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"Jewish Migration, Family Strategy, and International Relations: The Case of Harari Family"

YOSHIDA Tatsuya (Doctoral Student, Meiji Univ.), "Orthodox and Greek in the Ottoman Empire : Thessaly in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century"

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**The 5th AFMA (Asian Federation of Middle East Studies Association) Conference in Pusan**

see pp. 411-426

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**The 8th JAMES Open Lecture  
Conflicts and Peace-Building in the Middle East**

In the days surrounding this lecture, the civilian Koda Shosei was kidnapped in Iraq, Yasser Arafat was transferred to a hospital in Paris, and the US presidential elections were held. Quite appropriately, the three speakers spoke on the current state of affairs in Iraq, the issue of Palestine, and US policies towards the Middle East, respectively.

Unfortunately it rained on the day of the lecture and we had fewer participants than expected, but in the question-and-answer session following the lectures, there were many questions regarding the individual lectures and current events, such as how states should handle situations in which non-

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governmental players (such as NGOs) are involved. In addition, there were serious discussions between the speakers and the participants regarding the influence of mass media on public opinion and the state of Japan's reconstruction efforts in Iraq.

IIZUKA Masato (ILCAA, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

**<Program>**

Date: October 30, 2004 (Sat) 13:20-16:50

Place: Hitotsubashi Memorial Hall

Speakers:

SAKAI Keiko (Institute of Developing Economies, JETRO)

"Conflict and Political Structure in Postwar Iraq"

TATEYAMA Ryoji (Japanese National Defense Academy)

"The Current State of the Palestinian Issue and the Role of International Society"

TAKAHASHI Kazuo (University of the Air)  
"Historical Development of US Middle East Policy"

Moderator: IIZUKA Masato (ILCAA, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

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**Middle East Studies in Japan**

**Report on  
the Fifth AFMA (Asian Federation of Middle East Studies Associations)  
Conference in Pusan**

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The Fifth AFMA Conference was held by the Korean Association of Middle East Studies (KAMES) at the Pusan University of Foreign Studies on October 15-17, 2004. As the organization holding AFMA presidential and office duties in 2003-2004, KAMES hosted the AFMA conference on the theme "Middle East, Asia, and Islam" in conjunction with the annual KAMES international symposium.

In the opening ceremony, there were welcoming speeches by CHEON Wan Kyung (President of KAMES and AFMA) and other guests such as the mayor of Pusan Metropolitan City. After the speeches, former KAMES president RHEW Joung Yole (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies) delivered a keynote on the theme "Peace Built on Understanding". RHEW spoke on the necessity of a mutual understanding through area studies, and in particular, the duty of Middle East Studies scholars to further a sound understanding of Middle East areas, not just in the academic world, but in the non-academic world as well.

From 10 AM, a total of eight panels were held in parallel (Middle East Politics and Economy,

Islam in Asia, Arab Literature in Asia, Middle East Politics, Islam Society and Culture, Economics in Middle East, Islam and History, and Islam). In each panel, there were four to five speakers (for a total of 33 speakers) and six to seven discussants, many of whom were Korean scholars. Speakers hailed from Korea, China, Japan, Mongolia, Indonesia, Denmark, and the Middle East, and there were also many Middle Eastern scholars and research students currently conducting research in Korea or Japan. We were able to see firsthand the growth of Middle East Studies in East Asia and experienced a multidimensional and international atmosphere as is not usually possible in the scope of any one country. There were 30 to 40 participants per panel at any given time, and the question-and-answer sessions after the papers were lively and participated in by many. See below for details of the panels.

All panels closed by 6:30 PM, at which time the concluding discussion and closing ceremony were held. The chairs were each asked to give an account of the panels; some chairs summarized the individual papers and others gave just

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the titles and then commented on the papers. All panels were deemed to be successful panels. JAMES sent a delegation of fifteen scholars (including two scholars from the Middle East) in order to engage scholars from the Middle East and Muslim East Asian countries in discussion regarding the relationship between policy, media, and education with respect to Islam and the Middle East, and to consider the issues from specific examples and different angles.

Regarding the foreign policies of Japan and the Middle East regarding the war in Iraq (OHNO), Japan's occupation of Korea and the Middle East (PENN, CHEHIDI), Muslim society in Japan (SAKURAI, KOJIMA), the issue of Palestine and East Asia (al-TAMIMI), and conceptions of the Middle East and Islam in school education (MIURA), there were comments from the audience addressing similarities with Korean and Chinese perspectives. The definition of Sufism as proposed by TONAGA was questioned by scholars speaking from the perspectives of Sufism in China and Indonesia, indicating the nature of Sufism as a universal, yet wide and varied theme. In the concluding discussion, several specific themes for joint research were outlined; many ideas and name cards were also exchanged between scholars during the meals and the two organized dinners.

JAMES received funding from the Japan Foundation's Program for Middle East Exchange under the project "Islam in Asia: A Multi-Dimensional Dialogue between the

Middle East and East Asia". We would like to thank the Foundation for their aid in allowing such international exchange and sowing the seeds for future "multidimensional dialogue." KAMES received aid from the Korea Research Foundation, Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Pusan Metropolitan City, Pusan University of Foreign Studies, and the Korea Muslim Federation.

All participants received an impressive 300-page bound copy of the conference proceedings and the Korean Journal of Middle East Studies. On one hand, I was concerned that the organizers would not have enough time to prepare for the conference; on the other hand, there was certainly a feeling of camaraderie in putting the conference together. It should be mentioned here that Associate Professor YOUNG Yong Su, the Secretary General of the organizing committee, was remarkably energetic, yet calm and organized. I also noted that there were many Korean graduate students and research assistants well-versed in both English and Arabic and saw a new scene of Middle East studies emerging in Korea.

In the AFMA Council Meeting held during the conference, the Mongolian Association of Middle East Studies officially joined the AFMA. It was also decided that JAMES would hold presidential and office duties for 2005-2006 (for details, please take a look at the minutes of the meeting).

The next AFMA Conference will be held in

Japan in 2006. We hope to hear from members regarding their ideas for the further development of Middle East Studies in East Asia and multidimensional dialogue through Middle East Studies.

(MIURA Toru, International Relations Committee director)

#### Opening Ceremony

9:00-09:30 Registration

9:30-10:10 Opening Ceremony (Chair WOO Duck Chan (PUFS))

Opening Address:

CHEON Wan Kyung (President of KAMES & President of AFMA)

Congratulatory Address: SUH Eui Tack (President of PUFS), HUR Nam Sik (Mayor of Pusan Metropolitan City), PARK Sang Jin (Director of IMS in PUFS), KOSUGI Yasushi (President of JAMES), YANG Fuchang (President of CAMES), Delegate of Muslim Diplomats to Korea

Keynote Speeches:

RHEW Joong Yole (The First President of KAMES) "Peace built on Understanding: Understanding through Area Studies"

#### Panel Reports

Panel 1: Middle East Politics and Economy  
Chair: Ahmed Hassan El-Hag Ali (HUFS)  
OHNO Motohiro (The Middle East Institute of Japan) "Japan and East Asia around the Iraqi War"

Tarek CHEHIDI (The Ministry of Education and Training, Tunisia) "Colonialism as perceived by Tahar al-Haddad and Yoshino Sakuzo"

Dietrich JUNG (Danish Institute for International Studies),

PARK Chan Ki (Korea Univ.) "Foreign Laborers in the GCC States : Their Impact on National Development"

ZHANG Xiaodong (Institute of West Asian & African Studies), "Economic Relations between China and Arab Oil Countries"

Discussant: Abdallah Hassouna (Korea Maritime Univ.), HONG Seong Min (HUFS), LIM Nak Sik (Yonsei Univ.), KIM Joong Kwan (Myungji Univ.), KIM Sun Ho (PUFS), KUM Sang Moon (HUFS), Walid Khazziha (American Univ. in Cairo)

OHNO Motohiro (The Middle East Institute of Japan) outlined the relationships between the US and the East Asian countries of Japan, Korea, and China, from the end of the Cold War to the September 11 incident and beyond, to the war in Iraq and its aftermath. In particular there was focus on the differences between Japanese-US and Korean-US relations, and perhaps for this reason, there were many questions and comments from the floor.

Tarek CHEHIDI (The Ministry of Education and Training, Tunisia) compared the reformist political ideas of Tahar al-Haddad (1899-1935, Tunisia) and Yoshino Sakuzo (1878-1933, Japan) from the viewpoint of anti-colonialism. This

ambitious attempt was met with criticism from participants who pointed out the difficulty of comparing the very different circumstances surrounding the two former colonies of Tunisia and the Korean peninsula.

Dietrich JUNG (Danish Institute for International Studies) brought up a polemical issue regarding religion and politics. He argued that the union of religion and politics in the holistic view asserted by Islamists leads to the politicization and legalization of the Sharia, and as a result, actually contradicts the Sharia as a faith and ideology. This idea was hotly discussed.

PARK Chan Ki (Korea University) spoke on the labor market in each GCC oil country and the issue of foreign labor. The fall of crude oil prices from the end of the 1980s led necessarily to policies promoting the nationalization of labor, but PARK pointed out that such nationalization would be difficult to realize without more aggressive policies, such as those raising the standard of education.

ZHANG Xiaodong (Institute of West Asian and African Studies) unfortunately was unable to attend and thus his paper was cancelled.

(USUKI Akira, National Museum of Ethnology and The Japan Center for Area Studies)

#### Panel 2: Islam in Asia

Chair: KOSUGI Yasushi (Kyoto Univ.)

MATSUMOTO Masumi (Keiwa Univ.), "Christian Mission to Muslims in China and Islamic Awakening"

Yunita Winarto (Univ. of Indonesia), "Rebuilding Indonesia: Towards Multi-Cultural Society"

SAKURAI Keiko (Waseda Univ.), "Muslims in Contemporary Japan"

Azzam al-Tamimi (The Markfield Institute of Higher Education), "The Contemporary Situation in the Palestinian Question and the Future Role East Asian Nations can play in Resolving it"

Michael PENN (Kitakyushu Univ.), "Egyptianizing Korea: The Role of the Egypt analogy in Meiji Japanese Political Thought"

Discussant CHOI Young Gil (Myongji Univ.), HWANG Eui Gab (HUFS), JANG Geon (HUFS), KIM Su Il (PUFS), KIM Jeong Myung (HUS), YOU Wang Jong (Incheon Univ.), YING Gang (Institute of West Asian & African Studies)

Though four of the five speakers in Panel 2 had traveled from Japan to attend the conference, the speakers represented a variety of backgrounds in tune with the conference theme of *Middle East, Asia, and Islam*: two Japanese, one American, one Palestinian, and one Indonesian (from the Korean delegation).

The papers, too, were well chosen for an interesting mix of historical and modern themes. MATSUMOTO Masumi (Keiwa University) described Christian evangelical activity among Muslims in China in the first half of the 20th century, and how the Muslim population was nevertheless able to maintain its identity in the Islamic Resurgence. It is remarkable that the two religions were able to coexist despite the religious

disputes.

Yunita WINARTO (University of Indonesia) argued how a multidimensional democracy can be and should be constructed in post-Suharto Indonesia. The problem of coexistence exists as urgently for other regions inhabited by various ethnic and religious groups; however, the problem for Indonesia, where an authoritarian regime was in place for many years, takes on a different, more vivid meaning.

SAKURAI Keiko (Waseda University) described population trends and social circumstances of Muslims in modern Japan, in particular South Asian Muslims. SAKURAI concluded that in areas where Japanese people actually come into contact with Muslims there is a slow but certain progress in understanding and coexistence. Korean scholars commented that in Korea there is a serious problem of prejudice against Muslim residents, who are mostly from Bangladesh. A comparison of Japan and Korea regarding their Muslim populations may be an interesting subject to pursue in the future.

Azzam al-TAMIMI (The Markfield Institute of Higher Education) reported on the current state of affairs in Palestine and emphasized the role of East Asian countries in the resolution of the conflict. The issue of Palestine is clearly an urgent one facing us today; thus naturally there were many questions and much interest in this paper. Michael PENN (Kitakyushu University) spoke on how Japan looked to Egypt as a model of modernization during the Meiji Era and then

when Egypt became a British colony, as an example of colonization preceding the occupation of Korea, and thus illustrated the deep historical relationship between Japan and the Middle East. Participants asked many specific questions regarding this paper in the interesting discussion that followed.

(KOSUGI Yasushi, Kyoto University)

#### Panel 3: Arab Literature in Asia

Chair: CHOI Chang Mo (Konkuk Univ.)

OKA Mari (Kyoto Univ.), "Reading Modern Middle Eastern Literature in Japan: in Case of Arabic Novel"

USUKI Akira (The Japan Center for Area Studies), "Image and Reality of the Palestine/Israel Conflict through Japanese Literature and Media"

OKAMOTO Kumiko (Osaka Univ. of Foreign Studies), "The Tale of Swan Maiden in the Thousand and One Nights :Its Origin and Spread in the Asia"

HUANG Minking (North-West Univ. of China), "Chinese Cultural affects to Islam"

Discussant: JANG Se Won (Myongji Univ.), KIM Neung Woo (HUFS), LEE Dong Eun (HUFS), LEE In Seop (HUFS), LEE Jong Wha (Myongji Univ.), Mojtaba SADRIA (Chuo Univ.), SONG Kyung Sook (HUFS)

Originally there were four papers planned for Panel 3, but because HUANG Minking (North-West University of China) had to cancel his

paper "Chinese Cultural Affects to Islam", the session was comprised of three Japanese papers. OKA Mari (Kyoto University) warned against the current media coverage of the Middle East crisis, which does not take literature into account. She argued that a greater understanding of the Middle East can be attained through literary pieces, which describe the day-to-day affairs that lead up to the well-publicized, journalized incidents, which are, in effect, only a small part of the larger picture. OKA focused mostly on novels in her paper; regarding this point, participants commented that it would also be necessary to take up shorter work, such as poetry. There were also questions regarding the artistic value of literature that lays emphasis on political ideas and messages.

OKAMOTO Kumiko (Osaka University of Foreign Studies) presented a theory that the story of the Swan Maiden in *A Thousand and One Nights* is based on a Chinese legend regarding the Star Festival. As the Chair of this session (Professor CHOI Chang Mo) pointed out, this paper was an interesting one with far-reaching themes, and quite characteristic of AFMA conferences in general and this session in particular. In the question-and-answer period, OKAMOTO was advised to look more closely at the period in which the legend itself originated and also at religious and cultural contexts to back up her current observations regarding similarity in content. It is hoped that we will see further studies regarding this interesting theme.

USUKI Akira (The Japan Center for Area Studies) gave a detailed historical account of how Japan has portrayed Palestine (despite the distance Japan places herself from the Palestinian-Israeli conflict) and concluded that the Japanese image of the conflict was constructed only after WWII. In response to questions about how the religious and political aspects of the conflict are often confused and if perhaps the Japanese image only provides an understanding from a religious point of view, USUKI replied that indeed politicians are responsible for manipulating images of the conflict by making religious comments.

Most of the questions and comments in the discussions centered on the first two papers since this was the literature session. Perhaps the USUKI paper would have been taken up more if it were in a session for politics.

(TONAGA Yasushi, Kyoto University)

#### Panel 4: Middle East Politics

Chair: HONG Soon Nam (HUFS)

KUM Sang Moon (HUFS), "A Study on the Identities of Emirates"

YANG Gang (Institute of West Asian & African Studies), "Chinese policy to the Islamic fundamentalism"

Walid Khazziha (American Univ. in Cairo), "The Political Fortunes of Islamic Militancy in the Contemporary Middle East"

YANG Fuchang (President of CAMES), "Chinese Foreign Policy to the Middle East"

Discussant: CHOI Young Chul (Honam Univ.), KOH Yung Keun (PUFS), SUH Jae Mahn (HUFS), Tarek CHEHIDI (The Ministry of Education and Training, Tunisia), YU Dal Seung (HUFS)

In a time when the impact of events taking place in the Middle East on Asia and other parts of the globe doesn't cease to grow, this International symposium came to form a setting where intellectuals and academics from Asia and the region in question could share the outcome of their research and also their viewpoints and impressions on Middle Eastern societies. In addition, the symposium witnessed the creation of the Mongolian Association of Middle East Studies, boosting, therefore, the study of the region and hopefully paving the way for a diversified apprehension of its different elements.

The 13th KAMES & the 5th AFMA International Symposium included 4 sessions and 8 panels that dealt with matters of both historical significance and current importance. Panel 4 was planned to include 4 presentations yet the panel ended up with 2 absentees. Indeed, YANG Gang "Chinese Policy to the Islamic Fundamentalism" and Walid KHAZZIHA "The Political Fortunes of Islamic Militancy in the Contemporary Middle East" were not able to attend the symposium. KUM Sang Moon (Hankuk Univ. of Foreign Studies) made a presentation titled "A Study of the Identities of Emirates" during which he portrayed the societal organization as traditional. He

argued that tribal organization dominated the social and political spheres of the Emirates. YANG Fuchang (CAMES) carried out the second presentation, "Chinese Foreign Policy to the Middle East." He gave a brief historical background of the relations between China and the Middle East and went on to explain the reasons of China's interest in the region. YANG, also, referred to China's economic development and its increasing dependence on oil from the region.

(Tarek CHEHIDI, The Ministry of Education and Training, Tunisia)

#### Panel 5: Islam Society and Culture

Chair: Dietrich Jung (Danish Institute for International Studies)

EUM Ik Ran (Myongji Univ.), "Development of Information Technology and Its Influences on Youth Culture in the Middle East"

KOJIMA Hiroshi (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research), "Demographic Analysis of Muslims in Japan"

YIN Gang (Institute of West Asian & African Studies), "The Social role of Chinese Muslim Women"

MIURA Toru (Ochanomizu Univ.), "Perceptions of Islam and Muslims in Japanese Schools"

Discussant: AN Soo Hyun (Pusan College of Information Technology), JUNG Kyu Young (Chosun Univ.), LEE Hee Su (Hanyang Univ.), MATSUMOTO Masumi (Keiwa Univ.), YI Kyu Cheol (PUFS), YUN Eun Kyeong (HUFS)

EUM Ik Ran (Myongji University) first defined modern-day Cairo to be a "cocktail city" in which a variety of values coexist and then went on to describe the move away from the traditional marriages between cousins and arranged marriages with the development and spread of information technology. With the new technology, many people now search for life partners through Internet chatting and cell phones, a phenomenon which, as a discussant pointed out, is a worldwide trend. A discussant also commented that the idea of a "cocktail city" was interesting.

KOJIMA Hiroshi (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research) quoted the population of non-Japanese Muslims in Japan to be approximately 75,000 and reported that a large percentage of Muslim men have married Japanese women. In light of this fact, KOJIMA concluded that the Japanese government must make an effort to provide a place for Muslim immigrants and Muslim society in Japanese society. In the discussion period, there were questions regarding why Japanese women may favor Muslim men and what the childbirth rate is for such international couples.

MIURA Toru (Ochanomizu University) found through a questionnaire that Japanese high school students have a very negative view of Islam. Based on this observation, MIURA elaborated on the disparity between what is common knowledge in the academic world and the ideas held to be true by the media, and the limitation on information sources available to educators.

Furthermore, there is the dilemma that the more Islamic civilization is emphasized to be advanced in the past, the more the current Islamic world will appear in contrast to be in turmoil and decline. It became clear in the discussion period that Korea also faces a similar problem but more advanced measures in raising awareness of Islam have been taken than in Japan, by, for example, teaching Arabic in high school as a second foreign language.

YIN Gang (Institute of West Asian and African Studies) proposed that the concept of jihad as is currently understood could not exist in Chinese Islam because very little of the Quran was translated in traditional Chinese Islam. To this idea, there were suggestions that the Jahriyya sect had always used the jihad concept and that it already existed in the struggles against Japanese occupation.

As a whole, the issue MIURA proposed in his paper was received particularly well by the Korean participants and left us with the impression that a new realm of discussion opened up.

(MATSUMOTO Masumi, Keiwa University)

#### Panel 6: Economics in Middle East

Chair: ZHANG Xiaodong (Institute of West Asian & African Studies)

SHIM Ui Sup, (Myongji Univ.), "Offshore Financial Center in the Middle East"

Sukhragchaa NYAMZAGD (Institute of Commerce and Business), "Economic Reforms

in Different Countries and its Lessons"

Abdallah Hassouna (Korea Maritime Univ.), "The Economic Importance of Establishing Port of Gaza in Palestine"

HONG Seong Min (HUFS), "Water Resources in the Middle East: Conflict and Management"  
Discussant: KIM Joong Kwan (Myongji Univ.),  
LEE Jong Taek (Myongji Univ.), Moemin Hasan (PUFS), Munkhanasan (Institute of Commerce and Business)

Four papers were presented in Panel 6 "Economics in Middle East". The first paper was by SHIM Ui Sup (Myongji University), the former KAMES president and a familiar face to participants of the JAMES conference. SHIM focused on the rise and fall of Beirut as an international financial center during WWII and then the rise of Bahrain and Dubai as offshore financial centers after the Lebanon Civil War.

Sukhragchaa NYAMZAGD (Institute of Commerce and Business, and President of the Mongolian Association of Middle East Studies) spoke on the economic reforms of 26 economically transitional countries in Middle and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and northeastern Asia. NYAMZAGD compared the effects of these reforms and adapted them to the context of Mongolia.

Abdallah HASSOUNA (Korea Maritime University) spoke on the economic significance of the new Gaza port for Palestine. Economic independence and development is currently diffi-

cult for Palestine because of its dependence upon Israeli ports for import and export, and so the new port agreed upon in the 1995 and 1999 treaties is an important strategic step.

HONG Seong Min (HUFS) spoke on the conflicts and management issues surrounding the scarce water resources in the Middle East. Focusing on existing international conflict as well as potential conflict, HONG proposed ways to resolve and prevent conflict through management based on international law and international treaties, including the peace treaties between the two parties.

The panel was composed of well-known speakers and each paper was interesting; but perhaps because the themes were diverse, participants did not gather in time for the session and it ended rather early. Of the four discussants slated for this panel, only KIM Joong Kwan (Myongji University) was able to attend and compensated for the absence of the other discussants, who were required to attend the steering committee meeting, fill in for the chair at another panel, or read for an absent speaker.

(KOJIMA Hiroshi, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)

#### Panel 7: Islam and History

Chair PARK Chan Gi (Korea Univ.)

SATO Tsugitaka (Waseda Univ.), "Islamic Area Studies: Its Achievements and Future Prospect"  
Akbarov Azamat Anvarovich (PUFS), "Islam against Violence"

Purev LKHAGVASUREN (Director of State Training Fund, Mongolia), "The Study of Historical Origin of Turks Nations setting in Mongolia"

SONG Kyung Keun(Chosun Univ.), "Napoleon's Egyptian Campaigns & its Influence on the Egyptian Society"

Discussant: Ahmed Hassan El-Hag Ali (HUFS), HUANG Minking (North-West University of China), JUNG Sang Yeul(HUFS), KIM Hyu Jung(PUFS), KIM Sun Ho (HUFS), LEE Nan A (HUFS), SAKURAI Keiko (Waseda Univ.)

This panel consisted of four speakers and was chaired by Professor PARK (Korea University).

SATO Tsugitaka (Waseda University) described the Islamic Area Studies Project funded by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology from April 1997 to March 2002, spanning the Middle East, North Africa, and Central Asia in "Islamic Area Studies: Its Achievements and Future Prospect". The paper covered the project's research organization and varied methodology, the numerous approaches taken in symposia and workshops, and the publications that resulted. In the question-and-answer period, Korean scholars raised to-the-point questions regarding the budget allotted by the Ministry of Education.

Azamat Anvarovich AKBAROV (PUFS) "Islam Against Violence" spoke on the common misperception created by the media that Islam is an extreme religion. AKBAROV explained that

Islam actually seeks peace and quoted from the Quran and imams to emphasize that the religion does not endorse extreme acts or terrorism. It was unfortunate that there was not enough time to cover all of the many examples from various areas, but in summary, they explained the peace-seeking doctrine of Islam.

Next, the Mongolian scholar Purev LKHAGVASUREN (Director of State Training Fund, Mongolia) gave a historical account of Turkish peoples in Mongolia and described the ethnic groups in Mongolia (Kazakh, Hoton, etc.) such as where each group is prevalent. I had a difficult time following this part since I have little knowledge of Mongolian geography and could not tell immediately which names were of ethnic groups and which were of geographic areas.

This was the first AFMA conference that the Mongolian Association of Middle East Studies participated in, marking a growth in the AFMA. There were two speakers from Mongolia at this conference, who were kind enough to show us the traditional Mongolian costume. We expect to learn much from our Mongolian colleagues, especially in terms of researching Mongolia as an Islamic area and learning about ethnic groups such as Hoton, and we are looking forward to their participation in conferences to come.

SONG Kyung Keun (Chosun University) spoke on Napoleon's Egyptian campaigns, a clash between Europe and the Middle East. SONG described the Egyptian resistance to the invading French army and then the influence French

rule had on Egyptian society. SONG mentioned that education, for example, was significantly modernized under French rule.

(OKAMOTO Kumiko, Osaka University of Foreign Studies)

#### Panel 8: Islam

Chair: YANG Fuchang(President of CAMES)

TONAGA Yasushi (Kyoto Univ.), "Perspectives and Scopes of Sufi Studies"

Khalil Ahmad Khalid(Lebanon Univ.), "Politics and religious succession in the Middle East"

Mojtaba SADRIA(Chuo Univ.), "Post-Orientalism Said and East Asia"

Discussant: Yunita Winarto (Univ. of Indonesia), HONG Mee Jeong(Kyunghi Univ.), LEE Won Sam(Sunmoon Univ.), Michael PENN (Kitakhusu Univ.) , OHNO Motohiro (The Middle East Institute of Japan)

TONAGA Yasushi (Kyoto University) took up the concept of Sufism and considered whether the oft-used definition "Islamic mysticism" is appropriate by defining "mysticism" and "Islamic" separately. TONAGA then proposed the "triaxial structure" of Sufism, based on the axes of ethics, mysticism, and popular cult. The paper was easy to follow with diagrams and was delivered with much-appreciated humor and grace.

Khalil Ahmad KHALID (Lebanon University) presented his paper in a college-lecture style, reading from the paper (in Arabic) and then fol-

lowing it with comments. The presentation itself was entertaining, but because there was no time to read the paper before the session (it became available only on that day) I could not tell what the main point of the paper was. In contrast to the clear and well-delivered arguments by TAMIMI in Panel 2 and the SADRIA presentation below, KHALID's presentation left the audience somewhat bemused.

Mojtaba SADRIA (Chuo University) spoke on the publications of Edward Said, who passed away in the fall of 2003. SADRIA discussed the ways Said constructed an identity in those writings and argued that the Internet had much to do with its dialectical development. There were two opposing identities of Said, the Said of "Orientalism", who criticized Western civilization as a Westerner, and the Said of Al-Ahram Weekly, who engaged in critical discussions of Arabs as an Arab. His Al-Ahram Weekly columns were published in many languages on the Internet and reached readers all over the world, and in effect, the new medium allowed him to write as a universal critic and writer. SADRIA delivered the paper in lecture style like KHALID, but his arguments were clear and took a very interesting critical look at the modern world through a discussion of Said.

Personally I attended this panel because I wanted to hear SADRIA's presentation. However, unlike the other panels held at this time ("Islam Society and Culture" and "Islam and History") the theme of this panel was rather too large for

there to be much consistency or relation between the three papers.

(OKA Mari, Kyoto University)

#### Session IV Concluding Discussion

Chair: LEE Hee Su (Hanyang Univ.)

Discussant Ahmed Hassan El-Hag Ali (HUFS), CHOI Chang Mo (Konkuk Univ.), KOSUGI Yasushi (Kyoto Univ.), HONG Soon Nam (HUFS), Dietrich Jung (Danish Institute for International Studies), ZHANG Xiaodong (Institute of West Asian & African Studies), PARK Chan Ki (Korea Univ.), YANG Fuchang (President of CAMES)

Closing Ceremony: Chair WOO Duck Chan (PUFS)

#### Conference Reports

The 5th AFMA International Symposium in Pusan

The JAMES delegation arrived in Pusan in the afternoon and evening of Friday, October 15, with a mixture of unease and expectation. Nobody was quite sure what to expect. Would the conference run smoothly? Were we heading for chaos? Our fate for a weekend seemed to balance on a razor's edge. That first evening we dined near our hotel at Haeundae beach with an air of mystery and many of our crucial questions unanswered.

When the main conference opened on Saturday morning, however, we soon discovered that our Korean hosts had worked hard to provide a stim-

ulating atmosphere for our presentations and deliberations. The Pusan University of Foreign Studies campus is situated on a high hill overlooking much of the city, and the weather was clear and beautiful for the duration of our stay. Inside the building, where most of our attentions were focused, the atmosphere was, if anything, even finer. Scholars from institutions in Korea, Japan, China, Mongolia, Tunisia, Denmark, Egypt, Indonesia, Britain, and Lebanon were all mixing together, enjoying private conversations, and exchanging ideas and experiences from a variety of perspectives. Despite the diversity of our origins, the conference was remarkably friendly and even intimate. Perhaps we were all drawn together by our common love of Middle Eastern Studies, which erased for a weekend all the usual boundaries of nationality, politics, and language.

The Saturday conference was quite long—almost ten hours straight—but in that time we heard many stimulating papers and engaged in numerous friendly debates. E-mail addresses and contact information were exchanged enthusiastically. Sometimes a scholar from Japan discovered that they had a common research interest with a Korean or Chinese scholar. It thus seems likely that new proposals for joint international research may appear in the future. Everyone gained something from this pleasant event.

In the evening, we were treated to an excellent banquet at a fine hotel with more food, drink,

and fine fellowship than could easily be digested. The variety on our plates competed only with the variety of our discussions and thoughts. When at last our two-hour meal was done, we strolled back together toward our beach hotel.

On Sunday morning we awoke, and each member found their own path through the port city of Pusan, and then back to our homes in Japan. Our only regret was that our magical moment was only too brief, and that we must so soon return to the familiar routines of our daily lives. The memories of the 5th AFMA International Symposium live on, however, and may yet produce new and wonderful outcomes in the future. As members of JAMES, it is clear that we must meet a high standard of warmth and hospitality for the next AFMA meeting here in Japan if we are to match the efforts of our fine Korean hosts this time around in the fine city of Pusan.

(Michael PENN, Kitakyushu University)

#### The 5th AFMA Conference

The conference was held at the Pusan University of Foreign Studies, where the university's modern buildings lie on a small hill. The classrooms were outfitted with the latest equipment and adapted well to the various presentation styles. Although the conference was planned for three days, all the papers were presented on just the 16th with multiple panels conducted in parallel, and so many participants were required to be both speaker and discussant in one day.

Because the conference hall was a distance away

from the hotel and there were no extra rooms to spread out in, most of the participants could be found all day in one of the panels. Each panel was thus well-attended and there was much discussion and many comments in the question-and-answer period, especially since several discussants were assigned to a panel. There were moments when the discussions did not develop fully because English was the common language; on the other hand, the discussions in English did allow for a frank exchange of views. More than anything, the joy of attending an international conference is in the opportunity to converse and exchange information with scholars from other countries. Upon hearing that the rise of the Muslim population in Korea (as exemplified by the growing number of marriages between Muslim laborers in Seoul and Korean women) is being researched, I wondered about the similarities and differences compared to the situation in Japan. Interestingly enough, China has also seen a recent increase in the number of marriages between Arab men and Chinese women.

As an aside, I found it interesting to hear that there are many women professors at Mongolian universities, and they apparently have a lot of power in the organization. The Mongolian scholar who told me this invited me to visit her university and see for myself when the AFMA Conference is held in Mongolia in the future.

(SAKURAI Keiko, Waseda University)

The 5th AFMA Conference in Pusan

On October 15-17, 2004 I attended the AFMA Conference in Pusan. It was my first time to participate in an AFMA Conference and I felt that I learned much from my new experience. The conference brought together scholars from diverse backgrounds and knowledge but with similar intellectual interests, and expanded the scope of issues being researched within the Middle East Studies organizations of Korea, China, Mongolia, and Japan. This conference not only enhanced the quality of research and stimulated intellectual curiosity, but also deepened mutual understandings (though in this small sphere) for future collaborations. Such a cooperative framework is characteristic of academic society, and it would involve not only scholars and educators, but also Korean students interested in the Middle East.

The delegation from Japan was composed of specialists in various subjects (history, literature, politics, religion, culture, society), whereas many of the Korean participants were scholars of literature or linguistics, and the majority of the Chinese participants specialized in politics. It was interesting to note where the emphasis lay in each country with regards to Middle East research.

On a different note, the tight scheduling left much to be desired. Each paper was given a strict time allotment, and sometimes this did not allow for discussions to fully develop before the next paper was scheduled to start. Also, I was left with little choice regarding which panels to

attend, because I delivered a paper in one and participated as a discussant in another, and many of the panels were held simultaneously. It is of course necessary to allocate the busy participants efficiently, but I do wish that there was more allowance for time.

(OHNO Motohiro, The Middle East Institute of Japan)

#### Report on the AFMA Conference

The 13<sup>th</sup> KAMES & 5<sup>th</sup> AFMA International Symposium entitled "Middle East, Asia and Islam" was an excellent opportunity for me to meet scholars and specialists in Islam and the Middle East from Japan, China, South Korea and Mongolia. Interaction with the scholars was however rather limited due to the fact that the programme was so packed. With hind sight I would have thought two days instead of one would have been much more comfortable and useful for interaction and exchange of opinions and expertise at a personal and individual level. I am sure that other participants would have pointed out too that the beautiful city of Pusan was a victim of this haste since we had very little time to see it well.

Although my own presentation attracted a fair amount of interest by participants, I would have thought that since it was on the Middle East issue it might have been better if it were in the "Middle East Politics and Economy" instead of the "Islam and Asia" panel. I felt that the participants in my panel were more interested in socio-

logical and anthropological concerns pertaining to Islam than the politics of the Palestinian problem. Nevertheless, it was a great opportunity for me to offer an analysis that some discussants felt was innovative in a field that was of global interest. I emphasized in particular the role that the countries of East Asia: Japan, China and Korea may be able to play in resolving the Middle East conflict had their approach been more independent of the United States of America and Western Europe. My reasoning pertained to the fact that none of the East Asian countries had been party to the creation of the problem in the first place as well as the fact that they continue to be seen by the Arab peoples, the Palestinians in particular, as friendly nations. In contrast, the United States of America and some Western European countries continue to be seen as part of the problem rather than of the solution.

In general, it was an enriching experience. However, there were too many workshops to choose from; I would suggest that in the future if the conference were spread over more time perhaps a participant might be able to attend more workshops.

I am grateful to the JAMES for inviting me and sponsoring my participation in the conference. I do very much look forward to future cooperation with the organizers of AFMA conferences and hope to have the opportunity to take part in future conferences.

(Azzam al-Tamimi, Institute of Islamic Political Thought, London, UK)

#### AFMA Council Meeting Minutes

Date: October 16, 2004 (Sat) 21:00 – 22:00

Place: Pusan Grand Hotel conference room

Participants:

<KAMES> CHEON Wan Kyung (President of KAMES and AFMA), HAH Byoung Joo (Secretary General of AFMA), LEE Jong Taek (President-Elect of KAMES), YOUN Yong Su (Secretary General of KAMES)

<CAMES> ZHANG Xiaodong (Secretary General of CAMES), YING Gang (Deputy Secretary General of CAMES)

<JAMES> KOSUGI Yasushi, MIURA Toru, USUKI Akira

SHIM Ui-Sup (Honorary President of AFMA)

Sukhragchaa NYAMZAGD (President of MAMES)

#### Agenda

1. Mongolian Association of Middle East Studies (MAMES) officially joins AFMA

Inauguration conference in October 2003. Registered a council to the Mongolian Academy in 2004. Participated in AFMA conferences since the 1995 inauguration conference in the observer capacity (member without a local academic society). AFMA membership thus approved.

2. Number of guest participants at AFMA conferences

Until now, the number of invitees depended on the financial circumstances of the host organization. From now on, travel and other