



The 2nd International Symposium

Melbourne, Australia ▼



On February 23, 2007, the Afrasia Centre held its second International Symposium at Monash University in Melbourne, Australia. Given the overall theme of the symposium— "Changing Identities and Networks in the Globalising World: Negotiation, Conflict Prevention and Conflict Resolution in Everyday Life"—Melbourne, one of the most multicultural cities in the world, was chosen as the venue for the event. The range of topics was both wide and interdisciplinary. However, in keeping with the active participation of Monash's Japanese Studies Centre, over half the presentations made some connection with contemporary Japan. The symposium attracted not only a wide range of scholars but also some artists and community activists. In this issue, we look back over each of the panels of the symposium.

Afrasia
International
Symposium

Changing Identities and Networks in the Globalising World: Negotiation, Conflict Prevention and Conflict Resolution in Everyday Life

23 February, 2007, 9:00-17:30

Japanese Studies Centre, Monash University Clayton Campus, Melbourne, Australia

The stated purpose of the 2007 symposium was to focus on those types of conflicts and networks that have been most affected by the transformations produced by globalisation. Massive changes in the manner in which information, cultural perspectives and resources are exchanged between groups—whether through the mass media or migration—demand a new level of understanding and skill in negotiating those conflicts and issues that arise when different cultures interact. Increasingly complex social arrangements and networks also raise questions of identity that do not fit older paradigms. We are in need of new approaches and insights that can allow us to help facilitate conflict transformation and resolution. In the process of unraveling some of the changes brought by globalization, the four research groups organized four panels as follows;

Program

- Opening Remarks/ Nobuko Nagasaki [Director of the Afrasian Centre for Peace and Development Studies, Ryukoku University]
- Welcome Remarks/ Ross Mouer [Director of the JSC, Monash University]

Panel One: Global-Local Connections and Networks in Japanese Educational Settings

- Chair/ Maria Reinartuth D. Carlos [Associate Professor, Faculty of Intercultural Communication, Ryukoku University]
- "Interactions amongst Ethnic Minority Groups in Schooling in Japan: the Global-Local Interface" Kaori Okano [Associate Professor, La Trobe University]
 - "Anxiety for the Future, Violence for Intimacy: Immigrant Children's Life in a Japanese Primary School" Eriko Aoki [Professor, Faculty of Sociology, Ryukoku University]
 - "Educating Japan's 'Others': A Possible Population Solution?" Julian Chapple [Lecturer, Faculty of Intercultural Communication, Ryukoku University]
 - "Local Thinking, Global Dreams: Aspirations and Realities in Higher Education in the Asia Pacific" Jeremy Eades [Professor, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University]
 - "Administering Networks in Higher Education in 21st Century Japan" William Bradley [Professor, Faculty of Intercultural Communication, Ryukoku University]

Panel Two: The Ties that Bind: Social Networks and Remittances of Transnational Migrants in Asia

- Chair/William Bradley [Professor, Faculty of Intercultural Communication, Ryukoku University]
- "Do Transnational Migrants Transplant Social Networks?: Analyzing the Social Capital of Brazilian Entrepreneurs in Japan" Naoto Higuchi [Associate Professor, University of Tokushima]
 - "Remittances for Social Reproduction: The Case of Burmese Care Workers in Singapore" Mika Toyota [Research Fellow, National University of Singapore]
 - "An Empirical Inquiry into the Determinants of Remittances: The Case of the Philippines" Maria Reinartuth D. Carlos [Associate Professor, Faculty of Intercultural Communication, Ryukoku University]

Panel Three: The Role of Cultural Perceptions in Conflict Prevention

- Chair/Eriko Aoki [Professor, Faculty of Sociology, Ryukoku University]
- "Ruth Benedict's Conception of Culture and its Role in a Socially Just Society" Pauline Kent [Professor, Faculty of Intercultural Communication, Ryukoku University]
 - "How *The Chrysanthemum and the Sword* is Interpreted in China Today" Takeshi Hamashita [Professor, Faculty of Intercultural Communication, Ryukoku University]
 - "Conflict, Popular Culture and Korea-Japan Relations: Changing Identities and Networks" Alison Tokita [Associate Professor, Monash University]
 - "Transformation of Australian Identity: From the Viewpoints of Literature and Art" Yasue Arimitsu [Professor, Doshisha University]

Panel Four: Identity, Conflict and Diasporic Politics

- Chair/Kosuke Shimizu [Associate Professor, Faculty of Intercultural Communication, Ryukoku University]
- "Jewish-Palestinian Dialogue: The Role of Cultural, Ethnic and Religious Identity in Shaping the Conversation" Michael Furmanovsky [Associate Professor, Faculty of Intercultural Communication, Ryukoku University] and Maher Mugrabi [The Age]
 - "Diasporic Identity and Conflict Resolution: An Attempt for a Generalized Diasporic Theory of Conflict" Kosuke Shimizu [Associate Professor, Faculty of Intercultural Communication, Ryukoku University]

Concluding Session

- Moderator/Takeshi Hamashita [Professor, Faculty of Intercultural Communication, Ryukoku University]

◆ Panel 1

Global-Local Connections and Networks in Japanese Educational Settings

This panel featured five scholars (Kaori Okano, Julian Chapple, William Bradley, Eriko Aoki and Jerry Eades) from several disciplines, all of whom are interested in the effect of globalisation on education in Japan. The five papers had a common theme, namely the complex challenges facing educators and government agencies in Japan today as a result of changes in the ethnic and national backgrounds of students attending tertiary and higher educational institutions. Among the groups identified by the panelists as being part of complex networks, were Korean-Japanese; new immigrants –especially Nikkeijin; guest workers and Asian students in university programs. Although the focus and approach of each paper reflected their different academic disciplines, the underlying thrust of the panelists was that Japan had yet to come to grips with the social and demographic changes that were underway. Underlying this was the implicit view that the Japanese government and its educational authorities need to find ways to help deal with issues of discrimination or misunderstanding that already exist and were likely to grow as Japan confronted the impact of globalisation on its demographic makeup and educational and pedagogical ideology.



▲ (from left to right) Profs. Kaori Okano, Eriko Aoki, Julian Chapple, Jeremy Eades and William Bradley

◆ Panel 2

The Ties that Bind: Social Networks and Remittances of Transnational Migrants in Asia

This panel allowed the audience the privilege of hearing the most up-to-date research on transmigration in Asia by three young Asian scholars. Naoto Higuchi presented his latest data from a microstudy of Brazilian entrepreneurs in Japan who had made creative use of networks within the Brazilian Nikkeijin community. Professor Higuchi was followed by two pioneering scholars of overseas migrant careworkers, Mika Toyota and Maria Maria Reinaruth D. Carlos. Professor Toyota's research –part of an ongoing project on 'Delayed Marriage, Migration and Development' among care workers from Burma who are working in Singapore– gave us an insightful look into the reasons for the emergence of these working women in a city known, hitherto, for its reliance on Filipina domestic laborers. It was thus fitting that Professor Toyota's presentation should be followed by that of Professor Carlos, one of the leading international scholars in the area of overseas Filipina migration. Carlos' long term study of overseas migration from the Philippines and the impact of these workers' remittances on the Philippine economy and society, promises to produce some pioneering data. This data should allow us a deeper understanding of what has become one of the most telling examples of how the globalisation of the employment marketplace can reverberate through an entire society.



▲ (from left to right) Profs. Naoto Higuchi, Maria Reinaruth D. Carlos and Mika Toyota

This panel put together four scholars, two Asian and two Australian, who in their own work represent the globalisation of scholarship in the area of cultural transmission between Asia and the west. Professor Pauline Kent, a well-known scholar of Ruth Benedict, showed how Benedict's earlier work on culture in the 1930s, sought to identify cultural mechanisms that might help bring about progressive change and a more equitable society. This thinking informed her seminal work on Japanese culture in *The Chrysanthemum and the Sword* (1946), a book that played a major role in softening the harsh stereotypes of Japan that wartime propaganda had built up. Professor Hamashita followed this with a fascinating account of how Benedict's book is regarded by Chinese scholars of Japan, pointing out that discussions of her work among intellectuals who study Japan are an unusual example of Chinese academics looking at Japanese culture through American-European channels. Professor Tokita's highly topical research on the recent globalisation-fueled exchange of popular culture (especially TV dramas) between Japan and Korea, asked whether the new images of the two cultures might help facilitate an improvement in Japan-Korea relations that goes well beyond political agreements. Professor Arimitsu, a Japan-based literature scholar who has lived in Australia shared her work on the unexpected impact of

multiculturalism in Australia by uncovering the stories of two white Australians who had written novels featuring Ukranian and aboriginal characters under pseudonyms that suggested that they came from those cultures, thus raising complex issues of authenticity that parallel those sometimes aimed at Ruth Benedict, a white American who had never been to Japan.



▲ (from left to right) Profs. Takeshi Hamashita, Yasue Arimitsu, Alison Tokita and Pauline Kent

This panel was a joint presentation by one Japan-based Jewish and one Australian-based Palestinian scholar, and focused on the manner in which the two presenters had formed and later transcended their early identities within their respective diaspora communities. Professor Michael Furmanovsky was raised in the Zionist-oriented Jewish community of the former British colony of Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) while Maher Mughrabi is Australian-based, UK-educated

journalist from a mixed Scottish-Palestinian background. The two scholar-activists met in Melbourne in 2005 as a result of their participation in efforts at Jewish-Palestinian reconciliation, and found both political and personal common ground. In their presentations they attempted to integrate events in the complex Palestinian-Israeli conflict with their personal sojourns within their respective diasporic families and communities. Emphasis was placed on how and why their identities were transformed by the complex conflict between tribal loyalty to ideologically static communities and the exigencies of the real world political struggle between Israel and the Palestinians in the middle-east and between Jews and Arabs in the diaspora. Following the two presentations, Professor Kosuke Shimizu discussed the issues raised by the two speakers and showed how shifting diasporic identities can help foster a contribution to conflict resolution by allowing a clearer vision of the conflict to those ethnic, religious or national groups directly involved in the conflict.



▲ (from left to right) Profs. Michael Furmanovsky, Maher Mughrabi and Kosuke Shimizu

Featuring an exceptionally wide range of scholars and themes, the 2nd annual Afrasia Conference was notably successful in its goal of showing how understanding globalisation and the ever-shifting networks triggered by it, is a key to future efforts at conflict prevention and resolution. The Centre would like to thank the participants and organizers, especially those at Monash University for their tireless work in making the conference a memorable experience for participants and audience alike. The Afrasia Centre hopes to continue its relationship with the Monash's Japan Studies Centre through collaborative work in the years to come.

(Michael Furmanovsky)

Special Event: *Work, Love, Child-Rearing*

On May 12, 2007, the Afrasian Centre for Peace and Development Studies held a special event "Work, Love, Child-Rearing" at the Fukakusa Campus, Ryukoku University. The event was comprised of three parts: a screening of *Beate's Gift*, a keynote address and panel discussion. The aim of *Work, Love, Child-Rearing* was to seek ways in which men and women can cooperate to achieve a balance between work, love and childcare. Details of this successful event are due to be published in the near future as symposium proceedings (Afrasian Research Series 2).



The Gift from Beate (Dir. Tomoko Fujiwara; 92 mins.)

Beate's Gift is a story of the struggle of the women of Japan to empower women and bring gender equality to Japan. The movie highlights the miracle they achieved and the passion they invested in their efforts, and how they were backed by the provisions of Article 24 of Japan's Constitution, written by Beate Shirota Gordon, which stipulate equality among the sexes.

Keynote Address

A Future Made by Women and Men: What the Law Can Do to Create a Better Society by Ryoko Akamatsu

Ryoko Akamatsu, a graduate of University of Tokyo, rose through the ranks of public service, eventually becoming Minister of Education under Prime Ministers Morihiro Hosokawa and Tsutomu Hata and serving as envoy to Uruguay. During her time as Director of the Ministry of Labor's Women and Minors' Bureau, Akamatsu was instrumental in passing the Equal Employment Opportunities Law (EEO). In autumn 2003, Akamatsu was the first woman to be awarded the prestigious Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun. She currently serves as head of *The Gift from Beate* production committee; head of WinWin, a network that promotes female participation in politics; and chairman of the Japan Association of International Women's Rights. She has published numerous works, including *Uruwashino Uruguay* (Heibonsha) and *Establishing an Equal Opportunities Law* (Keiso Shobo).

In her keynote speech at *Work, Love, Child-Rearing*, Akamatsu spoke of the process of passing the EEO, which was enacted in 1985 and, having gone over the significance of the amendments to the law in 1997, asked the audience about what they thought the law could and could not do.



Akamatsu opened by emphasising the importance of Articles 14 and 24 of Japan's Constitution in creating the EEO. The provisions were written around sixty years ago by Beate Shirota Gordon, who was just 22 years old at the time. Akamatsu stated that Articles 14 and 24, Gordon's "gifts" featured in the movie screened before Akamatsu's address, were the reason that the standing of Japanese women had not just been maintained over the years, but improved. Surely, one indication of that betterment is the passing of the EEO.

While Article 14 prohibits discrimination on gender grounds, that is only a covenant between the government and the people – it does not cover employers and employees. The lack of such legislation meant that the work place

discriminated against women up until the 1980s through practices such as marriage retirement and younger retirement ages.

The Article 14-based winds of change began to blow when the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1979. Article 11 of the convention stipulated that member countries had to enact domestic legislation to eliminate discrimination against women in the workplace. If Japan was to comply with the CEDAW, it needed to pass a law that aimed to snuff out the root causes of discrimination against women in the workplace. That law was the EEO, which was passed in 1985. At the time it was criticised as being toothless, because it did not compel employers to do anything other than "make an effort".

It goes without saying that an imperative law has greater effect than one which only requires effort. Nonetheless, if the EEO was written so as to compel employers to eliminate all discrimination against women, it would likely not have been passed, and the failure to pass the EEO would have been nothing but an admission of inability to comply with the CEDAW. Akamatsu said that the law was made to require only effort as a compromise in order that Japan could meet its UN obligation.

The EEO was revised in 1997, and all of its provisions made imperative; i.e., employers were actively required to eliminate discrimination. Akamatsu opined that the imperative EEO of 1997 was only possible because the 1985 version existed. Indeed, the lack of opposition to the more stringent law of 1997 from companies that had opposed the law twelve years earlier, was a result of the earlier provisions which, while not as strict, still indicated that discrimination should be ended.

Thanks to the EEO, women now work in positions which were previously closed to them. This is an illustration of what the law can do. Conversely, Akamatsu concluded her speech with an indication of the limits of legislation. It is us, she said, who are liable to put the EEO into practice; not the law itself.

Panel Discussion

Work, Love, Child-Rearing: A Cultural View of Sexual Disputes and Settlements

The third session, chaired by Professor Eriko Aoki (Faculty of Sociology, Ryukoku University), saw reports from and discussion among four panellists.



Professor Yoshiko Kuba (Faculty of Economics, Ryukoku University) gave a report entitled *Women and Men at Work*. She opined that male work standards applied to discussions of gender equality, but that there is a need to study what constitutes male work standards because there is a danger that both males and females run the risk of falling into a dehumanised lifestyle if both are required to work "like men". Kuba also underlined the importance of teamwork between husbands and wives where both work in order that they can both live reasonable life-styles, and that joint effort is needed to rectify the situation where permanent workers are overworked and non-permanent workers struggle to find employment.

Next, Nadja Wellhauser, a Professor of Economics at Ryukoku University made a presentation titled *Have Japanese Men and Women Been Liberated?*, wherein she compared Japanese women's lifestyles with their German counterparts. For instance, Japan offers no legal protection for parties in de facto marriages, whereas German law does give such protection, deeming de facto marriages to be "approved partnerships". Wellhauser, also made an interesting point that, while feminism flourished everywhere in the 1970s, it had only become a feature of the educated

classes of Japan, whereas it had been widely accepted by German society as a whole.

Following this, Julian Chapple, professor of Intercultural Communication at Ryukoku University, gave a presentation entitled *Raising a Child in Japan: Family and Education in a Time of Globalisation*. Chapple reported that it is entirely possible to achieve a balance between work, love and childcare in New Zealand. He gave two reasons for this, economic and cultural. Firstly, while the average price of a home in New Zealand is high – roughly the same as in Japan – the New Zealand government offers a range of assistance for working couples. Secondly, Chapple contends New Zealand has a strong DIY (Do-It-Yourself) mentality, and that men participate actively in childcare.

Finally, Chizuko Kuroiwa, who operates Daichi-juku, made a report titled *What if You Raised Seven Children without Gender Differentiation?* – An Experiment and Result. Kuroiwa said that in bearing and raising seven children, she aimed to prove Simone de Beauvoir's hypothesis that "women are not born but made". She also stated that married couples are only people and have their personal differences, and that it takes time, effort and, sometimes, arguments to understand each other.

The event was then opened to the floor for discussion. There was lively debate on how to handle individuality when raising children, as well as the reality of and challenges facing childcare leave. As Afrasian Centre Director Nobuko Nagasaki stated in her closing address, work, love and childcare are not exclusively women's work; it is also up to men to play their part to help achieve an appropriate balance between them. (PD Shiro Sato)

The 1st Discussion Meeting of PD and RA

Venue: Afrasian Centre for Peace and Development Studies, Ryukoku University (Rm. B101, Seta Campus Chikokan Hall)
Attendees: Post-Doctoral Research fellows (PD): Ayako Iwatani, Shiro Sato
 Research Assistants (RA): Haruko Uchida, Daisuke Yamanaka

On April 30, 2007, a discussion meeting was held between PD and RA at the Afrasian Centre for Peace and Development Studies at Ryukoku University. The meeting served as an opportunity to offer a staff's eye-view of the Afrasian Centre and its future.

(MC: Iwatani, S: Sato, U: Uchida, Y: Yamanaka)



MC: To start with, I'd like everyone to give a simple run down of how you came to work at the Afrasian Centre for Peace and Development Studies.

Y: I've been a RA since the Centre's inception in June 2005. I've mainly been assisting Group 2's research workshops and setting up the Centre's website.

U: I joined in October 2005. I had been living in the Philippines up until September that year, and applied to join the Centre from overseas.

S: I've been a PD at the Centre since May 2007. I was working at Ryukoku on a part-time basis in 2006, which is how I found out about the Afrasian Centre. I first participated in a research workshop in January 2007, and I found it interesting.

MC: What are your areas of expertise and how do they relate to your duties at the Centre?

S: My research concerns security studies. War and disarmament are complementary in that, in theory, disarming makes it possible to resolve disputes. However, in reality, military reduction becomes possible only when fighting has been resolved. Still, I think it's important to try and work towards a settlement that meets the demands of the situation, rather than bickering over which comes first. My job is to make a logical contribution to an Afrasian approach to resolving disputes.

MC: Uchida-san, you said you were in the Philippines, which is no stranger to conflicts. Was there some link between that and your subsequent desire to join the Afrasian Centre?

U: At the time I applied to join, there certainly was. I specialize in Southeast Asia area studies; specifically, modern politics and political history in the Philippines. I've seen militant groups and anti-government forces in that country, and the settlement negotiations between the Filipino government and those groups. I remember that when I filled out the forms to join the Afrasian Centre, I wrote a history of my activities thinking, "Yes, this will tie in to the Centre's activities". But the Centre had only just been set up at that stage, so in reality, there were few projects that seemed likely to contribute to peace efforts. Nonetheless, it was good to find that a number of members of the Centre had been motivated to form research organizations based on the situation in the Philippines, because this would help to add breadth to my own research. So, yes, my research did have a connection to the Afrasian Centre's activities – just not in the way I had imagined.

Y: My research focuses on resolving disputes and achieving a harmonious coexistence between immigrants and the local residents of their host communities. In light of that, resolution of fighting in Afrasia was a subject of interest to me as it was close

to my research experience. At the Afrasian Centre, I meet people with similar interests to those in other research groups focussing on immigrants, and I learn a lot. The issue for me now is how to connect all the conflict resolution case studies with my own research topics.

MC: What have you noticed about the research environment of the Afrasian Centre?

S: There are a lot of people involved in regional studies. At first I was taken aback, but the very cross-disciplinary nature of the Centre means that regional researchers can be inspired by those of other areas.

MC: How do you see the Afrasian Centre from a perspective of regional studies?

U: It seems to me that there has yet to be a clear direction established in terms of regional studies that aim to resolve disputes.

MC: Do you mean that it lacks inter-regional cooperation?

S: The Centre is focused on culture as a means of settling conflicts, and is seeking ways of doing that in Asia through non-European means. But I guess that there should be more cooperation between the groups and sharing of the premises of debates. For instance, there is the question of whether all conflicts need to be resolved. The degree of the conflict is important and we need to separate personal disagreements such as those that involve immigrants from regional and national disputes. There are also differences in the academic field from which to approach the issues.

U: Yes, the view that conflicts have to be seen at different levels was new to me.

MC: To finish off, how would you summarize the Afrasian Centre's role in modern society?

U: It's a like a tasty bamboo shoot freshly dug up in the morning: hard to find but definitely worth the effort. The very word "Afrasia" is not widely known in society and we will need to work hard to raise our profile. But the Centre's study sessions are tangibly meaningful. The more people who discover us, the more benefits will be uncovered.

Y: Holding discussions that cover multiple fields can make it hard to stay focused, but there are positive aspects as well.

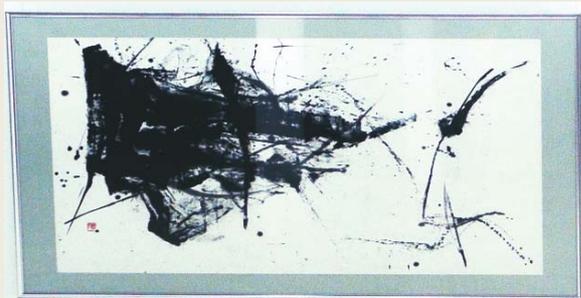
S: It's a double-edged sword: resolving disputes would give hope to people, but if we keep arriving at the conclusion that it's hard to settle disagreements, then there is no changing the cynic's view that war will never disappear. What I mean is that it is up to us at the Afrasian Centre to wield that "double-edged sword" properly.

MC: Yes, we are being tested as to whether or not we can make it at the leading edge of today's world. Thank you all for attending today.

(PD Ayako Iwatani)

Art in Afrasia

On September 4, 2007, two pieces of bold India-ink painting were displayed at the main hall of our Centre in the basement of the Chikokan building. They are the works of a calligrapher, Shirako Keisetsu. Their strong and novel touch makes us



feel the new wind blowing from our Centre. The right was named as "Yushutsu (gush)" and the left as "Hirameki (flash)".

(PD Ayako Iwatani)



(Shirako Keisetsu...a member of Mainichi Shodo-kai and Keisei-kai, Prize: Mainichi Shodo-Ten Mainichi Prize, Keisei-kai Takahashi Chikuson Prize, Keisei-kai Coterie Special Prize)

List of Research Meetings

February 3, 2007 4th SGSD Mtg.

Naomi Hosoda "Another Success Story: Social Context of Migration and Success in Samar, Philippines"

February 15, 2007 3rd Mtg. Group 3

"Transnational Approach to International Migration: The Case of the Philippines"

Jorge Tigno "Necessary But Not Sufficient: Overseas Absentee Voting in the Philippines", Maria Rosario Piquero-Ballescás "Home Beyond Home: The World of Filipinos in Japan", Maria Reinarruth D. Carlos "Why Do Migrants Remit?: An Empirical Study of the Motives of International Remittances in the Philippines"

March 3, 2007 5th SGSD Mtg.

Yan Mifang "The difference of farmer's values to the farmland from the acceptance of organic farmers: Case of the Yasato district, Isioka-shi, Ibaraki", Yoshio Kawamura "Community Development and Local Government's Roles for Poverty Reduction: Case of the JICA-Indonesia Project-Takalar Model"

April 14, 2007 1st International Seminar

Lawrence Busch "Standards: Building Block or Impediment to Development?"

April 19, 2007 Special Lecture

Masao Hirakubo "Anglo-Japanese War and Reconciliation: Paving the Way for Reconciliation between Soldiers"

April 28, 2007 1st Mtg. Group 1

Keiko Sakai "Nationalism in Iraq", Junko Koizumi "Historiography and Nationalism in Modern Thai History: Reflections on B. Anderson's Argument"

May 26, 2007 6th SGSD Mtg./ 1st Mtg. Group 3

Maria Reinarruth D. Carlos "Filipino Nurses and Caregivers to Japan: Bilateral Issues and Concerns", Mika Toyoda "Ageing and Transnational Householding: Japanese Retirees in Southeast Asia", Tomoko Matsui "The Narrative Strategies and the Multiple Realities of Returnees: A Case Study of Thai Returnees from Japan"

June 21, 2007 2nd International Seminar

Keiko Tanaka "Food Safety for Whom?: Consumers and Citizens in the Global Food System", Larry Burmeister "Framing Food Security: Hunger, Community, Risk and Terror", Patrick Mooney "Working the WTO's Green Box: Opportunities for Endogenous Rural Development"

June 23, 2007 1st Joint Seminar

Shiro Sato "Conflict Resolution in the Study of International Relations", Seiichiro Honjo "Theory of Harassment", Ayumu Yasutomi "Confucious and Gandhi"

June 23, 2007 1st Mtg. Group 4

Kazuo Kobayashi "Invention of Tradition in Java under the Japanese Occupation: Tonarigumi System and Gotong Royong", Makoto Nishi "Empowerment, Redistribution and Political Engagement Activities of a Community-based Organization: The Experience of the Gurage Road Construction Organization in Ethiopia"

June 24, 2007 1st Mtg. Group 2

Kouji Tanaka "Before the Labor-Intensive Industrialization: Agriculture which Bridges Early Modern and Modern", Hisashi Nakamura "Development and Conflict over the Use of Water: Focus on South India", Kaoru Sugihara "The Humanosphere-Driven Path of Development and Private Property Rights: A Methodological Note"

July 13, 2007 2nd Mtg. Group 4

Kazuki Kumamoto "Community Rights in Japan", Rumiko Murao "Livelihood of Immigrants in the Area Bordering Post-Conflict Country: Land Management of the Immigrants under the Custom in Western Zambia"

July 14, 2007 1st Symposium

"Japan's Strategy on Accepting Filipino Careworkers: Lessons from the American and Singaporean Experiences"

Panelists: Wako Asato, Yukifumi Makita, Hisako Nakai, Maria Reinarruth D. Carlos

July 28, 2007 7th SGSD Mtg.

Kazuhiro Tanaka "Function of Domain Structure: Case of the Treatment of the Land Ownership after Battle of Okinawa", Takashi Okae "Microfinance and Rural Community in Vietnam"

September 16, 2007 2nd Joint Seminar

"Building the analytical framework of Conflict Resolution in the Context of International Ethics" Jousuke Ikeda "Ethics in World Politics: Its Meaning, History and Contemporary Perspectives", Kousuke Shimizu "Critical Theory and the Velvet Revolution: looking at 1989 through the power/truth discourse", Tomoya Kamino "International Order and Justice: Legitimizing Humanitarian Intervention after the Cold War"

September 24, 2007 2nd Mtg. Group 2

"Joint Review on 'Sun Yatsen and Minakata Kumagusu: Proceedings of International Symposium in Commemoration of 140th Birth Anniversary of Sun Yatsen'"

Speakers: Mariko Takegami, Yasushi Ogata, Ryugo Matsui

October 5, 2007 International Symposium with ICCR

"India and Japan: Exploring the Past, Charting the Future"

Speakers: Brij Tankha, Upinder Singh, Teshin Akamatsu, Bharati Ray, Radhika Singha, K.T.Ravindran, Ravi Vasudevan

October 10, 2007 3rd Mtg. Group 1

Michael Furmanovsky "Reconciliation, Restitution and Healing: The Role of Vietnam Veterans in Facilitating a New Era in U.S.-Vietnam relations, 1985-2005"

October 11-12, 2007 International Symposium with CIAS (Kyoto University) and the University of Tokyo

"Forest Stewardship and Community Empowerment: Local Commons in Global Context"

Keynote Speakers: Makoto Inoue, Takeshi Murota. Speakers: Hirononi Okuda, Gen Yamakoshi, Juan Manuel Torres Rojo, Fumikazu Ubukata, Chunfeng Wang, Hedar Laudjeng, Motoko Shimagami, Colin Nicholas, Anan Ganjanapan, Gaku Mitsumata, Mangala P. De Zoysa, Makoto Inoue, Rann Roy

October 13, 2007 3rd Mtg. Group 3

Pauline Kent "Working towards Peace: Chrysanthemum and the Sword & Ruth Benedict"

October 20, 2007 3rd Mtg. Group 4

Mitsuki Shiota "The Institute of Developing Economies Warrior Community, Business and Land Conflict: The Phenotype of the Commons in Papua New Guinea Highlands", Hiromi Amamiya "Property rights in Tanzania from The Village Land Act, 1999"

List of Publications

《 Afrasia Working Paper Series 》

- No.16** Kazuo Takahashi *The Middle East, the Middle Kingdom and Japan*
No.17 Tomoya Suzuki *Macroeconomic Impacts of Terrorism: Evidence from Indonesia in the Post-Suharto Era*
No.18 Kenichi Matsui *International Energy Regime: Role of Knowledge and Energy and Climate Change Issues*
No.19 Kazuo Takahashi *Not the Most Popular Decision: Japan's Ground Self Defense Force Goes to Iraq*
No.21 Yoshio Kawamura *Participatory Community Development and a Role of Social Statistical Analysis: Case of the JICA-Indonesia Project-Takalar Model*
No.22 Takashi Inoguchi *The Place of the United States in the Triangle of Japan, China and India*
No.24 Kosuke Shimizu *Human Security, Universality, and National Interest: A critical inquiry*
No.25 François Debrix *The Hegemony of Tabloid Geopolitics: How America and the West Cannot Think International Relations beyond Conflict, Violent Identity, and Cultural Imposition*
No.26 Naomi Hosoda *The Social Process of Migration from the Eastern Visayas to Manila*
No.27 Chizuko Sato *Forced Removals, Land Struggles and Restoration of Land in South Africa: A Case of Roosboom*
No.28 Michael Furmanovsky *Reconciliation, Restitution and Healing: The Role of Vietnam Veterans in Facilitating a New Era in U.S.-Vietnam Relations, 1985-2005*
No.29 Hiroyuki Torigoe *Land Ownership for the Preservation of Environment and Livelihood*
No.30 Kokki Goto (Edited, Annotated, and with an Introduction by Motoko Shimagami), *"Iriai Forests Have Sustained the Livelihood and Autonomy of Villagers": Experience of Commons in Ishimushiro Hamlet in Northeastern Japan"*

《 Afrasia Research Series 》

- No.1** Takuo Iwata *Colonial Boundary Making and Political Identity Formation of Togolese*
No.2 Shinya Ishizaka *Gandhi and the Politics of Awareness: Ashis Nandy on Gandhi*
No.3 Shimada Mika *Some Problems on Migration of Indonesian Women: Interviews in Central Java*
No.4 Nao Sato *Progress of Land Registration and Women's Rights in Cambodia*

※The latest information of Working Paper Series and Afrasia Kenkyu is available in the website of the Centre; <http://www.afrasia.ryukoku.ac.jp/>. It is possible to read and download each article on the website.

《 Afrasia Symposium Series 》

- No.1** Proceedings of the First AFC International Symposium
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