



NEWSLETTER

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The Fourth Afrasian International Symposium

Ryukoku University hosted the Fourth Afrasian International Symposium, entitled *The Question of Poverty and Development in Conflict and Conflict Resolution*, on 15 and 16 November 2008 at Omiya Campus of Ryukoku University. The symposium welcomed participants engaged in research and other activities in Africa as well as South and Southeast Asia; and there were presentations from nine Japanese and eight overseas presenters. The program centered on two keynote speeches followed by panel discussions on *Poverty and the Dynamics of Conflict Management* and *the Rural Community as an Arena of Development and Conflict*, and ended by a concluding panel discussion and a roundtable discussion. A total of one hundred people attended the event over two days and the Seiwa-kan Hall was the scene of lively debate during this time.

(Symposium Chair Tsuyoshi Kato)



PROGRAMME

Day 1 (15 November, Saturday)

- 09:00 Registration
09:30 - 09:35 Opening Remarks
 Chair *Pauline Kent* (Director, Afrasian Centre for Peace and Development Studies)
09:35 - 09:45 Program Chair Address
 Chair *Tsuyoshi Kato* (Ryukoku University)
09:45 - 10:45 Keynote Speeches
 Chair *Hisashi Nakamura* (Ryukoku University)
 09:45 - 10:15 *Peter Little* (Emory University)
 "Understanding Poverty in Risky Environments: The Case of Pastoralism in Eastern Africa"
 10:15 - 10:45 *Ken-ichi Abe* (Research Institute for Humanity and Nature)
 "Beyond the 'Green Revolutions': Exploring the Links Between Food and Security"
 10:45 - 11:00 Coffee Break

PANEL I: Poverty and Dynamics of Conflict Management

- 11:00 - 12:50 Session I**
Local Knowledge of Sustenance and Challenges of Development
 Chair *Eriko Aoki* (Ryukoku University)
 11:00 - 11:25 *Hiroyoshi Kano* (The University of Tokyo)
 "'Agricultural Involution' and 'Deagrarianization' in Rural Southeast Asia: A View from Case Study in Indonesia"
 11:25 - 11:50 *Götz Hoeppe* (The University of Konstanz)
 "Appropriating 'Science' and 'Relatedness': Environmental Conflict and Environmental Knowledge in the Fishery of Kerala (South India)"
 11:50 - 12:15 *Toru Sagawa* (Kyoto University)
 "Dynamics of Enmity and Amity and Its Future Prospect among Pastoral Peoples of East Africa"
 12:15 - 12:50 Question & Answer
 12:50 - 14:20 Lunch Break
14:20 - 16:10 Session II
Situating Poverty in Conflict Resolution and Peace-Building
 Chair *Takehiko Ochiai* (Ryukoku University)
 14:20 - 14:45 *Shamsul A. B.* (Malaysian National University)
 "Affirmative Action Policy and Poverty Eradication in Malaysia: A Comment on the Impact of the New Economic Policy (NEP)"
 14:45 - 15:10 *Tatsuro Fujikura* (Kyoto University)
 "Expanding Activities against Deprivation under Civil War Condition: The Case of Bonded-laborers' Freedom Movement in Nepal"
 15:10 - 15:35 *Masahisa Kawabata* (Ryukoku University)
 "An Agenda for Recovery from Poverty and Conflict in Africa"
 15:35 - 16:10 Question & Answer
 16:10 - 16:30 Coffee Break

PANEL II: Rural Community as an Arena of Development and Conflict

- 16:30 - 18:20 Session III**
Community vs. State: Who Controls Local Resources and for What?
 Chair *Maria Reinaruth Carlos* (Ryukoku University)
 16:30 - 16:55 *Motoko Shimagami* (Kyoto University)
 "Reclaiming the Customary Rights to Forest: Forestry Policy and *Masyarakat Adat* in Post Suharto's Indonesia"
 16:55 - 17:20 *Shinji Suzuki* (Ryukoku University)
 "Dilemma of Local Commons Considered from the Viewpoint of Asymmetric Information: A Case Study in Vietnam"
 17:20 - 17:45 *Mark Baker* (Humboldt State University)
 "Conflict or Collaboration? Understanding State-Community Relationships in Community-based Resource Management: Lessons from Local Irrigation and Forest Management in the Western Himalaya"
 17:45 - 18:20 Question & Answer
18:30 - 20:30 Reception

Day 2 (16 November, Sunday)

- 09:30 Registration
10:00 - 11:50 Session IV
Development Agenda and Indigenous People at the Margins
 Chair *Atsushi Kitahara* (Ryukoku University)
 10:00 - 10:25 *Colin Nicholas* (Centre for Orang Asli Concerns)
 "Developing the Margins and Marginalizing the Orang Asli"
 10:25 - 10:50 *Bengt Karlsson* (Uppsala University)
 "Nuclear Lives: Uranium Mining, Development and Indigenous Peoples in India"
 10:50 - 11:15 *Mitsuo Ichikawa* (Kyoto University)
 "Forests and Indigenous People in Post-Conflict Democratic Republic of Congo"
 11:15 - 11:50 Question & Answer
 11:50 - 13:20 Lunch Break
13:20 - 15:10 Concluding Panel
Reflections on Poverty, Development and Conflict: Why Should We Care about Other People's Development and in What Way?
 Chair *Nobuko Nagasaki* (Ryukoku University)
 13:20 - 13:45 *Hideki Esho* (Hosei University)
 "Development Aid and Fellow-Feeling"
 13:45 - 14:10 *Pandurang Hegde* (Appiko-Chipko Movement)
 "Caring for Others to Heal Ourselves"
 14:10 - 14:35 *Benedict Anderson* (Aaron L. Binenkorb Professor of International Studies Emeritus at Cornell University)
 "Poverty and Development in National and Global Perspectives"
 14:35 - 15:10 Question & Answer
 15:10 - 15:30 Coffee Break
15:30 - 17:00 Roundtable Discussion
 Chair *Kaoru Sugihara* (Kyoto University)

◆ Keynote Speeches

Understanding Poverty in Risky Environments: The Case of Pastoralism in Eastern Africa (Prof. Little) Beyond the “Green Revolutions”: Exploring the Links Between Food and Security (Prof. Abe)



▲ Prof. Little

In aid-providing nations, talk of Sudan, Somalia and other countries in East Africa often carries negative images of poverty, war and under-development because of the prevalence of “pastoralism.” The view that pastoralism not only perpetuates poverty but also damages the environment is an example of this. Using pastoral tribes in East Africa as an example, Prof. Peter Little of Emory University spoke of the difference between structural “long-term poverty” in pastoral communities, which is caused by endemic difficulty in creating and pooling assets, and “short-term poverty,” which is caused by events like drought and war. Based upon that, Prof. Little then talked about his study of the process by which people move from short-term to long-term poverty. He also investigated “poverty among pastoral people” as distinct from “poverty in pastoral areas,” and discovered phenomena that could not be properly explained within the normal concepts of poverty, including differences in the way pastoralists and pastoral areas dealt with poverty.

The next speaker was Prof. Ken-ichi Abe of the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature. Prof. Abe spoke about his research on the

relationship between food and security. The key terms in this study were the “three green revolutions” . The first such revolution occurred between the 1950s and 1980s. Country by country, use of high-yield crops helped increase grain production but also served to expand the divide between rich and poor within those countries. The second green revolution centered on biotechnology; it began in 1995

and continues today. While its aim is to supply food to the world, one third of the global population still suffers from the ravages of hunger. The third revolution began in 2007, and focuses on the use of biofuel. This new development has paradoxically acted to cause hunger and strife. Prof. Abe claimed that these three green revolutions have shown us that true food security lies not in the green revolutions of increased production, but in “green evolution,” which focuses on the issues of quality and variety of food production, and bringing together the cities and farming areas where the gap between the haves and have-nots has widened.

(PD Shiro Sato)



Prof. Abe ▲

PANEL I: Poverty and Dynamics of Conflict Management

◆ Session I

Local Knowledge of Sustenance and Challenges of Development



▲ Prof. Kano

Prof. Hiroyoshi Kano of the University of Tokyo conducted a critical study on the validity of Clifford Geertz’s *Agricultural Involvement* (which claims that the wet-paddy rice growing systems of Indonesia continue to absorb population growth through intensification of labor). Prof. Kano stated that urbanization and movement away from agriculture, particularly since the 1980s, had caused major social changes that could not be explained by the concepts developed by Geertz. Debate followed on points regarding the relationship between local knowledge and culture and the extent of the shift away from agriculture, as well as the role played by a culture that promotes mutual assistance.

Following this, Prof. Götz Hoeppe of the University of Constance reported on the divide between the claims of activists in the fishing movement of southern India and those of the local

fishing people themselves. The activists have sought to eliminate trawling and protect fishing communities by driving out trawlers through an effective combination of scientific knowledge and promotion of the image that local fishing people are the true “children of the sea”. However, the fishing communities’ view of the sea as the “mother ocean” is not a means for driving people out, but for bringing them together, and in actual fact, those very fishermen have used the existence of trawlers to the benefit of their own fishing activities. After Prof. Hoeppe’s presentation, there was discussion on how fishing communities are utilizing modern science and technology.

The next speaker was Mr. Toru Sagawa of Kyoto University, who gave a report on the repeating pattern of war and peace in the pastoral societies of East Africa. He sought to clarify the unique process by which cross-border ties cause such conflicts. Mr. Sagawa further emphasized the importance of efforts to unlock the potential that exists in local areas for interventions that aim to build lasting peace. Post-presentation debate covered topics such as the role of women in peace negotiations.



Mr. Sagawa ▲



▲ Prof. Hoeppe

(RA Shinya Ishizaka)

◆ Session II

Situating Poverty in Conflict Resolution and Peace-Building



▲ Prof. Shamsul

This session focused on conflict and conspicuous poverty in South Asia, Southeast Asia and Africa with the aim of furthering the debate on how to overcome poverty, promote development, resolve conflicts of interest, and peace.

Prof. Shamsul A. B. of the Malaysian National University began his presentation by analyzing approaches to eradicating poverty by conceptualizing poverty. He then used the Malaysian five-year plan and the New Economic Policy (NEP) as case studies to evaluate poverty reduction efforts such as human security and the World Bank's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). In addition to the traditional measurement of rural poverty, Prof. Shamsul spoke of a dual structure of poverty with the "invisible poverty," inherent in a globalized and consumerist world.

Next, Prof. Tatsuro Fujikura of Kyoto University focused on the bonded labourers' freedom movement in Nepal, and looked at the problems surrounding land ownership and debt write-offs among *kamaiyas* with particular attention to the *kamaiya* freedom movement between 1996 and 2006. Prof. Fujikura's presentation highlighted the paradox that while the *kamaiya* movement's objectives were being redefined and intensified through the influence of the Nepal government, NGOs, communists and

the *Tharus* themselves, those external sources of support also acted to fragment the *kamaiyas*.

Lastly, Prof. Masahisa Kawabata of Ryukoku University gave a presentation on efforts to eradicate poverty in Africa. Prof. Kawabata looked at NEPAD, the New Partnership for Africa's Development implemented by the African Union, as well as the IMF's Structural Adjustment Program(SAP), UN's Millennium Development Goals and the World Bank's PRSP, and sought to redefine poverty and the development agenda. Additionally, speaking from a standpoint of conflict resolution, Prof. Kawabata looked at the two-way causal relationship between poverty and conflict from the perspective of human security and the need for freedom from fear and want, while pointing out that Africa's priority should be to reduce poverty by providing services directly to the poor.

(RA Kimiyo Yamakawa)



Prof. Fujikura ▲



Prof. Kawabata ▲

PANEL II: Rural Community as an Arena of Development and Conflict

◆ Session III

Community vs. State: Who Controls Local Resources and for What?



▲ Ms. Shimagami

The third session was on the management of local resources by local communities, with discussion about the potential roles of the community and the state, as well as the relationship between two. Ms. Motoko Shimagami of Kyoto University used the *Masyarakat Adat* Movement in Indonesia to illustrate the process of claiming customary rights at local level over forests. That process entails a dynamic rebuilding of the rules, systems, rites and rituals related to the customary use of forests, and serves as a means of bolstering communities' standing with others as well as their capacity for self-management.

Following this, Prof. Shinji Suzuki of Ryukoku University spoke of how some development frontiers are suffering from serious degradation of resources. In one such area in Vietnam, monopoly of information

by the political elite allowed them to give entire wetlands exclusively to shrimp ponds, which resulted in resource degradation. In the light of these developments, Prof. Suzuki underlined the importance of a resource management model that corrected the imbalance in access to information.

Finally, Prof. Mark Baker of Humboldt State University stated that the relationship between the community and the state can not be limited to the dichotomy of "conflict or collaboration". He further compared cases of community-based irrigation and forest management in the western Himalayan region of India to show that states and communities can form cooperative relationships under certain conditions such as when the state's interest lies in areas other than economic gain and where the community is politically mobilized.

In the open discussion, one of the main topics was the role of the local elite. It was pointed out that resource management led by the elite tended to entrench inequalities in the community.

(RA Tomoko Matsui)



▲ Prof. Suzuki



Prof. Baker ▲

◆ Session IV

Development Agenda and Indigenous People at the Margins



▲ Mr. Nicholas



▲ Prof. Karlsson

This session concentrated on reports regarding state-led and market-led development and how minorities deal with it. Mr. Colin Nicholas of the Centre for Orang Asli Concerns reported on how the development projects conducted by the Malaysian government with the aim of addressing poverty among the forest-dwelling Orang Asli people in fact served only to deepen their poverty, and how the problem was exacerbated by the very intellectuals, academics and development agents involved in the project. Mr. Nicholas opined that Malaysia should instead look for ways of alleviating the poverty of the Orang Asli that affect their close connection with the land as well as sovereignty over and administration of these areas.

Next was Prof. Bengt Karlsson of Uppsala University, who spoke about uranium mining communities in Northeast India. Prof. Karlsson reported on the antagonism between those carrying out and promoting the mining, i.e., the central

government and mining companies, and the local communities. He raised the point of how the mining projects pose a dilemma for the local community. On the one hand, there are high hopes that mining projects will bring a major improvement to the living standards of the minority groups that make up such a large part of the population in the area, while on the other, there are health concerns and the risk that an influx of outsiders will compromise the minorities' ability to influence decisions.

The third speaker was Prof. Mitsuo Ichikawa of Kyoto University, who gave a presentation on post-civil-war forest development plans in the Democratic Republic of Congo, especially the problems, which these plans cause, and the reaction to them of the hunter-gatherer Pygmies. After foreign-backed logging companies commenced large-scale harvesting of trees, the government attempted to implement a system for more sustainable logging that gave no regard to the rights of the Pygmies pertaining to forests and resources. The Pygmies responded by starting a movement with the backing of international NGOs that worked to create a common identity and assert customary rights over the forests. Prof. Ichikawa opined that the fate of such movements depends on international support and the understanding of the national government. (RA Akiko Watanabe)



Prof. Ichikawa ▲

◆ Concluding Panel

Reflections on Poverty, Development and Conflict:
Why Should We Care about Other People's Development and in What Way?

▲ Prof. Esho



▲ Mr. Hegde

The concluding panel had three presentations from researchers and those involved in NGO/NPO activities. The first presentation was from Prof. Hideki Esho of Hosei University on the importance of "fellow feeling" in support for development aid. After giving a brief outline of the historical changes in development aid, Prof. Esho explained development aid could be achieved in a small group or society with a day-to-day contact going beyond the management of the group/society members. Prof. Esho further emphasized the importance of the market and business in order to create the right fellow feeling.

Mr. Pandurang Hegde of the Appiko-Chipko Movement presented his views from the perspective of an NGO activist. Appiko-Chipko is a movement that attempts to protect trees-literally- from loggers. Mr. Hegde's report highlighted how capitalist economic development models have resulted in today's inequalities, natural resource depletion and marginalizing of minorities. He stated that being aware of the others is a

means of taking care of oneself, and emphasized that non-violence and an understanding and acceptance of diversity will help to resolve conflicts related to poverty and environmental destruction.

The final presentation was that of Benedict Anderson, Aaron L. Binenkorb Professor of International Studies Emeritus at Cornell University. He began with a historical overview of poverty-it's definition and conceptual meaning-from ancient Roman times to the modern age. This wide-ranging presentation included such diverse aspects as: attitudes to poverty from the time of the birth of Christ to pre-Enlightenment times; views of poverty illustrated by the French revolution; the philosophies of Malthus, Proudhon and Marx; the situation in eras of imperialism and colonialism; Oscar Lewis's post-WWII culture of poverty; development aid; the experiments of socialist states; and suggestions for modern and neo-liberal market economics. Prof. Anderson said that, in an era when man is destroying the natural environment on a global scale and most countries are facing financial crisis, left-wing organizations and political parties are conspicuously impotent despite the fact that, in all of those countries, ecological destruction and economic crises have a direct impact on the poor. It is as if Malthus's prognostications have come true in altered form in the modern age, said Prof. Anderson, and further wondered whether the situation could be rectified without violence and revolution. (PD Aysun Uyar)



Prof. Anderson ▲

(PD Aysun Uyar)

Roundtable Discussion

Prior to the roundtable discussion, moderator Prof. Kaoru Sugihara gave a brief review of the seventeen presentations that had been made at the symposium and an introduction of the G-COE project he heads at Kyoto University.

The discussion featured a heated debate about private wealth, indigenous peoples and resources. It became clear from the two days of debate in the symposium that:



▲ Roundtable Discussion

- The definition of poverty is largely reliant upon whether the lifestyle of the society in question is predominantly nomadic, agricultural or industrial, yet current understanding of poverty and

- development projects that aim to minimize it are based unambiguously on the standards of aid-providing countries - i.e., industrialized countries;
- This frequently leads to conflict and war; and
- The earth does not have the capacity of resources to sustain worldwide industrialization and unlimited economic development and therefore, overemphasis on economic development will eventually lead to a global war over resources.

Recognizing diversity with regards to poverty, wealth and development is a prerequisite for any dispute resolution, but whether or not this is compatible with neo-liberal market principles and whether or not such diversity can be achieved peacefully and without violence and revolution was a major topic at this spirited roundtable discussion.

(Symposium Chair Tsuyoshi Kato)

Symposium Group Picture and Excursion Group Picture



▲ Symposium Group Picture (Seiwa-kan Hall, 3F, 16 November 2008)



▲ Excursion Group Picture (Nishi Hongwanji Temple, 17 November 2008)

A New Era of Relations between Japan and China



▲ Prof. Mori

A special lecture entitled A New Era of Relations between Japan and China was held at the Fukakusa Campus on June 21, 2008.

Prof. Kazuko Mori (Faculty of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University) divided the Sino-Japanese relations into four eras; "strategic friendship," "stability," "structural change," and "post- joint communiqué of 1972. Prof. Mori stated that relations between the two countries over the past 35 years have been influenced more by emotion and the personalities of the nations' leaders than by rules, systems and other technical or rational considerations. As such, explained Prof. Mori, Sino-Japanese relations remain fragile and it is up to Japan and China to work out how to remedy that fragility.

She also stated that the issues standing between Japan and China are three-fold: "value," "power," and "interest". Therefore, in order to build a new relationship between the two countries, Prof. Mori suggested that individual channels be set up to address each of the issues, and that six discrete measures be implemented as set forth in *Nicchu Kankei: Sengokara Shin Jidai-e* [Sino-Japanese Relations From the Post-War to a New Era] (Tokyo: Iwanami Shinsho, 2006).

Questions from the commentator Prof. Takeshi Hamashita, head of Group 3 at the Afrasian Centre and professor at Ryukoku University, about the middle classes who lead the Chinese opinion on Japan, ensured that there was a lively debate.

(PD Shiro Sato)

Recent Activities

■ 31 May 2008, Group 2, SGSD Meeting

Kumi Sawano, Tomoko Ichida, "Development from Home Life Improvement Group to Rural Women's Entrepreneur"

■ 5 June 2008, Group 3, Research Meeting

"Japanese Educational Policy in the 21st Century: Where Have We Come from and Where Are We Headed?"

William Bradley, "Globalization as Standardization: Insulating a Core of Identity"

David Blake Willis, "A Nation at Risk, A Nation in Need of Dialogue: Citizenship, Denizenship, and Beyond in Japanese Education"

Julian Chapple, "Multiculturalism vs. Nationalism: Accommodating Diversity into Japan's Education System"

Jeremy Rappleye, "The Decline of the Technocrats in Japanese Educational Policy? Exploring the Loss of Ministry Autonomy and its Implications for Recent Policy Trends"

Robert Aspinall, "The New 'Three Rs' of Education in Japan: Risk, Responsibility and Rights"

■ 7 June 2008, Group 4, Research Meeting

Kazuya Masuda, "Land Conflict and Reorganization of *Adat* in Indonesian Forest Area"

■ 21 June 2008, Special Lecture

Kazuko Mori, "A New Era of Relations between Japan and China"

■ 29 June 2008, International Seminar

Raymond Jusseau, Louise Fortmann, Pauline Kent, Hisashi Nakamura, Yoshio Kawamura, Atsushi Kitahara, Chihiro Saito, Isao Fujimoto, Seiichi Fukui, Midori Aoyagi, Keiko Tanaka, Takashi Kurosaki, "The Impact of Globalizing Economy on Local Resources Management and Community Development for Conflict Resolution"

■ 4 July 2008, Group 1, Research Meeting

Etsuro Totsuka, "Study on the Influence of the United Nations Human Right Mechanism on the Settlement of Asian Regional Conflicts: Focusing on the Issue of Military Sexual Slavery"

■ 12 July 2008, Group 2, Research Meeting

Hisashi Nakamura, "Environmental Problems and the Carbon Emission Trading Market - On Financial Globalization"

■ 16 July 2008, Group 2, Research Meeting

Keiko Tanaka, "Community Food Access Assessment: Lessons from a Case Study in Lexington, Kentucky"

■ 19 July 2008, Group 4, Research Meeting

Fuping Li, "Poverty Reduction Policies and Poverty Structures in Mainland China - Clarification of the Problems and Prospects of the Study"

Atsushi Kitahara, "Forest Policy in Modern Thailand: A Case of Teak Forestry"

■ 19 September 2008, Group 1, Research Meeting

Kimiyo Yamakawa, "Conflict and Nation Building: the Making of Multiracialism in Singapore"

Shinya Ishizaka, "Service to the People in Gandhism"

Shiro Sato, "Three Images of E. H. Carr in the English School of International Relations"

■ 4 October 2008, Group 4, Research Meeting

Katsuya Mochizuki, "Community Conflicts in Nigeria's Oil Producing Area: Antagonism among Community"

Yasuyo Sawa, "Reintegration and Reconciliation in Post-conflict Sierra Leone: From the Historical Perspective of Civil Society Initiatives"

■ 10 October 2008, Group 3, Research Meeting

Maria Reinarruth Carlos, "Systems and Policies in Accepting Foreign Care Workers: The Cases of Singapore and Japan"

Chizuko Sato, "Sending Societies Perspectives in International Nurse Migration: The Cases of the Philippines and South Africa"

■ 15-16 November 2008, The Fourth Afrasian International Symposium

Peter Little, Ken-ichi Abe, Hiroyoshi Kano, Götz Hoeppe, Toru Sagawa, Shamsul A. B., Tatsuro Fujikura, Masahisa Kawabata, Motoko Shimagami, Mark Baker, Colin Nicholas, Bengt Karlsson, Mitsuo Ichikawa, Hideki Esho, Pandurang Hegde, Benedict Anderson, Kaoru Sugihara, Nobuko Nagasaki, Tsuyoshi Kato, Atsushi Kitahara, Hisashi Nakamura, Pauline Kent, Eriko Aoki, Takehiko Ochiai, Maria Reinarruth Carlos, Shinji Suzuki, "The Question of Poverty and Development in Conflict and Conflict Resolution"

■ 21 November 2008, Group 1, Research Meeting

Seiichi Honjo, "Non-violence and Practice of Dialogue"

Kwon O-Jung, "Education for Developing Nationalism in Korea"

■ 6 December 2008, Group 3, International Symposium (co-organized)

Pauline Kent, Reiko Tsuchiya, Nanako Fukui, Hu Bei, Guo Lianyou, and Takeshi Hamashita, "Reconsidering Ruth Benedict: Conflict Resolution, Culture and Sino-Japanese Relations"

■ 11 December 2008, Group 1, International Symposium (co-organized)

Pauline Kent, Kwon O-Jung, Park Yong-Jo, Kwon Oh-Hyun, Cho Eun-Kyeong, Hiroko Morita, Tomofumi Tomioka, Lee Ran, Park Nam-Su, Nobuko Nagasaki, and Mitsuya Dake, "Modern History Education in East Asia: Has School Education Contributed to East Asian Peace Building?"

List of Publications

《Afrasia Working Paper Series》

No.35 Anan Ganjanapan, *Multiplicity of Community Forestry as Knowledge Space in the Northern Thai Highlands*

No.36 Shinji Suzuki, *The Increasing Enclosure of Mangrove Wetlands: Towards Resource Management in Development Frontiers*

No.37 Akiko Watanabe, *Migration and Mosques: The Evolution and Transformation of Muslim Communities in Manila, the Philippines*

《Research Series》

No. 3 Symposium Report, William Bradley, Takeshi Hamashita, Haruko Uchida, Tomoko Matsui, and Shiro Sato (eds.), *Challenges of Changing Identity in Japan* (Symposium, 6 October 2006)

No. 4 Symposium Report, Maria Reinarruth Carlos, Hisako Nakai, Yumiko Goto, Haruko Uchida, and Tomoko Matsui (eds.) *Japan's Strategy on Accepting Filipino Care Workers* (Symposium, 14 July 2007)

No. 5 Kosuke Shimizu, Josuke Ikeda, Tomoya Kamino, and Shiro Sato (eds.), *Is There A Japanese IR? Seeking an Academic Bridge through Japan's History of International Relations*

* You can download all of our publications at our website: <http://www.afrasia.ryukoku.ac.jp/>

Ministry gives interim AA rating



The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science and Technology assessed the activities of the Afrasian Centre as it has marked its third birthday. The Ministry gave a resounding comment in the form of an AA rating based on the mid-term evaluation of the Afrasia Centre. The evaluation indicated that the project's overall framework was clear, and symposia and research workshops were held systematically, so that the centre is succeeding in training young researchers.

Forthcoming Event

Asahi University Partners Symposium (APS)

13:30-17:00, 20 June 2009 (Saturday)

Afrasian Center was selected by Asahi Shimbun Osaka Headquarters as one of the recipients of the Asahi-University Partners Symposium Program Grant for the first half of FY2009. The Symposium, entitled "Who Cares?" is going to be held on 20 June 2009 at Kenshin Hall of Fukakusa Campus. It will discuss the issue of elderly care in Japan and the participation of foreign workers in this sector.

Prof. Chizuko Ueno of the Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology of the University of Tokyo and author of *Ohitorisama no Rougo* will deliver the Keynote Speech.

* Details of the symposium and information related to attendance will be posted on the Asahi Shimbun and Ryukoku University websites at a later date.

(Related article: <http://www.asahi.com/shimbun/sympo/release/090122.html>)

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