

亞洲原住民族概念 資源手冊

アジア先住民族の概念—リソースブック

The Concept of Indigenous Peoples in Asia – A Resource Book

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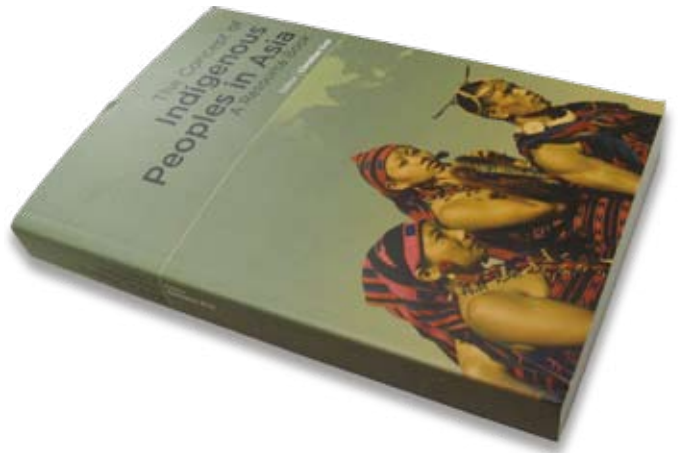
漢語翻譯 | 陳穎柔

誰是「原住民族」？何種民族群體屬於「原住民族」？一個社會對「原住民族」的看法和接受度能否隨著時間推移而改變？對「原始民族」或「原住民族概念」的理解是否隨歷史進展而有所改變？

這些是在這本由瑞士籍的克利斯謙·爾尼博士 (Dr. Christian Erni) 所編的新書《亞洲原住民族概念資源手冊》中之討論的一些重要議題。

這些問題開始變得重要，因為世界各地的原住民族權利保障在過去20年已有長足進步。現在聯合國內有為原住民族所設的論壇和機構；討論原住民議題和原住民族權利之國際會議和研討會每年有數十場以上。

原住民族的定義及概念之應用被熱烈研議。在大多數國家裡，原住民身分的認定和「誰是原住民族」的問題依舊



Who are “indigenous peoples”? What ethnic groups would belong as “indigenous peoples”? Can a society change its perception and the acceptance of “indigenous peoples” through time? Have there been changes in the understanding of the “original people”, or the “concept of indigenous peoples” through history?

These are some of the main issues addressed in this newly published book—*The Concept of Indigenous Peoples in Asia—A Resource Book*, edited by Dr. Christian Erni of Switzerland.

These questions are becoming important, because in the past two decades there have been rapid progress in



筆者（中）與政治大學民族系王雅萍老師（右二），與當年之AIPP秘書長Jannie Lasimbang（左一）及其他亞洲原住民代表於"Regional Workshop on the Concepts of Indigenous Peoples in Asia"會場合照。

是一項引起各方爭議且造成激烈辯駁的議題。

在我們這區域，對台灣、中國和日本而言，將某些群體歸為原住民族以及將某些群體排除在外，這是伴隨著政治考量之操作並有可引起違反國際權利公約之控訴。

本書是由原住民事務國際工作小組（IWGIA）和亞洲原住民族聯盟（AIPP）所發行（註1），丹麥和挪威的外交部予以贊助。本書編者和主要催生者是克利斯謙·爾尼博士，他是瑞士籍人類學家，擔任IWGIA之亞洲主任，他目前住在泰國，多年來與AIPP聯手進行

the protection for the rights of indigenous peoples around the world. Now there are forums and mechanisms in the United Nations for indigenous peoples. There are dozens or more major international conferences, and seminars on indigenous issues and about indigenous rights each year.

The definition, and application of the concepts of indigenous peoples are being vigorously deliberated over. The recognition of indigenous status, and questions of "who are the indigenous peoples" for most countries remain a controversial and highly charged issue.

Here in our region, for Taiwan, China, and Japan, the inclusion of some groups, and the exclusion of other groups as indigenous peoples, are fraught with political duplicity and being called to the charges of violating international rights conventions.

許多的合作計畫。

整體而言，本書是一本非常有用的亞洲原住民族歷史概念及其定義演進歷史之概述手冊。由於本書以英語寫成，因此可做為高等教育和研究所的教科書，並做為此一研究領域的學術參考書。

本書的出版源自2006年於泰國清邁舉行的原住民族概念座談會（由IWGIA、AIPP和Tebtebba基金會共同籌辦）之衍生結果。與會人士來自亞洲國家，包括多位重量級原住民族權利倡議者、原住民組織領袖以及其研究專長聚焦原住民議題的學者和專家。

筆者獲邀參加，國立政治大學民族學系講師王雅萍為另一位台灣學術代表。其他原住民族代表和學者分別來自中國、日本、印度、泰國、馬來西亞、孟加拉、尼泊爾、緬甸、菲律賓、印尼、越南、柬埔寨和寮國。有多篇委託論文在座談會中發表。

會議結束後，IWGIA的克利斯謙·爾尼博士和AIPP有計劃的將會議結果集結成書。其間，爾尼博士也須取得將國際原住民族權利運動之記錄中數篇「里程碑」論文包含在內並出版的許可。發表於1966年、由UNWGIP（註2）主席艾瑞卡－艾琳·黛也絲女士所著的工作報告〈論原住民族概念〉與發表於2003年、出自傑夫·柯恩泰索之手的論文〈誰是原住民〉因而也收錄在此書之中。

其他由此一領域的重量級學者和作家所著論文與稿件讓此書成為一本有用

The book is published jointly by IWGIA and AIPP (see Note 1), with financial support from the foreign affairs ministries of Denmark and Norway. The editor and the main driving force behind the book is Dr. Christian Erni, a Swiss anthropologist and the IWGIA co-ordinator for Asia. He is currently living in Thailand, and has extensive collaboration projects with AIPP over the years.

Overall, the book is a very useful compendium on the historic concepts and the changing definition of indigenous peoples in Asia. As it is in English, it can be used as a textbook for advanced studies and graduate schools, and as a reference book for academics in this study field.

This book publication arose from the results of the Workshop on the Concept of Indigenous Peoples held in Chiang Mai, Thailand in 2006 (co-organized by IWGIA, AIPP, and the Tebtebba Foundation). Participants came from Asian countries, including many prominent IP right activists, leaders of indigenous organizations, along with academics and experts with research specialities focused on indigenous issues.

The author was invited to attend, and Lecturer Ong Nga-Ping (NCCU, Dept. of Ethnology) was the other academic delegate from Taiwan. Also in attendance were IP representatives, and academics from China, Japan, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Nepal, Burma, Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. A number of commissioned papers were presented at the Workshop meeting.

After the meeting, Dr. Christian Erni of IWGIA and AIPP sought to compile the results into a book. In the intervening time, he also had to seek permissions to include and publish several of the “milestone” papers in the annals of international IP rights movement. The 1996



開會討論之會場狀況：當時發言人為尼泊爾代表Parshuram Tamang（前排中），兩旁為另一位尼泊爾代表Om Gurung（前排右）及印度代表Jebra Ram Muchahary（前排左）。

的資源手冊，是了解不斷演進之亞洲原住民族概念的歷史發展和背景觀念之媒介。

稿件來源除了國際會議架構和制訂標準機構，本書並收錄案例研究和來自亞洲國家的委託報告。克利斯謙·爾尼博士和聯合國特別報告員羅多佛·司塔文哈根也為「認定亞洲原住民族」篇章著文。

本書另有介紹亞洲各國的篇章，這部分對學者和學生了解亞洲他國原住民族情況和歷史背景是豐富的資料來源和優良教材。

筆者對台灣和中國的少數民族做過多年田野調查和研究，因此被邀請匯整文獻資料及撰寫中國篇和台灣篇。

中國篇的主軸放在歷史上華人的

working paper “On the concept of indigenous people” by Madame Erica-Irene Diaes (Chairperson of UNWGIIP, see Note 2), and Professor Jeff Corntassel’s “Who is Indigenous” paper in 2003 are thus included in the book.

Other papers and contributions by prominent scholars and writers in this field make it a useful resource book—for the understanding of the historical development and background ideas on the evolving concept of indigenous peoples in Asia.

Besides the international framework and the standard-setting bodies, case studies and the commissioned papers from Asian countries are also compiled. Dr. Christian Erni and Prof. Rodolfo Stavenhagen (U.N. Special Rapporteur) also contributed papers in the “Identifying Indigenous Peoples in Asia” section.

There is also a section for country profiles, with a chapter on each country of Asia. This section is a rich

「中原」概念，中國華夏民族自其源所處之中國北方黃河平原的中心地帶，隨歷史演變向東夷、西狄、南蠻、北戎等異族擴張其版圖和影響力。

台灣篇的重點在於外來勢力強加於台灣原住民的歷史發展，其對台灣原住民的概稱不斷改變，從「番」、「生番」、「熟番」、「山胞（指山地同胞）」、「平埔」，到1990年代起稱為「原住民」。文章也提及平埔族諸族仍被排除在「原住民族」之外及其原住民身分被否定等這些重要議題。這也給國外讀者一些綜觀台灣社會對於「原住民」和「原住民族」概念仍在演進中的看法及其歷史發展之概觀。

如同任何一本書，本書的內文和數據也出現打字錯誤、遺漏和印刷錯誤，編者已承諾將在即將出版的第二刷進行修正。◆

註1：IWGIA是「原住民事務國際工作小組」的縮寫，該機構總部設於丹麥。AIPP「亞洲原住民族聯盟」的縮寫，該機構總部設於泰國清邁。

註2：UNWGIP是聯合國原住民人口工作會議的縮寫。

information source and good teaching material for academics and students to understand the situation of indigenous peoples and historic background in the other Asia nations.

The author had many years of field work and studies on the ethnic minorities of China and Taiwan, therefore was asked to compile the material, and write up the chapters on China and Taiwan.

For the China chapter, the main axis is put on the historic Chinese people's concept of "Middle Kingdom" in the heartland of Yellow River Basin in Northern China, the Chinese Hua-Sia race expanding their frontier and influence over the perceived "foreign tribes" of "Dong Yi, Si Di, Nan Man, Bei Rong" (東夷、西狄、南蠻、北戎).

For the Taiwan chapter, the focus is on the historic development of outside powers imposing on the native Formosan aborigines—with the changing conceptual terms of "Fan", "Seng Fan", "Sou Fan", "Shan Bao" (mountain compatriots), "Ping Pu" (Pe' Po'), and since 1990s, "Yuan-zhu-min". The important issues of Ping Pu plains aborigines still excluded as "indigenous peoples", and denied of their indigenous status are also raised in the discussion. For the international readers, it gives an overview on our society's changing views and the historic development of the concepts of "aborigines", and "indigenous peoples" here in Taiwan.

As with any book, there are typos, omissions, and misprints found both in the text and in the figures. The editor has promised to fix them up for the upcoming second edition printing.◆

Note 1: IWGIA (International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs, based in Denmark) and AIPP (Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, based in Chiang Mai, Thailand).

Note 2: UNWGIP refers to United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations.