

The background features a silhouette of a tree with bare branches against a red and orange gradient. The text is centered and uses a mix of white and yellow/gold colors.

center
for
integrated
area studies

Kyoto University



Center for Integrated Area Studies,
Kyoto University

京都大学地域研究統合情報センター

Center For Integrated Area Studies

Kyoto University

Integrated Area Studies • Area Studies Support Facilities • Area Studies Informatics

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Welcome to CIAS

The Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS) was established in April 2006. The objectives of CIAS are to promote and conduct area studies, to integrate and share information resources on area studies as well as knowledge from particular areas and to make them available to other universities and institutions nationwide. As a “national joint-research base,” CIAS pursues these objectives in collaboration with sister institutions engaged in area studies at Kyoto University and by serving as the secretariat of the Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS), which was founded in 2004 and as of January 2011 has 92 member institutions.

CIAS consists of five research divisions: the Division of Integrated Area Research, Division of Information and Knowledge, Division of Area Informatics, Division of Visiting Research Fellows and Division of Japanese Visiting Scholars. CIAS undertakes various joint-research projects, mostly as collaborations between CIAS researchers and researchers at other institutions, with the specific purpose of promoting inter-regional and interdisciplinary area studies approaches. CIAS projects focus on two dimensions of integrated area studies: 1) research on area studies methodologies and 2) research on selected issues of crucial importance in particular areas and globally. Project findings are disseminated through publications, websites, workshops and symposiums organized by CIAS.

While “area studies” can be defined in many different ways, depending on the research institution or individual researcher, in general, the research methods and research results are very much influenced by person-to-person interactions. In that sense, an *area* always connotes both the global and the local. An area is not primarily demarcated by geographical and national boundaries, but by sets of

local and non-local variables that are transformed, interconnected and influenced by each another. Therefore, CIAS attempts to understand contemporary issues and problems in particular areas by examining phenomena that cut across regional boundaries and by using cross-regional perspectives.

Already in its fifth year of existence, CIAS has launched a new “Area Informatics Project,” which is expected to produce innovative databases and mapping systems, among other outputs, to contribute to the development a new horizon of area studies in Japan and abroad.

HAYASHI, Yukio (Ph.D.)

Director and Professor

Center for Integrated Area Studies, Kyoto University





A New Approach to Area Studies

After World War II, national governments realized that they needed to know more about the different regions in the world where they held economic and political interests. For that purpose, many universities, including Kyoto University, established area studies centers. Area studies have matured since then and become an established yet ever-evolving academic discipline.

CIAS was founded in 2006 and aims to bring a new dimension to area studies at Kyoto University and in Japan. Its primary objective is to promote *integrated area studies*. Area studies traditionally focus on confined regions and explore issues that are particular to that region, but that are of concern or interest to an academic or wider audience. Area studies are driven by questions that emerge from the regions themselves and not questions to advance a particular discipline. They are by definition inter-, multi- or supra-disciplinary.

CIAS research projects explore issues related to certain regions that might be typical topics for area studies. However, where possible, these issues are researched in multiple locations simultaneously, at multiple scales, or using innovative methods to represent information and knowledge.

There are a number of scholars in various research fields at Kyoto University whose research focuses on geographic areas. The Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS) and the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS) at Kyoto University are collaborating to promote the research activities at CIAS. Several scholars of CSEAS and ASAFAS are staff at CIAS concurrently.

CIAS has a mandate to foster collaboration between Japanese universities. Japan's area studies centers have joined forces and established the *Japan Consortium for Area Studies* (JCAS). One of

The primary objectives of CIAS are to promote and conduct integrated area studies and to integrate and share information resources on area studies to make them available to other universities and institutions nationwide. CIAS operates as a national joint-use facility and serves as the secretariat of the Japan Consortium of Area Studies (JCAS).



the main mandates of JCAS is to examine ways to make specialized area studies more relevant to society's needs for knowledge. CIAS operates as the secretariat of JCAS in collaboration with other area studies centers and institutions.

CIAS has developed important resource materials, which it is constantly upgrading. These resource materials include multiple databases that are valuable sources for area studies academics. CIAS holds, for instance, a complete copy of the British parliamentary papers from between 1801 until 1922, which were acquired in their entirety in 1998, and which are now stored in the Kyoto University's Central Library and also available online.

The communication of knowledge is of special concern in area

studies. Because areas studies requires the multidisciplinary analysis of often complex issues, there is a need for innovative ways to not only analyze, but also to present area studies results. This issue is addressed in the *CIAS Area Informatics Project*. Innovative ways of representing area studies results are explored in close collaboration with the centers at Kyoto University and elsewhere in Japan.

CIAS's integrated approach to area studies promotes a new impetus and relevance to area studies for researchers and audiences that have interests beyond a single region.



Development of Area Studies in Japan

The development of area studies in Japan after the Second World War was inspired by similar trends in the United States and Europe. Area studies in Japan integrated various disciplines and research methodologies, emphasizing empirical studies and reviewing original materials. In Japan, area studies was also influenced by an ethos of self-examination to build deeper knowledge of Asia before and during the War.

Several area studies research institutions have been established since 1950s, including the Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, the Slavic Research Center at Hokkaido University, the Center for Southeast Asian Studies at Kyoto University, and the Institute of Developing Economies at the Japan External Trade Organization.

Towards the late 1970s, it grew clear that a national center was needed to network existing area studies centers. In 1993 the Japan Center for Area Studies was established in response to that need. It was initially hosted by the National Museum of Ethnology, which is located in Osaka on the grounds of the 1970 Expo in Osaka. In 2006, the Japan Center for Integrated Area Studies was transferred to Kyoto University and became the Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS). CIAS plays a pivotal role in building networks among area studies researchers and research institutions, both domestically and internationally.



Integrated Area Studies at CIAS

Integrated area studies pursues research topics that are typical of an area studies portfolio. However, the projects are carried out at multiple locations, focusing on unusual geographic units, or using innovative research approaches. There are a number of reasons why such integrated area studies are relevant within area studies in general.

The field of integrated area studies examines present-day issues facing every part of the world from a cross-regional perspective. In today's world, the different regions of the globe are constantly deepening their interconnectedness; the various individual areas are quickly metamorphosing, linking up together and developing mutual influences on one another. To understand these areas more thoroughly, it is essential to have a clear idea about the particular character of each area. This is achieved by drawing comparisons and questioning how each area fits into the world scenario while it interacts with and influences other areas. By making comparisons and examining relationships, researchers in integrated area studies attempt to conduct comparative studies, rather than just looking independently at individual regions.

The concept of *area* in area studies is subject to reflection and modification. Societal changes over the last decades, usually identified as globalization, have reconfigured the politico-geographic landscape in many locations in the world. While nation-states still remain the primary politico-geographic unit, their role, mandate and influence have changed. Countries unite into unions in all continents, but at the same time regions within many countries or even across country borders become more autonomous. This has implications for area studies confined to a geographic focus.

CIAS pursues a number of integrated area studies in collaboration with national and international partners. The research theme *Assessing Areas – Area Profiles for the 21st Century*, zooms in on the trend of peoples conducting activities across national and regional boundaries, and in the process establish new “communities.” This theme hosts four specific research projects, described below.

The Area Viewed Through Inclusion and Exclusion project reviews how dynamics of inclusion establish these new communities. Some “nationals” may become a minority, for instance in the case of certain Muslim communities. These new minorities can become empowered through international networks that they establish. Because these new communities can be physically located on different continents, their area is no longer geographically confined, but becomes politically, socially and culturally defined.

The *Area Profiles Viewed Through Religions* project aims to determine area profiles from the perspectives of local people by focusing on religious practices. This research project will review three major aspects: 1) holy sites and religious facilities, including ritual spaces that attract believers of a specific religion and holy scriptures and icons that are distributed beyond regional boundaries; 2) videos as media used to record religious practices performed in a specific space, and 3) religions institutionalized through political, educational and tourism policies. The research intends to clarify the multifaceted reality of religious practices as personal and regional as well as being the outcome of social powers that use religion to build social systems. The research also seeks to elucidate the dynamics by which such events constitute area profiles. Furthermore, the project will integrate various sets of data to illustrate the foundations of



nations that stem from regional and cross-border practices.

The research project *The Spread of Neoliberalism and Its Social Impacts* has become particularly relevant with the 2008 global economic crisis. The research seeks to understand to what extent neoliberalism has permeated areas of the world, and then analyzes its subsequent political and social impacts. Equally important are the reactions to neoliberalism and how they have influenced its spread and public opinion. A simultaneous study in multiple areas will establish the groundwork for the creation of an analytical framework for comparative studies.

The project *Historical Regional Development Viewed Through Interactions Between Humans and the Natural World* compares historical changes in societies and economies in macro areas, such as Southeast Asia and the Amazon basin. Theories that adhere to natural determinism insufficiently consider how much nature has been manipulated by human influences and how this in turn has shaped development. Nature and humans have both experienced changes by means of their mutual influences over each other, a fact that has been revealed in many fields of research. Generally, however, human activities are described in a standardized manner in natural science fields, while the understanding of nature has remained unchanged in the fields of humanities and social science. This combined joint-research project aims to provide a platform for blending the two approaches, and thereby combining research in the fields of humanities and science related to nature-human interactions in order to establish a deeper understanding of these areas by researchers.

Supporting Area Studies

The Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS), hosted by CIAS, is a new type of consortium established within the academic community. Members are mainly research institutions conducting area studies. However, educational institutions that are training the next generation of area studies researchers and private organizations, which utilize the results that emerge from area studies programs in the real world, are also important members. The Consortium is novel in that its members come from a variety of organizations beyond the boundaries of the university, including research institutions, graduate schools and globally active NGOs. The Consortium is an open organization. New members are always welcome.



All members benefit from a heightened knowledge base and greater vitality in their programs from interactions beyond the boundaries of any one organization. These partnerships catalyze and enhance research, nurture the development of next-generation researchers and promote a wide range of social collaborations.

These active intellectual networks are driven and enhanced by the core organizations of JCAS. The core organizations presently include four cooperative international research institutions: CIAS, the Center for Southeast Asian Studies at Kyoto University, the Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, and the Slavic Research Center at Hokkaido University.

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

JCAS makes it possible to construct firm inter-boundary networks among academic, business and governmental circles and to conduct effective trans-regional project research through the sharing of academic and technical resources accumulated in cooperation with member organizations. JCAS also hopes to make an intellectual contribution to the public as it designs future-oriented programs for postgraduate education and training schemes that move beyond existing structures. CIAS institutionally serves as the secretariat of JCAS.

Continued dialogues regarding the subject of research, or, in other words, interactive dialogues between local peoples and researchers, are the bedrock of area studies programs. The aim of JCAS is to develop a system whereby the knowledge and resources that belong to member organizations can be utilized in the most effective ways.



CIAS Nationwide Joint-use Facility

One of the core CIAS institutional projects includes electronically sharing research resources and publications. Both historical and contemporary information constitute resources for area studies. Written documents (in print or manuscript form), films, pictures, satellite imageries, recorded voices, music and digital data can all be utilized. Because they are stored at scattered institutions around the world, CIAS aims to interlink and integrate these resources using the latest informatics tools and to build systems to share them with researchers and others concerned with the contemporary world. CIAS is developing various original databases for area studies, mainly from its own holdings. At the same time, CIAS is creating a system, both technical and institutional, for sharing the knowledge base and information relating to area studies, known as the “Resource Sharing Database for Area Studies,” which integrates not only printed documents but also a wide variety of other materials including maps, photographs, videos, and leaflets.

An important holding of the CIAS Library is a collection of British parliamentary papers covering the House of Commons, 1800-1986, and the House of Lords, 1800-1922. The collection, “Kyocera Collection of British Parliamentary Papers,” was donated by Kyocera Inc. to the Japan Center for Area Studies and transferred to the CIAS in 2006. The collection is also open to the public at the Kyoto University Library, as well as at the internet site “House of Commons Parliament Papers Online”, available through the Kyoto University network.

The CIAS Library opened in March 2007. Its holdings include books, periodicals, maps, and audio visual materials on the modern history of Central Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America. All

holdings are open to the public at the CIAS Library as well as through the inter-library network system.

Databases accessible at the CIAS homepage:

- Resource Sharing Database for Area Studies (test version)
- British Parliamentary Papers Database: Maps (1st phase)
- Qalam Article Database
- CIAS Tamil Films Database
- Thai Database of Three Seals of Law

<http://www.cias.kyoto-u.ac.jp/database/>



Kyocera Collection of British Parliamentary Papers at Kyoto University

The British Parliamentary Papers comprise over twelve thousand volumes of documents submitted to the British parliament between 1801-1922. The collection was owned by the former British Board of Trade. The Kyocera Corporation donated the collection to the Japan Center for Area Studies, the forerunner of CIAS. The collection is now stored at Kyoto University's Main Library and managed by CIAS.

During the turbulent times of the 19th and 20th centuries, the United Kingdom collected information from every part of the world and compiled it into these parliamentary papers, which have been used as primary sources in many research fields. In recent years, the development of digital search tools and internet services has enabled researchers to access this huge collection with vast and diverse content.

The collection is open for use by the public to allow all users to view this magnificent collection first-hand. The collection is now also accessible on the internet.



Area Informatics Project

In area studies, researchers analyze natural, social and cultural settings using an interdisciplinary research approach. Since the 1990s, when people in even the most remote locations of the world began to feel the effects of globalization, the number of area studies researchers increased dramatically, and information on many locations worldwide was assembled and synthesized.

At this same time as this revitalization of area studies, information technology to process data greatly advanced, giving a great boost to the field of informatics, and making it more applicable to applied sciences like area studies.

Since April 2010, CIAS has launched a new project that aims to apply state-of-the-art information technology to combine and analyze data produced in area studies research. This is called the Area Informatics Project. Its overarching goal is to construct a basic platform for various area studies data so that it can be shared between different institutions and used to present the results of area studies more effectively.

Collaborators in this project will integrate multiple databases so that more complex questions can be asked and researched. The application of advanced information technology will make it possible to expand the use of information about multiple locations in an integrated fashion by more users.

Several databases will be constructed and linked. The first is a database of elections and political parties in the post-Soviet countries of Eastern Europe. This database consists of two related parts. One includes the results of elections and the list of political parties since the 1990s in Eastern European countries. The other part has information on social, political and economic events of Russia and

the European Union. The two databases originated from news and magazine articles.

The second database is of the region of Aceh, Indonesia that captures various aspects of the civil war that has plagued the region since the 1960s and of the recovery process from the tsunami disaster in 2004.

The third database is of articles from the Turkestan Journal (Turkestanskii sbornik). The journal was edited by Konstantin von Kaufman, the first governor of Russian Turkestan. The journal published data comprehensively collected during fieldwork conducted by researchers on Central Asia from 1868 until 1917.

Turkestan Journal



Integrated database of West Sumatra earthquake in 2009

Health GIS as an Application of Area Studies

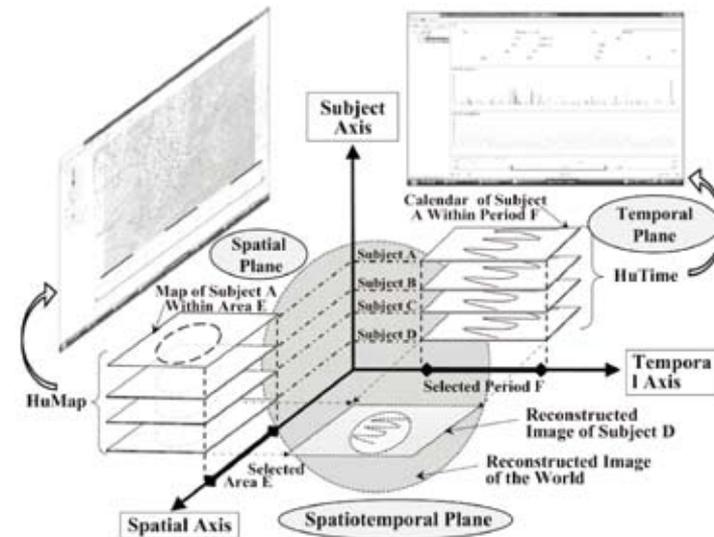
Area informatics uses information engineering technologies such as metadata including spatiotemporal attributes, databases, ontology, geographical information systems/science (GIS), global positioning systems (GPS), remote sensing (RS) and others in area studies. Area informatics can also be used in public health research. For instance, individual health conditions are the result of multiple factors, including not only a person's constitution but also accumulated long-term effects from natural and social environments. With area informatics it is possible to integrate and analyze a variety of health data allowing for a better understanding of individual health conditions.

In an ongoing CIAS research, the application of area informatics in public health is now being tested in Japan. A resource-sharing database, which is an archival database system, organizes various kinds of materials collected and created during field research. This database works as a "data-hub" to link multiple databases. Users of the database can retrieve many databases on the web seamlessly with a single query.

Two spatio-temporal tools have been developed to analyze data stored in the resource-sharing database. The first tool is HuMap (Humanities Map). It is a newly designed place-oriented system that can overlay many maps and images according to geographic reference points. It can retrieve features from each layer, retrieve and import layers from the resource-sharing database, and operate on features among layers. The second tool is HuTime (Humanities Time), a revolutionary time-oriented system that can overlay many chronological tables according their timelines. It can retrieve events from each layer, retrieve and import layers from the resource sharing

database, and operate on events among layers. HuMap and HuTime use the same metadata, and they can access each other seamlessly.

Two ontology databases support spatio-temporal data organization. One is the "Gazetteer Database on Japanese Classical Places," a database of past and present place names with related attributes (reading of the name, location types, inclusive place name, etc.) and locations (longitudes and latitudes). The second is "The Calendar Table," which organizes all dates (Japanese dates, Gregorian dates etc.) in accordance with Julian dates. This simple table can be used to convert a date of one calendar to the date of another calendar.



International Research Cooperation

The CIAS mission requires extensive international collaboration. To expand its efforts, CIAS capitalizes on the international networks of its staff to establish collaborations with research institutions and individual researchers who share CIAS's interests and objectives.

Forms of collaboration include joint projects, memoranda of understanding (MOU), international conferences and peer-to-peer partnerships. Following is the list of current MOUs with research organizations worldwide:

- The Center for International Forestry Research, Indonesia
- Faculties of Agriculture, Forestry, Social Sciences, National University of Laos, Laos
- The Center for Asia-Pacific Area Studies, Academia Sinica, Taiwan
- The Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University, Indonesia
- Center for Nepal and Asian Studies, Tribhuvan University, Nepal
- Tropenbos International, Netherlands
- Institute of Peruvian Studies, Peru

CIAS regularly organizes international meetings directly related to its programs to report research outcomes and to foster academic debate. Where possible, these symposia are co-organized with national or international partners. The symposia are presented at the Inamori building, where CIAS is located, to make use of the building's state-of-the-art facilities. The symposia are also frequently hosted by CIAS collaborators.

Under the Division for Visiting Researchers, CIAS invites

researchers from abroad in order to foster academic exchange and contribute to skill transfer. These visiting researchers are linked to ongoing research collaborations where possible. Visiting researchers have the opportunity to concentrate on their own work for a six month period during their stay. Where possible, their activities are integrated with CIAS events such as international symposia.

In addition to their travel to research sites, CIAS staff are encouraged to visit other area studies research institutions abroad to strengthen collaborative efforts.

CIAS International Visiting Scholars Program

One of the main objectives of CIAS is to foster exchange between scholars. To that end, CIAS has developed two exchange programs. One program invites international scholars from abroad to CIAS, and the other program invites scholars from within Japan. The two programs provide opportunities for researchers to pursue interests linked to area studies while staying at Kyoto University. The exchanges contribute to the advancement of area studies, and the presence of visiting scholars at CIAS increases the awareness among the national and international academic community of CIAS and Japanese area studies in general. Visiting scholars also contribute to the CIAS area studies research activities. The invited candidates are not only scholars from academia, but are also people in other positions relevant to area studies, such as NGO/NPO activists, staff of international organizations and funding organizations and journalists/writers, among others.



CIAS Academic Staff



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 East Asian Area Studies; Modern History
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3
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 Central Asian Area Studies;
 Modern and Contemporary History of Uzbekistan



4
OSHIKAWA, Fumiko
 Professor, Center for Integrated Area Studies
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 South Asian Area Studies;
 Social Inequality in Contemporary India;
 Transformation of Gender Relations
 and Family in India



5
HAYASHI, Yukio
 Professor, Center for Integrated Area Studies
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 Practical Religion and Society
 in Theravada Buddhist Cultures
 in Mainland Southeast Asia



6
HOSHIKAWA, Keisuke
 Assistant Professor, Center for Integrated Area Studies
 Areas of Specialty
 Technical and social adaptation of local people
 to natural environment in Southeast Asia



7
YANAGISAWA, Masayuki
 Associate Professor, Center for Integrated Area Studies
 Areas of Specialty
 Agro-ecology; Community
 Activities in Agrarian Society in Vietnam



8
YAMAMOTO, Hiroyuki
 Associate Professor, Center for Integrated Area Studies
 Areas of Specialty
 Studies on Ethnicity and Nationalism
 in the Malay-Islamized Regions of Southeast Asia



9
SHINOHARA, Takuji
 Assistant Professor, Center for Integrated Area Studies
 Area of Specialty
 Information Technology



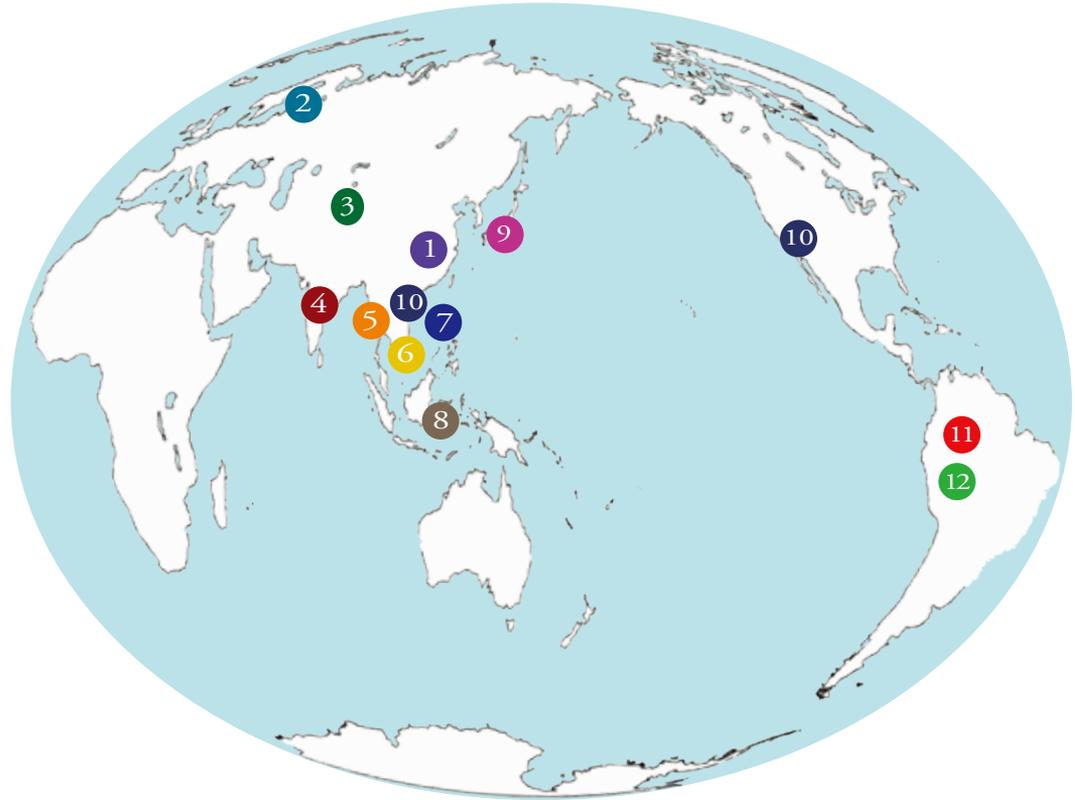
10
HARA, Shoichiro
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 Area of Specialty
 Application of Information Technology
 to the Humanities and Social Sciences



11
DE JONG, Wji
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 and Southeast Asia: Governance,
 Economics, and the Ecology
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12
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 Associate Professor, Center for Integrated Area Studies
 Areas of Specialty
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 Comparative Study of Latin American Politics



CIAS Staff Research Projects

Comparative study of social changes in villages of the Red River Delta in Vietnam

YANAGISAWA, Masayuki

This project explores the multi-layered diversity in the social organization of villages in the Red River Delta in Vietnam and the influence of external forces on these communities. External influences at the communal level determine many aspects of daily life and ultimately the outcomes of national projects of economic growth, education, rural development and others.

Organizing the systematic conservation of local documents and oral history in Laos

MASUHARA, Yoshiyuki

Laos has a rich treasure of locally-preserved historical documents and oral histories, materials that are invaluable for ethno-historical research. This project aims to collect, record and store in various digital formats these historical documents and oral histories and make them available for local and international researchers and for civil society in Laos.

Establishment of medical area informatics

HARA, Shoichiro

This area informatics project uses spatial and temporal models to analyze medical information. The goal is to develop methods and tools that can be used to establish multiple databases to analyze the relationships between health indicators and other environmental variables.

Spatial and temporal mapping of Buddhist societies in mainland Southeast Asia

HAYASHI, Yukio

This project is a five-country study focusing on crossborder influences and networks that have shaped contemporary Buddhist practices. The study focuses on the location and history of temples, including the history of caretakers and the design and ornamentation of the temples themselves.

Changes from irrigation to use of rain water in 20th century rice production in northeast Thailand

HOSHIKAWA, Keisuke

This project documents the dramatic expansion of paddy rice in northeast Thailand over the past 100 years. The study relies on historical maps, topographic data and satellite images to record and explain changes in wet-rice cultivation. Government archives also provide an important source of information for this project.

Diversity and universality of pastoralism in post-socialist Eurasia

KAZATO, Mari

Many Eurasian countries have experienced a profound change in political regime, from state socialism to neoliberal market economics. This study analyses how these change have affected pastoralism and pastoral societies in terms of local practices and social changes.

Comparative study of the state and political party change in Central and South America

MURAKAMI, Yusuke

This study aims to clarify the transformation, largely driven by neo-liberal reforms, of Andean and Central American nation states over the last three decades and how this has affected or been influenced by a dynamic role and functioning of political parties.

A platform for area disaster information

YAMAMOTO, Hiroyuki

This study aims to collect, process, store and disseminate multiple time and location specific information sources on disaster areas, including newspaper articles, photographs and transcripts of interviews. The cases studies for the project are the 2004 tsunami in Aceh and the 2009 earthquake in West Sumatra, Indonesia.

Transnational natural resource governance in borderlands

Wil de Jong

This project explores natural resource governance in borderlands, focusing especially on how lower tiers of governments or other borderland actors coordinate or cooperate often within a restrictive or antagonistic bi-national political environment.

Study on history and memory in the Baltic countries

KOMORI, Hiromi

This project documents the dramatic social changes following independence in Estonia and Latvia since the dissolution of the Soviet Union. The post-Soviet era is characterized by various historical discourses among Latvians, Estonians and Russians. The project documents multiple sources of historical narratives, including personal memories, and analyzes their linkages.

Establishment of a digital Turkistanica

OBIYA Chika

This project establishes an international network for the preservation, publishing and practical use of rare historical documents and materials for Central Asia studies. The focus is on Uzbekistan, but the project extends peripherally to record and preserve relevant materials that have resulted from the intensive historical, cultural and economic exchanges in the Central Asian region.

CIAS Publications

CIAS Discussion Papers

Disparities in the globalized world: reality, perception and movements. Fumiko Oshikawa, ed. CIAS Discussion Paper 16, 2010.

Des expériences transfrontalières à la formation d'une Communauté Economique en Asie le rôle des investissements directs extérieurs japonais. Anne Androis. CIAS Discussion Paper 14, 2010.

Forest policies for a sustainable humanosphere. Wil de Jong, ed. CIAS Discussion Paper 8, 2009.

Tendencias políticas actuales en los países andinos. Yusuke Murakami ed. CIAS Discussion Paper 5, 2008.

Transborder environmental and natural resource management. Wil de Jong, ed. CIAS Discussion Paper 4, 2008

Islam at the margins: The Muslims of Indochina. No. 3. Omar Farouk, Hiroyuki Yamamoto ed. CIAS Discussion Paper 3, 2008

Después del Consenso de Washington: dinámica de cambios político-económicos y administración de recursos naturales en los países andinos. Yusuke Murakami, ed. CIAS Discussion Paper 2, 2007.

Enduring states: Considering states in light of nations and ethnic groups. Fumiko Oshikawa, ed. CIAS Discussion Paper 1, 2007.



Monographs and Edited Volumes

Transborder governance of forests, rivers and trees. Wil de Jong, Denyse Snelder, Noboru Ishikawa, eds. Earthscan, London, 2010.

Perú en la era del Chino: La política no institucionalizada y el pueblo en busca de un salvador. Yusuke Murakami. IEP and CIAS, Lima, 2007.

Practical Buddhism among the Thai-Lao. Hayashi Yukio. Kyoto and Melbourne: Kyoto University Press and Trans Pacific Press, 2003.

Biosphere as a mediator between biosphere and humanosphere. Masayuki Yanagisawa. Kyoto: Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference of the Kyoto University G-COE Program, 2009.

National integration and formation of multi-ethnic society: Experiences in Estonia and Latvia after EU enlargement. N. Hashimoto, H. Komori, eds. Kwansei Gakuin University, 92, 2009.

Selected Journal Papers

- Forest rehabilitation and forest transition. W. de Jong. *Biotropica*, 42(1): 3–9, 2010.
- Health GIS and Area Studies. S. Hara. *International Journal of Geoinformatics*, 5 (1): 49-55, 2009.
- Sikkim Himalayan-Agriculture: Improving and scaling up of the traditionally managed agricultural systems of global significance. G. Sharma, L. Liang, E. Sharma, J.R. Subba and K. Tanaka, *Resources Science*, 31 (1), 21-30, 2009.
- Effects of topography on the construction and efficiency of earthen weirs for rice irrigation in Northeast Thailand. K. Hoshikawa, S. Kobayashi, *Paddy and Water Environment*, 7(1): 1-17. 2009.
- Future scenarios as a tool for decision making in forest communities. K. Evans, W. de Jong, P. Cronkleton. *Sapiens* 1 (2): 39-46, 2008.
- Interpretando los años de vigencia del fujimorismo. Y. Murakami. *Argumentos*, 2 (4), 2008.
- Conflicts on the way to communal forest management in northern Bolivia. W. de Jong, S. Ruiz, M. Becker. *Forest Policy and Economics*, 8, 447-457, 2006.
- Genesis and culmination of Uz? Nishiyama proposal of a model core of a future city for the Expo 70 Site (1960-1973). A. Flores Urushima. *Planning Perspectives*. 22: 391-416, 2007.

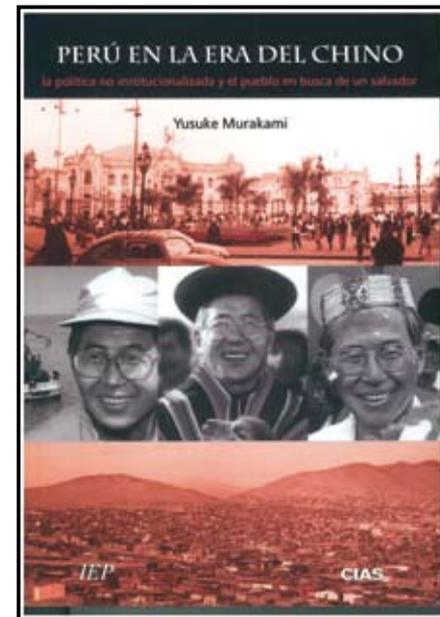


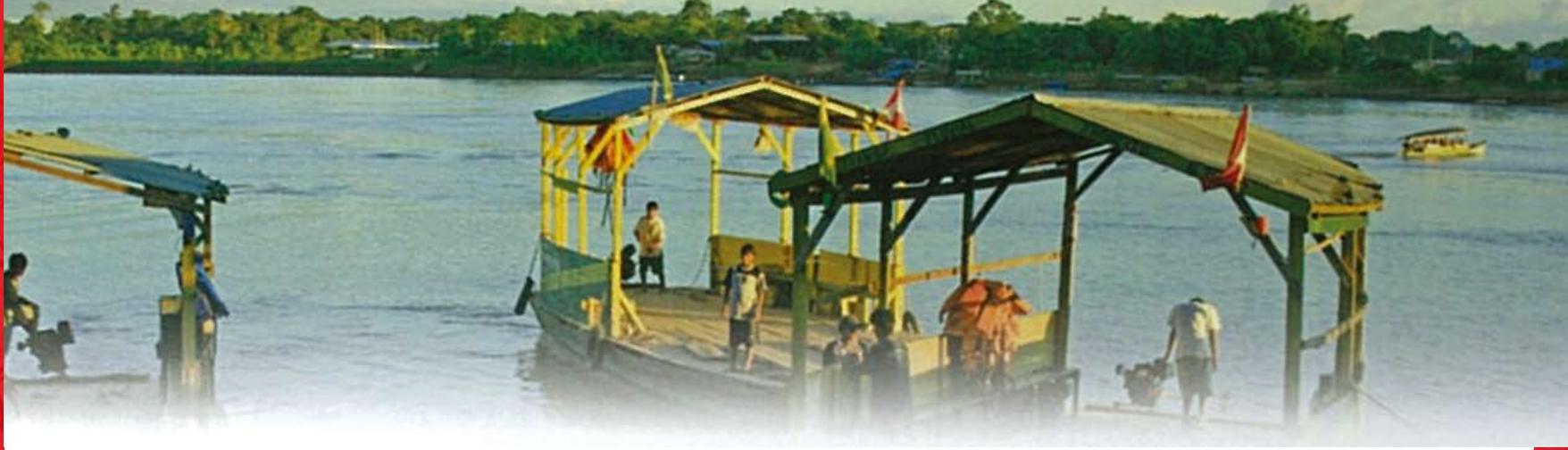


Peru in the Era of Fujimori

Fujimori's controversial decade of government, from his surprise entry into the political scene in 1990 until his fleeing to Japan in 2000, has been the subject of many studies and analysis. Most studies have emphasized the “Fujimori factor” in the study of Peru’s 1990 politics. A monumental study completed at CIAS aims to locate the Fujimori government in a larger Peruvian historical perspective. The volume reviews Fujimori’s origins and his personal and professional life before entering the political arena. It carefully analyzes the election that catapulted him into power and his two periods of governments. The self-coup, through which he brought order to the country in political chaos, receives special attention. His post-1995 period of government is dealt with separately as a period of institutional decline and setback of some of the progress achieved during the first five years. The volume demonstrates that an authoritarian approach, a deep-seated suspicion of political friends and foes and a disregard for democratic processes were common throughout the Fujimori regime.

Murakami, Yusuke. Perú en la era del Chino: La política no institucionalizada y el pueblo en busca de un Salvador. Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, Lima. 2007.

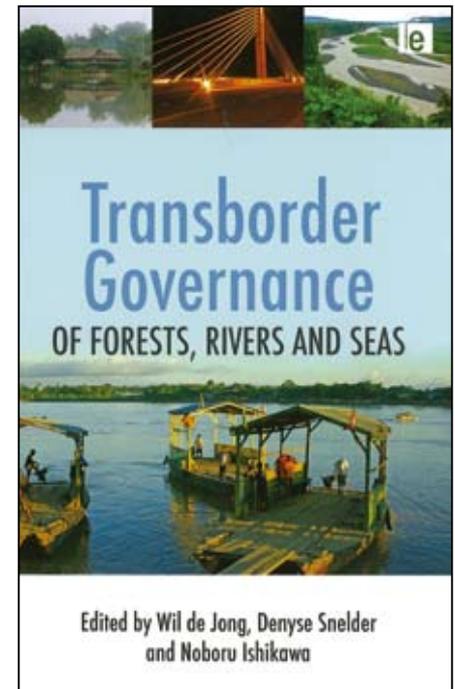




Transnational Resource Governance in Borderlands

Natural environments often stretch across borders that separate modern nation states. While this transnational phenomenon can create conflicts when regulating environmental goods and services, it also generates opportunities for joint multinational efforts beyond single country capabilities. A study, recently completed by CIAS staff and collaborators, reviews governance issues of transborder environments in countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and South America. The case studies on marine resources in international waters, rivers that travel through several countries and contiguous tropical forests across national borders provide a wide range of transborder natural resource examples and the diverse regulatory regimes that need to be devised to achieve successful management. The ten case studies form a basis upon which a synthesized theory on transborder environmental governance could be constructed.

De Jong, W., Snelder D., Ishikawa, N. Transborder governance of forests, rivers and seas. Earthscan, London, 2010.







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