

## <国際関係学部研究会報告>

第1回 (2010年4月23日)

### Working in Papua New Guinea: A View from Archaeology

Herman Mandui

(Chief Archaeologist of the National  
Museum and Art Gallery of Papua New Guinea)

Papua New Guinea has a diverse cultural heritage emanating from a 50,000 year old history which must be protected. Archaeological research into this history must be properly managed and professionally conducted. The National Museum and Art Gallery of Papua New Guinea is the arm of the nation that manages all archaeological research within this country. PNG has always had strong legislation covering material cultural heritage. *The National Cultural Property (Preservation) Act of PNG* governs the cultural properties of this nation. The act's intention is to preserve and protect objects of cultural or historical importance. Items which cannot be exported for sale include human remains, items used in a traditional social context such as funerary rites, any stone object (except a Mt Hagen axe made for tourism), any archaeological materials, and any artefacts made before 1960.

The Nation of PNG welcomes collaboration with foreign researchers in archaeology. Yet there are rules which must be heeded before one is allowed to undertake research. All academic researchers must be affiliated with an official institution such as the National Museum and Art Gallery, or the University of PNG. For any research to be undertaken permission must be given by the three levels of government: 1. First, the local level and village community must provide permission to work on their land. 2. Secondly, the Provincial Government must provide permission to work in their province. 3. Lastly, they then give that permission in writing to the National Research Institute of PNG (NRI) who manage research in the nation of PNG. The NRI will ask for written references from three senior academics in the field before requesting a visa. They must ascertain which institution the researcher is affiliated with. If it is an archaeological research proposal then The National Research Institute will contact the National Museum and Art Gallery for their endorsement. By law, the Museum MUST issue an archaeological excavation permit

before any work is undertaken. NO permit, NO work. It is illegal to excavate without one.

Once, and only once, all these steps are followed will the NRI give permission for a research visa to be issued to the Department of Foreign Affairs, who in turn advice the Department of Immigration to provide a visa to a research applicant (who must also apply at their local PNG Embassy). There are researchers who do not do the right thing and indeed enter the country as a tourist or obtain a business visa. This is not accepted and is illegal! Development is necessary for our new nation and if managed correctly can only be beneficial to the peoples of PNG. As PNG is a new country, rich in natural resources, development such as mining or timber logging, is encouraged within the framework of checks and measures. And there are indeed checks and measures concerning cultural heritage to ensure that proper measures are taken to ensure their safety and proper management. By law, all major development such as road building or mining should have a cultural impact statement. Thus development and the management of cultural heritage must go hand in hand – they are not incompatible.

Problems develop, however, when developers do not follow the rules or do not respect the cultural heritage of PNG. For example the cultural impact statement many recommend that further research (such as archaeological excavation) be undertaken prior to work being started on a project, and that those who undertake that work are not managed by the national museum. Contract archaeologists employed by large oil or gas companies, for example, enter the country and answer to the company and not the Museum. In a recent case the contract archaeologists were barred by the mining company to talk or socialise with the archaeologists at the National Museum for fear that the Museum may find out about the exciting work being undertaken, and halt the destruction of archaeological material which was happening. The archaeologists were excavating as fast as they could, but it wasn't fast enough for the company who were bulldozing the rich archaeological material culture that was exposed. What was exposed was unique for that region and indeed very rare – evidence for the foundation cultures of the south Papuan coast some 3000 years old. The company that each day of excavation past what was planned for would result in a loss in revenue.

The National Museum and Art Gallery must be involved in managing ALL archaeological work in this country, not just academic research. It is a challenge with so few staff to undertake all the responsibilities that we have. We have great students at the University of Papua New Guinea, however most go into courses such as law, medicine,

agriculture, business and so on. Our challenge is to encourage students to undertake archaeological studies and join us at the museum where they can join foreign research teams, and help manage the legislation we have to protect our cultural heritage. If we do not do this, one day the nation will wake up and realise that we have lost our cultural heritage and it's not going to return.

## Recent Advances in Papua New Guinea Archaeology

Glenn Summerhayes

(Professor, Department of Anthropology,  
Gender & Sociology, University of Otago)

My lecture outlines my recent archaeological research undertaken in the Ivane Valley, PNG. The Ivane Valley contains some of the oldest remains left by people some 46,000 years ago. Located about 135 kilometres from the Nation's capital, it sits 2,000 metres Pleistocene.

The archaeological site is located in the grounds of the Kosipe Sacre Coeur Mission, on a ridge overlying the Ivane Valley. Evidence of prehistoric occupation was brought to light in the 1960s by the Catholic fathers of the mission who found wasted stone axes while digging church foundations. The father forwarded this information to the local Assistant District Officer, Mr Tomasetti, who in turn presented them to the National Museum in Moresby. A young PhD student looking for a suitable PhD project, Peter White, was made aware of the finds and he subsequently excavated Kosipe over two seasons in the mid-late 1960s.

The site is basically a hillside surface scatter of stone tools overlying a well stratified site. The tools in association with carbon are sandwiched between volcanic tephra from Mt Lamington, located 140km away. White excavated over 47 square metres over two seasons. Deposits down to between 80-100cm were excavated.

White radiocarbon dated charcoal found with the earliest occupation to 26,000 years ago, making this at the time the oldest evidence of people in New Guinea. The results of these excavations were published in 1970 and were of international significance as White argued that people may have travelled to this high altitude area in search of mountain pandanus. Also the finding of stone wasted tools, similar to those found at the late Pleistocene sites of Nombe and on the Huon Peninsula, could have been used in forest clearance or pandanus

harvesting.

The Ivane Valley was revisited by Professor Geoff Hope, a palaeobotanist, in 1970. He took a number of pollen cores from the Kosipe valley floor and demonstrated forest clearance some 30,000 years ago, with an increase in the use of firing the vegetation. Hope returned again in 2005, this time with Professor Glenn Summerhayes, an archaeologist from Otago University. Summerhayes and his team re-excavated Kosipe and found six new late Pleistocene sites in the Ivane Valley. Of importance was the identification by Dr Andy Fairbairn (University of Queensland) of pandanus seeds using a Scanning Electron Microscope, in the levels dated to 46,000 radiocarbon years. This was a harsh place, yet people who had just colonised New Guinea adapted to the colder climates in search of pandanus.

The Ivane Valley is significant as it provides important evidence to show that early modern humans not only adapted their behaviour to new environments, but also used and deliberately managed the landscape by fire. This is some of the earliest evidence in the world of modern peoples changing their landscapes. It should not be forgotten that at the same time that these adaptations was happening, modern humans were yet to leave their mark in Europe, with Neanderthals still roaming the landscape.

第2回 (2010年6月15日)

## イギリス外交の再編とヨーロッパ統合への対応

— イギリスは「船に乗り遅れた」のか？, 1945-1957年

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### 報告要旨：

第二次大戦前後からのイギリスとヨーロッパの関係は、イギリスの国際的地位の低下を反映する形で変遷し、世界規模の植民地帝国に依拠し大陸から一歩距離を置く世界大国たる立場から、ヨーロッパ統合に遅れて参加し地域大国としての地位の確保を目指すに至る過程であったというのが、一般的理解といってよい。

長期的視点に立つ限りそのような理解を否定する必要はないが、公文書公開後に蓄積された

実証研究は、イギリスを取り巻く内外の変化の中で、時々政策決定者達が抱いた自らの国際的地位についての認識、そしてそれを反映した対ヨーロッパ政策の推移が、一様なプロセスではなかったことも明らかにしている。

本報告は終戦前後からマクミラン政権初期までの期間を対象とし、その間のイギリスの基本的な外交戦略再編とその国際通商経済政策への反映に注目し、イギリスの対ヨーロッパ政策の変遷を分析する、その上で、統合への対応をめぐる存在する、50年代のイギリスにはヨーロッパ統合に参加し得た「失われた機会」があったのではないかとする議論、およびその延長として、50年代のどの時点で「イギリスは船に乗り遅れた」のかと問う議論について、一定の回答を提示する。すなわち、50年以前のイギリス外交の基本方針決定過程ですでに統合参加の機会は失われていた、したがってイギリスが乗るべき統合という名の船は50年代には存在しなかった、というものである。

第3回 (2010年7月13日)

## Teaching Peace Studies: Implications from Critical Security Studies

Daehoon Lee

(Visiting professor at the College of International Relations  
at Ritsumeikan University)

Peace studies and teaching usually start and center on the understanding of violence and how to limit or eradicate it. When security stands for the most modern imagination of safety and protection linked with modern nation-state system, there should be a close linkage between peace studies concern on violence and the way modern states are thought to provide security. Reviewing recent development in critical thinking in security studies, preliminary implications to peace studies and teaching, not fully explored so far, can be drawn as follows:

- That all knowledge is a social process implies that the way state-men-war-security have been constructed should be revealed more actively in peace studies.
- Security lies at the heart of the modern political and political studies. Peace studies need to face and address this in a serious way.

- That traditional theories on security and IR promote the flaws of naturalism and reductionism imply that peace studies should progress to be more critical on naturalistic and reductionist arguments concerning violence, safety and other similar topics.
- If critical studies to provide frameworks of thinking, analyzing and action, peace studies is also so (peace studies and emancipation). There should be more intense exchange between two schools, both in research and teaching.
- In order to grasp recent debates in IR and security studies, peace studies should become more a critical studies, with the focus on engaging in the immediate realities with critical and committed exploration, new epistemology, and new praxis of security, community, and emancipation in world politics.
- Security analysis can be better placed as part of a political process of making something a security issue and making something not (securitization)
- The security expertise, or security epistemic communities, can be re-examined in view of critical security studies.
- In terms of desecuritization, another possible political process, the study of civil society, democracy, human rights, and NGOs can be well connected, especially asking what their roles are in dismantling security politics.
- Neglect of gender in IR, state and security studies should be more strongly raised. Feminism should be an integral part of peace studies and teaching, especially with the view to the feminist claim that the gendered nature of IR is centered on the trinity of state-men-war (security.)
- Furthermore, feminist critique on the gendered nature of personification of state should be seriously taken into account, so as to develop alternative language and discourses in analyzing state behaviour.
- Analysis of state behaviour and international relations among states can be better looked at by focusing on the performativity of them, especially in security matters.
- The performativity approach can enhance peace studies and teaching in countering realist view of the world (the world as it has been, and the natural as the Real).
- Studies of fear, fear perception, threat, threat-perception, threat-identity-ethics connection, should be actively incorporated in peace studies, especially developing critical thinking and theories towards the tradition of treating threat as a given reality (positivist idea of threat).

第4回 (2011年1月18日)

## Globalization and Structural Transformation. Lessons from Mexico and Sub-Saharan Africa

Fernando Rello

(Professor, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)

The aim of this talk is to present some results of Rural Struc, an international research project sponsored by the World Bank, among other institutions. The main purpose of this project is to analyse the effects globalization has had on the process of structural transformation in Mexico and four Sub-Saharan African countries (SSA), Mali, Senegal, Kenya and Madagascar.

Structural transformation (ST) involves the conversion of rural societies into societies based on industry and services. This is a universal process; however it may follow different paths and achieve diverse results. When poverty and inequality are reduced substantially, we can talk of a successful ST (the case of Europe, USA and Japan), but when poverty and inequality remain high, as in the case of Mexico, there is an unsuccessful ST.

In the case of Mexico, various reasons explain this failure among them the existence of a dual agricultural sector, ill-conceived development policies based on an urban-biased conception and the aggravation of structural problems due to the globalization process.

SSA countries are still agricultural societies that are initiating their process of ST. Agriculture is the main source of employment and on-farm income represents between 60 and 90 percent of total income of households. Rural poverty is pervasive and non-agricultural employment is insufficient because the industrial stagnation characteristic of SSA.

SSA has still to achieve its ST and its demographic transition at the same time. SSA population is booming. It will double by 2050, making it the second most populous region in the world. Each year around 17 million young Africans enters the labour market for the

first time. This number will be 25 million in 15 years and will create a tremendous pressure over the slow-growing African economy.

ST in Africa will take place in a challenging world economic system, characterized by asymmetric commercial relations. Protectionism and high agricultural subsidies are the norm in developed countries to the detriment of poor, small producers in underdeveloped countries. Another big challenge is the huge differences in productivity and competitiveness between SSA and its trade competitors in rich countries.

Finally, SSA is one of the most vulnerable regions in the world to climate change negative effects. Agricultural production and food security are likely to be severely compromised, according to the IPCC. Climate change will aggravate water stress and increase the spread of malaria and other diseases. Future ST in SSA will take place in a extremely unfavorable context.