

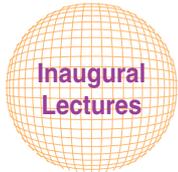
Afrasia

NEWSLETTER

アフラシア ニュースレター

Afrasian Centre for Peace and Development Studies, Ryukoku University

<http://www.afrasia.ryukoku.ac.jp/>



Inaugural
Lectures

▼ In front of Chikokan Building



(Ryukoku, No.62)

Afrasian Centre Commemorates Inauguration of Chikokan Building with Lectures

In June 2006, the Afrasian Centre for Peace and Development Studies' new base for research activities – the Chikokan – was completed at Ryukoku University's Seta Campus. Consisting of three floors, the Chikokan houses most offices of the Afrasian Centre including the Director's office, offices for visiting researchers and three seminar rooms on its basement floor. The second floor of the open, glass-walled building is the Research Assistance Division for the Seta campus, further enhancing the support system for the research activities of the Afrasian Centre.

Commemorating the completion of the Chikokan, the Afrasian Centre held an inaugural lecture meeting on June 25, 2006, inviting Prof. Takashi Inoguchi (Chuo University) as the guest speaker. Prof. Takeshi Hamashita, who joined the Faculty of Intercultural Communication at Ryukoku University in April 2006, also gave a talk. Prof. Hamashita was recently awarded the 17th Fukuoka Asian Culture Academic Prize. In late October and early November, when the autumn colours were beginning to appear at the Seta Campus, we welcomed Prof. Johan Galtung (Director of TRANSCEND, and the former Director of the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo) and Prof. Benedict Anderson (professor emeritus of International Studies at Cornell University) and held two International Workshops. Prof. Galtung is a world-renowned figure in the field of peace studies and Prof. Anderson in nationalism studies. The international workshops were open to the public and on each occasion the conference room was packed with many undergraduate students from Ryukoku University as well as researchers from other universities. (Details of the lectures given by Profs. Galtung and Anderson at the workshops are given on the following page).

Inaugural Lectures

Prof. Inoguchi, an active international political scientist, launched in 2003 a large-scale comparative survey project known as the "Asia Barometer", covering more than a dozen countries across the entire Asian region. His talk focused on the background of why he initiated this project, its significance, and the results that have been obtained so far. According to Prof. Inoguchi, the "Asia Barometer" project attempts to identify the values and norms that have been incorporated into the daily lives of the people in various Asian countries through conducting public opinion surveys and analysing the data in comparative perspective. This type of large-scale comparative survey has not been done before, and as such, the project is receiving considerable attention. Of the Asian countries included in this project, there are countries in which a full-fledged public opinion survey has never been conducted. Prof. Inoguchi emphasized the importance of data collection as the first step in understanding the political culture and social changes in such countries. The research project of the Afrasian Centre also covers the vast area of Asia and Africa and attempts to identify local methods for conflict resolution in the region. The results of the "Asia Barometer" project, that will be made public on the project's web site, will be extremely valuable as raw data for understanding public opinion in the various countries of Asia.



▲ Prof. Takashi Inoguchi

While Prof. Inoguchi spoke about a public opinion survey covering a vast geographical area, Prof. Hamashita spoke about how the various types of traditional social orders and social networks, such as

neighbourhood relationships, kinship relationships and business relationships in East Asian societies restrained and/or contributed to the occurrence, resolution, and suppression of conflicts from the perspective of social and cultural history. According to Prof. Hamashita, it has been suggested that, compared with European societies, there has been historically fewer conflicts in Chinese societies. He pointed out that the reason for this is that the multi-layered networks that have existed in many local societies in China, as well as overseas Chinese societies, have developed like the mesh of a net, working to suppress the occurrence of conflicts. In other words, the existence of multi-layered networks and identities creates a phenomenon by which, even if there are opposing views on some matters, there are also other matters that are mutually beneficial. The opposing views tend to become lost within this complex network, so there is less possibility of conflict occurrence than in societies based on singular, exclusive identities. The characteristics of the existence of multi-layered identities and networks in Chinese society and East Asian region, about which Prof. Hamashita spoke, may actually be applicable to an even broader area.



▲ Prof. Takeshi Hamashita

While these two talks were based on very contrasting research methods, both were rich in content and served well to commemorate the establishment of the new base for the research activities of the Afrasian Centre.

(PD Chizuko Sato)

From a Security Paradigm to Peace Paradigm

Prof. Galtung is well-known for his argument that peace should be defined not only as the absence of conflicts or direct violence that physically harms human bodies, but also as the absence of "structural violence" such as poverty and underdevelopment. He has opened a new stage of peace studies and has written numerous books and articles concerning the topic and has thus opened a new perspective on peace studies. In addition to being a pioneer researcher in the field of peace studies, Prof. Galtung is also a peace practitioner and activist working to create peace throughout the world. He established TRANSCEND, an NGO working to create networks for the purpose of peace and development. As a representative for the organization, Prof. Galtung has been working to advocate peaceful means of conflict resolution and to spread information about it. He has been invited as a lecturer to many workshops for peace activists in countries around the world.

At the first international workshop of the Afrasian Centre entitled "On Peace Studies" held on October 23, 2006, Prof. Galtung enthusiastically talked about why he chose peace studies and why a peace paradigm, which differs from the conventional security paradigm, is necessary, referring to important turning points in his life.

The most important aspect of the peace paradigm advocated by Prof. Galtung is the concept of conflict transformation. In this paradigm, a "conflict" is considered as a relation between multiple parties (countries). "Peace" is considered to be the condition in which relationships are favourable, and problems do not exist. If a relationship deteriorates for some reason, that condition is considered to be a "conflict". The aim of peace studies is to identify the causes of a conflict and to pursue measures for arbitration and mediation that can resolve the conflict in a constructive and insightful manner. Here, it is extremely important to have dialog among relevant parties for the purpose of transforming conflict into peace. In the workshop, Prof. Galtung also introduced a specific example of conflict transformation in Latin America in which he was personally involved. Ecuador

and Peru had, for many years, been disputing land near their national borders. He worked out a system by which the area would be designated as a bi-national zone in which a national park would be established and managed by both countries. Today, the area is functioning as a sort of free economic zone where merchants from both countries can come and go freely to engage in trade activities.

After the workshop, a small international seminar was held, primarily for the members of the Afrasian



▲ Prof. Johan Galtung

Centre. The seminar provided a unique opportunity for the members of the Afrasian Centre to exchange opinions with Prof. Galtung about such matters as the philosophy of non-violence by Mahatma Gandhi and the issue of cultural violence. Prof. Galtung's basic argument is that conflict can and should be transformed into peace and the task of peace studies is to find a way to realise this. This is similar to the basic position of the Afrasian Centre on the definition of conflict -- that conflict is not only a dividing factor in the society, but also something that can bring a society back together through its resolution. As such, this was a very stimulating seminar. (PD Chizuko Sato)

Inquiring into Modern Monarchies

Prof. Anderson has been working on the political culture of Southeast Asian countries, with a special focus on Indonesia. He became well known in Japan through the publication of the Japanese translation of his representative work, *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*. At the second international workshop of the Afrasian Centre held on November 13, 2006, students with copies of his book formed a queue, asking Prof. Anderson to autograph it. Although this was quite unexpected, Prof. Anderson kindly agreed and signed his book with a message.

At the workshop, Prof. Anderson took up the issue of the continued existence of monarchies and discussed the present-day significance of, and future outlook for, monarchies. One hundred years ago, at the beginning of the 20th century,

most countries were monarchies. Changes were brought about, however, by major historical factors – the spread of knowledge resulting from the development of printing technologies, numerous scientific discoveries resulting from the advancement of modern science (discoveries that overturned previously-held common assumptions), and the rise of nationalism that preached popular

sovereignty and democracy. Thus the foundations were laid for a transition of political systems, and after the two world wars of the 20th century, many countries abolished their monarchies. With the exception of Japan, all countries that were defeated in World Wars One and Two abolished their monarchies, while the victorious and neutral countries maintained theirs, albeit in a new form. Are the monarchies that continue to exist today useful legacies, or useless relics?

Posing this question, Prof. Anderson indicated that modern monarchies have changed to serve the needs of modern society including the acceptance of the sexual norm of the middle-class, and have worked to promote the significance of their own existence through proactive participation in charitable activities. He also suggested possible significant roles that can be played by modern monarchies. That is, monarchs can serve as a symbol of a nation, and if overly ambitious politicians fail to reflect upon the welfare of the people and concentrate their efforts on expanding their own power and protecting their own interests, a monarch who is above political rivalries can act as an alternative authority that can bring the society together. Thus Prof. Anderson suggested that, rather than simply being relics from the past, monarchies can serve certain roles in halting the decline of democracy. However, he also touched upon one problem of contemporary monarchies, i.e., the problem of succession. Under traditional systems, some kind of rivalry factor was involved in the decision of a successor. However, as the system of primogeniture became widely accepted, the scope of successor candidates became extremely narrow. It might be safe to say that with the dismantling of the traditional systems that supported monarchies, now it is the character and personality of the monarchs themselves and the acceptance of female monarchs that hold the keys to the continuation of the old system of monarchies.

(PD Chizuko Sato)



▲ Prof. Benedict Anderson

◆ The Activities of Research Group 1 Violence and Non-violence

In 2006, Research Group 1 held three study meetings at which five people presented reports. Here, we would like to introduce the details of the reports presented by Prof. Nagasaki and Prof. Nakamura at the second study meeting of the year.

Prof. Nagasaki's report clarified the characteristics and philosophies of Gandhi's non-violent movement. Prof. Nagasaki emphasized that Gandhi's non-violent movement began as a diaspora minority movement in South Africa. According to Gandhi's non-violent movement, prior to entering a negotiation, a thorough and independent study of facts is made. Then, during negotiations, another *satya* (Sanskrit, "truth") based on one's own survey is counterposed, and the parties attempt to find an overall *satya* that can be accepted by both parties. In other words, Gandhi's nonviolent movement is not one that attempts to find complete victory in the form of the acquisition of authority, but rather, it strives to achieve a better understanding of the other party through negotiations, and to find a path to coexistence with the other party. Prof. Nagasaki stated that Gandhi's nonviolent movement might also be effective as a method for resolving conflicts stemming from the contradictions of democracy based on majority rule coming into light.

Prof. Nakamura's report discussed social violence and non-violence from the standpoint of Inter-civic Studies. Prof. Nakamura first clarified that the concept of peace as concrete historical fact is not a concept signifying non-violence, but rather, it is a concept not far removed from that of war, and one which presumes violence. That is, peace is actually subjugated as a result of the complete penetration of military rule. Prof. Nakamura also indicated that social discrimination is a form of indirect violence as well. Forms of discrimination are born where equal relationships are denied; in order to restore social relationships, it is necessary to make specific efforts to compel people to restore good personal relationships in the local communities. Prof. Nakamura also stated that the path of non-violence, which can stand against the violence that is destroying such

relationships, is a path of equal interaction, exchanges, and cooperation, and introduced the example of trading on the Silk Road as a historical example of non-violent trading. In this way, Prof. Nakamura emphasized the importance of conducting sound inter-civic cooperative trading.

Some common points could be seen in the assertions and perceptions of both speakers on violence and non-violence. First, both indicated that the majority rule and discrimination that form the background of conflicts, in a manner of speaking, the "structural violence" discussed by Prof. Galtung, must be regarded as problems. Second, both stated that the first step in constructing sound social relationships is the adoption of a non-violent style of negotiation and interaction within the processes of conflict and conflict resolution.

(RA Shinya Ishizaka)



▲Prof. Nobuko Nagasaki



▲Prof. Hisashi Nakamura

◆ The Activities of Research Group 2 The Inauguration of Study Meetings Aiming to Foster Young Researchers

Starting in 2006, Research Group 2 has been holding 'Study Groups on Societal Development' (SGSD) meetings as one of its activities. The goal of the SGSD study meetings is to help young researchers improve their ability to conduct presentations and discussions in English. Working in collaboration with The Japanese Association for Rural Studies, the group has held three study meetings thus far. As an educational program of the Centre, these workshops are expected to contribute to the fostering and development of graduate students and other young researchers.

There are two main characteristics of these workshops. The first is that participation can be modified to correspond to the English skills of each presenter (for example, participation could involve a presentation in English and a discussion in Japanese). The second is that a participant can make presentations any number of times, even presentations that have been made before. In these ways, workshop participants can participate at levels corresponding to their individual English skills, and by making presentations several times, the participants can gradually improve their presentation and discussion skills.

At the first study meeting, which was held in March 2006, Ms. Momone Kuwabara (Ryukoku University) presented a report on how gender formation was affected by the sense of love-based marriage held by the "new women" of the Taisho era, and Mr. Shinya Ishizaka (Kyoto University) presented a report related to Gandhism as a "new social movement" seen in the Anti Tehri Dam Movement in India.

At the second study meeting, which

was held in May 2006, Prof. Yosinobu Misuda (Iwate Prefectural University) presented a report clarifying the current conditions and problems related to the realization of school lunches from local farming activity, based on surveys conducted in Daito Town, Ichinoseki City in Iwate Prefecture. Finally, Ms. Nao Sato (Kyoto University) presented a

report clarifying the reasons for the relatively low ratio of poverty in households headed by women in Cambodia, based on surveys of job structures, etc.

At the third study meeting, which also served as a study meeting for group 2, a report was presented by Dr. Michitaro Oka (Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University) to answer the question of whether or not the "caste-based economies," which had been supporting the local economies of India, have undergone changes since the economic deregulation of the 1990s.

Researchers from a wide range of backgrounds and research disciplines have been able to participate in lively exchanges of opinions at these SGSD study meetings. Further information about the study meetings is available at the Centre head office, and a mailing list is being used to provide additional information, such as notifications of upcoming study meetings.

(RA Daisuke Yamanaka)



▲The 2nd SGSD meeting



▲Ms. Nao Sato

At the first research meeting of Group 3 held on June 2, 2006, Prof. Robert W. Aspinall (Shiga University) talked about his empirical study on "Camps and Networks in the Post-War Conflict in the Japanese Education System," and Prof. William Bradley (Ryukoku University) discussed some theoretical questions with the title "Risks, Networks and Individualization." 'Network' is one of the key research topics of Group 3.

Prof. Aspinall explained the post-war Japanese educational politics in three phases, namely; the '1955 system' under the Liberal Democratic Party's single party rule, the period from 1989 - 1996 and its political realignment and crisis of the Left, and the '1996 system' which saw the LDP's return in a coalition government. The nature of conflict was also divided into three levels: national, prefectural (and designated city), and the school. Under the 1955 system, while there was bitter conflict relating to educational policy between the conservative and the progressive camps at the national level, due to varying membership rates for prefectural and city level teacher unions, the same conflict was not necessarily seen there and school administration in most cases functioned smoothly. After 1989, a schism in the Nikkyōso (the Japan Teachers Union) caused a breakdown of the post-war consensus on egalitarianism in education and saw the rise of a



▲Prof. William Bradley

new discourse on individualism and the Rights of the Child. After 1996, except for some old confrontational issues (e.g. over the national flag and anthem), two-camp conflict disappeared and unions came to play a more complex role. Conflicts at the school level are now presented in terms of the Rights of the Child.

Prof. Bradley used 'risk' as the middle term to bridge 'networks' and 'individualization'. Citing his previous study on the Japanese youth's consciousness over risks, he attempted to set several research questions including what does the role of exclusion/inclusion practices in the making of networks have to tell us about conflict resolution, and if we can build on notions of 'layered community and layered society' to promote less conflictual and consensual relations both domestically and across borders.

A commentator suggested to both speakers to find alternative terms, like negotiation or communication, instead of using the overburdened concept of 'networks.' To a question asking if there were networks crossing over the two conflicting camps, Prof. Aspinall replied in the negative. Thus, it was suggested that it may be useful to include a division of periods of the cold war in order to utilize the network theory.

(RA Haruko Uchida)



▲Study meeting of Group 3

In 2006, Research Group 4 held three study meetings. At each meeting, two specialists, one on Asia and the other on Africa, were invited to present reports related to the relationship of poverty with conflict and peace. Here, we introduce two reports which focus on certain keywords that are being given considerable emphasis in development studies. For information about other reports, please visit the Centre's web site.

At the first study meeting, Prof. Ken-ichi Abe (Center for Integrated Area Studies, Kyoto University) took up the concept of "Bread and Peace," one slogan of the "green revolution." With the introduction of high yield crops and the utilization of megadoses of chemical fertilizers, the green revolution has brought about dramatic increases in the productivity of grains such as rice and wheat. This revolution has been proclaimed as contributing to world peace by providing the poor with sufficient food. However, it has also been indicated that while the green revolution has achieved an increase in food production, it has also brought about an increase in disparity between the rich and the poor, a deterioration of the environment, and conflicts related to the supply of water for irrigation. Calling the production in recent years of genetic recombination crops the "second green revolution," Prof. Abe also attempted to compare this second green revolution with the first.

About the concept of "Bread and Peace," Prof. Abe expressed two opinions. Firstly, that with the first green revolution, nations facing the threat of a peasant revolution used "Bread and Peace" simply as a slogan, and it is doubtful as to whether or not this actually had an

effect on peace among the people. Secondly, with the second green revolution, due to the effects of factors such as the decreasing threat of peasant revolutions, the phrase "Bread and Peace" itself disappeared. Prof. Abe concluded that we have yet to find an all-inclusive solution that links increased food production to peace.

At the second study meeting, Prof. Yoichi Mine (Osaka

University) examined the concept of "human security," and how it is put into practice, taking Mozambique as an example. As threats to humankind are rapidly becoming more diverse (civil war, terrorism, communicable diseases, natural disasters, the destruction of the environment, etc.), to ensure human security, actors that are to protect people from these threats should not be limited to the state. Rather, communities, civil societies, international organizations, etc., should also take part in the process to lessen such threats. It was emphasized that for human security, it is particularly important to completely protect the foundations of human lives from sudden and accidental threats (such as the aforementioned). Prof. Mine stated that if these concepts are to be utilized in aid policies, it is important to (1) identify the patterns of vulnerability by investigating what sorts of threats are dominant in the region, (2) review development projects and development programs from the viewpoint of "preparedness against risks," and (3) strengthen the cooperation between governments and other actors.

(RA Naomi Hosoda)



▲Prof. Ken-ichi Abe



▲Prof. Yoichi Mine

2006 Afrasia Symposium

The theme of the second international symposium of the Afrasian Centre is "Changing Identities and Networks in the Globalizing World: Negotiation, Conflict Prevention, and Conflict Resolution in Everyday Life". The symposium will focus on conflict that is often found in everyday lives and is becoming more affected by the changes caused by globalisation.

The main international symposium will be held on Friday, February 23, 2007, at the Japanese Studies Centre of Monash University Clayton Campus, located in the suburbs of Melbourne, Australia. Monash University is a new type of university, with its campuses spread in various countries in the world, including ones in South Africa and in Malaysia. Prof. Pauline Kent (Ryukoku University), a member of the Afrasian Centre, is currently on sabbatical at Monash University Clayton Campus. In preparation for the Australia symposium, the Afrasian Centre held two symposiums in Kyoto in October and December 2006.

◆ Symposium One (October 6, 2006)

Challenges of Changing Identities in Japan

The theme of the first symposium of 2006 was "Challenges of Changing Identity in Japan." It took up Japan as a case study and discussed whether and to what extent Japan has changed with the recent increase in the number of foreign nationals living in Japan. While it has often been emphasised that Japan is a strongly homogeneous society, it has also been frequently criticised for its closed nature. The symposium looked at the conditions encountered by foreigners living in Japan, the situation of minorities, and examined how and to what extent the consciousness and identity of the Japanese people is changing as a result of the increase and diversification of foreign residents in Japan.

First, Prof. Harumi Befu (Stanford University) who is a leading researcher in Japan Studies in the United States, discussed the degree of diversification in Japanese society and the issues of human rights of minorities in Japan. Prof. Befu focused attention on the increasing numbers and diversity of foreigners living in Japan as a major change in recent years in the civil society of Japan. In spite of this, he argued that there are still many issues that must be resolved in order to realize a harmonious coexistence of Japanese people and foreigners in Japan. The major obstacle, according to Prof. Befu, is that the "habitus of homogeneity" has become ingrained in the civil society of Japan.

In contrast, Prof. Bruce White (Doshisha University, 2006 Afrasia Fellow) focused on the new global identity being formed by fans of reggae bands in Japan and discussed how the young people of Japan are searching for a new lifestyle and new forms of self-expression through contact with the reggae world which emphasizes harmonious coexistence with nature and cultural pluralism. Prof. White argued that these young people of Japan, who accept a pluralistic sense of values and attempt to redefine the cultural map of the world through

reggae, are a reflection of the conditions of a changing Japanese society. Prof. Julian Chapple (Ryukoku University) discussed the situation of international marriage in Japan and argued that Japanese society is no longer as homogeneous as it used to be. The ratio of international marriages in Japan has been increasing, and now approximately 1 in 15 marriages in Japan involve a non-Japanese partner. Although the number of international marriages and the number of children resulting from these marriages have been increasing, there has not been sufficient discussion in Japan concerning issues of civil rights and the identity of foreign spouses and offspring of international marriages. He criticised the ineffective policy reaction of the Japanese government towards the issue considering it is the government itself which has advocated greater acceptance.

Although the analyses of Japanese society by these three researchers differ, the symposium shed some light on the fact that there is an increasing demand for transformations to take place in Japanese society as globalization progresses as well as the fact that there is a call for a reconsideration of the question, "Who are the Japanese People?"



▲ Prof. Harumi Befu



▲ Prof. Julian Chapple (left) and Prof. Bruce White (right)

◆ Symposium Two (December 9, 2006)

Changing Identity and Network Among Overseas Chinese

The second symposium of 2006 focused on the network of overseas Chinese, people from a country that is a close neighbour of Japan, but is still very distant in many respects. Under the theme "The Changing Identity and Network among Overseas Chinese," the symposium discussed how the identity and networks of overseas Chinese, who have historically conducted activities extending beyond the borders of China, have been changing within the new wave of globalization.

First, Prof. Liao Chi yang (Musashino Art University) presented a report about the activities of a new immigrant network formation being led by an overseas Chinese (huaqiao) Conglomerate. The overseas Chinese Conglomerate in Indonesia, which is comprised of people from the Fuqing region of China, has been actively promoting the formation of a world-wide Fuqing network since the 1980s. As an example of the activities of this network, Prof. Liao discussed the large-scale financial investment this Conglomerate has been making in its home region of Fuqing. The reason for this investment is not to pursue profits. Rather, Prof. Liao indicated, there was a sense of crisis held by overseas Chinese with respect to the securing of their lifestyle and safety, stemming from their historical experiences as a people who were not completely accepted as citizens of Indonesia. The formation of this transnational network, in which immigrants do not settle in one destination but rather cross national borders again and further expand the network, may have been one means of avoiding the risk of deriving their identity from a specific nation-state.

Next, Prof. Satoshi Masutani (Rikkyo University) discussed the historical study of conflicts related to the positioning of "Chinese Literature in Malaysia" (former British Malaya), and how this pertained to the transformations taking place in the intellectual networks of people of Chinese descent. "Chinese Literature in Malaysia" developed as a movement by left-wing literary circles formed in prewar times by immigrant Chinese writers. Since the 1990s, the existence of "Chinese

Literature in Malaysia" has been denied by Chinese-Malaysian writers who have had experience studying in Taiwan. As background to this movement, Prof. Masutani explained the problem of how the new generation of Chinese writers in Malaysia is to be positioned within the existing Chinese literature in Malaysia. These writers have emerged under linguistic policies that favor Malaysians (i.e. writers who hold Malaysian citizenship while maintaining their identity as a person of Chinese descent) and they write Chinese literature overseas, away from China, and have formed an intellectual network together with their readers. Furthermore, Prof. Masutani indicated that it might be possible to utilize cultural China as a concept mechanism that can also include these writers, as a potential future direction for Chinese literature in Malaysia.

Through this symposium, it was clarified that, since the 1990s, the network of overseas Chinese and people of Chinese descent, who have historically conducted activities beyond their own national borders, has not been limited to a binational relationship of their country of birth and their traditional country of immigration, but rather, has begun to hold a global view and is searching for a new identity.

(PD Takashi Kawakami and PD Chizuko Sato)



▲ Prof. Liao Chi Yang



▲ Prof. Satoshi Masutani

List of Research Meetings

■ March 4-5, 2006 The 1st International Symposium of the Afrasian Centre

"The International Context of Conflicts in the Middle East and Asian Approaches to Conflict Resolution"
Main Speakers: His Eminence Monshu Ohtani Koshin Jodo Shinshu Hongwanji-ha, Yezid Sayigh, Elie Podeh, Hidemitsu Kuroki, Tosei Sano, David Menashri, Kazuo Takahashi, Ayesha Jalal, Herman Franssen, Sugata Bose, Nobuko Nagasaki, Hisashi Nakamura, Yasushi Akashi, Motohide Yoshikawa

■ March 25, 2006 1st SGSD Mtg.

Momone Kuwabara "The Formation of Gender in the 'New Women's' Philosophy of 'Love Marriage'", Shinya Ishizaka "A New Social Movement in a Non-Post-Industry Society in India: On the Role of Gandhism in the Anti Tehri Dam Movement"

■ April 28, 2006 Joint Seminar No.1

Om Prakash "Asia and the Rise of the Early Modern World Economy"

■ May 27, 2006 2nd SGSD Mtg.

Yosinobu Misuda "Current-State and Problems of 'School Lunch from Local Farm Activity' in Japan", Nao Sato "Are Female-Headed Households Poor? :A Case Study of Rural Village in Cambodia"

■ June 2, 2006 1st Mtg. Group 3

Robert Aspinall "Camps and Networks in the Post-War Conflict in the Japanese Education System", William Bradley "Networks, Risk and Individualization"

■ June 25, 2006 Chikokan Inaugural Lecture 2006

Takashi Inoguchi "The Place of the United States in the Minds of Japanese, Koreans and Chinese", Takeshi Hamashita "The Role of Negotiation, Contract and Network in Non-conflict Society: From Social and Cultural History Perspectives in East Asia"

■ June 25, 2006 1st Mtg. Group 1

Michael Furmanovsky "Palestinian-Jewish Dialogue in Melbourne, Australia: The Role of Maher Mughrabi and the AJDS (the Australian Jewish Democratic Society)"

■ July 1, 2006 1st Mtg. Group 4

Takehiko Ochiai "Institutional Engineering and the National Question under Military Rule in Nigeria", Ken'ichi Abe "Two Green Revolutions: An Area Studies Approach to the Study of 'Poverty and Conflicts'"

■ July 22, 2006 3rd SGSD Mtg. (1st Mtg. Group 2)

Michitaro Oka "Is the 'Caste-based Economy' Changing? A Case Study of Gujarat Villages under Economic Liberalization in India"

■ September 21, 2006

2nd Mtg. Group 1

Nobuko Nagasaki "Logics and Characteristics of Nonviolent Movement: A Case of Gandhi", Hisashi Nakamura "Violence and Discrimination vs. Exchange Based on Equal Partnership: War and Peace as Twin Brothers"

2nd Mtg. Group 2

Miki Enoki "National Integration of Exile Tibetan in India: On the Measure of Central Tibetan Administration"

■ October 6, 2006 Afrasia Symposium No.1

"Challenges of Changing Identities in Japan"

Harumi Befu "Civil Society, Human Rights and Diversity in Japan", Bruce White "Reassembling the Cultural Historical World Map: Reggae, Pacific Islands Music and the Role of Popular Culture in the Construction of New Global Identities in Japan", Julian Chapple "Non-Japanese, International Marriage, Identity and Rights: Japan's Blurred Future"

■ October 21, 2006 2nd Mtg. Group 4

Shinji Suzuki "Enclosed Mangrove Wetlands: Property Right and Commons Tragedy in Vietnam", Yoichi Mine "Human Security in Mozambique"

■ October 23, 2006 1st International Workshop

Johan Galtung "On Peace Studies"

2006 International Seminar

"Logics of Nonviolence, Equality and Nation-state: Exchanges with Prof. Johan Galtung"

Speakers: Hisashi Nakamura, Nobuko Nagasaki, Kosuke Shimizu

■ November 13, 2006 2nd International Workshop

Benedict Anderson "Useful or Useless Relics? Today's Strange Monarchies"

■ December 3, 2006 3rd Mtg. Group 2

Haruka Yanagisawa "Changes in the Management of Village Common Property and the Growth of Intensive Agriculture", Sayako Kanda "Energy in Indigenous Industries: Re-considering the Decline of the Salt Industry in Mid-nineteenth Century Bengal", Kaoru Sugihara "The South and Southeast Asian Path of Economic Development in Historical Perspective: With Special Reference to Resource and Energy Issues"

■ December 9, 2006 Afrasia Symposium No.2

"Changing Identity and Network among Overseas Chinese"

Liao Chi yang "Local Identity and Migrants' Network: A Case Study of 'Qiaoxiang' Fuqing", Satoshi Masutani "Acculturation of Intellectual Network in Asia: A Case of Taiwan Abroad Malaysian Chinese"

■ December 16, 2006 3rd Mtg. Group 1

Tosei Sano "Nationalism and Minority in the Islamic World: A Case of the Armenians", Shinya Ishizaka "The Conflict over Prawn Farming in India and Gandhism"

■ January 20, 2007 4th Mtg. Group 2

Tomoya Suzuki "Macroeconomic Impacts of Terrorism: Evidence from the Post-Suharto Indonesia", Zhan Jin "Typology in Local Characteristics and Proposals to Economic Policies in Poor Rural Areas of China"

■ January 26, 2007 3rd Mtg. Group 4

Chizuko Sato "Land Struggles and Land Restitution in South Africa: A Case of Roosboom", Naomi Hosoda "Filipino Migrants and 'Luck': Focusing on Socio-cultural Dimensions of Migration"

■ January 29, 2007 3rd International Workshop

"Modernity, Violence and Social Change"

Kosuke Shimizu "Human Security, Universality, and National Interest: A Critical Inquiry", Francois Debrix "The Hegemony of Tabloid Geopolitics: How America and the West Cannot Think International Relations beyond Conflict, Identity as Violence, and Cultural Imposition", Ruby Lal "Colonialism and the Debate on Muslim Respectability?" and Gyanendra Pandey "The Punjabi Village Community: In Violence and in Resettlement"

List of Publications

《 Afrasia Working Paper Series 》

No.10 Kosuke Shimizu

Discourses of Leadership and Japanese Political Economy: Three Phallus-centrists

No.11 Nao Sato

The Composition and Job Structure of Female-Headed Households: A Case Study of a Rural Village in Siemreap Province, Cambodia

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