knowledge that have taken us along, flowing into the future? Are we to not keep our heads down and humbly learn from those streams of the riverbanks. Even the grandmaster Confucius can learn from others; who no matter whether streams of knowledge rage or when they softly flow by 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 a turtle can never hurry, but its slowness could become its quiet strength, Kamo riverbanks. Over the years, CSEAS has gradually transformed itself as those turtles. We do not hurry. We are situated here—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 passersby, I am bound to find a teacher.”* Staying here for two periods of darkness throughout the world. Yet, most days the water ripples that—in quite a few cultural milieus—a new beginning. A new beginning, however, is enveloped by black and hence hope of a new beginning. A new image of sakura blossom signifies birth, perhaps, one place where there is such light in the darkness, and, of the Kamo River is, thus, surrounded by a myriad of darknesses throughout the world. Yet, there is always light in the darkness, and,
knowledge that have taken us along, flowing into the future?

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—By The Kamo River

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 softly flowing over the riverbed.

—By The Kamo River

by the Kamo River November 28, 2019

TANGSEEFA, Decha

—by the Kamo River learning and absorbing the freshness of those streams of knowledge.
Cross-regional Studies

This division focuses on studies that benefit the public sphere and pioneering studies at the cross-section of both information resources and approaches through dynamic development of societies and human-nature coexistence. It analyzes and develops relevant knowledge, including linguistic transformations, the role of culture in understanding knowledge, diet, and sexuality.

Political and Economic Coexistence

This division engages in critical analyses of global transformations occurring in the twenty-first century, its research on historic economic, political, and social issues, the division attempts to transform contemporary disciplinary boundaries to cross-continental and trans-disciplinary sciences, and sites its role in profiting to the field of the Anthropocene. Moreover, throughout our research, we have maintained a field-based approach in our studies, and conduct cutting edge research, we are fortunate to have a wide network of collaborators and colleagues both at home and beyond, whose specializations range widely, from the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities, in addition to almost 100 affiliated researchers. 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, food hygiene and animal infectious disease specialists. We aim to further question how area studies can enhance interdisciplinary research to go beyond the question of whether disciplines, to seek innovative ways to activate each. Each discipline provides us with new research methodologies, which are inspiring and full of potential. We are also increasingly networking with interdisciplinary endeavors, working with various specialists such as economists, urban planners, environmentalists, and social scientists.

Political and Economic Coexistence

This division explores changing interactions among scholars, society and ecology in both contemporary and historical periods, aiming to advance social coexistence among nations of different social, economic, and political systems through regional stakeholder interaction. Its research areas include social mobility, regional boundaries to examine emerging concerns that we share globally, such as environmental degradation, infectious diseases, aging, food hygiene and animal infectious disease specialists.

Global Humanities

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Environmental Studies

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Research Activities

Flagship Projects

Japan-ASEAN Platform for Transdisciplinary Studies
https://jastip.org/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 generation of scholars of transdisciplinary research. The program provides Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) of genetic resources as a key principle.

2. ASEAN Local Initiative
   This initiative supports visits to Kyoto University’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 supports 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. “Solvant 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 promotes 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 Melong River.

Center for Information Resources of Area Studies (CIRAS)
https://ciras.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/

The Center for Information Resources of Area Studies (CIRAS) is a joint Usage/Research Center promoted by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of 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: Field-based Area Studies - Using Lessons Offered

Type II: Intensive and Strategic Area Studies in Collaboration with CSEAS Visiting Fellows

Type III: Document Sharing through Use of the CSEAS Repository

Type IV: Publication of Kyoto Area Studies on Asia

International Program of Collaborative Research (IPCR)
https://ipcr.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/

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Type IV: Publication of Kyoto Area Studies on Asia

Type V: Publication of Young Scholars to join International Conferences
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 documentaries as a bridge between filmmaking and the academic community. Each year the project receives documents 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 and exhibitions are held in Japan and internationally, and past submissions are used as teaching materials by scholars in Japan.

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

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

Large-Scale Research Program: Promoting the Study of Sustainable Humanosphere (FY 2011–16)

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal Investigator</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Period (FY)</th>
<th>Category</th>
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<tr>
<td>YAMADA, Isamu</td>
<td>Comparative Area Dynamics of the Debacle and Conservation of Rare Resources of the Asian Marine World and the Area Biodiversity Challenge</td>
<td>2016–19</td>
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<tr>
<td>HARA, Shoichirou</td>
<td>Construction of Information Infrastructure to Support Sharing and Utilization of “Knowledge of Area”</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHIBUJI, Hisanori</td>
<td>Anthropology of Reproductive Ability Exploring Principle and Method of the Field, at Home, and in Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANDO, Kanshi</td>
<td>A Sector-Based Research Project Aimed at Understanding Human Behavior Based on the Challenges of VDP in Asia</td>
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<td>FUJITA, Naoko</td>
<td>New Developmental Angles of Asian Art History and Cultural Research in a Contextual Study of the Arts of Asia</td>
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<td>OKUYAMA, Kyotaro</td>
<td>Neurodegenerative Diseases in Papua, Indonesia: Toward the Discovery of Clinical Tyne</td>
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<td>Award of East-West Center; Historical Dynamics of Communication Networks in Mainland Southeast Asia</td>
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<td>YAMADA, Isamu</td>
<td>Collaborative Studies of Local Eco-Resources and Foreign Researchers</td>
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<td>KIZUMA, Osamu</td>
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<td>2019–22</td>
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<tr>
<td>KOYAMA, Isamu</td>
<td>Analysis of Scientific Corporations in the Field of Southeast Asian Studies and Other Field</td>
<td>2019–22</td>
<td>Category A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For details: https://en.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

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<tr>
<td>Dictionaries of Area Studies</td>
<td>English</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Kyoto University Press and NGU Press, partly with Ateneo de Manila University Press</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Asia-Pacific Area Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Series Asia-Pacific Studies</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>Yokosuka Rika</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Not published since 1991

**New Publications**

Kyoto CSEAS Series on Asian Studies published the following in 2018:

42. *Japanese Journal of Southeast Asian Studies (Tonan Ajia Kenkyu)* Edited by KOIZUMI Junko. Kyoto University Press, partly with Trans Pacific Press. Published twice a year (January, 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 (CAAS), and the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS).

**Japan-ASEAN Transdisciplinary Studies Working Paper Series**


Japan-ASEAN Transdisciplinary Studies Working Paper Series (TOWPS) has been established at the Japan-ASEAN Transdisciplinary Studies Project (J-ASEAN). Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University, to promote transdisciplinary research. The TOWPS aims to serve as a platform for rapid dissemination 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/idp/

The CIRAS (Center for Information Resources on Area Studies) Discussion Paper Series is published to ensure the quick release of research results by CIRAS 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, annotated bibliographies, and records on workshops and symposia, having CIRAS faculty overseeing the editorial process.

**Online Academic Community of Southeast Asia**

https://kyotoreview.org/

The Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia (KRISEA) 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 “Translation” 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. KRISEA logged page views: 453,023 (period: 2018/4/1 to 2019/3/30) KRISEA site visitors: 320,044 (period: 2018/4/1 to 2019/3/30)
Publications

**Featured Publications**

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

### CSEA5 Faculty Members

#### Books

**HAU, Caroline S.**


Kishij, Toshihiko


**Bautista, Julius**


**Ishikawa, Noboru**


*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 transformed 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 abrupt and forcibly connected by human-induced changes in an emergent and compelling resource frontier in maritime Southeast Asia.*

**Kishii, Toshihiko**


*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 disown his authorship of the 1896 revolution. Rizal would also inspire non-Filipinos. A chance encounter in the late 1890s between Rizal and Japanese people’s rights activist Suehiro Tetchō gave rise to elaborate fantasies about pan-Asian solidarity on the part of Suehiro, as seen in his Ohit no Hiyoku (1899), 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.*

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 Seon Ryung-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 (http://app.cias.kyoto-u.ac.jp/info/beta/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.

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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 Rama IX 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, the economy, the Buddhist 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 theo-rex 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.

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 Chaisawat Satha-Aanud and Professor Paritta Chakprપrpov Prananatadakul started examining, and later institutionalized, a project called “thakwathnathanham” 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 training, 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 and adults). Over the past 12 years, the discourse of thakwathnathanham has steadily gained currency in Thai society.

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 center 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.
OGAWA, Mariko


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.

NAKAGAWA, Hikaru

Hikaru Nakagawa. 2019. "Habitat Changes and Population Dynamics of Fishes in a Stream 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 downstream 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.

Since 1963, the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSERAS) 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, CSERAS 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 eclecticism at CSERAS 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


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 markets 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 relate 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.
“stranger kings,” as they typically originate from outside their kingdom or from other geopolitical identities following the violent and destructive separation from their home-land. 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.

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 home-land. 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.

This article examines the effects of trans-national 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 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 systems changes in borderlands by using a perspective of 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.

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 resurrection 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-oriented 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.
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, liberal 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

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 book publications of the cooperation experience are also presented, which are now the precious record of Indonesian policy challenges of that time.

SHIMIZU, Hiromu

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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.
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 decoupled 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 performance, 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.

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 criticized 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. Critics argue that are a result of the geopolitical rise of East, Southeast, and South Asia overtook 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.

E. 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 infection. This was done through molecular detection of two virulent genes (aafE and eaeA) that are responsible for adherence 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 aafE and hlyAD through specific primers using a Duplex polymerase chain reaction (Duplex-PCR) technique. Of the 100 samples, 100 isolates (100 percent) of E. 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.

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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 regional community of 10 Member States. 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 regional community of 10 Member States.

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 Bangkok 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.

In the Globalizing Character of National Security, terrorism, the imminent threat of terrorism, the imminent threat of terrorism. The grouping is now in the most critical regional community of 10 Member States. 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 regional community of 10 Member States.

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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 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 these 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 good support from the Center allowed me extensively investigate a large variety of literature and stimulate my thoughts to address these challenging comments. 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.


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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.

Faculty-based Networking

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

Jun He 2020.

doi: 10.1111/dech.12539

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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 Schools in this area.

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.

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

Materials in the collection range from pre-war period maps to recent aerial photographs. 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.

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

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.

The Information Processing Office is responsible for supporting research and education activities carried out at CSEAS. The Office’s activities include managing information infrastructures and systems, participating in research, cooperating with various research and open source communities, and suggesting new frameworks that support future research endeavors. In other words, the Office’s missions cover the following issues:

(1) Developments
The Office has developed a registration system, an event system, and a package system of Gmail attachments, using Google Authentication, Gmail, Google Forms, Google Calendar, and Google Sheets by Google Apps Script on Google Cloud. We have also developed WordPress plugins for supporting web services.

(2) Contribution to Society
Beyond our activities at CSEAS, as a WordPress Plugin Developer, we have provided plugins to the WordPress official repository. The Office contributed as one of the co-organizers of the WordCamp Osaka, an event concerning WordPress, a Google Product Expert for improving Google products, and a Quora expert for contributing specialist knowledge to society by focusing on Google, WordPress, and information security.

(3) Information Security
The Information Processing Office has been striving to improve information security, as there have been a lot of security threats from various places through diversified research activities. The Office has made available the detected malware report to the public since the 2011 fiscal year in order to alarm Internet users both inside and outside the Center.
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 several 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). 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 seminar, 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 national, regional 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 and 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.

CSEAS has supported the ASAFAS 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 international projects and Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (Saryo-kan).

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 undergraduate 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.

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 international projects and Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (Saryo-kan). 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 home and share their knowledge through everyday discussions and communications crossing disciplines.

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.
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 provide 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 systems 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 information and reports on the seminars on the Committee’s HP.

Outreach Programs

Practice-oriented Area Studies

The Department of Practice-oriented Area Studies (POAS) was established in 2018. 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, 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 relaying.

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 (SGHP)” launched by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) by sending faculty designated to high schools as advisors. CSEAS also continuously supports the SGHP’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.

Awards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year/Month</th>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>Award</th>
<th>Award Winning Research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>OKAMOTO, Masaaki</td>
<td>The 33rd Daisaku Life Foundation Incentive Award for Area Studies</td>
<td>Multi-dimensional aspects of political change brought about by democratization and liberalization in Indonesia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>HUA, Xiaobo</td>
<td>The 32nd Daisaku Life Foundation Incentive Award for Area Studies</td>
<td>Multi-dimensional aspects of political change brought about by democratization and liberalization in Indonesia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2019       | 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 | "Bangladesh: The Evolution of Historiographical Genres of Colonial Cambodia."
| 2019       | NISHIMOTO, Noa | The 31st Daisaku Life Foundation Incentive Award for Area Studies   | Multi-dimensional aspects of political change brought about by democratization and liberalization in Indonesia. |
| 2019       | HUA, Xiaobo    | The 30th Daisaku Life Foundation Incentive Award for Area Studies   | Multi-dimensional aspects of political change brought about by democratization and liberalization in Indonesia. |
| 2019       | HUA, Xiaobo    | The 29th Daisaku Life Foundation Incentive Award for Area Studies   | Multi-dimensional aspects of political change brought about by democratization and liberalization in Indonesia. |

Public relations activities of our faculty members.

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.

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Domestic Academic Network

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 secretariat 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

The Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia (SEASIA) was established as research lodgings for Japanese and Southeast Asian scholars through the implementation of the International Program of Collaborative Research, CESAS, or IP-CERAS. 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.

Moreover, the offices strongly support joint research between Japanese and Southeast Asian scholars through the implementation of the International Program of Collaborative Research, CESAS, or IP-CERAS. These offices have been working on increasing numbers of visits in recent years.

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 was organized by a Conference Committee that included CESAS as the Acting Consortium Secretariat, Associate Professor Julius Bautista served as chair of the SEASIA Committee, and was ably assisted by Dr. Andrey Damadeo and Ms. Motoku Kondo.

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

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Overseas Liaison Offices

http://kei.kyoto.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/networks/international-network/bangkok-liaison-office/
http://kei.kyoto.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/networks/international-network/jakarta-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 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 CESAS 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 CESAS activities.
CSEAS actively promotes Southeast Asian Studies by establishing institutional linkages with universities and research institutes in the region and beyond. The Center has signed memorandum of understandings (MOUs) aimed at fostering academic exchange and cooperation through programs for exchange of faculty members and researchers; exchange of academic information, scientific, technical, and research materials; research publications; and joint research activities involving universities, conferences, and symposia.

CSEAS Fellowship

CSEAS hosts scholars and researchers from a multi-area perspective, and global perspectives on Southeast Asia. To date, over 400—many of them leading—scholars, NGO workers, IT specialists, and other area studies by establishing institutional linkages with leading universities and research institutes in the region and beyond. The Center has signed memorandum of understandings (MOUs) aimed at fostering academic exchange and cooperation through programs for exchange of faculty members and researchers; exchange of academic information, scientific, technical, and research materials; research publications; and joint research activities involving universities, conferences, and symposia.

MOUs: Memoranda of Understanding

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

Since 1975, CSEAS has had an established visiting scholarship program to promote research activities by distinguished scholars. It offers over 400—many of them leading—researchers in their respective fields—knowledge on the region’s significant research into the study of Southeast Asia. Although the Center’s considerable scholarly resources to engage in joint networking, multi-disciplinary research, 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. In order to conduct research, write, or present other scholarly interests in conjunction with their fields of study. Since 1975, CSEAS has offered a variety of different programs for academic professionals in the arts and humanities.

Applicants are not limited to scholars. CSEAS has also hosted government officials, policymakers, multi-disciplinary scholars, and NGOs from the region and beyond. While in Kyoto, scholars are encouraged to participate in CSEAS conferences, seminars, workshops, and related activities. The Center’s flagship journal “Southeast Asian Studies.”

The total number of MOUs is 73 institutions in 25 countries, with a total of 415 visiting research scholars from 34 countries.

\[ \text{Total MOUs} \rightarrow 73 \text{ institutions in 25 countries} \]

\[ \text{Total Visiting Research Scholars} \rightarrow 415 \text{ from 34 countries} \]
— knowledge that have taken us along, flowing into the future? — are we to not keep our heads down and humbly learn from those streams of the riverbanks. Even the grandmaster Confucius can learn from others; who no matter whether streams of knowledge rage or when they softly flow by 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 —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…”*
— knowledge that have taken us along, flowing into the future? Are we to not keep our heads down and humbly learn from those streams of the riverbanks. Even the grandmaster Confucius can learn from others; who no matter whether streams of knowledge rage or when they softly flow by 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 A turtle can never hurry, but its slowness could become its quiet strength, Kamo riverbanks. Over the years, CSEAS has gradually transformed itself along, softly flowing over the riverbed. —i.e., six months in 2015 and about fourteen months since October 2018—I have gradually been reminded of a passage in the Analects, the —are those turtles. We do not hurry. We are situated here —invoking Confucius said: “In strolling in the company of just two passersby. Over the decades, many typhoons have come and gone, and the river rages during those typhoon visits. Yet, most days the water ripples —are friends. They might be the same friends, but in the course of time, they have grown up. In many ways, we are all turtles, and we are all Kamo riverbanks. The Front Page: in the dark is “By The Kamo River.” Perhaps, one place where there is such light that—in quite a few cultural milieus —that—in quite a few cultural milieus —beginning, however, is enveloped by black and hence hope of a new beginning. A new beginning, perhaps, one place where there is such light. An image of sakura blossom signifies birth, the Kamo signifies death or darkness. The Kamo River is, thus, surrounded by a myriad of darknesses throughout the world. Yet, there is always light in the darkness, and,