivable Societies” program.

Staff actively participate in courses and modules at other institutions outside of Kyoto University, with long-distance learning functioning as a major service. CSEAS provides faculty members who supply courses on Southeast Asian societies and the environment as part of the international environmental management courses of the Global 30 Program managed by the Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies. CSEAS offers real-time streaming of courses to the Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), Indonesia, and allows students within both Kyoto University and ITB to simultaneously participate in lectures. We also offer a long-distance learning course titled “Asian Workshop” in collaboration with Keio University in English. Finally, CSEAS professors are participating in the “Re-inventing Japan Project” that aims to construct an international framework for post-graduate education.

SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Staff and researchers at CSEAS consistently engage with the general public to provide research results and customs which raise awareness of issues that are current in Southeast Asia.

Contribution	Name	Date	Place	Summary
Lecturer		2015/4/1	Riau, Indonesia	"Opposing Local Oligarchies in Indonesia," public lecture for Faculty of Social and Political Science, University of Riau
	OKAMOTO, Masaaki	2015/4/25	Osaka, Japan	"Learn on Southeast Asia," lecture for the Super Global High School Program, Kitano High School
		2015/4/1; 2015/6/15	Osaka, Japan	"History of Relationship between Southeast Asia and Japan," lecture for Japan Foundation "Nihongo" Partners Dispatch Program
	CHACHAVALPONGPUN, Pavin	2015/4/15	Tallinn, Estonia	"The Thai Coup and Foreign Policy" at Tallinn University (and others)
		2015/4/24	Moscow, Russia	Lecture on current political situation, Moscow at Moscow State Institute for International Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia
	NISHIBUCHI, Mitsuaki	2015/4/27	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	"Studies on the Food-Borne Pathogens and Its Association with Diarrheal Diseases in Southeast Asia and Its Extension to the World" at Clinical Laboratory Science department in the College of Applied Medical Sciences, University of Dammam
		2015/5/14	Yokohama, Japan	"International Spread in Asia of Molluscan Bivalve-Mediated Infection by a Unique O3: K6 clone of <i>Vibrio parahaemolyticis</i> and Its Prevention," 12th Asian Congress of Nutrition
		2015/6/12	Singapore	"Traditional Food Habits: a 'Glocal' Issue in Global Health," 2nd One Health Symposium "Confronting Emerging Diseases & Enhancing Food Safety—A One Health Approach," at Matrix Auditorium, Singapore, organized by Environmental Health Institute, National Environment Agency
		2015/10/16	Tokyo, Japan	"New Applications of Old Knowledge: Looking Back the Studies on <i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> in 1980s" (presented in Japanese), 49th <i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> Symposium at Food Hygiene Center
	KITANI, Kimiya	2015/6/18	Kyoto, Japan	"Japan–Asia Youth Exchange Program in Science: Scheme for Constructing SEAsia Periodical Database," lecture for SAKURA Exchange Program in Science by Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)
	NAOI, Riyo	2015/8/20	Kyoto, Japan	Film showing and lecture on life of HIV positive people who live in Thailand, Kyoto University's Summer School 2015
	TOYAMA, Ayako	2015/8/31	Bangkok, Thailand	Lecture on the drafting process of new Thai constitution, Bangkok Southeast Asia workshop
	BAUTISTA, Julius	2015/10/17	Matsuyama, Japan	"Holy Week Pilgrimage in the Roman Catholic Philippines," public lecture for International Symposium and Research Meeting organized by Research Center for the Shikoku Henro and Pilgrimages of the World, Ehime University
	NAOI, Riyo; LÓPEZ, I. Mario; KAWAMURA, Ai	2015/10/4	Kyoto, Japan	Introducing Southeast Asia through documentary films, Kyoto University's Academic Day 2015
	ONO, Mikiko; KITANI, Kimiya; SHITARA, Narumi	2015/10/4	Kyoto, Japan	"Connecting ASEAN and Japan Cooperative Efforts for Multilingual Database through Networks of Area Study Centers," Kyoto University's Academic Day 2015
Article Contributor	CHACHAVALPONGPUN, Pavin	2015/4/8		"Endorsing the Junta Will Erode the Reputation of Thai Diplomats," <i>Prachatai</i>
		2015/4/23		"Thailand Plays the Russian Card," <i>Japan Times</i>
		2015/5/16		"Thailand's Coup: One Year On," <i>Prachatai</i> (and others)
	SURYOMENGGOLO, Jafar			"Kisah cinta sampaguita," <i>Majalah Historia</i> (magazine in Bahasa Indonesia), 2 (22): 80–83
Advisor	OKAMOTO, Masaaki	2014/4–	Osaka, Japan	Advisor to the Super Global High School Program of Kitano High School
	NISHIBUCHI, Mitsuaki	2015/4/17–4/30	Dammam, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Consultant in the national research project of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia headed by Associate Professor, Dr. Nasreldin Elhadi of University of Dammam (Project no. 10-ENV 1337–46)
		2015/6/8–6/12	Singapore	Member of 6th Review Meeting of the Scientific Advisory Panel of the Environmental Health Institute established by the National Environment Agency, Singapore
Chairperson	SHIMIZU, Hiromu	2014–	Fukuoka, Japan	Selection Committee on Academic Prize, Fukuoka Prize
Panel Chair	NISHIBUCHI, Mitsuaki	2015/6/30	Kyoto, Japan	Panel Chair of the conference organized by Japanese Panel of Cholera and Other Bacterial Enteric Infections Panel, United States—Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program at Kyoto University
Coordinator	ONO, Mikiko	2015/6/15–6/23	Kyoto, Tokyo, Chiba, Japan	"Japan–Asia Youth Exchange Program in Science: A Study on the Construction and Support of Academic Information Infrastructure in Asia," SAKURA Exchange Program in Science by JST
		2015/8/4	Kyoto, Japan	Visit of Library by Kurate High School (Super Global High School)'s students
	NISHIBUCHI, Mitsuaki	2015/10/9	Kyoto, Japan	Group and region-focused training on "Climate Change and Infectious Diseases" of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Provided trainings to the participants selected from 14 countries.
	MATSUBAYASHI, Kozo; OKUMIYA, Kiyohito; FUJISAWA, Michiko; WADA, Taizo; SAKAMOTO, Ryota	2001–	Kyoto, Japan	Comprehensive geriatric assessment and intervention for elderly residents in "Life in Kyoto"
		2001–	Papua, Indonesia	Medical survey and healthcare for patients with neurodegenerative diseases
		2004–	Tosa, Japan; Dashe, Taiwan; Nakhon Pathom, Thailand; Lhadak, India	Comprehensive geriatric assessment and intervention for community-dwelling elderly
		2010–	Bhutan	Introduction of healthcare design for community-dwelling elderly
	Video Photographer	MASUDA, Gaku	2015/8/3–8/5; 2015/8/6–8/8; 2015/8/9	Sarawak, Malaysia
2015/8/29–8/30			Xepon, Laos	Aerial movie taken for Savannakhet Provincial Malaria Station
2015/10/26–10/30			Nha Trang, Vietnam	Aerial movie taken for Monkey Island
2015/10/30–11/1			Kan Phoa, Vietnam	Aerial movie taken for Malaria Research Center
2015/11/3			Hanoi, Vietnam	Aerial movie taken for NIMPE (National Institute of Malariology, Parasitology, Entomology)

CSEAS VISUAL DOCUMENTARY PROJECT

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

In 2012, CSEAS, under a large-scale research program “Promoting the Study of Sustainable Humanosphere in Southeast Asia,” set out to examine plural co-existence and the rich ethnic diversity, religious, and cultural composition latent in Southeast Asia. In order to approach the dynamics of the region, CSEAS set up a new initiative entitled the “Visual Documentary Project” to offer a platform to young Southeast Asian filmmakers in the region to express their realities through documentaries.

Academic research on the region (conducted both within and outside Southeast Asia) is abundant. In order to improve knowledge from a non-academic perspective on how people capture the everyday nuances of social life through the camera, through story telling, and through the eyes of people on the ground, the project set out to document Southeast Asia through the eyes, minds, and imaginations of young filmmakers in the region. Cheap technology and the proliferation of mobile phones, along with gradual democratization and liberalization across the region, has led to the vibrant growth of amateur, semi-professional, and professional film industries across the region. This has had a democratizing effect on documenting social life from the everyday and mundane, from birth and life, to death and sickness; tracing and chasing political scandals; and highlighting environmental concerns. Each year CSEAS has provided a broad framework for documentary filmmakers to think about issues in the region and let them explore issues. The first year’s theme was “care” and the project received thoughtful productions on aging in Bangkok, mater-

nity care in indigenous communities in the Philippines, and clinics on the outskirts of Yangon. For the second year, our theme was “plural co-existence” and we had submissions that dealt with migrant’s lives in Thailand, gender issues in Cambodia, and land dispossession and indigenous community affirmation in the Philippines. For our third year we focused on “people and nature” and received notable productions of a high professional quality from young directors. The fourth year will focus on “human flows.” Since 2014, the project has been supported by the Japan Foundation Asia Center with screenings held in both Kyoto and Tokyo. It continues to strengthen networks in Southeast Asia and showcase rising talent in the region.



Directors, organizers, and M.C.s at the screening in Tokyo (from left to right clockwise): Kenji Ishizaka, Pasit Tandaechanurat, Jirudikal Prasonchoom, Mai Dinh Khoi, Philipp Danao, Riza Andrian, Maggie Lee, Supaparinaya Sutthirat, Darang Melati Z, Khin Myanmar, Phan T. Hai Ly, Tran Thi Phuong Thao, and Pham Dai Duong

8 AWARDS

MATSUBAYASHI, Kozo; OKUMIYA, Kiyoto; FUJISAWA, Michiko; and WADA, Taizo

Prize: Award of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology for Their Distinguished Achievements for Science and Technology (Public Understanding Promotion Category)

Title: “Public Awareness of Field Medicine to Promote Health of Community-Dwelling Elderly in Japan and Asia”

Date: Apr. 2015



Fujisawa, Okumiya, Matsubayashi, and Wada (from right to left)

NAOI, Riyo

Prize: 3rd Refugee Studies Forum Scholar Awards

Title: “Changing Lifestyle of Myanmar Refugees in a Refugee Camp on the Thai-Myanmar Border: Observations Based on Production of Documentary Film”

Date: Jul. 2015



Naoi (the second from right in the front row)

Month	Year	Event
Sept.	1959	Kyoto University scholars with an interest in Southeast Asia organize a study group and begin to hold monthly seminars.
Jun.	1962	A planning and preparatory committee for <i>Southeast Asian Studies</i> is established in Kyoto University.
Jan.	1963	Based on the preparatory committee's report, CSEAS is established as an intramural body.
Jun.		Inaugural issue of the quarterly <i>Southeast Asian Studies</i> is published.
Apr.	1965	CSEAS is officially established under Article 20.2 of the Regulations for Enforcement of the National Schools Establishment Act. Agriculture and Biology Section is established.
Apr.	1967	Social System and the Documentation Sections are established.
Apr.	1968	Culture and History Section is established.
Apr.	1969	Natural Environment Section is established. Operating expenses for the Bangkok Liaison Office are incorporated into the budget.
Apr.	1971	Life Environment Section is established.
Aug.		CSEAS moves to its present location, on the site of the former Kyoto Textile Company.
Apr.	1973	Operating expenses for the Jakarta Residence are incorporated into the budget.
Apr.	1974	Population Studies Section is established.
Apr.	1975	Economic Development and the Area Studies I (visiting research fellows) Sections are established.
Feb.	1977	The first Southeast Asia Seminar is held.
Apr.	1978	Political Development Section is established.
Mar.	1979	Construction of the East Wing is completed.
Apr.	1980	Area Studies II (Japanese visiting scholars) Section is established.
Apr.	1983	Five-year program of acquisition of Southeast Asian vernacular library materials begins.
Mar.	1984	Construction of the East Wing extension is completed.
Apr.		Hydrologic Environment Section is established (and begins a lecture course in the Division of Tropical Agriculture).
Apr.	1986	Southeast Asian Documentation Section (visiting research fellows) is established. Academic exchanges with developing countries begin under the JSPS Core University Program.
Apr.	1988	The second ten-year program of acquisition of Southeast Asian vernacular library materials begins.
May.	1989	The nine sections (excluding those of visiting research fellows) are reorganized into five larger divisions: Ecological Studies, Socio-cultural Studies, Integrative Processes, Development Studies, and Human Environment.
Apr.	1993	The Southeast Asian Studies Major is inaugurated in collaboration with the Division of Culture and Area Studies, Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, Kyoto University. The four-year project "Toward an Integrated Approach to Global Area Studies: In Search of a Paradigm for a Harmonized Relationship between the World and Its Areas" is launched with funding from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) through a grant for Scientific Research on Priority Areas.
Aug.		The first stage of construction of the Joint Research Wing of CSEAS and the Center for African Area Studies is completed.
Apr.	1998	"Southeast Asian Area Studies 3: Environment, Society, and Culture" Unit is inaugurated in collaboration with the Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies, Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS), Kyoto University. The five-year Center of Excellence (COE) project "Making Regions: Proto-Areas, Transformations, and New Formations in Asia and Africa" is launched, in collaboration with ASAFAS, with funding from MEXT. The third, five-year program of acquisition of Southeast Asian vernacular library materials begins.
Apr.	2001	The five divisions excluding those of visiting research fellows are reorganized into four divisions: Regional Dynamics, Humans and the Environment, Society and Culture, and Economics and Politics.
Oct.	2002	The five-year 21st Century COE project "Aiming for Center of Excellence of Integrated Area Studies: Establishing Field Stations in Asia and Africa to Combine Research Activities and On-Site-Education" is launched, in collaboration with ASAFAS, with funding from MEXT.
Apr.	2004	CSEAS is raised to the higher status of a research institute over which MEXT has direct jurisdiction. The Division of Regional Dynamics is reorganized into the Division of Integrated Area Studies, and the Documentation Department is also reorganized into the Division of Area Informatics. CSEAS contributes to the inauguration of the Japan Consortium for Area Studies, serving as its executive office.
Oct.	2005	CSEAS celebrates its 40th anniversary.
Apr.	2006	CSEAS contributes to the founding the Center for Integrated Area Studies in Kyoto University.
Jul.	2007	The five-year Global COE project "In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa" is launched, in collaboration with eight research institutes, centers, and graduate schools at Kyoto University, with funding from MEXT.
Jul.	2008	CSEAS-granted joint research program is launched.
Oct.		Construction of Inamori Foundation Memorial Hall is completed.
Oct.	2009	Quake-proof engineering of the library building is completed.
		CSEAS is renewed as a common-use research institute.
Apr.	2011	CSEAS initiates a New Large-Scale Research Program "Southeast Asian Studies for Sustainable Humanosphere" (2011–17).
Oct.	2013	CSEAS inaugurates the Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia (SEASIA).
Dec.	2015	CSEAS celebrates its 50th anniversary.

As of September 2015

Director

Professor KONO, Yasuyuki

Deputy Director

Professor HAYAMI, Yoko
MATSUBAYASHI, Kozo

Research Department

Division of Integrated Area Studies

Professor/Director KONO, Yasuyuki
Professor/Deputy Director HAYAMI, Yoko

Division of Human-Nature Dynamics

Professor/Deputy Director MATSUBAYASHI, Kozo
Professor NISHIBUCHI, Mitsuaki
Associate Professor KOZAN, Osamu
Assistant Professor ITOH, Masayuki
Program-Specific Associate Professor BADENOCH, Nathan
Affiliated Professor TORII, Kiyoshi
KOBAYASHI, Shigeo
Affiliated Associate Professor WADA, Taizo
OKUMIYA, Kiyohito
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NAKAGUCHI, Yoshitsugu
NAITO, Daisuke
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Visiting Research Scholar BAO, Maohong
Program-Specific Researcher TRAN, Do Van
Researcher NOSE, Mitsuhiro
CHEN, Wen Ling
SHIODERA, Satomi
KAYALI, Ahmad Yaman
Affiliated Researcher KATO, Emiko
FUKUTOMI, Eriko
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Visiting Research Scholar OOI, Keat Gin
JIRATTIKORN, Amporn
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Researcher IMAMURA, Masao
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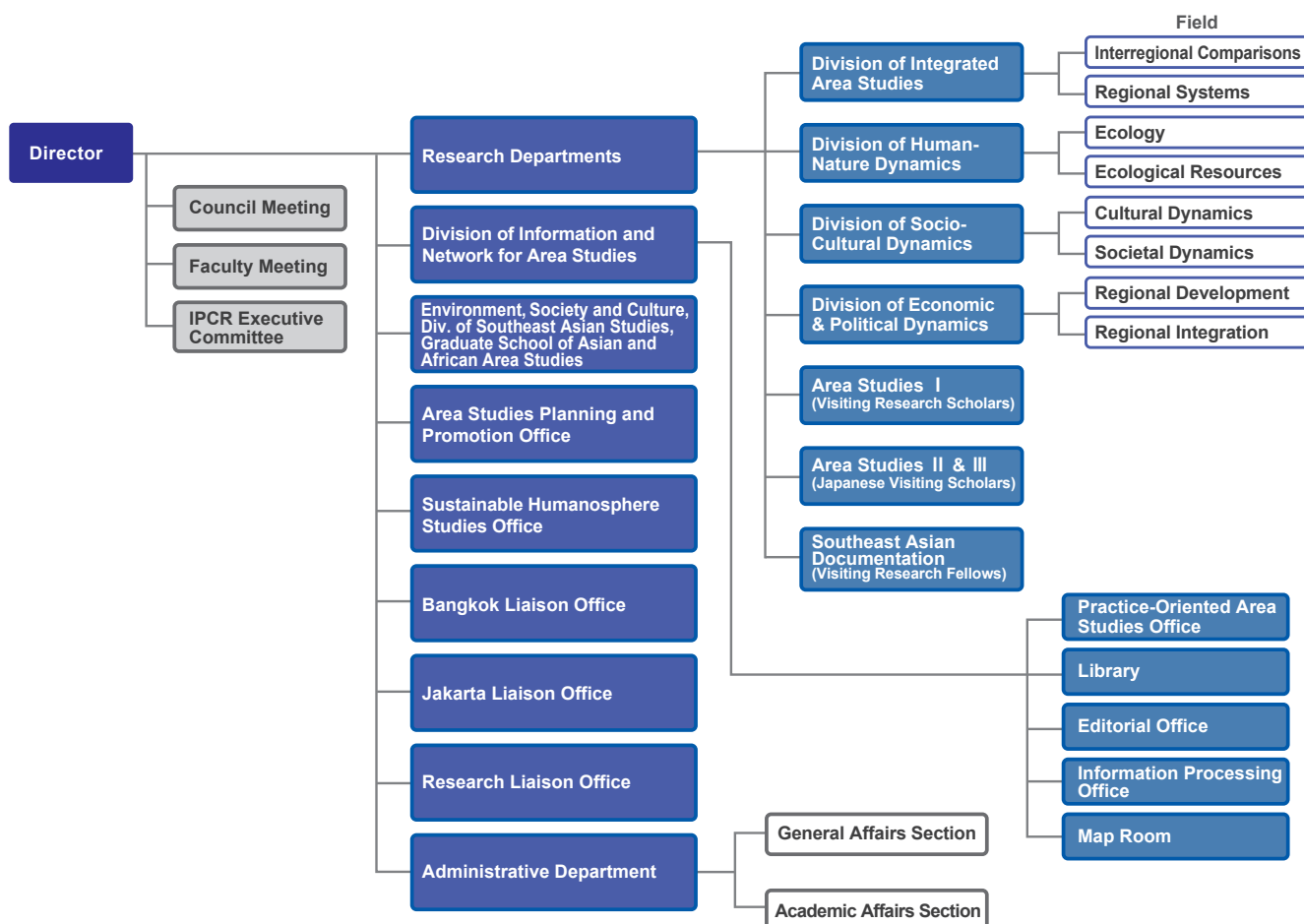
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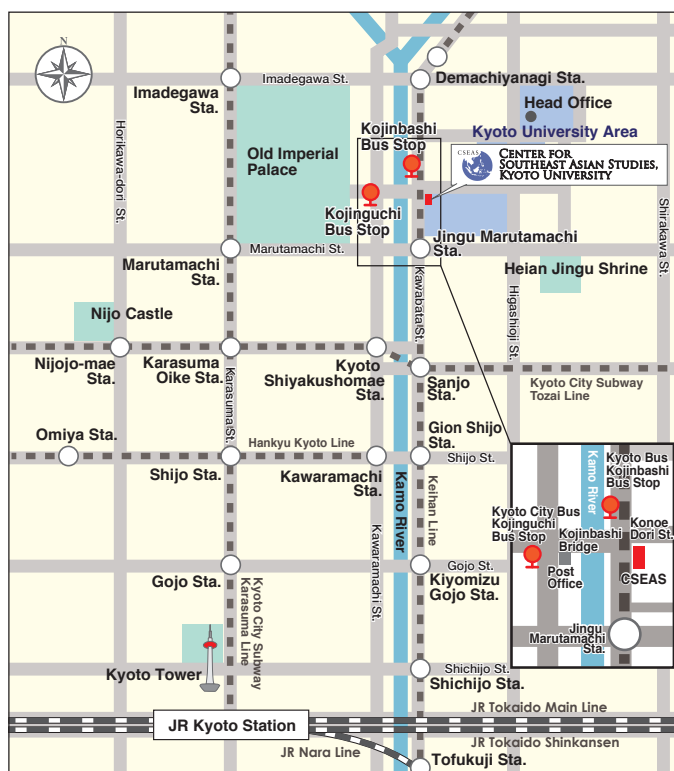
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From JR Kyoto Station

Take No.17 or No.205 or No.4 municipal bus and get off at Kojinguchi. Then walk for 5 minutes to the east. It takes 30 minutes.

Take No.17 Kyoto bus and get off at Kojinbashi. Then walk for 1 minute to the south. It takes 30 minutes.

Take a taxi and ask the driver to go to Inamori Foundation Memorial Building at Kojinbashi Higashizume. It takes 30 minutes.

From Jingu-Marutamachi Station of Keihan Railway

Walk for 5 minutes to the north.

From Hankyu Kawaramachi Station

Take No.37 or No.205 municipal bus and get off at Kojinguchi. Then walk for 5 minutes to the east. It takes 15 minutes.

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