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AIMING FOR COE OF INTEGRATED AREA STUDIES:

Establishing Field Stations in Asia and Africa to
Combine Research Activities and On-Site Education

AREA STUDIES IN MEXT'S 21ST CENTURY COE PROGRAM

In October 2002, a joint education and research program entitled “Aiming for COE of Integrated Area Studies: Establishing Field Stations in Asia and Africa to Combine Research Activities and On-Site Education” initiated by the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS) and the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), both of Kyoto University, was launched following its acceptance by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT). The COE (Center of Excellence) Program itself was set up with the following goals:

Establish and infuse a prioritized funding system into the development of research and higher education in Japan.² In doing so, the Program seeks to raise to the highest world level the standard of research and higher education in designated areas of study at competitively selected core universities, thereby fostering creative young people capable of becoming future world leaders in their respective academic fields; it works to build universities with a radiant and

distinct institutional culture and strong prowess to compete internationally.

Ten areas of study were selected under an initial plan to select thirty core universities for each area, thus the term “top thirty.” “Building universities with radiant and distinct institutional culture” and “strengthening international competitiveness” are the current keywords of MEXT’s policy related to higher education, on a par with “building a nation of education and culture” and “building a nation of scientific and technological achievements.”

During FY2002, the first fiscal year of the Program, calls for applications were made in five of ten areas of study: that is, “life sciences,” “chemistry and material sciences,” “information sciences and electrical/electronic engineering,” “the humanities,” and “interdisciplinary fields and new disciplines.” Each of these areas was divided into sub-fields, and the Program to be described here falls under the category of “area studies” within “interdisciplinary fields and new disciplines.” During FY2002, 464 applications were submitted and 113 were approved in all, and “interdisciplinary fields and new disciplines” received 113 applications (the greatest number along with “the life sciences” [112 applications]), 24 of which were approved. The five following projects in the sub-field of “area studies” were accepted for FY2002 (project title in quotes).

- *Graduate School of Area and Cultural Studies, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies:*
“Centre for Documentation and Area-Transcultural Studies”
- *Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS), Kyoto University:*
“Aiming for COE of Integrated Area Studies: Establishing Field Stations in Asia and Africa to Combine Research Activities and On-Site Education”
- *Graduate Division of Foreign Studies, Sophia University:*
“Establishment of Area-Based Global Studies”
- *Graduate School of Political Science, Waseda University:*
“Creation of New Contemporary Asian Studies”
- *Department of Chinese Studies, Aichi University Graduate School:*
“International Center for Chinese Studies”

During FY2003, along with “medical sciences,” “mathematics, physics and earth sciences,” “mechanical, civil, architectural engineering,”

and “social sciences,” once again “interdisciplinary fields and new disciplines” was targeted for the second installment of the COE Program. As far as we know, only the following project was approved for that year in the sub-field of “area studies.”

· *Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University:*

“Making a Discipline of Slavic Eurasian Studies: Meso-Areas and Globalization”

OBJECTIVES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROGRAM

We would like now to briefly describe our Program, using some of its several keywords: namely, (1) “Integration of Field Research and On-Site Education,” (2) “the Center for Integrated Area Studies,” and (3) the common research theme of “Human-Nature Coexistence in a Glocalizing World.”

Integration of Field Research and On-Site Education

Kyoto University has a long history of research in area studies centered around Southeast Asia and Africa, but the history of education in this area is not as long. In 1981 faculty members specializing in ecology at the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS) began teaching at the University’s Division of Tropical Agriculture in its Graduate School of Agriculture, but more full-fledged efforts in a wider range of fields began only about ten years ago.

In FY1991, the Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies was established, and two years later, the Department of Southeast Asian Studies and the Department of African Area Studies were established under the Division of Culture and Area Studies. There were some later changes, but essentially it was these two departments that became independent from the Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, and in 1998 the current ASAFAS was launched with the incorporation of South Asian and West Asian area studies. During its initial period, the most serious challenges facing the faculty were how to promote costly fieldwork for their graduate students, given that fieldwork is the basic methodology of area studies, how to teach fieldwork techniques, and also how to carry out the curriculum when students are involved in fieldwork overseas. The subtitle of the COE Program, “Establishing Field Stations in Asia and Africa to Combine

Research Activities and On-Site Education,” expresses the Department’s intention to integrate field research and on-site education by supporting student fieldwork financially through the Program and having teachers and students spend some time together under the same roof in the field, and hopefully have on-site education reflected in on-campus education.

The Center for Integrated Area Studies

The other objective of the Program is to set up a Center for Integrated Area Studies, both in the hardware (purchase of equipment and materials) and software (hiring of experts) aspects. The Center, which is planned to be launched jointly by ASAFAS, CSEAS, and the University’s Center for African Area Studies (CAAS), will act as a base for the collection and dissemination of information and materials on the regions of Asia and Africa. It will hopefully be one of the fruits of the FY1998–2002 project entitled “Making Regions: Proto-Areas, Transformations and New Formation in Asia and Africa,” which was carried out in tandem with ASAFAS under the leadership of CSEAS as a Center of Excellence program before the present 21st Century COE Program.³ The purpose of this project was to gather various types of materials on Asia and Africa and build an international network in area studies. A preparatory office was established in FY2003 jointly by ASAFAS and CSEAS, which will lead to its official launching in FY2006.⁴ The purchase of servers and other equipment and the hiring of specialists have already begun under the FY2002 budget of the 21st Century COE Program.

The Center will have two closely related and central missions: first to support and complement on-site education and field research by means of accumulating, processing and disseminating multidimensional information on Asia and Africa; second to function as an international nodal point for a digital information network linking in a two-way and non-hegemonic manner both researchers and research institutes involved in Asian and African area studies.

Turning to the concept of “multidimensional information,” given the transdisciplinary nature of area studies promoted by ASAFAS and CSEAS, a vast array of information is being used, which includes all kinds of printed materials in various local languages, as well as maps, aerial photos, Landsat images, audiovisual materials, soil samples, and flora and fauna specimens.

Human-Nature Coexistence in a Glocalizing World

Since the COE Program has only a limited budget to support student fieldwork, integrate on-site education and field research, and collect, process and disseminate multidimensional information, and also due to limits imposed on the time and effort of the ASAFAS and CSEAS staffs, we cannot simply take on anything and everything related to Asian and African studies. Consequently, a decision has been made to establish a common research theme in order to set the Program's priorities. Three things were taken into consideration when adopting the common theme. The first was the characteristic of integrated area studies advocated by ASAFAS and CSEAS, which emphasizes fieldwork as its basic methodology and focuses on gaining an integrated grasp of the historically constituted interrelationships between ecology, society, and culture in the Asia and Africa with an eye to practical issues of the contemporary world: in other words, integrated area studies that is field-oriented, transdisciplinary, and applied [see e.g. Tachimoto 1999; Takaya 1999a, 1999b; Tsubouchi 1999].⁵

The second is the distinctive feature of the research carried out until now by ASAFAS and CSEAS, that is, research on ecology and environment as an important pillar [see e.g. Furukawa et al. 2004; Lye Tuck-Po et al. 2003]. And the third is the basic philosophy adopted in recent years by Kyoto University: namely, "Harmonious coexistence of the global community."

The common research theme that was finally agreed on was "Human-Nature Coexistence in a Glocalizing World." In connection with this theme, four narrower problem areas of research were also identified: "human ecology issues," "political and economic issues," "social and cultural issues," and "area studies issues," the last of which consider methodologies toward transdisciplinary studies. The activities supported by the Program should in principle fit within the overall theme and four problem areas, and its goals are to promote the accumulation of knowledge and dissemination of information within these guidelines.

STATE OF THE PROGRAM'S PROGRESS

The Program has progressed furthest along the following three lines: (1) establishment of the field stations (FSs) and the integration of on-site education and research activities at those FSs; (2) preparation for the establishment of the Center for Integrated Area Studies, where diverse

types of information can be organized and circulated to support on-site education and research activities (to be established in 2006); and (3) holding of workshops and seminars under the common research theme of “Human-Nature Coexistence in a Globalizing World.”

On-Site Education and Research Activities at the FSS

During the period FY2002–FY2003, 14 FSSs were set up and organized based on “Memoranda of Understanding” at sites where various projects have already been carried out by ASAFAS and CSEAS (see Table 1). The FSSs have promoted transdisciplinary research under the common theme, as well as on-site education for graduate students. Also, by means of the FSSs, multi-lateral and multi-centered educational and research networks have been developed together with local institutions, by conducting joint research, holding workshops, and collecting publications and government documents in the local languages.

Selected graduate students, after completing their pre-doctoral theses (equivalent to an M.A. thesis), were dispatched to the FSSs set up in Asia and Africa for on-site education. Participants were recruited from within ASAFAS, and the selection was made based on uniform applications. A monthly allowance in the range of 100,000 to 200,000 yen was provided for travel and lodging expenses, in accordance with the costs of living around the FSSs. Over the last three years, a total of 89 students have been dispatched to such Asian and African countries as Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Vietnam, India, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania (see Table 1). Their “fieldwork reports” are accessible online at our website (<http://areainfo.asafas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>). A total of 41 faculty members have also been dispatched to provide on-site education; however, this is only part of the whole picture, since many faculty members who go abroad using Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research from JSPS (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science) and MEXT take time to provide on-site education; hence not all on-site education is provided with support from the Program.

People who have completed their Ph.D. as well as young researchers with equivalent qualifications were recruited publicly from within and outside Kyoto University, to work mainly as assistants for the field research and on-site education at the FSSs. They were also provided with travel expenses and a monthly stipend of approximately 200,000 yen. Due to budget cuts, greater emphasis has been placed on the dispatch of graduate students rather than COE researchers—only six researchers have been dispatched so far. Their tentative reports are available both in

Table 1. Field Stations and Dispatched Students

Country	FSs	FS's Counterparts	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	Total
Bangladesh				1	2	3
Bhutan	South Asia	The Centre for Bhutan Studies		1		1
Botswana				1		1
Burkina Faso					2	2
Cameroon	Cameroon	Faculty of Arts, Letters and Social Sciences, Univ. of Yaounde, etc.	1	2	3	6
China				2		2
Egypt	West Asia	Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo Univ. etc.	1	2		3
Eritrea			1	1	1	3
Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Institute of Ethiopian Studies and Faculty of Social Sciences, Addis Abeba Univ., etc.	2	6	4	12
India	South Asia	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.		2	1	3
Indonesia	Bogor	Faculty of Agriculture, Bogor Agricultural Univ.		4	3	7
Indonesia	Makassar	Hasanuddin Univ.	1	1	1	3
Kenya	Kenya	Institute of African Studies, Univ. of Nairobi, etc.	3	2	4	9
Laos	Laos	National Univ. of Laos	1	3	1	5
Malawi				1		1
Malaysia	Malaysia	Institute of the Malay World and Civilization, National Univ. of Malaysia		1	2	3
Myanmar	Myanmar	SEAMEO Regional Centre for History and Tradition, etc.	1	1		2
Namibia					1	1
Philippines	Philippines	College of Social Work and Regional Development, Univ. of the Philippines		1		1
Tanzania	Tanzania	SUA Centre of Sustainable Rural Development, Sokoine Univ. of Agriculture, etc.	3	4	4	11
Thailand				2	1	3
Uganda				1	1	2
Vietnam	Vietnam	Nha Trang Institute of Material Science, etc.		1	2	3
Zambia	Zambia	Institute of Economic and Social Research, Univ. of Zambia		1	1	2
Total			14	41	34	89

Japanese and English on the page entitled “COE Researchers” at our website.

In FY2003, a joint workshop under the title of “Environment, Livelihood and Local Praxis in Asia and Africa” was held in Ethiopia in conjunction with Addis Ababa University with the goal of promoting comparative area studies. The results of FS activities were also presented there. Likewise, through such international workshops (described in detail later), the FSs are designed to promote joint research and publish their findings.

Through these FS-based activities an academic environment will be created for the first time in Japan to promote the integration of field research and on-site education. Researchers in Japan, unlike their counterparts in Europe, do not have easy access to a large corpus of historical documents collected on Asia and Africa during the colonial period. For them to be able to take a leading role in international work in area studies, the most important and effective method is fieldwork that allows the collection of primary and contemporary sources and the accumulation of in-situ experience; the integration of on-site education and research based at the FSs will provide a framework that makes that possible.

Preparation for the establishment of the Center for Integrated Area Studies

As to concrete achievements to date in this area, a server has been set up as the node for multiple communication modules, and hardware has been installed to allow better communication among the field stations, researchers and students on and off the campus of Kyoto University [Umekawa n.d.]. In terms of the collection of research materials, 9,000 books, 1,500 pages of microfiche, 700 microfilm reels, and 800 CD-ROMs have been purchased. The digitalization of existing materials has also begun in area studies to provide a database system.

Rather than publicizing the program’s activities through printed materials, a website (<http://areainfo.asafas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>) was launched on in April 2003 to release in real time the reports of activities of the Program. In October, one year ahead of the original schedule, a monthly eNewsletter in Japanese entitled *Integrated Area Studies INFORMATION Magazine (IAS-INFOM)* was created with the purpose of fostering information exchange and closer relationships among researchers interested in area studies. Twenty-three issues (as of June 2005) have been published (see <[http://areainfo.asafas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/japan/](http://areainfo.asafas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/japan/mailmag/) mailmag/>).

A postdoctoral COE researcher was recruited to further the devel-

opment of the Center for Integrated Area Studies by creating an area studies–related metadata database system. This system will be used for the comprehensive accumulation, sorting and sharing of area-specific information with various formats, including topographical maps, satellite images, aero-photos, GPS photos, and so forth.⁶

Through the above-mentioned activities, preparations are moving steadily forward to the building of Asia’s largest information and network hub in the field of area studies.

Workshops and Seminars

Under the Program’s common research theme, 156 seminars have been organized since October 2002 along the lines of the aforementioned four problem-areas of research, and a framework has been set up to allow graduate students conducting fieldwork to participate effectively in activities related to these four problem-areas. (See a list of 75 concerning Asian and comparative area studies, on which general information is available in English, in the “Appendix” to this article and “Research Projects” at the website.)

In addition, a total of nine workshops have been held in Japan and overseas, led by the Program members. One of them, “Spinning from Fieldwork: The Process of Discovery and Analysis,” was held based on the initial plan to be implementation by the graduate students themselves. The following list contains all those workshops held on the subject of Asian and comparative area studies. For more detailed information, please refer to the tentative reports and abstracts published mainly in English on the pages entitled “International Workshops” and “Research Projects” at the website.

October 20–30, 2003

“Environment, Livelihood and Local Praxis in Asia and Africa.”

Venue: Graduate School Hall, Addis Ababa Univ., Ethiopia. *Speakers:* 23 (17 graduate students in the Program, 6 graduate students from Addis Ababa Univ.). *Number of participants:* 80 (30 from Japan, 50 from other countries).

November 28–29, 2003

“Interdisciplinary Workshop on Forest Dynamics of Thailand: Impacts, Ecology, Management, and Rehabilitation.” *Venue:* Shiran Kaikan, Kyoto Univ. *Speakers:* 34 (8 from Thailand, 26 from Japan including 1 COE researcher in the Program). *Number of Participants:* 80.

January 25, 2004

“Laos Field Station Workshop: Forest Management and Conservation in Laos.” *Venue*: Hakubi-Kan, ASAFAS, Kyoto Univ. *Speakers*: 4 (1 graduate student in the Program, 3 from Lao PDR). *Number of participants*: 30.

March 16–17, 2004

“Change of Rural Society and Local Agro-ecological Knowledge in Myanmar.” *Venue*: SEAMEO Regional Centre for History and Tradition, Myanmar. *Speakers*: 12 (8 from Myanmar, 4 from Japan including 1 COE researcher in the Program). *Number of participants*: 50 (25 from Japan).

March 23, 2004

“The Micrology of Local Societies in Indonesia” and “Everyday Life and Policing in the Wallacean World.” *Venue*: Auditorium Widya Graha, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Jakarta, Indonesia. *Speakers and moderators*: 18 (3 from Indonesia, 15 from Japan including 1 graduate student in the Program). *Number of participants*: 90 (researchers from LIPI, local NGO workers, Indonesian journalists).

October 30–31, 2004

“Spinning from Fieldwork: The Process of Discovery and Analysis.” *Venue*: Clock Tower Centennial Hall, Kyoto Univ. *Speakers*: 19 (9 postdoctoral and graduate students from Kyoto Univ. including 8 in the Program, 8 graduate students from other universities in Japan, 2 university professors). *Number of participants*: 160 on the first day, 120 on the second (graduate students, faculty of other universities, ordinary citizens, people from newspapers and publishing companies).

February 9–10, 2005

“Workshop on Local Knowledge and Its Potential Role for Sustainable Agro-Based Development in Lao PDR.” *Venue*: Convention Hall, Section of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Savannakhet Province, Lao PDR. *Speakers*: 23 (15 from Lao PDR, 8 from Japan including 3 graduate students and 1 COE researcher in the Program). *Number of participants*: 49 (38 from Lao PDR, 11 from Japan).

FUTURE PROSPECTS

The Program places emphasis on the participation of graduate students. In addition, in total of seven COE researchers have been publicly recruited to assist with the Program. For the aforementioned workshops and seminars, graduate students and the COE researchers are required to participate actively from the earliest planning stage, to encourage them to become active in the international arena. These activities as a whole seem to have had a marked educational effect on them, given the fact that 26 participant have been granted Ph.Ds and 54 have submitted pre-doctoral dissertations between March 2003 and May 2005 (see “References” at the end of this article).

Currently, fieldwork and on-site education are being carried out at 14 FSs in Asia and Africa. In FY2005, the number of FSs was selectively reduced based on the content of activities and past performance, in order to concentrate the Program’s limited resources more efficiently. After the Program ends, some of the FSs will be maintained by a new large-scale program, while the management of others will gradually be transferred to local institutions.

In terms of informing the general public on the Program’s scholarly achievements, hardcopy publications such as Nakamura [2005], Tsutsui et al. [2005], Khoury et al. [2003, 2004, 2005a, 2005b], and Yanagisawa et al. [forthcoming] are or will become available. However, the activities and results of the Program will continue to be released mainly through the website, the *IAS-INFOM* eNewsletter, and the creation of web-based information networks.

The Center for Integrated Area Studies is being set up to become a hub for information and networking in Asian and African area studies. The Center will serve as the core of the Kyoto University Area Studies Network, which is to incorporate departments and researchers involved in Asian and African studies within the University, with the ultimate aim to be the core of the Global Network for Area Studies, to be launched for linking researchers and research institutions involved in area studies both in Japan and abroad. It will also make efforts to promote understanding about Asia and Africa among the general public by providing information through electronic journals and the Area Info Room, which will be set up inside the Center.

Through the above-mentioned activities, as a base for fieldwork and for information and networking, we will endeavor to build the largest center for area studies in Asia and train and foster leading researchers in the field. Another goal will be to clarify the nature of various pressing

issues in Asia and Africa, such as natural conservation, development, ethnic conflicts, and the preservation of minority cultures. The 6th Kyoto University International Symposium, “Coexistence with Nature in a ‘*Glocalizing*’ World: Field Science Perspectives” will be held in Bangkok in November 2005 led by the participating members of the Program in close collaboration with the Kyoto University committee sponsoring the symposium. This symposium will discuss what integrated area studies can do and must do in the face of natural and man-made disasters, like the recent earthquake off the west coast of northern Sumatra and the Indian Ocean tsunami.

As the initial objectives of the Program are steadily being accomplished, effectively involving COE researchers and graduate students, constant efforts are being made to use funds effectively and efficiently, through bottom-up budget compilation and reallocations. A regular Executive Committee meeting consisting of the main participants of the program is held every month, and the minutes are distributed to other people involved in the program as a means to maintain good communication and coordination inside the organization. A summary of the executive committee meetings, “What’s New from the Secretariat,” will continue to be accessible on the website.

In 2004, a perceptive mid-term evaluation of all the 21st Century COE Programs approved in FY2002 was carried out to assess the implementation of each Program [JSPS 2004], which will help the Program to reach fruition come FY2006.

NOTES

1. SUGISHIMA Takashi, ASAFAS, Secretary General of the 21st Century COE Program; ICHIKAWA Mitsuo, Dean of ASAFAS, Program Leader of the 21st Century COE Program; KATO Tsuyoshi, Dept. of Sociology, Ryukoku Univ., Former Dean of ASAFAS, Program Leader of the 21st Century COE Program until the end of FY2004.
2. See for detailed information on the MEXT’s 21st Century COE Program <<http://www.jsps.go.jp/j-21coe/>> and <<http://www.jsps.go.jp/english/e-21coe/index.html>>.
3. See for detailed information on the project <<http://coe.asafas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>>.
4. We describe our original plan of the Center for Integrated Area Studies. However, it is highly probable that it will undergo a lot of changes due to the ongoing reorganization of academic institutions both in and outside the field of area studies in Japan.

5. Some of the leading world institutions in area studies are the British SOAS in London, and the Dutch CNWS in Leiden, but while their approach is mainly in the fields of humanities and social sciences such as history, political science, economics, sociology, and anthropology, very few adopt our approach, a transdisciplinary approach of social and natural sciences, promoting Integrated Area Studies with comparative perspective [see e.g. Takaya 1999a, 1999b]. In addition to the adoption of this approach, our program is unique in that, while placing a priority on fieldwork, we aim to achieve an integration between basic research and practical interests, and between advanced research and on-site education.
6. See for detailed information on the metadata database system Song's report entitled "The Construction of Online Databases Related to Asian and African Area Studies" [Song n.d.].

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- Tsutsui, Isao 筒井 功. 2003. 「ベトナムにおける海藻類の生態・生産・利用—沿岸域の生態的地域研究試論」 (Ecology, production and utilization of seaweed in Vietnam: Trial to the area studies of coastal zone).
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- Yokota, Takayuki 横田貴之. 2005. 「現代エジプトにおける大衆的イスラーム運動—ムスリム同胞団の思想と実践」 (An Islamic mass movement in contemporary Egypt: The thought and practice of the Muslim brotherhood).

Pre-Doctoral Dissertations in Asian Area Studies Submitted to ASAFAS (March 2003–May 2005)

- Chakma, Shishir Swapan. 2004. Study on farming systems of Chakma in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh.
- Danismaz, Idiris. 2005. 「トルコにおけるイスラーム社会とスーフィズム—ブルセヴィーの思想と実践」 (Turkish Islam and Sufism in Turkey: Thought and practice of Bursevi).
- Ebihara, Ippei 蛭原一平. 2004. 「西表島における農業とイノシシ猟のかかわりとその変遷」 (The relationships between agriculture and wild-boar hunting and their historical change in Iriomote Island, Ryukyus).
- Hina, Hiromi 飛奈裕美. 2005. 「インティファダ期パレスチナの社会変容と『子ども』のポリティクス」 (Social transformation and the politics of the child in Palestine of intifada periods).
- Hoang, Nguyet Thi Minh. 2005. 「ベトナムのキャッサバ加工産業におけるインフォーマル信用取引—売掛・買掛制度を中心に」 (Informal credit transaction in Vietnamese cassava starch processing industry: Focusing on trade credit system).
- Hoso, Msaki 細 将貴. 2005. 「捕食者・被食者相互作用の地理的変異がもたらす定向性非対称の共進化」 (Coevolution of directional asymmetries caused by geographic variation in predator-prey interactions).
- Kataoka, Miwa 片岡美和. 2005. 「鳥類と住民の生業との相互関係—インドネシア、西ジャワの山間地農村における研究」 (Birds and villagers' activities: A study of interrelationship in a mountainous area, West Java, Indonesia).
- Kojima, Takahiro 小島敬裕. 2005. 「現代ミャンマーにおける仏教と国家—『1980年全宗派合同会議』後の制度化の現実」 (Buddhism and state in contemporary Myanmar: The institutional reformation after the “1980 Congregation of the Sangha of All Orders”).
- Kusuda, Kenta 楠田健太. 2004. 「インドネシアの地域社会とスポーツ—PSMマカッサルの88年」 (Local society and sports in Indonesia: 88 years of PSM Makassar).
- Kusumaningtyas, Retno. 2004. A comparative study on changes of the Javanese home garden systems at a transmigrated village in Lampung, Indonesia.
- Laohachaiboon, Suphawat. 2005. Forest resources management in transboundary watershed: A historical study of teak logging in the Ing-River Basin in northern Thailand.
- Matsuura, Miki 松浦美樹. 2005. 「ラオス北部における生業活動の変容と人々の生活戦略—ウドムサイ県ナモー郡の低地水田村を事例として」 (Changing livelihood activities and peasants' living strategies in northern Laos: Case study from a paddy-based village in Namor District, Oudomxay Province).
- Naito, Daisuke 内藤大輔. 2005. 「マレーシア半島部ヌグリスンビラン州における先住少数民族トゥムアンの生業変容」 (The changes of subsistence activities among Temuan communities in Negeri Sembilan, peninsular Malaysia).

- Nishihiro, Naoko 西廣直子. 2004. 「インドネシアにおける高齢化と高齢者の現状—ミナンカバウの事例」 (Aging and the life of elderly people in Indonesia: A case of Minangkabau).
- Ogasawara, Rie 小笠原梨江. 2005. 「カンボジア稲作村における協同関係—トムノップ灌漑をめぐる事例研究」 (The cooperative relationship in association with *tumnop* irrigation: A case study in a rice-growing village in central Cambodia).
- Okada, Ayako 岡田文子. 2005. 「ミナンカバウの社会変容と配偶者選択—西スマトラ州東部シランタイ村の事例」 (Minangkabau social change and mate selection: A case study of Nagari Silantai in the eastern part of West Sumatra).
- Onodera, Yuki 小野寺佑紀. 2005. 「タイ、ヤソトン県における村人の影響を受けたパッチ林の生態学的意義」 (Ecological significance of patchy forests affected by villagers' utilization in Yasothon Province, northeast Thailand).
- Otmazgin, Nissim. 2004. Japan and Asian regionalization: Japanese media industries in East and Southeast Asia.
- Sakurai, Kyoko 櫻井杏子. 2005. 「南アジアのイスラーム地域における社会変容とジェンダー」 (Gender in transition among South Asian Muslims).
- Takahashi, Asako 高橋麻子. 2004. 「バングラデシュの地下水砒素汚染から見る水と人の関わり—ジョソール・マルワ村の調査研究」 (Human and water use in Bangladesh from the viewpoint of arsenic contamination: In case study of Marua Village).
- Tanaka, Yuji 田中裕士. 2005. 「南アジアにおけるサードゥーの苦行実践と現代社会」 (Ascetic practices of *sadhus* in contemporary South Asia).
- Tojo, Bunpei 東城文柄. 2004. 「モドゥプフル丘陵における森林減少とガロの森林利用」 (Deforestation of Madhupur Tract and Garo's forest uses).
- Tsunashima, Hiroyuki 綱島洋之. 2004. 「南インド・ゴダーワリ河流域コヤ族地域における耕地利用と作付体系の現状」 (The current situation of agricultural land usages and cropping system in Koya tribe area, Godavari Basin, South India).
- Vilayphone, Anoulom. 2005. Non-timber forest products gathering and swidden agriculture of Khmu people: A case study from Nam Ha National Biodiversity Conservation Area, Northern Lao PDR.
- Watanabe, Akiko 渡邊暁子. 2003. 「マニラ首都圏におけるムスリム・コミュニティの形成と展開」 (The evolution and transformation of Muslim settler communities in Metro Manila).
- Wongreede, Achakorn. 2004. Political process of decentralization policy in Thailand: The formation of "The Tambon Council and Tambon Administrative Organization Act of 1994."
- Yamamoto, Makiko 山本麻起子. 2005. 「中国云南省西双版纳における国营ゴム農場の発展過程と移民労働者の生活史」 (Development process of state-owned rubber farms and life histories of immigrant laborers in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan, China).

- Yoshida, Kayoko 吉田香世子. 2003. 「ラオスにおける「民族」の生成—モン族を理解する手がかりとして」 (“Ethnicity” in the making of Lao PDR: Towards an understanding of the Hmong).
- Yoshino, Keiichi. 2005. Transnational labor migration in Singapore: Analysis of foreign domestic labor market.

APPENDIX:

Seminars on the Four Problem-Areas (October 2002–June 2005)

Human-Ecological Issues

- May 28, 2005:* Ubukata Fumikazu (JSPS Research Fellow, ASAFAS), “Dual explanations of collective action in the commons: How can they be integrated?”
- May 24, 2005:* Pongsak Sahunalu (Kasetsart Univ.), “Community dynamics of a tropical seasonally dry forest with special reference to deciduous dipterocarp forest in northeast Thailand.”
- May 9, 2005:* Viriya Limpinuntana (Khon Kaen Univ.), “Changes in rural livelihood and agriculture during the last 20 years in northeast Thailand”;
- Miyagawa Shuichi (Gifu Univ.), “From the 1980s to 2000s at Don Daeng Village: Rice-base farming system.”
- April 25, 2005:* Claudio Delang (Visiting Project Researcher, CSEAS), “Forestland classification for swiddening and NTFPs: The case of the Pwo Karen in Thung Yai Naresuan Wildlife Sanctuary, Thailand.”
- April 13, 2005:* Adeluisa Garcia Siapno (DENR, Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources), “Human resource development of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources”;
- Ricardo Liboon Calderon (DENR), “Forest management in the Philippines”;
- Genesis Jiongco Francisco (DENR), “Community based forest management.”
- September 27, 2004:* Nguyen Van Viet (Vietnam Agricultural Science Institute), “Efficient management of natural resources for sustaining agriculture in the sloping land of northern Vietnam by participatory watershed research and application.”
- July 2, 2004:* Khin Lay Swe (Yezin Agricultural Univ.), “Cropping-pattern approach to the dry land agriculture in Kyaukpadaung Township, Dry Zone, Central Myanmar.”
- April 20, 2004:* Pipat Patanaponpaiboon (Chulalongkorn Univ.), “A case for mangrove forest rehabilitation”;

- Aung Than (Institute of Forestry, Myanmar), "Sustainable tropical forest management: Myanmar perspectives."
- February 27, 2004*: Nishibuchi Mitsuaki (CSEAS), "Risk assessment of vibrio pathogens in seafood in Thailand and Malaysia: An emerging food safety issue in Southeast Asia."
- December 4, 2003*: Cho Cho San (Yezin Agricultural Univ., Myanmar), "Taungya cultivation (shifting cultivation) and landless households in rural Myanmar: The case of a village in Yezin, central Myanmar."
- October 27, 2003*: Yunita T. Winarto (Univ. of Indonesia), "Agricultural evolution through integrated pest management?: A comparative perspective from Indonesia, Cambodia, and Vietnam."
- June 24, 2003*: Lee Hua Seng (Government Service of Sarawak Malaysia), "Forest management in Sarawak Malaysia with special reference to rehabilitation efforts in deforested sites."
- May 15, 2003*: Dao Trong Hung (Vietnam National Center for Natural Science and Technology), "Forest management and forest products exploitation by in the buffer zone of the Pu Mat National Park, Nghe An Province, Vietnam."
- March 28, 2003*: Nakano Maiko (JSPS Fellow, Hitotsubashi Univ.), "Rethinking 'cultural involution': With special reference to the representation and consumption of Balinese culture."

Political and Economic Issues

- April 19, 2005*: Goh Pek Chen (Multimedia Univ., Malaysia), "Intellectual capital in Malaysian semiconductor industry."
- February 24, 2005*: Sasaki So (Ph.D. candidate, Hokkaido Univ.), "Japanese makers in Thailand face problems of industrial waste management: Factory law revision and measures from case studies"; Yamaguchi Kensuke (Ph.D. candidate, Univ. of Tokyo), "Politics of resource conflict: Water conflict in northern Thailand."
- February 18, 2005*: Pasuk Phongpaichit (Chulalongkorn Univ.), "Democracy and populism in Thailand in global perspective."
- February 8, 2005*: Thung Ju-Lan (Indonesian Institute of Sciences), "A cross-regional comparison between Chinese minority in Indonesia and Chinese minority in Japan: Host countries policy toward the Chinese, with a case study at Kobe."
- January 8, 2005*: Iwaki Yasunobu (Ph.D. candidate, Hosei Univ.), "A study of suburban residential quarter developments in water-based city of Bangkok"; Tonami Aki (Ph.D. candidate, Kyoto Univ.), "Conflict and environment in Asia and the Pacific: An overview and future direction for UNDP."
- November 17, 2004*: Shandre Thangaveru (National Univ. of Singapore), "Economic growth and FTAs: The key challenges for East Asia and Singapore";

- Mahani Zainal Abidin (Univ. of Malaya), "FTAs in East Asia: Shaping the direction of regional integration and competitiveness."
- November 12, 2004:* Takei Izumi (JSPS Research Fellow, Univ. of Tokyo), "Why some villages succeeded, and others did not?: Comparative analysis of one tambon one project (OTOP) in Thailand"; Sasaki So (Ph.D. candidate, Hokkaido Univ.), "The formation and the agenda of circulation based society in Thailand: Compound viewpoint of regime-actor analysis and material flows."
- November 8, 2004:* Srawooth Paitoonpong (Thailand Development Research Institute), "Thailand's cross border economy: A case study of Sa Kaeo and Chaing Rai."
- July 6, 2004:* Riwanto Tirtosudarmo (Indonesian Institute of Sciences), "Living in disguise?: Minahasan community in Oarai, Ibaraki."
- June 25, 2004:* Ukrist Pathmanand (Chulalongkorn Univ.), "Big four telecoms, Thaksin regime and democracy in Thailand."
- June 2, 2004:* Azam Tamimi (Institute of Islamic Political Thought, London), "Roots of the conflict in Palestine."
- May 28, 2004:* Porphant Ouyyanont (Sukhothai Thammathirat Open Univ.), "Aspects of Bangkok's growth in the 19th and 20th centuries."
- May 24, 2004:* Jeffrey Hadler (Univ. of California, Berkeley), "Translations of Antisemitism: Jews, the Chinese, and Violence in colonial and post-colonial Indonesia."
- March 26, 2004:* Zamroni Salim (Indonesian Institute of Sciences), "The analysis of intra-industry trade between Indonesia and Japan: A case study in manufactured and agricultural products."
- February 1, 2004:* Morita Atsuro (Ph.D. candidate, Univ. of Tokyo), "The World of Chang: Labor markets and occupational groups in industrializing Thailand"; Ichinosawa Jumpei (Ph.D. candidate, Univ. of Tokyo), "Motivations behind the purchase of personal computer among Thai students."
- November 27, 2003:* Yanagizawa Masayuki (CSEAS), "Cooperative's activity and farmer's life in the development process of the Red River Delta, Vietnam."
- November 21, 2003:* Srawooth Paitoonpong (Thailand Development Research Institute), "Women in the labor market: The case of Japan and Thailand."
- November 4, 2003:* David N. Gellner (Oxford Univ.), "Resistance to the Nepalese state: Why did it collapse so quickly?"
- October 31, 2003:* Haning Romdiati (Indonesian Institute of Science), "Indonesian migrant workers in Japan."
- May 23, 2003:* Farung Meeudo (Khon Kaen Univ.), "Gender role in local politics in the northeast of Thailand"; Apisak Phaithakam (Khon Kaen Univ.), "Urbanization of Khon Kaen and its impact on culture";

- Peerasit Kamnuansilpa (Khon Kaen Univ.), "Management capability of tambon administration organizations in the northeast of Thailand."
April 22, 2003: Yasmin Sungkar, (Indonesian Institute of Sciences), "Indonesia's state enterprises: From state leadership to international consensus."
March 11, 2003: "Sukarno's Indonesia and Suharto's Indonesia."
 Gumizawa Hideo (Tokyo Univ. of Foreign Studies), "Gotong Royong (Community Self-Help) and Indonesia under the Soekarno regime";
 Sato Yuri (Institute of Developing Economies, JETRO), "Changes of the government institutions under the Suharto regime."

Social and Cultural Issues

- April 22, 2005:* Syafwina (Syiah Kuala Univ. Banda Aceh, Indonesia), "My hometown Aceh, before and after tsunami."
April 15, 2005: Komatra Chuengsatiansup (Ministry of Public Health, Thailand), "Understanding field research: A reflection on the study of soundscape and the anthropology of the sense."
April 5, 2005: Komatra Chuengsatiansup (Ministry of Public Health, Thailand), "Human vulnerability, knowledge industry and alternative systems of knowledge: Reflections on human security in an era of violence, epidemics, and environmental disasters."
December 15, 2004: Leif Jonsson (Arizona State Univ.), "Mien sports and heritage, Thailand 2001."
December 10, 2004: Thierry Zarcone (EHESP, Paris). "The Sufi dance in Turkey and central Asia (including Chinese Turkestan)."
November 29, 2004: Claudio Delang (Visiting Project Researcher, CSEAS), "Karen and Hmong adaptation to economic changes in northern Thailand."
November 4, 2004: Siti Sugiah Machfud Mugniesyah (Bogor Agricultural Univ.), "Women's access to land in Sundanese community: The case of upland peasant households in Kemang Village, West Java, Indonesia)."
October 19, 2004: Nordin Hussin (Univ. Kebangsaan Malaysia), "Malay traders in the Straits of Melaka 1780s to 1790s."
October 15, 2004: Leif Jonsson (Arizona State Univ.), "Forests, bad roads, and democracy: Interpreting an unsuccessful protest."
September 27, 2004: Mustapha Kamar Pasha (American Univ., Washington, D.C.), "Modernity, public spheres and religious resurgence."
July 21, 2004: Azam Tamimi (Institute of Islamic Political Thought, London), "Islam and secularism."
June 11, 2004: Nicola Tannenbaum (Lehigh Univ.), "Thongmakhsan, north-western Thailand, through time: Life and livelihood 1977–2003."
March 13, 2004: Endo Tamaki (Ph. D. candidate, Kyoto Univ.), "From formal to informal?: Life course of female workers and global restructuring in Thailand";

- Chalong Soontravanich (Chulalongkorn Univ.), "Small arms: Crime and violence in post-war Thailand."
- March 3, 2004*: Christopher A. Gregory (ANU), "Towards a political theology of rice."
- February 18, 2004*: Christopher A. Gregory (ANU), "The oral epics of the women of the Dandakaranya Plateau: A preliminary mapping."
- January 13, 2004*: Augustina Situmorang (Indonesian Institute of Science), "Living apart together": Changing attitude toward marriage among women in Japan."
- September 19, 2003*: Chen Tien-shi (National Museum of Ethnology, Japan), "Rethinking Chinese networks and identities."
- July 17, 2003*: Lamberto R. Ocampo (CSEAS Visiting Fellow), "Jose Rizal: Old questions, new answers."
- May 16, 2003*: Kashinaga Masao (National Museum of Ethnology, Japan), "Writing a genealogy: Its implication in Thai Dam societies in north-western Vietnam."
- April 17, 2003*: Sumit K. Mandal (National Univ. of Malaysia), "Arabs in nineteenth century Java: Cultural diversity, race and the colonial state."
- March 19, 2003*: "Indianization in insular Southeast Asia: Letters, architectures, and thoughts."
 Aoyama Toru (Kagoshima Univ., currently Tokyo Univ. of Foreign Studies), "Indianization and the development of writing letters in insular Southeast Asia";
 Ono Kunihiro (Waseda Univ.), "Symbolism of the ancient Javanese Hindu temples: With special reference to their asymmetric composition";
 Ishii Kazuko (Tokyo Univ. of Foreign Studies), "In search for the origin of the first principle of Pancasila: Time and space of Ketuhanan Yang Maha Esa (the belief in one God almighty)."
- March 8, 2003*: Saito Tsuyoshi (Tokyo Metropolitan Univ.), "Muslim saint worship reconsidered: Some pointers to various aspects of 'saint' connections among the Berbers of south-western Morocco";
 Otoshi Tetsuya (Kyushu Univ.), "Tasawwuf as seen from 'Books of Ziyara': Raising the issues from the periphery."
- January 17, 2003*: Miyahara Gyo (Osaka Univ. of Foreign Studies), "Population dynamics and changing ritual language: A case in a Chinese temple in Cebu, the Philippines."

Area Studies Issues

- June 28, 2005*: Surat Lertlum (Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy), "Applying aerial photos for area studies";
 Tharapong Srisuchat (Director of the 6th Regional office of Fine Arts (Sukhothai), Thailand), "Application of geoinformatics for cultural heritage management."

- April 19, 2005:* Elsa R. H. Mendoza (Institute of Environmental Research in Amazonia, Federal Unive. of Acre, Brazil), "Integration of diverse societies to achieve harmony in natural resource use: MAP, a symbol of collaboration in southwestern Amazonia."
- March 24, 2005:* "First international symposium on area informatics 2005: Potential of GIS/RS in area studies." Organized by CSEAS, SIG of Area Informatics, Japan Consortium for Area Studies; co-organized by Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand), Academic Center for Computing and Media Studies, Kyoto Univ., 21st Century COE Program: Aiming of COE of Integrated Area Studies.
- February 18, 2005:* K. N. Ninan (Institute for Social and Economic Change, India), "The economics of biodiversity conservation: A study of a coffee growing region in the western Ghats of India."
- October 8, 2004:* Azizan (Malaya Univ.), "Environmental ethics: The Islamic perspective."
- August 9, 2004:* Azyumardi Azra (Rector of National Islamic Univ., Indonesia), "The middle way trends in the Islamic world."
- May 7-8, 2004:* "Intellectual Discourses of Southeast Asian Studies."
- February 20, 2004:* Yasuba Yasukichi (Osaka Gakuin Univ.), "Alternative theories of Southeast Asian development."
- February 16, 2004:* Urano Mariko (Hokusei Gakuin Univ.), "Appropriation of cultural symbols and peasant resistance: A case study from East Kalimantan, Indonesia."
- February 6, 2004:* Chua Beng Huat (National Univ. of Singapore), "Community and culture: The cost of ascribed membership."
- January 27, 2004:* Salvacion Manuel-Arlante (Univ. of the Philippines), "Organization of the CSEAS special collections."
- October 17, 2003:* "API Fellowship Seminar."
- Araki Tetsuya (Nihon Univ.), "Putting the first last: Networking NGOs in Indonesia";
- Wimonrart Issarathumnoon (Chulalongkorn Univ.), "Kyoto with her townspeople";
- Hui Seng Kin (SUARAM, Malaysia), "Civil society in dam decision-making in Japan: An observation";
- Joyce Lim Suan Li (choreographer, Malaysia), "On the development of contemporary dance in the Philippines and Indonesia";
- Nagai Fumio (Osaka City Univ.), "Transformation of political structure in decentralization in Thailand: The case of the Hangchat District, Lampang Province, Thailand";
- Rachel Pastores Corro (Integrated Bar of the Philippines), "The Impact of globalization to migrant workers in Japan in the areas of employment and labor standards: An analysis of migration policies, strategies and approaches";
- Nareerat Leelawat (Thammasat Univ.), "Negotiating of identity in 'manga'";

- Kataoka Tatsuki (Kyushu Univ.), "Changing identities of the hill tribes in contemporary Thailand: My research activities in Thailand."
- March 25, 2003*: Momose Kuniyasu (ASAFAS, currently Ehime Univ.), "Application and mis-application of ecological theory in anthropology."
- March 21, 2003*: "Bananas connecting the areas."
- Hotta Masahiko (Alter Trade Japan, Inc.), "Bananas for survival: People-to-people trade as a support for the local communities";
- Morishima Hiroshi (Nagoya City Univ.), "Making papers from banana: Banana green gold project";
- Nishigami Yasuko (Ritsumeikan Univ.), "Bananas and deserts will save humankind";
- Fukushima Hisanori (banana producer), "Banana farming in Amami Oshima Island, southern Japan."
- March 6, 2003*: "Memory of development."
- Adachi Akira (ASAFAS), "Problems with the memory of development";
- Kato Tsuyoshi (ASAFAS, currently Ryukoku Univ.), "How were development and revolution recounted?: An Indonesian example";
- Uchiyamada Yasushi (Tsukuba Univ.), "Development has no memory."
- February 7, 2003*: Ando Kazuo (CSEAS), Furukawa Hisao (ASAFAS, currently Prof. Emeritus, Kyoto Univ.), Kaida Yoshihiro (CSEAS, currently Prof. Emeritus, Kyoto Univ.), and Ishida Norio (ASAFAS, currently Prof. Emeritus, Kyoto Univ.), "On the necessity and possibility of scientific area studies: Approaches towards ecology, rural development, and environmental issues."