ENGLISH

2021年
コスモス国際賞受賞記念講演会

2021 INTERNATIONAL COSMOS PRIZE
The Commemorative Lectures

主催: 公益財団法人 国際花と緑の博覧会記念協会

Host: EXPO '90 Foundation

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プログラム

Program

日時： 令和4年1月23日（日）午後2時00分～午後4時00分（日本時間）

次第：午後2時00分　2021年コスモス国際賞受賞者紹介映像

午後2時10分　受賞記念講演
ピーター・ベルウッド氏
（2021年コスモス国際賞受賞者、オーストラリア国立大学名誉教授）

午後3時10分　対談、質疑応答
ピーター・ベルウッド氏
佐藤 洋一郎 氏 (京都府立大学文学部特別専任教授)

Time and Date: 14:00-16:00 (JST, UTC+9:00), Sunday, 23 January, 2022
16:00-18:00 (AEDT, UTC+11:00), Sunday, 23 January, 2022

Timetable:

14:00 Opening Video

14:10 Commemorative Lecture
2021 International Cosmos Prizewinner
Dr. Peter Bellwood
(Emeritus Professor, Australian National University, Australia)

15:10 Break time

15:15 Dialogue and Question-and-answer session
Dr. Peter Bellwood
Dr. SATO Yo-Ichiro
(Professor, Kyoto Prefectural University, Japan)

16:00 Closing

2021年受賞者の紹介

Introduction of the 2021 Prize recipient

ピーター・ベルウッド博士（78歳）
Dr. Peter Bellwood (Age 78)

オーストラリア　オーストラリア国立大学名誉教授
Emeritus Professor, Australian National University, Australia

ピーター・ベルウッド博士は、オセアニアや東南アジアにおける新石器時代の暮らしを主な研究テーマにしながら、世界的な視野で人類の移動に密接に関与する農耕の拡散の在り方を研究する考古学者である。博士は考古学、言語学、人類生物学の学際的研究による「初期農耕拡散仮説」を提唱し、農耕の起源と初期農耕民の移動・拡散過程を明らかにするとともに、この研究を通して、自然と人間との共生の歴史を統合的な視点から探究した。

Dr. Peter Bellwood is a prominent archaeologist, who has been exploring the process of agricultural dispersal—which has been closely correlated with human migrations—from a global viewpoint, while studying human life in Oceania and Southeast Asia during the Neolithic Age as his main research theme. He has proposed the "early farming dispersal hypothesis" based on interdisciplinary research in archaeology, linguistics and human biology, clarifying the agricultural origins and the process of early farmer migration and dispersal. At the same time, through this research, he has investigated the history of "The Harmonious Coexistence between Nature and Humankind", from a holistic perspective.

学 歴

1966年	ケンブリッジ大学卒業
1969年	ケンブリッジ大学大学院にて修士号取得
1980年	ケンブリッジ大学大学院にて博士号取得

職 歴

1967-1972年	オークランド大学講師
1973-1975年	オーストラリア国立大学講師
1976-1983年	オーストラリア国立大学上級講師
1984-1999年	オーストラリア国立大学准教授（考古学）
2000-2013年	オーストラリア国立大学教授（考古学）
2013年-現在	オーストラリア国立大学名誉教授

Professional Preparation

1966	B.A. University of Cambridge (King's College)
1969	M.A. University of Cambridge
1980	Ph.D. University of Cambridge

Appointments

1967-1972	Lecturer in Prehistory, University of Auckland, New Zealand.
1973-1975	Lecturer in Prehistory, Australian National University
1976-1983	Senior Lecturer in Prehistory, Australian National University
1984-1999	Reader in Archaeology, Australian National University
2000-2006	Professor of Archaeology, Level E1, Australian National University
2007-2013	Professor of Archaeology, Level E2, School of Archaeology and Anthropology, Australian National University
2013-now	Emeritus Professor of Archaeology, Level E2, School of Archaeology and Anthropology, Australian National University

主な著書 Select books

1. Bellwood, Peter S. 1978 The Polynesians (revised edition 1987), London, Thames and Hudson.
   邦訳:『ポリネシア』大明堂, 1985
2. Bellwood, Peter S. 1978 Man's Conquest of the Pacific, Auckland and London, Collins; North American edition, Oxford University Press.
   邦訳:『太平洋－東南アジアとオセアニアの人類史』法政大学出版局, 1989
3. Bellwood, Peter S. 1985. Prehistory of the Indo-Malaysian Archipelago (revised edition 1997 and 2007), Academic Press, Sydney, University of Hawaii Press, and ANU Press.
4. Bellwood, Peter S. 2005 First Farmers: The Origins of Agricultural Societies (revised edition in preparation for Wiley Blackwell), Oxford, Blackwell.
   邦訳:『農耕起源の人類史』京都大学学術出版会, 2008
5. Bellwood, Peter S. ed. 2013 First Migrants: Ancient Migration in Global Perspective, Chichester, Boston and Oxford, Wiley Blackwell.
6. Bellwood, Peter S. 2017. First Islanders: Prehistory and Human Migration in Island Southeast Asia, Chichester, Boston and Oxford, Wiley Blackwell.
7. Bellwood, Peter 2022. The Five-Million-Year Odyssey. Princeton University Press.

ピーター・ベルウッド博士の業績

The Achievements of Dr. Peter Bellwood

考古学、言語学、人類生物学の学際的研究による「初期農耕拡散仮説」を提唱し、農耕の起源と世界各地でみられる初期農耕民の拡散の過程を明らかにした。

Dr. Bellwood has advocated the "early farming dispersal hypothesis" based on interdisciplinary research in archaeology, linguistics and human biology, and clarified the agricultural origins and the dispersal process of early farmers found in various parts of the world.

オーストロネシア語族の拡散に関する研究
Archaeological research about human dispersals of Austronesians

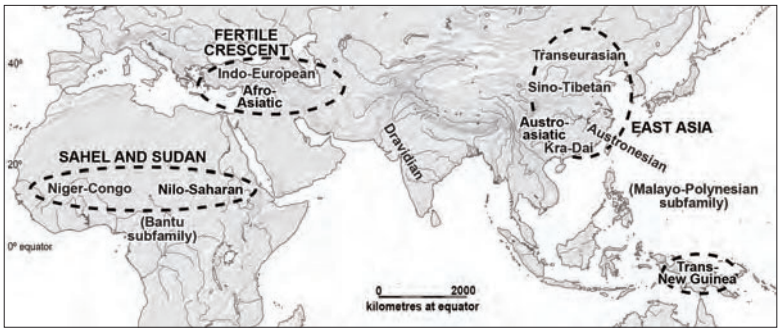
ポリネシア文化が太平洋の東の島々に広がる過程を考古学的手法により明らかにした。また、オーストロネシア語族の人々が移動した軌跡を考古学、人類学、言語学などの専門家との共同研究から学際的に把握した。これらの成果を総合して、人類の拡散がオーストロネシア語族の場合には、海洋技術の発展も関与しながら、初期食料生産者の移動・拡大に密接に関係していたことを明らかにした。

By using archaeological methodologies, Dr. Bellwood has clarified the process by which Polynesian culture spread throughout the eastern islands of the Pacific Ocean. He has also traced the migration tracks of the Austronesian language family taking an interdisciplinary approach based on joint research with specialists in archaeology, anthropology, linguistics and other scientific disciplines. By integrating these research findings, Dr. Bellwood elucidated that, in the case of Austronesians, fueled by the development of maritime skills, human dispersals had a close connection with the migrations and expansions of early food-producing populations.

「初期農耕拡散仮説」の提示
Advance of the "early farming dispersal hypothesis"

世界の諸地域における農耕の拡散の状況を学際的な方法で復元することによって、先史時代における初期農耕の拡大過程を地球規模で比較することに成功し、食料生産者と言語語族の拡大の関係は、オーストロネシア語族のみではなく、世界の多くの主要な言語語族にも適応できることを示した。博士は、人の集団の移動と農耕や言語の拡散が密接にかかわる現象を「初期農耕拡散仮説」として提示した。

By reproducing the conditions of agricultural dispersals in various regions worldwide in an interdisciplinary manner, he succeeded in making global comparisons of the early farming expansion process in the prehistoric period. In other words, Dr. Bellwood showed that the relationship between the expansions of food-producing populations and language families could be applied not only to the Austronesian speaking peoples but also to many other major language families around the world. He advanced the "early farming dispersal hypothesis," which postulates that human population movements were intimately correlated with farming and language dispersals.



主な語族の故地と主な4つの農耕起源地
The homelands of many major language families and 4 major agricultural homelands

人類の島嶼部への適応過程に関する学際的研究
Interdisciplinary research about human adaptation to island environments

人類は、約130万年前にジャワに到着したホモ・エレクトスやホモ・フローレンシスから現生人類に至るまで、島嶼部にも移動して適応してきた。博士は、主として東南アジアの島嶼部における考古学・古人類学的事例を用いて、人類の島嶼部への生物的・文化的な適応過程を学際的な視点から明らかにした。また、5万年前の農耕開始以前のホモ・サピエンスの移動、および南中国からのオーストロネシア語族の人や言語の移動などにも言及している。

Beginning from *Homo erectus*, which reached Java approximately 1.3 million years ago, to *Homo floresiensis* and down to *Homo sapiens*, humans have migrated also to island regions and adapted themselves to the new environments there. Drawing on archaeological and paleoanthropological examples primarily from Southeast Asian islands, he illustrated the biological and cultural processes of human adaptation to island environments, from an interdisciplinary perspective. Moreover, he made reference to the migration of *Homo sapiens* 50,000 years ago before the beginning of agriculture, as well as the spread of Austronesian peoples and languages from southern China.

対談者略歴

Biography of Interlocutor

農学者
佐藤 洋一郎
Dr. SATO Yo-Ichiro

京都府立大学文学部特別専任教授
Professor, Kyoto prefectural University, Japan
ふじのくに地球環境史ミュージアム館長
Director, Museum of Natural and Environmental History, Shizuoka, Japan

和歌山県串本町生まれ。京都大学農学部卒。国立遺伝学研究所研究員、静岡大学助教授、総合地球環境学研究所教授・副所長、京都産業大学教授、人間文化研究機構理事などを経て現職。和食文化学会初代会長。

ピーター・ベルウッドの『First Farmers』を、『農耕起源の人類史』(京大出版会)として長田俊樹とともに共監訳。『焼畑の環境学』(監修)、『食の人類史』『米の日本史』など、農耕、環境、食の分野で多数の著書・論文がある。

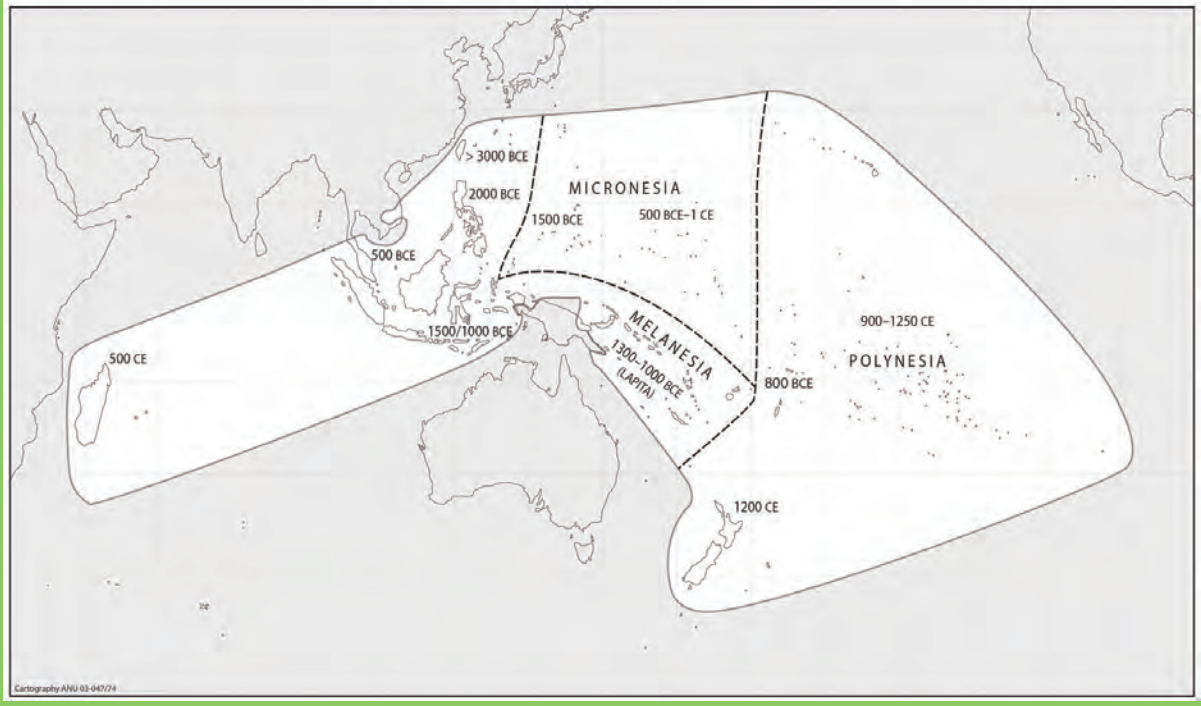
Born in Kushimoto Town, Wakayama Pref., he graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto University. He assumed his present positions after working in various posts, such as a researcher at the National Institute of Genetics, an associate professor at Shizuoka University, a professor/deputy director-general at the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, a professor at Kyoto Sangyo University, and an executive director at the National Institutes for the Humanities. He is the first chairperson of the Society of Japanese Food Studies.

He co-supervised with OSADA Toshiki the Japanese translation of Peter Bellwood's "First Farmers," which was published as "農耕起源の人類史" (lit., The Human History of the Origin of Agriculture) by Kyoto University Press. He has written many books and essays in the fields of agriculture, the environment, and food culture, including "焼畑の環境学" (lit., The Environmental Studies of Slash-and-burn Agriculture) (editorial supervision), "食の人類史" (lit., The Human History of Food Culture), and "米の日本史" (lit., The History of Rice in Japan).

PRESENTATION BY PETER BELLWOOD ON RECEIVING THE COSMOS PRIZE FOR 2021

Polynesians on Mauke Island, Cook Is, 1969

Polynesian double canoes with raised platforms for hand-to-hand fighting assembled off Tahiti in 1774, in preparation for an attack on the neighbouring island of Mo'orea. Painted by William Hodges from sketches made during the Second Voyage of Captain James Cook (1772–1775). The priest or chief at left wears a headdress with radiating tropic-bird feathers.

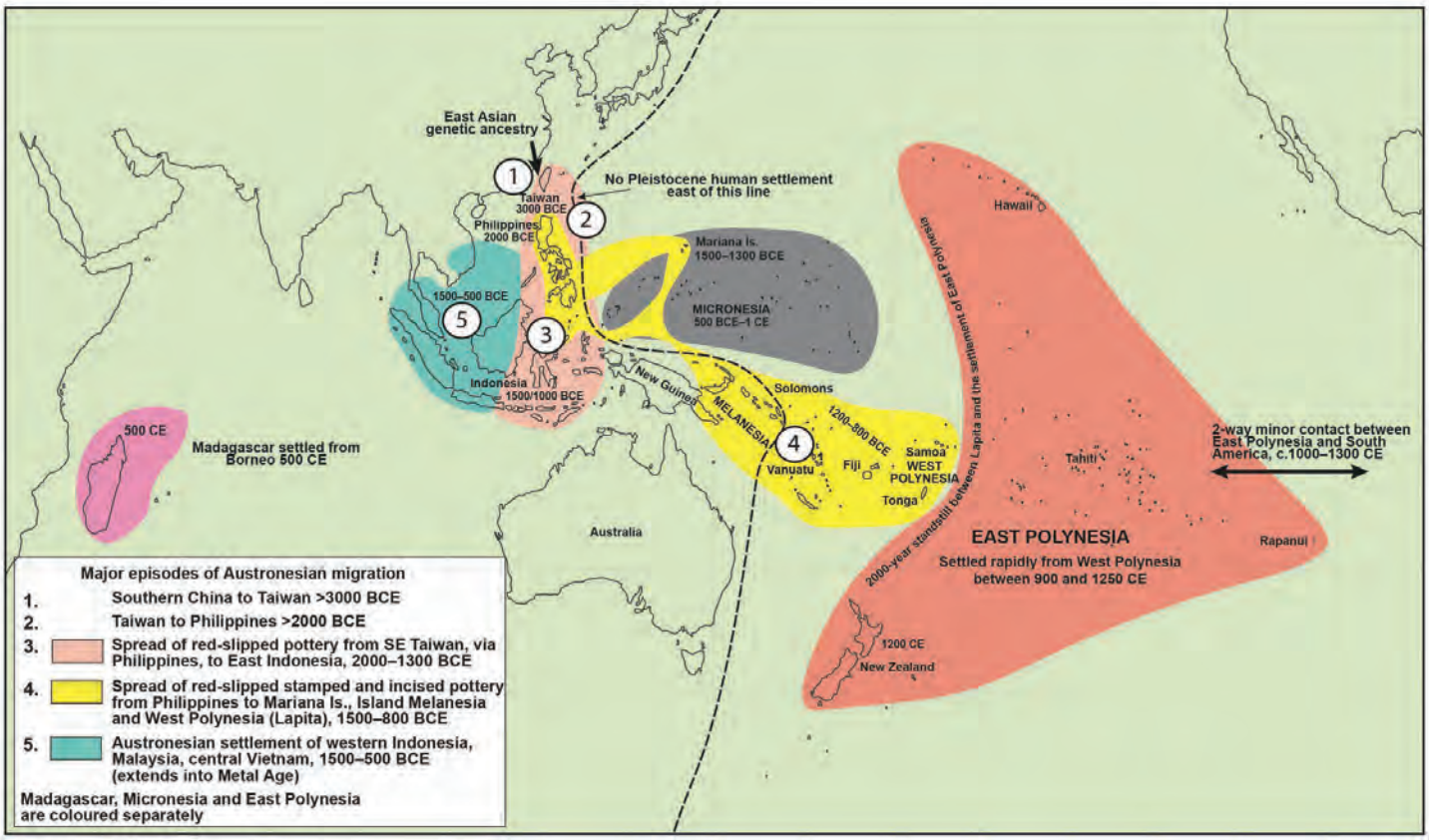


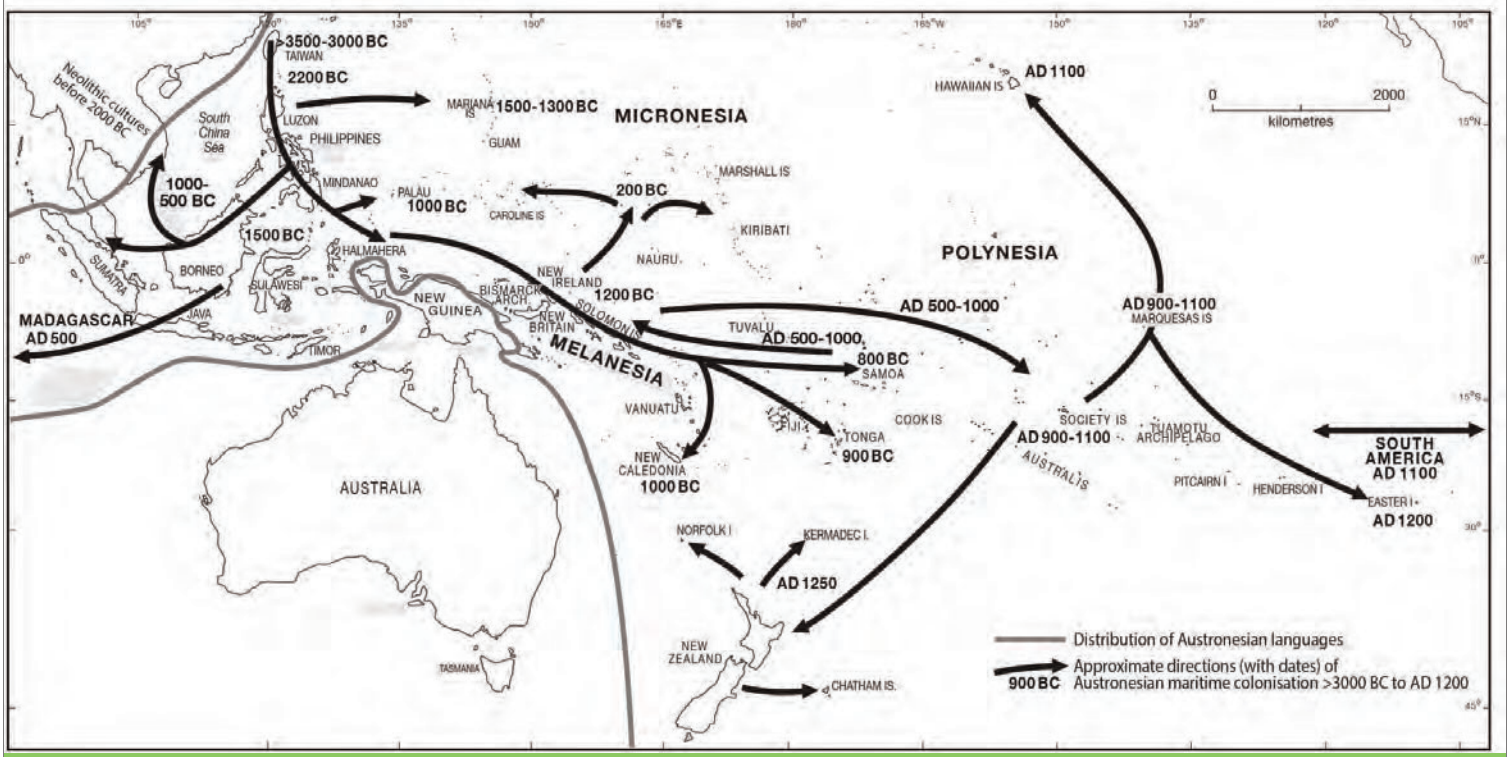
The distribution of the Austronesian languages, around 210 degrees of longitude from Madagascar to Easter Island. The dates indicate the timing for Austronesian arrival according to archaeological and linguistic information.

Ancient Austronesian societies often left intriguing monumental carvings, perhaps of their ancestors. Here are two examples from Rapanui (Easter Island) in the far east of Polynesia, and central Sulawesi, Indonesia. The Rapanui statues below perhaps date to around 500 years ago, whereas the Sulawesi one at right is undated, but could be as much as 3000 years old.

The statues have the same arm and hand positions, similar facial shapes, and are torsos from the waist up. However, the intervening distance of 14,000 km between Sulawesi and Easter Island, plus the potential difference in date, makes direct contact most unlikely. This is a situation of shared inheritance of an ancestral tradition of human representation.

Austronesian migrations occurred in rapid stages that covered long distances, separated by periods of relative stability. Two cases of rapid long-distance movement were those of Lapita pottery makers into Island Melanesia and West Polynesia around 1000 BCE, and of the first East Polynesians who settled a vast area of the central and eastern Pacific around 1000 CE. These two migrations, however, occurred almost 2000 years apart.





The reconstructed directions and dates for the migrations of the Austronesian-speaking peoples

Lapita-style red-slipped and stamped pottery (with stamped linear patterns and impressed circles) from Vanuatu (left, courtesy Matthew Spriggs) and the southeastern Solomon Islands (right), c.1000–900 BCE.

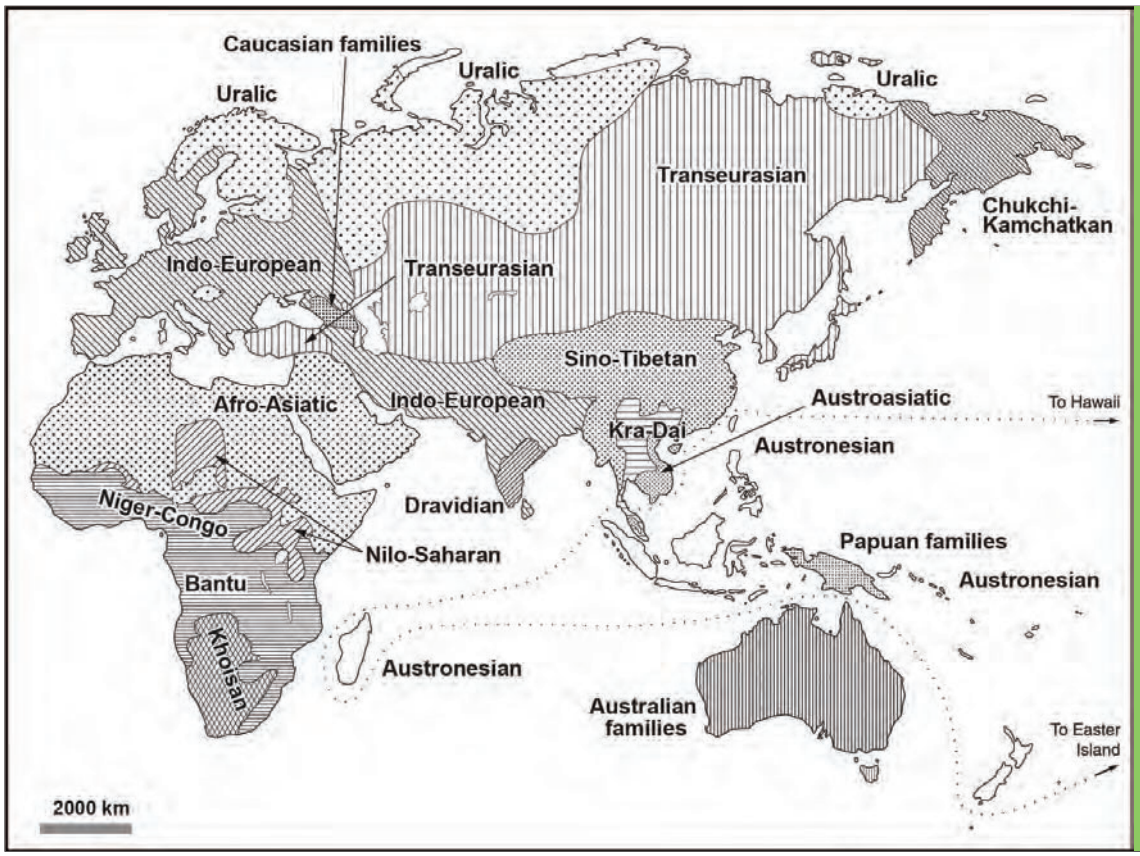
Lapita-like pottery from northern Luzon, Philippines (left) and the Mariana Islands (right), c. 1500–1000 BCE. Courtesy Kazuhiko Tanaka and Brian Butler

Language family	No. languages spoken today (*Ethnologue*)#	Longitudinal extent*	Latitudinal extent*	Proto-language homeland
Austronesian	1258	210°	65°	Taiwan
Indo-European (Table 9.2)	445	110°	55°	Anatolia, Pontic Steppes (homeland debated)
Transeurasian	79	125°	45°	N.E. China (Liao River basin)
Niger-Congo	1542	60°	45°	West African Sahel (the Bantu homeland was in Nigeria/Cameroon)
Afro-Asiatic	377	75°	35°	Levant, N.E. Africa (homeland debated)
Sino-Tibetan	457	60°	30°	Middle and lower Yellow River Valley
Tupi-Guarani	76	35°	30°	S.W. Amazonia
Uto-Aztecan	61	30°	35°	Central or western Mexico
Nilo-Saharan	207	30°	25°	East African Sahel/Sudan
Arawak	55	20°	30°	Western Amazonia
Trans-New Guinea	481	43°	12°	New Guinea Highlands
Austroasiatic	167	25°	20°	S. China or northern S.E. Asia (homeland debated)
Kra-Dai (Tai-Kadai)	91	15°	20°	S.E. China
Dravidian	86	10°	10°	Pakistan or Deccan Peninsula (homeland debated)

The world's most extensive agriculturalist language families, ordered by approximate territorial extent at 1500 CE.

#Ethnologue: Languages of the World. http://www.ethnologue.com.

*In degrees, and approximately.



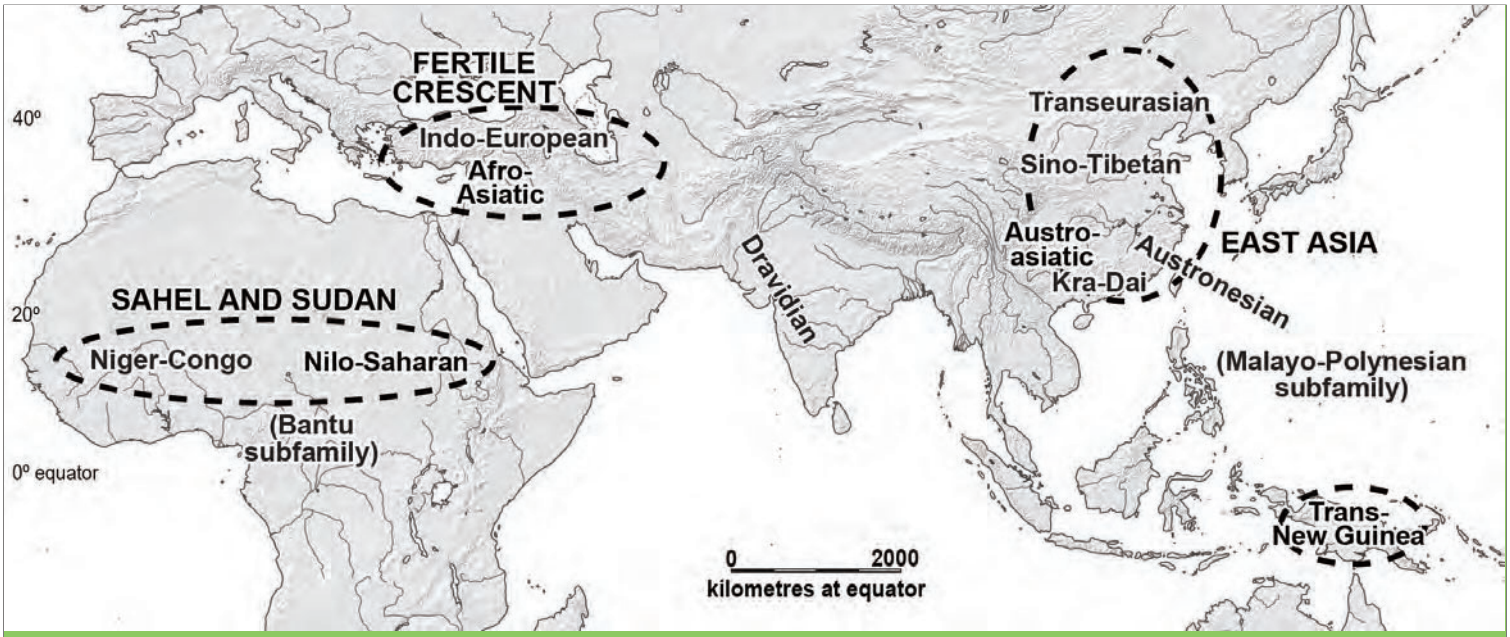
The major language families of the Old World at 1500 CE.

All appear to have spread after the commencement of agriculture and herding, except for the Australian and Caucasian languages, and those in northern Eurasia (Uralic and Chukchi-Kamchatkan). Khoisan languages in southwestern Africa are thought to have spread in part with sheep and goat herders from East Africa about 2000 years ago.

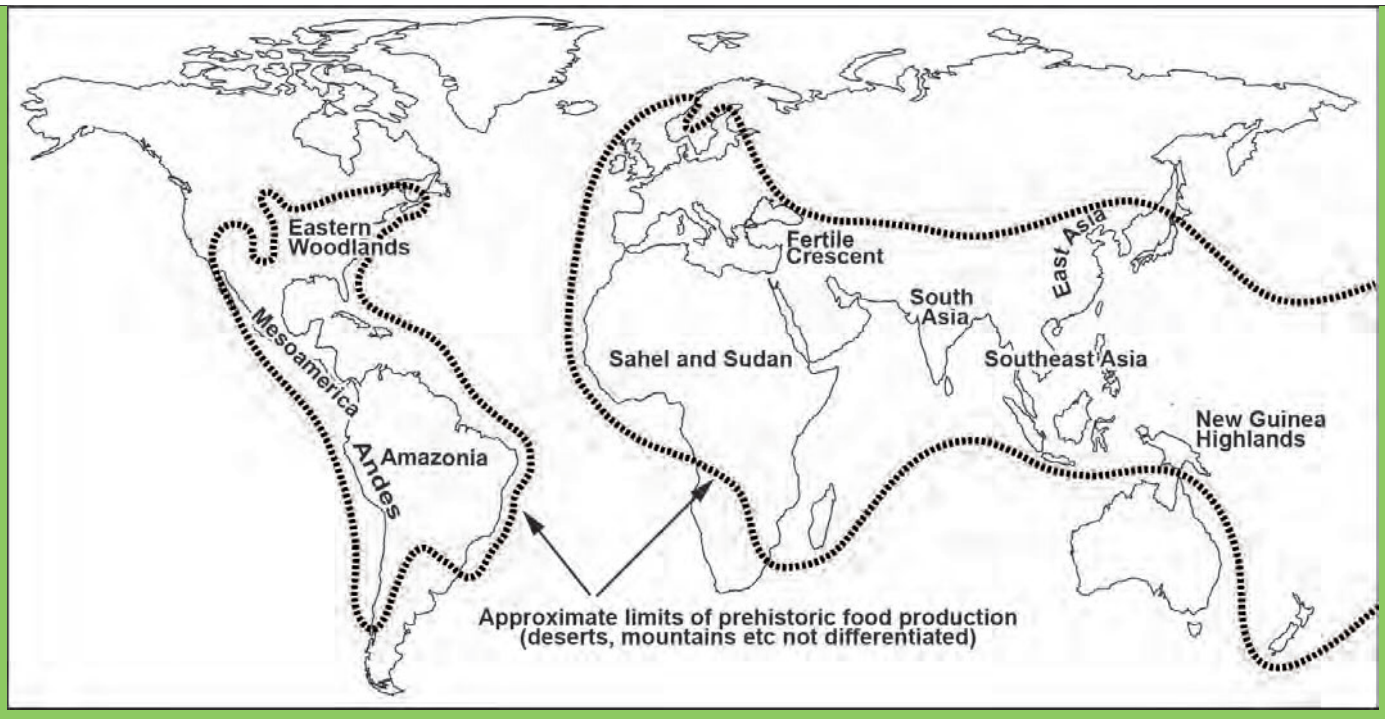
Language families in the Americas at 1500 CE.

Although not as extensive as those in the Old World, the majority are thought to have spread with early farmers, except for Eskimo-Aleut, Athabaskan, and probably Algonquian and Jê.

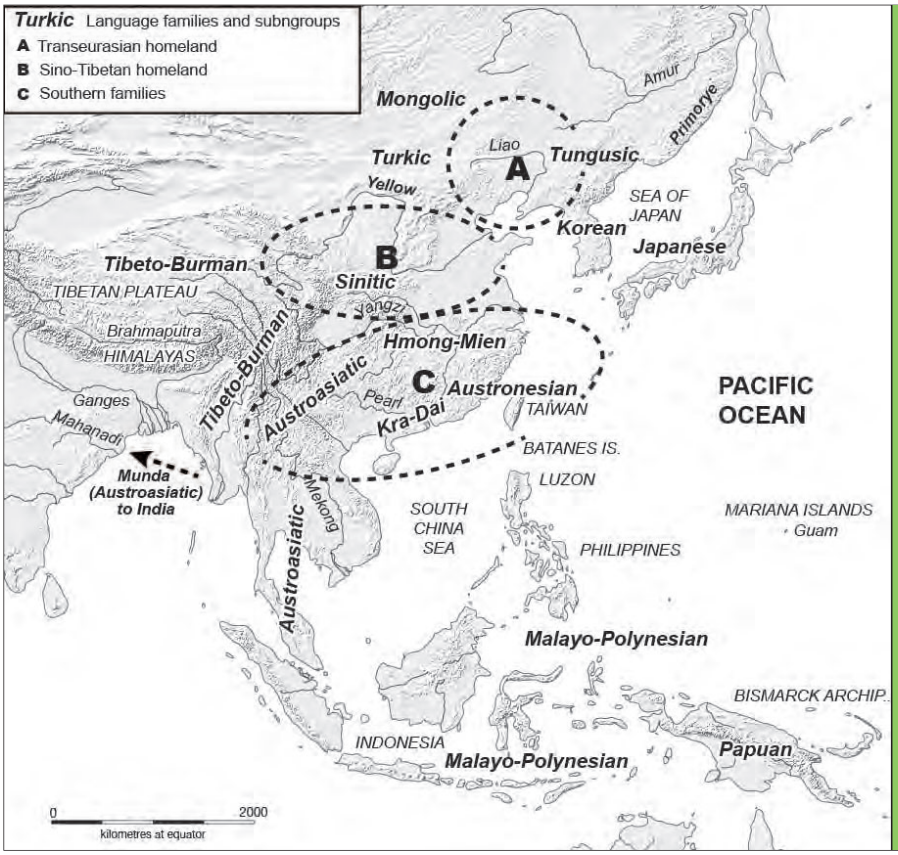
N.B. Many regions of the Americas lost their indigenous languages to disease and dispossession during the early colonial era (these are labelled 'u' on the map).



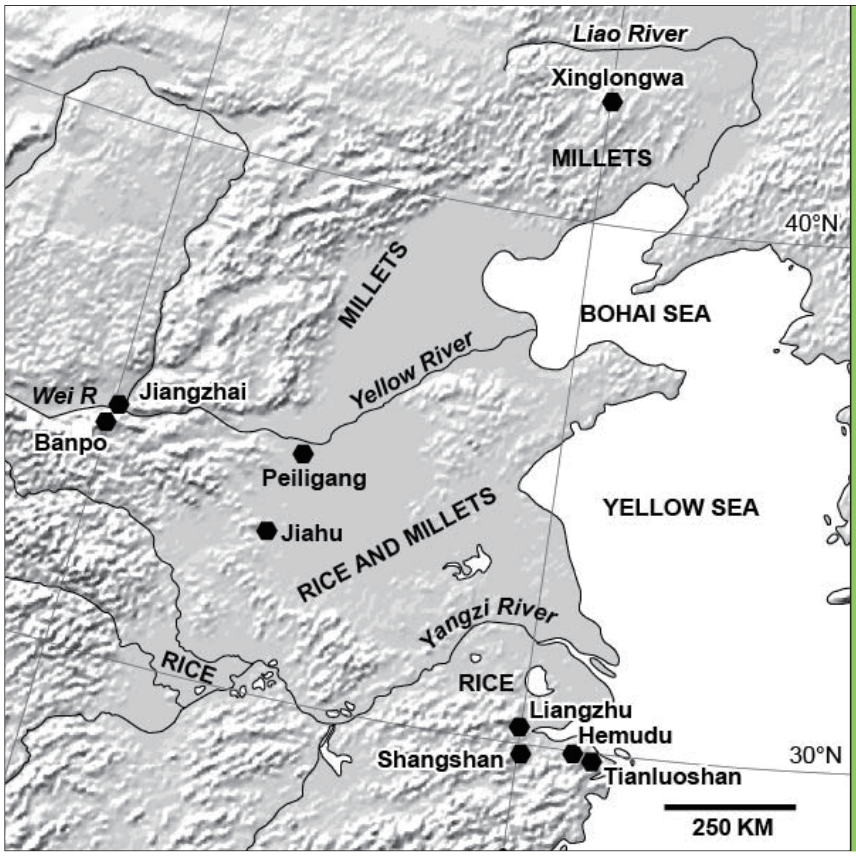
Map of the Old World, to show how I relate the homelands of many major language families (named in lower case) to 4 major agricultural homelands – the Fertile Crescent in the Middle East, northern Sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia, and New Guinea. The modern Japanese and Korean languages belong to the Transeurasian family, which has a suggested homeland in the large riverine plain of northeastern China, centered on the Liao Valley, about 7000 years ago.



Major source regions of the world's domesticated plants and animals.



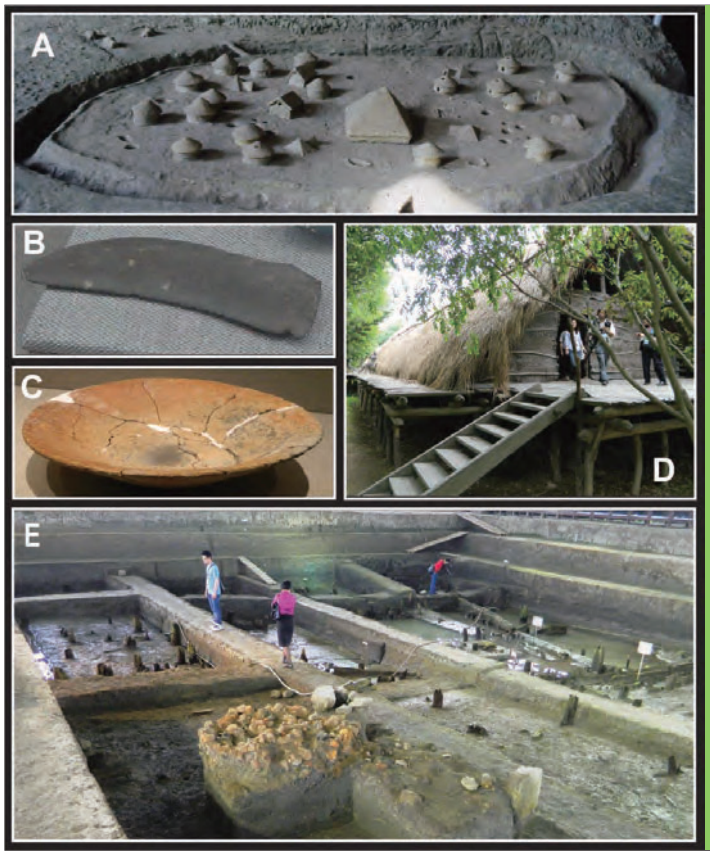
The three main homelands of food production in East Asia – the Liao, Yellow and Yangzi Valleys. These were the respective homelands of the Transeurasian language family (Liao), Sino-Tibetan (Yellow River), and the Austroasiatic, Austronesian and Kra-Dai populations of Southeast Asia (Yangzi and southeast China). Foxtail and common millet were the major crops in the Liao and Yellow River valleys, and rice in the Yangzi.



Agricultural homelands in East Asia.

Millets were domesticated in the Liao Valley (mainly common millet) and Yellow Valley (mainly foxtail millet), and rice was domesticated in the Yangzi Valley. In both cases, the dates for early domestication fall around 7000–6000 BCE, but these crops reached their maximum productive capacity around 4500 BCE.

Between 6000 and 2000 BCE, populations on these riverine plains in China appear to have increased by up to 30 or 50 times.



The Chinese Neolithic.

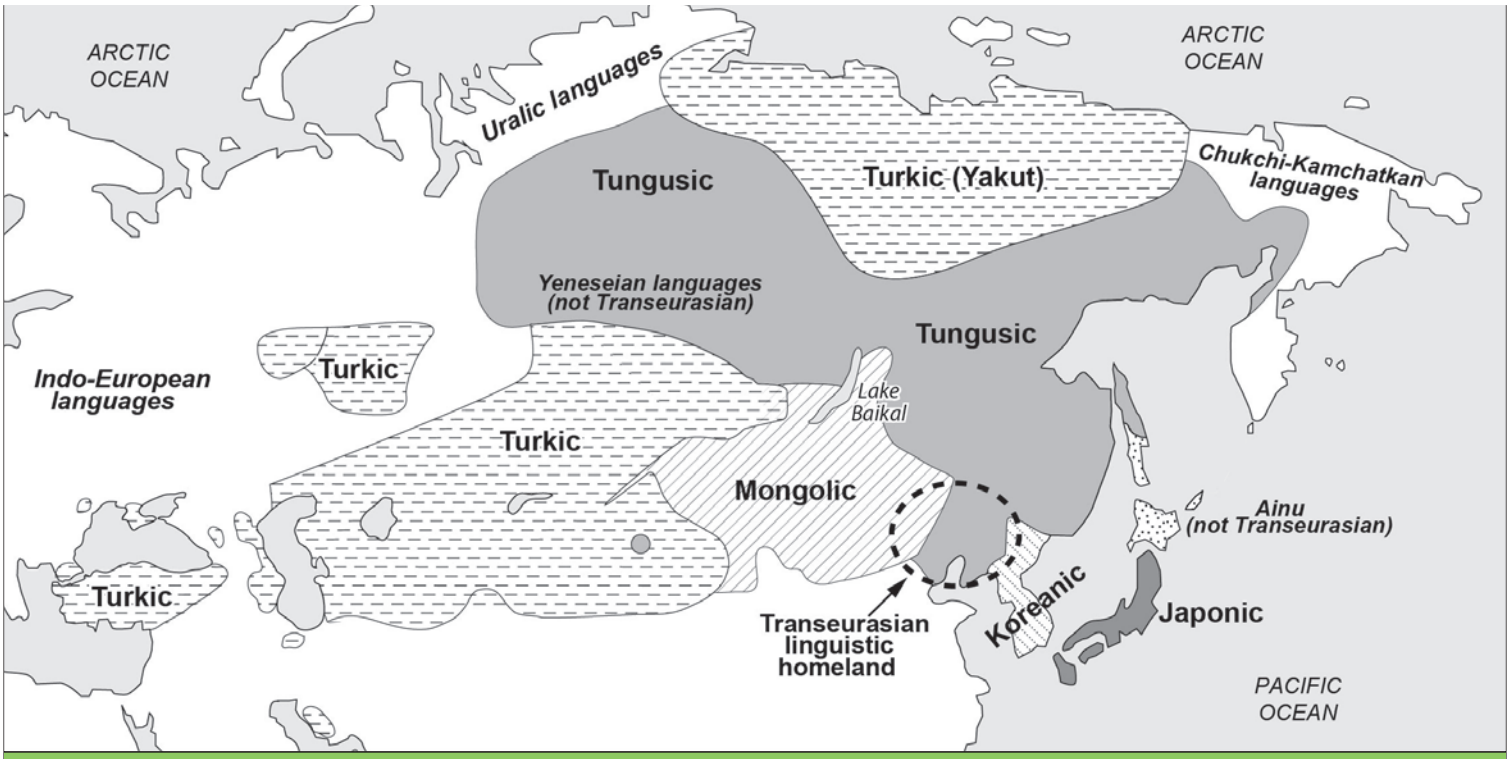
A. Model of a Yellow River Neolithic village. Note the defensive ditch, large central house, and the pottery kilns at rear left. 5th millennium BCE. Banpo Site Museum, Shaanxi Province.

B. Stone reaping knife with a serrated edge, of a type used for both millet and rice harvesting in the Yellow River Neolithic. 6th millennium BCE. Jiahu Site Museum, Henan Province, central China.

C. Earthenware pottery dish with rice chaff temper in its clay from Shangshan. 8th millennium BCE. Shangshan Site Museum, Zhejiang Province.

D. A reconstructed pile dwelling of the Hemudu culture, 5th millennium BCE. Hemudu Site Museum, Zhejiang Province. The staircase is not part of the reconstruction – a notched pole would have been more likely in 5000 BCE.

E Tianluoshan, Zhejiang Province: exposed house piles and a wooden walkway, and (foreground) an earth oven left unexcavated with baked clay heating balls. Tianluoshan Site Museum, Zhejiang Province. 5th millennium BCE.



The Transeurasian languages at their greatest pre-colonial extents

賞の名称・趣意

Prize Title and Motive of the Prize

賞の名称

コスモス国際賞

Prize title

The International Cosmos Prize

賞の趣意

人間が自然を尊び調和しながら生きる「自然と人間との共生」というEXPO’90のテーマは、地球上のすべての生命あるもの、及び、その生命活動を支える地球を一体のものとして捉え、＜地球丸＞全員の共生の航路を、正しく見定めようとするアピールであった。

このような共生のあり方の理解のためには、すべての生命現象に通ずる多様の中の統一性、生命体と地球との相互依存の関係性を解明することが重要である。しかし、この解明には、これまでの科学の主流であった分析的、還元的方法だけでは不十分であって、統合的、包括的な手法による新しい枠組みが必要である。

われわれは特に、地球的視点からの統合的な方法論の重要性を提起したい。そして、この研究分野における優れた業績を発掘し評価し、これを顕彰することによって新しい価値観の潮流を促進し、その成果を人類共通の稔りある土壌たらしめたいと思う。

花は緑の精、緑は生命の象徴である。花の万博記念「コスモス国際賞」は、その理念を発展させ、地球と人類の明日に貢献したいと念願している。

※花博記念協会第4回理事会（平成5年3月24日）にて制定

Motive of the Prize

Expo'90 was an event dedicated to the theme "The Harmonious Coexistence between Nature and Humankind"-how we as human beings can truly respect and live in harmony with nature. The perspective sought throughout the exposition was one that grasped life on Earth in its total context and stressed the need to understand our world as single interdependent entity. Exhibitors and organizers emphasized the need to chart a correct course for Spaceship Earth.

Of vital importance for research conducted now and in the future is the need to understand the character of the interdependent relationship among all living organisms and the earth. The answers, however, cannot fully be attained with analytical and reductive methods that have served the mainstream of science to the present. The necessity for new paradigms formed through integrated and inclusive approaches has been realized.

The Commemorative Foundation for Expo'90 realizes the importance of a holistic global perspective and wishes to extend its support to those dedicated to this approach. Therefore, it has decided to reward the endeavors of researchers and scientists all over the world who have shown their dedication in this respect, thus giving them the recognition they so greatly deserve. By so doing, not only are the ideals of the Foundation upheld, but also it is hoped that a new tide of values is promoted and its fruits shared with all of humankind.

※Established at the 4th meeting of the board of directors on March 24th, 1993.

授賞式
International Cosmos Prize Award Ceremony

創設の趣旨・賞の構成

Prize Objective and Contents of the Prize

創設の趣旨

1990年に大阪で開催された国際花と緑の博覧会は、人間が自然を尊び、調和しながら生きる「自然と人間との共生」を基本理念として開催された。それは花と緑に象徴される生命の神秘と母なる地球の尊厳をアピールする「いのちの祭典」であった。この理念を継承し、さらに発展させることによって人類の福祉の増進に寄与したいと念願し、その趣旨に合致する業績を顕彰するため花の万博記念「コスモス国際賞」を創設する。

賞の構成

1. 授賞の対象

花と緑に象徴される地球上のすべての生命体の相互関係及びこれらの生命体と地球との相互依存、相互作用に関し、地球的視点からその変化と多様性の中にある関係性、統合性の本質を解明しようとする研究活動や学術に関する業績であって、「自然と人間との共生」という理念の形成発展にとくに寄与すると認められるもの。

上記の観点から、以下の点を重視する。

(1)分析的、還元的な方法ではなく、包括的、統合的な方法による業績であること。

(2)地球的視点にたった業績であること。

特定の地域や個別的現象に関するものであっても、普遍性があること。

(3)直接的な問題解決型ではなく、長期的な視野をもつ業績であること。

2. 受賞者の選考

コスモス国際賞委員会を設け、当該委員会に選考専門委員会を置く。

選考専門委員会は国内外からの推薦による候補者の業績を審査し、受賞候補者を選考する。

国際賞委員会はこれに基づいて受賞者を決定する。

3. 受賞者の資格

国籍、人種、性別、信条を問わない。但し、現存者に限る。

4. 賞の内容

毎年、原則として1個人または1グループを表彰する。

受賞者には、賞状、賞牌及び副賞(4,000万円)を贈る。

5. 表彰

授賞式は、毎年秋に行う。

6. 関連事業

受賞者の記念講演、およびこれに関連するシンポジウムなどを開催する。

※花博記念協会第4回理事会(平成5年3月24日)にて制定

Prize Objective

The theme of the International Garden and Greenery Exposition, or Expo'90, held in Osaka, Japan was "The Harmonious Coexistence between Nature and Humankind". The international horticulture and garden exposition became a vehicle for exploring and giving substance to this theme. The flowers and greenery became symbols of the mystery of life and appealed to all who attended that the dignity of Mother Earth be protected.
The Commemorative Foundation for Expo'90 has aspired to perpetuate this fundamental principle by establishing the International Cosmos Prize for research and work accomplished in accordance with these concepts and themes.

Contents of the Prize

1. Focus and scope of research to be awarded

The prize will be awarded for research and work that has achieved excellence and is recognized as contributing to a significant understanding of the relationships among living organisms, the interdependence of life and the global environment, and the common nature integrating these interrelationships. It should be characterized by a global perspective which tries to illuminate the relationships between diverse phenomena, in keeping with the concepts and principle of "The Harmonious Coexisetence between Nature and Humankind."

The following points will be the standards by which the achievements will be evaluated.

(1) The body of achievements should show an inclusive and integrated methodology and approach, in contrast to analytic and reductive methodologies.

(2) The achievements must be based on a global perspective. If the focus is on a particular phenomenon or specific area, it must have universal significance and applicability.

(3) The achievements should offer a long-term vision which leads to further developments, rather than solutions to limited problems.

2. Selection Process

The International Cosmos Prize Committee will oversee the entire selection process and the Foundation Chairman will appoint the Screening Committee of Experts which is responsible for the examination of the achievements by candidates recommended from Japan and overseas. Based on the selection of candidates by the Screening Committee of Experts, the Prize Committee will decide on the final recipient.

3. Eligibility

There will be no distinction made as to nationality, race, sex or creed. However, only living persons are eligible to receive the prize.

4. The Award

In principle one prize will be presented per year to an individual or a team. The prizewinner shall be awarded a commendation, a medallion and a monetary prize of 40 million yen.

5. Recognition

The prize will be awarded at a ceremony held each autumn.

6. Related Events

The recipient of the prize is asked to give a commemorative lecture and participate in a symposium held in his or her honor.

※Established at the 4th meeting of the board of directors on March 24th, 1993.

主催

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後援

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