Activities 2007

JAMES Activities 2007

(Edited by SAKAI Keiko)

1. 23rd JAMES Annual Meeting 2007 (May 12-13, 2007)

23rd JAMES Annual Meeting 2007 was held at Tohoku University on May 12-13, 2007.

PROGRAM

Saturday, May 12

Open Lecture: “What does the NUHU Programme on Islamic Area Studies Aim for?” (SATO Tsugitaka)

Open Panel: “Concerning Islam and Middle East Studies” (NAGASAWA Eiji, HANESDA Masashi, KATO Hiroshi, SAKAI Keiko)

Ceremony for First Award for Young Researcher of Japan Association for Middle East Studies (Awarded by AOYAGI Kaoru)

Sunday, May 13

(Session 1)

(1-1) The Muslim-Copt Relations and the Activities of the Coptic Presbyterians in Modern Egypt

MIYOKAWA Hiroko (Ph.D. Student, Sophia University)


AISHIMA Hatsuki (D.Phil. Student, University of Oxford)

(1-3) The Competition of Self-Representation: The Discourses on “Women” in Cosmetic Industry in Contemporary Cairo

TORIYAMA Junko (Ph.D. Student, Ochanomizu University)

(1-4) Who Defines the “Hijab”?: Religion and Authorities in Contemporary Egypt

GOTO Emi (Ph.D. Student, the University of Tokyo)

(1-6) Egypt and U.S. Relations, 1957-60: Arab Regional Politics and Cold War

KONOSE Ko (Ph.D. Student, Kobe University)

(1-7) Demographic Transition and Economic Growth in Egypt

KASHIWAGI Kenichi (Tsukuba University)
(1-8) A Case Study of Ahwa and Gamaiya in Alexandria, Egypt: Places of Networks for the Migrants to Urban Areas
OKADO Masaki (Ph.D. Student, Sophia University)

(1-9) People’s Lives and the State in Contemporary Egypt: An Attempt to Treat Desert Land Reclamation as a Public Work
TAKEMURA Kazuaki

[Session 2]

(2-1) Failure of the Post-War Democratization Process in Iraq
YOSHIOKA Akiko (Research Fellow, JIME Center-IIEJ)

(2-2) Political Changes and the Shi‘a Iraq in the 1960’s and the 70’s, with Special Reference to the Transformation of al-Sadr’s Political Thought
YAMAO Dai (Ph.D. Student, Kyoto University)

(2-3) Southeast Asian Jemaah Islamiyah in Context of Global Islamist Trends
MIICHI Ken (Iwate Prefectural University)

(2-4) “Kurdish Islamist” Movement and the Kurdish Question in Modern Turkey
OBA Ryuta (Ph.D. Student, Kyoto University)

(2-5) An Impact of the Canaanite Movement in Hebrew Literature
HOSADA Kazue (Ph.D. Student, Chuo University)

(2-6) Palestinians in Jordan and their Perception about Right of Return
NISHIKIDA Aiko (ILCAA, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

(2-7) A Study of Peasants and Their Village Society under British Mandate of Palestine: From the Interview with First Generation Refugee Women
YANO Kanako (Ph.D. Student, Kyoto University)

(2-8) The Attitude of American Zionist Leadership toward Palestine in 1920-1930s
IKEDA Yukako (Kyoto University)

(2-9) An Examination on the “Post-Zionism” Debate in the 1990s: The Relationship between the Historiography and the Zionist Ideology
KINJO Miyuki (Ph.D. Student, Ritsumeikan University)

[Session 3]

(3-1) Hiring Contracts over Child-rearing in Islamic Law
ONO Hitomi (Ph.D. Student, the University of Tokyo)

(3-2) The Problems in the Daily Life and Contemporary Egyptian Fatwa: The Case Study of “Islamic Phone”
MINESAKI Hiroko (Ph.D. Student, Ochanomizu University)

(3-3) The Role of Islamic Finance and its Feature in the International Financial System: An Inquiry from the Oil Money Proposition

NAGAOKA Shinsuke (Ph.D. Student, Kyoto University)
(3-5) Networks of Muslims Who Are Living in Japan
OKAI Hirohumi (Ph.D. Student, Waseda University)
(3-6) Muslim Students in Japan: Their Life, Faith and Social Networks
TANADA Hirofumi (Waseda University)
(3-7) Labor Supply of Married Foreign ‘Muslim’ Men and Their Wife in Japan: An Analysis of Microdata from the 2000 Census
KOJIMA Hiroshi (Waseda University)
(3-8) The Current Situation and Issues of Science & Technology in Saudi Arabia
Bukhary ESSAM (Ph.D. Student, Waseda University)
(3-9) Reform in Technical Education and Vocational Training in Saudi Arabia
WAKE Taiji (Japan Student Services Organization)

YOSHIDA Tatsuya (Ph.D. Student, Meiji University)
(4-4) Archival Sources about the Relations between Japan and the Ottoman Empire
MISAWA Nobuo (Toyo University)
(4-5) An Aspect of Hellenistic Influence on Medieval Islamic literature: The Tale of Salaman and Absal
Morishita Nobuko (Ph.D. Student, the University of Tokyo)
(46) Nur al-Din’s Diplomatic Policy towards the Rulers of Diyar Bakr and al-Thughur
YANAGIYA Ayumi (The Toyo Bunko)
(4-7) An Intellectual on the Margin: Al-‘Ayni’s Autobiographical Narratives in His Chronicles
NAKAMACHI Nobutaka (Waseda University, Organization for Asian Studies)
(4-8) The Mamluk Regime and Waqfs
IGARASHI Daisuke (JSPS Research Fellow, the Toyo Bunko)

[Session 4]

(4-2) Banquet in Sâki-nâme of Ottoman Poetry in 17th Century: a View from Its Sceneries
MIYASHITA Ryo (Ph.D. Student, the Tokyo University)
(4-3) The Policy of the Ottoman Government on Rule over Non-Muslim Subjects after the Proclamation of the “Imperial Edict of Reforms”: A Study of the Enactment of “the Regulations of the Greek Patriarchate”

[Session 5]

(5-2) Social Memories among Circassians of an Anatolian Plateau, Turkey
Miyazawa Eiji (Visiting Scholar, Institute of Asian Cultures, Sophia University)
(5-3) Caitaniya and Islam: The Gauriya literature in the medieval India
TOGAWA Masahiko (Hiroshima University)
(5-4) Reexamination of the Ahmad Shah’s Expedition of India: Through Analysis of the
Historical Materials of the Sadozay-Durrani Side
TORIYA Masato (Ph.D. Student, Sophia University)
(5-5) Waqf of the mausoleum of Imam Reza during Safavid Period
SUGIYAMA Ryuichi (Ph.D. Student, Keio University)
(5-6) Military reform and modern Iran: Abbas Mirza’s attempt to create a Western European-style Army (1805-1812)
OZAWA Ichiro (Ph.D. Student, the University of Tokyo)
(5-7) The First Congress of Iranian Writers in 1946 and Its Literary Ideology
MAEDA Kimie (The University of Tokyo)
(5-8) The Military and Ataturkism in Turkey: The “Coup by Memorandum” in 1971 as a Turning Point
IWASAKA Masamichi (Research Fellow, Institute of Asian Cultures, Sophia University)

[Session 6]
(6-1) The Tariqas and the Waqf Administration in Early 20th Century Egypt
TAKAHASHI Kei (Visiting Scholar, Institute of Asian Cultures, Sophia University)
(6-2) Zawiya al-Hamil and the Algerian War of Liberation: Reconsidering the Roles of Sufi Orders and Saint-Worship in Algeria during the French Colonial Period
KISAICHI Masatoshi (Sophia University)
(6-3) Tariqa in modern Syria: Focused on Shaikh Ahmad Kuftaru, Naqshbandiya in Damascus
TAKAO Kenichiro (Ph.D. Student, Doshisha University)
(6-4) A Framework of Understanding the Hunger and Civil War of the Sudan: Unveiling the Situation When the Photograph “A Vulture and a Child” Was Taken
NAWATA Hiroshi (Arid Land Research Center, Tottori University)
(6-5) The Elements of Urban Form in Eastern Sector of Old Saida: The Hamoud Family Architecture and Heritage
Abdul Latif ZOYA (Ph.D. Student, Tokyo Metropolitan University)
(6-6) Formation of the Modern Standard Arabic and the Role of Arabic Language Academies
TAKEDA Toshiyuki (Ph.D. Student, Kyoto University)
(6-7) A Trend in the Studies of Arabic Language Teaching
SUMI Akiko (Kyoto Notre Dame University)

[Special Session 1]
“Aspects of Palestine/Israel Conflict viewed from Korea and Japan”
Chair: NAGASAWA Eiji (The University of Tokyo)
Panelists: CHOI Chang-Mo (Konkuk University, Seoul) “The Perspective of the Editorials on Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: Focusing on Four Major Korean Newspapers”

USUKI Akira (Japan Women’s University) “A Recent Trend of Studies on Ethnic and National Relations in Israel: A Japanese View”

HONG Meejeong (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul) “Middle East Peace Negotiations and the Israeli Settlements”

SUGASE Akiko (The Graduate University of Advanced Studies) “Current Palestinian Studies in Japan”

Commentator: TAMURA Yukie (Tsuda College, Tokyo)

[Special Session 2]

“Iran and Surrounding World through Comparative Approach”

Chair: YOSHIMURA Shintaro (Hiroshima University)

Panelists: CHANG Byung-Ock (President of KAMES) “Iranian Studies in Korea and Korean Studies in Iran”

Michael PENN (Kitakyushu University) “Tokyo’s Energy Strategy in the Gulf Region after Azadegan”

Arezoo FAKHREJAHANI (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies) “Exchanges beyond Arras River, the Border of Iran and Republic of Azerbaijan”

Commentator: SAKAI Keiko (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

Inaugural Message by the 12th Chairman

Prof. KISAICHI Masatoshi (Faculty of Foreign Studies, Sophia University)

1. History of the Japan Association for Middle East Studies

The first conference of the Japan Association for Middle East Studies was held on April 6-7, 1985 at University of Tokyo in Komaba, Tokyo. When I peruse through the discolored Newsletter no. 1 (issued June 1) that featured this founding conference, I note its obvious noviceness - clumsily written articles in a thin 7 page booklet. The 57th edition issued ten years later in 1995 featured the 10th anniversary conference. The booklet had thickened to 24 pages and included individual research presentations by 37 scholars at 6 venues, revealing the significant development of academic activities. It furthermore included an article on a symposium titled, “The new horizons of Middle East and Islamic research in Asia/Africa” in which researchers from Indonesia, Egypt, Korea and other such countries made reports. We are ready to take on the world - this is the message clearly communicated in this newsletter of Japan Association for
Middle East Studies. This directionality is also visible in other pages of the same booklet such as the information on the convening of the Japan-US Regional Research Conference, and on Japan-Arab International Joint Research Committee.

It was the Ministry of Education’s "Dynamic Research on the Contemporary Islamic World (title: Islamic Regional Research)" project that triggered this directionality for the Association for Middle East Studies. By the time the project ended in 2002, Middle East researchers of Japan and Japan Association for Middle East Studies had successfully connected with the international network.

Edition 104 that was issued on July 6, 2005, twenty years after the founding, featured a report on the 21st annual conference, the 6th Asian Federation of Middle East Studies Associations Conference (AFMA) Tokyo conference and provided information on the 2nd World Congress for Middle Eastern Studies (WOCMES) in Jordan. In accordance with the title, it included details of the Japan Association for Middle East Studies conferences that were held throughout the world. As of March-end 2007, the association boasts 705 members, and it seems to have established its position as a middle-sized academic association.

2. Directionality of Middle East studies in Japan, and themes

Looking back on the history of the association, I wish to make some remarks concerning the directionality of and themes for future Middle East studies in Japan and to seek your cooperation.

Firstly, I wish to see a further overseas transmission of knowledge and information. It is no longer unusual for Japanese Middle East researchers and Islam researchers to make presentations at international conferences, etc., but the mere transmission of their achievements is not enough. We need to interact more with non-Japanese researchers and challenge ourselves to make academic presentations abroad and produce dissertations in foreign languages. Furthermore, to promote greater "regional" understanding, we need to be able to exchange opinions with local researchers in their languages (Arabic, Turkish, Persian, etc.). The political and religious relationship between the Middle East and the west is becoming more complex; this, I feel, is the reason for the heightening importance of the unique species of Japanese researchers.

The second point is probably one that you have heard over and over. I would like you to aim for research that transcends the boundaries of your specialties and disciplines. I apologize for citing a personal case-in-point, but my Middle East studies began with contemporary Algerian history (history
of Algeria as a French colony). I covered relatively many themes such as the Marabootism in the Middle Ages, Sufism, theory of contemporary civil society and Islamic movement. I look back on my research style and realize that my mind was always shifting back and forth individual evidential researches and general comprehension. This, to me, is one of the advantages of being a researcher specializing in a particular region. Compared with researchers abroad, Japanese Middle East and Islamic region researchers interact frequently with those studying other regions, eras and disciplines. This kind of interaction is particularly beneficial for those researchers who specialize in a particular region. What I seek is greater interaction. I feel that regular interactions between literary scholars involved in evidential research and contemporary-era researchers will result in the further development of a style of Middle East studies unique to Japan.

Thirdly, I would like to see an effort towards the development of a Middle East studies base. Middle East studies in western countries transcend national boundaries. They have research centers and study centers in Middle East countries to facilitate research. In comparison, the foundation of Middle East studies in Japan is very weak. Fortunately, in 2006, the “Islamic region research” program was started (The National Institutes for the Humanities). Unlike the usual subsidized projects, this program, modeled on the French CNRS (Centre national de la recherche scientifique), aims to build a base for Middle East studies in Japan. Waseda University, University of Tokyo, Sophia University, Toyo Bunko and Kyoto University have been designated as the pillars to support this base. Rather than to create competition between universities, the objective of this program is to encourage cooperation amongst the diverse university researchers. I look forward to the active participation of all members so that we will be able to build and develop a base for Middle East studies here in Japan.

2. Receiving the 1st Award for Young Researcher of Japan Association for Middle East Studies

AOYAGI Kaoru (Associate Professor, Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, University of Tokyo)

I am honored to receive this prestigious prize titled the Award for Young Researcher of Japan Association for Middle East Studies. I wish to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to my professors, senior research fellows and friends for supporting my research and encouraging me.

I joined JAMES during the first year of my master’s course. My research theme
was still undecided and I was far from writing a dissertation. However, helped by my teachers and friends, I persisted in my research, reading documents in Arabic. During this time, I was also fortunate in having been able to make several presentations.

This recent dissertation is the cumulative result of my space theory that I wrote about in my doctorate dissertation, combined with my research on marriage and sexuality theories, both of which were completed after I finished my master’s program. In tracing the transition of the conceptual history of Sufism by referring to three Sufis: Al-Makki, al-Ghazali and Ibn al-'Arabi, I set out to prove that the differences in their arguments on sexuality are based on the varying theories of existentialism behind their respective conceptual theories.

In closing, I wish to reiterate that I will continue with my endeavor to contribute to Middle East studies and look forward to your guidance.


3. 12th Open Lecture (June 30, 2007) “To Know the Unmasked World of Middle East and Islam” Convenes

The 12th open lecture, “To know the unmasked world of Middle East and Islam,” co-hosted with NIHU Program: Islamic Area Studies (WIAS), was held from 2:6 p.m. on June 30 (Sat) at Keyaki Hall, west Chiba campus of Chiba University. After the opening message from Chairman Masatoshi Kisaichi, two lectures were given: “Every day in the Islamic world - delving into human perspectives” by Motoko Katakura and “Copts and Muslims as observed in the mass populace quarters in Egypt - Islam’s coexistence with various religions” by Tetsuya Ohtoshi. The second half of the conference was set aside for comments and a question and answer session.

Approaching Islam from a fresh perspective, Katakura’s lecture “revisited” “Every day in the Islamic world,” the name-sake long-seller Iwanami paperback. Using PowerPoint, she presented some rare visuals and nonchalantly introduced the reactions of the people in the Islamic world to the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. Islam in Japan is often associated with the media reports on “terrorism” and “wars”; this is why, Katakura emphasized, it is important to direct our attention to the “everyday aspects” of the region. She also touched upon “sharing common value” among Buddhism and Islam, and the Japanese people’s remarkable acceptance of other cultures. All in all, it proved to be an optimistic lecture.

In his dexterously presented lecture,
Ohtoshi narrated his experiences during his student days at Cairo University. He captivated the audience with his talk on the coexistence of Copts and Muslims in Egypt, possibly a little known fact to the Japanese. Beginning with the history of the various religions that coexist in the Middle East, he moved onto the various faces of the Copt society in modern day Egypt by using slides and music tapes. The audience was fascinated by the rare visuals of mawlid al-nabī at a Cairo Church. Ohtoshi also talked about the human relationships between the Copts and Muslims, the invisible wall that separates the two groups, and conflicts and tension over religious conversion. Inspiring the audience to contemplate on the various issues over this continuing coexistence, his lecture went beyond the usual introduction of surrounding circumstances.

During the second half of the conference, Toshio Nagasawa (Chiba Prefecture Urayasu Minami High School) and Miyuki Oka (Civic Action Chiba) gave their comments.

Nagasawa talked about the prospects of the separation of state and religion in Islam. Unlike Islam that focuses on coexistence with other religions, Europe experienced the crusades. In his opinion, this religious war may have in fact triggered the inception of the “separation of the state and religion in Europe - the state's non-interference with individual faith.” Furthermore, he gave thought-provoking comments on the necessity of comparing Islam with other religions and civilizations, and approaching Islam from the angles of historical changes and transition.

Oka, on the other hand, stated that the theory of “multiculturalism” had been alive in the mature urban civilization called Islam way before the term was coined. Furthermore, based on her experiences in civic movements, she pointed out the importance of future cooperation between Japan and the Middle East/Islamic world in environmental issues, etc.

At the end, questions were posed by the audience. 1. Will the Islamic world continue on the path of western-style capitalism? 2. How is the separation of the state and religion in Turkey perceived? What is the relationship between nationalism and socialism and Islam? (3) How do the people in the Middle East view the Japanese? (For your information, this question was posed by a high school student). With a carefully deliberated answer for each question, Katakura and Ohtoshi kept the audience attracted to each contents of the lecture until the end.

Although it was our first time to hold the lecture event in Chiba, we succeeded in attracting 150 attendees by advertising on the association’s web site, and distributing posters to neighboring civic centers,
libraries and high schools. Comments written in the questionnaires that were handed out after the lecture-event include, “It made me aware of the importance of the perspective, ‘every day world,’” “It was easy to understand and the contents were profound,” “I enjoyed the rare visual references” and “I never knew about the Copts in Egypt.”

(KURITA Yoshiko)

4. 13th Open Lecture, “Delving into the Middle East in Our Everyday Lives (3) - Middle East in Japan, Middle East in the World” Convenes

Since the September 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States, wars have continued to plague the Middle East, from Afghanistan to Iraq, thus igniting a global awareness of this region’s importance in today’s world situation. For many Japanese, the Middle East remains one of the most “remote” regions in the world. Yet, contact between Japan and the Middle East has been increasing with the Japanese going to the Middle East to work and people from the Middle East coming to Japan to study or work. The result is the availability of a wealth of information and knowledge in our everyday lives.

The lecture was held at Faculty of Education, Shinshu University from 13:30-18:00 on October 27, 2007 (Sat). It gave an opportunity to Middle East researchers, junior and high school teachers, high school students and citizens to think about the Middle East and Islam as perceived in our everyday lives and school curriculum by delving into and studying the accessible information and knowledge.

The lecture event consisted of two lectures - “Camels and the Japanese” by Hideaki Sugita (Professor, University of Tokyo Graduate School) and “Towards a new world history” by Masashi Haneda (Professor, University of Tokyo Graduate School) - followed by a panel discussion, “Middle East and Islam in the world history curriculum.” Sadao Nitani (Professor Emeritus, Joetsu University of Education) gave a keynote talk, “How far has the awareness of the Middle East and Islam come? - Chronicling my world history studies.” This was followed by a debate, coordinated by Professor Hiroshi Kato (Professor, Hitotsubashi University Graduate School). Panelists were Koji Ogawa (Teacher, Matsukawa High School, Nagano Prefecture), Yoshio Kubota (Vice-principal, Komoro High School, Nagano Prefecture) and Hisao Suzuki (Vice-principal, Chikuma-City Yashiro Junior High School, Nagano Prefecture).

This lecture event was a follow-up to the 10th open lecture, “Delving into the
Middle East in our everyday lives (1) - the Middle East and Islam in the educational setting” that was held on July 25, 2006 in Tokyo, and the 11th open lecture held in Yamaguchi Prefecture on November 18, 2006, “Delving into the Middle East in our everyday lives (2) - The Middle East and Islam in the provinces.” It was held under the auspices of the Faculty of Education, Shinshu University, Nagano Prefecture Educational Committee, Nagano-City Educational Committee and Needs-oriented Regional Research Promotion Project - “The Middle East in Asia.”

(KATO Hiroshi)