

- (3) Report of US Department of Energy. <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cabs/china.html>. June 2002.
- (4) Tian Rengshan: *Pay Close Attention to Energy Security*.
- (5) Report of US Department of Energy.
- (6) The West-East Gas Transmission Project, <http://www.chinaoilweb.com>, <http://www.newenergy.org.cn/meetingpaper/paper79.html>.
- (7) Report of US Department of Energy: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/japan>, April 2002.
- (8) Economic Development and the Environment on the Sakhalin Offshore Oil and Gas Fields II
- (9) Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University. <http://src-h.slav.hokudai.ac.jp/sakhalin/eng/71/kalashnikov2.html>.
- (10) Report of US Department of Energy: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/japan>, April 2002.
- (11) Report of US Department of Energy: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/skorea.html>. October 2001.
- (12) <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cabs/china.html>. June 2002.
- (13) Data converted from statistics by the US department of Energy.
- (14) David Lague: *The Quest for Energy to Grow*, Far Eastern Economic Review, June 20, 2002, p.15.
- (15) <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/schina.html>. March 2002.
- (16) The Japan Economic News, June 28, 2002.
- (17) N Janardhan: *Caspian Oil Not Seen to Threaten Middle East*, [Http://www.atimes.com/c-asia/DE29Ag03.html](http://www.atimes.com/c-asia/DE29Ag03.html).
- (18) Data converted from the statistics offered by Japan Economic News, June 28, 2002.
- (19) "Economic Development and the Environment" on the Sakhalin Offshore Oil and Gas Fields II, by Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido University, 1999.
- (20) Russia's Oil Strategy, *Le Monde*, April 7-8, 2002.
- (21) *ibid*.
- (22) John Chan: China pushes into Central Asia for oil and gas, WSWS : News & Analysis : Asia : China Economic and strategic interests at stake, 3 January 2001.
- (23) Susan L. Shirk: *Energy and Security in Northeast Asia: Supply and Demand, Conflict and Cooperation*, Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation, February 1998 <http://www.ciaonet.org/wps/shs01/>.
- (24) John Chan: China pushes into Central Asia for oil and gas.
- (25) Yone Sugita: Oil can grease the wheels of Asian cooperation <http://www.atimes.com/japan-econ/CD21Dh02.html>. April 21, 2001.

* Associate Professor, Institute of West Asian and African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, China

Report on the 4th AFMA Conference in Beijing

The Fourth AFMA Conference took place in Beijing on August 1-3, 2002. The conference was hosted by the Chinese Association of Middle East Studies and was held at the Hejingfu Hotel, formerly the villa of one of the Qing Emperor Ganlong's daughters. After the reception and the AFMA council meeting on the first day, papers on the theme "The Middle East and East Asia: Political Transition, Economic Reform and Energy Security" were presented over two days. Five KAMES members, fifteen JAMES members, and two members from the Oxford Center for Islamic Studies participated in this international conference.

AFMA Council Meeting

Date: August 1, 2002, 20:30-21:30

Place: Institute for West Asian and African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Participants: CAMES members ZHAO Guozhong, YANG Guang, ZHANG Xiadong, JIANG Zhongyu; KAMES mem-

bers Ui-Sup SHIM, Jong Pyung PARK, Byoung Joo HAH; JAMES members KATO Hiroshi, ITAGAKI Yuzo, MIURA Toru, NAGASAWA Eiji, USUKI Akira

Agenda

1. The Fourth AFMA Conference was originally planned for 2001 but could not be held due to the re-organization of the host group CAMES and also due to financial reasons. The conference was held this year with aid from the Japan Foundation.

2. The three member organizations (the founding organizations) have all honored their presidential and office duties for one term each. After the Fourth Conference, KAMES will be in charge of these duties for a period of two years.

3. Ui-Sup Shim, Itagaki Yuzo, and Zhao Guozhong, the presidents of the member organizations at the time of AFMA founding, will be elected to Senior Presidents of the AFMA. The three Senior Presidents, who also served as the first, second, and third presidents of AFMA, respectively,

will continue to be consulted on committee issues.

4. AFMA will work on recruiting more member organizations from East Asia. Member organizations are expected to work on this effort separately, and also as a group at WOCMES (World Congress for Middle Eastern Studies) in September, handing out AFMA pamphlets at the JAMES booth and informing participants of AFMA's activities.

5. Presidential and office duties have gone once around the member organizations, and the general rules regarding these duties are due reexamination. Suggestions should be sent to KAMES.

Opening Ceremony

The presidents of CAMES, JAMES, and KAMES gave welcoming speeches, after which the Director of the Oxford Center for Islamic Studies, Farhan Ahmad Nizami, spoke. All four spoke on the ever-increasing importance of relations with the Islamic World especially after the events of September 11, and the significance of holding an international conference of scholars in East Asia. Representatives from the Japan Foundation (Japan) and the Asia-Africa Development Research Institute (China), with whose aid the conference was made possible, also gave words of congratulations. The

speeches were simultaneously interpreted into Chinese or English as appropriate.

Panel 1 Culture, Civilization and Communication

Moderator: HUANG Mingxing (China)

1. Kyung Sook SONG (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies): The Impact of Six Days War on Arab Novels
2. Farhan Ahmad NIZAMI (Oxford Center for Islamic Studies): Historical Perspectives on Dialogue of Civilizations
3. ANDO Junichiro (JSPS Research Fellow): The "Muslim Manoeuvres" of Japan in China from 1910's to 1945
4. MATSUMOTO Masumi (Keiwa University): Sino-Muslim's Identity and Thought during the Anti-Japanese War: Impact of the Middle East on Islamic Revival in China
5. ITAGAKI Yuzo (Science Council of Japan): Dialogue among Civilizations: The Middle East and Japan
6. David Browning (Oxford Center for Islamic Studies): Trade and Cultural Understanding
7. MISAWA Nobuo (Toyo University): Relation between Japan and the Ottoman Empire in the 19th Century: Japanese Public Opinion about the Disaster of the Ottoman Battleship Ertuğrul (1890)

Panel 1 was composed of four papers from Japan, two from the U.K., and one from Korea, reflecting the strong interest that Japanese scholars have on the historical-cultural approach. Itagaki spoke on the geographical significance of the Middle East, being located at the intersection of Eurasian, Mediterranean, and Indian Ocean cultures. Itagaki also spoke on the historical position that Islamic civilization holds, contributing significantly to the modernization of Europe, China, and Southeast Asia, leading eventually to the modernization of Japan as well. The scholars from China and Korea received this unique outlook encompassing such wide expanses of space and time with some surprise. The two papers from the Oxford Center for Islamic Studies also emphasized the importance of understanding civilization. Nizami placed emphasis on a cross-cultural understanding, and for this end, called for research in an international setting (such as this conference) instead of confining one's research activities to one country. In education too, Nizami called for more emphasis on the history of mankind. Browning placed China as the historical center of economic and cultural contacts with the Muslim world, and explained the significance of East Asia in the current trend of West-centered globalization.

Ando and Matsumoto, who are both specialists in Chinese studies, spoke on the relationship between Chinese Muslims and pre-WWII Japan. Ando based his paper on sources in China and Japan, and brought to light the multifaceted contact between Chinese Muslims and Japan from the 1910s to the 1930s. Matsumoto spoke on the slogan supporting the anti-Japanese campaign that arose in the 30s – "*Aiguo Aijiao* (Loving our country is equivalent to loving our Islam)" – and explained how this was evidence of a progressive thought based on Hadith.

Using the newspaper reports of the time, Misawa described the Japanese reaction to the Ertuğrul disaster of the 1890s, when the battleship was shipwrecked. Misawa analyzed that the ferrying of survivors on the battleship Kongo was ordered by the Japanese emperor not from any sympathy with the Islamic world, but from a feeling of opposition to the Western countries. This is probably still a moot point in the history of Japanese diplomacy.

The impact of the defeat in the Six Days War on modern Arab literature was the only paper touching upon a literary/cultural aspect in the four panels and was of a noticeably different stamp. The paper by Zhang Xiadong entitled "Lost Decades: A Comment on Contemporary Islamic

Revival" was originally included in this panel; however unfortunately, Zhang decided to cancel his presentation for lack of time in the session.

(MIURA Toru, Ochanomizu University)

Panel 2 Economic Development and Cooperation

Moderator: Byoung Joo HAH (Korea)

1. HUANG Mingxing (Northwest University, China): Saudi Arabia: The Structural Problems of Human Development in an Oil Producing Country
2. Jaemahn SUH: The Relation Between Korea and the Middle East
3. ZHAO Weiming (Shanghai University): Sino-Arabian Trade and Economic Cooperation
4. Ui-Sup SHIM (Myongji University): Korea's Participation in Saudi Arabian Development
5. SHI Min (Asia-Africa Development Research Institute, China): The Prospects for General Developing Tendency of East Asia's Politics and Economy
6. TAKEISHI Reiji (Fujitsu Research Institute): Middle Eastern Countries' Development on Oil Export and Possibility of Industrial Diversification
7. WANG Feng (Asia-Africa Development Research Institute): The Friendly and Pragmatic Sino-Iranian Relations

8. CHEN Mao (Asia-Africa Development Research Institute): China's Dependence on Middle East Oil

This session was marked by a sharp criticism of socioeconomic development in Middle Eastern oil countries. Huang focused on the problem of human resource development in Saudi Arabia and pointed out that despite a sharp rise in literacy, there is a high dropout rate from elementary education. Such problems in education if unattended to will inhibit the country's development in the future. Takeishi too found development policies of oil-producing countries to be a fundamental reason discouraging foreign investment. He outlined the oil policies of Sweden, an oil-producing country, and suggested economic policies that the Middle East countries could take to move away from a rentier state. Zhao and Shim spoke on the economic relations between the Arab oil countries and China and Korea, respectively, and focused on East Asia's contribution to the economic development of the oil countries. Historically, China and Korea contributed greatly to the infrastructure of the oil countries in terms of technology, capital, and labor, and it can be expected in the future that new economic cooperatives will arise with the advance of the IT industry. However,

some questions remained unanswered: How exactly are these economic cooperatives between the Middle East and the East Asian countries to be actualized? And how will such cooperatives address the issues of development that Huang and Takeishi pointed out? Suh's paper on Korean-Middle Eastern relations, and Wang's paper on Chinese-Iranian relations, took a comprehensive look at international politics and the effect on economic relations between East Asia and the Middle East, while taking into account elements such as Cold War dynamics and Islamic politics. Wang's outspoken declaration regarding the impact of Chinese-Iranian relations on the minority movement of Muslim separatists in China was of note.
(NAGASAWA Eiji, The University of Tokyo)

Panel 3 Transition in the Middle East

Moderator: PAN Guang (China)

1. Jong Pyung PARK (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies): A Study of the Pattern of the Middle Eastern Conflict
2. JIAN Yaping (Xinhua News Agency): The Bahrein's Political Reform: Starting Point of Democracy in the Gulf
3. TATEYAMA Ryoji (The National Defense Academy, Japan): The "Greater Middle East" as Security Complex

4. WANG Jinglie (Institute for West Asian and African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences): Crisis of Succession and Social Political Reform in the Middle East

5. Byoung Joo HAH (Pusan University of Foreign Studies): Civil Society in the Middle East: Its Traditional Actors and Transition

6. YE Guoling (Contemporary World Research Center, China): Arab Political Parties and the Politics of Political Party: Current Situation and Problems

7. GONG Shaopeng (Foreign Affairs College of China): The Coming US War against Iraq?

8. LI Guofu (China Institute of International Studies): The US Policy towards the Middle East

Park's paper entitled "A Study of the Pattern of the Middle East Conflict" gave examples from three major conflicts in the Middle East (the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Iran-Iraq War, and Iraq's invasion of Kuwait) to address the pan-areal problems of religion, ethnicity, borders, leadership, and Western influence. Jian's "Bahrein's Political Reform: Starting Point of Democracy in the Gulf" reported on women's suffrage in a region of Bahrein in May 2002, which was the first example of women's suffrage in the Gulf countries.

Jian viewed this to be the first step towards democratization of the Gulf countries. Tateyama's "The 'Greater Middle East' as Security Complex" utilized the concept of the security complex (as discussed in Security Council theory) to explain the increasing significance of the Greater Middle East, which comprises the three security subcomplexes (the Middle East, the Caucasus, and Central Asia) since September 11. Wang's "Crisis of Succession and Social Political Reform in the Middle East" looked at the problem of succession of Middle Eastern political leaders and investigated the possibility of political reform through models of political development, while taking Islam and other factors into account. The fifth paper, Byoung Joo Hah's "Civil Society in the Middle East: Its Traditional Actors and Transition" discussed the possibility of "civil society" in Middle Eastern politics by reflecting on the traditional actors of civil society (ulama, tribes, merchants) and the more recent players such as women's groups and NGOs. In the next paper, "Arab Political Parties and the Politics of Political Party: Current Situation and Problems", Ye analyzed current political systems and party politics in the non-Gulf Arab countries. Ye discussed issues such as regime stability and longer-ruling administrations caused by

an increasing gap between the wealthy and the poor, the advance of Islamic parties, and the introduction of multiparty systems. Gong's "The Coming U.S. War against Iraq?" touched upon an extremely urgent issue. Gong predicted that the U.S. will attack Iraq before the midterm elections in September. The last report, Li's "The U.S. Policy towards the Middle East" analyzed the Bush administration's Middle East policies both before and after September 11, in light of the U.S.'s hard-line policies in the war against terrorism. Many of the papers in Panel 3 were written from the viewpoint of international politics and political science to analyze the current state of the world. The panelists were from a variety of fields (there were journalists and also scholars from universities and research institutions); and there were also a few survey reports, reflecting a mixed selection of papers in terms of acuteness. It was not possible to exhaust the topics in the limited discussion time, but the discussions were nonetheless heated, especially as they hinged on the conceivable war between the U.S. and Iraq, and other pressing issues.

(USUKI Akira, The Japan Center
for Area Studies)

Panel 4 Energy Security in East Asia
Moderator: USUKI Akira (Japan)

Excepting Shimizu's, the six papers in this session were all by Chinese researchers. From this fact alone, one can know that there is a growing interest in Chinese relations with the Middle East and Central Asia, which is in tandem with the increasing demand in China for a consistent energy supply (despite unstable Middle Eastern conditions). The papers also had in common the issue of East Asian energy consumption (East Asia now accounts for one-fifth of the world's energy consumption) and the energy resources of the Middle East and Central Asia. Below is a brief account of the papers.

1. CHEN Jianmin (Beijing University): The Significance on Strengthening Ties between China and Middle East Countries
2. PAN Guang (Shanghai Center for International Studies): Middle East and China's Strategy for Overseas Energy Development
3. SHIMIZU Manabu (Utsunomiya University): Energy Security in Asia and the Middle East
4. WU Lei (Yunnan University): Middle East Oil and East Asian Energy Security
5. WANG Jian (Institute for West Asian and African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences): East Asia LNG Market and Qatar LNG Export
6. YING Gang (Institute for West Asian

and African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences): Building an East Asian Energy Community?: Common Energy Security of East Asian Countries and the Corporation Mechanism

In the first part of "The Significance on Strengthening Ties between China and Middle East Countries", Chen spoke on the Uyghur district in Xinjiang and its neighbors Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and the deepening involvement in Islamic movements. In the latter portion, Chen emphasized the importance of strengthening a cooperative relationship with the oil-producing Gulf countries in order to sustain a steady flow of oil that is in step with China's economic development. Pan's "Middle East and China's Strategy for Overseas Energy Development" stated that China became an importer of oil only in 1993 and expounded the necessity of developing strategies for foreign energy development and consistent energy securement, and the ensuing cooperative efforts in Middle Eastern energy development. The third paper "Energy Security in Asia and the Middle East" by Shimizu reported on the reconstruction of post-Taliban Afghanistan and the pipeline and railway projects connecting South, Central, and East Asia, and mapped out the complex interdependent

relationships of the energy security issue. The fourth report "Middle East Oil and East Asian Energy Security" by Wu explained the importance of the concept of "energy security" that arose with the oil crisis of 1973. In consideration of the interdependence upon this oil, Wu recommended that China, Korea, Japan and Taiwan come together to form an East Asian energy cooperative. The fifth report "East Asia LNG Market and Qatar LNG Export" by Wang took up the example of Qatar, the third largest exporter of liquid natural gas after Russia and Iran, and reasoned that East Asia, especially Japan and Korea, who are large consumers of natural gas, should invest in Qatar. Ying's "Building an East Asian Energy Community?" first emphasized the importance of the security of the tanker route through the Malacca Strait, the route for crude oil from the Middle East, and then argued that China, Korea, and Japan should form an East Asia energy cooperative.

A striking characteristic of this session was the unabashed pragmatism of the Chinese researchers. China has come to realize the importance of gas in recent years, and the construction of the natural gas pipeline that Shimizu and Pan touched upon (from Central Asia through Xinjiang to Shanghai) will probably become a

major energy pipeline connecting East and Central Asia and the Middle East. The session's theme was "Energy Security in East Asia" and because this was a meeting of Asian specialists in the Middle East, there was a predictable tendency to concentrate on the energy security issue as affected by the unstable situation in the Middle East. However, it was unfortunate that we did not have more papers touching upon alternative energy sources in order to move away from a dependence on oil, or papers raising environmental concerns. But in any case it is clear that as the largest energy consumer, Japan has a large role to play in this issue of energy security in Asia, and we need to seriously consider the suggestions from the Chinese scholars regarding an East Asian energy cooperative.

(USUKI Akira)

Closing Panel

In the first half of the session, there were closing remarks from the moderators of the four panels. There was little by way of exposing common themes and issues; instead, the speeches mostly summarized the individual papers. Usuki's comment regarding the marked sharpness and urgency with which Middle East issues are viewed in China and Korea, in contrast to Japan, left a strong impression. In the

latter part of the session, the AFMA Senior Presidents Shim, Itagaki and Zhao commented on the conference. Shim suggested that the AFMA hold annual meetings instead of biennial ones and emphasized the importance of recruiting more member organizations. Itagaki commented that world events since the 1990s have been focused eastward (Palestine, Gulf countries, Afghanistan) and that the East Asian point of view is increasingly impor-

tant. Finally, Yang announced that office affairs would be handed over to KAMES, and thanked the staff at the Institute for West Asian and African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, who helped with the organization of the meeting. At the very end, the participants joined together in a photograph session and thus the three days of meetings ended.

(MIURA Toru)



The 4th AFMA Conference in Beijing