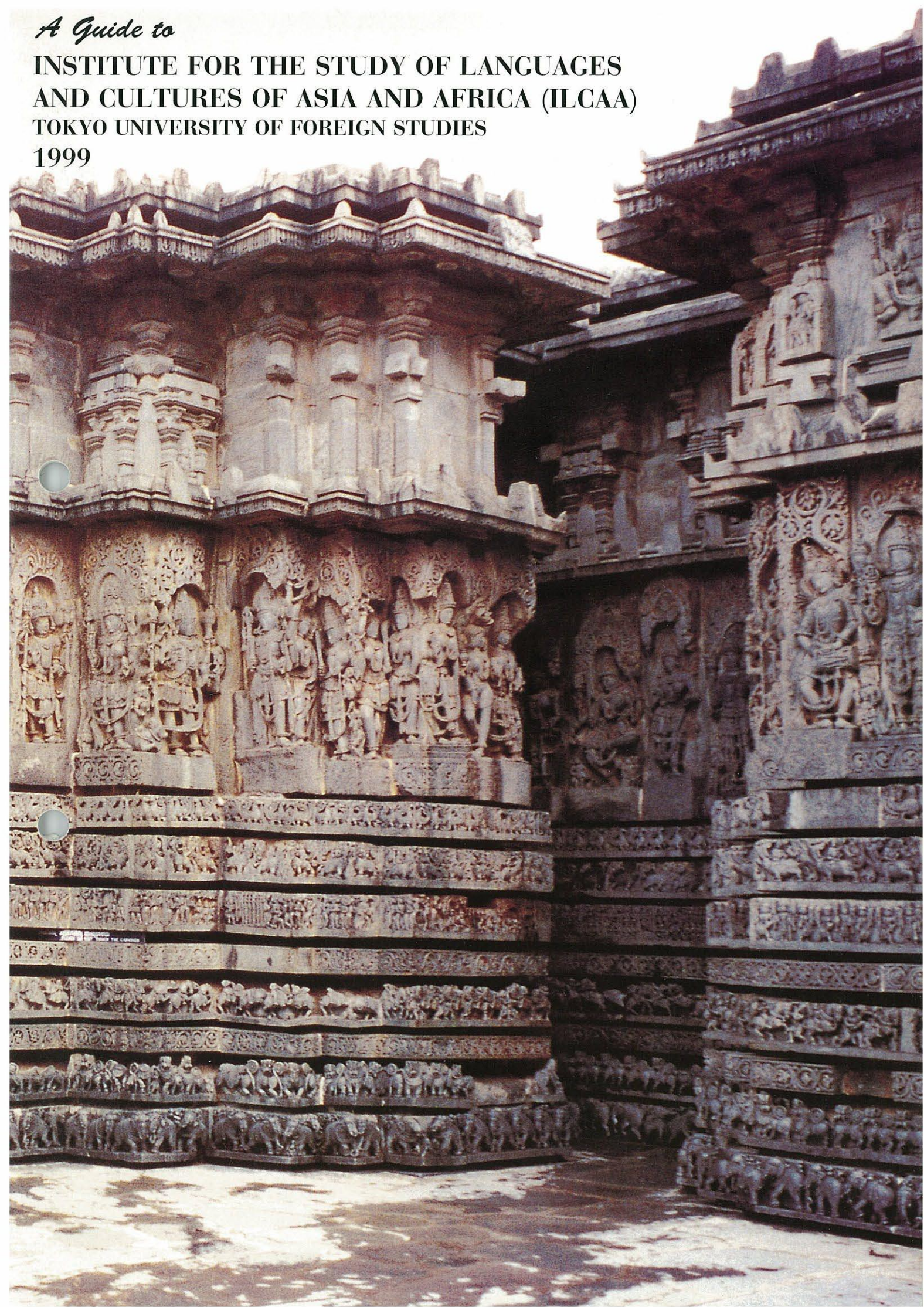*A Guide to*

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF LANGUAGES
AND CULTURES OF ASIA AND AFRICA (ILCAA)
TOKYO UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES
1999

CONTENTS

The Chennakeshava Temple at Belur: Exterior architecture

The Chennakeshvara temple is one of the finest examples of Hoysala architecture. It is in the Karnataka state in South India. It was built in the 12th century and took nearly a hundred years to complete. The facade of the temple is immersed in intricate sculptures and friezes where rock was used as if it was wax. Practically no part of the temple is left without a carving. Interior of the temple is of more breath-taking beauty.

[Photo by Peri Bhaskararao: *January 1999]*

MAIN ACTIVITIES
(History and Features)

The Institute for the Study of the Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA) is the first institution to be designated as an Inter-University Institution in humanities and social sciences in Japan. The mission of Inter-University Institutions is to promote multi-disciplinary research by means of providing research materials and facilities for scholars who belong to various universities and institutions of the country.

Since the reconstruction of the nation after World War II, it was recognized that Japan should have strong relations with the nations in Asia and Africa. Based on this understanding, the Science Council of Japan issued a recommendation in 1961, to establish a national government research institution for the study of the languages and cultures of Asia and Africa. In April 1964, with the help of various people and organizations, our Institute was inaugurated as an affiliate of the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies.

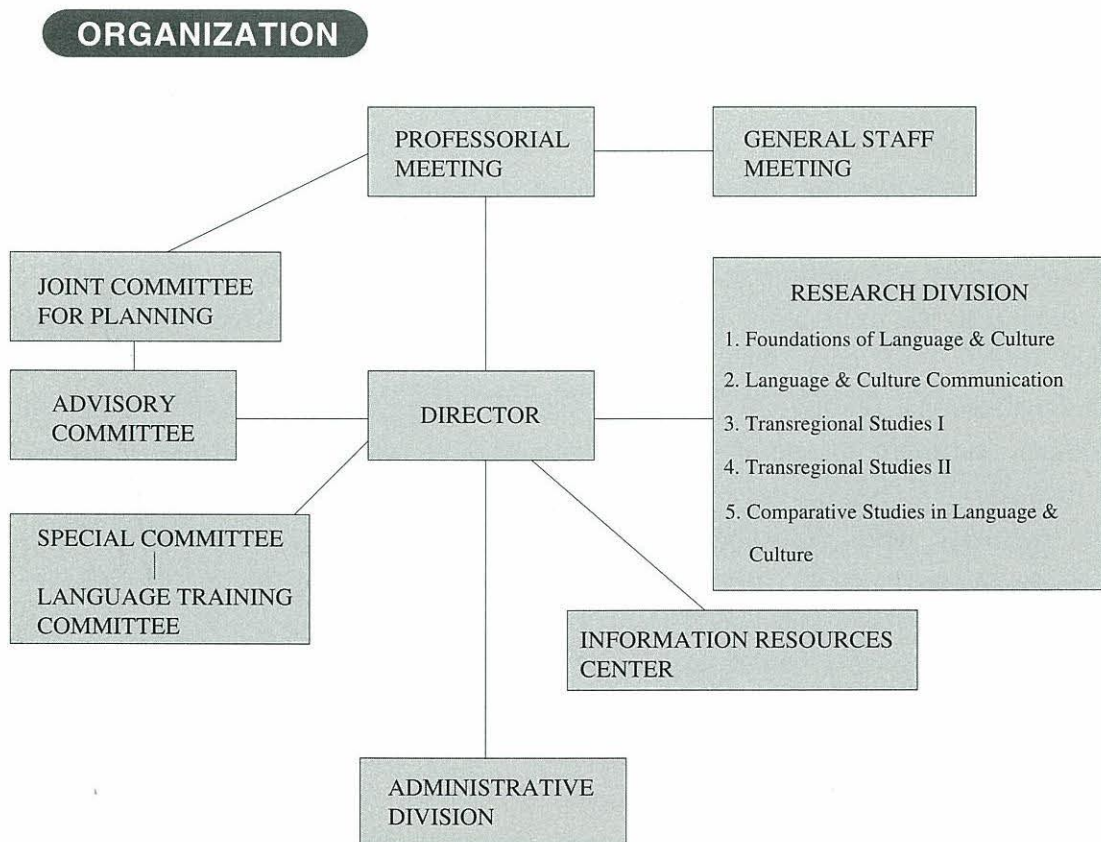The purpose of the Institute at the beginning included:

(1) implementation and stimulation of research pertaining to the languages, linguistics, history, anthropology and ethnology of Asia and Africa through joint research projects and publications
(2) compilation and publication of dictionaries and grammars of Asian and African languages
(3) sponsorship of intensive courses in Asian and African languages

Since then, more than three decades have passed and the circumstances of our Institute have changed considerably. There is a strong demand for construction of new theories which are expected to overcome the limitations of the existing academic systems of linguistics, history and anthropology in Humanities and Social Sciences. It is related to the recognition that we need more global points of view which are free from conventional regional frames. We have been asked to deal with the recent phenomenon such as internationalization, fluidity of regional frames, aggravation of racial and religious antagonism, and rapid change of the world situations as seen in urbanization. On the other hand, thanks to the recent progress of data processing techniques, it has become possible to process not only literal information but also sound and image information. Moreover, attempts to integrate these individual information to an information network have been rapidly developing.

Taking into consideration these academic and social needs, the change of social situations in Asia and Africa, and the development of scientific techniques, our Institute underwent a reorganization in 1991, integrating sixteen small sections into four major sections and expanding the section for non-Japanese visiting faculty. The reorganized

sections aim at construction of theories related to the integrated study of language and culture communication. Wide-ranging fieldwork, joint research projects, as well as efforts to construct theories and methods for integrated information processing are in progress. In addition, in order to support the doctoral course for area studies which was established in 1992 at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, many academic members from our Institute have been participating in teaching graduate students. Furthermore, our Institute was designated as one of the Centers of Excellence (COE) by the Ministry of Education, Government of Japan and was included in the new 'Program for Supporting Core Research Institutes'.

Under the fluid world situation of post-cold war period and the rapid technical innovation in the development of information networks, it is our duty as well as our wish to keep up with these situations and to make active contributions not only towards the progress of the studies of languages and cultures of Asia and Africa in Japan, but also towards the academic exchanges between our country and the nations of Asia and Africa.

ORGANIZATION

| PROFESSORIAL MEETING | GENERAL STAFF MEETING |

JOINT COMMITTEE FOR PLANNING

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

DIRECTOR

RESEARCH DIVISION
1. Foundations of Language & Culture
2. Language & Culture Communication
3. Transregional Studies I
4. Transregional Studies II
5. Comparative Studies in Language & Culture

SPECIAL COMMITTEE
|
LANGUAGE TRAINING COMMITTEE

INFORMATION RESOURCES CENTER

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

RESEARCH DIVISION STAFF
(As of October 1999)

Professors

DANIELS Christian	唐　　　　　　立　浦	History of Chinese Technology, Ming/Qing
IKEHATA Setsuho	池　端　雪　浦	Religion and Politics in Philippine History
ISHII Hiroshi	石　井　　　溥	South Asian Anthropology
KAGAYA Ryohei	加賀谷　良　平	Acoustic Phonetics, Bantu & Khoisan Languages
KAJI Shigeki	梶　　　茂　樹	Bantu Languages, Ethnolinguistics
KAMIOKA Koji	上　岡　弘　二	Iranian Languages, Shiite Islam
MACHIDA Kazuhiko	町　田　和　彦	Indo-Aryan Languages
MATSUSHITA Shuji	松　下　周　二	African Languages
MIYAZAKI Koji	宮　崎　恒　二	Anthropology of Austronesian Societies
NAITO Masao	内　藤　雅　雄	Modern Indian History
NAKAJIMA Motoki	中　嶋　幹　起	Languages of China
NAKAMI Tatsuo	中　見　立　夫	International Relations in East and Inner Asia
OGAWA Ryo	小　川　　　了	Fulani People and Culture of West Africa
PERI Bhaskararao	ペーリ・バースカララーオ	Phonetics, South Asian Languages
SHIBANO Kohji	芝　野　耕　司	Multimedia Database, Multilingual Text Processing
SHINTANI Tadahiko, L.A.	新　谷　忠　彦	Linguistics and Metaphysics
UCHIBORI Motomitsu	内　堀　基　光	Ethnology and Religious Anthropology of South-East Asia (including Madagascar)
YAJIMA Hikoichi	家　島　彦　一	Medieval Islamic Social and Economic History

Associate Professors

FUKAZAWA Hideo	深　澤　秀　夫	Social Anthropology of the Malagasy Speech Communities in the Indian Ocean
HANEDA Koichi	羽　田　亨　一	Safavid Era Iranian History
IIZUKA Masato	飯　塚　正　人	Islamic Studies
KURIHARA Hirohide	栗　原　浩　英	Contemporary Vietnamese History
KUROKI Hidemitsu	黒　木　英　充	Modern Middle Eastern History
MAJIMA Ichiro	真　島　一　郎	West African Anthropology
MINEGISHI Makoto	峰　岸　真　琴	Austro-Asiatic Languages
MIO Yuko	三　尾　裕　子	East Asian Anthropology
MORI Mikio	森　　　幹　男	Comparative Study of Indo-Chinese Cultures
NAGAHARA Yoko	永　原　陽　子	History of Southern Africa
NEMOTO Kei	根　本　　　敬	Modern Burmese History
NISHII Ryoko	西　井　凉　子	Anthropology of South-East Asia
ODA Jun'ichi	小　田　淳　一	Bibliometrics
SHINMEN Yasushi	新　免　　　康	Modern Central Asian History
TAKACHIO Hitoshi	高知尾　　　仁	Symbolism and Representation of the World
TAKASHIMA Jun	高　島　　　淳	Computer-Aided Text Analysis, Hinduism
TOYOSHIMA Masayuki	豊　島　正　之	Japanese Philology

Tenured Research Associates

HONDA Hiroshi	本　田　　　洋	Anthropology of Korean Societies
HOSHI Izumi	星　　　　　泉	Tibetan Language and its Dialects
KIKUSAWA Ritsuko	菊　澤　律　子	Austronesian Languages
KUREBITO Tokusu	呉　人　徳　司	Chukchi Language
SAWADA Hideo	澤　田　英　夫	Modern Burmese Grammar
SHIOHARA Asako	塩　原　朝　子	Languages of Indonesia
TOKORO Ikuya	床　呂　郁　哉	Anthropology of South East Asian Islanders
YOSHIZAWA Sei'ichiro	吉　澤　誠一郎	Modern Chinese History

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(As of October 1999)

The Professorial Meeting, composed of professors and associate professors, administers the daily activities of the Institute. The Advisory Committee acts as an advisory body to the Director. It is composed of a few professors from the Institute and eminent scholars and specialists from other Institutions, thus representing the inter-university nature of the Institute. At present the Advisory Committee consists of the following members:

HASHIMOTO Masaru	橋 本 　 勝	*Professor, Osaka University of Foreign Studies*
ISHII Yoneo	石 井 米 雄	*President, Kanda University of International Studies (Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University)*
IKEHATA Setsuho	池 端 雪 浦	*Institute Member*
IIZUKA Masato	飯 塚 正 人	*Institute Member*
KYUMA Kazutake	久 馬 一 剛	*Professor, Shiga Prefectural University (Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University)*
KOGA Masanori	古 賀 正 則	*Professor, Meiji University*
MACHIDA Kazuhiko	町 田 和 彦	*Institute Member*
MANO Eiji	間 野 英 二	*Professor, Kyoto University*
MITANI Yasuyuki	三 谷 恭 之	*Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies*
MIYAMOTO Masaoki	宮 本 正 興	*Professor, Osaka University of Foreign Studies*
MIYAOKA Osahito	宮 岡 伯 人	*Professor, Kyoto University*
MIYAZAKI Koji	宮 崎 恒 二	*Institute Member*
MIO Yuko	三 尾 裕 子	*Institute Member*
MINEGISHI Makoto	峰 岸 真 琴	*Institute Member*
OGAWA Ryo	小 川 　 了	*Institute Member*
OHJI Toshiaki	應 地 利 明	*Professor, Kyoto University*
SAITO Nobuo	齋 藤 信 男	*Professor, Keio University*
SHIBA Yoshinobu	斯 波 義 信	*Professor, International Christian University*
SUENARI Michio	末 成 道 男	*Professor, Toyo University*
TANAKA Jiro	田 中 二 郎	*Professor, Kyoto University*
TANAKA Toshio	田 中 敏 雄	*Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies*
TANI Yasushi	谷 　 　 泰	*Professor, Otani University*
TSUCHIDA Shigeru	土 田 　 滋	*Director, Shunyi Museum of Taiwan Aborigines*
UMEDA Hiroyuki	梅 田 博 之	*Professor, Reitaku University (Professor Emeritus, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)*

JOINT RESEARCH PROJECTS

In addition to their individual research, members of the Institute organize long term projects in cooperation with scholars from outside. The Institute is currently hosting the following projects.

Cross-linguistic Studies of Tonal Phenomena

(Coordinator: Kaji Shigeki)

Tone and its related phenomena of the world's languages are studied from various angles. The topics studied include: Physiological and acoustic correlates of tone (pitch); Relation between consonant types and tone; Tonal system of individual languages; Lexical and grammatical functions of tone; Difference between tone languages and pitch accent languages; Typology of the world's tone languages; Diachronic changes and comparative studies of tone; Development of tone (tonogenesis) and tone loss.

Studies on Linguistic and Cultural Contacts

(Coordinator: Nakajima Motoki)

This project addresses the question of what China is from the perspective of linguistics. China is not an ethnic and cultural monolith. It examines the languages of China such as Manchu, Mongolian, Chinese, Uighur, Bai and so forth, the peoples who speak them, their social and geographical circumstances, their cultural and historical backgrounds, the structures of their languages and writing systems, the range of their dialects and inter-relations with other languages.

Comparative Study of Travels and Representations

(Coordinator: Takachio Hitoshi)

This project mainly investigates the discourses of travels which present encounters with the others, decode representations encoded by the others and the meaningful world presented by the others and constitute the various meanings of cultural otherness. In the course of this research, the subject will be extended to contexts which produce discourses on the others, construction of the distance or difference between the self (own culture) and the others, and the evaluation of the representation of the others.

Currently there has been considerable progress in Europe and America in the study of travel-books, questioning the premise that the others must be directly represented and in reflecting the inadequacy of considering the basis of representing the others and the discourses on the others themselves. In correlating these studies, the project shall treat the texts of the modern post-renaissance European and American travellers and also the texts of other travellers. Also the various modes of representation of others and related ideas (such as order and justice, orthodoxy, cosmos) shall be taken up as subjects for research. By such comparative studies, it must be made clear that arrangement of the others themselves and of places and times in which the others have been set, have been done by the cultures with ecriture, and that there are the discourses which present the modes of relationship between the culture with ecriture and the others (e.g., ideal, harmonious, illusional, chaotic, desperate, exclusive). Also these studies will consider the construction of identities in each culture and the universality of culture and even the discourses of modernity.

Research on CAI Programmes in Asian and African Language Multimedia Database

(Coordinator: Minegishi Makoto)

The main aim of this project is developing self-teaching courses for Asian and African languages, that are useful both to the students who want to use them as supplementary materials in the intensive courses held annually at our Institute as well as to those who want to master a language to a certain degree of proficiency on their own initiative.

Research meetings take place twice a year to discuss various problems including: Effective programming of CAI course, selection of data for exercises and effective ways of arranging them; Research into the present condition of 'multimedia systems', and the prospects for its use in language teaching; Drawing up of plans for new hardware and software systems and planning for future activities.

Comprehensive Study of the Shan Cultural Area

(Coordinator: Shintani Tadahiko, L.A.)

The objectives of this joint project are: (1) Elaboration of a new method to analyse a multicultural interactive area, the Shan Cultural Area; (2) Collection of information about the Shan Cultural Area and preparation for eventual field researches on the area; (3) Discussion on the results of the field researches; (4) Study of the Shan languages and dialects; (5) Interpretation and analysis of the existing documents on the area; (6) Publication of the basic documents.

History of the Non-Han Peoples of South-West China

(Coordinator: Daniels Christian)

The history of the non-Han peoples who originally inhabited present-day South-West China is one of gradual incorporation into Chinese Empire. Increased immigration by Han Chinese and the policies adopted by the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties brought increasingly larger numbers of non -Han peoples under the direct control of the central government. Subsequent loss of autonomy wrought great changes on their indigenous societies, intensified dislocation and in many cases forced migration; the movement of hill tribes to mainland South-East Asia is a better known example. Few studies in the past have attempted to develop analytical tools which integrate methodological and empirical approaches to explain the complexity of this historical process.

As a first move in this direction, this project aims to promote general research on the history of this region, which has previously received little attention from historians, first by providing a forum for debate and the exchange of ideas, and second by collecting and processing historical source materials. While emphasizing the need for analysis from the standpoint of the non-Han peoples in order to redress Han Chinese cultural bias, efforts are also being made to create an environment for interdisciplinary explorations by including cultural anthropologists, ethnologists, folklorists as well as historians among the participants.

Social Change and International Relations in Modern East Asia

(Coordinator: Nakami Tatsuo)

During the last ten years access to archival sources relating to modern East Asia has become easier, and now historians face the problem of how to systematically collect and digest this huge body of materials. This project focuses on the utilization of archival sources for historical analyses in studies relating to social change and international relations in East Asia between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries. Symposia with guest speakers are held twice a year and monographs and collections of source materials are being published.

AFLANG : African Linguistic Perspective

(Coordinator: Matsushita Shuji)

AFLANG is a working group of students and researchers who have keen interest in African languages. It is well known that African languages show the most varied differentiation and the most complicated geographical distribution in this world. AFLANG looks into this linguistic chaos and tries to find some reasonable order underlying it. The interesting but somehow neglected fields such as surrogate languages, function of music and wordplays are within AFLANG's favourite domain.

Research on Coded Character-sets and Collating Sequences in Multi-lingual Environments

(Coordinator: Toyoshima Masayuki)

Computing in multi-lingual environment over the Internet calls for some basic character/string fundamentals such as: **A**. Unambiguous employment of characters through designation of coded character-sets (e.g. unification), **B**. Methods abstract enough to handle string manipulation (e.g. text editing), **C**. Rules abstract enough to handle string collation (collating sequences) (e.g. sorting), **D**. Culturally correct methods to print/display strings (e.g. page composition). Currently, both of the pro-and anti-Unicode or ISO/IEC 10646-X wings have yet to come to propose neither B nor C details. This project surveys B and C on the basis of stable A, and possibly D, with foci on Asian languages.

Anthropological Study of Ideology and Practice on Chinese Civilization

(Coordinator: Mio Yuko)

Societies located around China looked Chinese civilization as a model to emulate for a long time and managed to preserve the authenticity of their cultures by absorbing elements of Chinese culture. In the process of modernization of these societies, however, national borders were demarcated and each nation adopted western ideologies, such as capitalism, socialism, communism, which supplanted China-centered ideology, shaping people of diverse ethnic backgrounds into a nation. In recent years these nations, including China, achieved rapid economic growth and gained confidence politically and economically. Their governments tend to tolerate democratization in politics, and permit a degree of multiculturalism. They also tolerate, or rather promote, economic and cultural exchanges among people with similar ethnic backgrounds but who live in different nations, such as inter-border trade and cultural exchange related to Buddhism among Tai people

residing in Thailand and China and Burma. The purpose of this joint research project is to examine what kind of changes are brought about in the cultures of societies of this area in the process of more recent international development. To put it concretely: Does it lead to be a revival in "folk culture" of ethnic groups in the periphery of Chinese civilization? Does this lead to new cultural centers created by people of the same ethnic background but now separated by national borders? What are the characteristics of this kind of new center? How have these cultures changed?

Basic Studies on the Indian Ocean Area

(Coordinator: Fukazawa Hideo)

The Indian Ocean Area is a comprehensive historical arena comprising peoples with divers languages and cultures interacting over 2000 years. In other words, it is a world of pluralism and multi-layeredness. The Indian Ocean Area existed before the 16 th century when the modern world system came into being. The Indian Ocean Area with the Indian subcontinent in between over time from the 8 th to 16 th centuries linked Arabia, the East African region and the Southeast Asian region through trade and migration. The dynamism of this Area is now recognized to have exerted great influence on the history, the formation of states and their cultures of the land areas in the Indian Ocean. Furthermore, the Indian Ocean Area was enclosed by the modern world system dominated by the West. Not only the land areas but sea areas were divided by the sovereign states or territorial states. During this time, however, traffic across the Ocean continued. Measures promoted by Western powers such as slave trade, the emigration of contract workers and their colonizing activities on a global scale increased the need of both human and material traffic across the Ocean area. Thus, the network in the area was further expanded.

Participants in this joint research project are researchers specializing in society, language, culture, technique/technology, and agriculture in Oceania, Southeast Asia, East Asia, Arabia, East Africa, and the Indian archipelago. With a common perspective of the Indian Ocean Area World, they will, for the initial three years, discuss the feasibility of approaching this pluralistic and multi-layered world.

Politics and Caste in Post-Independence India

(Coordinator: Naito Masao)

As many scholars have pointed out, caste played and still plays an important role in Indian politics as a mobilising factor. A phenomenon of "casteisation of politics" or "politicisation of caste" as sometimes described has become more salient in recent years than before. For example, political developments after the 1980 s caused the emergence of the "reservation" problem among lower caste groups (Other Backward Classes) and the rise of the Bahujan Samaj Party based on the scheduled castes (formerly called the untouchable castes), which have given novel aspects to the relations of caste and politics in many states.

This project aims at studying post-independence politics of India, especially political changes and present political situation at the state level by examining caste relations in each state. We analyse the election results at national and local level, and the political movement and strife in states and through this we try to find the pivotal linking factors between caste and politics.

Southeast Asia and the 20 th Century

(Coordinator: Nemoto Kei)

This three-year joint research project aims at looking into the historical and ideological features of the 20 th century's Southeast Asia. However, the project does not intend to survey descriptively the history of the area itself. The object is rather directed to investigate the meanings and impacts of the 20 th century from the Southeast Asian historical point of views. In order to give shape to it, we set up three topics within the project, which are:

(1) Economic thought, (2) Questions of the formation of nation-states, and (3) Re-interpretation of "pre-modern". On the first topic, we deal with their economic thought under the impact of colonisation and modernisation of the century. On the second topic, we discuss various matters which had relations to what was called nationalism or nation-state building. It deals with not only political history but also mass thought and cultures as well as movements which expressed people's feelings of anti-colonialism generally. The third topic is to treat of the present thought and ideologies which have been emerged from the re-interpretation of "pre-modern" value systems or political thoughts.

The membership of the project consists of historians (including the scholors specialised in pre-modern period), anthropologists and economists who are all well-trained in Southeast Asian languages and have experiences of field work in the area.

Transitivity and Actancy Systems in Syntactic Typology

(Coordinator: Kikusawa Ritsuko)

This joint research project focuses on the transitivity and actancy systems of languages throughout the world. Transitivity and ergativity/accusativity have been two of the most popular topics in Linguistic Typology, resulting in various definitions of the relevant terminology, and methodologies that differ depending on each analyst. At the same time, as in any typological study, any study on transitivity and actancy systems requires knowledge about various languages while the number of languages a single researcher can cover is limited. This project is an attempt to provide linguists with opportunities to exchange the results of their on-going research on relevant issues to help them conduct cross-linguistic studies. Project meetings and the mailing-list, "transi_typ" (*transi _typ@ml.aa.tufs.ac.jp*) are both open to the public, and the participation of non-members is always welcome.

Towards Construction of Electronic Dictionaries for Asian and African Languages

(Coordinator: Machida Kazuhiko)

The main aim of this project is to construct electronic dictionaries for Asian and African Languages, open to researchers and students both in Japan and abroad. Since the year 1978 when a main frame computer system was introduced to accumulate databases of Asian and African languages, the Institute has endeavored to store information resources consisting mainly of linguistic corpora as well as to develop softwares for data processing. Along with construction of electronic dictionaries, this project aims at meeting the requirements, under the new network enviroments such as world wide web, to inherit and enrich the information resources stored so far.

Studies on the Historical Iran World

(Coordinator: Yajima Hikoichi)

The objective of this project is to clarify, from an historical perspective, what Iranian elements are there within the framework of greater Iran. We try to place in clear relief the Iranian elements in their totality by localising Iran, historical as well as contemporary, afresh in the Islam world and the others (Arab, Turkish, Kurdish, Indian, etc.). We intend, as a result, not only to specify the Iranian elements but also to propose a new direction of the Islamic studies. During the first year of the project we start locating the basic problems through those case studies to be presented by the participants.

State and Religion in Post-Independence African Countries

(Coordinator: Ogawa Ryo)

The aim of this project is (a) to describe and analyse the relationship, in the contemporary african countries, among the State organization and Religion and to see how these institutions cooperate to govern the people or, on the contrary, contend with each other, and (b) to try to have a future perspective of each country.

The actual situation of the State and Religion in Africa will be examined by the following tentative themes: What roles did traditional religions, Islamic religion and Christianity play in African countries? What roles did they play for the national union after the independence of each country? Does existence of two different religions in one country, viz., Islam and Christianity constitute any impeding factor for the national union? If so, how? What are the functions people hope for the religions to play in each country at this moment of general democratization in Africa?

Historical Development of International Relations in the Islamic World: A Case Study of the Ottoman Empire

(Coordinator: Kuroki Hidemitsu)

This project aims to clarify the process of development of the international relations in the Islamic world, focusing on the case of the Ottoman Empire. The Empire had occupied the core-area of the Islamic world for as long as six hundred years and thus contained rich documented information about its international relations. We analyze the reality of the Ottoman relations with the states in Europe, Russia, Central Asia, Iran, India, and inland Africa. The international relations here include the social and cultural interactions between those countries as well as the formal diplomatic relationships. We also discuss various subjects such as the relation between international treaties and Islamic laws, the reality of war and security, the composition of diplomats, the roles of interpreters, the influences of pilgrimages, and the international negotiations on trade and customs. All of these items will be researched from diversified points of view and be located in the context of the long Western Asian history. We plan to present a new framework for the understanding of the modern international politics through this project.

Al-Afghani and Modern History of the Muslim World

(Coordinator: Iizuka Masato)

Jamal al-Din al-Afghani (d.1897), now considered as a Persian, was one of the most influential figures in the modern Muslim World. He visited many Muslim countries including Afghanistan, India, Egypt and the Ottoman Empire, and wherever he went, he warned the growing danger of European invasion and urged the need for unity of Muslims in order to fight against it. As he thought that inner decay, such as despotism, intellectual stagnation and factionary fights among the rulers, was major source of the weakness of Muslim states, he strongly encouraged Muslim youth to fight for constitutional liberties, Islamic reform and Pan-Islamism. His political, social and theological revolutionary thought attracted a number of Muslims, and even now, main trend of Muslim intellectuals continues to adopt his attitude. This project aims to re-examine modern history of the Muslim world and the meaning of "modernity" for Muslims, through the study of his thought, activities and influences upon the various Muslim countries.

Human Flow in the Insular Southeast Asia

(Coordinator: Miyazaki Koji)

In the long run, human beings repeatedly moved from one place to another. Movement and contact of people created and reshaped groups and identity. The present ethnic groups and societies were the product of such movement and contact. The dominant form of social unit in the present time, i.e. nation states are marked by the borders which separate the states and people. However, the movement of people often penetrates the border and thereby threatens the sovereignty of a state.

The aim of the project is elucidate the process of gaining, losing and altering of people's identity caused by movement. This project succeeds the academic interest and orientation of the completed project "Human Flow and Creation of New Cultures in Southeast Asia" which handled rather general aspects of people's movement. The present project put its focus on more specific aspects and areas, linked with the field researches in Sabah, Malaysia and surrounding areas, conducted by the members. Sabah is characterized by its frequent movement of people, particularly from the Philippines and Indonesia. The immigrants and migrants from these nations should be, in a sense, viewed in their continuous process for centuries. The project is expected to reveal the interplay of the indigenous people and immigrants, which has been further complicated by the relation with the Peninsula.

Typography and Font History

(Coordinator: Shibano Koji)

We aim to clarify the followng points by analysing the transitions of Chinese characters that have been used in the modern letterpress which started in the 18 th Century: 1. The so-called Kangxi typefaces, 2. Fonts in common, 3. Fundamental design of Ming-style type.

Through this study we aim to prepare an academic basis for the decision of typical fonts of the new JIS code, while we would like to able to contribute to the academic basis of problems of fonts of chinese characters that are being discussed at the Japanese Langugage Council.

We collect Kangxi font lexicons and sample books containing all the the types from 18 th century. Databases of font-collations for each letter are prepared. This database forms the basis for the research. The outcome of this work will be applied to the typical fonts of the new JIS code. It

can also be used as a fundamental information to set up the typical fonts that can be used after the revisions of JIS X 0208. The final report will be published in a book form.

Asian and African Language Acquisition Programme

(Coordinator: Shintani Tadahiko, L.A.)

This programme which is composed of scholars of Asian and African Languages, aims at studying the most effective teaching methods for providing students with a practical competence in target languages. Every year three languages are taught intensively. This is followed by detailed discussion as to teaching methods, time schedule, evaluation of the course etc. The objectives of these language courses include: 1. imparting oral and written skills to students; 2. offering training in the scientific study of languages and practical applications of such studies; 3. helping students to get equipped for graduate school level field research.

ACADEMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

Since 1978 the Institute has been entering into agreements with overseas institutes for the purpose of promoting mutual exchange of materials, information and researchers. At present the Institute has agreements with the following overseas institutes:

1. L'Office National de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique (now Ministère de l'Enseignement Superiéur, de l'Information et de la Recherche Scientifique [M.E.S.I.R.E.S.]), Cameroon, 1978.

2. Central Institute of Indian Languages, Ministry of Education, Mysore, India , 1987.

3. Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, India (ISI), 1987.

4. Langues et Cultures de l'Aire Tibétaine, CNRS, Paris, France (LCAT), 1988.

5. L'Institut des Sciences Humaines, Mali (ISH), 1990.

6. Centre of Agriculture Planning and Economics Studies (CAPES), Iran, 1996

7. Institute for Cultural Studies (IRC), Laos, 1997

VISITING PROFESSORS AND VISITING SCHOLARS

Each year scholars from abroad are invited to study at the Institute to promote research activities here and to encourage international academic co-operation in general. The names of such visiting professors and visiting scholars *(with * prefix)* for the last three years are listed below:

1996
Sudhir Chandra (India)	History of Thought
Evelyn Tan Cullamar (Philippines)	Philippine Studies, International Relations
Li Hanwen (China)	Linguistics (Tangut)
Sumru Ozsoy (Turkey)	Linguistics
Moeljarto Tjokrowinoto (Indonesia)	Development Theory & Policy Studies
Vladimir Leonidovich Uspensky (Russia)	Inland Asian History, Philology
*Tsedendambyn Batbayar (Mongolia)	International Relations, History
*Amir-Bagher Madani (Iran)	Economics
*Trias I Valls Maria Angels (Spain)	Social Anthropology
*Lin Mei-rong (Taiwan)	Cultural Anthropology (Taiwan,China and Singapore)
*Fang Sumei (China)	History of Chinese Minorities
*Aldo Tollini (Italy)	Linguistics
*Elena Nikolaevna Uspenskaya (Russia)	Cultural Anthropology, South Asian Studies
*He Xingliang (China)	Ethnology

1997
Belinda Ancheta Aquino (Philippines)	Political Science, Philippine Studies
Gustaaf Houtman (Netherlands)	Cultural Anthropolog
Lars Erik Axel Johanson (Sweden)	Linguistics, Turkic Languages and Turkish
Keralapura Shreenivasiah Nagaraja (India)	Austro-asiatic linguistics
David John Nathan (Australia)	Applied Linguistics
Mangantar Simanjuntak (Indonesia)	Linguistics
*Fujimura Osamu (from U.S.A.)	Phonetics
*Eva Agnes Csato Johanson (Norway)	Linguistics and Turkic Studies
*Geetanjali Pandey (India)	Indian History, Hindi Literature
*Abhi Subedi (Nepal)	Literature, Comparative Culture

1998
Shi Jinbo (China)	Linguistics
Mohammad-Reza Nasiri (Iran)	History
Lawrence Andrew Reid (U.S.A.)	Lingusitics
Prakya Sree Saila Subrahmanyam (India)	Linguistics
Apolonia Tamata (Fiji)	Applied Linguistics
Suo Wenqing (China)	History
*Aziguli Guli (China)	Linguistics
*Katayama Motoko (from U.S.A.)	Linguistics
*Shin Yasuko (from Australia)	History

1999
Tej Krishan Bhatia (U.S.A.)	Linguistics
Didier Goyvaerts (Belgium)	Linguistics
Peter Edwin Hook (U.S.A.)	Linguistics
Traore Mory (Côte d'Ivoire)	Sociology
Qinggeertai (China)	Linguistics
Stanley Starosta (U.S.A.)	Linguistics
*Kenneth William Cook (U.S.A.)	Applied Linguistics
*Andrew R. Hall (U.S.A.)	History
*Aziguli Guli(China)	Linguistics
*John Gongwe Kiango (Tanzania)	Lexicography

OVERSEAS FIELD RESEARCH PROJECTS

The Institute regularly organises long term field research projects, including both Japanese and non-Japanese participants, which are conducted in Asian and African countries. Past projects over the last five years and those under way at present are listed below: (Year, Project Leader)

1. Comparative Studies in African "Sound Culture"
   (1995, 1996: KAWADA Junzo)
2. Communication System and Social Mobility in East Asia
   (1995, 1996: NAKAJIMA Motoki)
3. Descriptive Study of Languages in Southern Africa
   (1995, 1996: KAGAYA Ryohei)
4. Study of the Migration and Symbiotic Systems in the Islamic World
   (1995, 1996: YAJIMA Hikoichi)
5. Cultural Value of Water in the Bedouin Society
   (1995: NISHIO Tetsuo)
6. Linguistic and Cultural Anthropological Researches on the Shan Culture Area
   (1996, 1997, 1998: SHINTANI Tadahiko, L.A.)
7. Historical Study on Socio-Economic Change in Tamilnadu, India
   (1997: MIZUSHIMA Tsukasa)
8. Machine Readable Dictionaries and Parsers for Indian Languages
   (1997, 1998, 1999: PERI Bhaskararao)
9. Changes of the Communication Systems in the Islamic World
   (1998, 1999: YAJIMA Hikoichi)
10. Transnational Migration in Insular South-east Asia: An Anthropological Study
    (1998, 1999: MIYAZAKI Koji)
11. The Revitalization of Folk Cultures in the Coastal Areas of East Asia: An Anthropological Study
    (1998, 1999: MIO Yuko)
12. Formations and Relations of Ethnic Groups in Madagascar
    (1998, 1999: UCHIBORI Motomitsu)
13. Descriptive Study of the Northern Central Bantu Languages
    (1999: KAGAYA Ryohei)
14. Research on Printing and Publishing Asian Characters: For the Basis of Their Digitization
    (1999: MACHIDA Kazuhiko)
15. Historical Study on Identity and Islam in Central Asia
    (1999: SHINMEN Yasushi)

OVERSEAS PROGRAMME FOR TENURED RESEARCH FELLOWS

The Institute despatches tenured research fellows overseas for a period of two years for the purpose of developing their language skills and conducting research in their relevant areas of study.

1969 ~ 1971
MATSUSHITA Shuji	Cameroon, Chad, Iran, Niger, Nigeria
YAJIMA Hikoichi	Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey

1971 ~ 1973
NAITO Masao	India, Sri Lanka
NAKANO Aki'o	Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, South Yemen

1973 ~ 1975
FUKUI Katsuyoshi	Egypt, Somalia, Tanzania, Kenya
NAKAJIMA Motoki	Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore

1975 ~ 1977
KAGAYA Ryohei	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia
YUKAWA Yasutoshi	Cameroon, Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia

1977 ~ 1979
ISHII Hiroshi	India, Nepal
YABU Shiro	Burma, Thailand

1979 ~ 1981
HANEDA Koichi	Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey

1981 ~ 1983
SHINTANI Tadahiko, L.A.	Austalia, New Caledonia, Fiji, Vanuatu
YAMAMOTO Yuji	Thailand, Nepal, India, Sri Lanka

1983 ~ 1985
TSUJI Nobuhisa	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan
MIZUSHIMA Tsukasa	India, Malaysia, Singapore, England

1985 ~ 1987
NAKAMI Tatsuo	China, Mongolia
KAJI Shigeki	Zaire, Kenya

1987 ~ 1989
MATSUMURA Kazuto	Finland, The Soviet Union
MIYAZAKI Koji	The Netherlands, Indonesia

1989 ~ 1991
HAYASI Tooru	China, Turkey
KURIMOTO Eisei	Ethiopia, Kenya

1991 ~ 1993
KURIHARA Hirohide	Vietnam, Russia
MINEGISHI Makoto	India

1993 ~ 1995
SHINMEN Yasushi	China, Russia, England
NEMOTO Kei	England, Burma, Thailand

1995 ~ 1997
IIZUKA Masato	Egypt, England
KUROKI Hidemitsu	Syria, France

1997 ~ 1999
YOSHIZAWA Sei'ichiro	France, England, China, Taiwan
NISHII Ryoko	Thailand, England

1999 ~ 2001
SAWADA Hideo	Australia, India
HONDA Hiroshi	Korea, England

INTENSIVE LANGUAGE COURSES

The Institute has been offering courses in various Asian and African languages since 1967. Members of the Institute teach the courses with assistance from native speakers. Following is a list of such courses offered since 1980:

	(at Tokyo)	*(In Kansai area)*
1980	Nepali, Mongolian	Vietnamese
1981	Pashto, Hindi	Standard Chinese
1982	Hungarian, Egyptian Arabic	Fulfulde
1983	Finnish, Tibetan	Panjabi
1984	Pilipino, Yoruba	Turkish
1985	Korean, Khmer	Swahili
1986	South-Western Mandarin, Tamil	Bengali
1987	Central Mandarin, Thai	Singhalese
1988	Turkish, Persian	Indonesian
1989	Bengali, Vietnamese	Egyptian Arabic
1990	Korean, Indonesian	Persian
1991	Estonian, Burmese	Standard Chinese
1992	Egyptian Colloquial Arabic, Nepali	Filipino
1993	Korean, Georgian	Mongolian
1994	Wolof, Hindi	Turkish
1995	Amharic, Tibetan	Shanghai Chinese
1996	Thai, Modern Hebrew	Yoruba
1997	Mongolian, Telugu	Hungarian
1998	Ainu, Haya	Kannada
1999	Fiji, Persian	Urdu

About ten students are selected from applicants nationwide for each course, which runs for six weeks. After successful completion of the course, the students receive certificates from the Director of the Institute.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
INFORMATION PROCESSING

In order to facilitate phonological, lexicological, syntactic as well as historical, ethnological and sociological studies of Asian and African languages, the Institute uses computers to process text data. In the spring of 1978 a main frame computer system, open to use by outside scholars, was installed to accumulate databases of these languages. Bilingual dictionaries of Asian-African and Japanese languages as well as comprehensive grammars for each language have been compiled. To achieve this, we first machine-process the text data, specifying phonological and syntactic information for each linguistic form, and produce sorted-out text data with various application programmes, such as KWIC (Key-Word In Context).

Due to recent advances in computing, not only textual information, but also image and sound data can be processed by this computer. We are developing a multi-purpose database system which will allow us to retrieve various ethnological data (festival, dance, music and so forth) as well as linguistic corpora. For the purpose of entering various linguistic data we have developed fonts for Devanagari, Burmese, Bengali, Thai, Khmer, Tibetan, Arabic, Korean and Mongolian etc. This system may prove helpful for establishing new ways of carrying out multi-disciplinary research in the field of Asian and African languages and cultures.

COMPUTING FACILITIES

The computer room of the Institute has housed an HITAC M-640/35 system, which is linked to the UNIX sub-system since March 1993. This computer system consists of a 64 MB memory, two disk units of a total 25 GB, four optical disk units and three magnetic tape-decks. TSS terminals can be used for inputting and three LASER-BEAM printers for outputting. Software has been developed which adapts these printers for printing the scripts of Asian and African languages in various font shapes and sizes. We have also installed a word-usage retrieval system, which is designed to process Asian and African languages in their original scripts without having to convert them into Latin alphabet or numerical forms. This system not only accepts the data in its original scripts, but can also print out word-usages from chosen corpora in their original scripts as well. This system is suitable for linguistic research and also has application in such fields as history and anthropology. Five graphic display terminals are also available, and future plans include the automatisation of teaching Asian and African languages, in the form of a CAI(Computer Assisted Instruction) system.

In 1993, this system was integrated into a LAN (Local Area Network) which covers the entire Institute; Institute members can tap into any system from their own personal computers, which are connected to the main-frame and sub-system. In 1994, this LAN was connected to TRAIN.

INFORMATION RESOURCES CENTER

As a part of ILCAA, the Information Resources Center (irc-TUFS) was established in 1997 with an initial tenure of 10 years. Its main purpose is to process information resources of languages and cultures of Asia and Africa mainly in the form of storage, compilation, and publication with a view to develop inter-institutional and international academic exchange.

ILCAA has been enriching multipurpose databases of historical, ethnological, and social studies, while computerizing the data of Asian and African languages and analyzing each language phonologically, syntactically and lexicologically. This database provides basic information on editing dictionaries and grammars of Asian and African languages, which is one of the most important activities of the Institute. It is accesible to the scholars throughout Japan. Computerized language data have been collected for Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Fulani, Hausa, Hindi, Khmer, Korean, Manchu, Persian, Swahili, Thai, Tibetan, Yoruba. Meanwhile we have developed fonts for Arabic, Bengali, Burmese, Devanagari, Khmer, Korean, Mongolian, Tangut, Thai, Tibetan, and so on.

With the above mentioned activities as the basis, the Center is planning to organize and refine the theoretical and applied aspects of the following: (a) Besides the language data mentioned above, the Institute has a large number of brochures, posters, photographs, 8-mm films, video tapes etc., containing linguistic, cultural and historical data. Accessing this data is cumbersome from within or from outside the Institute. Hence there is an urgent requirement to organize the data with a view to make it accessible to the public. (b) For encouraging international inter-university studies, we are planning to have the databases internationally open and shared, as well as to set up an environment for research support based on the database. (c) As a preparation for the basic organization of the contents and exchange, it is the urgent task to formalize the fields which have hardly had a theoretical preparation yet, such as coded-character sets, evaluation regarding the theory of diachronic texts, multiple-language processing, collation in multiple-script environment, fundamentals of type-setting and page-description, and so on. Furthermore, it is planned to refine the methods of multiple script data-input, exchange protocols of type-setting etc.; and to actively intend to take part in input methods and interface on the multimedia system such as search and access of images, animation, and phonetic abstracts.

To be meaningful, the achievement of the Center should be open to the world. Thus the Center is planning to have a "Digital Museum of Languages and Cultures". This can be accessed through internet. This Digital Museum of Languages and Cultures not only presents a digital library of linguistic, cultural and historical data but also makes available the theoretical and technical aspects of building such libraries which could be utilized by others in building similar libraries.

LIBRARY

In order to facilitate inter-university joint research, the Institute library has been making every effort since its establishment in 1964 to collect materials and basic data indispensable for the study and research of languages and cultures of Asia and Africa. As of March 1999 library holdings totalled 91,117 volumes, 9,819 reels of microfilm, 31,390 sheets of microfiche, in addition to research reports and dissertations from numerous overseas academic institutions with which the Institute has mutual exchange agreements.

The library possesses approximately 1,150 periodicals, besides a collection of national language textbooks ranging from the elementary to high school level published in Asian and African countries during the 1960 s, a collection of Bibles written in different languages of the world, and a full collection of back numbers (including microfilm copies) of relevant academic journals published throughout the world. These include back numbers of the monthly Bengali literary journals published during the 19 th and 20 th centuries, such as, Bharati, Pantha, Sahitya, Janmabhumi, Bamabodhini Patrika, and 65 Iranian newspapers issued from the late 19 th century to 1970, as well as a complete set of the Takvim-i Vekayi, 1831-1835 (Gazette of the Osman Empire) and Resmi Gazete, 1920-1983 (Gazette of the Republic of Turkey).

The holdings also include 1,950 Burmese books donated by the University of Yangon, and many other source materials written in the different native languages of East Asia, South-east Asia, South Asia, West Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Western Europe, East Europe, Russia and the Pacific region.

Another characteristic of the library is the personal collection of five prominent linguists and historians.

(1) *YAMAMOTO Collection* (acquired in 1967)
The collection of the late Professor Kengo YAMAMOTO (1920-65) of Atomi Gakuen College, which includes a large number of books relating to Manchurian and Tungus, covering the fields of linguistics, phonetics and Altaic studies (totalling 598 volumes in Japanese and European languages).

(2) *ASAI Collection* (acquired in 1970)
Academic works and dictionaries of Asian and African languages (totalling 870 volumes in Japanese and European languages and 18 sheets of manuscript) collected by the late Dr. Erin ASAI (1895-1969), a renowned scholar of Austronesian studies. The collection includes valuable materials on the languages of the Formosan ethnic groups, which Dr. ASAI brought back with him from Taiwan.

(3) *KOBAYASHI Collection* (acquired in 1976)
The personal collection of Professor Takashiro KOBAYASHI (1905-87), formerly of Yokohama National University, and a famous scholar of Mongolian history, which consists of 1,671 volumes in Japanese and European languages, covering the life, manners and customs of the Mongolian people.

(4) *MAEJIMA Collection* (acquired in 1986)
This collection consists of 1,272 books written in Japanese and Chinese, which the late Professor Shinji MAEJIMA (1903-83), one of the pioneers of Islamic studies in Japan, collected for the study of Oriental history, East-West cultural relations and other related topics.

(5) *ONG Collection* (acquired in 1993)
This personal collection of the late Dr. ONG Ioketek (1924-1985), a distinguished Taiwanese linguist, consists of 3,163 books on linguistics, history and politics of Taiwan. Most of them are written in Japanese, Chinese or European languages.
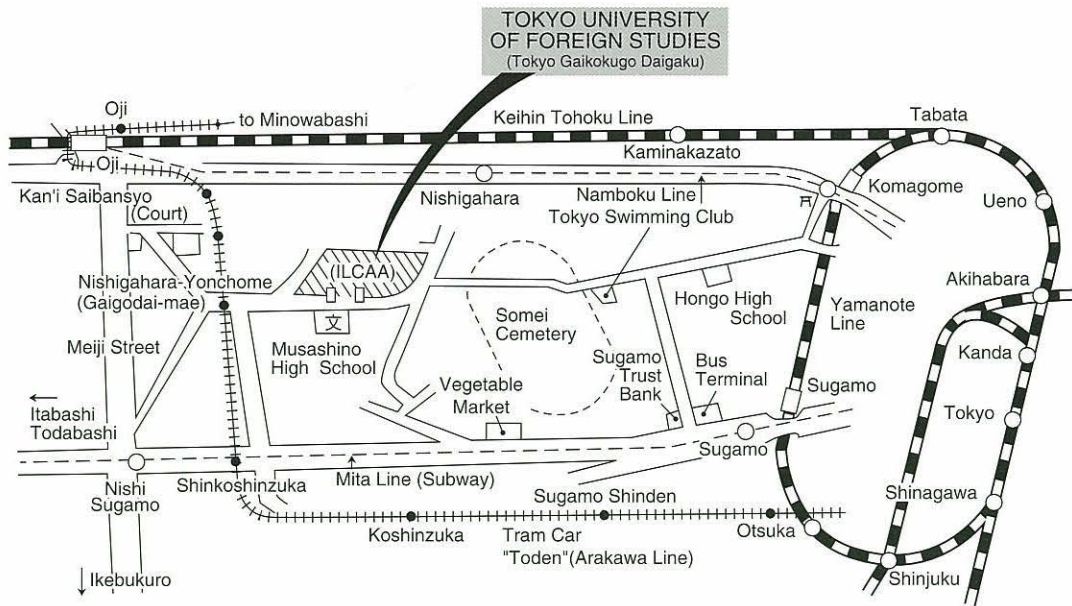
PHONETICS LABORATORY

In the phonetics laboratory, various types of machines and instruments are employed in the study of sound materials collected in field studies. In order to record and examine the characteristics of the sounds and the articulation of speech sounds, the following machines for analyses are available: a sound-spectrograph, a pitch extractor and an electro-palatograph.

The sound-spectrograph attached to a computer makes frequency analyses of sound waves, extracts components of the sound wave at a certain time, and shows them as a particular pattern in black and grey colours on the screen. The pattern can be printed out on a special paper. The pattern may be obtained either on wide-band or narrow band. The wide-band pattern mainly shows the length and quality of each sound wave, while the narrow-band one shows the height of the fundamental frequency and its height change, as well as its length. Furthermore, this machine includes functions of FFT analysis as a certain time (i.e., section analysis), LPC analysis (to estimate of the vocal tract transfer function) and so forth. The maximum recording time is about ten minutes (at 20 KHz sampling) on the present computer system and the machines can analyse long time data like sentences. Furthermore, a part of the recorded sound wave can be deleted or a part of a different sound wave can be appended at any point of the originally recorded sound wave, and a new sound wave can be created with this machine. A new Digital Sound Spectrograph has been recently acquired by the Information Reserource Centre of the Institute. This new machine has real-time capability.

The pitch extractor analyses the fundamental frequency and the degree of sound strength, and displays the result on the screen. This machine can select frequency ranges for input sounds (e.g., male, female and child sounds) and it enables us to obtain much more exact data on fundamental frequency than can be obtained by using the sound-spectrograph.

The electro-palatograph is one of the devices for observing directly and recording the articulatory movements of the tongue. The artificial palate, which is embedded with 32 small electrodes, is attached to the speaker's hard palate. The 332 small lamps on the front surface of the machine indicate, by going on and off, how the tongue contacts with the electrodes at each point of time. The result is recorded on special paper. In addition, there are tape duplicators for copying tapes and a video tape editor. There are also various types of tape recorders and a sound-proof room for exact recording.

The speech and language library attached to the phonetics laboratory holds important recorded materials on languages, folk tales and folk music obtained through field studies. Recorded disks and tapes of various languages in the world are available for loan.

TOKYO UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES
(Tokyo Gaikokugo Daigaku)

The easiest way to get to the Institute is to take the tram car called "Toden" (Arakawa Line) at the Otsuka-eki-mae stop which is in front of the Otsuka station on the Yamanote Line; or take the "Toden" tram car at the Oji-eki-mae stop which is in front of the Oji station on the Keihin Tohoku Line. Alight at Nishigahara Yonchome (Gaigodai-mae) stop. From there it is a 5 minute walk to the main gate of the University (refer to the map above).

The Institute may also be reached by walking from the Sugamo station on the Yamanote Line, or from the Nishi-Sugamo station on the Mita Line (subway) or from the Nishigahara station on the newly built Namboku Line. All these three alternatives are not recommended for the uninitiated.