

## 研究会「フィリピンにおける紛争と平和構築」報告要旨

### 1. The Political Contestation for Peace: The Government-NDF Peace Negotiations in the Philippines (Nathan Quimpo, Associate Professor, Tsukuba University)

Over the past decade, on-and-off peace negotiations between the Arroyo government and the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) failed to bring about a peaceful resolution of the 42-year old communist insurgency in the Philippines. The communist rebels tried to use the talks as a means for achieving tactical gains in their “protracted people’s war” strategy, but the alternative they proffered remained much too totalitarian and their killings of leftist rivals further weakened the support for them. The Arroyo government, tarnished by a host of corruption and fraud scandals and a terrible human rights record, could not attract much support for its positions either. With the inauguration of the new Aquino government, prospects for peace have improved. Peace advocates, however, now face great challenges: re-energizing the peace movement, prodding the government to take a much more pro-active and savvy stance in the political contestation for peace, and helping build up support for those in the communist movement who are more open to a political settlement.

### 2. 「ムスリム・フィリピーノの国民統合とマイノリティー化」(鈴木伸隆 筑波大学准教授)

本発表は、かつて「モロ」と呼ばれたムスリム・フィリピーノの国民統合を取り上げ、どのようにムスリムがマイノリティー化していったかを考察する。具体的には、マイノリティー化の起源を米国植民地期に求め、フィリピン南部のムスリム行政の実権がキリスト教徒フィリピーノに段階的に移譲される「フィリピン化」に注目する。続いて、ムスリムが居住するミンダナオ島開発が推進されるものの、ムスリム排除の政策が展開される過程を追う。20世紀初頭から独立期にかけて、キリスト教徒フィリピーノ・エリート主導によるフィリピン政治支配が確立されると共に、一部のムスリム首長を除く大多数のムスリムが周縁化されていく重層性を、近代国民国家への包摂と排除という視点から読み解きたい。