

(For JSPS Fellow)

Form B-2
(FY2018)

Date (30 July 2018 日付)

(Date/Month/Year: 30 日/7 月/2018 年)

Activity Report -Science Dialogue Program-

(サイエンス・ダイアログ事業 実施報告書)

- Fellow's name (講師氏名): Sinan LEVENT (シナン・レヴェント)
(ID No. P17011)

- Participating school(学校名): Fukushima Prefectural Fukushima High School

- Date (実施日時): 3 July 2018 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

- Lecture title (講演題目): Japan's Middle East Policy - Beyond Resource Security Theory -

-Name and title of your accompanying person(講義補助者職・氏名)

- Lecture format (講演形式):

◆Lecture time (講演時間) 60 min (分), Q&A time (質疑応答時間) 10 min (分)

◆Lecture style (ex.: used projector, conducted experiments)

(講演方法(例: プロジェクター使用による講演、実験・実習の有無など))

講演(パワーポイント使用)

- Lecture summary (講演概要): Please summary your lecture 200-500 words.

1. Starting Points of my Research

In my phd dissertation, I analyzed the Eurasian policy of Japan in the prewar and during the WWII from the perspectives of Islam policy.

Many major Japanese Greater Asianists before the war considered the great Asianism in the framework of "Eurasia" and thought that Muslims of the colonies were the window of expansion of forces to West Asia.

Each entity in the Islamic world of west Asia has recovered from western colonization one after another and gained its liberty.

Muslim lands in west Asia until then began to be defined as the Middle East in Japan.

The question as to what position in the Middle East region occupied Japan's post-war foreign policy is the starting point of this research.

2. Past Scholarship

Energy resources securing diplomacy

Crisis diplomacy and security

Postwar Japanese Diplomacy and International Economic Order

US-Japan relations

Arab-Israel conflict
Relationship between Israel and Japan

3. Questions & Arguments

Did "(Greater) Asianism" continue in post-war as well, at least in the Middle East policy?

How did public diplomacy work in the politics towards the Middle East?

What kind of civilian and political figures were active towards?

4. Findings

- There is continuity with Middle Eastern policy and "Islam policy (回教政策)" before World War II. Especially when focusing on activities of people from before World War II such as Nakatani Takeyo, Kobayashi Hajime, Hayashi Takashi etc.

- Japanese perception and policy towards the Middle East are closely related to political conditions within the Middle East region. Small number of Japanese intellectuals, some diplomats and politicians became more interested in the Middle East affairs following the 1956 Palestinian War. Similarly in 1967 the interest increased further after Suez's upheaval.

-The oil shock of 1973 was the impetus and the transition stage for further Japanese perception and more active policy towards the Middle East. From that crisis on, the general public also began to be interested in the Middle East.

-Following the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979, the Middle East and Islam became indivisible concepts in Japanese perception.

-Thanks to Prime Minister Fukuda Takeo's visit to the Middle East in September 1978, academic and cultural interaction came true in between two sides. At this time, the "Cultural Mission towards the Middle East" was dispatched from Tokyo for the first time, mainly consisting of scholars. Consequently, Middle East studies began to become popular in Japan.

- I focused on the private organizations like Chuto Chosakai (1956 ~), Nihon Arabu Kyokai (1958 ~), Chuto Kyoryoku Senta (1973 ~), and their staff. Takeshi Nakatani, Takashi Hayashi, Kobayashi Hajime, and Tanaka Seigen played important role as civilian important figures. As for politicians, Nakasone Yasuhiro, Kishi Nobusuke, Fukuda Takeo, Miki Takeo, Fujiyama Aiichiro, Tokuma Utsunomiya etc were related to the Middle East and the above-mentioned organizations and civils.

-Overall advice or comments to future participants in the program(今後の講師へのアドバイス):

-Be sincere and try to have a close relations with students. Because Japanese high school pupils are too shy to communicate with someone new. Thus, be first, as a lecturer in the communication.

- No matter what your major and your topic is, it is better to introduce your home country in your presentation.

- Other noteworthy information (その他特筆すべき事項):

- Impressions and comments from the accompanying person(講義補助者の方から、本事業に対する意見・感想等がありましたら、お願いいたします。

Must be typed