



*By The Kamo River*

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The Front Page:

An image of sakura blossom signifies birth, and hence hope of a new beginning. A new beginning, however, is enveloped by black that—in quite a few cultural milieus—signifies death or darkness. The Kamo River is, thus, surrounded by a myriad of darkneses throughout the world. Yet, there is always light in the darkness, and, perhaps, one place where there is such light in the dark is “By The Kamo River.”

# Research Divisions and Staff

## Research Divisions

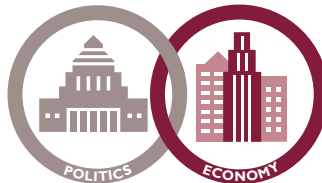
### 1 Cross-regional Studies

This division fosters area studies approaches through dynamic development of both information resources and pioneering studies at the cross-regional level. It aims to develop area studies that benefit the public sphere through basic research as well as social cooperation and practice-oriented research.



### 2 Political and Economic Coexistence

This division analyzes and develops relevant frameworks for studying and comparing dynamic political and economic transformations in Southeast Asia and beyond. Attempting both to understand the transformations and to concretely and constructively contribute to those regions, the division constantly collaborates with regional stakeholders.



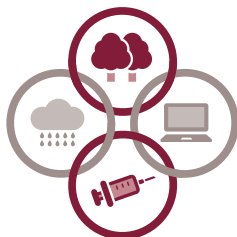
### 3 Social Coexistence

This division explores changing interactions among culture, society, and ecology in both contemporary and historical periods, aiming to advocate social coexistence among members of different societies in Southeast Asia and beyond. The division's research covers a broad array of issues, including social, religious, and linguistic transformations; the politics of culture and knowledge production; family and gender; and sexuality.



### 4 Environmental Coexistence

This division employs interdisciplinary approaches across the natural sciences, medical sciences, and informatics to study a wide variety of issues affecting the geosphere, biosphere, and human sphere. These issues include ecological wellbeing, natural resources management, human and animal health as well as diseases in Southeast Asia and beyond. The division aims to develop knowledge and theories on the long-term sustainability of human societies and human-nature coexistence.



### 5 Global Humanosphere

This division engages in critical analyses of global transformations occurring in the twenty-first century. In its research on urgent economic, political, and socio-cultural issues, the division attempts to transgress contemporary disciplinary boundaries across the social and natural sciences, and aims to find pathways toward the coexistence of both the human and non-human communities.



## Staff

### 1 Division of Cross-regional Studies

1. ANDO, Kazuo, Professor
  2. HAYAMI, Yoko, Professor/Director
  3. KOBAYASHI, Satoru, Associate Professor
  4. NISHI, Yoshimi, Associate Professor
  5. YAMAMOTO, Hiroyuki, Associate Professor
  6. THUN, Theara, Program Specific Researcher
  7. FUJIKURA, Yasuko, JSPS Research Fellow
  8. SHIRAISHI, Hanako, JSPS Research Fellow
- 

### 2 Division of Political and Economic Coexistence

1. FUJITA, Koichi, Professor
  2. KISHI, Toshihiko, Professor
  3. OKAMOTO, Masaaki, Professor
  4. CHACHAVALPONGPUN, Pavin, Associate Professor
  5. NAKANISHI, Yoshihiro, Associate Professor
  6. SIANI, Edoardo, Program Specific Researcher
  7. ADACHI, Mari, Researcher
- 

### 3 Division of Social Coexistence

1. HAU, Caroline Sy, Professor
2. KOIZUMI, Junko, Professor/Deputy Director
3. BAUTISTA, Julius, Associate Professor
4. OBIYA, Chika, Associate Professor
5. TANGSEEFA, Decha, Associate Professor
6. ONO, Mikiko, Assistant Professor
7. SHITARA, Narumi, Assistant Professor
8. DAMALEDO, Andrey, Program Specific Researcher

### 4 Division of Environmental Coexistence

1. HARA, Shoichiro, Professor
  2. KONO, Yasuyuki, Professor
  3. YAMAZAKI, Wataru, Professor
  4. KOZAN, Osamu, Associate Professor
  5. SAKAMOTO, Ryota, Associate Professor
  6. YANAGISAWA, Masayuki, Associate Professor
  7. KITANI, Kimiya, Assistant Professor
  8. OGAWA, Mariko, Assistant Professor
  9. FREY, Urszula, Assistant Professor, Program Specific Faculty
  10. NAKAGAWA, Hikaru, Assist. Prof., Program Specific Faculty
  11. POZSGAI ALVAREZ, Joseph, Assist. Prof., Program Specific Faculty
  12. FUKUHARA, Ryuichi, Program Specific Researcher
  13. KWAN, Soo Chen, Program Specific Researcher
  14. WATANABE, Kazuo, Program Specific Researcher/Affiliated Assoc. Prof.
  15. HUA, Xiaobo, Researcher
- 

### 5 Division of Global Humansphere

1. DE JONG, Wil, Professor
2. ISHIKAWA, Noboru, Professor
3. MIENO, Fumiharu, Professor/Deputy Director
4. MURAKAMI, Yusuke, Professor
5. LOPEZ, Mario Ivan, Associate Professor
6. MACHIKITA, Tomohiro, Associate Professor
7. KOBAYASHI, Atsushi, Assistant Professor
8. DELOS REYES, Julie Ann, Program Specific Researcher

For staff research interests see  
<https://en.kyoto.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/about/staff-page/>

# Director's Message



The Center for Southeast Asian Studies is now in its third year since its new foundation in January 2017 through the merging of two Centers—the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, established in 1965 and the Center for Integrated Area Studies, established in 2006. Towards our mission to promote holistic area studies of Southeast Asia and beyond, as of October 2019 we work together with 34 full-time faculty members from the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities, in addition to almost 110 affiliated researchers. With more than 20 percent non-Japanese researchers, from young post-doc researchers to distinguished senior scholars, whose specializations range widely, I am proud to say that we are truly a diversified community of scholars. This, I believe, is most appropriate for researching Southeast Asia and areas beyond, and also for tackling the increasingly diverse issues we face in this world full of instabilities and uncertainties. We are challenged to move beyond disciplinary as well as regional boundaries to examine emerging concerns that we share globally, such as environmental degradation, infectious diseases, aging populations, global warming, natural disasters, poverty and inequality, discrimination, and political, religious, or other conflicts.

We aim to further question how area studies can enhance inter-disciplinary research to go far beyond the questions formed within disciplines, to seek innovative ways to arrive at solutions. Each discipline provides us with new research methodologies, which are inspiring and full of potential. We are also increasingly involved in transdisciplinary endeavors, connecting with people outside of academia, such as journalists, artists, civil activists, and administrators.

While we gain from the new tools and findings of the hard sciences, our core approach and how we think about issues and regions must be grounded in sound humanistic and so-

cial science-based thinking, in order to create new paradigms of sustainable co-existence in the Anthropocene. Moreover, throughout our half-century of existence, first and foremost, we have maintained a field-based approach in our research. To effectively seek relevant questions and conduct cutting edge research, we are fortunate to have a wide network of collaborators and colleagues both within and beyond campus, domestically and internationally.

In July 2019, we experienced the sudden and sad passing away of our former colleague Professor Emeritus Mitsuaki Nishibuchi, who has left us a rich heritage of his own research as well as the spirit of scientific probing, inter-disciplinary cooperation, and global collegiality. Our community is reinforced by welcoming new faculty members: Professor Wataru Yamazaki, who takes over after Professor Nishibuchi as a food hygiene and animal infectious disease specialist; Associate Professor Tomohiro Machikita, an economist working on labor economics and industrial development; Assistant Professors Atsushi Kobayashi, an Asian economic historian; Mariko Ogawa, a radar meteorologist, and Hikaru Nakagawa, a river and fish ecologist. Furthermore, we have a line-up of promising young researchers whom we have recruited internationally, who inspire us with their ground-breaking research and enthusiasm. The East Wing of our Center, which houses most of our visiting as well as younger researchers, is currently undergoing renovation. We apologize to visitors for any inconvenience caused by this, and we look forward to the renovated building, which we hope will provide space for further exciting research as well as enhance the spirit of collegiality.

We sincerely seek your continued collaboration and cooperation.

Director  
HAYAMI, Yoko

# Research Activities

## Flagship Projects

### Japan-ASEAN Platform for Transdisciplinary Studies

<https://japan-asean.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/>



To advance transdisciplinary research that draws upon the expertise and knowledge of academic, government, and civil society actors in a coordinated manner, this collaborative research platform brings together scholars and practitioners from Southeast Asia.

The platform emphasizes an establishment of new relationships between Japan and Southeast Asia. Instead of applying paradigms that originate in the northern hemisphere to the south, it prioritizes local realities and focuses on the production of new knowledge by learning from local researchers and practitioners. The platform currently promotes two programs:

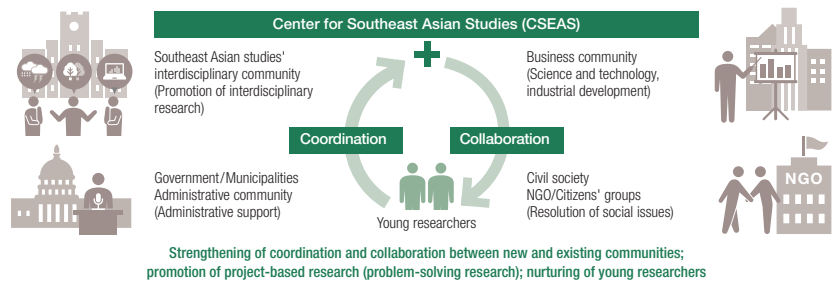
#### 1. Two-Year Post-Doctoral Fellowship Program

This program selects excellent young researchers through an international open recruitment, aiming to nurture next generations of scholars of transdisciplinary area studies.

#### 2. ASEAN Local Initiative

This initiative supports visits to Kyoto Uni-

versity's academic community as well as collaborative research involving CSEAS staff and researchers, NGOs, members of business communities and government personnel from the ASEAN region. The program participants conduct research on their own initiative for a period of two years.



### Japan-ASEAN Science, Technology and Innovation Platform (JASTIP)

<http://jastip.org/en/>



Started in 2015, this project aims to establish a solid platform of Japan-ASEAN collaboration on science, technology, and innovation research, and to accelerate the delivery of research outcomes in order to address the emerging challenges facing ASEAN societies, and in turn, to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as the common agenda of ASEAN and Japan. In order to strengthen cooperative research networks and foster partnerships among stakeholders and actors in ASEAN and Japan, JASTIP has established three joint laboratories in the region focusing on three fields: energy and the environment, bioresources and

biodiversity, and disaster prevention.

The Energy and Environment Joint Laboratory, located in Thailand, drives the implementation of renewable energy schemes, in particular, the utilization of biomass in non-electrified rural areas. "Solvent treatment," used to draw on low-rank biomass and charcoal, is expected to benefit rural communities.

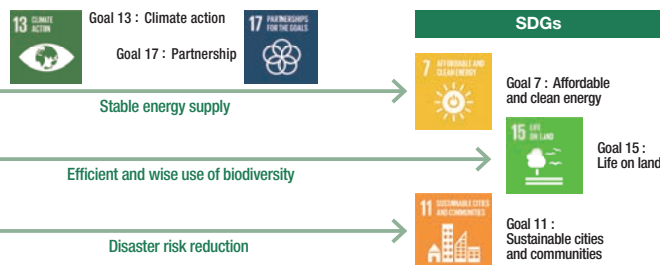
The Bioresources and Biodiversity Joint Laboratory, located in Indonesia, covers biodiversity conservation, bioprospecting of tropical plants, efficient use of wood materials, microbial utilization for biomass conversion, and bioremediation. It pro-

motes Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) of genetic resources as a key principle.

Addressing an early-warning system for large-scale natural disasters is the top priority agenda item of ASEAN and Japan. To that end, the Disaster Prevention Joint Laboratory, located in Malaysia, develops technologies and practical applications to reduce disaster risks. These include forecasting flood risks by Rainfall-Runoff-Inundation models, analysis of the hydrological cycle of peat swamps, and research on the effects of upstream dams on downstream sedimentation in the Mekong River.

#### Three joint labs

Energy and Environment Lab, National Science and Technology Development Agency, Thailand (NSTDA)	Stable energy supply	Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy
Bioresources and Biodiversity Lab, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)	Efficient and wise use of biodiversity	Goal 15: Life on land
Disaster Prevention Lab, Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology (MJIT)	Disaster risk reduction	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities



#### Partnership and Networking

- Fostering partnerships among researchers and other stakeholders
- Promoting transdisciplinary research toward achieving sustainable development

#### JASTIP-Net: An incubator for new research collaborations toward establishing a science, technology and innovation platform for achieving UN SDGs

JASTIP-Net is an incubating scheme to expand JASTIP activities across the ASEAN region, thus contributing to strengthening the network of Japan-ASEAN collaborative research. Upon research proposals to address social challenges, researchers from Japan and ASEAN jointly carry out research to create solutions.

# International Program of Collaborative Research (IPCR)

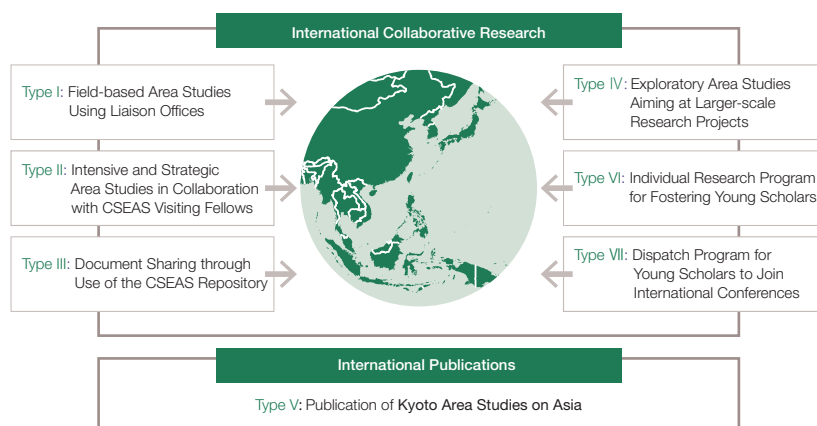
<https://ipcr.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/>



Having been qualified as one of the Joint Usage/Research Centers by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology-Japan (MEXT) since April 2010, the IPCR Center promotes international collaborative research in Southeast Asian studies with an emphasis on (1) integrating between the humanities and natural sciences and collaborating with local peoples and societies, (2) strengthening its function as a hub in Asia of historical documents and research materials on Southeast Asian studies, and (3) publishing world class academic journals and monograph series. IPCR also provides joint-use opportunities to share facilities and equipment such as the CSEAS library, map collection and other documents related to area studies. Moreover, IPCR provides a variety of support on a competitive basis through the following seven types of research collaboration. Type I is field-based studies that utilize our liaison offices

in Bangkok and Jakarta. Type II is intensive and strategic studies in collaboration with CSEAS Visiting Fellows. Type III is document sharing through use of the CSEAS library repository. Type IV is exploratory studies for larger-scale research projects. Type V is a publication grant of Kyoto Area Studies on

Asia. Type VI is individual studies by graduate students and young researchers. Lastly, Type VII supports young researchers to attend international conferences by taking advantages of CSEAS's international network to publicize their research achievements.



# Center for Information Resources of Area Studies (CIRAS)

<https://ciras.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/> (Japanese only)



The Center for Information Resources of Area Studies (CIRAS) is a Joint Usage/Research Center with two primary functions: (1) Integrating and Sharing of Information Resources for Area Studies, and (2) Promoting of Cross-regional Area Studies.

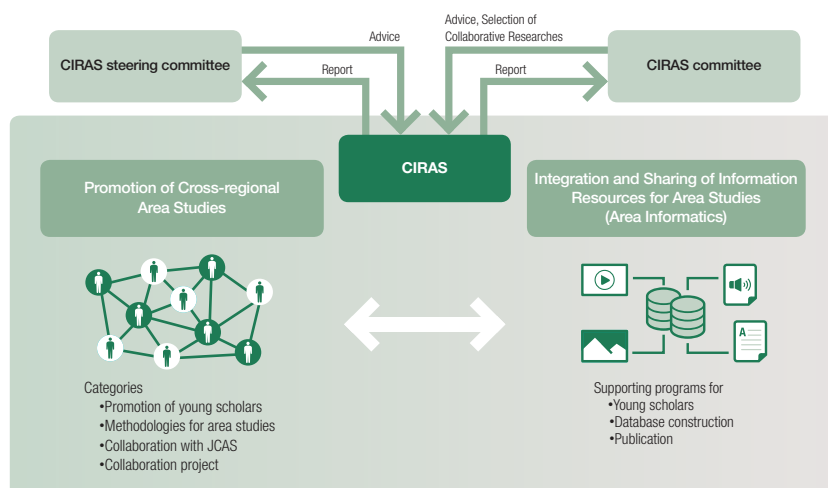
(1) Integrating and Sharing of Information Resources for Area Studies consists of two components, namely, a resource sharing system and a construction of an integrated database. The resource sharing system is a common platform that allows cross-searches of different types of information stored in various institutions. The integrated database has a gateway through which information input can be done easily. Through these components, CIRAS aims to construct a basic platform to enable a wide range of area studies data to be shared among different institutions and to enhance the presentation of study results.

(2) Promoting of Cross-regional Area Studies aims not only to understand the local uniqueness of a study area, but also

to situate those localities in the global context in order to gain comprehensive understanding of varieties of topics in area studies.

CIRAS accepts applications from both academics and non-academics, and the re-

search outcomes of all projects funded by CIRAS must be presented at a CIRAS workshop in order to exchange ideas with scholars from different disciplines and other projects. In this way CIRAS functions as a central arena of interdisciplinary studies in Japan.



# The Visual Documentary Project (VDP)

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



The Visual Documentary Project (VDP) was set up in 2012 to offer a platform to young Southeast Asian filmmakers to share their realities through documentaries. It aims to present a fresh perspective on the region through the medium of documentary film and act as a bridge between filmmaking and the academic community. Each year the project receives documentaries on a specific theme, aiming to challenge viewers to rethink how filmmakers, with their fingers on the multiple pulses

of the region, present issues in Southeast Asia to broader global audiences. Since 2012, VDP has tapped into the rich documentaries that are produced in the region and stimulated discussion within academic communities as to how Southeast Asians are presenting their own realities and interests. Each year film screenings are held in Japan and internationally, and past submissions are used as teaching materials by scholars in Japan.



Participating directors, Japan Foundation Asia Center staff, and faculty and staff from CSEAS at Tokyo Women's Plaza (Dec.14, 2019)

Year	Theme
2012	"Care" in Southeast Asia: Every Day and into the Future
2013	Plural Co-existence in Southeast Asia
2014	People and Nature in Southeast Asia
2015	Human Flows: Movement in Southeast Asia
2016	Politics in Everyday Life in Southeast Asia
2017	Urban Life in Southeast Asia
2018	Popular Culture in Southeast Asia
2019	Justice



## Major Completed Projects

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology(Mext) Global COE Program (FY2007–11)

In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa  
<http://www.humanosphere.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/>

Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), Asian Core Program (FY2009–13)

Asian Connections: Southeast Asian Connection for the 21st Century

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT),  
 Large-Scale Research Program: Promoting the Study of Sustainable Humanosphere in Southeast Asia (FY 2011–16)

Southeast Asian Studies for Sustainable Humanosphere  
<https://sea-sh.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/>

Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS),  
 Strategic Young Researcher Overseas Visit Program for Accelerating Brain Circulation (FY2012–14)

Construction of a Global Platform for the Study of Sustainable Humanosphere  
<http://brain.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/program-outline/>



## Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research Projects

CSEAS scholars have been awarded funding for various interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary topics under the Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research Projects run by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS).

Principal Investigator	Title	Period (FY)	Category
YAMADA, Isamu	Comparative Area Dynamics of the Disturbance and Conservation of Eco-Resources of the Asian Maritime World and the Inner Eurasian Continent	2016–19	Scientific Research A
HARA, Shoichiro	Construction of an Information Infrastructure to Support Sharing and Utilization of “Knowledge of Areas”	2016–19	
SHIMIZU, Hiromu	Anthropology of Respons-Ability: Exploring Principle and Method in the Field, at Home, and in Education	2016–20	
ANDO, Kazuo	A Practice-Oriented Area Study Challenging Global Issues Based on <i>Zaichi no Kyodo</i> (Local Knowledge) in Asia	2016–20	
FUJITA, Koichi	New Development Stage of South Asian Agriculture and Rural Economy: Comprehensive Study on Increased Mobility of Land and Labor	2016–20	
OKUMIYA, Kiyohito	Neurodegenerative Diseases in Papua, Indonesia: Transition of Clinical Type	2017–21	
SHIBAYAMA, Mamoru	Ancient East-West Corridor: Historical Dynamics of Communication Networks in Mainland Southeast Asia	2018–21	
KOBAYASHI, Satoru	Comparative Anatomy of Political Transition in Southeast Asia: Exploring Interactions between Local Traditions and Globalism	2019–22	Scientific Research B
YAMADA, Isamu	Collaborative Studies of Local Eco-Resources with Foreign Researchers	2016–19	
KOZAN, Osamu	Investigation of the Hydrological Process of Tropical Peat Wetlands and Study on Water and Vegetation Management for Fire Protection under Large-Scale Development	2016–19	
YAMAMOTO, Hiroyuki	Hybridity and Border-Crossing in Producing and Circulating Films in 20th Century Southeast Asia	2016–19	
KISHI, Toshihiko	International Comparative Studies of the Relationship between Public Diplomacy and Local Consciousness in East Asia during the 1940s–1960s	2017–19	
KONO, Yasuyuki	Agenda Setting in Southeast Asian Agriculture and Rural Studies toward Sustainable Development	2017–20	
ONO, Mikiko	Study of Thought Trends in 3 Countries of Indochina through Analysis of Periodicals Database	2017–20	
HAU, Caroline Sy	Network Analysis on Elite Circulation in Southeast Asia	2019–21	Fostering Joint International Research B
NAKANISHI, Yoshihiro	De-territorialization of the International Regime and Nation-State Backlash: The Case of the Northern Rakhine Crisis	2019–21	
MIZUNO, Kosuke	Land Ownership and Peatland Restoration in Indonesia	2019–22	
OKAMOTO, Masaaki	Area Studies and Big Data Analysis for the Reconsideration of Good Governance Framework in Indonesia	2019–22	
KOZAN, Osamu	Development of Disaster and Hydro-meteorological Information Management System in Tropical Peatland, Indonesia	2019–22	
WADA, Taizo	Cohort Study of Advance Care Planning for End of Life from the Viewpoint of Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment	2015–19	
HAYAMI, Yoko	Fluctuating Narratives of Aging: Dynamics of Social Relationships Surrounding Elder Care in Rural and Urban Northern Thailand	2017–19	
NAOI, Riyo	Formation of Social Relationships among Karen Refugees in Everyday Activities: Observations Based on the Production of a Documentary Film	2017–19	Scientific Research C
IIZUKA, Noriko	Modularization of Land-Based Wisdom of Sustainability by Cross Cultural Comparison and Its Application to Education	2017–19	
ISHIKAWA, Noboru	Social Formation of Borneo: Estuary, Riverine, and Inter-Riverine Connectivities	2017–20	
SHITARA, Narumi	Reconsideration of Bulletin Journals: Demonstration of Their Significance Based on Citation Analysis and Concrete Suggestions for Their Development	2017–20	
KOIZUMI, Junko	The Chakri Reform and China/Chinese Issues	2018–20	
YAMAZAKI, Wataru	Elucidation of Environmental Dynamics of <i>Campylobacter</i> Species and Development of a Seamless Scheme for the Control of Food Poisoning	2018–20	
CHACHAVALPONGPUN, Pavin	The Preah Vihear Conflict: Competing Concepts of Sovereign Territory between Siam and France	2018–20	
HIRAMATSU, Hideki	Study on Japanese Images as Orientalism in the Era of King Rama VI and King Rama VII	2018–20	Challenging Exploratory Research
FUJISAWA, Michiko	Preventive Study for Clinical Course of Dementia	2018–22	
MACHIKITA, Tomohiro	Temporary and Foreign Workers in Local Labor Markets	2019–22	
WADA, Taizo	Empirical Research on Advance Care Planning at the Community Level	2019–22	
MASUDA, Gaku	Where Do Monkeys Get Malaria Parasites? Flying Traps for Tree-top Mosquitoes	2016–19	
KOBAYASHI, Atsushi	Empirical Study of Southeast Asian Trade in the Early Nineteenth Century: Focus on Imports and Consumption	2017–19	
NAKAGAWA, Hikaru	Establishment of the Environmental Assessment Method for a Stream with Forest Floor Degradation Due to Deer Overconsumption in Its Catchment Area	2019–20	
SIANI, Edoardo	Can the Divine Pollute? An Ethnographic Enquiry into Contemporary Buddhist Spirit Mediumship in Bangkok	2019–20	Early-Career Scientists
DAMALEDO, Andrey	Transnationalism and the Changing Concepts of Peacebuilding in Southeast Asia	2019–21	
KAWAMOTO, Kanae	On Pa-Auk Buddhist Meditation Lineage in Myanmar	2019–21	
ADACHI, Mari	An Empirical Study on the Difference of Zakat Institutionalization in Southeast Asia	2019–20	Research Activity Start-up
HUA, Xiaobo	Agrarian Transformations under Small-scale Agribusiness Investment for Fruit Crops in the China-ASEAN Borderland	2019–20	
SHIMIZU, Hiromu	Challenge to Ethnography of My Culture: A Perspective on Post-War Japan from Yokosuka under the Shadow of America	2017–19	Challenging Research (Exploratory)
MIZUNO, Kosuke	Democratization and Industrial Relations: <i>Musyawahah</i> -based Industrial Dispute Settlement and an Origin of the Activism in Indonesia	2019	
CHACHAVALPONGPUN, Pavin	Unravelling Myanmar's Transition	2019	Publication of Scientific Research Results
NAOI, Riyo	Visualizing Area Studies: Finding Resonance in Making a Documentary Film about Social Relations among HIV-positive People in Northern Thailand	2019	
SERIZAWA, Takamichi	Writing History in America's Shadow: Japan, the Philippines, and the Question of Pan-Asianism	2019	

For details: <https://en.kyoto.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/research/grant-in-aid-other-funding/>

# Publications

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

Since its beginning, CSEAS has prioritized publishing research results. The academic journal *Tonan Ajia Kenkyu* began with the founding of the Center. Since the 1960s, monographs have been published in both Japanese and in English, and over the years CSEAS has engaged in various publication initiatives. A complete list of CSEAS publications is available on the website of the Editorial Office.

In 2019 the Center established the Kyoto CSEAS Series on Philippine Studies. The Series aims to promote and

make available globally the outputs of CSEAS in collaboration with Ateneo de Manila University Press. The Series seeks to cultivate works that will make significant contributions to the field of Southeast Asian and Philippine studies, from a broad interdisciplinary perspective.

In 2019 CSEAS also began introducing our new monographs and new books from the Center's staff via introductory videos on YouTube. These videos can be viewed on the Editorial Office's website.

## Monographs

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

CSEAS publishes seven series for the presentation of original academic studies contributing to the development of area studies, in

Southeast Asia and beyond. CSEAS receives manuscripts from within and outside Japan, with special emphasis on Asian authors. Each

series has a different emphasis in terms of the types of material and the regions covered. For details, please visit our website.

Series	Language	Publisher	Published Titles
Open for applicants			
Monographs of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies	English	University of Hawai'i Press	21
Kyoto Area Studies on Asia	English	Kyoto University Press and Trans Pacific Press	25
Frontiers of Area Studies	English	Kyoto University Press, partly with Trans Pacific Press	4
Kyoto CSEAS Series on Asian Studies	English	Kyoto University Press and NUS Press, partly with Ateneo de Manila University Press	20
Kyoto CSEAS Series on Philippine Studies	English	Kyoto University Press and Ateneo de Manila University Press	1
CSEAS Monographs	Japanese	Sobunsha	24*
Kyoto Area Studies on Asia	Japanese	Kyoto University Press	38
Frontiers of Area Studies	Japanese	Kyoto University Press	6
Not open for applicants			
Area Studies on Disaster Risk Management	Japanese	Kyoto University Press	5
Information and Field Science (Booklet Series)	Japanese	Kyoto University Press	6
Exploring Area Studies	Japanese	Seikyusha	3
Asia-Pacific Area Studies	Japanese	Kyoto University Press	1
Series Asia Pacific Studies	Japanese	Kokusai Shoin	3

\* Not published since 1991

## New Publications

### Kyoto CSEAS Series on Asian Studies

*Networked: Business and Politics in Decentralizing Indonesia, 1998–2004*  
Wahyu PRASETYAWAN. 2018.

### Kyoto CSEAS Series on Philippine Studies

*A Capital City at the Margins: Quezon City and Urbanization in the Twentieth-Century Philippines*  
Michael D. PANTE. 2019.

### Kyoto Area Studies on Asia


25. *Grassroots Globalization: Reforestation and Cultural Revitalization in the Philippine Cordilleras*  
SHIMIZU Hiromu. Translated by Alexander BROWN. 2019.

\* The Japanese original of this book won the Japan Academy Prize in 2017 and the 11th Japanese Society of Cultural Anthropology Award in 2016.

### Kyoto Area Studies on Asia (In Japanese)

33. *Production of History: Narrating and Silencing Southeast Asia's Past*  
KOIZUMI Junko, ed. 2018.

34. *A Village without Daughters: Bride Shortage, Marriage Migration and Women's Belonging among the Lahu of Southwest China*  
HORIE Mio. 2018.

 The 22nd OKITA Memorial Prize for International Development Research

35. *Potentialities of Care in Southeast Asia: Practice of Life's Connectivities*  
HAYAMI Yoko, ed. 2019.

36. *Debt-Slave and Land Mortgage Contracts in the 18th–19th Centuries Burma: Another Interpretation of Early Modern Southeast Asian Societies*  
SAITO Teruko. 2019.

37. *A Study on Kartini's Letters: Comparing Door Duisternis tot Licht with Brieven*  
TOMINAGA Yasuyo. 2019.


38. *Visualizing Area Studies: Finding Resonance in Making a Documentary Film about Social Relations among HIV-positive People in Northern Thailand*  
NAOI Riyo. 2019.

### Series Asia Pacific Studies (In Japanese)

1. *Political Dynamics of "Populism": Deepening Social Cleavages and Authoritarianization*  
MURAKAMI Yusuke, ed. 2018.

2. *Income Disparity in Latin America: Historical Origin, Globalization, and Social Policy*  
HAMAGUCHI Nobuaki, ed. 2018.

3. *Remaining Japanese in Sakhalin and Post-war Japan: Post-war History in the Japan-Soviet Borderland*  
NAKAYAMA Taisho. 2019.

 The 9th Japan Consortium for Area Studies Award for Budding Scholar

Information and Field Science (In Japanese)  
6. *Toward an Understanding of Nature-Human Relation Embedded in the Landscape*  
YANAGISAWA Masayuki. 2019.



## } Journals

Since its first publication in 1963, the bilingual quarterly *Tonan Ajia Kenkyu* has reflected the Center for Southeast Asian Studies' strong commitment to publishing the best of empirically grounded, multidisciplinary, comparative, and contemporary research on Southeast Asia.

In 2012, CSEAS launched *Southeast Asian Studies* as its sister all-English journal in order to reach broader international audiences, and

*Tonan Ajia Kenkyu* was reorganized as a biannual Japanese journal. Reflecting the Center's fieldwork-based, multidisciplinary, and contemporary approaches, both journals publish work from various fields of study on Southeast Asia, including the natural sciences, social sciences, and arts and humanities. *Southeast Asian Studies* is indexed in: (a) Scopus, run by Elsevier; (b) Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI), run by Clarivate Analytics.



*Japanese Journal of Southeast Asian Studies (Tonan Ajia Kenkyu)*  
<https://kyoto-seas.org/>  
Published twice a year (January, July)



*Southeast Asian Studies*  
<https://englishkyoto-seas.org/>  
Published three times a year (April, August, December)

## } Kyoto Working Papers on Area Studies

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

Kyoto Working Papers on Area Studies is a series published jointly by the three area studies institutions of Kyoto University: the

Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS); the Center for African Area

Studies (CAAS); and, the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS).

## } Japan-ASEAN Transdisciplinary Studies Working Paper Series

<https://japan-asean.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/tdwp/>

Japan-ASEAN Transdisciplinary Studies Working Paper Series (TDWPS) has been established at the Japan-ASEAN Transdisciplinary Studies Project (J-ASEAN), Cen-

ter for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University, to promote transdisciplinary research. The TDWPS aims to serve as a platform for rapid dissemina-

tion of research findings on transdisciplinary studies and facilitate active discussions with a wider audience.

## } CIRAS Discussion Paper Series

<https://ciras.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/research-outcome/publications/#dp>

The CIRAS (Center for Information Resources of Area Studies) Discussion Paper Series is published to ensure the quick release of research results by CSEAS faculty members and

those involved in the CIRAS joint research projects. In addition to papers, this series releases a variety of research results, such as research reports, reference materials, anno-

tated bibliographies, and records on workshops and symposia, having CIRAS faculty overseeing the editorial process.

## } Online Academic Community of Southeast Asia

### } Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia

<https://kyotoreview.org/>

The *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia* (KRSEA) was launched to promote exchange among intellectual communities of Southeast Asia. Each issue is organized around a theme and reviews recent work, especially books published in the region and in local languages. Recognizing that mutual inaccessibility of national languages is a barrier to deepening

knowledge of Southeast Asian countries, we use translation to facilitate informed discussion. Edited by Pavin Chachavalpongpun, it is the only journal that publishes articles in six languages: English, Japanese, Thai, Bahasa Indonesia, Filipino, and Vietnamese. Moreover, the "Trendsetters" column promotes works by intellectuals who conduct research

on Southeast Asia and provides a platform for them to disseminate their work through CSEAS's extensive networks across the globe. KRSEA logged page views: 453,823 (period: 2018/4/1 to 2019/3/30)  
KRSEA site visitors: 320,064 (period: 2018/4/1 to 2019/3/30)

# Featured Publications

This section showcases some of the works that were published between January 2018 and March 2020.

## CSEAS Faculty Members

### Books

## HAU, Caroline S.

Caroline S. HAU. 2018.

*Interpreting Rizal: Did Padre Damaso Rape Pia Alba? Reticence, Revelation, and Revolution in Jose Rizal's Novels/Daydreaming about Rizal and Tetchō on Asianism as Network and Fantasy* (Co-authored with Shiraishi Takashi).  
Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University Press.



This book collects two long essays on Jose Rizal and his writings. The essays are concerned with the issue of interpretation and its role not only in imagining Rizal, but also in making, unmaking, and remaking community. Generations of Filipinos have read Rizal and his writings in accordance with their own times, in light of their own interests, concerns, and agenda. Such fantasies about Rizal are by no means limited to latter-day Filipinos who have come to look at Rizal as a national hero. Rizal in his time also inspired the organization Katipunan, even though Rizal would disavow his authorship of the 1896 revolution. Rizal would also inspire non-Filipinos. A chance en-

counter in the late 1880s between Rizal and Japanese people's rights activist Suehiro Tetchō gave rise to elaborate fantasies about pan-Asianist solidarity on the part of Suehiro, as seen in his *Oshi no Ryokou* (1889), but, tellingly, not on the part of Rizal, whose sober, realistic assessment of the geopolitical situation in Asia made him more wary of Asianism as an ideology and political project (even as his optimistic view of American intentions was proven wrong). In decades to come, different kinds of nation- and region-based "social daydreaming" and political projects would animate scholarly and popular accounts of Rizal and the Rizal-Suehiro meeting.

## KISHI, Toshihiko

Toshihiko Kishi. 2019.

『비주얼 미디어로 보는 만주국: 포스터·그림엽서·우표』 (*Visualizing Manchurian Empire: Posters, Postcards and Stamps*).  
Seoul: Somyung Publishing. (In Korean)

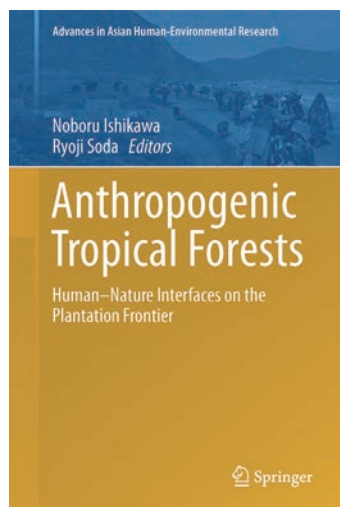


In March 2019, nine years after first publishing *Visualizing Manchurian Empire* in Japanese (『満洲国のビジュアル・メディア』), I am honored that it has now been translated into Korean by Professor Jeon Kyung-Sun of Dong-A University, creating an opportunity for Korean readers to read it. As mentioned in the "Afterword," the motivation for writing was my 2004 encounter with the vast Manchurian-related poster materials stored at the Ita Yusei Museum in Tottori Prefecture. In 2005 we constructed a "Manchukuo Propaganda Posters & Bills" database by using these visual materials ([\[app.cias.kyoto-u.ac.jp/infolib/meta\\\_pub/G0000021MAN\]\(http://app.cias.kyoto-u.ac.jp/infolib/meta\_pub/G0000021MAN\)\). After publishing \*Visualizing Manchurian Empire\*, my activities have been introduced to overseas research groups, such as the Association for Asian Studies in East Asia, Europe, and the United States. As a result, my academic exchanges have expanded internationally. Recently, overseas scholars have come to see me at Kyoto University to discuss modern Manchuria history. I have also joined academic conferences at the University of Bonn, Harvard University, Dong-A University, and other institutions.](http://</a></p></div><div data-bbox=)

## ISHIKAWA, Noboru

Noboru Ishikawa; Ryoji Soda, eds. 2019.

*Anthropogenic Tropical Forests: Human–Nature Interfaces on the Plantation Frontier*. Singapore: Springer Nature.



The studies in this volume provide an ethnography of a plantation frontier in central Sarawak, Malaysian Borneo. Drawing on the expertise of both natural scientists and social scientists, the key focus is the process of the commodification of nature that has turned the local landscape into anthropogenic tropical forests. Analyzing the transformation of the space of mixed landscapes and multiethnic communities—driven by trade in forest products, logging, and the cultivation of oil palm—the contributors explore the changing nature of the environment, multispecies interactions, and the metabolism between capitalism and nature.

The project involved the collaboration of researchers specializing in anthropology, geography, Southeast Asian history, global history, area studies, political ecology, environmental economics, plant ecology, animal ecology, forest ecology,

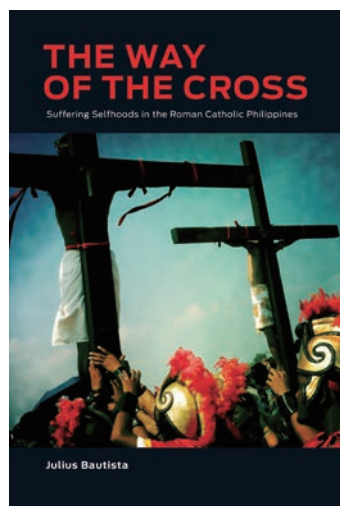
hydrology, ichthyology, geomorphology, and life-cycle assessment.

Collectively, the transdisciplinary research addresses a number of vital questions. How are material cycles and food webs altered as a result of large-scale land-use change? How have new commodity chains emerged while older ones have disappeared? What changes are associated with such shifts? What are the relationships among these three elements—commodity chains, material cycles, and food webs? Attempts to answer these questions led the team to go beyond the dichotomy of society and nature, or human and non-human. Rather, the research highlights the complex relational entanglements of the two, which are abruptly and forcibly connected by human-induced changes in an emergent and compelling resource frontier in maritime Southeast Asia.

## BAUTISTA, Julius

Julius Bautista. 2019.

*The Way of the Cross: Suffering Selfhoods in the Roman Catholic Philippines*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press.



Every year during Holy Week in the Philippine province of Pampanga, hundreds of men and women undergo acts of self-inflicted pain in ways that evoke the Way of the Cross: the torment and crucifixion that Christ endured in the last days of his earthly existence. This book is an in-depth ethnographic analysis of three of these “Passion rituals.” These are (1) the *pabasa*, a days-long communal chanting of Christ’s Passion story; (2) the *pagdarame*, a public self-flagellation of hundreds of devotees; and (3) the *pamamaku king krus*, in which steel nails are driven through the palms and feet of ritual practitioners as part of a street play performed in front of tens of thousands of spectators. The book demonstrates how such ritual acts facilitate the expression of heartfelt sentiments of pity, empathy, trust, and bereavement among ritual practitioners.

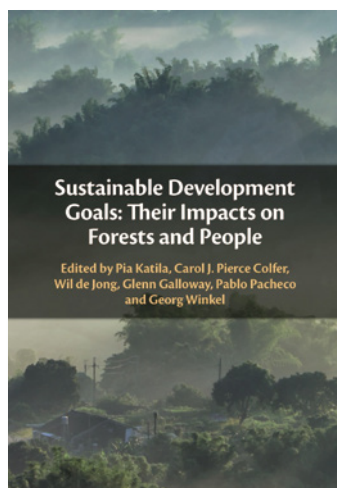
Because these Passion rituals are officially disavowed by the Filipino Roman

Catholic Church, most observers and scholars view them as an irrational and extremist mimicry of Christ’s painful ordeal. Instead, this study demonstrates that Passion rituals are reinterpretations of the very idea and experience of pain, hardship, and suffering, and are premised on an appeal for a certain kind of empowerment and divine intimacy.

The book draws upon on a decade of in-depth and often exclusive interviews with a host of local stakeholders—including ritual practitioners, clerics, scholars, and government officials—as well as the author’s own participation in a Passion play. A host of primary and secondary archival sources, including unpublished, locally produced oral historical accounts and a survey of relevant media coverage, are also considered. *The Way of the Cross* contributes to the anthropology of religion by examining the unique ontological contexts in which ritual agents experience God’s involvement in their lives.

## DE JONG, Wil

Pia Katila; Carol J. Pierce Colfer; Wil de Jong; Glenn Galloway; Pablo Pacheco; Georg Winkel, eds. 2019. *Sustainable Development Goals: Their Impacts on Forests and People*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.



Forests provide vital ecosystem services crucial to human well-being and sustainable development, and have an important role to play in achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda. Little attention, however, has yet focused on how efforts to achieve the SDGs will impact forests and forest-related livelihoods, and how these impacts may, in turn, enhance or undermine the contributions of forests to climate and development. This book discusses the conditions that influence how SDGs are implemented and prioritized. It provides a systematic, multidis-

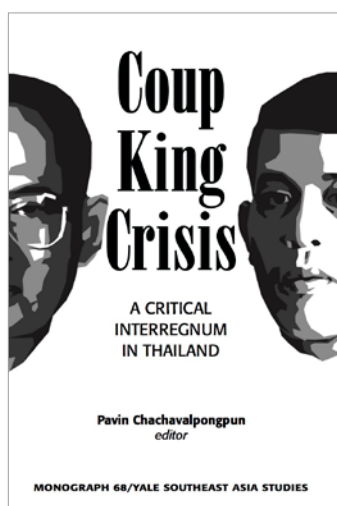
ciplinary global assessment of interlinkages among the SDGs and their targets and the world's forests and forest people, increasing the understanding of potential synergies and unavoidable trade-offs between goals. The volume is an ideal reference work for academic researchers, students, and decision-makers interested in sustainable development in the context of forests. This book will provide invaluable knowledge for efforts undertaken to reach the SDGs. The book is available as Open Access via Cambridge Core at: [doi.org/10.1017/9781108765015](https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108765015).

## CHACHAVALPONGPUN, Pavin

Pavin Chachavalpongpun, ed. 2020.

*Coup, King, Crisis: A Critical Interregnum in Thailand*. New Haven: Yale University Southeast Asia Studies

(Note: The change of the publisher happened toward the end of 2020, while this report was published in March of 2020.)



The decades-long reign of King Bhumibol Adulyadej, in which the monarchy had elevated itself into becoming Thailand's most important political institution, ended in October 2016. Therefore, the end of the powerful Bhumibol era undoubtedly precipitated a heightened anxiety among political elite whose political interests have long aligned with the monarchy. To cope with the anxiety, the military, as a part of the political elite, staged a coup in 2014 primarily to take control over the royal transition. Meanwhile, the unpopular king-in-waiting, Vajiralongkorn, needed the military to back his enthronement. Both Vajiralongkorn and the military then began to construct a working relationship against challenges from the Thaksin Shinawatra faction. Thaksin, a former prime minister, was overthrown in a coup in 2006, but his popularity has never faded. He has remained a perceived threat to the power position of the monarchy and

the military. This volume examines the royal transition in Thailand and its ramifications on other aspects of Thai life. The transition sparked a crisis that jeopardized the Thai nation, from its politicized judiciaries, troubled Sanga realm, militarized foreign policy, and worrisome economy, to issues directly affecting the Thais, such as human rights violations and self-censorship.

The last royal succession in Thailand took place in 1946. This book is unique as it deals with the recent royal succession, a troubled one given the lack of moral authority and popularity of the new king. Scholars of Thai studies comprehensively examine the effects of the succession using both theories and real events, and encompassing the monarchy, the military, the economy, the Buddhist community, judges, foreign policy, the people, and the NGOs. It is suitable for anyone interested in Thailand, political observers, students, scholars, journalists, government officials, and policy practitioners.

# TANGSEEFA, Decha

Decha Tangseefa. 2020.

แสง น้ำ และ รวงข้าว: ทักษะวัฒนธรรมเพื่อความเปลี่ยน (Light, Water and Rice Stalk: Cultural Fluency for Alterity). 2nd Edition. Bangkok: Kobfai Publishing Project, Foundation for Democracy and Development Studies. (In Thai)



## Articles

# KOBAYASHI, Atsushi

Atsushi Kobayashi. 2019.

"International Bimetallism and Silver Absorption in Singapore, 1840-73." *Economic History Review* 72 (2): 595–617.

doi:10.1111/ehr.12662

THE ECONOMIC HISTORY REVIEW  
*Economic History Review*, 72, 2 (2019), pp. 595–617

### International bimetallism and silver absorption in Singapore, 1840–73<sup>1</sup>

By ATSUSHI KOBAYASHI\*

This study reveals the mechanism underlying the silver trade in Singapore during the third quarter of the nineteenth century by analysing banking business and bullion arbitrage. After 1849, the California Gold Rush induced gold depreciation and silver appreciation in Singapore's bullion market, and arbitrage profits for silver imports from Britain emerged. At the same time, the expansion of banking business by current exchange banks enhanced the connectivity of Singapore's exchange market with London, and enabled bullion arbitrage between the two distant sites. As a result, there was an influx of silver from Britain. In addition, Dutch silver, which was exported to Java by the Netherlands after 1834, flowed into Singapore due to the unfavorable exchange policy of the Dutch government.

The purpose of this study is to examine the mechanisms that underlay the expansion of silver trade in Singapore during the middle of the nineteenth century through an analysis of banking business and bullion arbitrage. It contributes to modern Asian monetary history by shedding light on the fact that Singapore became the centre of regional silver circulation after the early 1850s. Some studies on Singapore's economy before the Second World War emphasize the city's role not only as an entrepôt for international commodities, but also as a pivot for the currency supply across Southeast Asia.<sup>2</sup> Besides offering necessities, such as cotton textiles and foodstuffs, for inhabitants and Chinese immigrants in Southeast Asian countries, Singapore provided them with silver currencies delivered from various countries, including Mexico, the US, and Japan. In return, Singapore imported primary goods, such as rice, tin, and rubber, which were re-exported to western and Asian markets. Until the turn of the century, silver coins supplied via Singapore continued to circulate in the surrounding regions, such as Siam (now Thailand), the Malay Peninsula, and even the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia), where the currency system had shifted to the gold standard in 1877.<sup>3</sup> In other words, Singapore was a hub of regional currency circulation that facilitated the growth of Southeast Asian trade in the late nineteenth century. However, it had not always played such a role. A few studies and contemporary reports emphasize Singapore's chronic lack of silver currency before 1850, inferring that

\* Graduate, International Studies Program, University of Tokyo.  
<sup>1</sup> This research was supported by Grant-in-Aid for JSPS Fellows (2016–17) and Research Foundation Research Support for Young Scholars (2012). The author also thanks to three anonymous referees for their helpful comments and suggestions. The author is also very grateful to Kazuo Sugihara and Naomichi Nagata for their helpful comments. The author is responsible for any errors.  
<sup>2</sup> Chakrabarti, *History*, pp. 10–11; Chakrabarti, *History*, pp. 138–40; Saha, *Singapore: (Drama, Veritasium)*, pp. 199–204; Hui, *Workshop of Ideas, Innovation, and Entrepreneurship*, p. 106; Edwards, *The Business of Singapore*, pp. 28–29.  
<sup>3</sup> *Economic History Review*, 2005. Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd, 9600 Garsington Road, Oxford OX4 2DQ, UK and 350 Main Street, Malden, MA 02148, USA.

After a few decades of a relatively peaceful atmosphere in Thailand's deep south, the theft of guns from a military weapons depot on January 4, 2004 commenced a new dawn of violence. The fire of violence has since continuously flared, at times burning fiercely. Within this context, in 2008, Professor Chaiwat Satha-Anand and Professor Paritta Chalermpong Koanantakul together initiated, and later institutionalized, a project called "thaksawatthanatham," or "cultural fluency." Funded by the Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Anthropology Centre and led successively by a few dedicated managers, the project has organized various activities, including trainings, youth camps for victims of violence, short film competitions for young film makers, board game development, and a few research projects. All these activities have involved peoples of different identities and have engaged both bureaucrats (civilians, soldiers, and police) and members of the civil society (both young-

sters and adults). Over the past 12 years, the discourse of *thaksawatthanatham* has steadily gained currency in Thai society.

*Saeng nam lae ruangkhaio: Thaksawatthanatham phuea khwampenuen* is the project's conceptual book that attempts to answer one basic question: How should one understand coexistence amidst cultural differences? This transdisciplinary text weaves together etymology, political theory, anthropology, psychology, and philosophy (combining, predominantly, a few strands of poststructuralism with those of ancient Chinese philosophies). The book's nonessentialist treatment of identity formulates "thaksawatthanatham"—"cultural fluency"—in such a way as to distance the discourse from the conventional treatment of this notion propagated in the mainstream and global literatures of business (management), law, and psychology. After the first edition was published in 2017, the second will be released at the beginning of 2020.

This article sheds light on the factors that gave rise to the silver trade in Singapore during the mid-nineteenth century by analyzing banking business and bullion arbitrage. In the aftermath of the Gold Rushes in California and Australia after 1849, Singapore began to receive an unprecedented amount of silver from Western countries, becoming the hub of monetary circulation in Southeast Asia. Through an analysis of primary sources, this article argues that the expansion of exchange operations by international banks in Asia and the reaction of the regional monetary market centered in Singapore were crucially important factors for the rise of the silver trade. Additionally, it reveals that the unfavorable exchange policy of the Dutch government induced the outflow of silver

from Java to Singapore.

This article contributes to the research of modern monetary history. In the prevailing view, Asian countries were colonized by the West and became subordinate to the international gold standard. However, this article shows the significant role of the regional monetary market for the functioning of the international monetary system that connected diverse currency systems across the globe before the rise of the gold standard. In particular, it clarifies that Southeast Asian countries received significant amounts of silver money in exchange for exported local products to the West via Singapore, and that the regional economy centered in Singapore was progressively integrated into the global financial market.

## NAKAGAWA, Hikaru

Hikaru Nakagawa. 2019.

"Habitat Changes and Population Dynamics of Fishes in a Stream with Forest Floor Degradation Due to Deer Overconsumption in Its Catchment Area."

*Conservation Science and Practice*: e71.

doi: 10.1111/csp2.71

Deer overabundance not only affects forest ecosystems, but also the population dynamics of stream fish downstream of the forest. I examined this inter-ecosystem relationship through 11 years of direct observation of fish populations and their habitats. Forest degradation due to overabundant deer populations has become a problem worldwide, not only affecting terrestrial ecosystems, but also aquatic ecosystems. However, very little research has focused on the indirect effects of deer overabundance on downstream ecosystems. This paper investigated the relationships between the population dynamics of 13 fish species and changes in habitat characteristics down-

stream from a catchment area of the Yura River in the Ashiu Research Forest.

The study presents a novel finding: a large degree of environmental change due to top-down effects of large terrestrial herbivores in one ecosystem can harm adjacent ones via ecosystem linkages. This study demonstrated long-term habitat changes in a stream after forest floor degradation due to deer overconsumption in its catchment area, and demonstrated that fish populations react to these changes. It suggests that catchment-level management, including forest ecosystem conservation, is necessary to solve fundamental problems in stream ecosystems.



School of fish under a rock in the research site

## OGAWA, Mariko

S. Oishi; N. Hayashi; M. Ogawa; Y. Kajikawa; E. Nakakita. 2019.

「ビデオゾンデを用いた鉛直風速プロファイルの算出と雲物理的解析」

(Calculation of Vertical Wind Speed Profile with Video Sonde and Cloud Microphysical Analysis).

『土木学会論文集B1(水工学)』(*Journal of Japan Society of Civil Engineers, Ser. B1 [Hydraulic Engineering]*) 75(2): 1\_1177-1\_1182. (In Japanese)

This article proposes a procedure to calculate vertical wind speed profiles with balloon-type instrument observational data of rainfall, including ice particles in the sky, during the Baiu season in Okinawa Island, Japan.

This proposed procedure expresses that the vertical wind speed profile is

affected by the weight of precipitation particles and atmospheric stability.

The observational method applied in this study leads to improve understanding precipitation processes in regions with heavy rain and lightning, such as those that occur in Southeast Asia.



Releasing a balloon to calculate the wind speed profile



## KONO, Yasuyuki / LOPEZ, Mario Ivan

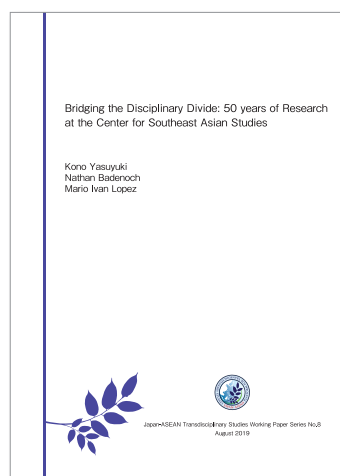
Kono Yasuyuki; Nathan Badenoch; Mario Ivan Lopez. 2019.

"Bridging the Disciplinary Divide: 50 Years of Research at the Center for Southeast Asian Studies."

Japan-ASEAN Transdisciplinary Studies Working Paper Series No. 8.

<http://hdl.handle.net/2433/244123>

doi: 10.14989/TDWPS\_8



Since 1963, the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS) at Kyoto University has continually evolved and developed as an institution. This working paper elucidates what kinds of processes and dialogues arose through the empirically-based research approach that staff at the Center have developed over the decades. In this paper we highlight that over the decades, CSEAS has developed a unique methodological eclecticism in its approach to study in the region. This developed from research bridges formed

early on between the natural and medical sciences along with the social sciences and the humanities. The contribution of this paper is to show that the methodological eclectic approach at CSEAS makes possible the constitution of an arena of dialogue not tied to specific domains that can constrain approaches. This ultimately allows greater freedom to create conditions that question the basis of empirical research and the subsequent theorization that can arise from it.

## MACHIKITA, Tomohiro

Tomohiro Machikita; Tetsuji Okazaki. 2019.

"Transition to a Modern Regime and Change in Plant Lifecycles: A Natural Experiment from Meiji Japan."

CIRJE Discussion Papers. CIRJE-F-1122. Center for International Research on Japanese Economy (CIRJE), Faculty of Economics, The University of Tokyo.

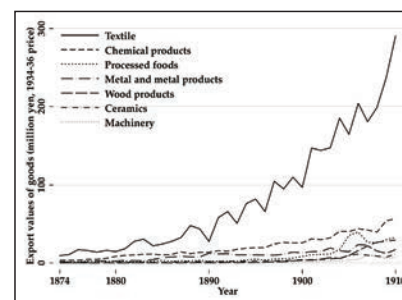
<http://www.cirje.e.u-tokyo.ac.jp/research/dp/2019/2019cf1122.pdf>

This discussion paper examines how political, social, and economic regime changes affect the lifecycles of manufacturing plants, using Japan's transition from a feudal regime to a modern regime in the late nineteenth century as a case study. Using plant-level data for 1902, including the foundation year of each plant, we explore how the experience and size profiles of plants differ before and after regime changes. Plants were found to grow much faster after a regime change, and the acceleration of growth after a regime change was much greater for plants in exporting industries and industries intensively using steam power. These findings suggest that access to export mar-

kets and access to modern technologies were the channels through which regime change affected the experience and size profiles of plants.

In 1859, under military threat from the US fleet, Japan abolished its seclusion policy that had existed for more than 200 years. Opening the country to the rest of the world was a regime change in itself, but it was also the start of a broader regime change—the transition from a feudal regime under the Tokugawa government to a modern regime under the Meiji government. By the end of the 1870s, the Meiji government had abolished most feudal regulations and established a set of modern institutions. The findings of this paper relates

to the vast literature on the relationship between institutions and growth, concluding that the quality of institutions affects comparative advantage, industrial structure, and the quality of the legal system.

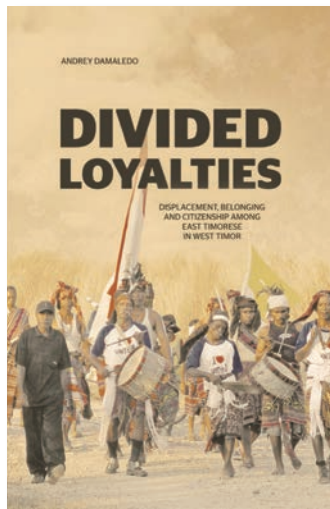


## DAMALEDO, Andrey

Andrey Damaledo. 2018.

*Divided Loyalties: Displacement, Belonging and Citizenship among East Timorese in West Timor.* Canberra: ANU Press.

doi: 10.22459/DL.09.2018



Drawing on extensive ethnographic fieldwork, this study explores the ideas of belonging and citizenship among former pro-autonomy East Timorese who have elected to settle indefinitely in West Timor. The study follows different East Timorese groups and examines various ways they construct and negotiate their socio-political identities following the violent and destructive separation from their homeland. The East Timorese might have had Indonesia as their destination when they left the eastern half of the island in the aftermath of the referendum, but they have not relinquished their cultural identities

as East Timorese. The study highlights the significance of the notions of origin, ancestry, and alliance in our understanding of East Timorese place-making and belonging to a particular locality. Another feature of belonging that informs East Timorese identity is their narrative of sacrifice to maintain connections with their homeland and move on with their lives in Indonesia. These sacrificial narratives elaborate an East Timorese spirit of struggle and resilience, a feature further exemplified in the transformation of their political activities within the Indonesian political system.

## Articles

### SIANI, Edoardo

Edoardo Siani. 2018.

"Stranger Diviners and Their Stranger Clients: Popular Cosmology-making and Its Kingly Power in Buddhist Thailand."

*South East Asia Research* 26(4): 416–431.

doi:10.1177/0967828X18816145

Marshall Sahlins argues that kings are "stranger kings," as they typically originate from outside their kingdom or from the celestial realms. He advances that, especially in Southeast Asia, kings draw authority precisely from appropriating a geographic and cosmological Other for the benefit of their subjects. In this article, I propose that, in contemporary Thailand, a kingdom ruled by a Buddhist monarch, this defining ability of kings spreads to commoners. An ethnographic study of diviners (*mo du*) and their clients (*luk*

*kha*) in Bangkok reveals that Thai Buddhists routinely make cosmologies. Such practice of cosmology-making entails appropriating foreign and divine forms of knowledge in the manner of kings. I argue that this phenomenon ultimately allows commoners—diviners and their clients alike—to master some of the idioms of power of Thai Buddhist kingship. This ultimately results in tension, placing commoners in an ambiguous relationship with the monarchic state.



A diviner in Bangkok shows tarot cards

## HUA, Xiaobo

Xiaobo Hua; Yasuyuki Kono; Le Zhang; Erqi Xu; Renshan Luo. 2019.

"How Transnational Labor Migration Affects Upland Land Use Practices in the Receiving Country: Findings from the China-Myanmar Borderland." *Land Use Policy* 84: 163–176.

doi:10.1016/j.landusepol.2019.03.012

This article examines the effects of transnational labor migration from Myanmar (Burma) on upland land use practices on the Chinese side of the China-Myanmar borderland, particularly in the context of out-migration and the aging of the local labor force. The study is based on a combined framework, with economic and geopolitical dimensions, and uses in-depth fieldwork. The findings are as follows: (1) the increase of available labor from Myanmar, as a substitution for and supplementation of the outgoing local labor force that is migrating to China's cities, helps local villagers cultivate crops, thus influencing smallholder land use; (2) this inward migration from Myanmar to China is long-term (rather than only being seasonal), based on the year-round nature and demands of China's farming

activities; and (3) due to the in-migration of labor from Myanmar, local villagers flexibly adapt to planting cash crops that provide stable market prices. Such practices may delay the marginalization of farmland use. We argue that agricultural intensification can be achieved in the upland of the China-Myanmar borderland in the context of out- and in-migration. Smallholders can obtain profits from agricultural activities by hiring Burmese laborers, which helps to avoid a land abandonment scenario.

This article contributes to the existing body of literature on agrarian changes and rethinks agricultural growth in the upland rural society in the context of in- and out-migration. It contributes to our understanding of land system changes in borderlands by using a perspective of



Burmese laborers packing lemons in China

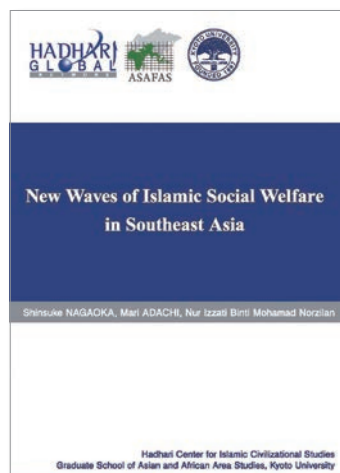
cross-border/transnational interactions in the context of opening-up rather than examining and discussing the spatial and temporal processes and patterns within the national border, as previous studies have done.

## Others

## ADACHI, Mari

Shinsuke Nagaoka; Mari Adachi; Nur Izzati Binti Mohamad Norzilan. 2019.

*New Waves of Islamic Social Welfare in Southeast Asia*. Kyoto: Hadhari Center for Islamic Civilizational Studies at Kyoto University.



This small booklet discusses the revitalization of Islamic economics. It particularly focuses on the revitalization of *Zakat* (Islamic alms-giving) and *Waqf* (Islamic endowment) in Southeast Asia in the late 2000s. *Zakat* and *Waqf* have flourished as Islamic economics instruments, which pick up the slack when the state's commitment to social welfare provision is not enough. The first author examines whether this revitalization can be regarded as the resuscitation of the antique Islamic economic system or the emergence of a novel one. The second and third authors employ an exploratory, descriptive survey and case study-ori-

ented research design to elaborate on the emerging traditional Islamic economic institutions in Indonesia and Malaysia. This study shows that the revitalization of *Zakat* and *Waqf* is conducted by various actors, such as the government, religious bodies, faith-based NGOs, and financial institutions; along with the private sector, the government also becomes a driving force in the revitalization. It points out that the private sector and government cooperating on *Zakat* and *Waqf* might present a huge potential for poverty alleviation and achievement of welfare within the Muslim community.

## SHIRAISHI, Takashi

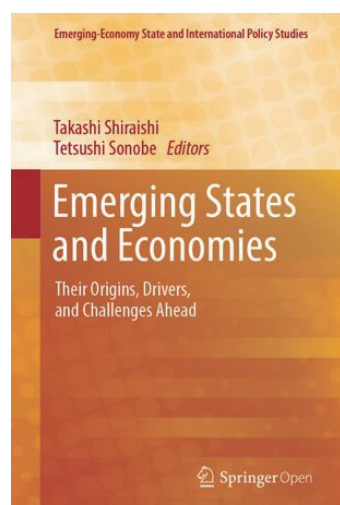
Takashi Shiraishi. 2018.

"Emerging States and Economies in Asia: A Historical and Comparative Perspective."

In *Emerging States and Economies: Their Origins, Drivers, and Challenges Ahead*, edited by Takashi Shiraishi and Tetsushi Sonobe.

Singapore: Springer. Openly available at State and International Policy Studies.

doi: 10.1007/978-981-13-2634-9\_1



Emerging nations are gaining significance in the global economy and politics in the twenty-first century. Proud of their achievement in recent years, but confronted with the challenge of the middle-income trap and the specific risks and uncertainties that come with changes brought about by their rapid economic growth, they often question the post-Cold War global system of Pax Americana, lib-

eral democracy, the international banking and trading system, and the self-regulating market and offer a new social contract of a life of plenty and security as the basis for a new global system. This paper examines the significance of this in a long historical and comparative perspective and underscores the importance of states' abilities to manage risks and uncertainties.



## ICHIMURA, Shinichi

Shinichi Ichimura. 2019.

"Kerja Sama selaku Penasihat Ekonomi Jepang di Indonesia" (Cooperation of Japanese Economic Advisors in Indonesia).

*Jurnal Ekonomi dan Pembangunan Indonesia (Journal of Economics and Development)* 19(1): 139–146. (In Indonesian)

doi: 10.21002/jepi.v19i1.1205

This article is a memorial of the cooperation work done by Japanese economists from academic, government, and business societies during 1969—the early 2000s that aimed to develop and stabilize Indonesia's economy. The economists' work included efforts to improve official statistics and to construct a trial Input-Output table in the early 1970s, economic forecasts and analysis based on the econometric model, and policy design.

They also conducted surveys of changes in Indonesian society, Japanese joint ventures and reactions of local employees in Indonesia and East Asia, and issues of technology transfer and decentralization. Relevant academic papers and major by-product publications of the cooperation experience are also presented, which are now the precious record of Indonesian policy challenges of that time.

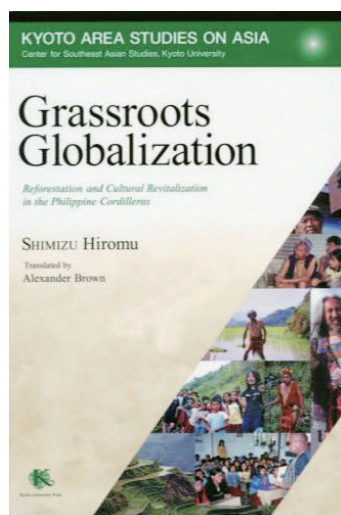
## SHIMIZU, Hiromu

Shimizu Hiromu. 2019.

*Grassroots Globalization: Reforestation and Cultural Revitalization in the Philippine Cordilleras.*

Kyoto: Kyoto University Press and Balwyn North: Trans Pacific Press.

Also jointly published in the Philippines by Ateneo de Manila University Press in Quezon City.



In this long-term study of a mountain village of Hapao famous for its UNESCO World Heritage-listed rice terraces, I consider the extent to which globalization has penetrated even the most peripheral area of the Philippines at the grassroots level. The book examines globalization in Ifugao Province since Spain's colonization of the Philippines and Ifugao resistance through to the new wave of migrant workers traveling overseas, who have experienced a shift in their life-world and a confrontation point with global powers in moving from their home country to an away-game arena. Nowadays 10 percent of the 350 Hapao village households have been abroad to work in 27 countries.

I became an honorary member of the Ifugao Global Forest City Movement for reforestation, a small NPO founded by

Lopez Nauyac, an indigenous elder-intellectual. While doing fieldwork, I pursued a committed anthropology or “an anthropology of response-ability,” helping Nauyac to obtain funds from Japan. In the process, I became an “extreme” participant observer and movement collaborator—yielding this multilayered account of field entanglements over a span of 16 years.

Through thick description of Hapao villagers' present ways of life, I suggest that fieldwork in the era of globalization should be focused not on uniqueness and differences, but rather on commonalities and connectedness among us regardless of national and cultural boundaries, in order to contribute to the construction of an international public space at the grassroots level.

## MATSUBAYASHI, Kozo

Hissei Imai ; Yusuke Ogawa; Kiyohito Okumiya; Kozo Matsubayashi. 2019.

“Amok: A Mirror of Time and People. A Historical Review of Literature.” *History of Psychiatry* 30(1): 38–57.

doi:10.1177/0957154X18803499

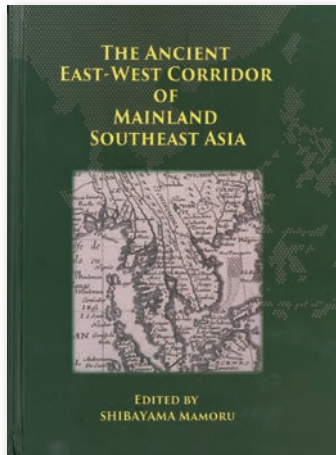
The conceptualization of psychiatric disorders changes continuously. This study examined “amok,” a culture-bound syndrome related to sudden mass homicide, to elucidate changing and varied concepts. A historical review of 88 English articles revealed that the meanings and assumed causes of amok have changed over time. These changes appear to have been affected by social events, medical discoveries, knowledge of descriptors, and, occasionally, the benefit to users. In

other words, the concept of amok changes depending on a society's history and the knowledge and intentions of people at the time. We should consider in detail what we focus on when diagnosing a disorder.

This paper is the first to clarify the Malay word “amok,” which has been a historically changing concept of psychiatric disease in Malay worlds. It contributes to Southeast Asian studies by presenting a new interpretation of amok through medical fieldwork and a literature review.



Medical fieldwork in West Papua in Indonesia



## SHIBAYAMA, Mamoru

Shibayama Mamoru, ed. 2019.

*The Ancient East-West Corridor of Mainland Southeast Asia*. Pathum Thani: Geoinformatics International, Thailand.

The East-West Cultural Corridor is a tantalizing but ambiguous land-based communication network of historical and cultural exchanges extending over 2,000 kilometers in mainland Southeast Asia. This book explores the mystery of the historical dynamics in a regional land-based communication network—the “corridor” between ancient cities—from the start of

the first millennium or thereabouts to the eighteenth century, with transitions to and from each era. Findings are derived from the GIS-based map of archaeological sites and include landscape consideration, the commodity trade, and the similarities and relationships based on relics such as silver coins, ceramics, roof tiles, and glass beads.

### Visiting Research Scholars

## WEISS, Meredith L. Stayed at CSEAS from July 2017 to January 2018

Meredith L. Weiss. 2019. “Duelling Networks: Relational Clientelism in Electoral-authoritarian Malaysia.” *Democratization* 27(1): 100–118. doi: 10.1080/13510347.2019.1625889



Malaysia’s May 2018 elections saw the ignominious defeat of the long-dominant Barisan Nasional (National Front, BN) coalition at the hands of the alternative Pakatan Harapan (Alliance of Hope,

Pakatan). Bolstered by communal sentiments, habit, and charisma, the BN also relied heavily on deeply penetrating clientelist networks and carefully pitched patronage. Opposition parties have long decried the BN’s trading of infrastructure, projects, and payments for votes. Yet as these parties have gained greater power themselves, voter expectations have pressed them to rely on similar modes of cultivating support. Whereas diminished access to patronage resources has imperiled dominant parties elsewhere, Malaysia demonstrates a different dynamic. Here, long-term competitive electoral authoritarianism has fostered the emergence of dueling systems of enduring, well-nurtured clientelist ties, despite vastly unequal access to public resources. The demonstration effect of Pakatan’s perfor-

mance, including sustained outreach and distributions in states it won substantially via programmatic appeals, reinforced its standing. This “relational clientelism” perversely both helped sustain the BN over decades and reassured voters that they could also rely on Pakatan. I consider Malaysia’s intriguing relational clientelism in terms of *networks*, *resources*, and *discretionary control* over those resources, to assess the effects of these practices on electoral outcomes and governance.

#### Impression of CSEAS:

I found CSEAS a remarkably conducive environment in which to research and write. The facilities and environment are superb, but so is the chance to interact with excellent and interesting colleagues, for both concrete feedback and inspiration. I very much hope to have the opportunity to return in the future!

## JACKSON, Peter A. Stayed at CSEAS from October 2017 to March 2018

Peter A. Jackson. 2019.

"South East Asian Area Studies beyond Anglo-America: Geopolitical Transitions, the Neoliberal Academy and Spatialized Regimes of Knowledge."

*South East Asia Research* 27(1): 49–73.

doi: 10.1080/0967828X.2019.1587930



Critical theorists and scholars in Asian cultural studies have challenged the political legitimacy and analytical validity of the cross-disciplinary enterprise of area studies. Area studies has been critiqued

as emerging from and reflecting imperialist and Cold War-era political agendas; as being overly empirical and disinterested in or even resistant to critical theoretical methods; and as being an outdated form of knowledge that reflects a pre-globalization era defined by the geopolitics of the nation state. I challenge these three criticisms of area studies in light of the fact that, contrary to predictions, spatiality has not been erased, but rather has been reformulated in the context of globalization. Critiques that are a result of the geopolitical rise of East, Southeast, and South Asia overlook the ways the neoliberal re-disciplining of the academy is entrenching Eurocentric forms of knowledge. I argue for the validity and importance of a theoretically engaged

project of critical area studies in an era when neoliberal managerialism and metrification of research and teaching are casting a conservative pall over the international academy by intensifying the spatialization of knowledge under early twenty-first-century globalization.

### Impression of CSEAS:

For me, perhaps the most productive and important result of my stay at the Center was that it permitted me to meet and begin new research collaborations with members of the large community of Japanese scholars of Southeast Asian studies. Japan is home to one of the largest international communities of Southeast Asian studies scholars in the world, but not many of these scholars are well known outside of Japan. CSEAS is perhaps the most important node or point of connection between the field of Southeast Asian studies in Japan and the international academic community, and for me CSEAS is truly successful in providing an essential bridge between Japan and the rest of the world.

## TAHAN, Zaher Stayed at CSEAS from October 2017 to April 2018

Ahmad Homs; walid AL-Said; Zaher Tahan. 2019.

"Phenotype and Molecular Characterization of Enteropathogenic *E. coli* (EPEC) Isolation from under Five Years Children Diarrhea."

*Research Journal of Aleppo University - Series of Basic Science*. (In Arabic)



*Escherichia coli* is a bacteria of the human intestines, but, some serotypes may cause serious infections among children. This study therefore aimed to find a rapid and accurate diagnosis of Enteropathogenic *E. coli* (EPEC), and their ability to induce in-

fection. This was done through molecular detection of two virulent genes (*eaeA* and *bfpA*) that are responsible for adhesion to the intestinal epithelium and destruction of polarized actin, leading to destruction of intestinal microvilli, resulting in diarrhea.

One hundred samples of diarrhea were collected from children under five years old who were admitted to Aleppo University Hospital and some laboratories in Aleppo City during April 2018 to March 2019. Bacterial isolates were identified using biochemical tests according to Bergy's manual of systematics bacteriology (2005). The pathogen pattern was also investigated by detecting two genes *eaeA* and *bfpA* through specific primers using a Duplex polymerase chain reaction (Duplex-PCR) technique. Of the 100 samples, 100 isolates (100 percent) of *Esche-*

*richia coli* were collected and phenotyped according to cultural and characteristics biochemical tests. The results of molecular investigation showed that 42 isolates were EPEC while 58 were non-pathogenic.

The study showed the widespread distribution of EPEC among children in Syria and its important role in causing diarrhea.

### Impression of CSEAS:

Staying and working at CSEAS gave me a unique opportunity to meet great researchers and intellectuals from CSEAS and Kyoto University. Also, my participation in some CSEAS activities enriched my experience and drives me to further work to link applied sciences with social sciences.

Working in an advanced and highly equipped laboratory such as that of Professor Nishibuchi's laboratory for six months with a wonderful team gave me unique experiences in different aspects of the sciences that I am passionate in, which reflects positively on my academic career and my lectures to the students. I wish to have another chance to work again in CSEAS in the future.

## CHALERMPONG, Saksith Stayed at CSEAS from March 2018 to June 2018

Veng Kheang Phun; Hironori Kato; Saksith Chalermpong. 2019.

"Paratransit as a Connective Mode for Mass Transit Systems in Asian Developing Cities: Case of Bangkok in the Era of Ride-hailing Services."

*Transport Policy* 75: 27–35.

doi: 10.1016/j.tranpol.2019.01.002



In this article, we examine the roles of motorcycle taxis as feeder services to mass transit systems in Bangkok, Thailand. Using motorcycle taxi survey data based on Google street view, we analyze the number of motorcycle taxi stations ("wins" in Thai) at different locations in Bangkok, controlling for various location-specific factors and employing negative Poisson and negative binomial regression techniques. We find that proximity to mass transit stations and major centers of economic activities significantly affect the number of motorcycle

wins. Policy implications regarding the existence of motorcycle taxi wins with the advent of ride hailing mobile app services are also discussed in the paper.

### Impression of CSEAS:

I'm grateful for the CSEAS research fellowship during my stay in Japan in 2018. The support allowed me to concentrate on my research work as well as enable me to meet with many brilliant scholars from different parts of the world. Kyoto University is an ideal place for academics to work in an intellectually stimulating environment, and in a city steeped in history and with incomparable beauty. I will cherish my experience in Kyoto and hope to some day return to visit again.

## VILLACORTA, Wilfrido Stayed at CSEAS from May 2018 to August 2018

Wilfrido Villacorta. 2019.

"Imperatives for ASEAN as a Community: Lessons of Fifty Years."

In *ASEAN 50 Years Hence*, edited by Rommel J. Casis and Celeste Ruth L. Cembrano-Mallari.

Quezon City: Institute of International Legal Studies, Law Center, University of the Philippines.



This introductory chapter traces ASEAN's evolution as a loose association of five founding Member States to an expanded regional community of 10 Member States. The grouping is now in the most critical stage of its development.

ASEAN must strengthen and consolidate itself as an organization. It is time to re-define its core interests. As the least

threatening grouping of middle and small powers, it should take the lead in giving more weight to global concerns in reckoning its members' national interests. Transformations in relations among nations result from the growing impact of the crises facing the whole of humanity—the specter of terrorism, the imminent risk of a nuclear war, the devastation caused by climate change, threats to food security, persistence of mass poverty, human rights violations, worsening modern-day slavery, and human trafficking.

The globalizing character of national interest necessitates a serious reexamination of the foundations of sovereignty, the origins of the state, and the changing requirements of national and international governance. Even as it has gained prominence as the fastest growing economic region, ASEAN has a tremendous responsibility to participate in shaping the character and norms of global poli-

tics, economy, and society. The peoples and the leaders of ASEAN cannot confine themselves to the narrow dictates of traditional national interest. I propose that it is time to re-define national interest to include urgent concerns facing the world.

### Impression of CSEAS:

The fellowship granted by Kyoto University's Center for Southeast Asian Studies was very beneficial to me, not only in terms of access to the Center's trove of data for my research on China, Japan, and ASEAN, but also for the stimulating interaction with scholars, fellows, and faculty inside and outside Kyoto University.

Dr. Caroline Hau, my very supportive host professor, came with a bonus. Leading Southeast Asianist Dr. Takashi Shirashi, her husband, gave me valuable advice and introduced me to specialists on East Asian foreign relations. Likewise, CSEAS Director Yoko Hayami, Vice-President of International Strategy Yasuyuki Kono, renowned Philippinist Dr. Hiromu Shimizu, and Dr. Mikiko Ono, Head Librarian of CSEAS, were all very encouraging.

My CSEAS fellowship was indeed very productive—a rich experience upon which I shall build my future book that will analyze the dynamics currently taking place in the Asia-Pacific region. Thank you very much!



## MIETZNER, Marcus Stayed at CSEAS from July 2018 to December 2018

Diego Fossati; [Marcus Mietzner](#). 2019.

"Analyzing Indonesia's Populist Electorate: Demographic, Ideological, and Attitudinal Trends."

*Asian Survey* 59(5): 769–794.

doi: 10.1525/as.2019.59.5.769

[Marcus Mietzner](#); Burhanuddin Muhtadi. 2019.

"The Mobilisation of Intolerance and Its Trajectories: Indonesian Muslims' Views of Religious Minorities and Ethnic Chinese."

In *Contentious Belonging: The Place of Minorities in Indonesia*, edited by Greg Fealy and Ronit Ricci. Singapore: ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute.



### Analyzing Indonesia's Populist Electorate

Using original survey data, we test the level, distribution, and demographic patterns of

populist attitudes in Indonesia. Populist attitudes are widely spread across the political spectrum; disproportionately high in the middle and upper classes; and particularly robust when coupled with other primary ideologies, such as Islamism and secularism.

### The Mobilisation of Intolerance and Its Trajectories

This chapter traces the increase in intolerance of Indonesian Muslims towards non-Muslims and ethnic Chinese as a result of the 2016 mass demonstrations against the Christian-Chinese governor of Jakarta, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama. Analyzing survey data from 2016 to 2018, we argue that contrary to expectations by

some observers, the post-demonstration religious intolerance remained high in 2017 and 2018, showing no sign of softening. There was, however, a decrease in anti-Chinese sentiments after 2017, highlighting that the legacy of the 2016 protests is a hardening of religious prejudice rather than ethnic sentiments.

#### Impression of CSEAS:

During my stay at CSEAS, I worked on several book chapters and journal articles as well as on a book manuscript. It was a very productive time.

The book manuscript will only be out in 2020, but several of the other publications written at CSEAS are now appearing. I can't thank CSEAS enough for giving me such a wonderful environment to engage with my colleagues (in particular Masaaki Okamoto) and to focus on my writing.

## HIRSCH, Philip Stayed at CSEAS from February 2019 to May 2019

Philip Hirsch. 2019.

"Limits to Neoliberal Authoritarianism in the Politics of Land Capitalisation in Thailand: Beyond the Paradox."

*Canadian Journal of Development Studies/Revue canadienne d'études du développement*.

doi: 10.1080/02255189.2019.1666705



Thailand presents several paradoxes that complicate linear assumptions about the capitalization of land and consequent processes of accumulation, dispossession, and concentration. These paradoxes become apparent when today's conundrums are considered in their historical contexts of commercialization, establishment of transferable property rights, and financialization, each tempered both by state policy and by counter-movements that have maintained smallholding. Geographically, Thai capital has invested in large-scale land deals across borders rather than within its own territory. Present-day land capitalization in Thailand is complicated by resurgent authoritarian-

ism and competitive populism and by the gap between partial de-agrarianization and a persistent rural identity politics.

#### Impression of CSEAS:

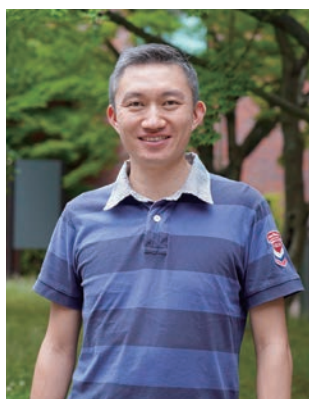
CSEAS provided a highly stimulating, supportive, and enjoyable milieu within which to complete three publications and embark on a fourth. The Center itself, with its wonderful library and helpful administrative staff, its various seminars, and comfortable office facilities, provided everything needed to focus on writing. Equally, the interesting and quite eclectic group of fellows based at the Center during and overlapping my own fellowship made for a stimulating intellectual and friendly social experience. Needless to say, Kyoto itself is a star attraction for those who spend time at CSEAS, including, but not limited to, the Hanami in early April. All in all, I am most grateful for the chance to spend time at the Center and look forward to returning at some point.

## HE, Jun Stayed at CSEAS from June 2019 to August 2019

Jun He. 2020.

"Situated Payment for Ecosystem Service: Local Agencies in the Implementation of the Sloping Land Conservation Programme in Southwest China." *Development and Change* 51(1): 73–93.

doi: 10.1111/dech.12539



Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) is an innovative initiative to use market instruments for conservation that has spread across the world since the late 1990s. In assessing the efficiencies and effectiveness of PES initiatives,

global scholarship has focused on an outcome-oriented approach. This has led to debates around PES program contributions to, and the trade-offs between, conservation and development. Taking the Sloping Land Conversion Program (SLCP) in China as an example, this article uses a process-oriented analytical approach to provide novel understandings of PES as a specific type of development practice. The article shows how notions of equity and justice, local knowledge and local institutions have played a role in shaping the processes and outcomes of the SLCP. The actions of local stakeholders in an interplay with the state created a space for negotiating, adapting, and adjusting PES implementation, which eventually contributed to a local development pathway for meeting both national conservation

interests and local economic development needs. This indicates that attention to situated agency can help illuminate how PES can be smoothly implemented and effectively negotiated in developing countries.

### Impression of CSEAS:

The publication would not have been possible without support from CSEAS, Kyoto University. The article was written years before my fellowship started. It was submitted to a top journal in development studies entitled *Development and Change*. It went through a rigorous review process by four reviewers. Many of those comments from the reviewers are challenging. Luckily, after starting the fellowship at the CSEAS in June 2019, I was able to concentrate on revising this paper. The academic environment, great library facility, and kind support from the Center allow me extensively investigate a large variety of literature and stimulate my thoughts to address those challenging comments, and finally I was able to satisfy all four reviewers. I am very happy to see this publication and thanks for all the support from CSEAS.

## CHEESMAN, Nick Stayed at CSEAS from July 2019 to September 2019

Nick Cheesman. 2019.

"Routine Impunity as Practice (in Myanmar)."

*Human Rights Quarterly* 41(4): 873–892.

doi:10.1353/hrq.2019.0065



Whereas impunity is typically known by the absence of accountability, this article attends to impunity's presence. It does so via two instances of impunity drawn from research in contemporary Myanmar. In these, police and soldiers contained and managed demands for accountability for torture and killing, even as political and social conditions seemed to change in favor of human rights. Through these instances, the article invites a rethinking of impunity beyond the parameters of projects for accountability in the case of past, massive human rights violations, so as to take the recurrent, routine practice of impunity seriously.

### Podcast

The New Books Network, "New Books in Southeast Asian Studies"

<https://newbooksnetwork.com/tyrell-haberkorn-inplain-sight-impunity-and-human-rights-in-thailand-and-wisconsin-press-2018/>

<https://newbooksnetwork.com/peregrine-schwartz-shea-and-dvora-yanow-interpretive-research-design-concepts-and-processes-routledge-2012/>

### Impression of CSEAS:

The Center is a fantastic place to think and write. I'm very grateful for the opportunity to come to Kyoto and be in conversation with colleagues here, as well as to have time to work on my own projects.

# Facility-based Networking

## Library

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

The CSEAS library has been one of CSEAS's most essential and foundational resources in promoting research activities in the fields of Southeast Asian and area studies. As a result of ongoing collection development focusing on academic publications on Southeast Asia and related areas, the library currently holds approximately 253,000 items and assures access by both domestic and overseas libraries through its open access policy and reference services.

The CSEAS International Program of Collaborative Research (IPCR) now has a special slot for documents based on research, and provides sufficient funding for acquisition of library materials related to proposed document-based research. The CSEAS library looks forward to working with other librarians in the near future.

### Microform Materials

The CSEAS library has acquired approximately 16,000 archival materials from the colonial period up to recent years in microfilm form.

### Southeast Asian Vernacular Language Books

The CSEAS library houses approximately 100,000 materials published in various vernacular languages of Southeast Asia, including publications in Indonesian, Thai, Vietnamese, and so on. The library also has the following four special collections.

### Special Collections

#### Charas Collection (Thailand)

This personal collection donated by Mr. Charas Pikul, a former Thai government officer, consists of 9,000 volumes of monographs, including the largest collection of cremation volumes outside Thailand.

#### Foronda and Ocampo Collections (The Philippines)

These two personal collections of the famous historians Dr. Marcelino Foronda and Dr. Ambeth R. Ocampo from the Philippines consist of 8,000 monographs, rare books, and ephemera from the seventeenth century to the Marcos years.

#### Ishii Yoneo Collection

This collection of the late Yoneo Ishii, emeritus professor of Kyoto University, contains approximately 15,000 items, including books, research documents, and photographs, mainly on Southeast Asian studies.

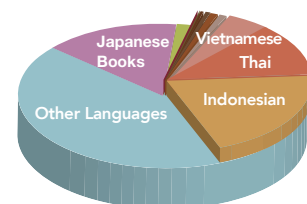
#### Indonesia Islam Collection

This is a collection of recent Islamic publications in Indonesian language, containing approximately 2,000 volumes.

Open: Weekdays 9:00–17:00  
E-mail: [libinfo@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp](mailto:libinfo@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp)  
Tel: +81-75-753-7306  
Fax: +81-75-753-7364



The library's main building was constructed in the 1870s



The largest book collection for Southeast Asian studies in Japan comprises approximately 100,000 volumes (with a total number of approximately 253,000 books)



The CSEAS library has acquired archival materials in microfilm form from the colonial period up to recent years

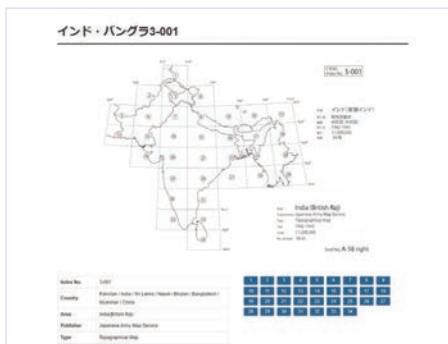
## Map Collections

<https://map.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp> (Japanese only)

The collection of maps at CSEAS covers Southeast Asia as well as almost the whole area from South Asia to East Asia and the surrounding regions. At present, the collection comprises nearly 49,000 sheets, and includes the historically valuable series “*Gaihouzu*,” Japanese Army topographical maps and nautical charts covering South, East, and Southeast Asia.

Materials in the collection range from pre-war period maps to recent aerial surveys. In addition to these, CSEAS also houses 24,000 topographic, geographical, land-use, vegetation, administrative, and road maps. CSEAS stores not only maps, but also other materials, such as aerial photos. The Williams-Hunt Collection, for example, includes 4,000 aerial

photographs taken in mainland Southeast Asia during and after World War II. CSEAS recognizes all of these maps and photos as precious common properties for Southeast Asian studies and therefore has, in recent years, been advancing the digitization of materials to make them more widely available.



Search interface of maps at the CSEAS Maps and Documents Room web page



The information shown in these maps is indispensable for understanding the environment and human activities in a locality

## Databases

With the rapid spread of the Worldwide Web, necessary information can be obtained from all over the world. Even in such an information age, dissemination of academic research data using databases remains a challenging problem, especially for humanities scholars, and hence accessible academic research data is limited. On the other hand, many academic research databases have not been utilized or have been forced to stop services due to budget reduction or an absence of administrators. CSEAS has tried to facilitate the preservation, dissemination, and utilization of academic research data through the development of MyDatabase (MyDB) and the Resource Sharing System (RSS). MyDB is a

database builder, allowing researchers to use nonstandard vocabularies according to their purpose to build databases without expert knowledge about servers and database systems. Most of the CSEAS databases are built using MyDB. RSS integrates heterogeneous databases on the Internet and provides users with a uniform interface to retrieve databases seamlessly in one operation. RSS integrates more than 50 databases, including not only those of CSEAS, but also databases from international research institutes. We are currently developing a resource discovery service using MyDB (that is appropriate for most East Asian countries), and continuing discussions with the iSchools in this area.



The Workshop for Resource Discovery Service



Example of MyDatabase



# Education

## } Southeast Asia Seminar

<https://en.kyoto.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/seas2019/>

Since 1977, CSEAS has brought together junior and senior researchers to learn and exchange ideas on Southeast Asian studies and related area studies through its annual “Southeast Asia Seminar.” Beginning in 2009, with the 33rd installment, the seminar not only began its all-English format, but also started to include lecturers from outside Japan, by organizing each annual seminar in different country of Southeast Asia and beyond, with young researchers applying from all over the world. The themes of the latest 2019’s seminar in Vietnam were “Economic Growth, Ecology, and Equality: Learning from Vietnam.”

In setting each annual thematic issues, CSEAS has, firstly, incorporated varieties of disciplinary perspectives—attempting particularly to incorporate ecological, biological, or medical perspectives with certain approaches of social sciences and/or humanities so as to be cognizant of regional, national and local changing dynamics—and, secondly, organized them from local points of view. With the second

attempt, CSEAS has been able to engage more closely with its partner institutions in the field-site countries, adding a new element of education and training to the collaborations that have already been developed through the Center’s past or present research endeavors.

Over the years, the seminar has gradually shifted from a lecture-based format to a more participatory style—a combination of lecture, field visit, and group work—providing the participants with an opportunity to engage with both lecturers

and local societies in the multi-faceted learning processes, amidst each site’s specific environment and natural setting. These participants—Southeast Asian, Japanese, and others—have, therefore, learnt together and enriched one another in such special atmosphere. Consequently, the “Southeast Asia Seminar” has, since its inception, helped to foster the regions’ next generation researchers as well as expanded both academic and non-academic networks in Southeast Asia, Japan, and beyond.



43rd Southeast Asia Seminar at Hanoi

## } Graduate Studies

CSEAS has collaborated with graduate schools in Kyoto University whose academic interests are deeply related to Southeast Asian studies and area studies. In 1981, CSEAS launched the joint graduate courses for Southeast Asian studies with the Graduate School of Agriculture’s Division of Tropical Agriculture. In 1993, CSEAS started to offer graduate courses in the Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies for the Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies. In 1998, the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS) was created. CSEAS has supported the ASAFAS program for graduate education for more than two decades through maintaining a close and cooperative relationship with the school. Currently CSEAS and ASAFAS offer sev-

eral joint courses. Faculty members offer courses both in the Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies and in the Division of Global Area Studies. They conduct lectures and seminars, coordinate open campus events, provide thesis supervision, examine degrees, and organize entrance examinations. CSEAS also sends faculty to participate in the Peaceful Coexistence and Humanosphere Course and the Islamic World Studies Course (Division of Global Area Studies). Furthermore, CSEAS collaborates with the Graduate School of Medicine, where faculty also coordinate joint courses for the School of Public Health and teach modules in the Division of Field Medicine, and with the Graduate School of Advanced Integrated Studies in Human Survivability (Shishu-kan).



Graduate students and colleagues during fieldwork under the program of Field Medicine at the Graduate School of Medicine (at a clinic in Pulau Sumbawa, Indonesia)

## ILAS Seminars

In accordance with recent reform programs for university education advocated by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), the Institute for Liberal Arts and Sciences (ILAS) was established to promote further internationalization within and outside the university. Education through ILAS offers specialized courses across the disciplinary spectrum principally for undergraduate students, both domestic and visiting from overseas. Since 2013 Kyoto University has provided around 100 teaching positions for ILAS. These newly employed faculty members offer content-based English courses both at undergraduate and graduate levels in the university.

Within this context, CSEAS has, since 2015, also provided seminars for undergraduate students who study liberal arts and common subjects in English. Three CSEAS faculty members teach courses

such as comparative religion, cross-cultural communication, introduction to anthropology, introduction to societies in Asia, introduction to comparative political philosophy, and theology. In 2017, CSEAS also started to offer intensive courses for liberal arts and common subjects for un-

dergraduate students. Visiting professors have taught courses such as climate change and its effects on food production in Thailand, the modern history of Southeast Asia, and global history seen from an Indonesian perspective.



An ILAS course taught by a staff of CSEAS

## Postdoctoral Researchers

CSEAS actively welcomes young scholars who can help foster new and exciting Southeast Asian studies and beyond. CSEAS has hosted postdoctoral fellows from a diverse range of research fields. In 2019, CSEAS hosted 43 postdoctoral fellows.

Current postdoctoral researchers occupy fellowship positions sponsored by CSEAS including: a two-year CSEAS Postdoctoral Fellowship and a two-year Postdoctoral Fellowship under the CSEAS program “Japan-ASEAN Platform for Transdisciplinary Studies,” postdoctoral fellowships sponsored by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) (short and long term fellowships for both Japanese and overseas-based scholars), and research fellowships sponsored by Kyoto University’s internal projects and Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research.

CSEAS also offers affiliated positions for young scholars and encourages postdoctoral fellows to pursue their own studies and projects. Frequent seminars organized by the Center are held domestically and internationally, fostering unique interactions between faculty and visiting scholars from inside and outside Japan. Postdoctoral students also attend staff meetings to share information and are greatly encouraged to launch and conduct new seminars and workshops. As a result, CSEAS has stimulated numerous exciting projects produced through rich and intense interactions among young scholars. In addition, postdoctoral fellows are able to hone and share their knowledge through everyday discussions and communications crossing disciplines.



CSEAS postdoctoral fellows in their office

# Gender Equality Promotion



<https://kyoto.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/gender-equality-promotion-committee/>

The CSEAS Gender Equality Promotion Committee was established in 2016. Based on Kyoto University's and CSEAS's Action Plan for Gender Equality Promotion, we take the initiative to organize the following activities for the purpose of promoting gender equality and diversity.

(1) Organization of the "Seminar on Gender Issues in Academia" and the "Special Seminar: Frontiers of Gender Studies in Asia": These seminars provide opportunities for the sharing of information and exchange of opinions on situations pertaining to gender equality promotion at overseas institutions, as well as to pro-

vide an overview of the latest academic trends in, and discussions on, gender studies. We invite distinguished scholars from abroad who are part of CSEAS's international network.

(2) Improvement of support system for CSEAS staff with small children: We provide various kinds of support for childcare during CSEAS-organized and -sponsored events. We also provide for the maintenance of child care space at CSEAS, and conduct regular inquiries to determine the basic child care needs of CSEAS staff.

(3) Publicity on HP: We provide in-

formation and reports on the seminars on the Committee's HP.



Prof. German Kim (left) and Dr. Nigora Karimova (right) at the Special Seminar: Frontiers of Gender Studies in Asia (Dec. 2019)

## Awards

Year/Month	Recipient	Award	Award Winning Research
2018			
July	OKAMOTO, Masaaki	The 33rd Daido Life Foundation Incentive Award for Area Studies	Multi-dimensional aspects of political change brought about by democratization and liberalization in Indonesia
July	NISHIBUCHI, Mitsuaki	Albert Nelson Marquis Lifetime Achievement Award	Selected from among the US gentlemen's 2018 editions (Marquis Who's Who in the World 2018) that record people who have made world-class achievements in their specialties
September	NISHIBUCHI, Mitsuaki	Cefas (Centre for Environment Fisheries and Aquaculture Science) Honorary Emeritus Fellowship Award	Collaboration with EU designated agencies for the contribution to safe bivalve production and seafood trade as an expert on human pathogenic <i>Vibrio</i> species. Significant contributions to Cefas through technology transfer, strain distribution and educating young researchers over the years.
November	HAU, Caroline	Best Book of Literary Criticism/Literary History in English, the 37th National Book Award of the National Book Development Board and the Philippines and the Manila Critics Circle	<i>Elites and Ilustrados in Philippine Culture</i> (Ateneo de Manila University Press, 2017)
December	HORIE, Mio	The 22nd OKITA Memorial Prize for International Development Research	<i>A Village without Daughters: Bride Shortage, Marriage Migration and Women's Belonging among the Lahu of Southwest China</i> (Kyoto University Press, 2018, in Japanese)
2019			
June	SAKUMA, Kyoko	The Hokkaido Geographical Society, Best Paper Award	"Fill the Life with Hunting: Today's 'Forest People' in the Interior Borneo," <i>Geographical Studies</i> Vol. 89, No. 1, 2014, pp. 45-55 (in Japanese)
August	THUN, Theara	National University of Singapore, Wang Gungwu Medal and Prize for the Best PhD thesis in the Social Sciences/Humanities	"Bangsavadar: The Evolution of Historiographical Genres of Colonial Cambodia"
March	NISHIMOTO, Noa	The 11th Kyoto University Tachibana Award for Outstanding Women Researchers (Researcher Category)	<i>Descriptive Grammar of Tandroy-Mafahaly: The Native Language of the "Land of the Thorny Bush" in South Madagascar</i> (Keio University Press, 2018, in Japanese)
November	HAU, Caroline	Best Book on Literary Criticism/Literary History in English, the 38th National Book Award of the National Book Development Board and the Philippines and the Manila Critics Circle	<i>Interpreting Rizal: Did Padre Damaso Rape Pia Alba? Reticence, Revelation, and Revolution in Jose Rizal's Novels/Daydreaming about Rizal and Tetchō on Asianism as Network and Fantasy</i> (co-authored with Shiraishi Takashi) (Ateneo de Manila University Press, 2018)
November	HUA, Xiaobo	The Association of Chinese Alumni in Japan, The Kyoto Mayor Award for the Outstanding Research Paper	"How Transnational Labor Migration Affects Upland Land Use Practices in the Receiving Country: Findings from the China-Myanmar Borderland," <i>Land Use Policy</i> Vol. 84, 2019, pp.163-176
November	HORIE, Mio	The Nagoya University Ishida Prize 2019	Study on the chained marriage migration and the mobility of ethnic minority women in modern China



# Outreach Programs

## Practice-oriented Area Studies

The Department of Practice-oriented Area Studies (POAS) was established in 2008. It aims to understand localities and to support their attempts to overcome their problems by employing innovatively practical solutions—based on action-oriented methodologies in area

studies, which the department names as “practice-oriented area studies.” POAS is grounded on two complementary principles: first, global issues must be tackled by local people; second, every locality’s problems share some common causes with those of others.

For the first principle, POAS seeks solutions by having researchers thinking and acting with local people. It has, therefore, implemented many action-oriented research projects in cooperation with local community organizations, including autonomous residential associations, or *jichikai*, local non-profit organizations (NPOs), and local governments in Shiga and Kyoto prefectures under the program of the Institute of Sustainability Science, Kyoto University, as well as with Kyoto Prefecture’s two organizations, i.e., the Center of Community and the One Town-One Campus Program.

For the second, POAS attempts to incorporate experiences from field-study abroad to encourage participants—both from within and outside Japan—to conduct practice-oriented area studies in their own localities.

Recently, POAS has prioritized rural development and natural disasters as global issues to be targeted for reliving.



Bhutanese and Myanmar participants of the POAS Study Tour in August 2019 visited rice field that was abandoned 40 years ago and converted to a plantation forest in Chimi, a depopulated village in Chii, Miyama-cho, Kyoto Prefecture

## High School Collaborations

<https://en.kyoto.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/education/high-school-university-alignment/>

Kyoto University actively searches for talented young persons who can rise to challenges and respond to issues on the international stage. To accomplish this, the University makes a strong effort to foster High School-University cooperation during its public relations activities for entrance examinations. Since 2013 CSEAS has supported the “Super Global High School Program (SGH)” launched by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) by sending faculty to designated high schools as advisors. CSEAS also continuously supports the SGH’s successor program, the “World Wide Learning (WWL)” Consortium of Kitano High School in Osaka. WWL aims to create curricula that integrates liberal arts and sciences and gives opportunities to high school students to take initiative to learn about an interrelation of health, medical care, and

happiness.

In addition, CSEAS has created a series of videos (<https://onlinemovie.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/>) to introduce the latest research activities of our faculty members.

Around 10 minutes long, the videos are mainly intended for high school and undergraduate students. In the videos, the faculty members talk about their own research experiences and discoveries.



An lecture on Southeast Asia for high school students at CSEAS in April, 2019

# Domestic Academic Network

## Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS)

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



The Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS) was established in 2004 as a network of organizations working on area studies in Japan. Currently about 100 universities, research institutes, academic societies, and civic organizations

are members. Through collaborative research, JCAS aims to nurture the next generation of researchers and produce social collaboration among organizations to ensure that knowledge and resources are fully utilized. At present, CSEAS is the sec-

retariat of JCAS after integrating with the Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS), which previously served as the secretariat since the founding of JCAS.

# Global Academic Networks

## Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia (SEASIA)

<https://seasiaconsortium.org/>

The Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia (SEASIA, pronounced “see-Asia”) was established in October 2013 by 10 of the leading area studies institutions in Northeast and Southeast Asia to promote region-based Southeast Asian studies. In December 2015, CSEAS was re-appointed as the Secretariat of SEASIA for a three-year term. In this capacity, CSEAS has facilitated a number of SEASIA initiatives that promote the Consortium’s mandate of advancing Southeast Asian studies by linking the leading area studies institutions in the region through academic meetings, seminars, workshops, and symposia.

In December 2018 and May 2019, CSEAS was instrumental in managing SEASIA affairs during Consortium meetings held at Academia Sinica, Taiwan. Resulting from those meetings, CSEAS continues to fulfil crucial positions of responsibility, most notably as a member of the Conference Committee tasked to organize the biennial SEASIA conference, which was held at Academia Sinica in December 2019. The conference attracted more than 500 participants from around the world, including a strong contingent of scholars from Kyoto University.

Throughout 2019, CSEAS has worked to engage with the various member in-

stitutions in ensuring the continued operations of the Consortium. In July 2019, CSEAS was re-appointed as Secretariat of the Consortium, temporarily taking over from the incumbent Secretariat at National Chengchi University. In this capacity, CSEAS once again took the lead in liaising with SEASIA member institutions in cultivating collaboration and academic exchange.

The SEASIA Governing Board held its biannual meeting on December 4, 2019 at the Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica.

CSEAS was represented by Professor Yoko Hayami, Associate Professor Julius Bautista, Dr. Andrey Damaledo. During the meeting, CSEAS was appointed to the SEASIA Executive Committee, which then resolved to assign CSEAS the duty of joint-Secretariat. Additionally, CSEAS was reappointed to the SEASIA Conference Committee and the Networking and Outreach Committee.

Going forward, CSEAS will continue to play an active part in the growth and flourishing of SEASIA as a one-of-a-kind academic consortium in the region.



SEASIA Governing Board Meeting (Dec. 4, 2019)

## The Third SEASIA Conference, 2019

One of SEASIA's main activities is a biennial conference hosted by one of the consortium member institutions. Following on from the success of the first SEASIA Conference held in Kyoto in 2015 and Bangkok in 2017, the third SEASIA biennial conference was held on December 5–7, 2019 in Academia Sinica, Taiwan under the theme of “Change and Resistance.” The event had as its guest of honor the second-highest executive official of the Re-

public of China (Taiwan), His Excellency the Vice President Chen Chien-jen.

The conference had 561 participants, and 397 paper presenters from 35 countries in Southeast Asia and beyond. The event was organized by a Conference Committee that included CSEAS as the Acting Consortium Secretariat. Associate Professor Julius Bautista served as chair of the SEASIA Committee, and was ably assisted by Dr. Andrey

Damaledo and Ms. Motoko Kondo.



SEASIA 2019 Guest of Honor: Vice President Chen Chien-jen

Theme	Presenters
Historical Continuities and Changes	42
Dynamics of International Relations and Regionalism	56
Debating Inclusive Growth in Rural and Urban Settings	29
Environmental Justice, Land and Maritimes Sustainability, and Climate Change	33
Arts, Cultures, Photography, and Literatures	47
Innovation, Technology, Media, and Cybercultures	18
Mobility and Migration	29
Democratization, Populism, and Civil Society	53
Dynamics of Religions and Spiritualities	35
Ethnicity and Gender	37
Challenges to Economic Vitality	18

**Total 397 Presenters**

Country	Participants	Country	Participants	Country	Participants
Argentina	4	Indonesia	40	South Korea	4
Bangladesh	1	Ireland	1	Spain	1
Belgium	1	Italy	3	Switzerland	1
Brazil	1	Japan	48	Taiwan	156
Bulgaria	1	Laos	1	Thailand	52
Cambodia	2	Malaysia	36	the Netherlands	5
Canada	2	Myanmar	4	the Philippines	116
China	10	Poland	2	Turkey	2
France	1	Russia	1	United Kingdom	2
Germany	3	Singapore	17	United States	8
Hong Kong	2	Slovensko	1	Vietnam	26
India	5	South Africa	1		

**Total 561 Participants from 35 Countries**

## Overseas Liaison Offices

<https://en.kyoto.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/networks/international-network/jakarta-liaison-office/>  
<https://en.kyoto.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/networks/international-network/bangkok-liaison-office/>

CSEAS has two liaison offices: one in Bangkok and one in Jakarta. These offices function as bases for collecting research information and materials, such as periodical publications, statistics, maps, and various documents in vernacular Southeast Asian and other languages. Originally established as research lodgings for Japanese researchers in Thailand and Indonesia, they now serve as a base for research across the entire region, and have developed to perform various functions, such as hosting collaborative meetings.

The offices are managed by select researchers and faculty members from CSEAS as well as other universities and institutions in Japan. Those managing the offices collaborate with local researchers in the region to organize workshops and receptions to enrich the understanding of CSEAS activities.

Moreover, the offices strongly support joint research between Japanese and Southeast Asian scholars through the implementation of the International Program of Collaborative Research, CSEAS, or IPCR-CSEAS. They have also taken an active role in supporting the networking activities of Kyoto University in Southeast

Asia through the establishment of the Kyoto University ASEAN Center in Bangkok in 2014.

Increasingly, the offices are becoming more widely known among local and international scholars and both have received increased numbers of visits in recent years.



### Jakarta Office

Jl. Kartanegara No. 38, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta 12180, INDONESIA  
 Tel: +62-21-726-2619  
 E-mail: jakarta@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp



### Bangkok Office

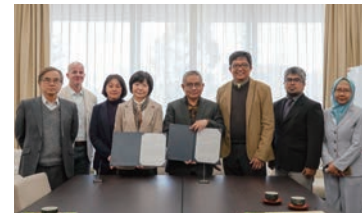
12CD, GP Grande Tower, 55, Soi 23, Sukhumvit Road, Klongtoey Nua, Wattana, Bangkok 10110, THAILAND  
 Tel: +66-2-664-3619  
 E-mail: bangkok@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp

## MOUs: Memoranda of Understanding

<https://en.kyoto.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/networks/international-network/mou/>

CSEAS actively promotes Southeast Asian and area studies by establishing institutional linkages with leading universities and research institutes in the region and beyond. The Center has signed memoranda of understanding (MOUs) aimed at fostering academic exchange and coop-

eration through programs for exchange of faculty members and researchers; exchange of academic information, including library materials and research publications; and joint research activities including seminars, conferences, and symposia.



Signing on MOU between CSEAS and the Faculty of Cultural Studies, Brawijaya University (2019/1/30)

## CSEAS Fellowship

<https://en.kyoto.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/networks/international-network/visiting-research-and-guest-scholars/>

Since 1975, CSEAS has had an established visiting scholarship program to promote research activities by distinguished scholars. To date, over 400—many of them leading researchers in their respective fields—have availed themselves of the Center's considerable scholarly resources to engage in path breaking, multidisciplinary research and develop comparative, historical, and global perspectives on Southeast Asia and beyond.

CSEAS hosts scholars and researchers who work on comparative and regional issues from a multi-area perspective, and are interested in spending time in Kyoto, Japan to conduct research, write, or pursue other scholarly interests in connection with their fields of study. Since CSEAS is situated in Kyoto—Japan's ancient capital and the main repository of the country's cultural treasures—visiting research scholars could as well enjoy their time appreciating what the city has to offer.

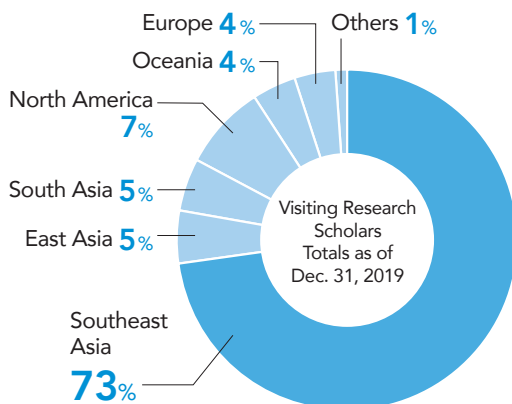
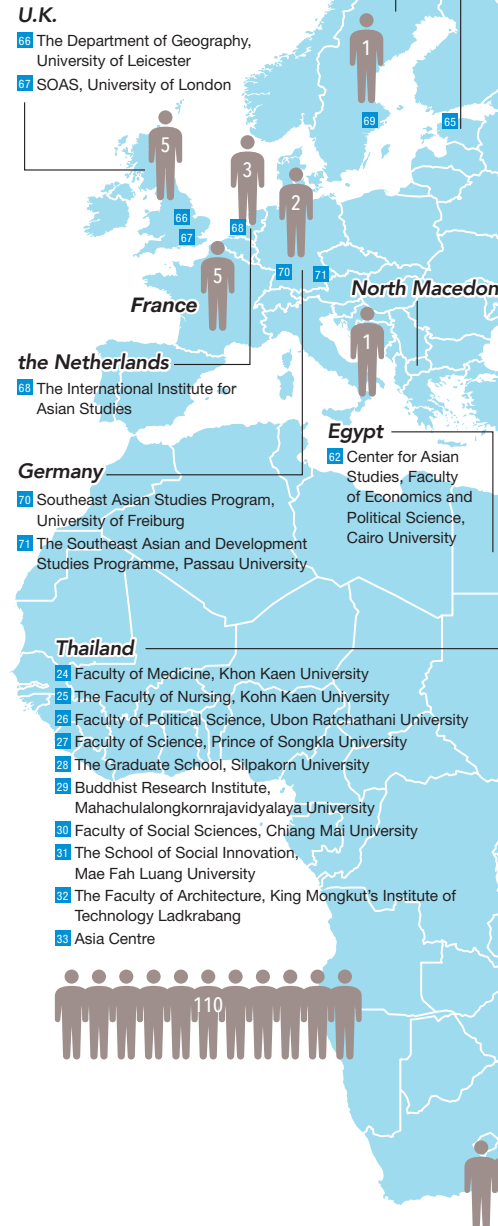
The Center's multi-disciplinary character and the diverse research interests of our faculty offer visiting research scholars

an ideal opportunity for the exchange of ideas, collaboration, and the cultivation of comparative perspectives, enabling them to pursue their interests in Southeast Asian and area studies.

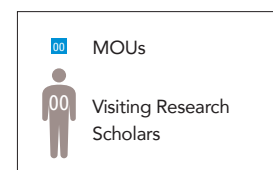
Applicants are not limited to scholars: CSEAS has also hosted government officials, journalists, public intellectuals, librarians, NGO workers, IT specialists, and other professionals on short-term visits.

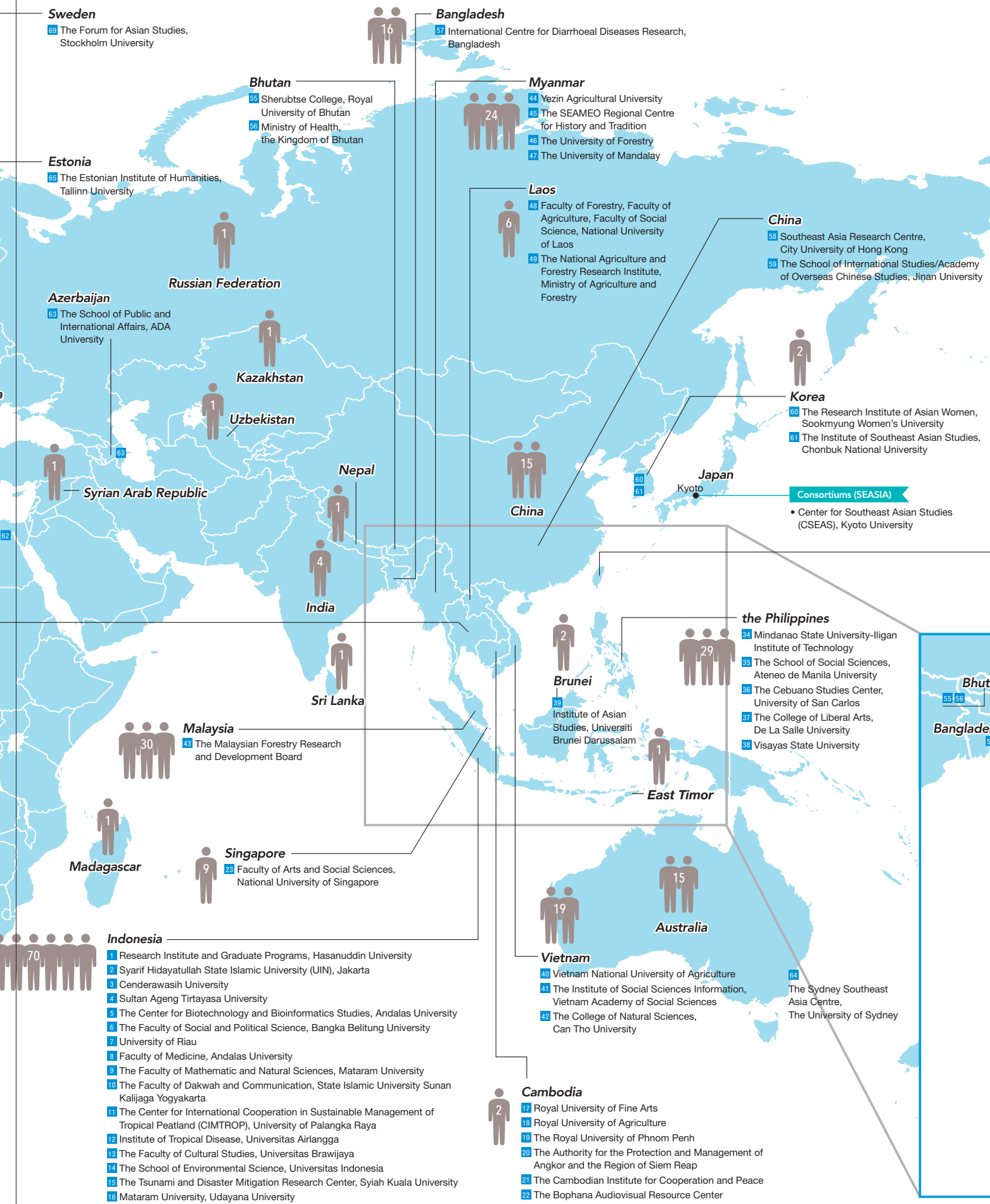
While in Kyoto, we encourage scholars to participate in CSEAS conferences, seminars, and workshops and submit articles to the Center's flagship journal *Southeast Asian Studies* as well as to the *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia* and the *CSEAS Newsletter*. Fellows are expected to reside in Kyoto for the duration of their fellowship and deliver a public lecture during their term. We also encourage fellows to consider submitting manuscripts to one of our book series.

Successful applicants will receive an appropriate stipend to cover international travel and living expenses in Kyoto, and research funds will also be provided to facilitate their work.



Southeast Asia	302
East Asia	21
South Asia	22
North America	31
Oceania	15
Europe	18
Others	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>415</b>





**Sweden**

69 The Forum for Asian Studies, Stockholm University

**Bangladesh**

57 International Centre for Diarrhoeal Diseases Research, Bangladesh

**Bhutan**

55 Sherubtse College, Royal University of Bhutan  
56 Ministry of Health, the Kingdom of Bhutan

**Myanmar**

44 Yezin Agricultural University  
45 The SEAMEO Regional Centre for History and Tradition  
46 The University of Forestry  
47 The University of Mandalay

**Estonia**

65 The Estonian Institute of Humanities, Tallinn University

**Laos**

48 Faculty of Forestry, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Social Science, National University of Laos  
49 The National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

**China**

58 Southeast Asia Research Centre, City University of Hong Kong  
59 The School of International Studies/Academy of Overseas Chinese Studies, Jilin University

**Azerbaijan**

63 The School of Public and International Affairs, ADA University

**Russian Federation**

**Korea**

60 The Research Institute of Asian Women, Sookmyung Women's University  
61 The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Chonbuk National University

**Kazakhstan**

**Uzbekistan**

**Nepal**

**China**

**Japan**

Kyoto

**Consortiums (SEASIA)**

• Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University

**Syrian Arab Republic**

**India**

**Sri Lanka**

**the Philippines**

34 Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology  
35 The School of Social Sciences, Ateneo de Manila University  
36 The Cebuano Studies Center, University of San Carlos  
37 The College of Liberal Arts, De La Salle University  
38 Visayas State University

**Brunei**

39 Institute of Asian Studies, Universiti Brunei Darussalam

**Madagascar**

**Singapore**

23 Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore

**Malaysia**

43 The Malaysian Forestry Research and Development Board

**East Timor**

**Vietnam**

40 Vietnam National University of Agriculture  
41 The Institute of Social Sciences Information, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences  
42 The College of Natural Sciences, Can Tho University

**Australia**

64 The Sydney Southeast Asia Centre, The University of Sydney

**Indonesia**

- 1 Research Institute and Graduate Programs, Hasanuddin University
- 2 Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University (UIN), Jakarta
- 3 Cenderawasih University
- 4 Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University
- 5 The Center for Biotechnology and Bioinformatics Studies, Andalas University
- 6 The Faculty of Social and Political Science, Bangka Belitung University
- 7 University of Riau
- 8 Faculty of Medicine, Andalas University
- 9 The Faculty of Mathematic and Natural Sciences, Mataram University
- 10 The Faculty of Dakwah and Communication, State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta
- 11 The Center for International Cooperation in Sustainable Management of Tropical Peatland (CIMTROP), University of Palangka Raya
- 12 Institute of Tropical Disease, Universitas Airlangga
- 13 The Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya
- 14 The School of Environmental Science, Universitas Indonesia
- 15 The Tsunami and Disaster Mitigation Research Center, Syiah Kuala University
- 16 Mataram University, Udayana University

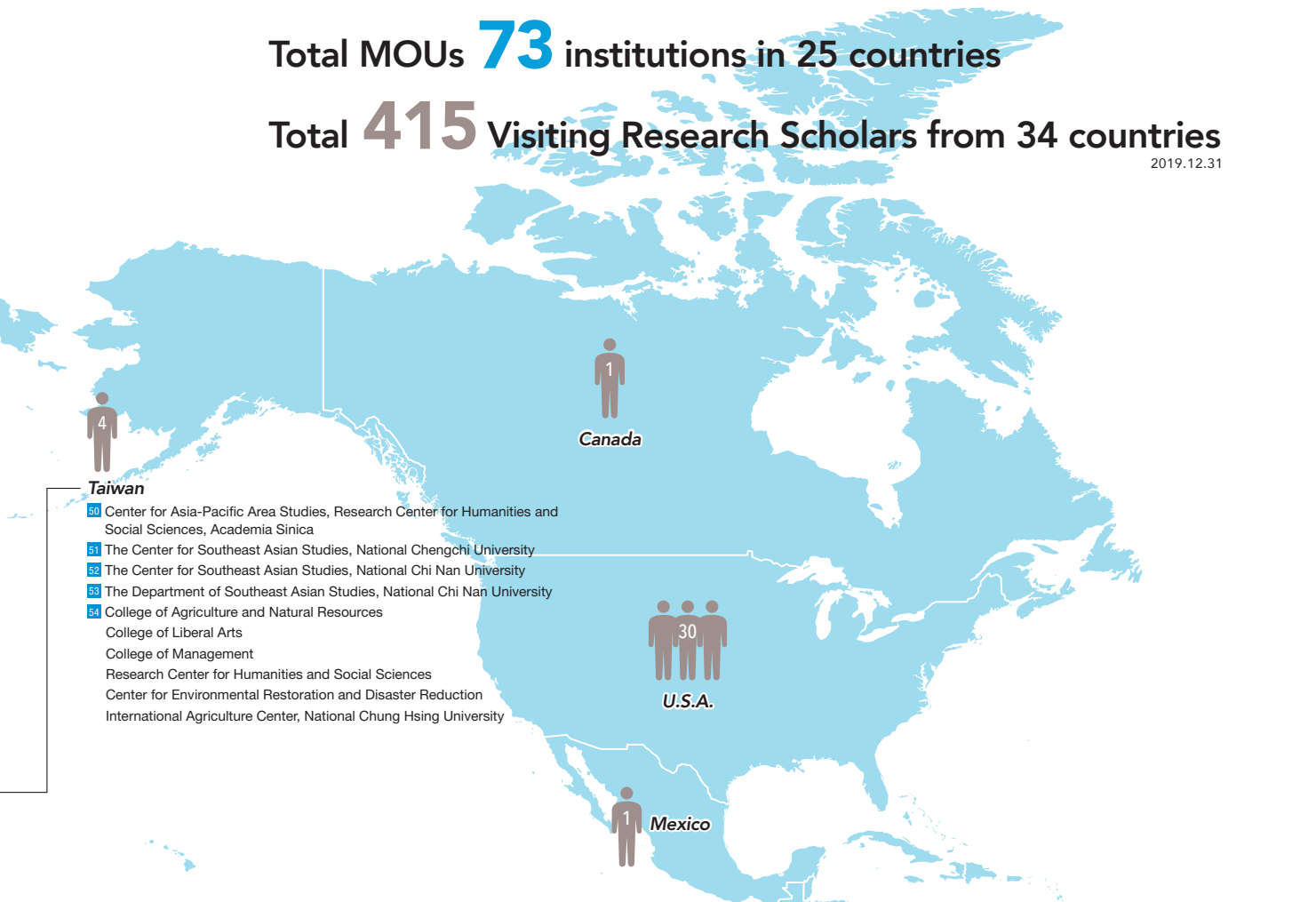
**Cambodia**

17 Royal University of Fine Arts  
18 Royal University of Agriculture  
19 The Royal University of Phnom Penh  
20 The Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap  
21 The Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace  
22 The Bophana Audiovisual Resource Center

Total MOUs **73** institutions in 25 countries

Total **415** Visiting Research Scholars from 34 countries

2019.12.31



**Taiwan**

- 50 Center for Asia-Pacific Area Studies, Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica
- 51 The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, National Chengchi University
- 52 The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, National Chi Nan University
- 53 The Department of Southeast Asian Studies, National Chi Nan University
- 54 College of Agriculture and Natural Resources
- College of Liberal Arts
- College of Management
- Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences
- Center for Environmental Restoration and Disaster Reduction
- International Agriculture Center, National Chung Hsing University



# Message from the Editor

## *Flowing Into The Future...*

Walking on the Kojin bridge, one could spot stone turtles in the Kamo River. There are eleven of them. After long hours of torrential rain in the area of Mount Sajikigatake, the Kamo tide could be very strong, and the turtles drown under the water. When the tide recedes, the turtles reappear to the eyes of the passersby. Over the decades, many typhoons have come and gone, and the river rages during those typhoon visits. Yet, most days the water ripples along, softly flowing over the riverbed.

CSEAS was established in 1965 and has since witnessed successive streams of knowledge, some raging through, others softly flowing along the Kamo riverbanks. Over the years, CSEAS has gradually transformed itself into a kind of contact zone for friends from around the world, visiting us with a dazzling array of streams of knowledge. In many ways, some of us—

CSEAS's researchers—are those turtles. We do not hurry. We are situated here by the Kamo River learning and absorbing the freshness of those streams of knowledge.

Staying here for two periods—i.e., six months in 2015 and about fourteen months since October 2018—I have gradually been reminded of a passage in the Analects, where Confucius said: “In strolling in the company of just two other persons, I am bound to find a teacher...” \*

A turtle can never hurry, but its slowness could become its quiet strength, no matter whether streams of knowledge rage or when they softly flow by the riverbanks. Even the grandmaster Confucius can learn from others; who are we to not keep our heads down and humbly learn from those streams of knowledge that have taken us along, flowing into the future?

TANGSEefa, Decha  
By the Kamo River  
November 28, 2019

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\* Ames, Roger T. and Henry Rosemont, Jr. 1998. *The Analects of Confucius: A Philosophical Translation*. New York: Ballantine Books, 7:22.



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*By The Kamo River*