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日本・アラブの相互認識に関する研究

日本・アラブの相互認識に
関する研究

Study on Arab-Japanese Mutual Images

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Japan National Committee for the Study
of Arab-Japanese Relations

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THE STUDY OF ARAB-JAPANESE RELATIONS
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PREFACE

With the expansion of Arab-Japanese economic relations, it has been earnestly needed to have a closer academic tie between Japan and Arab World, through research activities, documentations and discussion meetings. In this vein, we embarked on a joint study project on the Arab-Japanese relations in 1978. The main purpose of the project is to promote studies on various aspects of Arab-Japanese relations since 19th century and thereby contributing to the intensification of Arab-Japanese relations on cultural and academic level.

As part of our program, the International Symposium on Arab-Japanese Relations was successfully held in Tokyo during the period from 27 to 29 March 1979, with thirty-two participants including eight scholars from Arab countries. This volume contains the excellent papers submitted, which are broadly dealt with the following areas.

1. Modernization in Japan and the Arab World
2. Political, economic and cultural relations between Japan and the Arab World
3. Arab studies including language education and understanding of the Arabs in the schools of Japan

We believe that they represent a preliminary and very useful work to further our joint study project.

We wish to thank the Japan Foundation and the Toyota Foundation whose generous financial aids helped make the symposium itself, and this report, possible.

October 10, 1980

Shinji Maejima
Chairman, Japan National Committee
for the Study of Arab-Japanese
Relations

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PROGRAM

Opening Session and Reception,

Tuesday 27th at Gakushikaikan (28, 3 Chome, Kanda-Nishikicho, Chiyoda-ku. Phone: 03-292-5931) Room No.210.

First Session

Wednesday 28th at the Institute of Developing Economies (42, Ichigaya-Hommuracho, Shinjuku-ku. Phone: 03-353-4231)

Chairmans: Prof. Khairy Issa

Dr. Michitoshi Takahashi

Prof. Ootori Kurino

Prof. Ali Hilal Dessouki

Coordinator: Dr. San-eki Nakaoka

(10:00 - 13:00)

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 Arab-Japanese Economic Relations | Dr. Fouad Hashem Awad |
| 2 Japan and the New Economic Order | Prof. Khairy Issa |
| 3 Diplomacy of Resources in Arab Japanese Relations (Economic Survey and Political Analysis) | Dr. Seif El-Wady Romahi |
| 4 Japan's Discovery of Arab World - Basis of Cognizance and Future - | Prof. Yuzo Itagaki |

(15:00 - 18:00)

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|---|-------------------------|
| 5 Arabic Studies in Japan | Prof. Raouf Abbas Hamid |
| 6 "What is the Arab World Like?"; Seen from the Perspective of World History - As the First Step to the Study of "The Image of the Arab World in Japan."-Prof. Goro Yoshida | |
| 7 Arabic Teaching in Japan | Prof. Osamu Ikeda |

Second Session

Thursday 29th at the Institute for the Study of Language and Cultures of Asia and Africa (51-21, 4 Chome, Kita-ku. Phone: 03-917-6111)

Chairmans: Prof. Mouhamed Anis

Mr. Hideji Tamura

Prof. Ali Hilal Dessouki

Prof. Hamid Rabie

Coordinator: Prof. Wataru Miki

(10:00 - 13:00)

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|--|--------------------------|
| 1 Japanese Foreign Policy: Formulation and Implementation in the Arab World | Prof. Hamid Rabie |
| 2 Towards a Comparative Study of Arab and Japanese Modernization Experiences - a Case Study of Some Social and Political Aspects | Prof. Ali Hilal Dessouki |
| 3 On the Exchange of Experiences between the Emergence of Japan and Egypt | Prof. Mouhamed Anis |

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| 4 Hajji Omar Mitsutaro Yamaoka, His Life and His Works | Prof. Shinji Maejima |
| 5 Early Japanese Pilgrims to Mecca | Prof. Kojiro Nakamura |
| 6 Studies on Egypt's Legal System Conducted by Japanese Bureaucrats in the Early Meiji Era | Dr. San-eki Nakaoka |
| 7 Shigetaka Shiga and the Arab World | Mr. Yoshiro Mutaguchi |

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa (Honorary Adviser, Japan National Committee)
(Cairo University)

Prof. Raouf Abbas Hamid (Cairo University)
Prof. Mouhamed Anis (Cairo University)
Prof. Khairy Issa (Cairo University)
Mrs. Masao Fukushima (ex-Librarian, Ministry of Justice)
Prof. Fouad Hashem Awad (Cairo University)
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Prof. Kan Kagaya (Hiroshima University)
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Prof. Wataru Miki (Senior Research Staff, Institute of Developing Economies)

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Dr. Kosei Morimoto (Editorial Writer, the Asahi Shimbun)
Mr. Yoshiro Mutaguchi (Institute for Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo)
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Prof. Hamid Rabie (Cairo University)

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Dr. Michitoshi Takahashi (Director, Kajima Institute for Peace Research)
Mr. Hideji Tamura (Adviser, Japan Cooperation Centre for the Middle East, and Arabian Oil Company)
Mr. Kiyoshi Tsuchiya (Director General, Economic Research Institute for the Middle East)
Prof. Goro Yoshida (Hiroo Highschool)
Prof. Nobuaki Nutahara (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

- Guests and Observers -

Mr. Masao Abe (Expert)
Mr. Isao Amagi (Director General, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science)
Mr. Susumu Fujita (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)
Miss Kumiko Izumisawa (Institute of Developing Economies)
Mr. Shizuma Kai (Middle East Institute)
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Mrs. Kunio Katakura (Tsudajuku University)
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Mr. Eiji Nagasawa (Institute of Developing Economies)
Mr. Masaru Horiuchi (Tokai University)
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Mr. Yoshinori Yamaoka	(Toyota Foundation)
Mr. Tatsumi Yokobori	(Japan Foundation)
Prof. Takeshi Yukawa	(Keio University)
Mr. Hajime Watanabe	(Toyota Foundation)
Mr. Akihiro Takano	(NHK)

OPENING ADDRESS

Fouad Hashem Awad

Your Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa, Dr. Shinji Maejima, Chairman of the Japan National Committee for the Study on Japan-Arab Relations, your Excellencies Ambassadors, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of Dr. Seifi-eddin Abulezz, who has worked very hard in the organization of the present symposium and earnestly hopes for its success, but who is unable to be here in person due to unavoidable circumstances, it is my honor to speak to you at the opening session of this significant gathering.

As you know, our joint programme was formed last year, and both of its national counterparts have in their membership many scholars and professors in various disciplines, such as history, geography, economics, politics, and many other areas of cultural study. The participants from Arab countries to the symposium are comprised mainly of staff members of the Egyptian universities, but we are now endeavoring to strengthen its activities in the hope that we may enlist the cooperation and support of a still wider circle of capable persons in the future.

I believe that joint studies by Japanese and Arab thinkers and scholars, as we can observe at our gathering here today, will not only promote mutual cultural relations, but will also make it possible to find ways and means for materializing effective joint work between our two peoples in the future. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the Japan Foundation, whose invaluable assistance both financially, and spiritually, has played a great role in furthering the collaboration of our two peoples. We must also express our many thanks to the Institute of Developing Economies for its efforts in keeping us in contact with various other research institutes and scholars interested in a scientific joint work between the Japanese and the Arabs.

As we all know, Japan has made great strides in recent decades, and we have much to learn from this phenomenon. Within the comparative study of various aspects of the history, geography, economy, and culture of Japan and the Arab countries, I think many interesting topics emerge for discussion. As we understand it, the Japanese economy is based on large-scale modern industries on the one hand, and traditional agriculture on the other, and it depends largely upon foreign countries for its industrial raw materials and fuel. Japan looked for markets for

its commodities (even the Meiji era showed many signs of this), and increasingly made its way into international markets in order to pay for necessary raw materials and fuel. In keeping up the nation's large-scale industrialization and playing an even game on the international market arena with the mere advanced industrial nations, richer in natural resources, Japanese human resources were indeed a great asset. While we Arabs all marvel at the great achievements of Japan and regard it as the only Asian nation to reach the height of the Western nations, we know, nevertheless, that its tremendous industrial progress is not a mere copy from the West, and nor can it be accredited to support from the West.

The Arab countries are fortunately blessed with both natural and human resources. Now that these resources have come to be valued more than ever before, we believe that the lessons learnt from the Japanese experience can be put to effective use. Cooperative relationships between the Arab countries and Japan should be furthered not only because the latter is largely dependent on the former for fuel resources, but also because in recent years the imbalance in our mutual trade exceeds 10 billion dollars annually.

In Japan and the Arab countries we can see similarities in many regards: their histories, peoples, and geographical positions. We know from history that the religious teachings of Buddhism once tied together a spirit of friendship in the vast area of Asia, from Ceylon in the west to the easternmost islands of Japan. As for Islam, on the other hand, the followers of the Caliph and Prophet Muhammad disseminated the teachings of Islam and its values in Syria, Egypt, and the far crines of Southern Africa. Japan presents a unified nation with a beautifully integrated cultural amalgam, and the Arabs have similarly strong moral and spiritual ties among themselves too. Geographically speaking, Japan commands the strategically important gateway from the Pacific into East Asia, where the interests of China, the Soviet Union, and the United States are intricately interwoven. The position of the Arab countries is also strategically important, as they lie between the three continents: Africa, Asia and Europe. Here, also, we see conflicting influences and interests of the great powers.

Today, in order for our relationship to be effective and valid, it goes without saying that we must carry out a comprehensive study on Japan-Arab relations in their many aspects, and analyze, appraise and pass a correct judgement on them. Furthermore, I believe that our relations must first be put under the light of fair and proper scientific

inquiries, to make their further promotion possible.

In concluding my speech, let me express my earnest hope and expectations that the symposium starting tomorrow will prove a great success.

Thank you.

OPENING ADDRESS

Shinji Maejima

His Imperial Highness,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thanks to both the Arab National Committee and the Japan National Committee, the first symposium on Arab-Japan relations has been made possible. It is our great pleasure and honour to be able to welcome all those distinguished scholars from Arab countries here to Tokyo, especially now, when the cherry-blossoms are at their best.

We Japanese have been proud of our exclusive, long-established culture and have made untiring efforts to foster it, whilst at the same time enthusiastically absorbing prominent foreign cultures. As cultural history shows, our ancestors were very keen to understand and absorb Chinese, Indian, and modern European cultures. As for the Arabic or Islamic culture, one of the most influential cultures in the world, we have unfortunately paid less attention to it. I am now examining just why we have not felt the necessity to absorb it, and will give my own explanations later on. Gradually from the latter half of the nineteenth century, however, there appeared a few people who suddenly realized the greatness of the Arab countries and their culture and who wished to promote goodwill between the two nations. Encouraged by those predecessors, we have devoted ourselves to the study of Arabic culture for about fifty years, during which period the level of our knowledge on Arabic culture has made remarkable progress. For example, many young Japanese go to study in Cairo and other cities of Arab countries, whilst in Japan the number wanting to learn Arabic continues to grow. Fifty years ago, who could have anticipated such a situation? Nowadays, there are many people stressing the necessity of cultural exchanges between us. In the light of this situation, the following two points are important areas for mutual research: How have the two nations, with their respectively long-established histories, conducted cultural exchanges? How should we promote this cooperation in the future?

We are sure that this symposium will produce many valuable results, and are anxious for this kind of symposium to be held regularly in the future also. As the president of the Committee, I wish to express my gratitude to His Imperial Highness, Prince Mikasa, who was kind enough to answer for the Honorary Adviser of the Japan National Committee in

attending this symposium. I would also like to thank the Japan Foundation, and the Toyota Foundation, for their generous financial support. Thank you very much.

ARAB-JAPANESE ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Fouad Hashem Awad

I. The General Picture:

Economic relations between Japan and the Arab countries reflect both the growing importance of oil in Arab trade and the special position that oil imports occupy in the growth of the Japanese economy. The development effort on the part of the Arab countries, coupled after 1973 with immensely growing financial resources, are making the Arab market one of the prime areas of export orientation for Japanese industry and know-how. A few words on the general economic indicators of growth in the two regions are perhaps worth noting.

During the nineteen seventies, the Arab gross domestic product increased from just under 40 billion dollars in 1970 to 155 billion dollars in 1976, at an average annual rate of growth of 25%; the petroleum sector (and the petroleum producing countries) accounted for much of that sustained increase. In 1976 the petroleum sector accounted for 56 per cent of G.D.P., while agriculture was 7% and industry only 6%; services accounted for 30 per cent. In the same year fixed capital formation amounted to 34 billion dollars, or some 22% of gross domestic product while gross national savings reached 45%. These global figures for the region hide, of course, very serious discrepancies from one country to another.

On the other hand, foreign trade and international payments occupy a dominant position in the Arab Economy. In 1975/76 Arab exports of goods and services were over 60% of G.D.P. while imports were worth only 30%. Over the years of the seventies both exports and imports increased ten fold to reach in 1977 about 98 billion dollars for exports (up from \$89 billion in 1976) and 64 billion dollars for imports (up from \$50 billion in 1976). Foreign trade of the oil-producing countries represents 92 per cent and 73 per cent of total Arab exports and imports of goods and services, respectively.*

Although Arab foreign trade formed rather an insignificant part of total world trade (8% of world exports and 4% of world imports during 1974/76), it contributed almost 30% of the total exports of the

* The foreign trade balance of the Arab Region showed a surplus of \$34 billion in 1976, which was in fact the difference between a gross surplus of \$44 billion for the oil producing countries and a deficit of \$10 billion for non-oil producing countries.

developing countries, and 17% of the their total imports.

The Japanese economy enjoyed a period of sustained accelerated economic growth of almost two decades that raised Japan's gross national product to the third highest GNP in the world. From the late 1950's and until 1972 Japan's real gross national product rose at an average annual rate of about 10 per cent and industrial output by 12 per cent. The world-wide inflation of 1973 affected Japan, as it did other advanced industrial nations, and a slow-down of economic growth was later followed by a period of recovery starting 1976; a 6 to 7 per cent average annual rate of growth of real gross national product during the rest of the 1970's is planned (a 7% rate was promised at the Bonn Summit for the fiscal year 1978, although many Japanese economists think it would be difficult to achieve), and a steady 5% annual rate for the 1980's is thought feasible.

The Japanese gross national product reached \$565⁽¹⁾ billion in 1976 and \$643⁽¹⁾ billion in 1977. Fixed capital formation was some 32 per cent of GNP over 1976/77. (It may be interesting to notice that this is almost five times as much the combined fixed capital formation in all the Arab countries).

This fast rise in production, its diversity and the success of Japan in adapting that were features of the growth of the 1960's strengthened very significantly the country's foreign current account position by the end of the decade, making Japan a major exporter of long-term capital. The events of 1973 however wiped out the surplus of Japan on current account and Japanese exports of goods and services totalled \$89.2 billion in 1977⁽¹⁾ (up from \$80 billion in 1976), and imports were \$89.5 billion (up from \$77.5 billion in 1976). The favourable developments of the earlier period had led to an accumulated surplus of over \$17 billion by 1973 making possible an increase of about \$8 billion in the net outflow of long-term capital. Japan had thus become a major donor of capital. The total flow of financial resources from Japan to developing countries in 1976 amounted to more than \$4 billion of which one-quarter was in Official Development Assistance (ODA). Japan now holds fourth position among the DAC⁽²⁾ member countries (after the USA, Germany F.R. and France).

Although foreign trade plays a much smaller role in the Japanese GDP than in the case of the Arab Region, the dependence of Japan on

(1) Estimate.

(2) Development Assistance Committee.

foreign trade does not require emphasis. Japan depends on overseas supply sources for most of its energy needs, and in the case of oil the dependence is almost complete. The growth of its exports can also be said to be of significant importance, both to pay for its inflated import bill and to sustain the growth of its domestic product.

II. The Growth of Arab-Japanese Economic Relations:

The rapid growth of economic interests between Japan and the Arab World is quite recent. The Japanese recognition of the importance of the Arab World as a major source of natural resources, particularly but not only petroleum, and an extensive field for Japanese investments started perhaps after the second World War. The Arab countries, on the other hand, have always watched the Japanese development stride with interest and admiration. More recently, with Arab economic development under way, and with vast financial resources becoming available in the area, the rise of Japan in the last two decades to become one of the major industrially advanced countries in the world, and the successful attempt of Japan to transfer, adapt and produce technology are very good reasons for the Arab World to look to Japan for much closer economic ties and cooperation.

The growth in Arab-Japanese economic relations can be witnessed from the following:

1. Arab exports to Japan increased from about 5 per cent of total Arab exports at the beginning of the present decade to over 20 per cent in 1977, thus rising from \$1.1 billion to over \$18 billion, or sixteen fold (table 1).
2. Japanese exports to the Arab Region increased from about 3 per cent of total Japanese exports in the early 1970's to over 8 per cent in 1977, thus rising from about \$400 million in 1970 to over \$8 billion, or twenty-fold (table 1).
3. Contracts awarded in the Arab Region to Japanese firms rose in the last couple of years 1977/78 to what is worth over \$7000 million in each year: these covered areas of industry (iron & steel, petrochemicals, textiles, natural gas, vehicles, cement works, communications, construction & contracting, dredging & reclamation, desalination, hotels, electricity and power, etc.). Two Arab countries took up 50 per cent of the total worth of these contracts, shared between them almost equally: they are Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

4. Export finance credit from the Japanese government-owned Export-Import Bank to the Arab countries also went up very markedly during the last year. This is an area where the new role of the Arab markets is of particular significance both to Japanese dealers and Japanese surplus funds.

Japanese businessmen had found in the Arab Region, at a time when other significant markets for Japan (the U.S.A. and Europe) were protesting against, and resisting, Japanese penetration of their economies, a vast market quite willing to take up almost everything the Japanese have to offer. With the slump in the ship industry and the collapse of Japanese ship exports, ship export financing which used to absorb more than 50% of the funds of the Export-Import Bank shrunk quite sharply. In 1978 it went down to only one-quarter of total lending. The Middle East, particularly the Arab countries, was stepped in to replace the shrinking ship export finance. Total lending from the Export-Import Bank of Japan to the Middle East in 1977 in the form of supplier credit went up to 37 per cent, compared with only 5 per cent in 1976. This amounted to \$815 million, a nine-fold increase on the 1976 level. Iraq alone got two massive contracts of \$550 million worth of Export-Import finance for a thermal power plant and fertiliser plant.

5. Arab and Japanese money and capital markets are also getting to play a role - although still a rather minor one - in the growing economic cooperation movement between the two regions. The Japanese capital is gradually luring more Arab buyers, and is growing steadily to be a market for Arab financial investment, at a time when the value of other foreign exchanges is depreciating on world markets. The penetration of Arab buyers into the Japanese bond market began in 1974 when Saudi Arabia bought \$200 million worth of these bonds. Since then the oil producing countries are believed to have bought an average of \$300-500 million worth a year through 1977. During the first quarter of 1978 alone Japanese bond sales to Middle East buyers reached \$1000 million. Abu Dhabi alone bought bonds worth \$200 million, Saudi Arabia perhaps more, and Kuwait and Qatar have also been in the market.

At the same time, Japanese exporters are raising short-term loans on the Saudi market as a hedge against exchange

