

CSEAS



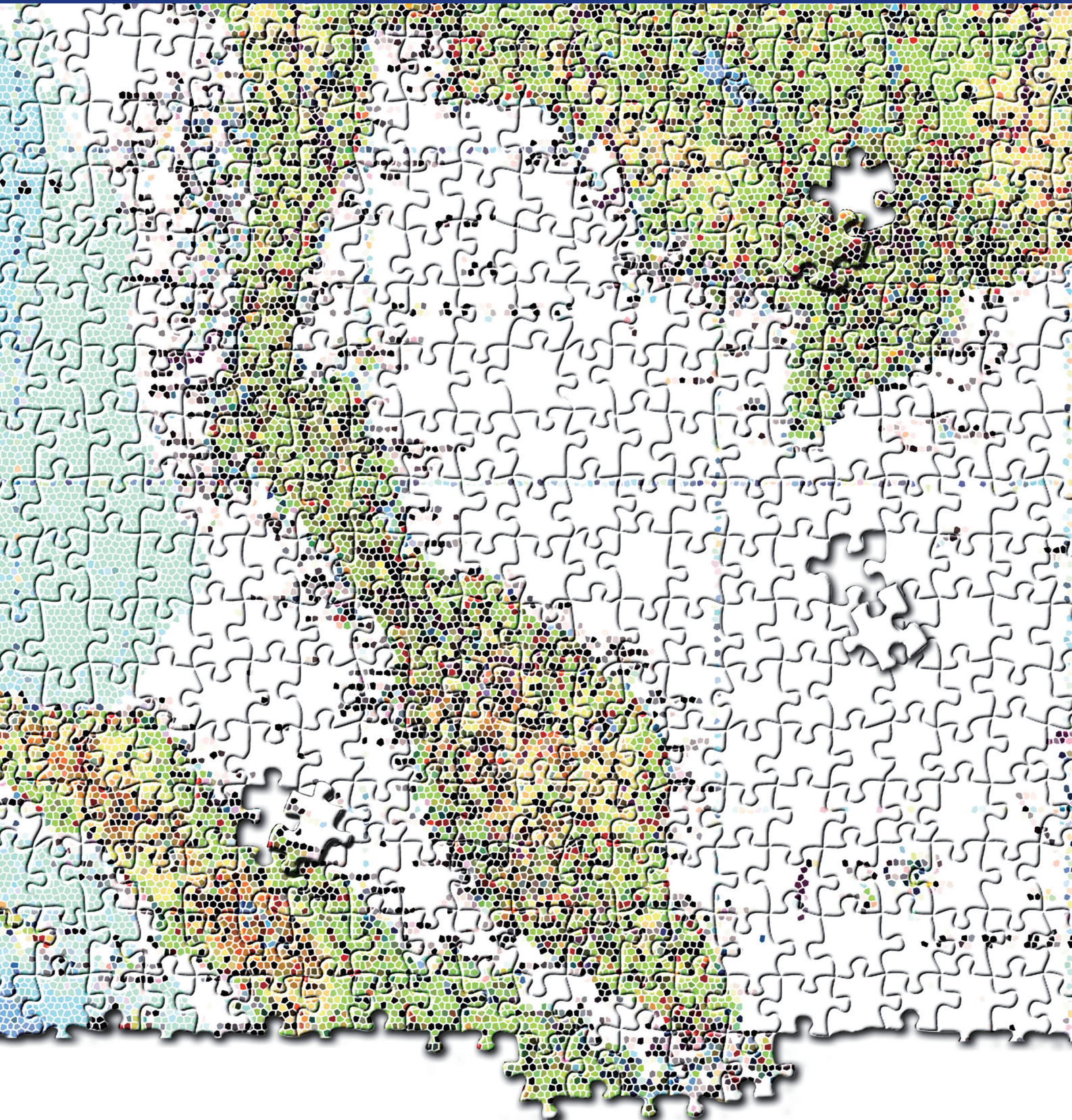
京都大学東南アジア研究所

NEWSLETTER

Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University

February, 2010

No. 61



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Top News

International Program of Collaborative Research

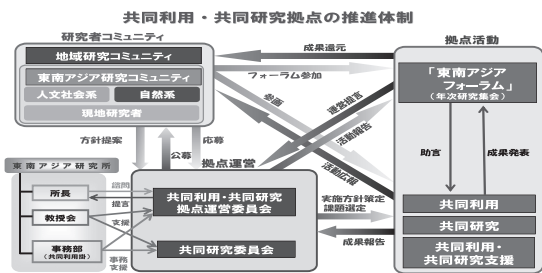
Shibayama Mamoru

In April 2010, the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University newly launches "International Program of Collaborative Research, CSEAS [IPCR-CSEAS]" as one of the research centers in inter-universities of Japan after approval by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT).

This system is promoted under the aegis of MEXT's policy for nurturing the research potential of universities and promoting broad-based collaboration regardless of national, public, and private university affiliations, in order to further the development of scholarly investigation in Japan. Recognition as the IPCC-CSEAS is due to the important contribution of Area Studies during the last 50 years with future expectation as an outstanding and leading organization in Southeast Asian studies.

The IPCC-CSEAS, based on this responsibility, plans to provide new services including; an international collaborative research and the publication of studies for general application; a HUB for sharing research materials; facilities and equipments such as a Library, GIS facilities; and a map collection room related to Area Studies in CSEAS.

Details can be obtained from the URL: <http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>



共同利用・共同研究拠点

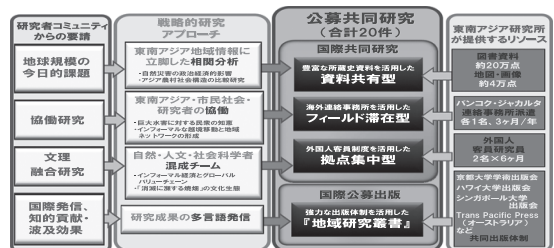
柴山 守

京都大学東南アジア研究所 (CSEAS) は、2009年10月文部科学省から共同利用・共同研究拠点「東南アジア研究の国際共同研究拠点」として認定され、2010年4月から東南アジア研究に関する国際的な公募研究や共同利用の事業を開始する。この拠点制度は、我が国全体の学術研究のさらなる発展のために、文部科学省が国公立大学を問わず大学の研究ポテンシャルを活用し、研究者が共同で研究を推進する体制を整備する事業の一環として、2010年度から新たに設けた制度である。本研究所は、約半世紀にわたる東南アジア研究の実績に基づき、さらなる地域研究の発展のための拠点として役割を果たすことが求められて認定された。

本研究所は「東南アジア研究の国際共同研究拠点」として、2010年4月から〈国際共同研究〉〈国際公募出版〉の共同研究の事業をはじめ、〈史資料のアジア・ハブ〉〈学術雑誌・叢書の出版〉を推進する事業、及び共同利用・共同研究室の設置、図書室、GIS (地理情報システム) ラボ、地図共通資料室などの共同利用の事業を本格的に開始する。

本事業に関する詳細や公募については、ホームページ <http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/> で案内する。

公募共同研究のタイプと東南アジア研究所のリソース



Joint Research Projects

Shimizu Hiromu

In 2009, in addition to six joint research projects which began last year, CSEAS offered grants to another six teams. Twelve joint research projects are now in progress, with a six million yen budget.

Research themes and team leaders are as follows:

1. "An Incubation Study on Social Dynamics of the Maritime Southeast Asia: Focusing on the Population Flow and the Making of Sea Folks" NAGATSU, Kazufumi (Faculty of Sociology, Toyo University).
2. "Comparative Study of Land Uses in Southeast Asia" UMEZAKI, Masahiro (Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo).
3. "Comparative Research on People's Participation in Local Governance: Thailand, The Philippines and Indonesia" NAGAI, Fumio (Faculty of Law, Osaka City University).
4. "Repositioning Peranakan: Negotiating Nationality and Ethnicity in the Malay World" YAMAMOTO, Hiroyuki (Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS), Kyoto University).
5. "Development of Information Sharing Systems for Area Studies through International Cooperation" HOSHIKAWA, Keisuke (CIAS).
6. "Resource Sharing of Southeast Asian Studies Related Periodicals" KITAMURA, Yumi (CSEAS).

公募共同研究の現状報告

清水 展

2008年度に採択した6件に加えて、2009年度には新たに6件が加わり、現在は12件の公募共同研究が進行中である。今年度の配分予算の総額は600万円である。新たにスタートした研究の課題と代表者は以下のとおりで、いずれも2年間の継続予定である。

1. 「東南アジア海域の社会動態に関する基礎研究—海民の人口移動と生成過程を中心に」
長津一史・東洋大学准教授
2. 「東南アジアにおける土地利用の比較研究」
梅崎昌裕・東京大学准教授
3. 「東南アジアにおける土地利用の比較研究」
永井史男・大阪市立大学教授
4. 「マレー・イスラム圏における国民・民族概念の展開：プラナカン概念の再検討を通じて」
山本博之・京都大学地域研究統合情報センター (CIAS) 准教授
5. 「現地機関・研究者との共同による地域研究情報資源共有化手法の検討」
星川圭介・CIAS 助教
6. 「東南アジア研究逐次刊行物の共有化」
北村由美・CSEAS 助教

The 33rd Southeast Asia Seminar was held from 7–11 September, 2009 at the Inamori Foundation Memorial Hall. This year marks the first time that the seminar was conducted entirely in English. Through the sponsorship of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science's Asian Core Program, young and established scholars from the CSEAS' counterpart institutions in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, South Korea and Taiwan were able to participate in the seminar. In all, a total of thirty-six people of eleven nationalities took part in the seminar.

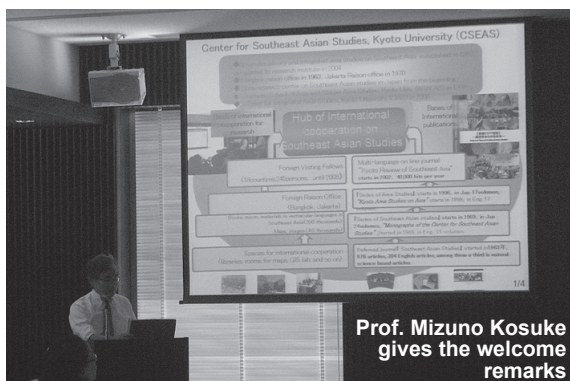
This year's seminar, "Region' and Regional Perspectives on/from Southeast Asia", provided a multi-disciplinary overview of historical and contemporary attempts at conceptualizing, problematizing, and constructing "region" in Southeast Asia.

The term "Southeast Asia" has been understood in many ways: as theater of military operations, as academic "area studies," as maritime and overland trading route and network, as tropical ecosystem and reservoir of biodiversity, as institutional hub in the on-going process of regional integration under the rubrics of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and "East Asia Community", as culture and heritage, as contact zone and civilizational crossroad, as arena of political activism, and as a source of intellectual and artistic inspiration for various creative projects.

The seminar explored the multifarious ways by which scholars, business people, government officials, states, activists, institutions and organizations, and ordinary people have engaged in practices of thinking, feeling and making "region", giving form and substance to an "area" whose ecology, economies, history, geopolitics, cultures, and everyday lived experiences are specifiable as units of analysis, while also capable of generating questions, knowledge, and practices that can be shared with other regions.

This year's lineup of speakers and topics included Anthony Reid on Southeast Asia's distinctiveness as a region; Koji Tanaka on ecology; Kaoru Sugihara on intra-Asian trade; Liu Hong on political economy; Nissim Otmazgin on popular culture; Takeshi Onimaru on the Comintern network; Caroline S. Hau on Asianism and nationalism; Takashi Shiraishi on the ASEAN and East Asia Community; Ken Miichi on Islamic activism; Yoko Hayami on gender and family; Masaaki Okamoto on political democratization; Noboru Ishikawa on spatial ecology; Patricio Abinales on non-traditional security; and Takaaki Oiwa on official development assistance and policy.

Commentaries were provided by Professors Eyal Ben-Ari of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Nicanor Tiongson of the University of the Philippines, Viengrat Nethipo of Chulalongkorn University, and Erik Martinez Kuhonta of McGill University. On the last day of the seminar, participants gave a series of group presentations that reflected on the general issues raised during the seminar.



Prof. Mizuno Kosuke gives the welcome remarks

2009年9月7～11日、京都大学東南アジア研究所稲盛財団記念館において第33回東南アジアセミナー「東南アジア」を地域としてどう考えるか?が開催された。今回は、東・東南アジア諸国の研究者との交流の場に来たらと考え、初の試みとして英語にて行われた。また、日本学術振興会アジア教育研究拠点事業との共催のもと、インドネシア、マレーシア、タイ、フィリピン、韓国、台湾のCSEASのカウンターパート機関より若くて有望な世代の研究者を招いて行われた。

考えてみれば、「東南アジア」という概念は、海と陸の世界の交叉するところ、戦争の舞台（連合軍東南アジア司令部）、交易ルート、開発と援助の投資の場、フィールド・サイト、生態系、地域システム（アセアン、アセアン・プラス・3、アセアン+3+3）、多様な言語と文化の場、文明の交叉するところ、その他、実にさまざまなかたちで捉えられてきた。そして、東南アジア域内外において、大学の研究者、政治家、行政官、文化交流の専門家、開発援助の実務家、ビジネスマンなど、さまざまな立場の人たちが実にさまざまなかたちで「東南アジア」を構想し、実体化してきたのである。今回のセミナーでは、こうした多様な「東南アジア」地域像とその実体化の試みについて、それぞれの研究分野で活躍する研究者を招いて学際的に考察した。

発表者およびトピックス

- Anthony Reid (CSEAS・外国人研究員), "Strong States, Weak States, No States: Can Southeast Asia's Diversity be a Strength in the 21st Century?"
- 田中耕司 (CIAS), "The Making of Southeast Asia: The Significance of Its Ecological Background as Viewed from Contemporary Environmental Issues"

Southeast Asia within a Wider Regional Framework

- 杉原 薫 (CSEAS), "Southeast Asia and the Growth of the Asian International Economy, 1800–2009"
- Liu Hong (CSEAS・外国人研究員), "Network and Governance in Transnational Asia: Toward a New Framework of the East Asian Political Economy"
- Nissim Otmazgin (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), "Popular Culture and the Making of East Asia"
- 石川 登 (CSEAS), "National Space, Flows, and Interfaces: Towards a Spatial Ecology of Southeast Asia"

Historical and Contemporary Networks

- Caroline S. Hau (CSEAS), "Political Passions and Social Daydreams: On Asianism as Network and Fantasy"
- 鬼丸武士 (政策研究大学院大学), "Shanghai Connection: The Communist Network in East and Southeast Asia in the 1920s and 1930s"
- 白石 隆 (政策研究大学院大学), "Southeast Asia in the Making of a Region"



Attending a session

Reflections from a Participant

Through the summer seminar, I had a lot of valuable experiences. I would like to comment on just two things that I learned from and thought about the seminar.

First, I must admit that it was somewhat difficult for me to understand some of the topics because I am still an undergraduate student and this was the first time I participated in an intensive academic seminar. Therefore, the free discussions after every session were very exciting and stimulating for me. Also, other participants' comments were very useful in enabling me to understand the points raised during and after the sessions.

Second, what I learned on the seminar was the importance of "holism." Through the five-day sessions, we tried to conceptualize the "region" of Southeast Asia by means of different disciplinary approaches from macro- and micro-points of views. As a result, I learned that we need a holistic or interdisciplinary approach that integrates several theories to conceptualize Southeast Asia. However, it seems that it is difficult to realize a holistic approach. The important thing is the process involved in grasping the region as a whole. A fragmentary approach might give us just a fragmentary answer. But by recognizing that one theory as a string can lead us to a part of substance, we can come closer to adopting a holistic approach. I would like to participate in a seminar like this if I get another chance again.

Thank you very much.



Takeda Takanori
(Osaka University)

参加者の感想文

今回のセミナーを通し、多くの貴重な体験を得ることが出来ました。ここでは、私がこのセミナーを通し学び、またこのセミナーについて考えたことについて述べたいと思います。

はじめに、私はまだ学部生であり、またこのようなセミナーに参加するのははじめてだったこともあり、いくつかのトピックについてはやや理解しにくい箇所もありました。その分、セッション後の自由討議は、非常に面白く刺激的でした。特に他の参加者のコメントは、セッションを通し提起された問題をより深く理解する手助けとなり、私にとって非常に有益でした。

私が今回のセミナーで学んだのは「全体論」の重要性でした。五日間のセッションでは、全参加者がマイクロ・マクロ的アプローチによる「東南アジア」地域像の学際的な概念化に取り組みました。結果として、私は、東南アジアを概念化するためには、様々な理論を統合する学際的・全体論的アプローチが必要であるという考えにたどり着きました。しかし、全体論的アプローチを得るのは中々難しいことだといえましょう。重要なのは、どのように地域を全体として捉えるかというプロセスです。断片的なアプローチだと、断片的な答えしか戻ってきませんが、一つの理論を、物事の本質の一部を理解するための一つの手がかりであると捉えるとき、私たちは全体論的アプローチに近づくことが出来るのです。また機会があれば、このようなセミナーに是非参加したいです。

ありがとうございました。

竹田孝紀 (大阪大学)

- 見市 建 (岩手県立大学), "Islam and Southeast Asia in the Age of Globalization"

Ideas and Practices

- 速水洋子 (CSEAS), "Gender and Changing Families in Southeast Asia"
- 岡本正明 (CSEAS), "Politics and Thugs in Southeast Asia: Irony of Democratic Consolidation Projects?"
- Patricio Abinales (CSEAS), "The World as an Opium Den: Non-Traditional Security in the 21st Century"

Collaboration and Exchanges

- 大岩隆明 (JICA), "Supporting Regional Public Policy in Southeast Asia and Overseas Development Assistance (ODA)" Delineating the Field: Diversity and Integration

コメンテーター

- Eyal Ben-Ari (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)
- Nicanor Tiongson (University of the Philippines)
- Viengrat Nethipo (Chulalongkorn University)
- Erik Martinez Kuhonta (McGill University)

最終日には、セミナー期間中に議題に上った総合的問題をふまえ、参加者による一連のグループ発表を行った。



Group portrait

**The Third International Conference
Changing Nature of “Nature”
New Perspectives from Transdisciplinary Field Science
December 15–17, 2009
Inamori Foundation Memorial Hall, Kyoto University**

From the 15–17, December 2009, CSEAS hosted a symposium titled “The Changing Nature of Nature.” The workshop was a sequel to the previous Global COE International Conference “In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa: Biosphere as a Global Force of Change” (2008) which challenged conventional anthropocentric perspectives for the understanding of the modern world. The distinction between a social and a natural domain continues to make communication between researchers in these two categories an uneasy task. However, the current global confluence of geo-, bio-, and humanospheres is too important to be addressed in any way other than a transdisciplinary approach. We can no longer afford to be in isolation and separation in the task of understanding the connections between natural and social systems.

We called upon the participation of anthropologists, historians, and political scientists to identify agents of social change in the natural world with their own logics of reproduction and evolution. Ecologists, environmental and material scientists were, in turn, asked to situate non-human agency and its working in sociocultural fields of humanosphere. Workshop participants examined the multi-dimensional driving forces of change generated at nature non-nature thresholds at micro, meso, and macro-levels. The integration of the three levels of analysis led us to new understandings of the changing nature of nature in a globalizing world, taking a holistic look at nature as a social process as well as society as a natural process. Overall the symposium was a resounding success which will hopefully inspire future research projects and other symposia.

**第3回国際シンポジウム
「現代社会における『自然』概念を問う：
文理融合的フィールド科学からのアプローチ」
2009年12月15–17日
京都大学稲盛財団記念館**

本シンポジウムは、「京都大学グローバルCOEプログラム生存基盤持続型の発展を目指す地域研究拠点」の第3回活動報告集会として、現代社会における「自然」/「非自然」の境界生成と可塑性に注目し、その歴史・地域限定的な背景要因とこれに起因する動態理解、およびその方法論の検討を行った。人文・社会科学ならびに自然科学を融合した新しいアプローチを求めて、本シンポジウムでは、生態学、人文地理学、自然地理学、文化人類学、歴史学、国際関係論、水文学、植物学、地球物理学、社会学、地域研究など専門家による自然科学と人文・社会科学を架橋した視点から現代社会における「自然」概念の再検討が行われた。

各セッションは、「攪乱」「コネクション」「スケール」などを鍵概念としながら、社会システムと自然システムの接合動態理解の方法論を模索し、生命圏 (biosphere) における商品連鎖、水害に代表される地球圏 (geosphere) による在地コミュニティに対する攪乱、政治経済的な力学要因としての水資源、ポスト産業造林社会の里山観、植物分類体系の地域比較、人為攪乱下での生物多様性、地震や干ばつなど大規模自然災害のもとでの在地社会の歴史動態、さらには自然と社会の関係理解のための時間的/空間的分析単位に関する方法論的議論など分野横断的な議論が活発に交わされた。



Program

14 December Field Trip to Satoyama (Shiga Prefecture)

Tour guide:

- Fukamachi Katsue (Associate Professor, Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, Kyoto University)
- Oku Hirokazu (Senior Research Fellow, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Kansai Research)
- Kabata Harie (Water Environment Using Spring, System Inspection Land Usage Inspection at Satoyama, Shiga)

15 December Inamori Foundation Memorial Hall, Kyoto University

[Keynote Speech]

Ishikawa Noboru (Associate Professor, CSEAS)

Session 1: Rethinking Human Disturbance

Conveners:

- Fujita Motoko (Researcher, CSEAS), Yanagisawa Masayuki (Associate Professor, CIAS), Retno Kusumangintyas (Special Researcher, CSEAS)
 - Soda Ryoji (Associate Professor, Osaka City University)
“River Improvement History in Japan: Rethinking Human-nature Interactions”
 - Fukamachi Katsue (Associate Professor, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Kyoto University)
“The Role of Sustainable Management of Traditional Satoyama Landscape Elements: A Case Study from the Ecological Viewpoint”
 - Sara Cousins (Associate Professor, Stockholm University)
“Slow Species in Fast Landscapes”
 - Eben Kirksey (Researcher, University of Pittsburgh)
“The Natural/Cultural History of Palo Verde, Costa Rica”
- Short Film by Eben Kirksey (Researcher, University of Pittsburgh)

Session 2: Cross-continental Connections

Conveners:

- Shimizu Hiromu (Professor, CSEAS), Tsunoda Kunio (Associate Professor, Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere, Kyoto University), Ishikawa Noboru (Associate Professor, CSEAS)
- Heather Swanson (Doctoral Candidate, University of California)
“Patterns of Nature-cultures: The Spatial Redistribution of Pacific Salmon”
- Eric Tagliacozzo (Associate Professor, Cornell University)
“A Sino-Southeast Asian Circuit: Ethno-histories of the Marine Goods Trade”
- Anna L. Tsing (Professor, California University)
“Blasted Landscapes (and the gentle arts of mushroom picking)”
- Koike Fumito (Associate Professor, Graduate School of Environment and Information Sciences, Yokohama University)
“Biological Invasions as a Cause of Irreversible Change”

16 December

Session 3: Water Resources as a Driving Force of Social Change

Conveners:

- Kozan Osamu (Associate Professor, CSEAS), Tsuda Toshitaka (Associate Professor, Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere), Kono Yasuyuki (Professor, CSEAS)
- Kenneth Pomerantz (Professor, California University)
“Drought, Climate Change, and the Political Economy of Himalayan Dam-Building”
- Kanae Shinjiro (Associate Professor, Tokyo Institute of Technology)
“A State-of-the-Art Global Water Resources Assessment and its Future Extension for Sustainability”
- Inagaki Fumiaki (Research Fellow, Keio University)
“The Water Management of Central Asia in Transformation”
- James Warren (Professor, Murdoch University)
“Climate Change and the Impact of Drought on Human Affairs and Human History in the Philippines, 1582 to 2009”

17 December

Session 4: Redefining the Scale and Scope of Enquiry

Conveners:

- Kimura Shuhei (Assistant Professor CSEAS), Araki Shigeru (Professor, ASAFAS), Shinohara Naoki (Associate Professor, Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere)
 - Anthony Reid (Visiting Research Fellow, CSEAS)
“Seismology and Human Settlement: Global Contexts for Local (Sumatra) Patterns”
 - Koizumi Miyako (Researcher, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature)
“Objective and Methodology of Natural Science and its Limitations to Deal with Environmental Problems”
 - Sanga-Ngoie Kazadi (Professor, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)
“GIS and Remote Sensing for Wildlife Monitoring and Management in Eastern Africa”
 - Sing Chew (Professor, Humboldt State University)
“Nature-Culture Relations over World History: Globalization, Crises, and Time”
- [General Discussion]
Chair: Ishikawa Noboru (Associate Professor, CSEAS)
Kono Yasuyuki (Professor, CSEAS)

The conference was held under the joint auspice of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) International Scientific Meetings in Japan.



Forthcoming / 今後のニュース

Social Science Region Making in East Asia Core University Program February 26–27, 2010

Hayami Yoko

The JSPS Asian Core Program *Asian Connections: Southeast Asian Model for Co-Existence in the 21st Century* (April 2009–March 2013) will hold its first international workshop on February, 2010, in the Inamori Memorial Building meeting halls. It is an exchange program with Thammasat University (Thailand), LIPI (Indonesia), CAPAS of Academia Sinica (Taiwan) as well as other countries and institutions. There will be three joint projects during the first half of the five-year program: “The Seven Seas of Asia and Regional Reformulation”, “Transnationalism Past, Present and Future” and “East Asian Growth Model Reconsidered”. The workshop will be a brainstorming opportunity for the first two projects, while the third issue on economic growth is carried over from the previous Core Program during which time the global economic crisis became an issue that could not be ignored.

東南アジア社会発展モデルの構築 2010年2月26–27日

速水洋子

アジア研究教育拠点交流事業「グローバル時代における文明共生：東南アジア社会発展モデルの構築」(2009–2013)を今年度より開始した。本事業では、タマサート大学(タイ)、インドネシア科学院、台湾中央研究院アジア・太平洋地域研究センターをカウンターパートに、前半と後半に分かれて三つずつの共同研究を進めている。前半は、「アジアの七つの海と地域再編：共生の歴史から現代的課題まで」「トランスナショナルリズムの過去・現在・未来」「東アジア成長モデルの再考(生産ネットワークに基づく輸出志向型工業化モデルから域内安心・安寧の経済へ)」の三つのテーマで進め、2010年2月26–27日には稲盛財団記念館にて初年度国際ワークショップを開催する。前二つの共同研究については、問題意識を共有するためのブレインストーミング的な会合を目指し、一方三つ目の経済のテーマは、グローバルな経済危機に直面して旧拠点事業最終年度に追求したテーマであり、そこからの展開を目指すものとなる。

Final Seminar from Three Retiring Professors March 12, 2010

Yanagisawa Masayuki (CIAS)

The center for Southeast Asian Studies cordially invites people to a final lecture by Professor Hiramatsu Kozo, Ichikawa Mitsuo, and Tanaka Koji, which will be held at Inamori Center on March 12, 2010. We will soon inform you of the program on our web page.

平松幸三・市川光雄・田中耕司 3教授退職記念講義 2010年3月12日

柳澤雅之 (CIAS)

2010年3月12日に京都大学稲盛財団記念館3階大会議室にて3教授退職記念の最終講義を開催いたします。東南ア研ともかわりの大変深いお三方の最終講義です。詳細はwebページ等で追ってお知らせいたします。ぜひご参加ください。

Southeast Asian Forum — Annual Report Meeting on the Joint Research March 29, 2010

Shibayama Mamoru

CSEAS has newly initiated a joint research program before starting IPCR-CSEAS in advance from 2008. In “Southeast Asian Forum” Annual Report Meeting to be held on March 29, 2010 at the Inamori Meeting Hall, the research achievements of six subjects such as “Informal Economy, Urbanization, and Value Chain” by Dr. Tamaki Endo, Saitama University, “Social and Cultural Behavior in the minor tribe in Thailand”, by Dr. Tatsuki Kataoka, Kyoto University, and others that were accepted in 2008 will be highlighted.

The program will be announced shortly on our homepage.
<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>

公募共同研究年次報告集会—東南アジア研究 フォーラム 2010年3月29日

柴山 守

日時：2010年3月29日(月) 13:00～16:00

場所：稲盛財団記念館 3階大会議室

本年次研究集会では、2010年度から開始する共同利用・共同研究拠点「東南アジア研究の国際共同研究拠点」に先だって2008年度から始まった公募共同研究課題の報告と同拠点のあり方や課題について意見交換する。

公募共同研究課題では

「アジアにおけるインフォーマル経済とグローバル・バリュー・チェーン」

研究代表者：遠藤 環 (埼玉大学経済学部)

「東南アジアにおけるインフォーマルな越境移動からみた地域再編の研究—バンコク連絡事務所を拠点とする日タイ間の若手学術交流を中心に—」

研究代表者：片岡 樹 (ASAFAS)

など、6課題の報告が行われる。

Application for Research Fellows

Mario Lopez

CSEAS actively focuses on recruiting approximately 14 foreign scholars each year who are from South-east Asia or specialists in the region.

While visiting scholars are at CSEAS for a 6 month period, they are expected to participate in joint research projects, study groups as well as give talks and promote academic research at the Center. At present the centre has seven visiting scholars from Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam and Myanmar who are specialists in the fields of agriculture, information processing, library studies and politics. If you are interested in coming as a visiting scholar please contact the centre for more information.

外国人研究員の公募

マリオ ロペズ

東南アジア研究所では、年間を通じて約 14 名の外国人研究員の公募を行っています。募集は、東南アジア地域出身の研究者及び東南アジア地域研究を専門とする外国人研究者を対象として行われ、例年春と秋に実施されます。

外国人研究員には約半年の招聘期間中に、共同研究への参画や研究会での発表等、本研究所の学術研究を推進するための活動が期待されます。現在はインドネシア、タイ、ベトナム、ミャンマー等から 7 名の外国人研究員が来日し、それぞれ農学、情報処理学、図書館学、政治学といった分野で研究活動に従事しています。応募の詳細については本研究所にお問い合わせください。

Announcing the Sudden Death of Ishii Yoneo Former Director of CSEAS

The former 7th Director of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Ishii Yoneo, Emeritus Professor at Kyoto University who was nationally recognized for performing distinguished services in the field of culture, passed away this past 12 February at the age of 80.

Professor Ishii pushed ahead with dynamic research into the political sociology of Theravada Buddhism in Thailand and rice cultivating societies, and showed a deep understanding for the region through his writings. He also straddled the humanities and sciences establishing an interdisciplinary approach toward area studies in Southeast Asia, fostering the growth of the next generation of researchers and greatly contributed to the collection of materials in Southeast Asian languages.

We have lost an irreplaceable person who supported and mentored the development of the Center from its very inception. Though grieving at this loss we offer deepest gratitude to Professor Ishii.

石井米雄元東南アジア研究センター所長急逝



本研究所の前身である東南アジア研究センター第 7 代所長（1985～1990 年）石井米雄京都大学名誉教授・文化功労者が、去る 2 月 12 日に 80 歳で急逝されました。タイの上座部仏教の政治社会学や稲作社会の動態的研究を推進して深い理解をご著書で示されるとともに、文理にまたがる学際的アプローチによる東南アジア地域研究を確立され、幾多の後進を育てられ、また東南アジア諸語文献の収集に大きな貢献をなされました。センターの設立当初から現在の研究所に発展してゆくまでの歩みを常にご指導ご支援いただいた掛けがえのない先生を失い、悲嘆と喪失と感謝の気持ちを込め、心から哀悼の意を表します。

G-COE News / G-COE ニュース



The Global COE program held the third international conference entitled “Changing Nature of *Nature*: New Perspectives from Transdisciplinary Field Science” from December 14–17, 2009. This conference aimed to formulate a new approach to sustainable humanosphere through cross-disciplinary discussion. Specifically looking at the interfaces between nature and non-nature as a crucial field for investigation, we attempted to bring ourselves out of our own comfort zones by posing ourselves the following questions: What are the points of articulation between material cycles and socio-economic movements of capital, human, technology, and institution? What are the consequences of connections, not only at the local but also at the cross-continental and global scales? How do we locate linkages among non-adjacent and seemingly disconnected locations in nature and society?

In this conference we arranged five sessions including a general discussion and a one-day field trip to the “Satoyama” area in Shiga prefecture. In the first session “Rethinking Human Disturbance”, we discussed the historical transformation of recognition and management of the landscapes which are constructed through the interaction between humans and nature. The theme of the second session “Cross-continental Connections” was the global circulation of natural products. In this session the discussion focused on how irreversible socio-natural global network has been created through such circulation. The third session “Water Resources as a Driving Force of Social Change” dealt with the global circulation of water and discussed on the potential impact of water management on global and regional politics. The fourth session “Redefining the Scale and Scope of Enquiry” examined the ways to bridge different scales and scopes which each discipline has implicitly. In the general session, participants attempted to figure out methods to get a better understanding of humanosphere in a broad sense: an integrated whole of the three spheres that sustain human well-being, which should be treated in an interdisciplinary way.

With lively discussions by more than 80 participants from home and abroad, the international advisory committee and the organizers of this conference consider our third international conference to be quite successful, and at the same time, recognize that we have to be more creative to realize the missions of the Global COE program. We would like to express our appreciation to all participants and members of the Global COE program.

Kimura Shuhei

G-COE では 2009 年 12 月 15–17 日に第 3 回国際シンポジウム「現代社会における『自然』概念を問う：文理融合的フィールド科学からのアプローチ」を開催した。これは G-COE がめざす、人文・社会科学ならびに自然科学・工学を融合した方法論について、「自然」概念の再考を軸に、パッチ、ランドスケープ、コミュニティ、領域国家など様々な分析スケールから検討した。里山へのフィールドトリップと 3 日にわたるシンポジウムには、国内はもちろん国外からも多数の参加者があり、ランドスケープの変容や水資源、天然産物のグローバルな循環などをめぐってきわめて活発な議論が展開された。木村周平



Recent Events / 最近の出来事

Seminar on Latest Development on Indonesia May 18, 2009

Okamoto Masaaki

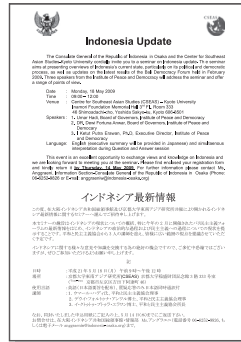
On May 18, 2009, the Consulate General of Republic of Indonesia in Osaka and CSEAS co-organized a seminar "Indonesia Update" at the Inamori Foundation Memorial Hall. The seminar was on the development of the Institute for Peace and Democracy that the president Yudhoyono initiated to build in December 2008 and the democratic consolidation process in Indonesia. The speakers were Umar Hadi, Dewi Fortuna Anwar, and I Ketut Putra Erawan from the institute and the commentator was Honna Jun (Japanese Visiting Scholar of CSEAS). The seminar clearly showed that Indonesian democracy was consolidating itself and Indonesia was gearing up to spread democracy to other Southeast Asian countries.



インドネシア最新情報に関するセミナー 2009年5月18日

岡本正明

2009年5月18日午前9時から稲盛財団記念館にて、「インドネシア最新情報」に関するセミナーを行った。在大阪インドネシア共和国総領事館と本研究所在共催し、ユドヨノ大統領主導で発足した「平和と民主主義研究所」(2008年12月)のこれまでの歩みと同国の民主化の歩みについての報告があった。同研究所理事のウマル・ハディ氏、デウィ・フォルチュナ・アンワル氏(インドネシア科学院)、そして所長イ・クトゥット・プトラ・エラワン氏が発表し、本名純氏(本研究所在客員教授)がコメントした。興味深かったのは、スハルト政権崩壊から10年を経たインドネシアが着実に民主化を定着させており、東南アジアに民主化を普及させようとしていることであった。



KASEAS/CAPAS Joint International Symposium June 18-20, Oct 26-27, 2009

Koizumi Junko

The Committee for Networking Southeast Asian Scholars in East Asia held two joint-symposia with our East Asian colleagues. One was the First KASEAS (Korean Association for Southeast Asian Studies)-CSEAS Joint International Symposium, and the other was the Third joint symposium with CAPAS (Center for Asia Pacific Area Studies), Academia Sinica, Taiwan. Under the general theme "Interdependency of Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia," the former was held at Gyeongsang National University in the historic city of Jinju, Korea, between June 18-20, 2009. Prof. Masako Ito from ASAFAS and Prof. Jun Honna from Ritsumeikan University, as well as Professors Mizuno, Hayami, Shimizu, Okamoto, Ubukata, Abinales, and Koizumi from CSEAS, made their presentations in the conference. Following this event, between October 26-27, we also held the Third CAPAS-CSEAS joint symposium titled "Maritime Links and Trans-nationalism in Southeast Asia: Past and Present", this time, in Taipei. A special video letter sent from our director, Prof. Mizuno shown in the beginning of conference was followed by interesting presentations by our Taiwan colleagues and participants from Kyoto side, including Professors Yamagata Mariko (Waseda University), Matsui Tomoko (Ryukoku University), Hosoda Naomi (ASAFAS), Hasuda Takashi (CSEAS), and Masuda Gaku (CSEAS). We also had discussions with our CAPAS colleagues, including Professor Lin, the new director of CAPAS, about our collaborations under the Asian Core University Program. We heartily thank our colleagues in Korea and Taiwan, who had made special efforts to make these events successful, and look forward to welcoming them in Kyoto in near future.

KASEAS・CAPAS 共同シンポジウム 2009年6月18-20日・10月26-27日

小泉順子

東南アジア研究所では、東アジア諸地域における東南アジア研究者とのネットワーク形成を進めている。その一環として、2009年6月18日から20日まで、韓国 Jinju (晋州) 市、Gyeongsang National University (慶尚大学校) において、韓国東南アジア学会 (KASEAS) と初めての共同シンポジウムを開催した。全体テーマ "Interdependency of Korea, Japan and Southeast Asia: The Migration, Investment and Cultural Flow" のもとに、移民、環境、政治・経済の動向や変容などの課題が多様な視角から議論された。また一昨年から毎年開催されている台湾 Academia Sinica, Center for Asia Pacific Area Studies (CAPAS) との共同シンポジウムは、今年度で第3回目を迎え、10月27-28日の2日間、台北のCAPASにおいて開催されました。今年は "Maritime Links and Trans-nationalism in Southeast Asia: Past and Present" という全体テーマを掲げ、考古学的課題から現代の移民まで幅広く検討されました。次回 KASEAS との共同シンポジウムは2011年に、また CAPAS との共同シンポジウムは来年度京都において開催される予定である。



“Developing Human Resources in Asia” Workshop July 3, 2009

Kobayashi Satoru

The workshop “Developing Human Resources in Asia” was held on July 3, 2009 using a remote communication system that simultaneously linked the studio in Bangkok and the classrooms in Kyoto University and Keio University. This was a prologue for “Workshop 2009 Asia 100”, a joint lecture held between Kyoto University and Keio University started in October 2009 (<http://g-edu.kmd.keio.ac.jp/asiaws/>). Mr. Isara Vongkusolkrit, a famous Thai businessman, was invited and lively illustrated his successful career in the world of business, and Prof. Kokubun Ryosei, Keio University, who talked about the intellectual history of conceptualizing Asia in Japan. Finally, Assistant Prof. Kobayashi Satoru, CSEAS, tried to redefine what success is for ordinary Japanese working in Thailand now.

「アジアで生きる人材の開発」 2009年7月3日

小林 知

京都大学・慶應義塾大学とその他の地域を遠隔通信技術で結び、アジアをめぐる13の問題を両大学の教員が取り上げるライブ講義が今年10月から始まった (<http://g-edu.kmd.keio.ac.jp/asiaws/>)。7月3日には、そのプレ授業としてワークショップ「アジアで生きる人材の開発」が国際回線を利用しておこなわれた。当日は、各地の教室に集まった学部生・留学生を対象に、特別講師のタイ人実業家 Isara Vongkusolkrit 氏がバンコクのスタジオから自らの「成功」とそれを支えた家族の紐帯について語り、さらに日本人講師2名が、政治学と地域研究の立場から日本人のアジアとの係わりについて講義した。

International Exchange Event: Taste Japanese “dashi”! August 26, 2009

Kobayashi Satoru

The Ajinomoto Integrative Research for Advanced Dieting (Contributing chair), NPO “Japanese Culinary Academy”, CSEAS and other institutions of Kyoto University organized an international exchange event in Katsesart University, Bangkok, on August 26, 2009. It aimed to introduce Japanese food culture of dashi (Japanese soup stock) to Thai participants of diverse backgrounds. Prof. Fushiki Toru, Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University, lectured on the uniqueness of Japanese dashi known as Umami (attractive quality) by comparing it with fatty American fast food culture, three famous Japanese chefs invited from Kyoto showed how to make dashi with dried kelp and dried bonito shavings at a demonstration kitchen. Every participant was given a chance to taste dashi in every work sequence and ask questions freely. Finally, they enjoyed Japanese clean soup and Unagi-sushi (sushi with grilled eel) for deepening their understanding.



国際交流イベント「日本の『出汁』を味わおう！」 2009年8月26日

小林 知

本学農学研究科「食の未来戦略講座(味の素寄附講座)」, NPO 法人「日本料理アカデミー」などと協力して、タイのカセサート大学にて日本の「出汁」を一般に紹介するイベントを行った。まず、伏木亨教授(農学研究科)が、脂肪分ではなく出汁に「うまみ」成分を求める日本の伝統的な食文化の特徴を解説し、食と健康の結びつきについて問題を提起した後、京都の有名料亭の料理人3名が昆布と鰹節を使った出汁作りを実演した。タイ人の学生、教員、一般参加者がキッチンを囲み、調理中の出汁を段階別に味見するとともに、多彩な質問を寄せた。最後は出汁を吸い物に仕立て、前日に調理してあった鰻寿司とともに振る舞い、参加者に日本の食文化に関する生の体験を提供した。



Social Software Structure Workshop: Accomplishment Report August 28, 2009

Minamide Kazuyo (JSPS Fellow)

This research project has focused on the antinomy problem between social/economic development and sustainable environment in Bangladesh and in Nepal. In order to find a solution for this issue, we have tried constructing practical experience/knowledge, mainly of NGO workers and of local community people. In the case of Bangladesh, at first we organized a forum named “Environmental Coping Forum” with 15 local NGOs. Although these 15 NGOs were comparatively medium or small sized a NGOs in Bangladesh, they have crucially contributed/challenged toward solving problems at local level. Then, the researchers from Kyoto University and ECF members (NGO workers) conducted case studies at five sites having serious environmental challenges: 1) Jamna river sandbank in Gaibandha district, 2) Hatiya island in Noakali district, 3) Hawar (marshy area) in Kisherganj district, 4) Cyclone and Flood frequently affected area in Barisal district, and 5) the Slash-and-burn farming area in Kagrachuri district. The case studies were carried

社会的ソフトウェア構築ワークショップ 2009年8月28日

南出和余 (学振特別研究員)

2007年10月から2010年3月末までの2年半に渡って実施してきた本プロジェクトは、バングラデシュとネパールにおける開発と環境保全という二律背反的問題について NGO をはじめとする当事者たちの対応を経験知として拾い集め、それを「客観化」し、アクションプランを立てる一連の手続きを「社会的ソフトウェア」として構築することを目指してきた。本報告会は「東京国際フォーラム」にて一般にオープンな会として開催され、プロジェクトに助言役として関わって来て頂いたタスクフォース委員(バングラデシュとネパールで支援活動を行っている日本の NGO を中心)や、その他 NGO 職員と会員、こうした問題に関心をもつ大学院生など約20名の参加を得て、学術的方法論の新たな可能性と実践への有効性を検討する機会となった。

out using the PLA and KJ method. This forum based participatory research process by activists is called "Social Software." Recently, we have been making action plans based on findings from case studies and on ECF networking.

The report council was held on August 28, 2009 at "Tokyo International Forum" inviting not only academic scholars but NGO workers and members to discuss our project as a promoting research methodology as well as practical possibility/usage.



3rd Special Seminar for Cambodian Studies November 14–15, 2009

Kobayashi Satoru

Cambodian Studies in Japan have restarted in the 1990s after the country came out of civil war, and the development of academic achievements by graduate students and researchers have been steadily advanced. However, most of the recent achievements have only been reported in each laboratory and academic society. The special seminar aims to promote interdisciplinary discussion between Japanese researchers conducting research on/in Cambodia and has been held once a year at CSEAS since 2006. This year's seminar had interesting talks on the variety of Cambodian pepper, the production and circulation of cardamom in Cardamon Mountain, the construction of teacher training system, and the diversity of Buddhist practice in provinces. The participants of the seminar finally discussed and agreed on the launch of "Japanese association of Cambodian Studies" (<http://cambodianstudies.blogspot.com/>).

第3回カンボジア特集研究会 2009年11月14–15日

小林 知

カンボジア研究は、長らく日本の東南アジア研究における空白のひとつだったが、近年急速に研究者・院生の数を増やしてきた。そこで、これまで所属するゼミや学会ごとに個別で発表され、交わることがなかったカンボジアを対象とした研究の成果を一同に集め、総合的にカンボジアを考える研究会を3年前から行っている。今年の研究会では、カンボジアにおけるトウガラシの利用方法やカルダモン栽培の歴史と現状、学校教師養成システムの現状、上座仏教の実践の多様性などの話題が院生などによって提供された。研究会では、また、学際的視点に立つカンボジア研究をより一層推進するために「日本カンボジア研究会」を設立する意見が示され、出席者から賛同を得た（詳しくは、<http://cambodianstudies.blogspot.com/>）。



5th Kyoto University Southeast Asian Forum, "The Earth and Space Sciences" January 7–8, 2010

Suhardja Wiriamihardja and Okamoto Masaaki

Indonesian Alumni Association of Kyoto University, (HAKU), Institute of Technology in Bandung (ITB) and Kyoto University organized the 5th Kyoto University Southeast Asian Forum, "the Earth and Space Sciences" on January 7–8, 2009. We have already held the 1st forum (FY2007) in Jakarta, the 3rd forum (FY2008) in Bogor, Indonesia. We invited the president of Kyoto University, Prof. Matsumoto Hiroshi as an opening speaker. His speech was eye-opening for the audience because he emphasized that an urgent academic framework to tackle global issues should not be sustainability but survivability. From the Indonesian side, Prof. Joko Santoso (the president of ITB), Prof. Umar Jenie (Chairman of the Indonesian Institute for Sciences), Prof. Suriwidiantoro (ITB) gave the speeches while Prof. Mizuno Kosuke (CSEAS), Prof. Kawai Shuichi (Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere), Prof. Jim Mori (Disaster Prevention Research Institute), Prof. Yamamoto Hiroyuki (CIAS) and Assistant Prof. Kimura Shuhei (CSEAS) gave talks from Kyoto University. The forum had a total of 12 scientific sessions and 66 scholars, many of who were young prospective researchers. The forum successfully drew the academic interests of young scholars and the number of registered participants reached more than 120 and the total actual participants reached more than 150. On January 6, just one day before the seminar, we had a dinner party hosted by the president of Kyoto University and more than 70 participants participated. Our new director, Prof. Shimizu Hiromu was introduced to our long-standing Indonesian friends.

第5回京都大学東南アジアフォーラム 「地球と宇宙科学」 2010年1月7–8日

スハルジャ ウィリアミハルジャ・岡本正明

2010年1月7日と8日、バンドン工科大学で第5回京都大学東南アジアフォーラム「地球と宇宙科学」を開催した。共催機関はインドネシアの京都大学同窓会 HAKU、バンドン工科大学、本学である。インドネシアでの本フォーラムの開催はジャカルタ、ボゴールについて3回目となる。今回の特徴は、本学の松本総長夫妻にお越しいただき、松本総長に開会スピーチをしていただいたことである。現在の地球環境を考えれば、Sustainability よりも Survivability が重要だとする講演は多くの参加者に既存の思考枠組みに再考を迫るものであった。他にも、ジョコ・サントソ・バンドン工科大学学長、ウマル・ジェニ・インドネシア科学研究所長、スリウィディヤントロ・バンドン工科大学教授がインドネシア側から講演を行い、本学からは、水野広祐・CSEAS 所長、川井秀一・生存圏研究所所長（遠隔）、ジェームス森・防災研究所教授、山本博之・CIAS 准教授、木村周平・CSEAS 助教が講演を行った。初日午後と二日目午前で合計 12 セッションがあり、若手を中心として 66 名が発表を行った。フォーラムへの登録者数だけで 120 名であり、実際の参加者は合計すれば 150 名を超え、盛況であった。前日の6日には、本研究所ジャカルタ連絡事務所で、松本総長主催のパーティーが行われ、本研究所関係者 70 名ほどが集まり、そこでは清水展・CSEAS 新所長紹介も行われた。

6th Kyoto University Southeast Asian Forum (Thailand) February 6, 2010

Kobayashi Satoru

On February 6, 2010, the 6th Kyoto University Southeast Asia Forum was held in Bangkok mainly for Thai Graduate Alumni by the Kyoto Union Club (KUC). The aim of the forum was to deepen ties between former alumni in Southeast Asia and Kyoto University as well as give back the results of Kyoto University's academic research to Southeast Asian society. As such, since 2007 the forum has been held in Indonesia and Tai each (separate) year. The forum, including this year's, has been held a total of three times and on this occasion dealt with the future direction of medical services and technology in Asia's rapidly ageing societies. Opening remarks were given by Professor Onishi Yuzo, Vice President of Kyoto University with congratulatory messages from the present ambassador for Japan to the Kingdom of Thailand, Mr. Komachi Kyoji (graduate from the Faculty of Law 1969). In the first session, introductions to cutting edge therapy techniques were given by Thai physicians followed by a presentation on community based geriatric care given by Professor Matsubayashi Kozo CSEAS, Kyoto University. This was followed by a panel discussion headed by Professor Shimizu Hiromu (CSEAS). More than 170 members of the general public also participated in the Q & A session which was finally closed with a speech from the Director of CSEAS, professor Mizuno Kosuke.

On the day preceding the forum, a reunion party was held at the CSEAS Bangkok Liason Office for Japanese and Thai alumni which saw the participation of 50 guests. Mr. Sonoda Mitsuhiro (graduate from Faculty of Engineering 1977), the head of the Alumni Association for Japanese Students in Bangkok gave a speech hoping for the enrichment of the association's activities in what a pleasant event for all participants.

第6回京都大学東南アジアフォーラム (タイ) 2010年2月6日

小林 知

本学と本学のタイ人卒業生を主とする同窓会組織 KYOTO UNION CLUB (KUC) が主催する第6回東南アジアフォーラムを2010年2月6日にバンコクで開催しました。京都大学東南アジアフォーラムは、本学と東南アジア諸国の本学同窓会組織の親交を深めると同時に、本学の多岐にわたる学術成果を東南アジア社会へ還元することを目的として、2007年度以降インドネシアとタイで毎年1回ずつ開催しています。タイで通算3回目となった今回のフォーラムは、高齢化が進むアジア社会における今後の医療サービス・技術の方向性を議論のテーマとしました。はじめに大西有三 理事・副学長の開会の挨拶があり、続いてタイ国日本大使館の小町恭士大使(昭和44年法学部卒)より祝辞がありました。第一部では、タイ人医師による最先端の治療技術の紹介のほか、松林公蔵・CSEAS教授によるコミュニティベースの高齢者医療に関する講演などを行いました。また、第二部のパネルディスカッションには、清水展 CSEAS教授が討論者の一人として登壇しました。そして、170名を超える一般のタイ人の聴衆との間で活発な質疑と意見交換を行った後、水野広祐 東南アジア研究所所長が閉会の辞を述べました。

また、本フォーラムの前日には、在バンコクの日本人・タイ人同窓生など約50名の出席を得て、東南アジア研究所バンコク連絡事務所において京都大学同窓会パーティーが行われました。パーティーでは、バンコク京都大学日本人同窓会の園田光宏会長(昭和52年工学部卒)が同窓会活動を今後一層充実させる意向を披露された後、日本人・タイ人の同窓生が和やかに歓談し、お互いの親睦を深めました。



Padang after Earthquake

Nakaguchi Yoshitsugu

On September 30, 2009, a large-scale earthquake hit Padang, West Sumatra Indonesia. After the earthquake, I visited Andalas University, Dr. M. Djamil general hospital, and the center of Padang city for two days from November 16. Faculties of Medicine and Pharmacy, Andalas University and CSEAS held the 2nd International workshop in Padang on August 2009, and concluded an MOU.

Large buildings like government and private offices were badly damaged. On the other hand, private residences were scarcely damaged. In the Andalas University, there were many tents which were used for lectures and offices. Although the doctors carried out medical activities in this hospital, outpatients' ward was completely destroyed. There were many tents on the road for medical diagnosis and treatment.

It seems that people in Padang are overcoming the quake damage and its fear and gave me a chance to think about what we can do for the people in Padang.



地震後のパダンをたずねて

中口 義次

世界中で大きく報道された2009年9月30日に発生したスマトラ島のパダンでの大地震の被害を11月16日から2日間視察し、アンダラス大学とDr. M. Djamil 総合病院を訪問した。アンダラス大学医学部および薬学部と東南アジア研究所は、8月に共同で国際ワークショップを開催(パダン市)し、MOUを締結している。

パダン市内では半数以上の公的機関や事務所の大きな建物での大きな被害が目立った。一方、住居のような小さな建物での被害はわずかであった。アンダラス大学では、屋外にテントを張り、そこで講義などが行われていた。地震直後から医療活動の中心となった総合病院では外来病棟が倒壊し、構内にテントを設置して、患者の診察や治療がなされていた。

パダンに暮らす人々は、今回の大地震の被害や恐怖を克服しつつある。日本およびわれわれ研究者ができる現地の人々のための復興支援とは何か、考えさせられる機会であった。





Publications News / 出版ニュース

Kyoto CSEAS Series on Asian Studies No. 2

Populism in Asia. Kosuke Mizuno and Pasuk Pongpaichit, eds. 2009. (National University of Singapore Press and Kyoto University Press)



Across Asia, “populist” leaders emerged on an unprecedented scale around the start of the 21st century. *Populism in Asia* is the first book to examine this phenomenon.

The 1997 Asian financial crisis undermined established political leaders and stirred popular discontent. Voters in East Asia responded by electing maverick politicians who promised to target corruption and establish fresh agendas. In Southeast Asia, populist leaders based their appeal on the frustrations and aspirations of groups excluded from political power. Leaders who came to office during this period include Thaksin Shinawatra in Thailand, Joseph ‘Erap’ Estrada in the Philippines, Roo Moo-hyun in South Korea, Chen Shui-bian in Taiwan and Jun’ichiro Koizumi in Japan. Local politicians in Indonesia likewise adopted a populist stance, as did Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad in Malaysia.

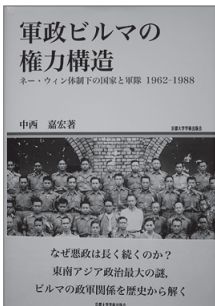
In the present volume, leading Asian scholars consider the many faces of contemporary populism in the region, analyzing the phenomenon through case studies of political leaders with populist credentials and using these accounts to evaluate the achievements and failings of democracy. Benedict Anderson provides a reflective afterword.

Despite its allure, populism has not been a success in Asia. Populist leaders are in retreat across the region and their fall can be spectacular, as in the Philippines and Thailand. However, the editors of this collection argue that populism will recur because Asia’s oligarchic political systems do not fulfill the imagined role of the state as a provider of well-being, citizenship rights and equality.

1997年のアジア通貨危機を経て、人々は腐敗を打破し新鮮なアジェンダを掲げる、新たなリーダーを求めはじめた。この新しい政治をどう捉えるべきなのか？今世紀アジア諸国に跋扈する「ポピュリスト」政治家たちの実態を各国一線の政治学者が分析し、民主主義の到達点と課題を比較する初の試み。ベネディクト・アンダーソン教授からの特別寄稿もある。

Kyoto Area Studies on Asia (Japanese) No. 20

The Power Structure of Military Burma: The State and Forces under Ne Win Government, 1962–1988. Yoshihiro Nakanishi. 2009. (Kyoto University Press)



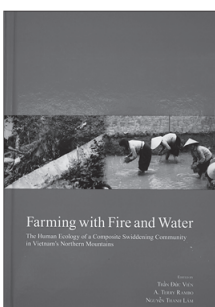
The Burmese military seems to have been against the worldwide trend for democratization, so the question why such military politics have existed for so long still remains the most challenging enigma in Southeast Asian studies. The author reads valuable Burmese historical materials and unveils the historical reality of Burma under military rule. His political analysis is based on the state-military relationship from three perspectives; national defense state, party state, and barrack state, which explores military rule from its birth, its development, to its duration.

地域研究叢書 20 『軍政ビルマの権力構造—ネー・ウィン体制下の国家と軍隊 1962–1988』 中西嘉宏著 2009年 京都大学学術出版会刊

民主化に向かう世界の潮流に逆行するビルマの軍事政権。これまでその実態は闇に閉ざされてきた。なぜ軍事政権が生まれ、どのような発展を遂げ、そしてなぜ、かくも長く政権を持続しえるのか。兵営国家の視角から政軍関係を分析し、軍政ビルマの実像に迫る。

Kyoto Area Studies on Asia (English) No. 18

Farming with Fire and Water: The Human Ecology of a Composite Swiddening Community in Vietnam’s Northern Mountains. Tran Duc Vien, A. Terry Rambo and Nguyen Thanh Lam, eds. 2009. (Trans Pacific and Kyoto University Press)



This volume offers the first detailed description of composite swiddening, a traditional Southeast Asian upland agricultural system that combines shifting cultivation fields on the hillsides with irrigated paddy fields in the valleys. The product of research over a 15-year period by natural and social scientists in Tat hamlet, a Da Bac Tay ethnic minority community, it challenges the conventional belief that shifting cultivation inevitably causes deforestation. Its 19 chapters describe this complex agroecosystem in terms of its multiple individual components, its structure, functioning, and sustainability; its social and economic dimensions; its adaptation to on-going demographic, economic, environmental and policy changes; and its wider use elsewhere in Vietnam’s northern mountains. It should be of interest to Southeast Asian area studies specialists, agricultural ecologist, ethnologists, and upland development policymakers.

東南アジアでも最も高い農業生産性を誇るベトナム。その秘密の一つが、斜面での焼畑と水田を組み合わせた複合農業だ。米国とベトナム——かつて闘った二つの国から、農学、生態学、経済学、社会学といった幅広い分野の研究者が参加した15年に亘る共同研究によって、複合農業を初めて詳細に分析。環境持続性と高生産性を両立させるその秘密を探る。21世紀の食料増産・人口問題の鍵を示す。



Personnel / 人事

〈Personnel / 教員人事〉

● Staff Promotions / 昇任

- 佐藤孝宏 統合地域研究部門特定研究員（グローバル COE）は 2009 年 11 月 16 日付け、人間生態相関研究部門特定助教に昇任。
西 真如 統合地域研究部門特定研究員（グローバル COE）は 2009 年 11 月 16 日付け、政治経済相関研究部門特定助教に昇任。

● New Staff / 新任

- 助教 Mario Ivan Lopez 地域研究情報ネットワーク部編集室長として採用。

● Leaving CSEAS / 辞職

- 生方史数 政治経済相関研究部門特定研究員（グローバル COE）
孫 暁剛 社会文化相関研究部門特定研究員（グローバル COE）
小林祥子 統合地域研究部門特定研究員（グローバル COE）

〈Visiting Research Fellows / 外国人研究員人事〉

Myint Thein / ミン・テイン

Director (Head of Research Section), Historical Research Department, Yangon, Myanmar
Period of Stay: 1/10/2009–31/3/2010

Myint Thein's research topic is 'Bengal-Arakan (Rakhine) Relations with Special Emphasis on Mid-Mrauk U Period (1531–1638)'

ミャンマー、歴史研究センター研究部門 部長

在職期間：2009 年 10 月 1 日 – 2010 年 3 月 31 日

研究テーマ：「ミャウ時代（1531–1638）の中期におけるベンガルとアラガン（ラカイン）の関係」



Liu Hong / リウ・ホン

Professor of East Asian Studies and Director of Centre for Chinese Studies, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

Period of Stay: 1/9/2009–28/2/2010

Professor Liu's research topic is 'Transnational China and Its Paradoxes: Historicizing and Conceptualizing China's Changing Role in Asia'

イギリス、マンチェスター大学 中国研究所 所長

在職期間：2009 年 9 月 1 日 – 2010 年 2 月 28 日

研究テーマ：「越境する中国とそのパラドックス：アジアにおける中国の役割に関する歴史の再検討と概念化」



Viengrat Nethipo / ヴィエンラット・ネーティポ

Assistant professor, Department of Governments, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University
Period of Stay: 1/9/2009–28/2/2010

Professor Viengrat's research topic is 'Democracy in Thai Local Politics: Representative and Participatory Democracy'

タイ王国、チュラロンコン大学政治学部 助教

在職期間：2009 年 9 月 1 日 – 2010 年 2 月 28 日

研究テーマ：「タイ地方政治における民主化：代表制、そして参加型民主主義」



Anthony John Stanhope Reid / アンソニー・リード

Professor Emeritus, Department of Pacific & Asian History, RSPAS, Australian National University
Emeritus Professor Australia National University
Period of Stay: 9/1/2009–31/1/2010.

Professor Reid's research topics include 'Progress on a New History of Southeast Asia for Blackwell' and 'Going Native: Cultural Transgression in Southeast Asian History'

オーストラリア、オーストラリア国立大学 名誉教授

在職期間：2009 年 9 月 1 日 – 2010 年 1 月 31 日

研究テーマ：「新東南アジア史」と「東南アジア史における“文化的通説”」



Erik Precioso Martinez Kuhonta /

エリック ペレシウス・マルチネス・クホント

Assistant professor of Political Science, McGill

University in Montreal, Canada

Period of Stay: 1/9–31/12/2009

Professor Kuhonta's research topic is 'the Middle Class and Democracy in Thailand'

カナダ、マギル大学 政治学部 助教

在職期間：2009 年 9 月 1 日 – 2009 年 12 年 31 日

研究テーマ：「タイにおける中産階級層と民主主義」



Oo, Marlar / ウー・マラー

Officer, Economic Unit, Department of Agricultural Planning, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Myanmar

Period of Stay: 1/5–31/7/2009

Oo Marlar's topic of research is 'Farm Management in Upland Area'

ミャンマー、農業・灌漑省 農業計画局 経済部

在職期間：2009 年 5 月 1 日 – 2009 年 7 月 31 日

研究テーマ：「ミャンマー山地部における農業経営」



Nareppa Nagaraj / ナレppa・ナガラジ

Professor in the Dept of Agricultural Economics, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, India

Period of Stay: 1/6–30/11/2009

Professor Nareppa's research topic is 'Approaches to Water Policy Analysis in Peninsular India'

インド、農業科学大学農業経済学部 教授

在職期間：2009 年 6 月 1 日 – 2009 年 11 年 30 日

研究テーマ：「インド半島における水利政策分析へのアプローチ」



Nicanor Gadia Tiongson / ニカノール・ガディア・ティオンソン

Professor at the U.P. Film Institute of the College of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines, in Diliman, Quezon City

Period of Stay: 1/5–31/12/2009

Professor Tiongson's research topic is 'Pusong (Trickster) and His Function in Filipino Society'

フィリピン、フィリピン大学映像研究所 教授

在職期間：2009 年 5 月 1 日 – 2009 年 12 年 31 日

研究テーマ：「フィリピン社会におけるプソン（ペラン師）の機能」





Visiting Research Fellows / 外国人研究員

Nicanor Gadia Tiongson

Professor, the U.P. Film Institute of the College of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines, in Diliman, Quezon City

Nicanor G. Tiongson, Ph.D. is a professor at the University of the Philippines Film Institute. He served as dean of the U.P. College of Mass Communication (2003–06) and as vice-president and artistic director of the Cultural Center of the Philippines (1986–94). As a teacher, he has handled courses on Philippine theater, film and the other arts at U.P. and Ateneo de Manila University and, as a visiting professor, at the University of California, Berkeley, University of Hawaii at Manoa and the Osaka University of Foreign Studies. As a creative artist, he has written full-length plays (like *Pilipinas Circa 1907* and *Noli at Fili Dekada 2000*), librettos for contemporary dance (like *Realizing Rama* and *Siete Dolores*) and scripts for videos on Philippine arts and culture (like *Dulaan I–III*). As a scholar, he has published pioneering works on Philippine theater (like *Sinakulo*, *Komedya* and *Salvador F. Bernal: Designing the Stage*) and Philippine film (*The Cinema of Manuel Conde* and the *Urian Anthology 1970–79* and *1980–1989*). He also wrote the pioneering historical work, *The Women of Malolos*. He was editor-in-chief of the 10-volume *CCP Encyclopedia of Philippine Art* and the 28-part *Tuklas Sining* videos and monographs on the Philippine Arts. He has completed the third volume of the *Urian Anthology* (1990–99) and is now writing a study on the new Independent Film in the Philippines.

ニカノール・ガディア・ティオンソン

フィリピン、フィリピン大学映像研究所 教授

フィリピン大学映画研究所教授。2003年–06年フィリピン大学マスコミュニケーション学部学部長。1986年–94年フィリピン文化センター芸術監督、副センター長。フィリピン大学およびAteneo de Manila大学においてフィリピンの劇場、映画その他の芸術に関する授業を担当、カリフォルニア大学バークレイ校、マノアのハワイ大学、大阪外国語大学（現・大阪大学外国語学部）において客員教授をつとめた。クリエイティブアーティストとしては劇の台本執筆（*Pilipinas Circa 1907/Noli at Fili Dekada 2000*）、コンテンポラリーダンスの台本執筆（*Realizing Rama/Siete Dolores*）、フィリピンの芸術・文化に関するビデオの台本執筆（*Dulaan I–III*）を手がけた。研究者としては、フィリピンの演劇（*Sinakulo, Komedya/Salvador F. Bernal: Designing the Stage*）およびフィリピンの映画について先駆的な著書を執筆した（*The Cinema of Manuel Conde and the Urian Anthology 1970–79* and *1980–1989*）。歴史に関する先駆的な書籍も執筆した（*The Women of Malolos*）。またフィリピンの芸術に関する10巻にわたる辞典（*CCP Encyclopedia of Philippine Art*）、28巻にわたるビデオおよびモノグラフ（*Tuklas Sining*）の監修責任者を務めた。既にThe *Urian Anthology*（1990–99）第3巻の執筆を終え、現在フィリピンにおける新たなインディペンデント映画研究について執筆中である。

Liu Hong

Professor, East Asian Studies and Director of Centre for Chinese Studies, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

It has been a great pleasure and honor to return to Kyoto as a visiting research fellow, to have the invaluable opportunity of concentrating on research and writing, attending various workshops and seminars, meeting with old and new friends, and enjoying the wonderful autumn season. I taught at the National University of Singapore between 1995 and 2006 before joining the University of Manchester as a Professor of East Asian Studies and the founding director of the Centre for Chinese Studies. In the meantime, I serve as the Ministry of Education Yangtze Eminent Professor (长江学者讲座教授) at the School of Asia-Pacific Studies at Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou (Canton) where I work with Professor Takeshi Hamashita, formerly of CSEAS. My research interests include interactions between China and its Asian neighbors, the Chinese diaspora, and Asian social, business and knowledge networks. My recent publications include *Shuttling between Market, Society and the State: Chinese Merchants in Port Cities and the Making of Business Networks in East Asia* [co-editor, in Chinese] (2008); *Pramoedya and China* [co-author, in Indonesian] (2008), *The Cold War in Asia: The Battle for Hearts and Minds* (co-editor, 2010), and *China and the Shaping of Indonesia, 1949–1965* (2010). While at Kyoto, apart from a few research papers, I have worked on a manuscript concerning the re-emergence of China and the making of Transnational Asia.

リウ・ホン

イギリス、マンチェスター大学
中国研究所 所長

京都に外国人研究員として再びくることができ、非常に嬉しくまた、光栄であった。滞在中には、研究・執筆に加え、様々なワークショップやセミナーに参加し、多くの友人に会い、素敵な秋を楽しむことができた。これまで1995年から2006年までシンガポール国立大学にて教鞭をとり、現在はマンチェスター大学にて東アジア学部教授および中国研究所の創設主任を務めている。同時に、広東省の中山大学にて长江学者講座教授を務め、CSEASを退官された濱下武志先生とともに研究を行っている。現在の研究関心は、中国とそのアジア近隣諸国との相互関係、中国人の海外移住、アジアの社会的・経済的・知的ネットワークである。最近の出版物は、以下の通り。

Shuttling between Market, Society and the State: Chinese Merchants in Port Cities and the Making of Business Networks in East Asia [共編、中国語] (2008)

Pramoedya and China [共著、インドネシア語] (2008)

The Cold War in Asia: The Battle for Hearts and Minds [共著、英語] (2010)

China and the Shaping of Indonesia, 1949–1965 [英語] (2010)

CSEAS滞在中に、数編のリサーチペーパーに加え、中国の再台頭および国境を越えたアジア世界の成立に関する原稿をまとめた。

Viengrat Nethipo

Assistant Professor, Department of Governments, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University

My main research interest is contemporary Thai politics explicated from the local politics. In my view, the change of local democracy in Thailand manifests how national politics will be developed amid political conflicts and crisis of legitimacy in current national politics. In Thailand I have conducted an intensive survey on the change of power structures in local politics, both urban and rural areas. While I am here, I have been working to conceptualize my research findings and making comparative studies with other countries in Southeast Asia. The opportunity of working here will complete my research by adding a theoretical explanation as well as giving it a comparative perspective.

Anthony John Stanhope Reid

Professor Emeritus, Department of Pacific & Asian History, RSPAS Australian National University

My career appears to have involved a number of incarnations. I began in a mainstream tradition of political/diplomatic history, writing a Cambridge dissertation on the Aceh war which was novel only in making Aceh an equal actor with the European powers. This also made me an Aceh and Sumatra specialist, and drove me back to this locale 35 years later.

The second incarnation was a fieldworker interviewing ageing actors in the quest to understand revolution. Specifically I wanted to know how Indonesia was shaped by its revolution to be very different from Malaysia or India. The new Cambridge book is the third on that theme. Then came the specialist on the neglected pre-colonial centuries (15th to 18th), best known through *Southeast Asia in the Age of Commerce* (1988–93), which with its spinoffs dominated my mid-career.

The fourth avatar was an academic entrepreneur, blessed with a succession of jobs (in Canberra, Los Angeles and Singapore) that allowed me to encourage conferences on themes that seemed challenging, from slavery and disease to the living dead and names (a book just out). The many resulting books marked an era now past, when multi-author books were more marketable than journals.

Finally, the newest incarnation is perhaps the alternative historian, struggling to find a history that does not marginalize or obliterate the majority of our fellow-travellers on this planet. There is a challenge worthy of the autumn even of Kyoto.

Nareppa Nagaraj

Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, India.

Research Area: Natural Resource Economics dealing with water and irrigation economics and policies

Research Topic: Water Policy Analysis for Sustainable and Equitable Use in India

My research at this centre focused on critically examining the trends in the growth of irrigation in India and in Karnataka state covering 1) The trajectory of well irrigation, 2) The degree of over exploitation of groundwater, 3) Causes and the consequences of groundwater depletion, 4) The management gaps and 5) The appropriate institutional, technical and corrective policy instruments to overcome the water crisis taking into account both demand and supply side issues. The study results indicated that of late, the growth in the surface irrigated area has stagnated and declined. And, the area under ground water irrigation has in-

ヴィエンラット・ネーティポ

タイ王国、チュラロンコン大学政治学 助教

研究関心は、地方政治を通じた現在のタイの政治の分析である。タイにおける地方の民主主義の変遷を分析することにより、最近のナショナルな政治が政治的対立や正当性の危機のなかでどのように変容してきているのかを明らかにすることが出来る、と私は考える。タイでは、都市部と農村部において地方政治の権力構造の変遷を調査した。CSEASでは、この調査結果を、東南アジアにおける他の国々との比較研究を行いながら、概念化することに取り組んでいる。CSEASで研究する機会を通し、比較の視座と理論的な説明を加えることにより、これまでの私の調査を完成したいと考えている。

アンソニー・リード

オーストラリア、オーストラリア国立大学 名誉教授

私はこれまでの研究生生活において、数々の転身をとげてきた。ケンブリッジにてアチェ戦争に関する学位論文を執筆し、研究の伝統的王道とでもいうべき政治史および外交史分野において研究の一步を踏み出した。この論文は、アチェをヨーロッパの大国に匹敵すると論じた点において画期的なものであったが、これにより私はアチェおよびスマトラの専門家となり、35年後にも再びこの問題に取り組むこととなった。

次いで私は、革命を理解すべく年配の関係者に話を聞くフィールドワーカーへと転身した。インドネシアが、革命によりいかにマレーシアやインドとは異なる社会へと形成されたかに興味を持ったのだった。ケンブリッジより出版される新刊は、このテーマを扱った私の第3作にあたる。続く転身は、*Southeast Asia in the Age of Commerce* (1988–93)の執筆によってよく知られるように、それまで取り上げられてこなかった前植民地時代（15世紀から18世紀）についての専門家へであった。

次いで、学術的企業家へと私は転身を遂げた。キャンベラ、ロス、シンガポールにて立て続けに職務に着き、奴隷、疫病から忘れ去られた人々にいたるまで様々な新しいテーマを扱った先駆的な会議を開催した。(これについては著書が出たばかりである。) 研究の成果として出版してきた多くの書籍は、共著書が雑誌よりも多く売れたという、今では既に過去となった新しい一時代を築いた。

そして、今私は伝統からは外れた新たな歴史家へと転身し、地球上に暮らす同胞の多くを周辺化せず、消し去りもしない歴史のあり方を模索している。これは秋の京都で取り組むに値する挑戦である。

ナレppa・ナガラジ

インド、バンガロール農業科学大学農学経済学部 教授

研究領域：「水、灌漑の経済・政策を扱う自然資源経済学」

研究課題：「インドにおける持続的・公平な利用のための水政策分析」

東南アジア研究所における仕事：

東南アジア研究所における私の仕事は、インドおよびカルナタカ州における灌漑発展のトレンドを批判的に検討することであり、1) 井戸灌漑の史的推移、2) 地下水の過剰取水の程度、3) 地下水枯渇の原因と帰結、4) 管理ギャップ、そして5) 需要・供給両面を考慮に入れた水危機克服のための適切な制度的・技術的矯正政策ツール、をカバーした。研究の結果、以下のことが分かった。すでに地表水灌漑面積は成長を止め、減少しはじめた。そして地下水灌漑面積が勢いよく増加し、過剰取水をもたらした。電力、金融、井戸水の探索・取水・利用の技術革新についての推進政策、人口転換、贅沢品市場、そして脆弱な地下水制度と

creased massively leading to overexploitation. Facilitating policies towards electricity, credit, technological innovations in well exploration, extraction and use, demographic shifts, lucrative product markets and weak groundwater institutions are contributing to the over-extraction of groundwater. The inadequate institutional efforts of the government to contain groundwater overdraft have proved in vain. The challenge is thus to frame effective and innovative institutions focusing on resource management rather than resource development. Further, this study show that groundwater management approaches which are effective in one country may not be effective in another country due to the variation in type of aquifers, the number of users involved, alternative sources of water and the political economy at large. I want to publish the research work in a reputed international journal.

Erik Precioso Martinez Kuhonta

Assistant Professor of Political Science, McGill University
in Montreal, Canada

I spent four months as a visiting research fellow at the Center from September to December 2009. During that time, I finished revising a book manuscript entitled, "The Politics of Equitable Development in Southeast Asia: The Institutional Imperative." I also gave three presentations at the Center. The first was during the annual Southeast Asia Seminar in September, where he discussed his co-edited book, "Southeast Asia in Political Science: Theory, Region, and Qualitative Analysis" (Stanford University Press, 2008). The second presentation was at an informal brownbag seminar on "Democracy and Social Reforms in Thailand." The third talk was entitled, "Is the Middle Class a Harbinger of Democracy? Evidence from Southeast Asia." The latter talk is part of a new project that will result in a book and a few journal articles. This project challenges modernization theory's claim that the middle class is generally a force for democracy. Through case studies from Southeast Asia, I show that the relationship between the middle class and democracy is ambivalent and often mediated by the role of the state.

Myint Thein

Director (Head of Research Section), Historical Research
Department, Yangon, Myanmar

Research Interests

Socio-cultural history of Myanmar: Study of local history; History of Rakhine (Arakan)

My main research interests are socio-cultural history and local history of Myanmar. I am currently researching on Rakhine (Arakan) history, and Rakhine-Bengal Relations. One is a book on the history of Rakhine with special emphasis on the Mrauk U period (1430–1785 A.D). I try to write the Rakhine history because all primary sources are in the Myanmar language and it is very rare to find these documents, and some historical facts are based on legends. The second project is the relations between the Rakhine and Bengal. Rakhine was one of the strong Kingdoms in the western part of Myanmar before 18th century. Largely unknown to the Western world for its history, it played a pivotal role in the 15th to 17th century. After the Second World War historians deeply explored it to identify Southeast Asia. As an effect Rakhine was given attention that had earlier been neglected. This research is based on eco-political relations between Rakhine and Bengal in the 16th century. From, 1430 to 1530, Rakhine remained unstable. They got new military techniques from the Portuguese they came into contact with and a modern civilization resulted in a growth of power. The Kingdom's great age began. They founded what was known as the Rakhine Empire. This project aims to review the important medieval trade and politics of the Bay of Bengal area.

いった要因が、地下水の過剰取水を導いた。地下水過剰汲み上げに対する政府の制度的改善努力は、不十分で無駄に終わった。こうして現時点の課題は、資源開発ではなく資源管理に焦点を当てた有効で革新的な制度を構築することである。さらに、本研究は、一つの国で有効であった地下水管理アプローチが他の国では有効でないかも知れないということを示した。なぜなら、滞水層のタイプの違い、利用者数の違い、代替水源や大きくは政治経済の違いがあるからである。私は、本研究を権威ある国際学術誌に発表したい。

エリック・ペレシウス・マルチネス・クホント

カナダ、モントリオール・マギル大学 政治学科 助教

私エリック・ペレシウス・マルチネス・クホントは、2009年9月から12月までの4ヵ月間、東南アジア研究所において外国人研究員として研究活動を行った。この期間の研究成果は以下の通りである。まず出版を予定している『東南アジアにおける衡平の開発の政治：制度の重要性』の原稿の修正を終了した。また研究所において3つの発表を行った。第一の発表は9月の東南アジアセミナーにおいて、編者の一人として参与した『政治学における東南アジア：理論、地域、質的分析』（スタンフォード大学出版 2008年）についての報告であった。第二の発表は、ブラウンバックセミナーでの「タイにおける民主主義と社会的改革」である。そして第三の発表は、「中産階級層は民主主義の先駆者なのか？：東南アジアからの検証」である。この第三の発表は、私の新しい研究プロジェクトと関わるものであり、将来的にはこれを一冊の本にまとめ、またいくつかの関連論文を雑誌に投稿する予定である。この研究プロジェクトでは、中産階級層が民主主義を推進することを前提とする近代化理論に対して異議申し立てを行うものである。東南アジアにおける事例比較考察を基に、中産階級層と民主主義の関係性が必ずしも積極的なものではなく、むしろ曖昧であり、しばしば政府の役割によって左右されるものであることを検証する。

ミン・テイン

ミャンマー、歴史研究センター研究部門 部長

研究関心：「ミャンマーの社会文化史、郷土史、ラカイン(アラガン)の歴史」

主な研究関心は、ミャンマーの社会文化史、郷土史である。最近ではラカインの歴史およびラカインとベンガルについて調査を行っている。私の取り組みの一つは、Mrauk U時代(1430–1785 A.D)を中心としたラカイン史に関する著書の執筆である。こうした執筆に取り組むたいと考えたのは、ラカイン史に関するすべての一次資料がミャンマー語で書かれており、こうした資料は発見するのが難しく、また歴史事実の中には伝説に基づくものもあるためである。加えてラカインとベンガルの関係について取り組みたい。ラカインは、18世紀以前のミャンマー西部における強大な王国のひとつであり、その歴史は西欧諸国においてはあまり知られていないものの、15世紀から17世紀にかけて非常に重要な役割を果たした。第二次世界大戦以後、歴史家たちは地域研究として東南アジア世界の研究を行った。その結果として、それまで関心を払われることのなかったラカインにも関心が集まった。私の研究は16世紀におけるラカインとベンガル間の経済的・政治的関係の基礎に関わるものである。1430年から1530年にかけての100年間、ラカインは不安定であり、ポルトガルより新たな軍事技術を導入し、近代文明と接触することにより力を得た。王国の繁栄の時代が始まり、ラカイン王国として知られた国が築かれたのであった。私は、ベンガル湾域における重要な中世の貿易および政治について検証をすすめたいと考えている。



Interview with Prof. Anthony Reid

アンソニー・リード教授へのインタビュー

CSEAS Interview

Until recently, Anthony Reid (AR) was a Visiting Research Fellow at CSEAS for the period August 2009 through January 2010. With a long history of contributing to Southeast Asian Studies, fellow-historian Professor Koizumi Junko (KJ), puts to him a few questions for the *CSEAS Newsletter*.

2009年8月から2010年1月まで半年間外国人研究員として東南アジア研究所において研究生活を送られたアンソニー・リード先生のインタビューをお届けいたします。ご存知のとおりリード先生は、歴史研究者として長年にわたるキャリアの中で、政治、経済、社会と多岐にわたるテーマに関する著作を執筆・公刊されてきました。11月には新著 *Imperial Alchemy: Nationalism and Political Identity in Southeast Asia* (Cambridge University Press) を公刊されたばかりですが、学術行政の要職を離れて学究に専念する生活に戻った今、新たに *Southeast Asia: The Lands Below the Empires* と称する壮大なテーマに着手しつつあるようです。今度はいかなる東南アジア史を構想されているのか、アイディアの生まれたきっかけ、背景、そして進捗状況をうかがいました。また関連して、ニュージーランドを起点にケンブリッジ、キャンベラ、ロスアンゼルス、シンガポールと研究の場を移された経験が、歴史研究者としての視角や考え方にいかなる影響を及ぼしたのかを振り返っていただきながら、このたびの京都における半年間を通して感じられた日本の東南アジア研究の現状についてもお話いただきました。最新の理論を追うことを余儀なくされる英語圏の東南アジア研究に比し実証的な豊かさを備えているという日本の東南アジア研究をいかに継承し発信していくのか——私たち自身の取り組みが問われているようにも思います。

小泉順子

KJ After publishing on a variety of political, economic, and social themes in a long career as a historian, you have come to Kyoto to work on a big new history of Southeast Asia. Is this the summation of a career, or something radically new?

AR I have always been better at asking questions than answering them, and my instincts are not to “sum up” but to try to keep exploring some new idea to see if it works. For example I have been distracted in Kyoto by the temptation to explore for the “Nature of Nature” conference the possibility that seismology and history have much to say to each other in understanding places like Sumatra (and Japan). But age and respectability does also impose some expectations that we speak and write on a bigger scale; something we discourage our students from doing until they have tenure. In my case I have dodged the inevitable publishers’ invitations to write a national history of Indonesia or Malaysia, because that kind of hubris can have real dangers of giving some modern entity a concrete past that it never had.

But I did agree a long time ago to a publisher’s request for a history of Southeast Asia. The fact that I have delayed it so long is a testimony not only to having been busy, but also to some discomfort with presuming to define even something as shadowy as a region. This period in Kyoto, free of distracting responsibilities, has provided the right moment to resolve this and get on with it.

KJ What will the approach be this time? Something like the economic emphasis of Vol. 2 of *Southeast Asia in the Age of Commerce*, or the cultural emphasis of Vol. 1?

AR Well might you ask. I am still a kind of Braudellian excited by the possibilities of an interdisciplinary *histoire totale*, but I do not want to repeat myself, and still less to write a 6-volume history of everything. So I eventually decided that I could reconcile the continuing desire to ask the big new question with the publisher’s need for a concise overview. The big question is what history would look like if the historian could cure himself of an obsession with the rise and functioning of states (the much-decried “kings and battles” history), and describe the changes that really affected people (of both genders) and their part of the planet. Southeast Asia seemed the perfect place to attempt this, because part of its genius, as I have remarked before, was to manage a high degree of social and cultural cohesion with rather weak, personalised, or even absent, states. I am currently thinking of calling this book project, *Southeast Asia: The Lands Below the Empires*.

KJ As a kind of pun on *The Lands below the Winds*?

AR If it’s not too cute, yes.

KJ How did you arrive at this idea, at this stage of your life?

AR I began to think these thoughts when I was in Makassar for a year (1980–81)—really my most intense field experience in Indonesia. In struggling to understand how Makassarese and Bugis society worked, I bumped up against an un-

familiar kind of monarchy, which was revered as semi-divine, yet unable to command beyond the very narrow confines of the palace domain. Power seems to have been very contractual in South Sulawesi, where larger political units were often formed by solemn agreements between two or many parties, calling on the gods to witness and endorse the rights of each party. Hierarchy and class was very evident in these societies, and men were very conscious of their status as heaven-born nobles, freemen or slaves, but this only made them more conscious of their rights vis-à-vis the king.

These ideas were developed in some publications on South Sulawesi in the 1980s, but more widely in the conference and publication I subsequently organised on slavery and bondage. That helped me work through some dilemmas about the salience of flexible forms of personal bondage, or vertical dyadic ties, especially where the state was weakest, in Southeast Asia—a necessary finding for parts of *Southeast Asia in the Age of Commerce*. But in the 1990s I went further in seeing this as a feature adapted to the particular Southeast Asian environment of forest and water, in sharp contrast to long-standing bureaucratic structures in Northeast Asia. In the 1990s I did further fieldwork on Bataks in Sumatra and Kadazans in Borneo, both stateless peoples scarcely appearing in the pages of our histories until colonised in the late 19th Century. At a 2006 Berlin conference I addressed the question “Do the Bataks have a History?” The answer raised more questions—our tools and habits have not equipped us to write history for people who had little use for a state. But Southeast Asia is the place to start.

I am not alone in pondering this issue. Several historians and anthropologists working on Indonesia been asking “what is it that looks like a state but isn’t”, to use Tony Day’s formulation. And Jim Scott’s “anarchist history”—*The Art of Not Being Governed*—looks like pushing the question to the forefront of Southeast Asian studies. Nevertheless, it is not going to be easy.

KJ What progress have you to report so far?

AR I have a structure of a book, but I am far from happy with it. The crucial new skills to be developed are those better practiced in other disciplines—anthropology, linguistics, archaeology, geography and environmental science, health and agricultural sciences. To keep the human dimension at the centre, there may need to be a touch of the novelist as well.

KJ As you said, you have changed several times the themes and periods you have chosen to examine. The new book looks like another leap, though I can see how it arose from earlier experiences. But, you have also changed location—from New Zealand to Cambridge, Kuala Lumpur, then a long time in Canberra before moving to Los Angeles and then Singapore. Is there a connection between the moves and your writing? Does the perspective change from an Australian to an American or a Singaporean one?

AR I quite early took an aversion to using the “we” word when writing about what some country did or experienced in the past. The past is a foreign country and nobody owns it. Nevertheless those who live within a place or culture do have a greater stake and interest in how it evolved. Migrants or sojourners like myself can share part of that when they live in a place, and rather more so in a place of migrants—as Australia, California and Singapore all are. But in writing about Southeast Asia I have always felt myself an outsider writing for outsiders. If my work is translated and read by those who are more insiders to that place and culture I am delighted and flattered, but that is not why I write.

I was privileged to have had more than a quarter of my 45 working years in Southeast Asia. Those times certainly effected my work profoundly—indeed it would probably be true to say that they set the agenda and determined the questions. I already mentioned my time in Makassar, but the early years in Kuala Lumpur were even more influential. The contrast between the Malaysia I lived in and the Sumatra I studied drove my interest in revolution, and my teaching there planted the seeds of the *Age of Commerce*. But I could not have written that book from within the region. The contemporary is too present and too demanding when one lives it.

KJ And how about the view from Kyoto? Does that affect your perspective?

AR In some respects Japan shares a perspective on Southeast Asia with Australia. One is close to it, engaged with it, but not of it. This is very different from North America or Europe, for which the Southeast Asian region is distant and exotic, and only a tiny minority have any knowledge of, or interest in it. There one must constantly struggle to show why one’s data is relevant to the latest theoretical trend, because empirical research on such a marginal area is hard to justify in itself. Japan scholarship is still wonderfully rich empirically, and it is hard to think of any corner of Southeast Asian experience so obscure that there is not somebody in Japan working away at it. This is a refreshing contrast with the trend in English-medium universities, where competitive pressures tend to push everybody towards the theoretical concerns considered “hot”.

I have loved being in Kyoto for this reason among others, and I wish my Japanese was sufficient to take better advantage of the scholarship that is ongoing. But comparing this visit with earlier ones I do sense that the interest in Southeast Asia in itself is on the wane here, as in Australia. CSEAS was founded and flourished at a time when Japan’s interest in Southeast Asia was very high, as was the interest of Southeast Asians in Japan. If I am right in discerning a lessening of interest, I hope it may be interpreted as a healthy concern to see the world as a whole, and not a real withdrawal. Southeast Asia certainly still has great need of Japan’s active participation.



Colloquia

Who Are the Tai and Why?

Renard Ronald D. Visiting Research Fellow, CSEAS

June 25, 2009

What were the social structures in the Mekong Region before Thongchai mapped Siam and Anderson imagined communities? Thongchai observed that the premodern indigenous conception was “utterly different” from Western notions. While a Visiting Research Fellow at Kyoto, I studied this difference and the meaning of “Tainess.” Clues to indigenous conceptions began with La Loubère (1693) who noted that “*Siamese*” called themselves *Tai* which he said meant “Free.” Twentieth century historian Georges Coedès agreed. This would mean that Tai is a social class, “above” “slaves” in a hierarchy that had to have been ethnically diverse.

However, for over a century, “nationalist” taxonomies have prevailed. One who disagreed was Leach, who referred to Burma censuses, in which race was synonymous with language as “ethnologically absurd.” Critics have deprecated his work but they have not challenged this point. This may well be the case, since defining the Tai ethnically leaves unexplained why Tai in the past were almost always valley padi farmers rather than hillside swiddeners. If Tai were a “high” social group, this might be politically relevant today. Is there a connection between a nation, with a culture based on an elite social group, and difficulties Thailand has with neighbors who feel Thailand treats them condescendingly and also with populist dissatisfaction with the government?

Information Rich or Poor?: Rethinking the Role of Our Library in the Digital Era

Kitamura Yumi

September 25, 2009

The “Digital divide” used to be understood in the context of the North vs. the South caused by the difference in the development and stability of infrastructure. With the increase of monopolies of e-journals by a few large scale western publishers, the divide is now in existence within the North itself. In addition to this new divide, researchers of area studies are also affected by the situation in the targeted area, in our case, Southeast Asia. In Southeast Asia, although the capacities and the stability of e-publishing remains still limited, the shift from the paper based publishing to the e-publishing is already ongoing. This may cause a lack of information in a long run as the result of e-publications are not being stored properly. This presentation was an overview of the current situation on digital publishing and reconsiders the role of our library.

Gangsters, Guerrillas and Gays: Democratization and the New Filipino “Indie Film”

Tiongson Nicanor G. Visiting Research Fellow, CSEAS

October 26, 2009

Since the arrival of inexpensive Digital Video technology in 1999, a new generation of indie filmmakers have revolutionized Filipino cinema by creating films that depict unusual, often controversial, content, and employ cinematic styles marked by experimentation and originality. Liberated from the dictates of profit-oriented producers, indie films have effectively democratized artistic expression and, more importantly, have helped to democratize Philippine society by giving voice to the silenced and marginalized, by fostering democratic attitudes and values, by decentralizing cinematic expression and by making possible the definition of Filipino national culture from below. This presentation showed how, unlike commercial genre movies whose themes merely serve to buttress the socio-economic hierarchy, indie films in the Philippines boldly interrogate the beliefs and premises of the ruling establishment.

Rising China and Chinese Overseas: The Limits of a Diplomatic “Diaspora Option”

Liu Hong Visiting Research Fellow, CSEAS

November 26, 2009

The rise of China has important implications for East Asia and beyond. What is the role of Chinese international migration in the ongoing discourse on China rising and its international relations? Do the Chinese diaspora play an active part—as some other diasporas such as the Jewish and Indians have—in the hostland’s and homeland’s foreign policy processes? If not, why? How have ethnic Chinese in Southeast Asia responded to the rise of China?

By examining the changing place of diaspora in China’s diplomatic relations with Southeast Asia in the Cold War era and its strategies in utilizing the transnational human capital over the past two decades, I contend that the conventional diaspora option—diaspora can feedback knowledge and technology and/or partake in socio-political processes at home that can in turn benefit developing countries—has rarely been extended to the diplomatic arena. As a largely passive factor in China’s international relations the diaspora have not taken a proactive part in the homeland’s foreign policy making processes. In an attempt to explain the institutional and social factors behind this conspicuous absence, I argue that apart from the fragmentation of the diasporic communities *per se*, the Chinese state’s centrality in defining national and security interests (often at the expense of ethnicity) and its resilient capacities in domesticating (potential) diplomatic problems relating to the Chinese overseas has prevented the diaspora from playing any proactive role in the homeland’s foreign policy processes, even though they have exerted significant influences on China’s economic development over the past three decades.

Seminars; Past and Present

Tanaka Koji

Thanks to the development of communication tools like email, I have come to receive many announcements about academic meetings, such as seminars, workshops and symposia. Although their subjects are widely diverse, there are a large number of meetings which I would like to attend. However, it is also true that I have not enough time to do so. What is worse is that it is not rare that more than two meetings are simultaneously held.

Why has such a situation occurred? It is obvious that the increase in the number of research projects resulted in the increase of meetings, because organizing seminars and symposium is evaluated as one of the achievements of the projects. Under such circumstances, the occasion of holding large-scale international symposium is also increasing.

Such current condition makes me recall seminars of the past. Before email prevailed, communication was done through phones, postal cards or letters. It took a considerably longer to arrange and organize academic meetings. In addition, once a meeting was held, it usually took longer than it does now. The longest one I remember was a seminar which was organized in order to learn from the experience of the late Prof. Kawakita Jiro, who was famous for his academic expeditions to Asian countries, in particular to Nepal, and as a creator of the KJ method. The seminar lasted for three days and we enjoyed stimulating discussions with him.

It is almost impossible for us to organize such long seminars under present conditions. Everybody is too busy, and has to attend many seminars as far as their time permits. It is not always true that long meetings can result in good performance, but it is also true that we need time to enhance vital discussions and reach stimulating conclusions in any form of meetings. Despite the present situation, it may be an important challenge to organize long-time seminar to enhance vital discussion.

Professor CIAS (CSEAS, 1979–2006)

研究会今昔

田中耕司

メールという便利な通信手段のおかげで、近頃は、実にたくさんの研究会、セミナー、ワークショップ、シンポジウムの案内が舞いこんでくる。私の関心と関係のあるものもあれば、まったく関係のないものまでいろいろだが、のぞいてみたいと思う研究会はけっこう多い。しかし、到底そんな時間がないほど、たくさんの案内が届く。さらに悪いことに複数の研究会が同時に並行して開催されることもある。

どうしてこんなに増えてしまったのか。プロジェクトが多すぎるものがその一つの理由であることは明らかだ。プロジェクトの成果として、いろんな研究会を開催しなければならないからである。また、定期的で開催される研究会の数も増えている。しかも大規模なシンポジウムも随分多くなった。

というわけで、ふと昔のことを思いだしてしまう。メールが普及する前は、研究会開催となると、電話連絡か、はがきや手紙しかなかった。企画し案内するのに時間がかかった。そして、研究会そのものもけっこう時間をかけるものが多かった。わたしの記憶に残る最長記録は川喜田二郎氏を招いた研究会で、3日間ぶっ続けで行われ、ネパール研究、KJ法の開発など刺激的な話をたっぷりうかがうことができた。

研究会が多くなると、こんな研究会を企画することはほぼ不可能となる。時間をかければ実り多い研究会になるわけではないが、参加者が徹底して討論し合うためには、それなりの時間が必要だ。研究会が増えるのはよしとしても、もっとゆったりとした気分で徹底討論という機会もほしいものである。

CIAS・教授（1979–2006年 CSEAS・助手・助教授・教授）

My Area Studies / 私の地域研究論

For me, area studies is about various encounters; the encounter with impressive books and articles, the encounter with professors teaching me fieldwork both by action and experience, and the encounter with people who welcome me into their villages and homes. I always have the feeling that without my host family in northern Kenya, my research would never be possible. In such various encounters, my study theme was born, and fieldwork progressed. Now, I am conducting fieldwork with nomadic pastoralists of East Africa, focusing on the interaction among humans, livestock, an arid environment, and socio-economic transition among traditional pastoral societies. But the starting point of this study was the encounter with the following words, "In order to cope with environmental problems, it is necessary to understand the reality of interaction between humans and nature by examining detailed case studies. Moreover, it is important to discover local knowledge and practices which lead to nature conservation and sustainable use." At that time, I was a student of an environmental science master course, but I wandered around different laboratories without any research theme. One day, I saw those words on a resume when I took an ecological anthropology lecture, and soon realized this must be the research I have been looking for. Ten years passed by, I can still remember my encounter with these words and it encourages me all the time when I feel difficulties in my study.

Sun Xiaogang (University of Tsukuba・Assistant Professor)

私にとって地域研究はさまざまな出会いのなかで進められた。感銘を受ける本や論文との出会い、フィールドワークを身をもって教えてくれる先生との出会い、そして調査地に暖かく迎え入れてくれる人びとの出会い。北ケニアのあの家族に出会えなかったらこの研究もできなかったらうと今でも思っている。こうしたさまざまな出会いのなかで、研究テーマが決まり、フィールドワークを進めることができた。今は東アフリカの遊牧民を対象に人・家畜・自然の関わりや遊牧社会の変容を研究しているが、その最初のきっかけは次の言葉との出会いだった。「環境問題の対処にあたっては、まずそこで自然と人間がどのような関係をもつかを実例に即して把握する必要がある。その上で、地域の住民が日頃行っている行為の中から、自然の保護とその持続的な利用につながるものを見つけることが肝心である」。当時私はある大学の環境科学研究科に在籍していたが、研究テーマが決まらずいろんな研究室をさまよっていた。たまたま受けた生態人類学の授業のレジュメにこの言葉が書いてあった。これこそ自分がやりたい研究だと心を決めた。10年以上前のことだが、今でも調査や論文が行き詰まるときに思い出すほど、私にとっての地域研究の原点であった。

孫 曉剛（筑波大学・助教）

Patricio Abinales

The February 2010 issue of the *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia* focuses on localities, regions and empires. The local-focused essays include two explorations on the origins and power of Indonesian local bosses by CSEAS associate professor Okamoto Masaaki and Indonesian scholar-activist Abdur Rozaki, and an examination of the various articulations of the Magindanao Sultanate in the southern Philippines by Ateneo de Davao University graduate student Mark Williams.

Nancy Pe Rodrigo was once more kind enough to allow us to re-load another documentary film she and her colleagues made. This time it is on the weaving of the T'boli community in Lake Sebu, South Cotabato, southern Philippines.

A reprinted and translated essay by the post-feminist Thai writer Lakkana Puwichai looks at popular perceptions of the "red vs. yellow movements" now polarizing Thai politics. This is complemented by the reflections of Kyoto University graduate student and former labor activist Jafar Suryomenggolo as he witnessed the protests in Bangkok.

Finally, our colleagues from the Southeast Asian Studies Programme in Wallailak University, in southern Thailand, has graciously shared with us their new and thriving Masters in Arts in Southeast Asian Studies, one of the rare programs devoted to Southeast Asian studies that is based outside of the region's capitals.

Beyond the local, the issue features a review of works on the American empire by former CSEAS professor Shiraiishi Takashi, and



reflections of a lifetime's work by Professor Yamada Isamu, professor emeritus of Kyoto University. CSEAS visiting research fellows Prof. Lipi Ghosh and Tatik S. Hafidz also contributed pieces on notions of Pan-Asianism as seen through Japanese, Thai and Indian eyes, and a critical assessment of anti-terrorism in Southeast Asia, respectively.

All the major articles have multiple translations in Bahasa-Indonesia, Chinese, English, Filipino, Japanese, and Thai. We hope to add Korean and Vietnamese in the near future. What is further distinctive about this issue is that some of the contributions were submitted to us in their original Southeast and East Asian languages. We therefore have been able to attain one of the journal's goals – to attract non-English writers.

Farewell CSEAS / 東南ア研を去って

Ubukata Fumikazu
(Associate Professor, Okayama University)

On September 1, 2009, I moved from CSEAS to the Graduate school of environmental science, Okayama University. It was the year 2002 that I belonged to CSEAS for the first time. Seven years have passed since then, but it seems like yesterday that I moved to the office at the foot of Kojin-bashi bridge. Time flies ...

To me, Kyoto is almost like my second hometown. I had spent my youth life here, and had many unforgettable memories attached to this ancient capital since I was an undergraduate student. I will never forget Hanami parties along the Kamo-gawa river held every April. Now I have enough reasons to be a bit sentimental, though Okayama provides me excellent environment for both academic and social life.

Since I left, I have again recognized how unique CSEAS as a research institute is, and how important area study perspectives are. It is very hard to find a research institute like CSEAS which has for a long time, been devoted to the incorporation of social and natural sciences through an area studies concept. Through participation in G-COE and Core University programs, I myself have benefitted from such multidisciplinary research projects. In addition, academic exchange with many research staff and visiting scholars from various academic and social

backgrounds has also inspired me a lot.

I am grateful to all those who have supported and encouraged my work in Kyoto, including CSEAS staff and members of the G-COE program who could share knowledge and experience. Thanks to your help, I really had a good time. I am really proud of my overall experiences at this research institute. In Okayama, I would like to continue and expand my study for the sake of further development of area study perspectives. I do hope for a prosperous future for CSEAS, and so to the future of area studies in this institute.

私は2009年9月に岡山大学大学院環境科学研究科に移りました。時が過ぎるのは早いもので、私が初めて東南アジア研究所に顔を出したのは、2002年のことでした。振り返ってみると、この荒神橋のたもとに挨拶に来た日が、つい昨日のことのような気がいたします。

いざ離れてみて、研究所の素晴らしさ、地域研究の奥深さを改めて認識いたしました。素晴らしい学問的環境の下で、皆様とともに仕事にうちこめたことを、誇りに思っています。今後も地域研究の更なる発展に、微力ながら貢献できたらと思っていますので、どうぞよろしくお願いたします。



生方史数
(岡山大学准教授)



Messages from Overseas Liason Offices

連絡事務所だより

Thai Language for Non-Experts of Thailand Area Studies

Fujita Koichi

Since the end of September 2009 I took over the Bangkok office for a period of 3 months. Two years have passed since we lost Chip-san in a traffic accident and now with a new management system in place we have three local staff to support the office. Recently, an increasing number of researchers not doing area studies in Thailand came to be stationed in the office, and the language problem emerged as an issue. As the pronunciation of Thai language is very difficult, even if we try to talk simply by using Japanese 'Katakana' like expression it does not work in most cases. Where possible, we have to communicate using Thai language by any means, through which we realize the difference in customs and culture between the two countries and try to respect them. This made me understand anew that this is the origin of area studies.

バンコク連絡事務所だより

藤田幸一

連絡事務所を9月末日から3カ月弱の予定で引き継ぎました。チップさんを事故で亡くしてから早や2年、事務所機能を支えるタイ人3人の新体制も定着しつつあります。近年、タイ研究者以外の方が駐在員になるケースが増えていますが、そんな駐在者にとって問題はタイ語です。タイ語は発音が難しく、カタカナ表記を棒読みしてもまず通じません。事務所のタイ人に英語や日本語の習得を期待するのは無理で、駐在員の方で何とか片言でもしゃべれるようになる努力が必要です。油汗をかきつつ、必死でコミュニケーションする中で、互いの習慣や文化の違いを認識し、それを尊重し合うことが「地域研究」の原点だと改めて感じています。



Farewell Jakarta

Honna Jun

I have been situated in the CSEAS Jakarta Office for six months, and my friends here are already counting down my departure day, with preparing some 'farewell' parties. For me, stationing at the Jakarta Office became an invaluable experience. As my research always deals with politics in Jakarta, a long-stay in this city is nothing new for me. In the past, however, I did everything by myself. This time, I am not alone—I have a car with a driver and two housekeepers. Staying at a huge house (not apartment) is also a new experience for me. The Jakarta Office provides the perfect conditions for researchers! If one cannot conduct good research, s/he should be regarded as lazy; this is a kind of self-pressure I have had during the six months. And the result? Well, maybe some but I am not sure, honestly. Nevertheless, as a researcher who may continue to observe Indonesia in the coming decades, what I learned from three local staff, in our everyday communication, about their life values and social views will be an indispensable asset for me, and I am very sure that it will be a great encouragement for my future research activities. Many thanks to the trio!

(CSEAS Japanese Visiting Scholar)

ジャカルタ連絡事務所だより

本名 純

ここジャカルタ連絡事務所での駐在が始まって早くも半年が経つ。そろそろ送別会などの予定が入りだし、帰国のカウントダウンとなっている。私にとって、この駐在はインドネシア研究を続けていく中で、貴重な経験となった。研究がジャカルタの政治に関係していることから、これまでも数回ジャカルタに長期滞在したことはあった。ただ以前は一人で全てをこなしていた。今回は違う。車もあれば運転手もいる。お手伝いさんも二人いる。広い一軒家に住むのも初めて。言ってみれば最高の環境である。これでよい研究が出来なかったら、よっぽど怠慢か。そういう自己プレッシャーを抱えつつ、あっという間に半年が過ぎた。成果はと聞かれると、自信を持ってイエスと言えないのがまた悩みでもある。ただ、これからもインドネシアに関わる者として、運転手さんやお手伝いさんたちと日々を過ごし、彼らの人生観や社会観から学んだことは、かけがえのない財産であり、今後の研究の励みになると確信している。あっぱれトリオに感謝。

(CSEAS 国内客員教授)



Library News / 図書室ニュース

The Library reopened in January 2010 with new interior and space allocations. We are looking forward to meeting you in the library.

Kitamura Yumi

東南アジア研究所図書室は、耐震工事を終え、1月よりリニューアル・オープンしました。耐震工事に加え、京都織物会館の建物の趣を活かしたまま、内装と書庫環境が一新しました。より快適になった図書室へのご来室をお待ちしております。

北村由美

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