## 第25回日本ナイル・エチオピア学会学術大会 第二次サーキュラー

日本ナイル・エチオピア学会会員 各位

遅くなりましたが、第25回日本ナイル・エチオピア学会学術大会第二次サーキュラーをお送りします。昨年12月の第一次サーキュラーでご連絡したように、第25回学術大会は、滋賀県高島市の「白浜荘」で開催されます。会場は、比良山系を望み、琵琶湖に面した風光明媚な場所に位置しています。また、初日には、紛争・難民研究や移行期正義の専門家であるティム・アレン教授と、アフリカの疫病に関する医療人類学的研究の専門家であるメリッサ・パーカー博士という、お二人の著名な研究者をイギリスからお招きし、公開講演会を開催します。会員の皆様の多数のご参加とご協力をお願い申し上げます。参加の申し込みには、本文末の返信フォームをご利用下さい。

今後、詳しい情報を順次、学会のウェブサイト(http://www.janestudies.org/drupal-jp/)で公開していきますので、定期的にチェックしてください。

### ❖大会概要・スケジュール

- ・会期 2016年4月16日(土)~17日(日)
- ・会場 白浜荘 (〒520-1223 滋賀県高島市安曇川(あどがわ)町下小川 2300-1) アクセス http://www.shirahamaso.co.jp/plan.htm

電話 0740-32-0451

- \*最寄駅は、JR 湖西線近江高島駅です。JR 京都駅からは、普通で約 50 分、新快速で約 30 分です。近江高島駅から会場までは約 2 kmです。送迎バスのサービスがありますので、近江高島駅への到着時間を白浜荘まで電話連絡してくださるようお願いします。
- \*車でいらっしゃる方は、白浜荘に駐車場があります。
- \*宿泊をご希望の方は、大会事務局まで電子メールにてご連絡ください。宿泊費(下記参照)は、参加費等といっしょに事前振り込みでお願いします。
- \*今回の大会は、白浜荘での合宿形式で行います。他のホテルに宿泊される方は、各自 ご予約ください。近江高島駅近くにはいくつかの旅館、安曇川(あどがわ)駅前には ビジネスホテルがあります。安曇川駅から白浜荘までは約2.5kmです。

# 大会スケジュール

## 【4月16日(土)午後】

公開講演会 13:30~17:30

- Tim Allen (The London School of Economics and Political Science) & Melissa Parker (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine)
  - 'Humanitarian Impunity, Criminal Justice and Invisible Children: Social Consequences of the War with the Lord's Resistance Army'
- · Melissa Parker & Tim Allen

'Deworming Delusions: Mass Treatment for African Parasites in a Biosocial Perspective'

司会 果本英世(大阪大学) (英文講演要旨は下記参照)

懇親会(白浜荘) 18:00~20:00

### 【4月17日(日)終日】

研究発表

総会

・運営幹事会・評議員会・総会スケジュール

運営幹事会:4月15日(金)16:30~18:30 評議員会:4月16日(土)11:30~12:30

総会:4月17日(日)午後

# ❖参加・宿泊・発表申し込み

(1) 参加を希望される方

2016年3月15日(火)までに、以下の内容を添えて下記の大会事務局まで電子メールにてお申込みください。懇親会の参加人数を確定する必要がありますので、できるかぎり期日までにお知らせくださるようにお願いします。

- ・氏名
- 所属
- ・メールアドレス・電話番号
- ・懇親会参加の有無
- ・ 有職者、学生の別(日本学術振興会特別研究員は有職者として扱います)

・宿泊希望の有無(宿泊日程・部屋タイプの変更希望の場合、その内容)

#### (2) 発表を希望される方

2016年3月22日(火)までに、上記の情報に加えて「発表の演題」「ポスター発表になった場合の発表希望の有・無」を大会事務局まで電子メールにてご連絡ください。 発表形式は口頭発表を予定しておりますが、希望者多数の場合はポスター発表に変更 していただく可能性があります。発表を希望される方は、締め切り厳守でお願いします。

\*この申し込みによって得た個人情報は、当学術大会の事務に関してのみ使用し、慎重に取り扱います。

### (3) 白浜荘に宿泊を希望される方

下記返信フォームでご連絡ください。宿泊料(1日3食付)は、一般8,500円、学生7,000円)です。ただし、4月16日夜の懇親会費は別途お支払いいただきます。宿泊は、大会会場である白浜荘を仮予約しております。部屋は男女別相部屋(和室)を準備しておりますが、個室シングルもしくはツイン/ダブルをご希望の方は、その旨を大会事務局まで電子メールにてご連絡ください(可能な限りご希望に沿う形で変更させていただきますが、部屋の予約状況によりご希望に添いかねる場合がありますので、あらかじめご了承ください。)また、滞在期間(前後)の延長の希望がある場合も、その旨をご連絡ください。

### ♦会費

・4月1日までに納入いただく場合: 大会参加費2,000円(学生1,000円)、懇親会費5,000円(学生3,000円)

・4月2日以降に納入いただく場合:大会参加費3,000円(学生1,500円)、懇親会費6,000円(学生4,000円)

・白浜荘宿泊費(1泊3食)一般8,500円、学生7,000円

## ♦振り込み先

1) ゆうちょ銀行からお振込みいただく場合

ゆうちょ銀行 口座記号番号:00960-7-174397

口座名称(漢字):日本ナイルエチオピア学会第25回学術大会

口座名称 (カナ):ニホンナイルエチオピアガッカイダイニジュウゴカイカ

2) その他金融機関からお振込みいただく場合

ゆうちょ銀行

預金種目: 当座

店名:○九九店(ゼロキユウキユウ店)

口座番号:0174397

------ 返信フォーム ------

- (1) 参加申し込み
- 氏名・所属 :
- ・メールアドレス:
- ・電話/FAX 番号 :
- ・懇親会参加 : 有・無
- ・身分: 有職者・学生
- (2) 発表申し込み
- ・発表:希望する・しない
- 発表の演題 :
- ・ポスター発表になった場合:発表を希望する・希望しない
- (3) 宿泊申し込み
- 宿泊

4月15日(金):有・無

4月16日(土):有・無

4月17日(日):有・無

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## ≪大会事務局連絡先≫

〒565-0871 大阪府吹田市山田丘 1-2

大阪大学人間科学研究科

ナイル・エチオピア学会第25回学術大会事務局

E-mail: janes.biwako[at]gmail.com \*[at]を@に変えてください。 (第 25 回日本ナイル・エチオピア学会学術大会専用)

日本ナイル・エチオピア学会 第 25 回学術大会実行委員会 栗本英世 (委員長)、佐藤廉也、飛内悠子、村橋勲 \*\*\*\*\*

### 公開講演要旨

### Tim Allen and Melissa Parker

"Humanitarian Impunity, Criminal Justice and Invisible Children: Social Consequences of the War with the Lords Resistance Army"

Humanitarians rely on rules and norms – from laws or principles, to religious and biomedical values, to best practice and ethical guidelines. The rules and norms create apparently coherent and predictable spaces. For humanitarians in the field, they establish locations in which the horrors they sometimes witness can be observed from a distance, or even set aside. The latter tendency is reinforced by life in compounds and aid towns in which a strange semblance of life at home is replicated. Humanitarians always need to balance empathy and self-preservation. They need to institutionalise engagement and, in-effect, excuse disengagement. However, there are obvious dangers, notably cognitive dissonance and humanitarian impunity. Cognitive dissonance and humanitarian impunity in the war zone of Acholiland in central northern Uganda are the focus of this lecture. The region has been affected by conflict for decades, with more than 30,000 young people being abducted or joining the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Many of these people subsequently escaped or were captured by the Ugandan army; and they passed through reception centres on their way 'home'. The reception centres were managed with the support of international humanitarian agencies, but no-one knows what subsequently happened to most of those passing through them (including traumatised children). Many were left in internal displacement camps where conditions were appalling, and they had live with relatively who were aware they had spent time with the LRA, and had probably been required to kill or maim victims. They have been much more invisible than the so called 'invisible children' that have been the focus of media campaigns about the situation in the region. What has happened to these formerly abducted people is symptomatic of wider developments. There have been local consequences of the LRA war, and also ones that are of far reaching global significance, because it is here that the International Criminal Court focussed its first investigations, and it was the situation in this region that resulted in its first arrest warrants. Where do humanitarians fit in to the upheavals that have occurred, and the attempts to impose accountability for terrible crimes? The lecture will draw on long-term anthropological fieldwork from periods before, during and after the war. In particular it will present findings on what has happened to people who spent time

with the Lord's Resistance Army, based on interviews with 234 people (who were selected by taking a 10% random sample of records at a reception centre in Gulu). Aspects of social integration and exclusion in the post war setting of northern Uganda will be highlighted. One problem that many encounter is cen, a kind of malevolent emanation from those that have experienced or perpetrated violence. It can make social healing a fraught process. Another issue is the relative insignificance of local reconciliation rituals that have been a prime focus of those advocating traditional justice. There are big discrepancies between the lived experiences of those who have been caught up in the war and the normative assumptions of those purportedly helping them. Meanwhile, most of the humanitarian agencies that were active during the war have withdrawn, and media interest has shifted elsewhere. The International Criminal Court is prosecuting one of the Lord's Resistance Army commanders, but the process is largely being ignored, and the accountability of others (including aid agencies) for what was described by a senior UN official in 2003 as amongst the worst of all humanitarian crises, is simply forgotten.

#### Melissa Parker and Tim Allen

"Deworming Delusions: Mass Treatment for African Parasites in a Biosocial Perspective"

Recent debates about deworming school-aged children in East Africa have been described as 'The Worm Wars' on a World Bank website. The stakes are high. Deworming has become one of the top priorities in the fight against infectious diseases. Leading economists and epidemiologists have vigorously promoted the idea, claiming that it has the potential to end poverty, They cite historical examples from the USA, Japan and elsewhere, and give particular emphasis from data collected in Kenya since the end of the 1990s, and published in a key article in 2004. Staff at the World Health Organisation, the Gates Foundation and the World Bank (among other institutions) have endorsed the approach, and school-based treatments are a key component of large-scale mass drug administration. The current, integrated approach to mass drug administration has emerged as the largest global health programme that the world has ever seen. However, biosocial research in Uganda and Tanzania suggest that things are not as straightforward as has been claimed. Drawing on anthropological field research at sites spread across the region, and engaging with both biological and social evidence, this lecture shows that assertions about the effects of school-based deworming are over-optimistic. The results of the much-cited study on deworming Kenyan school children, which has been used to promote the intervention, are flawed, and a systematic review of

randomised controlled trials demonstrates that deworming is unlikely to improve overall public health. Also, confusions arise by applying the term deworming to a variety of very different helminth infections and to different treatment regimes, while local level research in schools reveals that drug coverage usually falls below target levels. In most places where data exist, infection levels remain disappointingly high. Without indefinite free deworming, any declines in endemicity are likely to be reversed. Moreover, there are social problems arising from mass drug administration, which have generally been ignored. There is no doubt that curative therapy for children infected with debilitating parasitic infections is appropriate, but overly positive evaluations of indiscriminate deworming are counter-productive. In presenting the material we will also reflect on the the challenges and opportunities associated with doing critically-engaged ethnographic fieldwork on such an important and widely promoted intervention. We will pose several controversial questions about the nature of evidence, about how evidence relates to policy choices, about the ways in which large grants shape the evidence that is collected and the way it is presented, and about why it is possible to treat African children in schools without their parents' permission (something that is unlikely to be considered ethical in other parts of the world).