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MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

In recent years, Southeast Asia as a region has come to play important roles in the political stability, economic development and ecological preservation in Asia as a result of dramatic political realignments, global economic integration and environmental crisis. The area, located in a tropical region, possesses a wealth of biomass resources provisioned by an abundant solar energy supply and is attracting intense attention as an area that owns new energy sources which are seen as alternatives to fossil fuels. The region has also overcome a 30 year period of intense conflicts and warring between nations and ethnicities; from the Vietnamese war to the Cambodian civil war and the Sino-Vietnam war. Yet now, as ASEAN, the region is home to more than 600 million people and has become an important political and economical entity. With Buddhism as the religious backbone for the majority, the mainland acts as a crossroads between the Indian Hindu world and the Chinese Confucian and Taoist world, while the insular areas are home to Islam and Christianity. In all, the coexistence and mutual enlightenment of multiple cultures and ethnicities are bringing about social progress and economic development across the region.

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University, was established in 1963 as a pioneer institution for area studies in Japan. Upon its creation, the newly organized Center lost no time in launching joint research projects in Thailand and Malaysia. Intensive and interdisciplinary researches in Don Daeng Village in Northeast Thailand, for example, has been conducted repeatedly by teams of agriculturists, agro-economists, anthropologists, sociologists, geographers and so on. The accumulation of information and data periodically collected by fixed point observation is one of the centre's treasures: invaluable in understanding rural transformation in Thailand for more than 45 years. In order to promote further academic cooperation and joint research, the Center established liaison offices in Bangkok (1963) and Jakarta (1970) with resident staff and has maintained good and cooperative relations with academic communities there.

The strength and the uniqueness of the Center lies in its multi-disciplinary orientation. The specialty of 21 faculty members covers seven different disciplines, such as political science, economics, humanities, natural sciences, engineering, agriculture, medicine. Furthermore, there are over 50 part-time or contracted researchers whose expertise is much wider. With this diversity of specialty as an asset, CSEAS focuses on the dynamic differences and diversity that exist within the region, and researches individual topics and places while simultaneously conducting compara-

tive, comprehensive and inter-disciplinary studies necessary to build a more complete picture of the region.

As an example of joint research that has taken place through an interdisciplinary approach, I would like to introduce one achievement at CSEAS, the Global COE program 'in search of a Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa'. Significant research progress was highly evaluated in last year's midterm assessment and the program was appraised for excelling in its progress. In order to spread the results of this program a book (In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere: A New Paradigm for Humanity, Biosphere and Geosphere, in Japanese) has been edited by the convener of the program, Professor Sugihara Kaoru, published in 2010 by Kyoto University Press. An English version will follow shortly.

Thanks to a great deal of support from many research institutions and academic communities here and abroad, our Center was designated as one of the joint research centers in inter-universities of Japan by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in April, 2010. Our mission is to further promote international collaboration for Southeast Asian Studies. In order to make further progress, we hope to deepen and strengthen research in the Southeast Asian region through international collaboration and cooperation. For this purpose we offer "CSEAS Fellowship for Visiting Scholars," which invite six scholars every half year with monthly stipend around 500,000~600,000 yen (amount differs according to age and position, and is equivalent to \$5,500~\$6,600). Apart from this fellowship program, we also accept visiting research associates with their own funds. We are very much pleased and proud to host more than 40 visiting researchers yearly who stay with us for more than one month. We feel that it is our responsibility to directly tackle issues and problems, as well as possibilities that exist within the region. We look forward to the continued support and help from those in, or with a connection to our center as well as individual researchers and the broader research community.

I hope that we can highlight some of our achievements through this newsletter to introduce not only CSEAS but our continued commitment to research to a wider audience.



Shimizu Hiromu
Director

Grassroots Globalization of an Ifugao Village, Northern Philippines

Shimizu Hiromu
Professor CSEAS

The globalization of Indigenous Peoples

Rapidly advancing globalization has had a significant effect and impact on indigenous people the world over. In the case of my own long term research, I have never felt this advance more keenly than when I lived in a remote village in steep mountains, far from the capital city of a developing country. My own field site Hapao village, Hungduan Municipality in Ifugao Province is located about 250 km north of Manila, and nestled deep in the valley of the upper Magat river in the Cordillera Mountains. Since 1998 I have conducted brief ongoing research ranging from one to five weeks every year. I have been very much fascinated by the village because the people have confronted, experienced, and actively and aggressively taken their chances in globalization.

The effects and impacts of globalization are explicit in my field. More than 150 villagers among 1,750 residents, mainly women work as domestic helpers and caregivers, have been abroad to 27 countries mainly in Asia but also in the Middle East, Europe, Canada, U.S.A. and Australia. A villagers' organization has implemented a grassroots reforestation project, under the banner "Ifugao Global Forest City Movement" (IGFCM) in close cooperation with a small Japanese NGO (IKGS) in Hyogo Prefecture receiving 86 million Japanese yen



Rice terraces in Hapao in the late afternoon, a boy on the right side holds a cellular phone. Taken June 6 2008

(equivalent to \$900,000) between 2001 and 2008 from five Japanese funding agencies for reforestation and social development projects.

Therefore, "Global" is a popular word in this village and echos in the experiences of villagers and members who stay overseas. The world renowned film director Kidlat Tahimik was so deeply inspired by the leader's words and deeds in this movement that he has produced several documentary films which have been shown at numerous international film festivals.

Hapao is the largest of the eight barangays in Hungduan, and as of 2006, has a population of 1,751 in 338 households. The village consists of relatively luxurious houses, which are made of cement walls and roves with galvanized sheet iron, lining a road on the hillside, just above a plentiful river running along the floor of a gentle V-shaped valley. The houses along the road have electricity and in many cases use propane gas for cooking. Small settlements dot the terraced landscape and consist of several houses, many of which have no electricity and use firewood for cooking. Apart from occasional houses, paddy fields with 20 to 30 terraces between the base and halfway up the mountainside constitute Hapao's basic landscape.

To situate how the term 'global' is understood in the village I want to introduce Lopez Nauyac, born in 1938, the leader of the local reforestation organization, titled "Ifugao Global Forest City Movement," registered at the Securities and Exchange Commission in February, 1998. According to Nauyac, they intentionally used the term "global" in the name of their small movement in a mountain village, because Hapao village and the surrounding areas had already been globalized by the beginning of the post-war period. In the final stages of World War II, the main forces of the Japanese army under the command of General Yamashita entrenched itself in this mountainous area, which included Mt. Napulawan rising up behind the village. General Yamashita, whose fighting samurai spirit was calmed by the spirits of Mt. Napulawan, abandoned plans for a final battle and decided to surrender, at which time "finally the peace of the post-war world descended on Ifugao, in the Philippines, in Asia and on this earth." Tourists visit Ifugao from around the world to

see the rice terraces, which have been designated as a UNESCO World Heritage site. Nauyac wants more tourists to visit Hapao, whose paddy terraces are even more splendid than those in Banaue, the major destination for terrace sightseeing, and to see how Hapao is open to and related to the outside world.

To take another perspective on how the 'global' works in this village, presently, up to at least 150 villagers, or one person from every two households, have gone abroad to work as domestic helpers in Hong Kong and Singapore, factory workers in Taiwan, or nurses, care givers or laborers in the Middle East, Israel, Italy, Australia, Canada and so on. The money they (more than two thirds of whom are women) remit from overseas or bring with them when they return home is used to pay for the education of their brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces, for lavish traditional rituals to appease ancestral spirits, renovating or building houses, or buying rice terraces, TVs, or DVD players as prestige goods. As for DVDs, villagers prefer Hollywood action movies, such as *Rambo*, to Tagalog films produced in Manila. In this sense, it is clear that the village has already become embedded in the global linkages spilling out of the world economic system, and villagers are improving their living conditions while being confronted by, and taking advantage of, the rising tide of globalization.

In the midst of increasing interconnections with the outside world, Nauyac initiated the tree planting movement in his village in the middle of 1990s so that he and his children and grandchildren could live affluently in the village with the awareness and pride of being Ifugao, rather than become rootless poor peasants in the age of globalization. Specifically, having cut down many trees to earn a livelihood as a wood-carver first and then as a broker, he wanted to repay his debt to nature. Nowadays more than 40 villagers in Hapao are still actively engaged in woodcarving as a main source of cash income, in addition to rice terrace cultivation and casual labor work in construction projects. Another 50 also engage woodcarving as a side line for supplementary livelihood. High school and College students also do carving when they have free time.

To sustain the wood carving industry, Lopez wanted to plant trees in order to secure materials for future generations. Also, by planting trees, he wanted to prevent hillside erosion that threatens to bury the springs and irrigation channels which are the lifeline of the paddy terraces, and thereby contribute to the continuation of rice terrace cultivation. He explained that he also hoped to promote terrace tourism by making use of traditional houses as guest lodges. The construction of rice terraces began in the distant past with the building of stone walls probably more than ten generations ago. For countless generations, all of the work, from cultivation to harvesting, has been done by humans with no use of cattle or machines. The rice terraces remain a silent reminder that the present generations' livelihood exists thanks to the immeasurable and continuous efforts of their ancestors. Nauyac hopes that even those who are forced to drop out of high school because of poverty will be able to make a living by cultivating rice terraces and carving wood in the village, with the awareness and pride of their Ifugao heritage. He says children of affluent families can study at college, learn to speak English, and work overseas to earn cash money for better living, but that not all villagers are rich enough to send children to high school.



Kidlat Tahimic shoots while Lopez Nauyac and his assistant Orlando Mahiwo select seeds of indigenous trees beside his house, the office of "Global". Taken March 23 1998

My commitment and Aid from Japan

When I first visited Hapao for preliminary research and stayed with Lopez in his traditional style house, which was also the headquarters for the movement, I was strongly requested by him to look for a Japanese NGO that could provide financial assistance for the movement. This request compelled me to ask my friend Tomita Kazuya, a local staff of IKGS (a small NGO based in Hyogo Prefecture, Japan), to consider the possibility of cooperation and assistance. I had worked with him for several years in a project for reforestation at the devastated area caused by Mt. Pinatubo eruption in 1991. Long before the eruption I conducted 20 months fieldwork among Aetas (Asian type Negrito) living there. This calamitous eruption made my friends suffer a lot in evacuation centers and resettlement sites, and therefore made me come back to Mt. Pinatubo again to engage myself with rehabilitation projects implemented by some NGOs for them. This occurred when I happened to be in the Philippines on sabbatical leave for one year from March 1991.

Inspired by my explanation of Nauyac's activity and the socio-cultural background of Hapao, Tomita agreed to extend IKGS activities to Ifugao and almost immediately made project proposals to be submitted. In conclusion, IKGS received a total of 86.5 million yen in funds from five foundations in Japan between 2001 and 2008, and carried out tree planting and other projects first in collaboration with Nauyac's organization, the "Ifugao Global Forest City Movement," and then with a much bigger NGO, Save the Ifugao Terraces Movement in Municipality of Kiangan.

Since such a large amount of money was injected into those projects, the word "Global," which is the abbreviated name of the organization, has come to be used frequently in daily conversation by its members and other Hapao villagers. The number of IKGS members in Japan was around 100, and only a few volunteers vigorously supported activities, sharing clerical work for the organization. In reality, the reasons that such a small NGO with only a few active members supporting its secretariat could continue to receive such large amount of funds for Ifugao projects were that Tomita's grant applications were appealing and persuasive.

In Particular, Nauyac's explanation of the origin of the name "Global,"—specifically, that of General Yamashita's story and that of the magnificent rice terraces inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage Site List—was attractive to Japanese donors, and thus was emphasized by Tomita in his applications. For example, the IKGS project, "Creation of Sustainable Ecosystems through Agroforestry: Preservation of Ifugao Terraces as a World Heritage Site," was the first project funded in the first year of the "Grass-Roots Technical Cooperation Program" started in 2002 by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (a total of 10 million yen for three years; this was the first and the only project funded in 2002). Also, three female college students lived in the village for a year as volunteers and were involved in developing and maintaining a model farm, planting trees, breeding rabbits and so on.

In 2005, a three years project titled "Environmental Protection by Improving Livelihood through Grass-roots Empowerment in Ifugao Province" was also funded by JICA under the "grass-roots partner" assistance program (a total of 45 million yen for three years). This project involved the building of four lodges in the style of traditional residences to promote ecotourism, the training of a group of young people to manage these residences, and also a project to cultivate loaches.

Defending global positions from the mountains

Ifugao has never been isolated from the outside world. They have maintained relations with merchants to obtain prestigious items such as Chinese jars, mother of pearl and beads for ornaments since the early Spanish period and possibly in preceding periods of history. They have also periodically experienced the violent invasions of the great powers. The Spanish colonial government made repeated raids into the Ifugao world in the mountains to pacify them, but never succeeded in establishing control over them except for some villages located near lowland towns at the final stages of rule. Americans also met severe resistance by Ifugao warriors when they tried to establish rule by military force there.

Just before World War II, Hapao had a Catholic church and an elementary school of which Lopez was the first batch. When Japanese soldiers retreated there, Ifugaos did not fight against them



Hungduan Municipal Office in the morning mist. Tens of thousands of Japanese soldiers entrenched themselves around this place from June to September, 1945, many of whom and also many villagers died of hunger and disease. Taken August 11 2005

but evacuated deeper into the mountains for three months. For a decade from the end of 1970s to 1980s, the Municipality of Hungduan was effectively under total control of New Peoples' Army (NPA), the armed wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines. Villagers managed to live on some kind of good terms with them.

Thus, from an immemorable past Hapao as well as other Ifugao villages have been contact zones between indigenous peoples and agents from the outside world, mainly soldiers. Villagers contested those aggressive agents to defend their own living world and life which were deeply rooted in the surrounding environments, the rice terraces, swidden fields, forests and hunting ground.

In the process of contemporary globalization, essential changes have been occurring in Hapao as well as other villages in Ifugao. At a grassroots level, the contact zones have shifted from the concentrated locations of the village and surrounding areas to widely spread localities all over the world, except for Africa and South America at present. For a long time fields for contact and contestation with non-Ifugao strangers were rather limited and mainly defined in Ifugao mountains. Metaphorically speaking, indigenous peoples in Ifugao once fought a war of position to defend their living world, but nowadays they are making sorties into the outside world not only to neighboring provinces, Baguio city and Metro Manila but also to foreign countries. Unfortunately, these migrant workers could become vulnerable laborers to be exploited for flexible accumulation. Yet simultaneously they can also become active agents struggling to survive and gain advantages through hand-to-hand fighting on the global stage. They are the ones who hold the potential to rebuild houses, hold big rituals and feast for dead parents, grand-parents and ancestors, and enable their children to go to colleges and universities.

Seeing globalization processes at a grassroots level in Hapao village helps us to observe that the arena for contestation and cooperation with agents of global powers has shifted from the village and surrounding areas to world-wide working places. In these places, individuals manage face-to-face interaction with non-Ifugaos for the sake of a better life for her/himself and her/his families. The money and experiences they gained overseas are brought back to the village bringing about a reawakening of self consciousness of being Ifugao, and the revitalization of traditional rituals (not so so agricultural as mainly concerning ancestral worship and community fiesta). This all points to how the Ifugao are not just passive participants in global process, but very much active agents who have shaped, their past, present and future. Their ongoing interaction allow us to reflect on the diverse experiences indigenous people have and their significance in ever shifting times.

Don Daeng Research Project: 50 years of Intensive and Long Term Interdisciplinary Observation in Northeast Thailand

Watanabe Kazuo

G-COE Researcher CSEAS

In 1964, the year after the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS) was founded, one researcher, Mizuno Koichi, who had just returned from Cornell University, and participated in a Thai study project conducted by CSEAS. This was the beginning of a socio-anthropological investigation in, “Don Daeng Village” a rain-fed paddy village in Northeast Thailand, located in the center of the Korat Plateau. Mizuno explored the study site researching the growth of rice and cash crops, agriculture, family, economy, religion and so [Mizuno 1968; 1971; 1978]. Unfortunately, in 1979, he passed away from hepatitis, but the legacy of his research and investigation has continued up until the present.

After his death in 1981, one research project, the “Don Daeng Research Project” was launched by Ishii Yoneo (1929-2010), Fukui Hayao and some other researchers who assumed his mantle, granted by the Ministry of Education, Japan. Human, social and natural scientists from not only within CSEAS, but also from other institutions in Japan and Thailand participated in this long-term project. At that time, the number of participants stood around 30 persons who stayed for six months through to one year residing in the village. It was very rare for natural scientists to stay in a village for such extended periods of time and furthermore, human and social scientists did not have experience in collaborative research with scientists from other disciplinary backgrounds. As such, this project and its interdisciplinary nature was ambitious yet pioneering in its approach to qualitative and quantitative research.

In this project, all households (176 households) were asked 36 questions (e.g. number of family members, income and expenditure, rice consumption and so forth) and interviewed by social scientists following the investigation methods origi-

nally used by Mizuno. Research also subsequently created a detailed paddy plot map which contained over 8,000 plots, a housing map illustrating the shapes of houses and house land. These details were made from aerial photographs and ground surveys by natural scientists. These two maps were crucial in sharing information among researchers. One map was utilized to study about rice productivity, hydrology, soil conditions and rice cultivation systems by natural scientists as well as research that clarified land ownership, inheritance and the traditional cooperative cultivation system by social and human scientists. The housing map was very useful in helping researchers to subsequently recognize the location of target houses for conducting interviews and analyzing the relationships between each villager. This project continued until 1983 and the results of this were published by Fukui [1993].

After the completion of this particular research project, each researcher continued investigation and new research projects, which was entitled “3rd Visit to Don Daeng Village,” carried out between 2002 to 2005 with a grant from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT). This was my first time to participate in this project as a Masters student. This project inherited Mizuno’s survey style and has continued to use similar interdisciplinary surveys that have been used in past phases of research in the village. The project initially aimed to clarify the social, economic and agricultural change caused by economic growth and globalization in Thailand. In this project, I personally stayed in the village for a few months and analyzed the time-spatial expansion process of rain-fed paddy fields over a 70 year period. Through this analysis, it was clear that the villagers of Don Daeng village were reclaiming paddy



Mizuno Koichi and villagers (1964)



Japanese and Thai researchers and villager (1981)

Don Daeng Research Project

fields after economic growth to secure subsistence although income has increased rapidly (almost three times during the past 20 years). The results of this study showed that rice cultivation for household consumption is still very important for villagers in maintaining their food security.

Continuing with the interdisciplinary survey and analysis, I am at present, making a database to integrate information which was obtained from past surveys. Over a period of 50 years, the Don Daeng Project has created many kinds of information yet integrating and sharing the information was very difficult because of the scope and complexity of data accumulated. At present, the evolution of information technology is very rapid and even a moderate computer system can handle huge chunks of information. Therefore, I have designed a method that integrates several different kinds of information into the same geographical location by using GIS (Geographical Information System). I have tried to input the data of all household interviews, paddy plot maps and housing maps into a GIS



Japanese researchers with villagers (2002)

database. As there were more than 200 maps (paddy plots and housing maps), I scanned these in then made digital tracings including all the information that was written on the maps. Finally, these digital maps have more than 200,000 records and the data accumulated amounts to more than 10 GB. The numbers of household interviews in 1964, 1981 and 2002 were 132, 176, and 265 respectively. This means that there will be more than 20,000 records if all information were to be inputted. The amount of information was so huge that it was not possible to complete during the project period.

This trial is continuing under a different research project, entitled "Study of Continuation Mechanism of Rice Cultivation for Self-sufficiency in the Rain-fed paddy Village in Northeast Thailand after Rapid Economic Growth in Thailand" which is through my own initiative under a grant from MEXT. I aim to clarify the reasons and effects of subsistence rice growth during Thailand's period of rapid economic growth under the influences of globalization by using research data from the past alongside additional field surveys.

The economic growth of Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries has been so rapid that social and economic situations in rural areas have led to swift industrialization. However, there are still villages that are cultivating agricultural crops for subsistence such as Don Daeng Village. Some questions surface here. Why do villagers continue to grow rice until now? What kind of profits do villagers receive from their rice

growing activities? What is the present significance of subsistence? To answer these questions concretely and quantitatively, long term and interdisciplinary information has to be collated in one area to clarify the long term dynamics of rural areas in the world. This, in effect has been the commitment of past and present members of the "Don Daeng Project" who have wanted to understand the long term processes that play out in a village, and what the results can tell us about economic and social change.

At present, food security and sustainable agriculture in rural areas is one of the most pressing issues not only in Japan but also all over the world. Reconsidering agricultural subsistence systems, which are located on the opposite side of market based agricultural systems, allows us to provide strong irrefutable evidence and arguments that agricultural activity exists not only for the economy but also for life. In Don Daeng Village, villagers obtain income that can purchase rice, by working downtown, yet 80% of all households cultivate paddy fields and income from rice selling is less than 10%. In addition, almost all villagers never sell their inherited paddy fields and some villagers even hire labor to maintain rice growth even if the cost is higher than purchasing the rice from the market. These kinds of findings from our continuous investigation in Don Daeng Village, strongly indicate that rice growth is important not only for survival but for social and cultural reasons as well. Through analyzing the dynamics of the villager's behavior and thinking based on quantitative data, the "Don Daeng Project" will be seeking the most important meaning of sustainability.

Building a database and field survey is still a work in progress but, I hope to publish the results of the present phase of research in this village. In doing so, it will be possible to share the long term commitment to quantitative and qualitative fieldwork that marks out our Center's approach towards research.

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Paddy field (2010)

Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa: Its Implications and Consequences

Kono Yasuyuki
Professor CSEAS

In July 2007, the Global COE Program was launched and, since then, faculty members, post-doctoral fellows and graduate students of CSEAS as well as collaborating graduate schools and research institutes totaling more than 100, have devoted themselves to carry out field work, organize seminars and conferences, write books and journal articles, and most importantly, to discuss the nature of a “sustainable humanosphere”. As our activities are constantly updated on our website, I would like to take the opportunity to emphasize the implications and consequences of the program.

CSEAS has taken the initiative to lead a series of large-scale research programs over the last two decades. These include Scientific Research on Priority Areas “Towards an Integrated Approach to Global Area Studies: In Search of a Paradigm for a Harmonized Relationship between the World and Its Areas” (1993 – 96); Center of Excellence (COE) Program “Making Regions: Proto-Areas, Transformations, and New Formations in Asia and Africa” (1998 – 2002); Core University Program “The Making of East Asia” (1999 – 2008); and 21st Century COE Project “Aiming for Center of Excellence of Integrated Area Studies: Establishing Field Stations in Asia and Africa to Combine Research Activities and Onsite Education” (2002 – 06).



Jungle rubber in Riau, Indonesia

Two types of smallholders' rubber growing, garden rubber and jungle rubber, coexist in Indonesia. Garden rubber has higher land productivity, while jungle rubber has higher resilience against pest and disease damage. This suggests that the issue of livelihood, eco-system and appropriate technology is a key in attaining “sustainable humanosphere.”

The Global COE Program is undoubtedly one of the major outcomes of these seamless efforts, but has different, more innovative and challenging, characteristics which distinguishes it from previous programs. First, the coverage of the program in terms of research field is much wider than the previous ones. Kyoto's area studies have been interdisciplinary since the center's inception in the early 60s. Interdisciplinarity was recognized as one of the core foundations of CSEAS's research which has been passed down to new generations as is reflected in the allocation of faculty members, one third each for the natural sciences, social sciences and the humanities. The specialization of natural scientists so far involved in area studies was limited to nature-related research fields such as agriculture and ecology, medical science and informatics. However, in the current program, we have considered technology as the major driving force of social change in tropical Asia and Africa and the predominant tool for global society to deal with environmental problems. Thus we invited researchers of advanced technology studies from other departments of Kyoto University and, in particular, from Research Institute of Sustainable Humanosphere (RISH). These include specialists from the fields of energy science, material science and bio-technology. On the other hand, as the specialization of the social sciences and humanities was limited to area-based studies, we invited researchers of global studies such as global history and international relations to join the program.

Second, the research agenda is evolving according to changes in researchers' composition. We formed four Research Initiatives in the program. The major research concern of the first



Banana irrigation in northern Laos

Chinese traders invested in banana production in Laos. This provides a big chance to Lao landowners to earn land rent, but causes serious water conflict with Lao rice growers. Through the premature governance of water use, the non-hegemonic negotiation process plays a crucial role in reconstructing a “sustainable humanosphere.”

initiative is “Long-term dynamics of environment, technology and institutions,” focusing on a development path in which they take a spatial and temporal zooming up and down approach, connecting from the village to global level studies. The second initiative, “Study on nature-inspired technologies and institutions,” attempts to incorporate indigenous knowledge, customs and the practices of local people in Asia and Africa in modern science and technology studies to strengthen them in an ecosystem-friendly direction. The third initiative, “The forestry model of sustainable humansphere,” seeks global production, processing and marketing systems of forestry and forest products in which forest-dependent local people’s livelihood are synthetically embedded. The fourth initiative, “Studies in the potentialities of local culture, institutions and technology,” pursues the initiative of local societies to elaborate institutions and technology for modern society. In all, the collaboration between conventional area studies and newly introduced research fields is indispensable to widen the research agenda and to propose a new paradigm.

Third, a wider research agenda requires changes in research CSEAS since the beginning. Information and ideas obtained through observing what is going on at the site, listening to the voices of the people and grasping nature and society through all the senses are recognized to be the basis of fieldwork-based research. We have never abandoned this research style, but more than ever before, the upper structure we are pursuing to construct in the program is higher in terms of abstraction and wider in terms of research discipline. To meet these requirements, we are placing more emphasis on literature surveys, reciprocal visits to study sites among program members, and theoretical considerations and conceptualization through brain storming and discussion.

These endeavors are, of course, not totally new to CSEAS, but, in terms of the scale of effort, we can say that it has been a big challenge for CSEAS to reform its research policies and directions. Challenge and risk always coexist, and our program is no exception. In this sense, we cannot expect 100% success of the program. But, it is a fate of area studies to innovate itself according to the changes of the target area and consequent changes of contemporary research issues. We believe that, as the leading

research institution of Southeast Asian studies, this challenge is our duty and worth doing.

At present, we have successfully set up several research projects as an outcome of the Global COE program. Prof. Hayami Yoko initiated the Asian Core Program, “Asian connections: South-east Asian model for co-existence in the 21st century,” in 2009 which succeed the idea developed in discussions mainly of the fourth research initiative. Dr. Ishikawa Noboru has also initiated a Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research project, “Planted forests in Equatorial Southeast Asia: Human-nature Interactions in High Biomass Society,” in 2010 which aims to elaborate the biomass society model of the third research initiative and to implement it to a river basin society in Sarawak, Malaysia. I have also set up a Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research project, “Livelihood transformation and reconstructing humansphere in rural Southeast Asia,” in 2010 which aims to interpret “sustainable humansphere” in the context of rural Southeast Asia and to domesticate the idea in rural livelihood systems. In addition, we have also started discussions to elaborate “sustainable humansphere” as the umbrella concept of reciprocal social growth and region-making of the East and Southeast region. These indicate that the program members are inspired through discussion of the program and their new ideas are well accepted among the academic community.

Frankly speaking, we are not sure in what direction Southeast Asian studies will go in, as we cannot precisely predict how the Southeast Asian society will evolve and transform. We are sure, however, that stronger connections between humanity and nature, the global and local, public and private, and society and academism is indispensable. We are confident that a “sustainable humansphere” will be a key concept of Southeast Asian studies in the next decade.

For more information on the G-COE program please visit <http://www.humansphere.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>



Tropical peat land is one of the largest remaining virgin lands in the world, having rich bio-diversity and large carbon stock. It is now under serious development pressure, converting it to plantation forestry and oil palm farm, particularly in Southeast Asia. Although synthesized collaboration among stakeholders and strong governance is required to achieve sustainable management of tropical peat land, huge development benefits make consensus making difficult.



Coastal zone, bordering land and the sea, is a rich biosphere in terms of diversity and biomass production, but less utilized and weakly governed compared to land surface. In order to meet the increasing demand for sea food coupled with the emergence of the middle class in Southeast Asia, sustainable management of coastal ecosystems together with sustainable livelihood of coastal dwellers should be investigated from the ecological, technical and management viewpoints.

Planted Forests in Equatorial Southeast Asia: Human-nature Interactions in High Biomass Society

Ishikawa Noboru
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High Biomass Society in Equatorial Asia

The equatorial areas of Southeast Asia are well known for their high concentration of biomass, which accumulates with the combination of high solar radiation energy and heavy rainfall. The region has also been a fertile ground for the appropriation and commodification of natural resources. In the past few decades this tropical zone has undergone a fast-paced metamorphosis that has raised concerns as to the present and future of its biomass and societies dependant on it.

This fundamental transformation of biomass is a common feature to many societies in insular Southeast Asia. Thus, the landscape of rainforest-cum-plantation fields offers us a proper locale to examine a biomass shift from jungle produce, cultivated rubber and timber, to oil palm and *Acacia mangium*, signalling a new form of time-space compression, where deforestation, plantations, and reforestation work simultaneously within the context of global energy crisis and climate change.

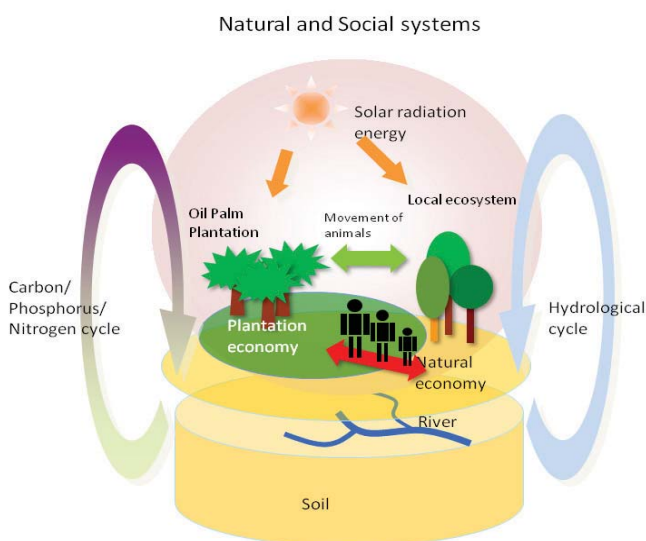
Diverse perspectives on complex human-nature landscapes

Our five-year project funded by Japan Society for Promotion

of Science (JSPS), is a multi-sited, multi-disciplinary study, and a strategic combination of field sciences. To understand the transformation of high biomass society in maritime Southeast Asia, our research focuses on the articulation points between social systems and natural systems.

Our team members, both social and natural scientists, engage in the study of connections. From community, region, nation-state, to empire - or from patches of lands to riverine landscapes, the scaling and rescaling of the units of analysis in time and space allow us to comprehend how constituent parts of a system are related, and distant places linked. What is attempted at micro-, meso- and macro-levels is the search for a common ground that makes possible the investigation of the convergences that exist between geosphere, biosphere and human habitats in the newly emergent landscapes of planted forests.

While the science of nature and technology has dealt with material flows such as water, gases, and minerals through physical and biological processes, social science has specifically focused on the nature of both natural and plantation economies, micro-socio-economic relations connecting local



Dynamic interactions between social and natural systems



Smallholder with harvested oil palm

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (S)

communities, commodity chains and webs linking hills and plains, and the global reconfiguration of micro-macro relatedness. The strength of this project lies in the strategic combination of field sciences, designed to shine the analytical spotlight on the areas of convergence and the linkages that create them.

Following linkages to unpack paradigm assumptions

We aim to comprehend the nature of such connections, circulations and the structural determinants, examining the relations between nature undergoing intense transformation and human communities, taking planted forests as a case in point. Through collaboration between specialists from the fields of anthropology, geography, sociolinguistics, global history, political economy, environmental economics, plant, animal and forest ecology, hydrology, soil science, and life cycle assessment, we aim to examine the multi-dimensional driving forces of change in nature/non-nature interactions in a heterogeneous landscape consisting of oil palm and *Acacia mangium* plantations, primary and secondary forests, and swidden fields.

Ecological research has been designed to understand eco-systems of natural and planted forests. At a local level, multiple research plots are selected by ecologists, with regard to the spatial structure of biodiversity, nutrient cycle such as nitrogen and particulate organic matter in the forests and in the river. Hydrological research looks into water cycles in the ocean, the atmosphere, the forests, and the rivers, in several tens of square km at a meso-scale.

Socio-cultural research attempts to examine the regime shift of local communities, from traditional natural economies, (swidden cultivation, and hunting and gathering of non-timber forest produce) with wage labor at timber camps to newly emergent combinations of oil palm smallholding with income generation through off-farm/urban wage labor. A series of household interviews will also be conducted by anthropologists and geographers who look into the economic portfolio of rural communities, and commodity webs connecting various social groups in hills and plains.

The human-nature interactions that are the focus of the project highlight a number of larger questions regarding resource and environmental, not to mention development governance. Plantations in insular Southeast Asia have been endorsed by various

systems of certification and financially backed by the international community in search of a sustainable development path for human societies. Planted forests of oil palm and *Acacia mangium* as a potential energy source are thought to be good for carbon emissions, and financial sector seeks to create instruments for the securitization of tropical biomass under the newly proposed REDD and REDD Plus (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) initiative. The result is a dynamic process of negotiation within an increasingly complex threshold between nature and non-nature.



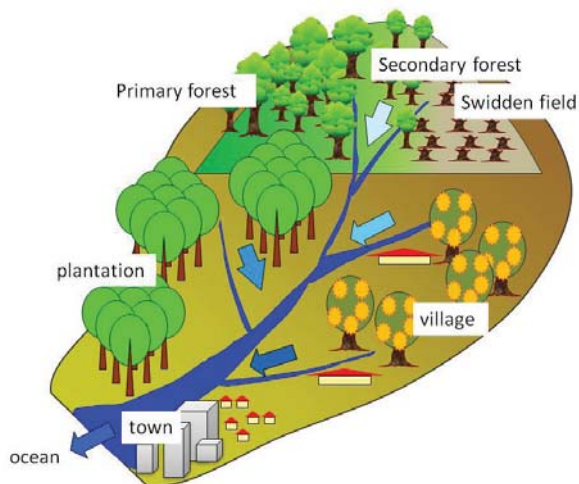
Research team on Inland boat trip

Resilience and regime shift in Insular Southeast Asia

Those of us engaged in this new project examine whether or not societies located in the tropics can find an alternative path toward their own sustainability. The feasibility of planted forests as a sound ecological and socio-economic base for local communities can only be worked out through collaborative research that cuts cross-disciplinary field studies and encompasses a holistic mix of both the social and natural sciences. The transformation of Southeast Asian biomass society reflects many opportunities and challenges faced in other equatorial zones in the world. We hope that our research will show how Insular Southeast Asia can serve as an important locale to test the resilience of local communities of people, fauna, and flora in the search for strategies to adapt to the emergent forces driving large-scale landscape transformation.

Information:

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Heterogeneous riverine landscapes

Lust for Exquisite Foods, Aphrodisiacs and the Emergence and Spread of an Enteric Infection in Asia

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My research group working under a research fund, Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (S) (19101010) from Japan Society for the Promotion of Sciences (JSPS), are currently enjoying a very interesting cross-field study on the spread of infectious diseases in Asia. The exact title of our research project is “Infectious Diseases Spreading Across International Borders in Southeast Asia: The Elucidation of Area-Specific Features Based on Multifactorial Analysis.” Although I am the main project leader (principal investigator), six other members from various fields are also participating in current research and are often supported by collaborating scientists from a similar or different research field. We try to study classic but still important diseases in Asia, such as diarrhea and malaria, but from a holistic perspective. While we have been studying the worldwide spread of a diarrheal disease due to infection through a new type of a bacterial pathogen of marine origin, we first confirmed that infections are caused by the consumption of molluscan bivalves (e.g., clams, mussels, oysters, etc.) contaminated by this pathogen. Subsequent multidisciplinary investigations have revealed that some human desires can greatly enhance the spread and emergence of the infection. I will describe about these in more detail below.

Molluscan bivalves are so-called filter feeders that filter environmental waters through an in-house filtration system and accumulate filtered organic substances as well as microbes at high concentrations in their digestive tracts. In collaboration with the research team headed by Dr. Varaporn Vuddhakul of Prince of Songkula University in southern Thailand, we found at least three popular molluscan bivalves, bloody clams (*Anadara granosa*), green mussel (*Perna viridus*), and hard clams (*Meretrix lusoria*), hereinafter collectively called bivalves, which carry virulent strains of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, a very important marine microorganism that can cause diarrhea through the consumption of contaminated seafood. Through a series of international collaborative studies starting with one in India we discovered that a new clone of *V. parahaemolyticus* emerged somewhere in Asia around 1996 and its infection spread from Asia to various parts of the world. We named the status of the spread of the infection as “pandemic.” In a paper we wrote, this expression was accepted for publication in a prestigious microbiology journal from the United States. We hereinafter abbreviate this powerful new clone as “the pathogen.”

As explained above, bivalves accumulate the pathogen at high concentrations. People in most Southeast Asian countries, including Thailand, and East Asia tend to cook bivalves only for a short time. This habit of insufficient cooking is based on the desire for an exquisite taste which rejects the hard texture of well-cooked bivalves. However, this habit helps the pathogens survive heat-killing and is responsible for the subsequent propagation of surviving pathogens in the human intestine and the subsequent infection of the consumer of insufficiently cooked bivalves. The pathogen, however, has to survive another adversity: the human gut. Insufficiently cooked bivalves which still carry the pathogen have to go through human stomach where gastric acid is another threat to them. The pathogen, belonging to a taxonomic group named genus *Vibrio* is not as tolerant to acids as other bacteria. Hydrochloric acid excreted in the human stomach is highly acidic (ca. pH 2) and kills the pathogen very effectively. However, this is not to say that the pathogen is helpless in the stomach environment. On the contrary, they have a means to fight back. Unlike human beings, the bacterial pathogen does not exist as a single entity. It propagates by a method called “binary fission.” This is where one bacterial cell will grow and turn into two cells, both of which are supposed to be identical with the original cell, becoming two identical cells (21) after one generation, 2² cells after the second generation and so on. An average generation time for a typical human enteric bacterium, *Escherichia coli*, is 60 minutes.

The bivalve-borne pathogen is unique in that it can propagate very rapidly; the generation time can be as short as 7 minutes in seafood where enough nutrients are supplied from seafood and where the temperature is high. This pathogen contained in a bivalve at the harvest stage may achieve a very high cell number by rapid growth in dying bivalves maintained at room temperature during the transportation and marketing stages. If a large number of propagated cells are consumed without sufficient heat-killing, the chance for one of the cells surviving (as well as living through the attack from gastric acid) can be high.

Background Image: Electronmicrograph of the pathogen “*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*.” Image courtesy of Arita Michiko, Okayama Prefectural University.

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (S)

Only a small number of surviving cells, extremely speaking one cell, is enough to initiate the subsequent infection process: transport of the cell to the intestine, colonization and propagation of the cell on the intestinal epithelia, and production of a toxin from the growing cells.

During field investigations, we found another human desire stimulating frequent consumption of insufficiently cooked bivalves. Bloody clams, in particular, are bivalves that are very popular and are consumed in most countries of Southeast Asia and East Asia although this carries a high risk of infection. Our research members studying the production and trade of bloody clams learned that they are popular bivalves traded among many Southeast Asian and East Asian countries. Blood-like red liquid drips from dying bloody clams, a phenomenon that apparently seems to be the source of its name.

Through interviews we conducted, it seems that many people in Southeast Asia and East Asia believe the bloody liquid can be an aphrodisiac, a natural Viagra in other words. This idea not only boosts the consumption of insufficiently cooked bloody clams resulting in an increase in the cases of diarrhea but also stimulates the trade of the bloody clams among these countries resulting in the spread of the pathogen across international borders. We have heard that high quality baby bloody clams are produced in Malaysia and are exported to Thailand and Vietnam. These two countries produce large amounts of adult clams consuming them domestically as well as exporting them to surrounding Southeast Asian countries



Photo 1 It is said insufficiently cooked bloody clams go well with beer. This photograph was taken at a restaurant in Hanoi, Vietnam.

and East Asia.

Vietnam got into this business later, but it seems to be competing well against Thailand (Photos 1 and 2). Our team confirmed they are exported at least to China and Taiwan among East Asian countries. Human desire not only for an exquisite taste but also for sex can be a prime factor in the emergence and spread of an enteric infection in Asia.

This reminds me of a similar practice in Japan and it is probably common in East Asia. A soft-shelled turtle (known as the "Suppon" turtle *Pelodiscus sinensis*) is a terrestrial species. Suppon dishes are considered to be very nutritious and, in particular, raw blood collected immediately after its head has been cut off is believed to be an aphrodisiac. There was an outbreak of cholera cases in Japan that were attributed to drinking



Photo 2 Bloody clams are cultured along shallow and muddy coastal areas in Vietnam.

raw Suppon blood imported from Taiwan to Japan.

We do not know the origin of this aphrodisiac effect theory on blood. Is this a common idea in Asia? No, it does not seem to hold true. We found no case of *V. parahaemolyticus* infection in Indonesia in our last two years of study. I would like to emphasize that it is due to a practice of sufficiently cooking molluscan bivalves which is a common habit among many Indonesians. It may be associated with Islamic religion where people respect cleanliness/tidiness/neatness and are permitted to eat only well cooked meat where no trace of blood can be found after cooking. It might be possible to finally say that the booster effect theory of bivalve blood on the emergence and spread of *V. parahaemolyticus* infection may be associated more with religion than any other markers in Asia.

For more information on this project see

https://cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/projects/kakenhi/nishibuchi-kaken_en.html

Japan's Standing in South East Asia: Beyond Economics

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The focus of my research at the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University during my visiting fellowship from March to August 2010 is the role of Japan in helping to promote regional community building among the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries. I have been particularly impressed by the array of activities that Japanese institutions, both governmental and non-governmental organizations, have helped established and funded over the past three decades designed to enhance greater people-to-people cooperation within ASEAN and between the peoples of ASEAN and Japan. At the same time, despite the prominent role that Japan has played in the economic lives of South East Asia and Tokyo's massive contribution to the development of several ASEAN countries, as well as to ASEAN as a regional body, it must be admitted that Japan's regional standing has suffered a relative decline in the past decade, both globally and regionally. While Japan continues to be the main source of funding for various regional activities, sad to say Tokyo does not always receive the credit it deserves.

Discussions about relations between Japan and the ASEAN countries as a whole have tended to focus overwhelmingly on economic issues. Japan, however, is often missing or ignored in forums discussing regional political and security matters as attention predominantly turns to China. One important Japanese respondent whom the author recently interviewed in Tokyo described the progressive decline of Japan's international standing as follows: in the 1980s and early 1990s there was an international tendency towards "Japan bashing" as many countries felt threatened by Japan's economic might and encroachment, especially the United States that suffered huge trade deficits from Japan; in the late 1990s with the beginning of Japan's economic stagnation there were talks about "Japan passing," a reference to President Bill Clinton's passing over of Japan when he visited China for 9 days in 1998 without making a stopover in Japan, indicating that the second largest economic power in the world was being passed by in the rapidly changing world that among others saw the phenomenal rise of China; currently there are talks of "Japan missing" as the attention of the world increasingly focuses on China on diverse issues, such as economic, security and the environment, while Japan is often marginalised as it grapples with its internal economic and political problems. Lately of course there has been a lot of international attention on Japan, mostly focused on its current political instability and continuing cloudy economic outlook, the latter making the cover story of the August 2,

2010 edition of Time magazine.

The original members of ASEAN (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand) used to view China as the primary threat to their national and regional security. With the end of the Cold War, however, and the dramatic economic reform in China, all of the South East Asian countries have now developed close relations with Beijing, including Indonesia which only normalized diplomatic relations with Beijing in 1990. Compared to China, Japan's regional profile seems to be diminishing, despite the fact that Japan is one of the most important economic partners and the largest source of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) for ASEAN countries.

The reasons for Japan's relative decline in regional standing are many. First, Japan's long period of economic stagnation has clearly weakened its formerly predominant role as the engine of growth in East Asia which had helped to propel the economic growth of many South East Asian countries. Second, there is a perception that Japanese foreign policy is so closely tied up to Washington that it does not always have the freedom to take regional initiatives which may be contrary to US wishes. Thus Japan has at times lagged behind China in courting regional goodwill, such as in acceding to the ASEAN Treaty of Amity of Cooperation in South East Asia (TAC). Japan only acceded to the TAC in 2004, one year after China has already done so, thereby losing some of the regional momentum to Beijing, as previously Washington had not supported the TAC. The U.S. under the Obama administration has sought to forge closer relations with ASEAN and acceded to the TAC in July 2009. Third, the frequent changes of governments pose a major problem for Japanese regional standing. The leadership problem in Japan also means that Japan cannot provide a credible and sustainable leadership in regional forums as different prime ministers attend regional summits within a short space of time. The negative impact of this leadership problem in Japan's overall regional standing cannot be underestimated. As Japan's newly appointed ambassador to China, Niwa Uichiro, pointed out in an interview published in *Japan Times* on Tuesday, July 27, 2010, "Who would trust the words of a prime minister whose country's leadership keeps changing after four or five months? (Such a leader would be) a lame duck." Last but not least, the historical burden that Japan continues to bear, especially in relations to its North East Asian neighbours, have also hindered Japan from taking a more proactive regional role beyond its customary economic domain. Sensitivities over Ja-

pan's wartime role have not fully disappeared, at times triggered by nationalist sentiments in Japan such as a visit to the Yasukuni shrine by a prime minister, which always spark angry protests in China and Korea. South East Asian countries, however, have tended to be more welcoming towards a more varied regional role for Japan, though there is still a strong opposition to Japan playing a direct military role in regional security, such as in the Straits of Malacca. It should be noted, however, that the littoral states, particularly Indonesia and Malaysia also oppose the military role of other extra-regional powers, not just that of Japan.

An opinion poll on Japan in six ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam) carried out by the Japanese foreign ministry in 2008 showed a variety of views concerning the country regarded as an important partner for ASEAN, both currently and in the future. Vietnam and Indonesia consider Japan to be the current most important partner for ASEAN, while Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia regard China as the most important. The Philippines is the only one that considers the U.S. as the current most important partner. On average, however, the poll showed that China ranks first as the country considered as an important partner for ASEAN with 30% of those polled choosing China, Japan ranks second with 28% and the United States ranks third with 23%. It is also important to note that in most of the ASEAN countries surveyed the perception of China as an important partner for ASEAN in the future increases, while the future importance of Japan relatively declines or remains unchanged. On the increasing importance of China, the only exception is Singapore which currently has the highest regard for China at 58%, but in the future "only" 48% regard China as being the most important country for ASEAN, though it still ranks as number one in importance. The future importance of the U.S. to ASEAN suffers an even sharper decline, particularly in the Philippines and Singapore. On average the poll revealed that in the future the country regarded as an important partner for ASEAN are China (33%), Japan (23%) and the U.S. (13%).

Compared to some of its ASEAN neighbours Indonesia has been most favourably disposed towards Japan taking on more regional roles beyond economics. Indonesia was one of the earliest supporters for Japan's first sending of the UN Peace Keeping Operation to Cambodia in the early 1990s and Jakarta has also openly supported Japan's bid to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council as can be seen from the language in the "Strategic partnership Agreement" signed by the two countries in 2006. On the whole, while firmly opposing the re-militarisation of Japan, ASEAN countries support the re-emergence of Japan as a "normal" country with its multi-dimensional power potentials and roles in regional and global fora.

Japan and Indonesia share similar positions on many regional issues, such as on having a more inclusive East Asian Summit. While East Asian countries are actively encouraging China to become more deeply engaged in regional cooperation, some countries also harbour concerns about the prospect of a China-dominated regional order. Within ASEAN, Indonesia among others prefer to see the development of a regional order that is not exclusive to the ten members of ASEAN and their three North East Asian partners (China, Japan and South

Korea) which are now grouped in the ASEAN Plus Three (APT). Indonesia's view is similar to that of Japan, which contributed to the enlargement of the East Asia Summit initiated in 2005 beyond the APT countries to include India, Australia and New Zealand. Japan is an important contributor to maintaining the security and navigational safety in the Straits of Malacca in close cooperation with the littoral states. At the onset of the new Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) government, Prime Minister Hatoyama Yukio mooted the idea of an East Asian community, stressing the importance of a bottom-up process centred on people-to-people contact. With the departure of Hatoyama, however, one wonders whether this initiative on regional community would continue to be pursued by the new Kan government, whose longevity is also becoming doubtful.

As a new democracy Indonesia has also tried to engage Japan as a well-established democracy to play a more active role in promoting democracy in the region, such as through support for and participation in the Bali Democracy Forum. Former Prime Minister Hatoyama Yukio attended the Second Bali Democracy Forum in December 2009, the first Japanese prime minister to do so, and giving rise to hope that the DPJ government would be more interested in regional cooperation on democracy, unlike its Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) predecessor. Jakarta is keen to get other Asian democracies on board as a means of persuading fellow Asian countries of the importance of paying attention to universal values such as democracy, human rights and the rule of law while pursuing rapid economic development to ensure better and more sustainable human security. However it also remains to be seen whether the current Prime Minister Kan Naoto will continue his predecessor's interests in promoting regional cooperation on democracy.

The lingering uncertainty about Japanese politics and leadership undoubtedly affect Japan's overall standing in the region and its ability to play a more effective regional role. While Japan has continued to be generous in its support for various ASEAN activities, despite its economic problems, and ASEAN still tends to turn to Japan for financial assistance in the first instance, simply acting as an ATM (automatic teller machine) would clearly no longer be sufficient to keep Japan's regional prestige in the face of other competing and more dynamic regional powers.



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The Rise and Rise of Diabetes in Indonesia

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Unite for Diabetes

When you hear of diabetes what do you imagine? Do images of obesity, unbalanced nutrition, middle age, a diet high in oily food come to mind? Do you think this is an issue limited to the developed nations? In 2006, The United Nations declared that all nations have to make provisions to counter the rising prevalence of diabetes and recognize it as one of the biggest threat of the present. Every November 14th is set aside as 'World Diabetes Day' forming the basis for the resolution, 'Unite For Diabetes' to raise awareness of this condition. Since this declaration, different countries have taken different approaches towards diabetes. I will focus on Indonesia, the area of my interest.

On November 14th, 2009 in Jakarta, capital of Indonesia, the rainy season had just come. But that day was different. The sun was beating down and on Thamrin Street (Jl.Thamrin), one of the main streets of Jakarta, more than 3,000 people, regardless of age or sex, clustered around Grand Indonesia (one of the biggest malls in Indonesia) to celebrate 'World Diabetes Day'.

They came not only to celebrate, but they came to join in the awareness activities called 'Global Diabetes Walk', one of the programs started on this day. People walked around Thamrin Street shouting "No Diabetes!!" holding up placards, banners and wearing the same t-shirts.

The rise of Diabetes as a chronic lifestyle disease

Indonesia has the 4th largest number of diabetics of any countries in the world, after India, China and the United States of America. Of the population of Indonesia, 8.6% are diabetics, and the number of patients will have increased dramatically from 4.5 million in 1995 to 12.4 million by 2025 (WHO and Ministry of Health Indonesia). The Indonesian government has been taking the lead in making provisions to deal with diabetes since July 1, 1986. Congress and medical doctors have cooperated and established the Association of Diabetes in Indonesia (PERSADIA), whose headquarters are in Jakarta and it has expanded to 11 regions, 92 departments, and 172 units or clubs all over the country. It has accelerated treatment and research in each region or district, positive countermeasures (*The Jakarta Post*). Due to Indonesia's geographical characteristics, more than 10,000 islands make up the country. However, as '*the Jakarta Post*' has made clear, each island has its own culture including food customs so how the state approaches diabetes in people's everyday lives will require a novel strategy.

So, what strategies has Indonesia put in effect? 2006 was the year in which Diabetes became a part of the United Nations agenda, yet since the mid 1980s the Indonesian government has been taking the lead in making provisions to deal with the rise of diabetes. In fact until 2006, dealing with diabetes lead by civilian sectors such as the As-



Participants in awareness program

The Rise of Diabetes in Indonesia

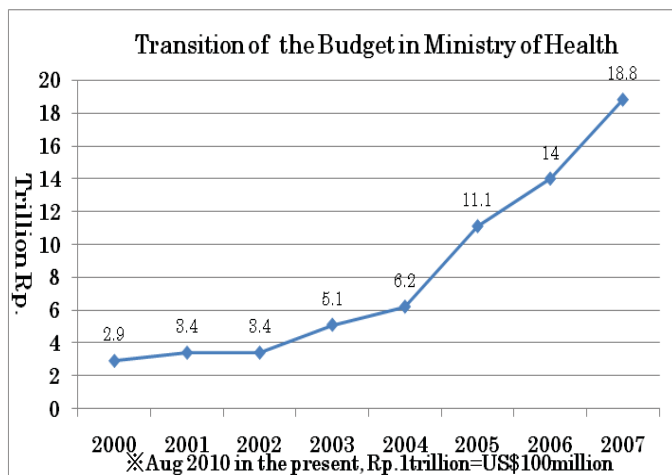


Fig. 1 Information supplied by Indonesian Ministry of Health Budget Transition

sociation of Diabetes in Indonesia (PERSADIA), the Society of Endocrinology in Indonesia (PERKENI) as well as Pharmaceutical Companies. As of 2006, the Ministry of Health in Indonesia has established a subsection to deal with diabetes in its noninfectious diseases section and from 2008 a part of the national budget has been set aside to combat this condition. As such 2008 marks the year in which a national strategy is employed across the nation. Since then the annual budget of the Ministry of Health has consecutively risen. In 2007 the budget allocation was Rp.18.8 trillion compared with Rp.2.9 trillion in the year of 2000 (Fig. 1, N/A after the year of 2007). This shows a marked level of awareness of the severity of this condition for Indonesians. If we look at the provisions in more detail it is noticeable that 'Increasing partnerships through caring DM' included expenses to cover the 'Global Diabetes Walk' (Interview with subsection officer) (Fig 2). However, as the money for this event was only US\$10,000-, what did they accomplish?

As already mentioned, more than 3,000 people gathered on 'Global Diabetes Walk'. Although the Ministry of Health was the main organizer, it hardly seems that so many people would gather through the efforts of the Ministry of Health. Before 2006, the diabetes related provisions was dealt with by the civilian sector. Therefore, will this support structure collapse? On the surface, it seems like the Ministry of Health is playing a lead role, yet in fact it has mainly been the civilian sector which has operated as the main actor. Through my own participation and ethnographic observation of 'Global Diabetes Walk', it is clear that pharmaceutical companies are increasingly playing a dominant role in these events. Placards, banners, t-shirts and other items for the event were all supplied by pharmaceutical companies. How can we interpret this support? One of the pharmaceutical companies, with its headquarters in Europe, producing diabetic medicines, decided to cut the price of diabetic medicines by almost 50% last year in Indonesia and Philippines. Such kinds of transnational companies are leading the way and creating their own provisions to cater to diabetes. We might be able to say that this is currently the wave of a global standard penetrating Indonesia.

In Indonesia, provisions for dealing with diabetes has just started. Yet, medical policies are mainly focused on infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Flu, and also Primary Health Care (PHC) including maternal health. However, Indonesia is now

	Contents of Provisions of Diabetes	The Amount of Budget [Rp.]
1	Stabilization of the measurement guidelines DM	134,535,000-
2	Control Assistance in high prevalence rate	163,024,000-
3	Public Relations of Health guidelines of Minister of Health in the province	128,020,000-
4	Preparation guidelines of control obesity	144,400,000-
5	Preparation Survey of Obesity	159,052,500-
6	Increasing partnerships through caring DM	101,825,000-

Fig. 2 Information supplied by Ministry of Health. DM: *Diabetes Mellitus*

starting to tackle noninfectious diseases, meaning that there is a shift in the structure of medical policies. As a researcher, I think that focusing on the medical policies of noninfectious disease will be very meaningful in the next 20 years. I am sure the Indonesian government will consider the threat of diabetes and tackle it more earnestly. Just walking around supermarkets or convenience stores in Jakarta, makes you realize the severity of lifestyle related diseases; you can see a variety of supplements and exercise equipment. This is the current trend for a healthy lifestyle sweeping across Indonesia. When effective policy raises the interests of the people to consider their diets, maybe in the future Indonesia will be able to lower its position and not be known for its high incidence of diabetes. Their challenge has only just started.

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Random Notes from the Field: Tawi-Tawi

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I left home at 4:00 am, taking a taxi to the Yokohama City Air Terminal then a 5:15 bus to Haneda airport to catch the 6:20 Japan Airlines flight to Kansai with a short flight to Manila, landing at 1:00 and connecting to another flight to Zamboanga City at 3:00 pm. I arrived in Zamboanga at 5:20 in the afternoon and rushed to the local pier with a team from the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Growth with Equity in Mindanao (GEM) Program to catch a 6:00 pm ferry to Bongao, Tawi-Tawi. All in all, it was quite a hectic July 19 in the life of a researcher.

The "cabin" we were in was a 5x5 room, four bunks and full of small cockroaches. I know I was back in rural Mindanao with the cockroaches and the tight room where three large men were holed up (one of the GEM team is about 6'2 inches) and with the ferry not leaving until way past 9 pm. And so we talked the whole night even as we tried vainly to kill as many cockroaches which were scrambling all over the place, including our bunks. I found some graffiti on the side of my bed and mused that an American military officer who was heading out perhaps wrote it to Tawi-Tawi as part of the US military training program for the Armed Forces in the Philippines. He definitely did not have a good night's sleep. The fatigue from the travel eventually hit me and I dreamt of cockroaches the whole night.

A couple of interesting things are worth noting in that ferry ride: there is a squad of Philippine Marines providing security to the ship and among the passengers in this voyage were coral reef experts from the University of the Philippines-Visayas who were going to check on how the coral reefs in Bongao and the surrounding islands are holding up. There were also a bunch of Chinese entrepreneurs who turned out to be residents of the island and who, like their forefathers, have been doing brisk business in a part of the country, which has long been regarded as unstable and risky.

Bongao's most prominent spot is its large hill, where people say monkeys still run around freely and where you notice old forests still seemingly preserved (unlike in most parts of Mindanao island, mahogany is still easily available). From afar the island looked very serene and did not merit the image of yet another Mindanao war zone or as a haven of smugglers and pirates.

In places like Tawi-Tawi, you feel how much large parts of the Philippines — or at least this part of the country — are Southeast Asian. The boats on the pier carry both commodities and passengers not only to Zamboanga City, the

nearest big Philippine city, but to Kota Kinabalu and other smaller towns in Sabah. People refer to these boats as "barter boats," a term that, the locals say, dated back to the pre-colonial times when communities in the Sulu archipelago. The trade is fairly brisk and regular and people do not care if a trading associate was Malaysian, Chinese, Indonesian, or "Filipino." It is all business here in this so-called "frontier zone." To all extents, the state appears to have given up on policing this zone. Its presence is largely symbolic as exemplified by the World War II-vintage small ship "guarding" the Bongao pier. Within Bongao, there is a Marine camp but the soldiers I talk to consider it the best and safest assignment, as there are hardly any rebel presence in the province. One sees the local police but they are as much part of the scene as the private security of business establishments, the security detail of politicians and families. In short the state and private entrepreneurs share the weapons of coercion equally, and perhaps this is one reason why conflict is kept to a minimum: everyone appears to be armed.

We spent a total of four days, visiting communities where GEM was providing livelihood assistance projects. My most interesting conversations were with two former commanders of the separatist movement Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). In 1996, the MNLF formally ended its rebellion and signed a peace agreement with the Philippine government in 1996. One of the offshoots of the pact was the funding by USAID of the Livelihood Enhancement Assistance Program (LEAP) aimed at helping the guerrillas get back on their feet.

LEAP was a success, with about 90% of its recipients being able to develop some form of livelihood, and with an exceptional few even expanding their businesses. The Program's accomplishments also helped bring about peace in most of the areas where it was implemented, and enhanced the already-positive image of the United States among the majority of Muslims (compare this to a generally-negative perception of the Philippine government within the umma).

The two former rebels I interviewed exemplified this war zone transformation. They were two LEAP beneficiaries whose success in seaweed and corn production, respectively, had taken them to the next stage: diversifying their produce by adding new commodities (grouper and tilapia) and firming up their links with a network of buyers beyond Tawi-Tawi. Both talked of the war years like old revolution-

Background Image: Returning to Bongao from one of the Tawi-Tawi islets on a boat

aries but began to sound like small ambitious entrepreneurs once I asked them about LEAP. The shift in their discourse was notable: talking of the “struggle” at one point then shifting to business proposals at another point: all in one morning. These encounters have made me think about how other aid agencies reach out to communities. The Europeans are as



A Philippine Navy Ship

hands-on as the Americans, preferring to work directly with local governments and NGOs, and immersing themselves in projects directed at direct social amelioration, education, humanitarian assistance (especially directed at refugees who suffered from the incessant small wars in Mindanao) and im-



The Author with a former MNLF rebel

proving governance. This “software” focus however is generally coursed through “grants,” i.e., monies directed at purchase of equipment, funding for training, and so on. The end goal for European aid is for these communities to eventually achieve some degree of stability, coherence, and be better positioned for growth. It is unclear however how this overall picture would come about, since European funders do not have a commonly-shared view of this imagined future.

Japanese aid (also in the form of grants) are mainly directed at “hardware” programs – roads, buildings, machines, computers, etc. The assistance is also coursed through the Philippine government, which then coordinates with local governments, in terms of their distribution. There is very little direct connec-

tion between Japanese aid personnel and communities, and there is hardly any immersion by the Japanese staff (many are retired JICA personnel who rarely venture out of their offices in places like General Santos City).

This lack of community contact has led to the impression that Japanese aid is nothing but an all-money venture with very



The Author with another former MNLF rebel

little “human appeal” and that the ultimate goal of its “hardware” components is mainly to lay out the groundwork for the eventual entry and exploitation by Japanese companies of the rich resources of Mindanao

The American approach was less on money but on technical advice and providing facilities and equipment to its beneficiaries, with the end goal of turning communities into a network of petty-entrepreneurs. GEM’s intention remains to introduce and nurture budding capitalists in the war zones and Mindanao countryside, something they purportedly share with the Japanese. But in contrast to the Japanese, and much like the Europeans they too believe in active engagement with the communities. This perhaps explains partly why Muslim Mindanao sees something more positive in GEM than in other agencies like JICA.

I could deduce a number of significant points in my interviews with these two commanders. At present, however, what stands out for me is the notion that contrary to the popular arguments of students of insurgencies, it is possible to conceive of development and progress actually happening amidst a landscape characterized by combat, internal displacement and relative deprivation. It is with this initial field observations that I hope to write my next manuscript.

Patricio N. Abinales is currently working on a project “The political Economy of Compromise: U.S. Economic Assistance in the Southern Philippines.”

CSEAS is accepting applicants semiannually for about 14 positions for scholars and researchers who work on Southeast Asia, or any one of the countries in that region, to spend 3 to 12 months in Kyoto to conduct research, write, or pursue other scholarly activities in connection with their field of study. Since 1963, more than 200 distinguished scholars have availed themselves of the Center's considerable scholarly resources and enjoyed the invigorating atmosphere of scenic Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan and the main repository of the country's cultural treasures, to pursue their interests in Southeast Asian area studies. The Center's multi-disciplinary character and the diverse research interests of its faculty offer visiting scholars an ideal opportunity for the exchange of ideas and the cultivation of comparative perspectives. The highly competitive selection process has brought to the Center in recent years researchers from Southeast Asian countries, Bangladesh, China, Korea, and western countries including the United States and France. The visiting fellows represent various basic disciplines in their study of Southeast Asia, and their official posts in their home institutions include teacher, researcher, librarian, journalist, and NGO worker. Information and Technology (IT) experts who conduct research on Southeast Asia are also joining the Center, not only to manage various database systems but also to construct academic networks for area study throughout the world. Successful applicants receive an appropriate stipend to cover international travel, housing, and living expenses in Kyoto. Research funds will also be provided to facilitate his/her work. Funds will also be allocated for domestic travel, subject

to government regulations, and a number of other facilities are available to visiting scholars. Fellows will be expected to reside in Kyoto for the duration of their fellowship period. Fellows are normally invited to deliver a public lecture during their term at the Center and encouraged to submit an article for possible publication in the Center's quarterly journal, *Southeast Asian Studies* and to contribute to the online journal *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia*. CSEAS also received researchers, both Japanese and foreign, who visit on their own funds or on external fellowships.



Center staff and Visiting Fellows posing for a photo at CSEAS.

Name	Period	Affiliation	Research Topic
Hla Maung, Thein	01.01.2010 ~ 06.30.2010	Deputy Director, Ministry of Forestry, Forest Department, Director General Office, Planning and Statistic Division	Comparative Study of Community Structure and Species Diversity of Natural Teak Forests in Different Ecological Range of Bago Yoma, Myanmar
Fuady, Ahmad Helmy	02.01.2010 ~ 04.30.2010	Ph.D Student, Amsterdam School of Social science Research (ASSR), Universiteit van Amsterdam (UvA)	Elites and Economic Policy-Making in Indonesia and Nigeria (1966-1998)
Muhammad, Ahmad	02.01.2010 ~ 07.31.2010	Lecturer, Riau University, Faculty of Mathematics & Natural Sciences, Department of Biology	Developing an Innovative Agroforest Model Suitable to the Tropical Society and Environment
Phatharathananunth, Somchai	02.01.2010 ~ 07.31.2010	Assistant Professor, Mahasarakham University, Humanities and Social Sciences	The Red-shirted Movement and the Politics of Post-peasant Society in Northeastern Thailand
Anwar, Dewi Fortuna Khadir	03.01.2010 ~ 08.31.2010	Research Professor, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Division of Social Sciences and Humanities, Research Center for Politics	1) Developing ASEAN Community through Intellectual Exchanges: the Role of Japan 2) Key Relations in Indonesian Foreign Policy: A Reader
Djamil, Abdul Aziz	03.15.2010 ~ 03.31.2010	Associate Professor in Microbiology at the Faculty of Medicine, Andalas University; Head of Microbiology Installation Dr. M. Djamil General Hospital, Padang, Indonesia	Training of Detection Method for <i>Vibrio Parahaemolyticus</i> and <i>Escherichia Coli</i> O157
Marlina	03.15.2010 ~ 03.31.2010	Lecturer, Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University of Andalas	Training of Detection Method for <i>Vibrio Parahaemolyticus</i> and <i>Escherichia Coli</i> O157
Guillermo, Ramon Guerrero	03.15.2010 ~ 05.14.2010	Associate Professor, University of the Philippines	Southeast Asian Robinsonades: A Comparative Historical Study and Analysis of the Translation of Joachim Heinrich Campe's <i>Robinson der Jungere</i> (1779-1780) into Tagalog

International Visiting Fellows

Name	Period	Affiliation	Research Topic
Tiongson, Nicanor Gadia	03.25.2010 ~ 11.15.2010	Professor, University of the Philippines	The Role of Culture in Nation-Building in Japan and the Philippines
Wong, Roy Bin	04.01.2010 ~ 06.30.2010	Professor, Department of History Director, Asia Institute, University of California, Los Angeles	World Regions and Global History : A Methodological Study
Mudnuraksa, Pattama	04.01.2010 ~ 09.30.2010	Librarian, National Institute of Development Administration Library and Information Center	Research Articles on Thailand and Southeast Asia: A Selection from Academic Journals Published by the National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand (1998-2007)
Tadem, Eduardo Climaco	04.30.2010 ~ 10.30.2010	Professor, Asian Center, University of the Philippines	Comparative Research and Revision for Publication of Book Manuscript: "Peasants and Outsiders: Change and Continuity in Philippine Agrarian Society"
Tadem, Teresa Encarnacion	05.01.2010 ~ 10.31.2010	Professor, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Department of Political Science	The Philippine Technocracy and the Politics of Economic Policy Making During the Martial Law Period (1972-1986)"
Amri, Andi	06.05.2010 ~ 07.24.2010	Researcher, Center for Environmental Studies, Hasanuddin University	Marine Culture and Fisheries Cooperative in Japan: Lessons for Indonesia
Teo, Victor	06.14.2010 ~ 08.04.2010	Research Assistant Professor, Department of Japanese Studies, SMLC, Univeristy of Hong Kong AND Centre for Asian Studies, University of Hong Kong	The China "Factor" in the Strategic Relations of Japan with Russia and India
Asawaradhan, Piyawan	07.13.2010 ~ 07.25.2010	Lecturer, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang	Nationalism and Gender: Images of Thai Women during the First and Second Pibun Administrations
Truong, Xuan Luan	07.16.2010 ~ 10.15.2010	Head of Department of Geoinformatics, Associate Professor, Hanoi University of Mining and Geology	Study on Geoinformatics for Urban City Hanoi
Aguilar, Filomeno Villanueva	08.01.2010 ~ 01.31.2011	Professor, Ateneo de Manila University, History Department, School of Social Sciences	State, Nation, and Migration: The Philippines in Southeast Asia and the World
Aguilar, Juliet Sio	08.01.2010 ~ 01.31.2011	Professor of Pediatrics, University of the Philippines	Issues in Pediatric Gastroenterology
Kingsada, Thongpheth	08.16.2010 ~ 11.15.2010	Director General, Lao Academy of Social Sciences, Institute for Linguistic Research	Linguistic Diversity and Socio-economic Development in Laos
Nawakijbumrung, Puttipong	08.29.2010 ~ 09.30.2010	Ph.D Student, Chiang Mai University, Graduate School of Social Development	Contesting Meaning of "Frontier" on the Ambiguity of Forest Boundary on Feed Com
Ahmad, Su'adi	09.01.2010 ~ 02.28.2011	Executive Director, The Wahid Institute, Jakarta	Managing Identity: Muslim Minority in Singapore, Cambodia and Vietnam
Peracullo, Jeane	09.02.2010 ~ 09.11.2010	Assistant Professor, Philosophy Department, De La Salle University	Hunger has a Female Face: A Phenomenological Reflection on the Vulnerable Body
Dao, Truong Minh	09.04.2010 ~ 11.28.2010	Researcher, Center for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies, Vietnam National University	Five Decades of interaction between Land and Forest Resources and People in Vietnam Northern Mountain Region
Yong, Cheng Cheng	09.06.2010 ~ 11.03.2010	Senior Lecturer, Institute of China Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia	The Construction of Indexes for Japanese Multinational Companies Performance Analysis
Hara, Kimie	09.15.2010 ~ 03.15.2010	Professor, Renison Research Professor, Belair Center for East Asian Studies, Renison University College	After San Francisco: Post-World War II Japanese Peace Treaty and the Regional Conflicts in East Asia
Ocampo, Ambeth Raymundo	10.01.2010 ~ 11.30.2010	Chairman, National Historical Institute	History, Re-presentation, and the State: Using the Past to Instill a Sense of Identity and Nationhood

CSEAS gives priority to publishing research results. This began with the founding of the centre with the quarterly journal South-east Asian Studies, and since the 1960s monographs have also been published in both Japanese and in English. During this past decade, three more series were started: a monograph series called Kyoto Area Studies on Asia (both in Japanese and in English), and the multilingual online journal *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia* (begun during the first COE project and currently funded by the Toyota Foundation), which is available at <http://www.kyotoreviewsea.org/>. As of Apr. 2007 CSEAS has also marked the debut of the Kyoto Working Papers on Area Studies. As of 2009, CSEAS has also entered into a partnership with the National University of Singapore to introduce a new series, Kyoto CSEAS Series on Asian Studies. This series will be used to raise the profile of scholarship conducted in Asia to both audiences within and outside the area. A complete list of CSEAS publications is available on the HP (http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/edit/index_en.htm).

NEW PUBLICATIONS

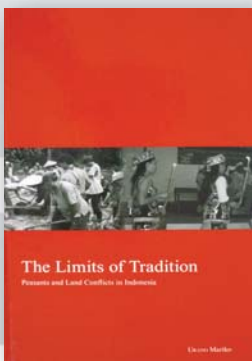


Kyoto Area Studies on Asia (English) No. 19

Re-thinking Economic Development: The Green Revolution, Agrarian Structure and Transformation in Bangladesh.

Fujita Koichi. 2010. (Trans Pacific and Kyoto University Press)

Fujita Koichi's study investigates the impact of agrarian development programs on rural class structure in Bangladesh and highlights how local administration of infrastructure affected the social stratification of villages. Fujita shows how the so-called Green Revolution was conducive to the formation of the groundwater market and the emergence of the 'waterlords.' This book demonstrates the ways in which the failure of formal finance facilities contributed to credit flow from the wealthy to the poor, with the transformation of the potato-marketing system and the structure of rural finance.



Kyoto Area Studies on Asia (English) No. 20

The Limits of Tradition: Peasants and Land Conflicts in Indonesia.

Urano Mariko. 2010. (Trans Pacific and Kyoto University Press)

The Limits of Tradition explores the discourse of *adat* (customary or traditional) landownership that played an important role in peasant resistance against Indonesia's state development programs demonstrating its inherent limits as a viable instrument for enhancing the rights of forest-dwelling communities. Urano traces the process in which the government and NGOs developed competing interpretations of discourse and presents detailed fieldwork on how the lower classes appropriated it. This book presents an in-depth study of the role of subaltern elites in creating and organizing counter-hegemonic culture.



Kyoto Area Studies on Asia (in Japanese) No. 21

The Global Economy and a Local Society: Sweets and Bitters of People in West Java 1700-1830.

Ohashi Atsuko. 2010. (Kyoto University Press.)

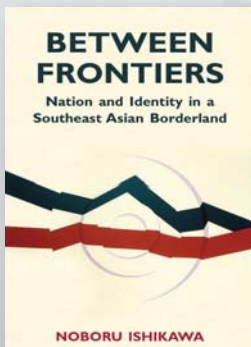
Just published, this Japanese title focuses on the multilayered processes of modernization under the Javanese colonial government and its effects upon nature and the environment in Western Java in the first quarter of the 19th Century. Analyzing the then administration and the peoples who lived in the area, this book situates and examines both with a framework of global history.



In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere: A New Paradigm for Humanity, Biosphere and Geosphere.

Sugihara Kaoru; Kawai Shuichi; and Kono Yasuyuki co-edited. 2010.
(Kyoto University Press)

Since the Industrial Revolution, countries located in temperate zones invested their energies in economic growth, which earned them the status of “advanced countries,” while developing countries in the tropics have not benefitted from this growth. Instead they have been suffering from the effects of resource depletion and anthropogenic global warming. This book examines the prevailing frame of reference for the understanding of local societies in Asia and Africa, against the need to sustain biodiversity and ecosystems, and suggests the enlargement of the scope of enquiry from human interactions with nature, especially through land cultivation, to the interactions between human activities, geosphere and biosphere, and, in the enquiry into human activities, from production to all aspects of livelihood. It argues for the centrality of the tropics for global sustainability, and for the importance of the intimate (as against public) sphere in creating new social systems.



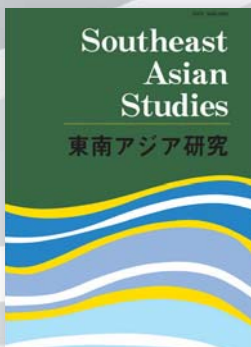
Between Frontiers: Nation and Identity in a Southeast Asian Borderland.

Noboru Ishikawa. 2010.
(National University of Singapore Press/Ohio University Press/NIAS Press)

A staple of post-war academic writing, “nationalism” is a contentious and often unanalyzed abstraction that has come to be treated as something “imagined,” “fashioned,” and “disseminated”. *Between Frontiers* restores the nation to the social field from which it has been abstracted by looking at how the emergence of national spaces shapes the existence of people living in border zones, where they live between nations.

Based on the fieldwork in, and archival research on, the borderland between Malaysian Sarawak and Indonesian Borneo, this book explores what happens when the state actualizes its territoriality. How does the state maintain national space, and how do people strategically situate themselves as members of a local community, nation, and ethnic group in a social field designated as national territory? By posing such questions in the context of concrete circumstances where a village boundary coincides with a national border, this study delineates state-society dialectics and the production of the nation viewed from the margins both as history and process.

JOURNAL



Southeast Asian Studies

Published since 1963, this peer-reviewed journal carries the results of important research on Southeast Asia by scholars from Kyoto University and other institutions. The Center for Southeast Asian Studies accepts submissions all year round that contribute to the development of *Southeast Asian Studies*. Access to the journal is free.

For more information please contact the editorial office, or visit our editorial office homepage.

http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/edit/publications/seas/index_en.htm

RADICALLY ENVISIONING A DIFFERENT SOUTHEAST ASIA: FROM A NON-STATE PERSPECTIVE

18-19 JAN 2011

Inamori Foundation Hall, Kyoto

Ishikawa Noboru
Associate Professor CSEAS
Hayami Yoko
Professor CSEAS

This workshop addresses to what extent Southeast Asia can be reconceptualized, researched, and rewritten, from a non-state-centered perspective. The principal aim of the workshop will be to seek a radically different epistemological approach by taking the state out of Southeast Asia. Professor James Scott (Yale University), who recently published *The Art of Not Being Governed* (2010) will also participate.

The nation-state-centered perspective has long generated a center-periphery dichotomy in the territory of the state, presupposing the spatially uneven expansion of the nation. The geo-ecological juxtaposition between hills and plains, has for instance, laid the basis for a societal model reinforcing stark differences between these two niches in terms of their political and economic status, agricultural modes, social mobility, civilization's worldviews, religion, and kinship systems.

In this conventional binary view on Southeast Asia, the upland tends to be a fixed passive periphery vis-à-vis river-mouth state formations. This dichotomous model is an archetypal case of "lived essentialism" in Southeast Asian scholarship (Scott 1999) and is regarded as problematic, as this simplifying narrative neglects regional complementarity and dynamism constraining scholarly analysis.

What is the proto-typical social formation of Southeast Asia, where cultural plurality, ecological diversity, and economic development predominates beyond the confines of the state? Recent scholarship on Southeast Asia has suggested that a state-centered view often fails to investigate the dynamic responses emanating from the periphery and influencing the center as well as active agents on the ground. The understanding of upland-lowland interaction requires an alternative framework, which goes beyond a one-way diffusionist treatment of power.

The turn of the century has seen newly emergent scholarship in search of a radically different Southeast Asian social formation that emphasizes stateless/non-state space, "border zones," "hill-plain continuums," "colonial arcs," and a "Southeast Asian massif." These concepts on the spatial configurations of Southeast Asia all pose fundamental questions on the ways in which ethnographies and historiographies of Southeast Asia have been produced and will be tackled in our workshop

We are delighted to announce that James Scott will give a talk on the first day followed by a discussion session on the second day.

For further information please go to <http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>

Host Asian Connections: Southeast Asian Model for Co-Existence in the 21st Century

Asian CORE Program, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Ministry of Education, Culture, and Sports, Japan

Joint-Host In Search of Sustainable Humansphere in Asia and Africa,

Global COE Program, Kyoto University, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Ministry of Education, Culture, and Sports, Japan

Joint-Host Planted Forests in Equatorial Southeast Asia: Human-nature Interactions in High Biomass Society

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (S), Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan

The CSEAS library has been a most essential foundation in the promotion of research activities in the field of South-east Asian studies. As the result of ongoing collection development focusing on academic publications on Southeast Asia, the library holds approximately 170,000 items and assures access to both domestic and overseas patrons through its open access policy and reference services. The library has strong emphasis on the publications published in Southeast Asia and especially, for the Thailand and Indonesia, up to date book acquisitions are operated through the CSEAS overseas liaison offices in Bangkok and Jakarta. In addition, the library also collects archival materials from colonial period in microfilm format such as Memories van Overgave of the Dutch East Indies, the British Public Record Office's general correspondence before 1906 on Siam (FO 69), and so forth.

While the library is devoted to collecting and providing access to historical documents and academic works on Southeast Asia, it is also keen on responding to the changes in Southeast Asia and working together with researchers. For example, the CSEAS co-research program now has a special slot for document based research and provides sufficient funding for acquisition of library materials related to proposed document based research. This open and collaborative atmosphere of the library is also created by the librarians that the library receives as foreign fellows. Over the past 20 years since 1986, many librarians from Southeast Asia and United States have spent six months at the library and not only pursued their academic research interest but also contributed to the development of the library in various ways. We are looking forward to working with many others in the near future.

CSEAS Library Special Collections

Over the years, CSEAS has also become an important repository of special collections which are introduced below.

Charas Collection



The Charas Collection housed at the CSEAS Library.

This is a personal collection donated to our library by Mr. Charas Pikul, a former Thai government officer consisting of 9,000 volumes of monographs. The outstanding feature of this Collection is 4,000 cremation volumes Nagsue Ngan Sop. These are a unique form of publication in Thailand, usually published on the occasion of cremation rites of an important figure. Cremation volumes not only include information on the deceased person, but also selected texts of various

genres. These are considered the largest collection of such volumes outside Thailand.

Foronda Collection

This personal collection of a famous historian, Dr. Marcelino Foronda, late professor of De La Salle University, Manila, consists of 7,000 volumes of monographs and various other materials on Philippine history. The materials include prayers and underground publications from the Marcos years.

Ocampo Collection



The Ocampo Collection housed at the CSEAS Library.

The collection of the popular Filipino historian and writer, Dr. Ambeth R. Ocampo, Chairman of the National Historical Commission of the Philippines (2002-present) and Chairman of the History Department, Ateneo de Manila University, consists of 1,000 items namely: rare books (from the 17th century to the Post War period), periodicals including the Congressional Record, and ephemera including original Filipino sheet music from the early 20th century. A few of the items are not even in the collection of the National Library of the Philippines, thus making the collection an important research source for those interested in the political and cultural history of the Philippines.

Indonesia Islam Collection

Collection of recent Islamic publications in Indonesia which is approximately 1,000 volumes.



The CSEAS library housed in the historical building of the former Kyoto Textile Company (recently renovated inside).

Award



This year, Nakanishi Yoshihiro's *The Power Structure of Military Burma: The State and Forces under Ne Win Government 1962-1988* [Gunsei Biruma no Kenryoku Kozo Ne Win Taiseika no Kokka to Guntai], received the 26th Masayoshi Ohira Memorial Prize for excellence in research. This book was published by Kyoto University Press in 2009 as part of Kyoto Area Studies on Asia (No.20).

CSEAS

Since its founding in 1963, CSEAS has been conducting innovative and dynamic fieldwork based research within Southeast Asia. Known as a pioneer in area studies, the center has come to embrace not only the humanities and social sciences, but also other disciplines such as agronomy, ecology, medicine and the natural sciences. CSEAS combines both field sciences, the humanities and sciences to offer an interdisciplinary joint research center, a unique feature which makes it stand out from other area studies institutions and facilities around the world.

The center and its staff focus on the dynamic differences and diversity that exist within the region, conducts research on individual topics and places as well as comparative and comprehensive studies necessary to build a more complete picture of the region.

In order to deal with the rapid changes taking place in the region and carry the responsibility of directly tackling issues and problems CSEAS hopes to deepen and strengthen research in the Southeast Asian region through international collaboration and cooperation.





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