

The **sixteen current Inter-Institutional/Joint Research Projects** and the collaborating institutions demonstrate the diverse and multi-dimensional research interests of JCAS researchers.

Over three hundred scholars cooperate on research for these projects, making JCAS a **hub of area-study scholars in Japan**.

An increasing number and variety of **JCAS publications** have come out, providing effective opportunities to convey research results from

JCAS to scholarly circles around the world.

Among these publications are the **JCAS Review** (in Japanese), **JCAS Symposium Series**, **JCAS Area Studies Research Report Series** (in Japanese), and **JCAS Occasional Paper Series** (in various languages). The Peru Project has also produced publications from the **Instituto de Estudios Peruanos**.

JCAS boasts an **active international network of area-study**

scholars: Annual international symposia, the Peru Project, Inter-Institutional / Joint Research Projects, as well as other Grant-in-Aid projects administered at JCAS brought more than 40 international scholars to Japan.

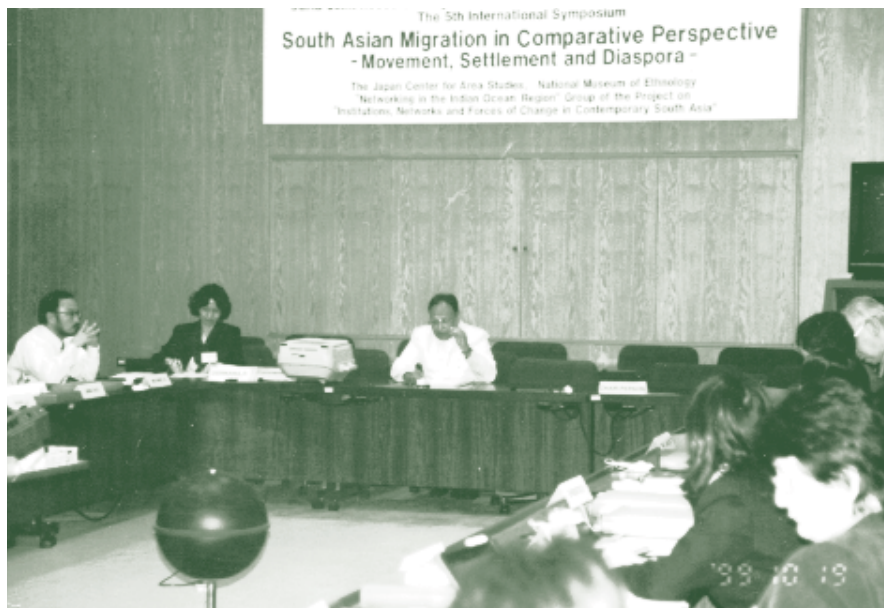
Upcoming international symposia feature themes regarding vegeculture in Eastern Asia and Oceania, the history of tropical forests in Southeast Asia, and world-wide migration, Diaspora and other networks of Middle Eastern people.



JCAS NEWS

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The wide range of areas from which the participants came underlines the state of Indian people in the contemporary world.

Recent JCAS Symposia

JCAS International Symposia in 1999-2000

During fiscal 1999, the following three international symposia were held at the National Museum of Ethnology in Osaka.

South Asian Migration

The fifth symposium of the JCAS Joint Research Project on Population Movement in the Modern World was held on October 19-21, 1999, with the theme of "Movements, Settlements and Diaspora: South Asian Migration in a Comparative Perspective." Posing comparative analyses of the regional Diaspora, symposia attendants examined the processes of migration and settlement of South Asian emigrants throughout the world. They also looked at South Asian culture and social relations as communicated by these emigrants, and their ties to their native land. The three days of sessions nurtured new perspectives, particularly since participants shared their case study analyses from various corners of the world. The diverse research offerings included such scarcely-studied situations as South Asian immigration to Central America and Reunion Island, a French territory in the Indian Ocean. The symposium featured the following sessions: "Formation of Diaspora Identity"; "Community, Multi-Culturalism and Coexistence I"; "Community, Multi-Culturalism and Coexistence II"; "Commercial Activities and Networks of

South Asian Migrants"; and "Workers Crossing the Border."

The keynote speech was presented by Dr. Ravindra K. JAIN of Jawaharlal Nehru University, on "South Asian Diaspora: A Global Perspective from India." In addition to thirty-one Japanese scholars, five experts were invited from India, Singapore, Jamaica, the United Kingdom and the United States to present their papers to session participants. In all, eleven papers were presented, followed by comments and heated discussions.

This symposium was co-sponsored by the "Networking in the Indian Ocean Region" group, a part of "Institutions, Networks and Forces of Change in Contemporary South Asia." This is a project sponsored by Japan's Ministry of Education, under the category of Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Priority Areas (A).

Africa at a Crossroads

The sixth Monbusho International Area Study Conference was held on November 15-18, 1999, with the theme of "Re-writing Africa: Towards a Renaissance or

Collapse?" Co-sponsored by JCAS and the Japanese Association for African Studies, the symposium invited both optimism and pessimism about the future of Africa, which is going through a period of unprecedented transition. This conference also served as an opportunity to observe the state of African Studies today, as the basis for setting a future direction.

Seven sessions shed light on such difficult questions as democratization, economic liberalization, civil wars, ethnic conflicts, ethno-nationalism, and restoration of tradition. The session subjects were as follows: "Institutionalization of Disorder"; "Chaos and Creativity in Urban Life"; "Africa in the 21st Century"; "Democracy, Governance and State"; "Development, State and International Relations"; "Representation of Cultures and Modernity"; and "Conflict: Its Root Causes, Consequences and Resolution."

Seven scholars from Kenya, South Africa, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States attended the symposium, along with over 40 Japanese scholars. Fourteen papers were presented during the three-day sessions.

Since its founding in 1994, JCAS has joined forces with area-focused associations in Japan to co-sponsor Monbusho International Area Study Conferences. Previous co-sponsors include the Japan Association for Latin American Studies (JALAS), the Japanese Association of South Asian Studies (JASAS), the Japan Association for Middle East Studies (JAMES) and the Japanese Association for American Studies (JAAS).

Cooperation between these associations and JCAS helps strengthen domestic and international networking among area-focused scholars, thus facilitates the exchange of information and coordination of academic activities. Based on such networks, JCAS aims more actively to tackle with projects which cross both geographical and disciplinary borders.



The conference's provocative approach towards the African reality today encouraged frank exchanges of views among participants.

Heated discussion among participants of the Nation-States in Latin America symposium reflected the imminence of the problems with which these nations are faced.



Nation-States in Latin America

The fourth symposium of JCAS' Joint Research Project on State, Nation, and Ethnic Relations was held on January 18 - 20, 2000, with the theme of "Estados nacionales, etnicidad y democracia en América Latina (Nation States, Ethnicity and Democracy in Latin America)." Both Spanish and English were used in the three-day sessions, reflecting the multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, and multicultural situation of Latin America and the Caribbean. Ten scholars participated from Bolivia, Mexico, Guatemala, Ecuador, Peru, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Brazil, Israel, France, together with more than 20 Japanese participants.

Two keynote speeches were presented to launch the three-day sessions: "Intercultural Bilingual Education in Latin America: Responses to the Question of Multi-Racial, Multi-Cultural, and Multi-Linguistic Latin America," by Dr. Luis Enrique LÓPEZ-HURTADO QUIROZ (Universidad Mayor de San Simón, Bolivia) and "Disrespect of Humanity and National Discourse in the Twentieth Century," by Dr. Tzvi MEDIN (Tel Aviv University). Seven sessions followed, generally focusing on each of the major states or regions of Central and Latin America: Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia and Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, the Caribbean, and Brazil.

Just as the symposium participants were tackling questions of emerging ethnic movements and their impact on the nation-state framework, Ecuador's indigenous people and military overturned the government, and a military takeover was narrowly avoided. Such an incident renewed the participants' awareness of the complexity of ethnic situations and the fragility of democracy in this region.

Dr. Carlos Ivan DEGREGORI, Senior Fellow at Lima's Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP), served as one of the co-organizers of the symposium. IEP has been working on a ten-year joint research project on Peru with JCAS (see below), and Dr. DEGREGORI's role reflected the

close academic cooperation between the two institutions.

The proceedings of these three symposia are currently in the process of publication.

Upcoming JCAS Symposia and Conference

The Seventh Monbusho International Area Study Conference:

Vegeculture in Eastern Asia and Oceania

From November 7 to 9, 2000 in Osaka, JCAS will hold its seventh Monbusho International Area Study Conference, focusing for the first time on vegetecultural systems. Unlike previous conferences, the range of discussion is not limited to one region. Instead, given the nature of the topic, the meeting has a wide geographical scope: Southeast Asia, Eastern Asia and Oceania.

Worldwide, three main regions are commonly recognized as having vegetecultural systems of food production that have developed more or less independently: Southeast Asia, South America and Africa. In recent years, studies of vegeteculture in Oceania have focused on the possible connections with the vegeteculture of Southeast Asia and New Guinea. In this conference, we wish to extend discussion to the temperate zones of Eastern Asia. Japanese botanists and historians have long been interested in the possible vegetecultural foundations of Japanese agriculture, but this issue has attracted little attention outside Japan. By bringing together scholars who work in Eastern Asia and Oceania, a new and possibly more coherent or complete view of vegetecultural systems in Southeast Asia, Eastern Asia and Oceania can be developed.

Introductory presentations on the plant species of vegeteculture will be followed by

five sessions: "Vegeculture and Seed Culture"; "Taro in Eastern Asia and Oceania"; "Vegeculture in the Pacific Islands"; "Vegeculture in Papua New Guinea;" and "Assimilation of New Root Crops." Nine guest scholars visiting Japan from Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, and China will present their papers.

The Fifth International Symposium of the JCAS Joint Research Project on State, Nation, and Ethnic Relations:

Tropical Forest History in Southeast Asia

Taking place in Osaka from November 28 to 30, 2000, this international symposium will trace the relations formed among tropical forests, people and states in Southeast Asia. Based on this historical examination, it will also take a look at the future of this region.

Southeast Asian people have a long and rich engagement with tropical forests. In order to understand how the Southeast Asian region has been formed, and to have a positive future in tropical forest regions, it is important to focus on the complex relationship among people, states and forests. In considering the people, the symposium examines various actors both local and global, such as shifting cultivators, transmigrants, developers, local government officials, NGO activities, conservationists, and so on. Each has played a distinct role relating to the forest under economic and environmental globalization. The dynamism between the state and different ethnic groups in the area will also be examined.

Tracing the relations between local people and the forest and conflicts between global concerns and local views on tropical rain forests contributes to our understanding of where we stand now, both in terms of time and space. Such studies also function like a roadmap as we search for the direction these regions will take in the future. The exercise this symposium aims at is, so to speak, looking back into the past in order to look forward.

The following four sessions will take place: "Tropical Forests Divided by National Borders"; "The Dynamism of Utilizing the Forest"; "Japanese Forest History under the Shadow of Southeast Asian Forests"; and "Prospects for the Future of the Region with Tropical Forests."

The Sixth International Symposium of the JCAS Joint Research Project on Population Movement in the Modern World:

Population Movement beyond the Middle East: Migration, Diaspora, and Network

For its sixth year, the Joint Research Project on Population Movement in the Modern World will focus on the Middle East. Towards this end, an international symposium will take place in Osaka from January 23 to 25, 2001.

The objective of the symposium is to survey internal migration in Middle Eastern countries on the one hand, and international or intercontinental migration beyond the Middle East on the other. Special attention will be paid to the network of Arab (Hadhrami) communities across the Indian Ocean and that of Iranian communities in Diaspora.

The symposium will be divided into three sessions: "Migration and Diaspora in the Middle East: Theoretical and Comparative Perspectives"; "Arab Communities beyond the Middle East: Migration and Diaspora across the Indian Ocean"; and "Iranians between West and East: Migrants and Refugees."

Among the subjects to be discussed are: Jewish immigration to Palestine and Israel; Palestinian displacement and Diaspora; labor migration in the Middle East; internal migration in Egypt; Arab communities in Southeast Asia; migration between Hadhramaut and Southeast Asia; Hadhrami network across the Indian Ocean; migration from Yemen; Syrian Arabs of the Philippines; Iranian Diaspora in the United Kingdom; Iranian communities in Southeast Asia; and Iranian laborers in Japan.

The following seven scholars have been invited from abroad to present their papers: Gershon SHAFIR (United States), Amer AL-ROUBAIE (United States), Dan RABINOVITZ (Israel), Syed Farid ALATAS (Singapore), William G. CLARENCE-SMITH (United Kingdom), Urike FREITAG (United Kingdom), Moojan MOMEN (United Kingdom).

An Outside View

Academic Cooperation between Japan and the Philippines

Leslie E. BAUZON

Professor, University of the Philippines



At the outset I would like to express my deepest gratitude to JCAS for hosting me during my studies in Japan, from January 9 to February 22, 2000. I greatly value this academic experience of being affiliated with a prestigious Japanese institution that is dedicated toward the promotion of interdisciplinary and international scholarly cooperation in Area Studies.

Interdisciplinary and international research enables us to have a rational understanding of any people — for example, the Filipino people — as social beings. This understanding can be reached with the use of various disciplines like those in the social sciences; together, they provide us with a good basis for a rational analysis of the socio-economic, cultural, political and historical situation in any given country subject to Area Studies. Area Studies promote attention to the sensitive interplay of culture, society, history, environment, politics and technology, and thereby help avoid phenomena like social instability or environmental degradation, while also fostering indigenous cultural preservation.

Thus, applied interdisciplinary and international Area Studies, as espoused by JCAS, can propel the frontiers of knowledge forward. Moreover, it can also play an important contributory role toward policy formulation, with ultimate positive benefits redounding to the general population of the countries concerned.

For example, the Philippines is at a historical juncture, engendering a process of transition from authoritarian rule to an uncertain social, political and economic future. When recent developments such as the spree of killings, the arming of civilians in many rural areas and the growing polarization of the rural population on account of agrarian reform (not to mention the full-blown war raging in Mindanao between the Philippine military and the separatist rebels belonging to the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the Abu Sayyaf or "Bearer of the Sword") make it difficult for the country to move forward to a truly developed and democratic future, the need

for interdisciplinary and international social science-based Area Studies to play a greater role is all the more underscored.

The economic, social, cultural and psychological requirements of economic progress and re-democratization in a country like the Philippines demand the participation of social scientists. While maintaining a critical stance toward the State, these specialists can analyze the nation's problems and help formulate a range of viable alternatives for consideration by policy makers, both at the local and the national level.

The mandate for social scientists and other scholars is clear at this historical moment of a country like the Philippines. Given the opportunities for intervention at this point in Philippine history, the social science community here and abroad, through applied interdisciplinary and international research done in the context of Area Studies, can uphold a people-oriented development by actively intervening in policy making at the government and grassroots levels. Such interventions, enlightened by systematic Area Studies, may come in any of the following forms: clarifying the assumptions and possible consequences of alternative policy directions; helping formulate a legislative agenda that will promote participatory development; and facilitating the institution of popular organizations at the grassroots level.

I have had a personally enriching and fruitful involvement in interdisciplinary and international research projects, especially with Japanese academics. Nonetheless, there exists a complication of doing joint research with scholars coming from many different nations, where the participants have different perspectives, and even those coming from the same discipline have different ways of looking at things. This is something to think about as part of the process of formulating proposals and assembling teams.

Moreover, the potential contribution of Filipino social scientists in particular to the process of reconstructing Philippine society is constrained by the state of social science education in their country today. Because of the bifurcation between teaching on the one hand, and research and extension work on the other, it is difficult for the social sciences even in the University of the Philippines (UP) to be relevant to the fast-changing conditions outside the university and to the demands of scientific development. Faculty orientation has been geared toward teaching, considered the primary function of social science departments. This bifurcation partly explains why social science research

Interviewing leaders of a millenarian group in Marintob village, Quezon town, Southern Palawan, Philippines.



capability even in the country's premier state university is not well developed; research does not contribute significantly to the construction of social science theories and development of methodological models appropriate for understanding existing Philippine social conditions. This, in turn, accounts for the inability of the social science community to provide analyses and predictions in the context of the current fluid situation confronting a country like the Philippines.

There are two major constraints faced by Filipino social scientists wanting to do research: full-time teaching duties and the lack of funds for fieldwork. To be able to do applied or development-relevant research, they need financial support and time off from their teaching assignments. Field research demands immersion in selected communities and this would interfere with their teaching duties, seen as primary. Planners of interdisciplinary and international field research projects at JCAS must therefore address this situation, not just in the Philippines but most likely too in other Third World countries.

The implementation of interdisciplinary and international Area Studies involving field research can be severely constrained by a number of factors. These need to be anticipated early on by an "identification mission" and a "formulation mission" from abroad — in this case, from JCAS. These factors will determine whether or not the proposal and the project are practically feasible, and whether there will be an institution-based linkage or a low-intensity collaboration with carefully selected individual social scientists and scholars who belong to an institution.

Based on my direct personal experience, the following must be taken into account by JCAS when planning interdisciplinary and international Area Studies:

(a) the attitudes within major universities

like the UP regarding foreign assistance and research conducted by foreigners, known locally as "academic imperialism;" (b) the involvement of many persons in one project, which could open the door for politics within the university involved to enter the scene more easily, thereby affecting the decision-making processes; (c) the negative image of a project perceived to be "contaminated" by "academic imperialism," which hampers complete commitment by the team members; (d) the extra complications to the proposed project resulting from the social scientists' different disciplinary backgrounds, political orientations, and personal temperaments; (e) vagueness of project organization, management, and research management, which could lead to the duplication of functions and positions; (f) the expectations of local project team members regarding the technical and financial backstopping of the foreign counterparts; (g) the very nature of the project, which could lead to difficulties if it implies a dependent position by the local members on their foreign colleagues; (h) unrealistic expectations regarding the output of the proposed project, which means that planners must make sure that the aims must be realizable within the prescribed period of the research; and (i) the reality of institutional administrators being turf-conscious and self-centered, and thereby obstructing rather than facilitating an inter-disciplinary and international institution-based project — thus the option of low-intensity collaboration with carefully chosen individual scholars with a team spirit instead.

Moreover, there are physical constraints encountered right in the field itself, like those I personally experienced in Mindanao: the threat of being ambushed

by the henchmen of local government officials engaged in treasure hunting; being threatened by drunken local militias who view foreigners as potential agitators or subversives; being threatened as a trespasser by logging concession guards because one may be perceived as spying on illegal timber-cutting; the problem of "roughing it" and learning how to take a "kingfisher's bath" to make do with the limited available water supply; learning how to use fivehectare toilets; walking long distances due to lack of other transportation, climbing hills and mountains and crossing rivers without bridges; navigating crocodile-infested rivers; avoiding diarrhea, malaria and other illnesses; and learning how to drink local cocktails laced with red chili!

Such constraints can hinder the successful completion of any interdisciplinary and international field research project in Area Studies. However, if taken into consideration right at the outset, at the conceptualization stage of the Area Studies proposal, then these potential obstacles can be avoided or at least minimized, and even successfully overcome. These hindrances should not deter JCAS staff from doing international and interdisciplinary Area Studies field research. The benefits to be attained, especially in expanding our knowledge and understanding of countries and societies, as well as influencing policy making, will far outweigh the obstacles.

Islam in the Balkans



Valeria HEUBERGER

Researcher, Austrian Institute of East and South-East European Studies

While Austria has a century-old scientific tradition dealing with Islamic history, oriental languages and the history of the Balkans, there exists a so-far neglected field: The question of Islam and the current situation of Muslim minorities in southeastern Europe. This has become an important issue of international scale since the disintegration of Yugoslavia and the outbreak of the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1992.

As a researcher at the Institute of East and Southeast European Studies in the fields of ethnic and religious minorities in eastern and southeastern Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries, I became involved in Balkan Muslims studies when traveling in these regions, particularly in Bosnia-Herzegovina, as a student in the early

1980s. My interest was not only raised by some specific topics of the former rule of the Habsburg Empire in Bosnia from 1878-1918 — such as juridical questions concerning the position of Islam within a Christian-dominated empire like Austria-Hungary or the heritage of the Ottomans in daily life (architecture, folk customs, food) — but much more in reference to the present situation of Muslims.

Why is it important to deal with the specific phenomenon of Islam in the Balkans?

Firstly it means, in my opinion, a scientific challenge. There exists a wide range of studies on the Islamic world, focusing mainly on religion, language and the different cultures of Muslim peoples. But until recently, Muslims in eastern and southeastern Europe remained a “blank spot” on the scientific map of scholars. For researchers of Islamic sciences, Muslims in the Balkans belonged, to a large extent, only to a border phenomenon of the Islamic world. And for scholars dealing with southeastern European history, their interest in Islam in their areas was mainly restricted to the history of the Ottoman Empire in these parts of Europe and the history of the Christian peoples who lived under Ottoman rule. As

southeastern Europe was (and still is, to some extent) a zone of mutual encounter between different religions and cultures, Islam constitutes a part of it. Only recently, the “arbitrary divisions between such specializations as Ottomanist, Arabist and Balkanist” have been mitigated, to borrow the words of L. Carl BROWN.

Secondly, the question of the existence of Muslim minorities in southeastern Europe became of interest not just in European politics, but also in international politics. As a result of the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the increasing tension in Kosovo (which also led to a bloody conflict), politicians as well as journalists needed concise information about the current situation of Balkan Muslims, their political orientations and religious and cultural affiliations. Referring to the latter, I may mention briefly how much was written about an imaginary “green axis” that stretched from Central Asia to Ankara, and from there via Sarajevo directly to central and western Europe, introducing Islamic fundamentalism throughout the region. But there was a lack of knowledge concerning “real” Balkan Muslims, e.g. their daily life: How about secularism

among these heterogeneous groups after decades of Communist rule? How about the impact of southeastern Europe's political turmoil (after the fall of Communism and the rise of nationalism) on minority groups in general, and on Muslim minorities in particular? These and other questions led to an increasing number of publications dealing with the topic of Islam in the Balkans since the early 1990s. But there is still much to be done.

Earlier I mentioned Austria and its particular role, in past and present, in promoting research on southeastern Europe. My own institute, the Austrian Institute of



During the war (1992-1995) many Muslim religious sites — like this mosque near Gorazde — were completely destroyed.

East and Southeast European Studies, is an interdisciplinary research institute for the history and recent developments in these regions. There I am dealing with issues regarding minorities and studies on mentalities and stereotypes since 1989. Since 1998, I have been focusing on a four-year project about society and transformation in southeastern Europe, based on the example of Muslim population groups. A Bulgarian colleague, Valery STOJANOV from the Institute of History at the Academy of Sciences in Sofia, and I are investigating the demographic, political and cultural situation of Balkan Muslims, first focusing on Bulgaria and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Besides these research activities, the institute deals more and more with the general situation of Islam in Europe in the past and present, and in particular with the current state of Islam in the Balkans. Here I have to mention an international conference about “Islam in Europe” held in Vienna in 1997, a second conference on “The Traces of Seven-hundred Years of Ottoman History in Austria” in November 1999, and finally a third international conference about culture

and pluralism in the Orient and Occident held in Damascus in December 1999. Another event related with Islam — not in the Balkans, but much closer to the East — is an international conference about Islam in Central Asia in June 2000. I would like to underline the latter especially, because one of the speakers was Professor Hisao KOMATSU of Tokyo University, whom I got to know when JCAS invited me to lecture in Japan in February 2000. My visit to Japan proved to be a unique opportunity to establish scientific contacts with distinguished Japanese colleagues.

In addition to the research work at the institute, one of the highly important aspects of my work consists in teaching at the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna and at the Institute for East European History at the University of Vienna. Besides this, I have to mention the importance of practical field experiences, such as conducting election observation for the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in southeastern and eastern Europe. Recently I have returned from a two-week stay in Bosnia-Herzegovina where, on April 8, municipal elections took place. As it was my fourth time in

Bosnia for election monitoring, I could observe a slow, yet steady progress in their political and economic life. But as the population itself as well as the international community are aware, it will still take some time until the country and its people can recover from the results of such a cruel war.

Finally I would like to stress that the autochthonous Muslims in eastern and southeastern Europe are part of Europe's political and cultural heritage. Due to their specific regional cultures and complex social structures developed over centuries, it is imperative that members of the international scientific community from various fields conduct research on these Muslim communities. I am happy to see that this process is in progress and that more and more scholars from countries of the region itself are dealing with the current situation of Balkan Muslims.

JCAS Activities

Inter-Institutional/Joint Research Projects

One of the major activities of JCAS is its inter-institutional/joint research projects. Currently, 17 projects are being conducted on a variety of topics. Some focus in certain regions, or use existing academic disciplines for analyses, while others attempt to cross the borders of regions and disciplines. After three years of activities, project members publish their reports in Japanese. Inter-institutional research projects are especially unique in a way that groups of scholars at each institution are collectively involved in the project, rather than working on an individual basis. Regular contact between the institutions is expected to lead to further cooperation and networking among them, such as sharing databases, personnel, and other resources.

A list of current inter-institutional/joint research projects, their project leaders, and the counterpart institutions follows:

Comparative Study of Regional Integration

USUKI Akira (JCAS) and FURUTA Motoo (University of Tokyo)

Focusing on the question of regional integration beyond nation states, commonality and differing integration patterns are examined, referring to existing models such as the EU and ASEAN.

Area Studies and Inter-Area Study

MATSUBARA Masatake (JCAS), TACHIMOTO Narifumi (Kyoto University), and FURUKAWA Hisao (Kyoto University)

This conceptual approach to the study of areas aims at establishing a new discipline of inter-area studies, through looking at the relational aspect of a certain area to the rest of the world.

Globalization in Area Studies

ABE Ken-ichi (JCAS), ASANO Toru (Kyoto University), and YAMADA Yoichi (Hiroshima University)

Examining the phenomenon of globalization from theoretical and practical view points, compels us to look at "areas" in a different context.

Basic Study for Women's History in Africa

KITAGAWA OTSURU Chieko (JCAS), TOMINAGA Chizuko (Miyagi Gakuin Women's College), and NAGAHARA Yoko (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

African Women's history, which has been scarcely studied in Japan from a gender

perspective, is surveyed through bibliography and methodology, leading to a new meaning and prospective.

Comparative Study on Alcohol Drinking in the World (joint project)

YOSHIDA Shuji (JCAS)

By analyzing similarities and differences between the manners, places, and occasions of taking alcohol as well as the making of alcohol, this study aims at finding the meaning of alcohol for humanity.

Nations and States in South Asia

OSHIKAWA Fumiko (JCAS) and NAITO Masao (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

This project analyzes the nature of "Nation State" in South Asia, looking at the tension between stratified identities and state systems.

Vegetative Agriculture in the World (joint project)

YOSHIDA Shuji (JCAS)

Comparing methods of vegetative agriculture and the societies which nurture them, this project focuses on the beginning and development of vegetative agriculture, its relations with society, and adaptability on a world-wide scale.

American Nationalism in the Age of Globalization

KITAGAWA OTSURU Chieko (JCAS) and OSHIBA Ryo (Hitotsubashi University)

Examination of how globalization influences American nationalism, internally challenging existing social structure and sovereignty of the state, while externally projecting (as well as being restricted by), the universality of values.

Nation and Religion in West Asia

MATSUBARA Masatake (JCAS), GOTO Akira (University of Tokyo), and KIMURA Yoshihiro (Tohoku University)

This project examines the role of ethnic groups and religion in West Asia, especially focusing on the formation of ethnicity in the context of religious syncretism.

Real and Unreal Images of Muslim Women in the Media

USUKI Akira (JCAS) and KATO Hiroshi (Hitotsubashi University)

A critical observation of the real and unreal images of Muslim women conveyed in the media, leads to the construction of a Japanese image of Islam society independent of conventional western images.

Study of National Unity and Localization in Oceania

SUDO Ken'ichi (JCAS visiting professor, Kobe University) and YAMAMOTO Matori

(Hosei University)

An analysis of the question of national integrity; at the state level, this takes the form of strengthening nation-ness, while at the regional level, it takes the forms of preserving and creating traditional culture and customs.

A Study of the British Empire (and the British Commonwealth) in a Comparative Perspective

MATSUBARA Masatake (JCAS) and KAWAKATSU Heita (The International Center for Japanese Studies)

Based on the collection of the BPP at JCAS as well as field research, a multi-faceted analysis is conducted of the peaceful transformation of the British Empire into the Commonwealth.

A Bibliographical Study of the British Parliamentary Papers

MATSUBARA Masatake (JCAS) and SUGIHARA Kaoru (Osaka University)

A bibliographical study leading to a new usage of the BPP as basic materials for area studies, free from the existing British-centered historicism, is explored.

New Forms of Democracy in Latin America

YAMADA Mutsuo (JCAS) and MATSUSHITA Hiroshi (Kobe University)

A comprehensive picture of democracies in Latin America is attempted; these tend to be fragile, due to the weak party system and fundamental social problems, such as poverty and unemployment.

Regional Aspects of Jewish Studies

USUKI Akira (JCAS) and ICHIKAWA Hiroshi (University of Tokyo)

This is a comparison of different aspects of the Jewish Diaspora, defined by the historical and social context of each region, from social, political, religious, linguistic, philosophical, and international political perspectives, partly using the data on Jews found in the BPP.

Religious Revival and Ethnic Conflict in the Global Context:

A Comparative Perspective

USUKI Akira (JCAS) and OHTSUKA Kazuo (Tokyo Metropolitan University)

This comparative analysis of movements related to religion and ethnicity, combined with theoretical arguments, leads to prospective relations between politics and religion in the 21st century.

Dynamics of Change in Contemporary Peru

YAMADA Mutsuo (JCAS) and OSONOI Shigeo (Nanzan University)

A multi-disciplinary analysis of the rapid transformation of politics and society of Peru (first focusing on Lima, then moving to the entire country), leading to the comprehensive analysis of the socio-political situation of the Andes region as a whole.

The following scholars visited JCAS, during FY 1999, contributing their scholarship to the inter-institutional/joint research projects.

Jesús TRUJILLANO, Universidad Nacional Federico Villareal, Peru, 1999.4.22-5.3

Pham Xuan NGUYEN, National Center for Social and Human Sciences, Institute of Literature, Viet Nam, 1999.5.25-6.7

Dale F. EICKELMAN, Dartmouth College, U.K., 1999.5.26-6.5

R. BARMAN CHANDRA, Indian Council of Social Science Research, India, 1999.6.11-6.25

Victor BULMER-THOMAS, University of London, Queen Mary and Westfield College, U.K., 1999.9.16-9.30

Geries KHOURY, Jerusalem Al-Liga Institute, Israel, 1999.10.5-10.20

Meruert ABUSEITOVA, Kazakhstan National University, Kazakhstan, 1999.10.6-10.20

Cecilia BLONDET, Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, Peru, 1999.10.6-10.24

Carolina TRIVELLI, Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, Peru, 1999.10.6-10.23

Carmen MONTERO, Instituto de Estudios

Peruanos, Peru, 1999.10.6-10.24

Alex ALEINIKOFF, Carnegie Institute for International Peace, U.S., 1999.10.16-10.23

Leslie E. BAUZON, University of the Philippines, the Philippines, 2000.1.9-2.22

Keiko TAMURA, University of Australia, Australia, 2000.1.27-2.5

Michael COHEN, Bar-Ilan University, Israel, 2000.2.6-2.16

Valeria HEUBERGER, Austrian Institute of East and Southeast European Studies, Austria, 2000.2.19-3.2



Islamic Area Studies

In fiscal 1999, Islamic Area Studies (IAS) Unit 3's Group C continued its collection and research of documents and other materials in contemporary Muslim societies.

Reflecting the Unit 3's new focus on media, gender, education and cultural friction as the research themes, Group C put more emphasis on collecting related documents and other materials, especially visual materials such as films and video programs. The group purchased more than 1200 volumes of Egyptian movies — from the 1920s to the present — and their indexing is now underway. Documents and materials related to Central Asia, rare in Japan, were also collected.

Meetings have been held to analyze the collected visual materials, aiming at deconstructing the discourse structure based on the aforementioned research themes. A public symposium was held on the topic of "Bilingualism, Linguistic Intervention, and Colonialism," and an international workshop is planned for FY2000.

Joint Project on Social Changes in Peru

This autumn "Contemporary Peru: Dynamics of Social Changes," the joint project run by the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP) and JCAS, finishes its second full year. During this time, MURAKAMI Yusuke carried out field research focusing on the social-political conditions surrounding the presidential elections. National parlia-

JCAS New Publications

JCAS Symposium Series

Four new volumes of the JCAS Symposium Series have been published, covering the presentations and discussions in JCAS's international symposia held in 1998-1999:

˘ No. 9. *Migration in Central Asia: Its History and Current Problems* (KOMATSU Hisao, OBIYA Chika, and John S. SCHOEBERLEIN, eds.)

˘ No.10. *Population Movement in Southeast Asia: Changing Identities and Strategies for Survival* (ABE Ken-ichi and ISHII Masako, eds.)

˘ No.11. *Fussing Modernity: Appropriation of History and Political Mobilization in South Asia* (KOTANI Hiroyuki, FUJII Takeshi, and OSHIKAWA Fumiko, eds.)

˘ No. 12. *The Public and the Private in the Untied States* (ABE Hitoshi, SATO Hiroko, and KITAGAWA OTSURU Chieko, eds.)

JCAS is offering gift copies of any of the back issues to international scholars or libraries. For more information, please

get in touch with the JCAS Symposium Series office: jss@idc.minpaku.ac.jp.

JCAS Occasional Paper Series

The JCAS Occasional Paper Series has published the following five new volumes:

˘ No. 3. *La consolidación de la democracia en América Latina y la importancia de la competencia política: Lecciones desde la experiencia peruana* (Democratic Consolidation in Latin America. Competition Still Matters.

Lessons from the Peruvian Experience, by Martín TANAKA). This paper was presented at a workshop in February 1999 under JCAS-IEP joint project, "Contemporary Peru: Dynamics of Social Changes."

˘ No. 4. *Centralismo y Decentralismo en la Historia del Perú Independiente* (Centralism and Decentralism in the Modern History of Peru, by Carlos CONTRERAS). This paper was also presented at the workshop mentioned above.

˘ No. 5. *Cambio en el modelo de relaciones laborales en el Perú, 1970-1996* (The Change in the Model of Labor Relations in Peru, 1970-1996, by Francisco VERDERA V.). This paper was also pre-

sented at the 1999 workshop.

˘ No. 6. *Nationalism and Citizenship I* (KITAGAWA OTSURU Chieko and Edward RHODES, eds.) contains three papers from a September 1999 JCAS-Rutgers Joint Workshop on U.S.-Japanese comparative studies regarding nationalism and citizenship. The three papers are: "Neo-Techno-Nationalism: How and Why It Grows" (by YAMADA Atsushi), "Frailty Thy Name Is Woman: Homefront Mobilization in Japan for World War II" (by MAEDA Mariko), and "Boundaries of Democracy: Citizenship, Civil Society, and Formal Political Process" (by KITAGAWA OTSURU Chieko).

˘ No. 7. *Nationalism and Citizenship II* (KITAGAWA OTSURU Chieko and Edward RHODES, eds.) contains two papers from the second and third JCAS-Rutgers Joint Workshops on the same theme as above, held in October/November, 1999: "Korean Borderlands: Imaginary Frontiers of the Cold War" (by Lloyd C. GARDNER), and "Isolationism and Nationalism in American Foreign Policy: Lessons from the 1920s" (by Edward RHODES).

Nos. 3,4 and 5 are published in Spanish under the JCAS-IEP sub-series, and Nos.

Institute of Asian Cultures

Organization and Purpose

Established in 1982 as a research institute of Sophia University, the Institute of Asian Cultures has focused its research undertakings primarily on Southeast Asia, South Asia and the Middle East. Presently it has nine full-time faculty members, three honorary faculty members, and three visiting professors. The faculty's major areas of research are history, archaeology, socio-economics, religion and philosophy, cultural anthropology, politics, and international relations.

The Institute seeks to present a new approach to Asian Area Studies. By integrating three existing approaches to area studies — namely field research, document research, and comparative studies — we may be able to describe Asia in a better way, one that reflects its multiple rich cultures.

Research Activities

The Institute has long been committed to the research and preservation of Angkor Wat. For more than 20 years, our research project aimed at assisting Cambodians to preserve the historic site themselves, an approach that is highly evaluated in international circles. In 1996, the Sophia University Angkor Seminar House (or Sophia House) was opened in Siem Reap. In addition to training Cambodian scholars, Sophia House will be a meeting place for Japanese and Cambodians, thereby playing a unique role in Asian research and education.

The Institute offers symposia, lectures and seminars on a variety of topics. Some of the recent themes of symposia include "Middle East Studies in the 21st Century," "Management of Maritime and Forest Resources," and "The Cambodian Peace Agreement and Pol Pot Question." Meanwhile, lectures embraced such subjects as "Japan-Cambodian Exchanges," "The Gulf War," "Development of Southeast Asian Studies in Japan," "The Role of Media in the Democratization of Indonesia" and "A Hundred Years since the Philippine Revolution."

It also conducts joint projects together with foreign institutions. From 1986 to 1989, Sophia University and the University of Paris held Japan-France Scientific Seminars, to promote academic exchanges between European and Japanese Southeast Asianist. Such exchanges with

mentary candidates' campaigns were also studied close-up. Three Peruvian scholars were invited to speak at a workshop in Osaka, and the papers presented there came out under JCAS-IEP sub-series of JCAS Occasional Paper Series.

The JCAS-IEP joint project also produced a book by MURAKAMI, based on the project research activities: *La democracia segun C y D: un estudio de la conciencia y el comportamiento politico de los sectores populares de Lima* (Lima: Instituto de Estudios Peruanos y The Japan Center for Area Studies, 2000). This book proposes to introduce a new perspective in the analysis of Peruvian politics, namely the political consciousness and actions of the Peruvian underclass; the work is based on data from surveys the author conducted under the Peru Project.

This summer, a grant from Toyota Foundation is enabling a group of Japanese scholars to conduct research on the politico-social conditions and economic activities of Peru's underclass. In addition, three Peruvian scholars from the IEP will participate in a second workshop held in Osaka this fall.

BPP Opened to Researchers

The Kyocera Collection of the British Parliamentary Papers (12,736 volumes,

ranging from 1801 to 1922) has undergone basic repair and rebinding, and is now open to the use of researchers. JCAS is presently offering in-house use of the collection to researchers, with some restrictions depending on the level of the volumes' deterioration. For details of the collection or procedures for its use, please contact JCAS at: jcasmail@idc.minpaku.ac.jp.

JCAS New Faces

As of April 1, two temporary staff members joined JCAS:

OIKAWA Yosei, Center of Excellency (COE) Research Fellow, specializes in the evolution of agriculture and forest management in Southeast Asia and Japan (Effective July 15, he became an Instructor at Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology.).

LEE Aeliah, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Research Fellow, specializes in minority race studies in Kazakhstan, Central Asia

Also as of April 1: AKAMINE Jun, former Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Research Fellow, has been designated a COE Research Fellow; ISHII Masako, former COE Research Fellow, has been designated a Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Research Fellow.

6 and 7 are published in English under the JCAS-Rutgers sub-series.

The JCAS Occasional Paper Series intends to provide area-study scholars an opportunity for timely publication of their research results in the most appropriate languages. For more information, please contact us at: jcasmail@idc.minpaku.ac.jp.

JCAS Review

Over the past year, JCAS published the following issues of *JCAS Review*, a semi-annual, Japanese-language academic journal on area studies:

˘ Vol. 2, No. 2.

Feature Topic: Development Assistance and Area Studies: "Local Development under Increasing Globalization" (OSHIBA Ryo, ed.).

Besides four feature articles, four independent articles are included.

˘ Vol. 3, No. 1.

Feature Topic: The British Parliamentary Papers: "The Documents Reflecting a Modern World" (KAWAKATSU Heita, ed.).

Besides five feature articles, four independent articles are included.

For more information about JCAS

Review, please contact our publication staff at: jcasrvw@idc.minpaku.ac.jp.

JCAS Area Studies Research Report Series

A new addition to JCAS publications is the JCAS Area Studies Research Report Series, a collection of papers resulting from three-year inter-institutional/joint projects at JCAS. The first three volumes have been published:

˘ No. 1. *Rural Development in Developing Countries*

(YAMADA Mutsuo, ed.).

˘ No. 2. *National Integration and National Culture in Micro States of Oceania*

(SUDO Ken'ichi, ed.).

˘ No. 3. *Preservation and Utilization of Biodiversity in Tropical Forests*

(YOSHIDA Shuji, ed.).

This series has been published in Japanese with English abstracts. For more information, please contact us at: jcasmail@idc.minpaku.ac.jp.



The Sophia House, built in 1996, facilitates the training of local preservation specialists in Cambodia.

European scholars on Southeast Asia have continued; in 1997, a four-day Euro-Japanese International Seminar was held with the theme of trade and navigation in Southeast Asia.

A new addition to the joint projects is the Islamic Area Study Project, a special research project supported by Japan's Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports. With this project, the Institute focuses on the theme of "Society and Economy in the Islamic World."

Visitors to the Institute also make valuable contributions to the active international exchanges. The Institute hosts Visiting Professors and Visiting Fellows in residence, and also invites numerous other experts to speak at its symposia and lectures.

Library Collections

The library of the Institute is located on the fourth floor of Sophia University's main library, and it boasts a collection of books, reference materials, local publications, and periodicals on Southeast Asia, South Asia, and the Middle East. Presently, books and other publications total 3,106 volumes in Japanese, and 9,391 volumes in other languages, while 138 periodical titles are available. In addition, there are 196 volumes of microfilms and some visual materials.

The Mauro Garcia Filipiniana Collection is located on the seventh floor of the main library. This is an extensive collection of excellent quality, consisting of 6,951 items. The collection covers numerous subjects related to the Philippines, from bibliographies to politics and science. The strongest feature of the collection is its works on the history of the Philippines, including pieces written about the José P. Rizal,

and the Philippine Commission Report by the American Colonial Government. The collection is quite systematic and covers a lengthy period of Philippine history. The Asian Collection was added to the Institute's library in 1998, and consists mostly of material from Southeast Asia and the Middle East. This includes statistics, development plans, reports, or journals, primarily obtained from such institutions as London University, the British Library, and Cornell University.

Publications

The Institute's annual publication, *The Journal of Sophia Asian Studies*, will reach its eighteenth issue this year. Each recent issue has featured a special topic, such as Christianity in Asia (no. 12), Local Powers in Islamic History (no. 13), Middle East Studies (no. 14), Maritime Southeast Asian Studies (no. 15), Trends in Iranian Studies (no. 16), and Thai Studies (no. 17).

The results of research activities are circulated through such publications as the *Renaissance culturelle du Cambodge* series (the most recent issue is Vol. 14), or through the Discussion Paper Series. Based on the Japan-France Scientific Seminar previously mentioned, four volumes of monographs were also published in Paris on the subject of religions in Asian societies.

Educational Activities

The Institute's research activities have always been closely linked to its educational program for Asian studies, at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. The Institute offers an Asian Cultural Studies Program for undergraduate students which includes seminars, lectures,

and introductory courses on Southeast Asia, South Asia and the Middle East. The Institute also offers various Asian language courses such as Indonesian, Filipino, Thai, Khmer, Arabic and Persian.

Since 1997, the Institute faculty along with Ibero-American area specialists from Sophia University, has offered graduate courses in area studies, in both M.A. and Ph.D. programs.

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Area-Focused Academic Societies

The Japan Association for Asian Studies (Aziya Seikei Gakkai)

Aziya Seikei Gakkai or The Japan Association for Asian Studies (JAAS) was founded in 1953, with the aim of undertaking comprehensive academic studies of Asia. At that time, JAAS was unique among organizations involved in Asian studies in that it maintained a politically neutral stance. In 1957, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs recognized the organization as a public service corporation.

Membership has grown from about 50 individuals at its inception to 1,120 members in April 2000, including over 80 Asian scholars and graduate students, making it one of the largest academic organizations for area studies in Japan. Members' specialties vary from economics and political science to history and anthropology, and their geographical focus ranges from Pakistan to Japan and from Mongolia to Indonesia. Region-based studies (such as Asian NIES, ASEAN, and Asia-Pacific regional cooperation) are also represented. Overall, JAAS is inclined towards East Asia as a focal region, and China in particular, with about 56 percent of members specializing in East Asian studies.

JAAS's formal academic activities consist of annual national conventions, annual regional meetings, monthly seminars and international conferences. Annual national conventions usually consist of

three sessions: one concerning a theme selected for the entire assembly, sessions on specific sub-themes, and open-theme sessions. For example, the 1999 convention focused on the 50th anniversary of the People's Republic of China as its common theme, along with three sub-themes: "The Asian Currency Crisis and its Aftermath," "Nation-Building and National Integration in Asia," and "State and Society in China." The association's two divisions, eastern Japan and western Japan, organize annual regional meetings in a manner similar to the national convention. JAAS' special program is its monthly seminars, launched in 1994 to provide opportunities for younger scholars and graduate students to present papers.

The first JAAS International Conference was held in 1989, with guest speakers invited from other Asian countries. In 1999, the annual national convention and the international conference were held jointly, with the same theme. More than ten scholars were invited from China, other Asian countries, and the United States to discuss the past, present and future of China. These conventions present an excellent opportunity to create a more international atmosphere for the association's academic activities.

Aziya Kenkyu (Asian Studies) is the JAAS quarterly journal, launched 47 years ago and considered as one of Japan's major academic journals for development studies and Asian studies. The association also publishes monographs on Chinese studies under its "Contemporary China Study Series," supported by the Chinese division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As of 1999, 36 volumes have been published, with the aim of promoting research among younger scholars.

As the 21st century dawns, there is worldwide intellectual interest in Asia, as well as a tremendous volume of financial and human resource inflow into this region. Naturally this has caused JAAS membership to swell, a phenomenon that affects the quality of any organization's functions. Nonetheless, JAAS is determined to meet the needs of its geographically and institutionally diverse membership, including members overseas. The association also works to strengthen networking among those engaged in Asian studies, both within Asia and worldwide. Another key function is to promote research and other studies based on field surveys, with a critical eye towards existing frameworks in development studies.

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The Japanese Association for Canadian Studies (JACS)

The Japanese Association for Canadian Studies (JACS, or L'Association Japonaise de Etudes Canadiennes, Nihon Kanada Gakkai) emerged in 1979 after the renaming of its predecessor, The Association for Canadian Studies (Kanada Kenkyu-kai). Eighteen Japanese Canadianists founded the latter in Tokyo in 1977, the centennial of the first Japanese immigration to Canada. JACS promotes research, instruction and publication of Canadian studies material in Japan, and is one of the founding members of the International Council for Canadian Studies in Ottawa. JACS membership totaled about 350 members in early 2000, which includes university professors, high school teachers, research fellows, graduate students, government officials, and journalists, as well as business people.

JACS' main activities are an annual conference in September, and publication of a scholarly journal and newsletter. Four regional branches — Hokkaido, Tokyo, Nagoya and Kyoto / Osaka — each hold several colloquia a year. Three of these branches also publish their own semiannual newsletters.

A number of other JACS projects have produced important Canadianist publications in Japan. In 1981, JACS published *A Chronology of Canadian History*, followed by a hardcover collection of research papers, *Themes in Canadian Studies: A Publication in Commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of the JACS* in October 1987. Four volumes of *A Bibliography of Japanese Publications on Canadian Studies* were published in 1979, 1983, 1988 and 1996, and the association commemorated its twentieth anniversary in 1997 by publishing *A Documentary History of Canada*, a collaboration of Japanese Canadianists. History and the social sciences are

traditional areas of research on Canada, although lately there has been increasing interest in the humanities, literary studies, law, education and Quebec studies. In 1982, some JACS members organized the Canadian Literary Society of Japan, which works closely alongside the parent association.

In cooperation with Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, JACS is responsible for selecting one young Japanese Canadianist to be sent to Canada to conduct research on important aspects of Canadian studies, like history, social sciences, culture or Japanese-Canadian relations. This program was established in 1995 on the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II, and aims to increase mutual understanding between Canada and Japan, while encouraging advanced studies on diverse bilateral issues. With the financial support of the ministry, the recipient stays in Canada for two to three months, and is subsequently required to submit a full report. Beginning this year, this program has been expanded to include a senior scholar whose work enhances relations between Canada and Japan.

As a special event commemorating JACS' twentieth anniversary, a two-day Asia-Pacific Conference on Canadian Studies took place in March 1998. Scholars from China, South Korea, India, the Philippines, Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada were invited to present papers or serve as commentators in the sessions, along with JACS members. The papers presented were then edited and published both in English and in Japanese. This conference was co-hosted by the Center for International Programs at Meiji University, and funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Canada), the Tokyo Club, the Japan Foundation, corporate sponsors, Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Canada-Japan Society.

For more information, please contact the JACS office:

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Responsibilities of Researchers in Area Studies



OSONOI Shigeo
Professor, Nanzan University

So far, there have been several grand theories in Latin American area studies in Japan. It is, however, doubtful that those theories helped researchers learn sufficiently the reality of the regions of their research. Did they not mistake government policies for reality? Were their minds not beclouded by government policies while trying to look at reality? I state this from self-examination. In Latin American studies, the achievements of the United States have been overwhelming, especially in relation to political science. In its early days Latin American area studies in Japan, we absorbed and processed the achievements of the United States. This was the reason that the researchers were, in a sense, subject to foreign trends in theories. Moreover, it has not been rare that dominant theories, exploited by policy makers, serve to have negative influences on the politics and economy of countries in related areas.

The success of the Cuban Revolution gave inspiration to dependency theory, which flourished in the trends of counter culture. Related works were translated into Japanese one after another. Japanese dependency theory advocates emerged. There were many products of studies based on its theory. Those studies certainly elucidated the peripheral position of Latin America in the international economy, to some extent. At the same time, however, dependency theory invigorated economic nationalism in the area and produced a climate in which the political leaders of Latin American nations would transfer their responsibilities for the development of their own countries to foreign factors, including international capitalism. Latin American countries misread the international economic dynamism of increasing interdependence. The economic catastrophe in the 1980s was partly a result of their misunderstandings. In order to reduce their dependence

on the United States, Latin American countries began to establish close economic cooperation with Japan. Nonetheless, Japanese development philosophy, which should have been the farthest from dependence theory, was not incorporated in Japan's assistance activities.

In the mid-1970s, researchers were eager to argue on development paths unique to Latin America as "the fourth way of development," in part under the influence of dependence theory. The arguments were based on the Iberian tradition of corporatism, authoritarian regimes, and bureaucratic-authoritarianism. I took part in the introduction of these arguments into Japan when I was a graduate student, and began my career as a researcher on Latin America. In line with that, the subject of my master's thesis was the reformist government of



Supporters mobilized for a campaign rally in the Peruvian national elections of April 2000.

Peru. The unique, corporatist, authoritarian development paths of Latin America differed from those of advanced countries, the socialist bloc, or other developing countries. Whereas arguments about Latin American development paths did not miss the viewpoints of human rights and democratization, it is doubtless that scholars had an intention to acknowledge positively a role of military government or authoritarian regimes in the development process. In 1978, a World Cup football competition was held in Argentina under military administration. Behind that gorgeous scene, there were extensive human rights violations in that country. This fact was held back at that time.

In the 1980s, during the times of democratization, bureaucratic-authoritarianists converted to democrats all at once, except for some skeptics. A trend of studies emerged that considered political democracy desirable, and aimed at it, rather than observing the reality of politics on a footing of dispassionate realism. Researchers as true believers who approved of political democracy a priori as a value began serious discussions about strategies for transition to and consolidation of

democracy in Latin American and other developing countries. Democracy could not be established readily, as might be expected. When this became evident, they used new categories of delegative democracies or illiberal democracies and were satisfied with summing up the situations into such new categories. Searching for the cause of the difficulties in the lack of social capital stock including trust may lapse into cultural determinism, as in the case of the new institutionalist school; or, conversely, researchers may identify themselves with the democracy promotion policy of the U.S. government. For example, Latin American Studies Association (LASA) set up a task force of researchers and sent them to certain countries to accomplish their goal.

These trends often seem to lack a healthy realism. Concerning democracy, we should set forth a fundamental question: what does democracy mean to Latin America? Why it is difficult for democracy to take root in Latin America in a stable manner? How have the political leaders administered the affairs of state under the name of democracy? These questions should be answered. Whether social exclusion or human rights violations are still occurring should be analyzed. It is of prime impor-

tance to use a sound perspective of history to analyze cultural, institutional, and structural mechanisms that inhibit development of democracy. In such activities lies the significance of area studies. Identification of regional behavioral trends through in depth empirical studies and recognition of difficulties in the achievement of democratization are essential. Without these, researchers would fail to exercise their "duties beyond borders" as suggested by S. HOFFMAN.

JCAS is a center facilitating mutual exchange for researchers in area studies. A variety of study projects promoted at JCAS have produced original and hopeful research results accurately reflecting regional situations. I take part in the studies on Peru, focusing on its social changes. My desire is to promote it as an interdisciplinary project supported by sound empirical research, so as to contribute to the deeper understanding of Peru and other Latin American countries.