

# Closing Remarks

## クロージング・リマークス

2日間のシンポジウムを終え、コーディネーターの北村教授より、以下のようなクロージング・リマークスが行われた。

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情報通信技術の革新は、経済社会の様々な側面に影響を与えるとともに、世界各地に予想を越える勢いで変革をもたらしている。今日、世界の面積の3分の1、人口の5分の1を占める12億人のイスラムもその例外ではない。日本人の大多数にとって、イスラムは別世界、そしてITとはかけ離れた社会というのが共通認識であろう。しかし、ITはイスラム社会では素直に寛容されている。むしろ、我々の理解の多くが誤解に満ちたものという視点の転換を踏まえて、今日的な視点で再認識する必要がある。

「イスラムとIT」のシンポジウムは、早稲田大学及び国際情報通信研究センター（GIIT）の主催、早稲田大学空間科学研究所・エジプト学研究所の共催で、外務省及び笹川平和財団の後援を得て、7月2～3日に渡り早稲田大学の国際会議場において400名近い参加者の下で行われた。短い2日間であったにもかかわらず、多くの視点からイスラムの今日的な側面を抉り出す議論が展開された。最初の二つの基調講演、最後の締め自然環境・人間関係論、そしてその間に挟まれた各セッションのパネリストのプレゼンテーションは、それぞれ専門的かつ示唆に富むものであった。

各セッションで示された宗教・文化、社会・経済、科学・技術等のそれぞれの分野の権威

が提起した問題は、参加された皆様にもさまざまな形でイスラムの問題を見直すきっかけになったと思われる。

(a) 冒頭の板垣雄三東京大学名誉教授のプレゼンテーションは、イスラムと早稲田大学の歴史的関係から説き起こした。そして、人間を都市化・情報化するイスラムの思想・文化は、今日を含めた歴史的なパースペクティブで考えると、決して砂漠・遊牧民の宗教と限定することはできない、という議論を展開した。さらに、西欧文明が交流する以前に世界の文化・科学を支えたイスラムがなぜその後には後退したかを考えることが今回のシンポジウムの一つの課題であろう、という問題提起を行った。今回のシンポジウムの最後に提起された会場の問題は、今後におけるイスラムの役割は何か、というものであったが、これはまさに板垣名誉教授の問題提起と表裏一体をなすものと考えられる。それに対する明快な回答は極めて困難であろう。おそらく、今後続くシンポジウムの中でさらに追及されていくべき性格のものと考えられる。

(b) 1日目の山内東大教授の基調講演は、ポスト・「ポスト冷戦」の世界がIT、情報化、国境喪失の過程で生じており、その特性は“interconnectivity”という概念で示される、との議論を展開した。同教授は、このようないわば国際社会のマクロ的な概念規定の下で、近年のイスラムを取り巻く国際社会・政治情勢を展望し、さらにIT化における“hybrid”の“cyberspace”の明と暗の2側面を指摘し、新たな国家観・国境観の必要性の問題提起を行った。

(c) これに続く吉村早大教授の基調講演は、イスラム社会におけるインターネット・カ

フェの状況等を示しながら、イスラム社会の諸側面に焦点を当てるミクロ的アプローチに立ち、アラブ諸国間におけるITの普及状況、30数年にわたる発掘調査研究におけるIT等の現代技術の活用等の問題に触れるとともに、地中海世界とアジア世界の仲介的役割を果たし終えたイスラムがいかにして今日の世界においてバランスある地位を示すことができるかを問われている、という問題提起を行った。

(a) 上記の基調講演を踏まえ、2日目の吉村作治教授がコーディネートした第1セッション(文化・宗教)は、湯川慶大教授の今日のウェブサイトにおけるイスラムの取り上げ方という具体的な問題提起から出発した。これに続く樋口日本ムスリム協会会長は、イスラム教の根底にある六信五行から説き起こすとともに、イスラムにおけるコミュニケーションの意味の重要性に言及した。二人のプレゼンテーションを踏まえて、バシャ・カイロ大教授は、コーランに系統を引く科学的方法論は、イスラムの文明において17世紀の英国のベーコンに先立って展開されており、またコーランに因む宇宙観・地球観は現代においても驚くべき示唆を有しており、中世のイスラム世界で展開された化学・技術の知見は、今日の(IT等の)科学技術等にとって再認識される必要があるとの問題提起を行った。

(b) 北村早大教授がコーディネートした午後の第2セッション(社会・経済)においては、ギュレチ東京ジャーミー・文化センター副代表から、イスラムの日常生活におけるIT活用状況をはじめ、イスラム布教においてITがどのように活用解釈されているかの説明が行われ、続いて、遠藤外務省中東アフリカ局中近東担当審議官から、(前日に寄せられた河野洋平前外務大臣のメッセージに沿って)日本外交における重層的なイスラム問題の取組み姿勢について説明が行われた。また、小早川東京三菱銀行顧問から、アラブ諸国における人口規模、所得水準及びIT等の現代技術を使用した経済活動状況、さらに

イスラミック・バンキング(IB)等の問題の分析的な報告が行われた。

(c) 山崎芳男早大教授がコーディネートした最後の第3セッション(情報技術)においては、デジャラロフ早大交換研究員から、ウズベキスタンを中心とするITの使用状況の説明があり、続いてザグルール・カイロ大教授からアラブ諸国におけるITの使用状況の比較分析のプレゼンテーションが行われた。最後に、坂田東海大教授は、自然環境、特に気温・湿潤・乾燥・地形等の環境条件に応じて人間生活・慣習・思考形態が強く影響されるという地球規模の視点に立つイスラム観を提示し、厳しい自然環境の下で発展したイスラムの一特性に触れるとともに、現代のIT技術等は新たな地球的規模の人間社会の基本的な問題の分析に極めて有効であろうという議論を展開した。

このように今回の「イスラムとIT」のシンポジウムにおいては、様々な視点からイスラム問題を分析する可能性が幅広く示された。主催者・共催者としては、開会時に示したように、後援者(外務省と笹川平和財団)等の協力と理解を得ながら、今回のシンポジウムを2回、3回と回を重ねていくことにより、さらに成果ある議論の展開を期している。関係者の方々に、これまでのご協力に感謝するとともに、一層のご理解とご支援をお願いしたい。

## 演者紹介

アハマド・フワード・バシャ / Ahmad Fouad BASHA

1942年エジプト生まれ。カイロ大学科学部学部長。理学士号、理学修士号(カイロ大学)、理学博士(モスクワ大学)。専門は固体物理学。これまでに50以上の物理、科学に関する学術論文を国内外にて発表。また、イスラム思想研究についての第一人者でもあり、イスラム見地から見た科学文化、科学原理についての研究著書も数多く発表している。主な著書に『イスラム～科学と世界観』、『イスラム的遺産における近代科学の基礎』など。

板垣 雄三 / いたがき ゆうぞう / Yuzo ITAGAKI

1931年東京都生まれ。東京大学名誉教授。日本学術会議会員、第1部長。東京大学文学部西洋史学科卒業。専門は中東・イスラーム研究、比較地域研究、歴史学。中東およびイスラーム世界をめぐる地域研究の視座から文明戦略研究を行っている。主な著書に『歴史の現在と地域学』や『石の叫びに耳を澄ます』などがある。

遠藤 茂 / えんどう しげる / Shigeru ENDO

1948年福島県生まれ。外務省中東アフリカ局中近東担当審議官。早稲田大学大学院経済学研究科修士課程修了。外務省に入省後、在イラク日本国大使館一等書記官、国際エネルギー機関(IEA)出向、経済局国際経済第一課企画官、経済局国際エネルギー課長、中東アフリカ局中近東第一課長、在フィリピン日本国大使館公使、兼在マニラ日本国総領事館総領事、現在サウジ・アラビア日本国大使館公使を歴任する。

北村 歳治 / きたむら としはる / Toshiharu KITAMURA

1943年山梨県生まれ。早稲田大学大学院(国際情報通信研究センター)教授。東京大学経済学部、オックスフォード大学大学院(経済学)卒。大蔵省、IMF(国際通貨基金)に勤務し幅広い経済政策分野を担当。特に、金融については日本を中心に先進・開発途上・市場移行国問題を研究し国際的な論議に参加。主な著書に『オリエンタルトレード』や『中央アジア経済』などがある。

小早川敏彦 / こばやかかわ としひこ / Toshihiko KOBAYAKAWA

1933年東京都生まれ。東京三菱銀行顧問。慶應義塾大学法学部卒業。1973年のペイルート駐在に始まり、中近東業務に継続的に関わる。東京銀行副頭取を経て現在に至る。中東調査会常務理事兼務。

坂田 俊文 / さかた としづみ / Toshibumi SAKATA

1931年東京都生まれ。東海大学教授。工学博士。財団法人地球科学技術総合推進機構理事長。千葉大学工学部卒業。専門は画像情報工学。人工衛星などのハイテク技術を古代史や環境問題などに幅広く応用、チンギス・ハンの墳墓の探査や法隆寺金堂の壁画の復元などを手がける。日本放送協会放送文化賞受賞。主な著書に『宇宙からの眼』、『ハイテク考古学』などがある。

## 演者紹介

サンジャ・デジャラロフ / Sandjar DJALALOV

1962年ウズベキスタン、タシケント生まれ。1984年タシケント研究所・水質改良学部にて灌漑技術の学士号取得。1998年タシケントにてマクロ経済学と社会学の博士号取得。2000年8月から現在にいたり、国際交流基金などの奨学プログラムのもと早稲田大学社会科学部の交換研究員として在学中。現在「中央アジアにおける農業政策分析」の研究を指揮し、欧州連合とウズベキスタン内閣府の協同プロジェクトである「食物と農業政策諮問機関」の経済分析学者として就労中。農業政策分析、水質管理、農業開発に関する2冊の著書を含め、50本以上の著述がある。

白井 克彦 / しらい かつひこ / Katsuhiko SHIRAI

1939年大連生まれ。早稲田大学理工学部教授。工学博士。早稲田大学常任理事。早稲田大学大学院理工学研究科修了。専門は知能情報学。音声認識・合成技術、自然言語処理、信号処理用アーキテクチャ設計、C A Iなどを中心にヒューマンインターフェースの研究に従事。主な著書に『言語の科学 - 音声』などがある。

セリム・ユジェル・ギュレチ / Selim YuceI GULEC

1965年トルコ生まれ。東京ジャーミー・文化センター副代表。マルマラ大学(トルコ)卒業後、来日。東京大学法学部政治学研究科博士課程退学。2000年8月まで在日トルコ大使館報道部に勤務。

富永 英義 / とみなが ひでよし / Hideyoshi TOMINAGA

1939年東京都生まれ。早稲田大学理工学部電子・情報通信学科教授。工学博士。早稲田大学国際情報通信研究センター(G I T I)所長。情報処理学会情報規格調査会S C 29委員長。通信・放送機構早稲田リサーチセンター総括責任者などを務める。早稲田大学大学院理工学研究科修了。電子情報通信学会 業績賞、電子画像学会論文賞、I T U協会賞、情報化月間郵政大臣賞、エリクソン テレコミュニケーション アワード'98など受賞。

樋口 美作 / ひぐち みまさか / Mimasaka HIGUCHI

1936年新潟県生まれ。宗教法人日本ムスリム協会会長。早稲田大学第一法学部卒業。エジプト政府留学生として、カイロ・アズハル大学に留学。日本航空(株)に入社後、エジプト(3年)、イラク(3年)、サウジアラビア(4年)に勤務。1963年、イスラームへ入信。1997年3月から産経新聞(夕刊)宗教欄「語る」に執筆。

モハメド・バハ・エル=ディン・ザグルール / Mohamed Bahaa El-Din ZAGHLOUL

1945年エジプト生まれ。Central Metallurgical Research and Development Institute 副所長。カイロ大学工学研究所所長。エジプトで理学士号取得後来日、工学博士(東京工業大学)。専門は冶金学。カイロ大学卒業後、来日。冶金、溶接技術、鋼鉄合金研究の第一人者としてエジプトはもとより、日本やドイツの企業のアドバイザーも務め、これまでに60以上の論文を国際学会誌などに発表。また1995年から3年間、在日エジプト大使館文化参事官として日本とエジプトの文化交流に尽力する。

## 演者紹介

山内 昌之 / やまうち まさゆき / Masayuki YAMAUCHI

1947年札幌市生まれ。東京大学大学院総合文化研究科教授。学術博士(東京大学)。北海道大学文学部卒業後、カイロ大学客員助教授、ハーバード大学客員研究員などを経て現職。専門はイスラーム地域研究、国際関係史。主な著書に『現代のイスラーム』(発展途上国研究奨励賞)、『瀕死のリヴァイアサン』(毎日出版文化賞)、『ラディカル・ヒストリー』(吉野作造賞)、『スルタンガリエフの夢』(サントリー学芸賞)、『納得しなかった男』、『民族と国家』などがある。

山崎 芳男 / やまさき よしお / Yoshio YAMASAKI

1943年東京都生まれ。早稲田大学国際情報通信研究センター教授。工学博士。早稲田大学空間科学研究所所長。早稲田大学テーマカレッジ「ユネスコの文化・技術活動への参加」カレッジ長。日本音響学会副会長。日本バーチャルリアリティ学会理事などを務める。早稲田大学理工学部、理工学研究所、千葉工業大学、理工学総合研究センター、国際情報通信研究センターなどにおいて音響学、信号処理、符号化、情報通信などの研究・教育に従事。主な著書に『音響システムとデジタル処理』、『総合マルチメディア選書MPEG』などがある。

湯川 武 / ゆかわ たけし / Takeshi YUKAWA

1941年生まれ。慶應義塾大学商学部教授。慶應義塾大学大学院文学研究科修士課程、カイロ・アメリカ大学アラブ研究科修士課程修了。プリンストン大学近東学研究科留学、在カイロ日本大使館勤務、専門調査員として国立国会図書館勤務などを経て現在に至る。専門は、中世アラブ・イスラーム史、イスラーム政治思想、イスラーム教育史など。

吉村 作治 / よしむら さくじ / Sakuji YOSHIMURA

1943年東京都生まれ。早稲田大学人間科学部教授。工学博士。早稲田大学エジプト学研究所所長。早稲田大学第一文学部卒業後、カイロ大学考古学研究所留学。専門はエジプト考古学、エジプト美術史、比較文明学。1966年より早稲田大学古代エジプト調査隊を組織し、以来35年にわたり現地での発掘調査・研究を行う。日本オリエント学会、日本建築学会会員。主な著書に『アラブ人につきあう方法』、『吉村作治の古代エジプト講義録』(上・下)、『エジプト発掘30年』などがある。

(五十音順)

# English Summary

Islam  
&  
Information-Telecommunication Technology

## Idea behind the Conference

The revolution in information technology that arose in the 20th century has spread with irresistible momentum to every corner of the globe, and now, at the outset of the 21st century, it stands at the crossroads to an unknown future. It has displayed the speed of the proverbial rabbit in its impact on hardware technology, but discussion of its "soft" social and psychological implications has proceeded at a tortoise's pace. Islam, which with an estimated one billion believers constitutes a major force in today's world, remains inscrutable in the eyes of the Japanese and indeed of many others. Misunderstandings and distortions are rife. In reality, however, Islam is at its core multicultural, multiethnic and characterized by tolerance and diversity. Those features form the foundations of a psychological network that should prove highly receptive to modern information technology, for they are congruent with its fundamental principles. Historically speaking, Islam has long practiced the spirit of IT (Information-Telecommunication Technology). There could, we believe, be no better time than the present to take a second look at the basic values espoused by Islam and bring them to the attention of the world at large. This is also a fitting juncture at which to explore how cutting-edge science and technology are received in the Islamic world and how they will evolve there in the future.

In this our first year, we will examine how the Islamic countries view contemporary advances in information technology and consider how Muslims regard IT in relation to their faith.

Opening Remarks  
Opening Address , University and Guest Speeches

### **Overall Moderator**

#### **Toshiharu KITAMURA**

Born in Yamanashi Prefecture in 1943, Toshiharu Kitamura is Professor at the Global Information and Telecommunication Institute of the Graduate School of Waseda University. An alumnus of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Tokyo, he holds a graduate degree in economics from Oxford University. As an official with the Japanese Ministry of Finance and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), he has overseen many areas of economic policy. His research specialty is finance in the advanced economies - particularly Japan - and the developing world, as well as problems of market transition. He is an active participant in international debate in these fields. His chief publications include *Oriental Trade and Central Asian Economies* (in Japanese).

## **Opening Address**

### **Hideyoshi TOMINAGA**

Born in Tokyo in 1939, Hideyoshi Tominaga, who holds a doctorate in engineering, is Professor with the Department of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineering, School of Science and Engineering, Waseda University. He also heads the University's Global Information and Telecommunication Institute (GITI), chairs Subcommittee 29 of the Information Processing Society of Japan, and is in overall charge of the Telecommunications Advancement Organization of Japan Waseda Research Center. Professor Tominaga, who completed his degree at Waseda University's Graduate School of Science and Engineering, is the recipient of numerous honors, including the Career Achievement Award of the Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers, the Electronic Imaging Association's Prize for Best Paper, the ITU Association of Japan Award, the Information Technology Month Prize presented by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, and the 1998 Ericsson Telecommunication Award.

## **University Speech**

### **Katsuhiko SHIRAI**

Born in Dalian in 1939, Katsuhiko Shirai, the holder of a doctorate in engineering, is Professor with Waseda University's School of Science and Engineering. He took his degree at the Graduate School of Science and Engineering of Waseda University. An expert in knowledge information processing, he is engaged in research on human machine interface, especially technology for recognizing and synthesizing speech, natural language processing, design of signal conditioning architecture, and CAI. His major publications include *The Science of Language: Phonetics* (in Japanese).

## **Guest Speech**

### **Yuzo ITAGAKI**

Born in Tokyo in 1931, Yuzo Itagaki is Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo and a fellow of the Science Council of Japan, of which he chairs Division I. A graduate of the Department of Occidental History, Faculty of Letters, University of Tokyo, Professor Itagaki specializes in research on the Middle East and Islam, comparative regional studies, and history. His research focuses on civilizational strategies as seen through the prism of regional studies on the Middle East and the Islamic world. His chief publications include *History Today and Regional Studies* and *Cock an Ear to the Cry of the Stones* (in Japanese).

**Masayuki YAMAUCHI ( Prof., University of Tokyo )**

Born in Sapporo in 1947, Masayuki Yamauchi is Professor with the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the University of Tokyo, from which institution he holds a Ph.D. A graduate of Hokkaido University's Faculty of Letters, he has held such previous appointments as visiting assistant professor at Cairo University and visiting researcher at Harvard University. His specialties are Islamic regional studies and history of international relations. His chief publications include *Islam Today* (winner of the Developing Countries Research Incentive Prize), *The Moribund Leviathan* (winner of the Mainichi Publishing Culture Award), *Radical History* (winner of the Sakuzo Yoshino Award), *The Dream of Sultan Galiev* (winner of the Suntory Prize for Social Sciences and Humanities), *The Man Who Would Not Be Convinced*, and *Nation and State* (all in Japanese).

**【 Summary 】**

Barely was 2001 off to a start when the news that Ajinomoto Indonesia had used a pork-derived enzyme as a chemical seasoning sent shock waves through Indonesia's population, 90% of which is Muslim. This incident also served as a jolting reminder to the Japanese of how easily corporate carelessness can precipitate a loss of market and consumer confidence in the world's most populous Islamic nation. The crux of the issue is how to deal with the fusion of and friction between alien cultures in the 21st century's IT age as capital and manpower become increasingly globalized. Japan's dependence on the Middle East for petroleum energy resources is once again climbing - it now exceeds 85% - and with the reelection of President Khatami in Iran, the Mideast peace process and the ongoing strife in Palestine, the existence and role of Islam are attracting renewed attention. How to get along properly with the estimated 1-1.2 billion Muslims across the globe is a question of great significance on many fronts, whether in terms of economics and business - commodities, markets - or of cultural and spiritual life - the new information networks of the IT age, tourism, human contact. How then do we nurture a correct perception of Islam within the context of Japanese public opinion? How should scholars, diplomats and businesspeople in the IT age comprehend Islam's spread across different regions of the planet?

First of all, as an example, a forum should be established for the exchange of views among different segments of the Japanese population about what form our relations with Islam should assume. Second, efforts to promote direct human contact with the Muslim nations, especially between young people, need to be redoubled. Third, enhancing understanding of Islam in Japanese schools is vital. That will require developing teaching materials and systems for gradually imparting knowledge about Islam in some form or another from primary school through university. Fourth, I would like to emphasize the need to set up a Japanese-based home page on Islam. This web site could for instance be linked to the Islam regional studies project being conducted by scholars in the field, and used to share the course and results of discussions to date with society at large. It might also be developed into a forum for swapping views with people abroad. As this system for

disseminating information in English expands, more and more relevant information could be circulated at home and abroad. Fifth, also essential is promoting dialogue with the Muslim world as part of the Year of Dialogue Among Civilizations, as the United Nations has designated 2001. We must, by taking such measures, strengthen contacts between academics and intellectuals in Japan and the Muslim nations and thus deepen mutual understanding between Japan and Islam in the IT century.

Keynote Lecture 2

## IT in the Islamic World : Past and Present

### **Sakuji YOSHIMURA ( Prof.Dr., Waseda University )**

Born in Tokyo in 1943, Sakuji Yoshimura, who holds a doctorate in engineering, is Professor with Waseda University's School of Human Sciences and Director of the University's Institute of Egyptology. After graduating from Waseda University's School of Literature I, he studied at the Institute of Archeology of Cairo University. Professor Yoshimura specializes in Egyptian archeology, history of Egyptian art, and comparative civilization. He organized the Waseda University Research Group on Egypt in 1966, and has been excavating and researching in Egypt for the 35 years since. He is a member of the Society for Near Eastern Studies in Japan and the Architectural Institute of Japan. His chief publications include How to Get Along with the Arabs, Sakuji Yoshimura's Lecture Notes on Ancient Egypt (two volumes), and Thirty Years of Excavating in Egypt.

#### **【 Summary 】**

Already 35 years have passed since I first ventured into the world of Islam. Initially I was almost completely ignorant of the religion, and I had no idea whether I would even be able to continue in the field. Apprehension filled me. Eventually, as my knowledge grew, I began to suspect that the very fact of being an outsider was shackling my attempts at further understanding. So I converted to the faith. Upon becoming a Muslim, what surprised me even more than my increased comprehension of Islam was how my thoughts wandered to the subject of religion in general and ancient Egyptian religion in particular. As I made the pilgrimage to Mecca and achieved a deeper understanding of Islam, the Khomeini revolution played itself out before my eyes. This event sent shock waves through the Muslim world. Looking back now, it can perhaps be described as the precursor of the IT revolution. Some might dismiss that as a bizarre contention on the grounds that there were hardly any computers back in those days. In fact, it is precisely that type of thinking that distorts the essence of today's IT revolution. You often hear Japanese saying, "I don't understand Islam. Those Arabs are inscrutable." It is not that they do not understand; they make no attempt to do so. People likewise often claim not to understand IT. It is not that they do not understand IT; they do not even try. They go out of their way not to understand.

IT stands for information technology, a term which, if you think about it, does not refer solely to the likes of computers and cell phones. The ancient Egyptians had something called the Book of the Dead, which in those days was state-of-the-art IT. Indeed, come to

think of it, it was even more amazing than today's information technology. After all, our modern gadgets, however sophisticated they may be, are capable of communicating only within this world. But the Book of the Dead provides a link between this world and the next. The same may be said of the Koran, the holy book of Islam, for it is the message of Allah from the other world, a message that transcends dimensions. Thus one comes to realize how mistaken is the belief that advanced information technology is the exclusive preserve of the West and Japan - a conclusion that too many people jump to upon a cursory glance at the modern world. One also comes to realize that IT denotes much more than computer technology: it constitutes the very underpinnings of human society. Plus the technology was first thought up way back 55 years ago anyway. That is not to suggest that the Islamic world is merely resting on the laurels of its past. For example Dubai, which in medieval and early modern times was far and away the leading commercial entrepot of the Arab world, is today one of the most wired cities on the planet. Egypt, meanwhile, has plans to develop an IT zone that will be a match for Silicon Valley. The Islamic world is contending to become the West's equal in the vanguard of the IT revolution. One of the questions that will need to be discussed at this symposium, I believe, is whether or not that process of transition will produce conflicts with the precepts of the Koran.

Coordinator / Sakuji Yoshimura ( Prof.Dr., Waseda University)

Panelists / Takeshi Yukawa ( Prof., Keio University)

Mimasaka Higuchi ( Chairman, Japan Muslim Association)

Ahmad Fouad Basha ( Prof. Dr., Dean, Faculty of Science, Cairo University, Egypt)

**Sakuji YOSHIMURA \* P 139**

**Takeshi YUKAWA**

Born in 1941. Professor, Faculty of Business and Commerce, Waseda University. Completed post-graduate education in the master's course of the postgraduate program of the Graduate Faculty of Letters at Waseda University and the master's course in the Arabic Studies Program at American University in Cairo. Following postgraduate work as a research student in Middle Eastern Studies at Princeton University, Dr. Yukawa worked at the Japan Consulate in Cairo, Egypt and at the National Diet Library in Tokyo as a special researcher before assuming his current position. Dr. Yukawa is an expert in Arab and Islamic medieval history, Islamic concepts of government and the history of Islamic education.

**【 Topic Summary / Islam, IT Society and Culture 】**

I use the word "Islam" with two different levels of meaning. One meaning refers to the teachings of Islam (doctrine and religious observances), the other meaning refers to the entirety of society and culture (what is also called the Islamic world) of the followers of Islam (Muslims). When using the title "Islam and IT" I am clearly using the second meaning of the word "Islam." What kinds of influences does the development of IT have on the societies and cultures of Muslims in different countries? Perhaps a little more time will be required to verify the effects. Nevertheless, what we can state at this point in time is that IT, though creation of worldwide personal and formal networks among Muslims, continues to open new perspectives and new vistas that we cannot see when we look at the past history of Islam. I wish to address this point.

**Mimasaka HIGUCHI**

Born in 1936 in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Presently Chairman of the Japan Muslim Association. Mr. Higuchi graduated from the First School of Law at Waseda University and studied as an Egyptian government research student at Cairo Azhar University. After joining Japan Air Lines Mr. Higuchi worked in Egypt (3 years), Iraq (3 years) and Saudi Arabia (4 years). Mr. Higuchi converted to Islam in 1963. Since March 1993 Mr. Higuchi has been writing the column Kataru ("Recitation") on religious matters for the Sankei Shimbun.

**【 Topic Summary / Islam within Japan 】**

1. Will speak on Japan's internationalization and the Japanese view of Islam and provide a simple explanation of the basic Islamic tenet of "Five Pillars and Six Beliefs" and the Islamic world view.

2. Will provide a short history of Islam in Japan and chronologically explain the historic background of Islam in Japan and the trends in Islam.
3. Will speak on issues such as the current state of Islam in Japan, Islamic teachings, the number of places of worship and their distribution, and Muslim life-style and activities.
4. Will speak on mosque activities and the spread of IT, and discuss how Islam can respond to the diversification of Islamic society.

#### **Ahmad Fouad BASHA**

Born in 1942 in Egypt. Prof. Dr. Basha is the Dean of the Faculty of Science at Cairo University and holds a Bachelor of Science and Master of Science from Cairo University and a Ph.D. in physics from Moscow University. Prof. Dr. Basha's specialization is solid state physics and he is the author of more than 50 academic papers on physics and science published domestically and internationally. Prof. Dr. Basha is also a leading expert in research on Islamic thought and has published an extensive number of research papers concerning science, culture and scientific principles as seen from an Islamic point of view. Prof. Dr. Basha's noted works included Philosophy of Science From the Islamic Point of View and Scientific Heritage of Islamic Civilization and Fundamentals of Modern Sciences in Islamic Heritage.

#### **【Topic Summary / The Koran and Information Science】**

The creation of science and technology is the shared heritage of all mankind. This fact is widely accepted by all historians and scientists who believe that the history of scientific discovery, like the history of all civilization, has gone through cycles. However, in respect of the cycle of Islamic Civilization, it is commonly alleged that its role was restricted to preservation of Greek legacy and that Muslim Scholars, following theoretical tradition blindly, added nothing to science and technology. Indeed, this is a false statement and the present article deals with its contradiction.

Selected examples are presented to give some idea of the achievements of Muslim scholars in various fields of natural sciences and technology ( mathematics, physics, astronomy, chemistry, geology, biology, pedology, medicine, pharmacy, oceanography, mechanical engineering, cryptology, environmental sciences,.....). It could be asserted that the role of Muslim scientists did not consist merely of handing over to Europe what they are earlier acquired from the ancients; rather, having digested what they learned from their predecessors, they were able to enrich it by new observations, new results and new techniques. However, much of the Islamic contribution to the history of science and many of its details are scattered allover the world, and the vast majority of them have been neither published nor examined. Hard efforts are thus needed to unfold their contents.

Coordinator / Toshiharu KITAMURA ( Prof., Waseda University )

Panelists / Selim Yucel GULEC ( Assistant Director, Tokyo Jarmi Culture Centre )

Shigeru ENDO ( Councillor, Middle Eastern & African Affairs Bureau,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs )

Toshihiko KOBAYAKAWA ( Consultant, Tokyo-Mitsubishi Bank )

**Toshiharu KITAMURA \* P 136**

### **Selim Yucel GULEC**

Born in Turkey in 1965. Came to Japan after graduating from the Marmara University in Turkey. Studied for a Ph.D. in Politics at the University of Tokyo Law School. Worked in the Public Relations Department of the Turkish Embassy in Tokyo until August 2000.

#### **【Topic Summary / New Technology from the Islamic Point of View】**

How has Islam regarded new technology and inventions at various times in history? How does it regard today's new technology and inventions, and how far do its horizons go? These and a number of other issues will be discussed from an Islamic point of view. For example, the relationship between Allah and man; the relationship with industrial and consumer activities; areas for response to new technology and inventions should always centre on human concerns; the teachings of the Koran; how Islam views the world; standards of values; how the recent IT revolution has been received in the Islamic world; the relationship with the non-Islamic world; and so on and so forth.

### **Shigeru ENDO**

Born in Fukushima Prefecture in 1948. Completed a Master's Degree in Economics at Waseda University Graduate School. After entering the Foreign Ministry, served as First Secretary in the Japanese Embassy to Iraq, was seconded to the International Energy Agency (IEA), served as Planning Officer in the 1st International Economic Affairs Division of the Economic Affairs Bureau, Head of the Energy Resources Division of the Economic Affairs Bureau, Head of the 1st Middle East Division of the Middle Eastern & African Affairs Bureau, Minister at the Japanese Embassy to the Philippines and concurrently Consul-General at the Japanese Consulate-General in Manila, and Minister at the Japanese Embassy to Saudi Arabia.

#### **【Topic Summary / Civilized Dialog with the Islamic World】**

Following a powerful initiative by (then) Foreign Minister Kouno, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs set up an Islamic Study Group in March 2000, with the help of experts in the field. The Group met on 7 occasions. There, the need was stressed for Japan to strive for a comprehensive understanding of Islam, including socio-economic considerations. In line with this, Mr. Kouno visited the Gulf States in January this year, when he delivered proposals from Japan aimed at realizing positive cooperation in 3 fields ("Promoting Civilized

Dialog with the Islamic World", "Developing Water Resources", and "Broad-Ranging Policy Dialog"). The countries he visited expressed strong support for these proposals, and follow-up efforts are now underway.

#### **Toshihiko KOBAYAKAWA**

Born in Tokyo in 1933. Graduated from the Law School of Keio University. Has been continuously involved in Middle Eastern affairs since his posting to Beirut in 1973. Served as Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Tokyo before taking up his present post. Also serves as Managing Director of the Middle East Research Association.

#### **【Topic Summary / IT in the Arabic World】**

I first went to the Middle East at the end of 1972, and have been involved with the region for more than 25 years since then. However, as a bank employee who worked in the Arabic rather than Middle Eastern or Islamic world (even though in the IT field), I find today's theme very difficult to digest and am not sure what I can contribute to it.

Therefore, in the short time allotted, I will discuss the character of the Arab people and some business-related episodes, which I hope will be useful when listening to the other speakers.

Public Symposium

Part 3 / Information Technology Session

Coordinator / Yoshio YAMASAKI ( Prof., Waseda University )

Panelists / Sandjar DJALALOV ( Exchange Researcher Waseda University )

Mohamed Bahaa El-Din ZAGHLOUL ( Dr. Director, Engineering Laboratory, Cairo University, Egypt )

Toshibumi SAKATA ( Dr. Chairman, Earth Science and Technology Organization, Japan )

#### **Yoshio YAMASAKI**

Born in 1943 in Tokyo, Japan. Currently Professor at the Global Information and Technology Institute at Waseda University. Holds a Ph.D. in engineering. Dr. Yamasaki serves in numerous positions including Director of the Institute of Spatial Science for Regional and Global Culture at Waseda University, President of Waseda University's "Participation in UNESCO Cultural and Technology Activities" theme college, Vice Chairman of The Acoustical Society of Japan and Director of The Virtual Reality Society of Japan. Dr. Yamasaki is currently engaged in research and teaching in the areas of acoustics, signal processing, encoding and telecommunications at the School of Science and Engineering at Waseda University, the Science and Engineering Research Institute, Chiba Institute of Technology, The Advanced Research Institute for Science and Engineering at Waseda University, and the Global Information and Technology Institute, among others. Dr. Yamasaki's publications include Acoustic Systems and Digital Processing and Integrated Multimedia Selection Manual MPEG.

### **【 Topic Summary / People-focused Information Technology 】**

Dr. Yamasaki will speak on issues of interest to individuals active in universities, Islamic mosques and sectors of the information industry concerning how Muslims throughout their long history, today's one billion practicing Muslims and Muslims of future generations accept the technology and inventions of their respective eras and how they are changed, and will suggest possible future postures to adopt.

### **Sandjar DJALALOV**

Sandjar Djalalov has got his ph.D in Institute of Macroeconomics and Social Investigation in Tashkent in 1998. His thesis Concerned Agricultural Development issue on Efficient Use of Irrigation. He has got his Bachelor Degree in Irrigation Engineering in Tashkent Institute Engineers of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization in the Department of Hydromelioration in 1984.

From August 2000 to present he is Exchange Researcher at school of Social Sciences of Waseda University sponsored by Japan Foundation and JSPS. He is conducting investigation on Agricultural Policy Analysis in Central Asia. Djalalov Sandjar use to work at the research institutes of Ministry of Macroeconomics and Sattistics and Academy of Sciences as a principle researcher. During 3,5year he has been working in European Union and Cabinet of Ministers Uzbekistan joint project-Food and Agriculture Policy Advisory Unit(FAPU) as economist-analyst. Recently he moved to the University of World Economy and Diplomacy and conducting course on Economic Policy Analysis in the International Aspect.

He is author of more than 50 publications including two books in agricultural policy analysis, water management and rural development. His international experience includes study in the Universities of USA, Europe and Japan. He is a member of executive committee of AUSWRD.

### **【 Topic Summary / IT Development in Uzbekistan 】**

The Government of Uzbekistan has confirmed the policy for Modernization and development Information Technology for the next five years. However, hard currency convertibility issue and high duties and tariffs on imported equipment are still restricting IT industry development. Another barrier is low purchasing power of population. No hard statistics on the number of PC in Uzbekistan is available, however, it is estimates a figure not exceeding 350,000 or 1 PS per 72 people. Main IT users are large enterprises, banks and government agencies. The most popular software are the following: system integrated solutions and packaged software, enterprise resource planning systems, accounting and banking software and office security systems. The negative side of the Uzbekistan software market likes anywhere in CIS is the dominance of illegal software. The Internet development created access for the World Wide Web network and cause a huge storm of information that newer Central Asia republics had before. In Uzbekistan the number of Internet users increased to about 20,000 and the number of Internet providers grew to 39 companies. The new Internet technology has immediately brought a tremendous influx of NGO, private companies and individual usage. The major problems faced by domestic users are low connection speed and high tariff rates. Experts assess prospective capacity of Internet market services in Central Asia at 200,000 Users, with Uzbekistan's share at 75,000.

### **Mohamed Bahaa EI-Din ZAGHLOUL**

Born in 1945 in Egypt. Presently Assistant Director of the Central Metallurgical Research and Development Institute and Director of the Engineering Laboratory at Cairo University. After completing postgraduate studies Dr. Zaghoul came to Japan and earned a Ph.D. in engineering (Tokyo Institute of Technology). Dr. Zaghoul's specialization is in metallurgy. After graduating from Cairo University, Dr. Zaghoul came to Japan. As a leading expert in metallurgy, welding technology and steel alloy research, Dr. Zaghoul also works as an advisor to firms in Egypt, Japan and Germany and has published over 60 papers in international academic journals and other publications. In addition, beginning in 1995 Dr. Zaghoul worked for three years as the Cultural Councilor at the Egyptian Embassy in Japan, helping to promote cultural exchanges between Egypt and Japan.

#### **【Topic Summary / How Will Information Technology Change?】**

Under the world's present conditions of digitalization, gaping differences are evident in the opportunities for individuals, families, societies and national governments to connect to information and in the levels of telecommunications technology and Internet usage. Creating an environment where we can adequately use telecommunications technology to close these gaps is an extremely critical and necessary condition. Today Egypt, one of the world's developing countries, is directly confronting this problem. The discrepancy between social brackets with differing educational levels or economic circumstances is markedly obvious, and this gap is even a leading cause of differences in literacy rates among advanced countries.

In Egypt the diffusion rate for telephones grew dramatically from the beginning of the 1980s. Beginning in 1988 Egypt's government took steps to introduce computers to schools and educational facilities as a national project, and by 2000 had installed computers in all middle school educational facilities. Education in the use of telecommunications technology has since become an even more indispensable course in middle school education. I believe that the question of how to close the gaps among the various parts of society should receive greater attention.

### **Toshibumi SAKATA**

Born in 1931 in Tokyo. Currently a professor at Tokai University. Holds a Ph.D. in engineering. Dr. Sakata is the Director of the Earth Science and Technology Organization, Japan. Dr. Sakata's specialty is image information engineering and he has worked on numerous projects such as applying high technology including artificial satellites in a wide range of field including archaeology and environmental issues, the search for Genghis Khan's tomb and restoration of the wall paintings in the Golden Hall at Horyuji. Dr. Sakata is a recipient of the Broadcasting Cultural Award from the Japan Broadcasting Corporation. His publications include The Panorama from Space and High Tech Archaeology.

#### **【Topic Summary / How Will Information Technology Change?】**

Today information technology encircles the globe. Its form is ever-changing, affecting society and spreading broadly into government, the economy, industry, science and technology.

From the source where it is generated until the point where it reaches a user's

hands, information arrives at different times through various channels and forms. The forms in which information is transmitted have diversified and are now composed of various technologies. Although information technology has evolved over a long period of time concurrent with human civilization, with the invention of the computer and electronic data transfer in the 20th century it has been rapidly transformed in an enormous system. How will information technology change as part of human society in the 21st century and what sorts of effects will it exert on our lives will be a deeply interesting issue.

## Closing remarks, "Islam and IT" Symposium

**Professor Toshiharu Kitamura, coordinator, presented the following closing remarks at the conclusion of the two-day symposium.**

Innovations in telecommunication technology are affecting on every aspect of the socio-economy. They have also brought a revolution in every corner of the world with a power that exceeds all expectations. The 1.2 billion believers of Islam, who live in one-third of the world's inhabited areas and account for one-fifth of the world's population, are not an exception. For the large majority of Japanese, the common perception is that Islam is a society far removed from the rest of the world and IT. Yet Islamic society openly welcomes IT. Indeed, based on a change of our viewpoint, in which much of our understanding is filled with misunderstandings, we must view Islam in a fresh light and modern point of view.

The symposium "Islam and IT" was sponsored by Waseda University and the Global Information and Telecommunications Institute (GITI) and cosponsored by the University's Institute of Spatial Science for Regional & Global Culture and Institute of Egyptology. Further backing was received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Sasagawa Peace Foundation. Held at the International Convention Center of Waseda University over a two-day period on July 2-3, 2001, the symposium was attended by nearly 400 participants. Despite the brevity of the two-day meeting, speakers presented discussions that revealed the modern aspects of Islam from many points of view. The initial two keynote addresses, the final closing presentation on the natural environment and interpersonal relationships, and all of the presentations by the panelists at each session held between these keynote speeches, were all rich with both expert insights and suggestions.

The problems illustrated at each session, which were raised by authorities in subjects such as religion and culture, society and economics, and science and technology, provided an opportunity for all of the participants to take another look at the problems of Islam in various forms.

(a) The opening presentation by Yuzo Itagaki, Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo, began from an explanation of the historical relationship between Islam and Waseda University. It then developed the proposition that considered from an historical perspective including today, the thought and culture of Islam, which makes people more urbanized and

information-oriented, can never be limited to a religion of deserts and nomads. The presentation also raised the argument that one of the issues this symposium should consider is the question of why Islam, which had supported the world's culture and science before the spread of Western European civilization, afterwards retreated from this role. The final problem from the convention center, which was proposed at the end of this symposium and concerned the question of the role of Islam in the future, can certainly be considered the other side of the issue proposed by Professor Emeritus Itagaki. A lucid response may be extremely difficult. Perhaps we may consider this to be a characteristic that participants should continue to pursue in future symposia.

(b) The keynote lecture by Professor. Dr.Masayuki Yamaguchi on the first day of the symposium developed the proposition that IT, computerization, and processes that lead to the breakdown of national borders are creating a "post post-cold war" world. The characteristics of this emerging world are illustrated by the concept of "interconnectivity." Using this manner of speaking, Professor Yamaguchi surveyed the international community and political situation surrounding Islam in recent years using the macro-level concepts and rules of the international community. He furthermore pointed out the positive and negative aspect of the "hybrid cyberspace" as societies adopt IT, and presented the issue of a need for a new nation outlook and a new sense of national borders.

(c) The symposium continued with Professor.Dr.Sakuji Yoshimura's keynote lecture. While illustrating changes such as the circumstances surrounding Internet cafes in Islamic society, Professor Yoshimura took a micro-level approach that focused on various aspects of Islamic society. While touching on problems such as the application of modern technology, including the circumstances surrounding the spread of IT among Arab nations and the use of IT in excavation surveys and research during the 1980s, he presented problems that ask whether it is possible for Islam, which has played a mediating role between the Mediterranean world and the Asian world, to demonstrate a balanced position in today's world.

(a) Based upon the above keynote lectures, the first session (Culture and Religion) on Day 2 moderated by Professor Yoshimura began with the specific issue presented by Professor Takeshi Yukawa of how to address Islam in today's websites. This was followed by a discussion by Mr.Mimasaka Higuchi, the chairman of the Japan Muslim Association, who explained the basic Islamic tenet of "Five Pillars and Six Beliefs" and referred to the importance of the meaning of communications in Islam. Based on the presentations by these two individuals, Professor Dr. Ahmad Fouad Basha of Cairo University discussed a scientific methodology handed down from the Koran that was developed in Islamic civilization before the work by Francis Bacon of Britain in the 17th century. In addition, Prof. Dr. Basha noted that the outlook on space and the earth associated with the Koran contains surprising suggestions for the present day, and raised the issue that the scientific and technological findings developed in the Islamic world during the Middle Ages need to be

acknowledged once again by today's science and technology (such as IT).

(b) At the second session (Socio-Economy) during the afternoon that was moderated by Professor Toshiharu Kitamura, Selim Yucel Gulec, Assistant Director of the Tokyo Jarmi Culture Center, began from the circumstances of IT use in daily Islamic life to explain how IT has been used and interpreted for the propagation of Islam. This was followed by a talk by Councilor Shigeru Endo of the Middle Eastern & African Affairs Bureau at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who explained (following the message by former Foreign Minister Yohei Kono presented the day before) the multilayered approach taken in Japanese diplomacy to address issues related to Islam. Next Mr. Toshihiko KOBAYAKAWA, a consultant with the Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, focused the discussion on business in the Arab world as seen from the three viewpoints of population size, income level and incentives to utilize IT, and delivered an analytical report on issues such as the situation concerning economic activity that used modern technology such as IT, particularly the problem of Islamic banking.

(c) At the third and final session (Information Technology) chaired by Professor Yoshio YAMASAKI of Waseda University, participants first listened to an explanation by Dr. Djalalov, an exchange student at Waseda University, on the status of IT utilization that focused on Uzbekistan. He was followed by Dr. Mohamed Bahaa El-Din Zaghloul of Cairo University, who gave a presentation on his comparative analysis of IT use in Arabic nations. Finally, Professor Toshibumi Sakata of Tokai University presented the Islamic outlook from a global viewpoint, by discussing how strongly the shape of human lives, customs and ideas are affected by the natural environment, particularly environmental conditions such as temperature, moisture, aridity and geographical features. Together with touching upon the characteristics of Islam, which arose under a harsh natural environment, he also developed the argument that tools such as modern IT technology can be extremely effective for a fresh analysis of basic problems of human society that are global in scale.

This symposium on "Islam and IT" broadly demonstrated the possibilities for analyzing Islamic problems from various points of view. As the sponsors and we look forward to the development of even more fruitful discussions through the repeated sponsorship of this symposium with the cooperation and understanding from the symposium's backers (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Sasagawa Peace Foundation), as discussed when the meeting was opened. We wish to express our gratitude to everyone related to this symposium for their past cooperation, and hope we will receive their continuing understanding and support.

## 編集後記

この報告書をまとめている最中に米国における同時多発テロ事件が起きた。未だ証拠的にはイスラム原理主義派の仕業であるとは断定できないが、今までのテロ事件の経緯や背景から言って米国政府はオサマ・ビン・ラディンを中心とする、ユダヤ・十字軍に対する聖戦のためのイスラム戦線の中のアル=カイダの犯行だとしてその討伐を始めてしまった。

今回の国際シンポジウムを計画した背景は、イスラム世界と非イスラム世界の無理解や誤解を少しでも無くそうということが原点であった。しかしはからずも今回の事件で、その心配が現実となってしまった。テロ行為はどんな思想の立場であろうとも間違ったことである。それが宗教者であろうとも正当化されない。ジハードを聖戦と単純に理解しているようだが、第1義は自分との闘い、即ち自己克服のことであり、第2義に自分の家族や共同体を守るということであるから敵に攻めこまれてもいないのに自爆テロがそのカテゴリーに入ることはない。だから今回のものはテロである。テロを行った人たちは今回のことがイスラムの同胞に許されると思ったのであろうか。思ったとしたら末期症状になっている。こうしたイスラムの本当の原理から遠く離れてしまっている集団をイスラム原理主義者と呼んではならない。

イスラムはテロ行為を許容していない。とは言ってもイスラム同胞の中にはアメリカに対してパレスチナ問題の対応でオサマ・ビン・ラディンやタリバーンにシンパシィを持っている人々も少なくない。そこが難しいところである。しかもイスラム教を主たる宗教としている国々やその国民は今の世界の動き、進展について行けないか、ついて行きたくないと考えている人たちが多くいるということも確かである。そういった中で、イスラム対キリスト・ユダヤの対立構造の間に入り、少しでも対話に近づけられるのはアジアの非イスラム勢力ではないだろうか。日本はその中で中国・韓国と並んで中心的役割を果たすことができる国だと思う。

今回の事件が起こらなくとも、第2回、第3回とこのシンポジウムを続け、インフォメーション・テクノロジーを中心に、イスラムとキリスト・ユダヤの間の対話に少しでも関わられるきっかけになればと考えている。私にとってイスラム文化はメジャー・サブジェクトではないが、イスラムを理解せずに古代エジプトはわからないし、古代エジプト文化を研究していれば必ずイスラム、キリスト、ユダヤという文化につながってくるので今後とも続けていきたい。

最後にこのシンポジウムを開催するにあたって物心ともにご協力、ご支援くださいました笹川平和財団に深く感謝をさせていただきます。

第1回国際シンポジウム「イスラムとIT」実行委員会  
(文責 吉村作治)

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## 第1回国際シンポジウム「イスラムとIT」

～イスラム世界におけるITの展開とその意義～

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# Closing Remarks

## クロージング・リマークス

2日間のシンポジウムを終え、コーディネーターの北村教授より、以下のようなクロージング・リマークスが行われた。

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情報通信技術の革新は、経済社会の様々な側面に影響を与えるとともに、世界各地に予想を越える勢いで変革をもたらしている。今日、世界の面積の3分の1、人口の5分の1を占める12億人のイスラムもその例外ではない。日本人の大多数にとって、イスラムは別世界、そしてITとはかけ離れた社会というのが共通認識であろう。しかし、ITはイスラム社会では素直に寛容されている。むしろ、我々の理解の多くが誤解に満ちたものという視点の転換を踏まえて、今日的な視点で再認識する必要がある。

「イスラムとIT」のシンポジウムは、早稲田大学及び国際情報通信研究センター（GIIT）の主催、早稲田大学空間科学研究所・エジプト学研究所の共催で、外務省及び笹川平和財団の後援を得て、7月2～3日に渡り早稲田大学の国際会議場において400名近い参加者の下で行われた。短い2日間であったにもかかわらず、多くの視点からイスラムの今日的な側面を抉り出す議論が展開された。最初の二つの基調講演、最後の締め自然環境・人間関係論、そしてその間に挟まれた各セッションのパネリストのプレゼンテーションは、それぞれ専門的かつ示唆に富むものであった。

各セッションで示された宗教・文化、社会・経済、科学・技術等のそれぞれの分野の権威

が提起した問題は、参加された皆様にもさまざまな形でイスラムの問題を見直すきっかけになったと思われる。

(a) 冒頭の板垣雄三東京大学名誉教授のプレゼンテーションは、イスラムと早稲田大学の歴史的關係から説き起こした。そして、人間を都市化・情報化するイスラムの思想・文化は、今日を含めた歴史的なパースペクティブで考えると、決して砂漠・遊牧民の宗教と限定することはできない、という議論を展開した。さらに、西欧文明が交流する以前に世界の文化・科学を支えたイスラムがなぜその後には後退したかを考えることが今回のシンポジウムの一つの課題であろう、という問題提起を行った。今回のシンポジウムの最後に提起された会場の問題は、今後におけるイスラムの役割は何か、というものであったが、これはまさに板垣名誉教授の問題提起と表裏一体をなすものと考えられる。それに対する明快な回答は極めて困難であろう。おそらく、今後続くシンポジウムの中でさらに追及されていくべき性格のものと考えられる。

(b) 1日目の山内東大教授の基調講演は、ポスト・「ポスト冷戦」の世界がIT、情報化、国境喪失の過程で生じており、その特性は“interconnectivity”という概念で示される、との議論を展開した。同教授は、このようないわば国際社会のマクロ的な概念規定の下で、近年のイスラムを取り巻く国際社会・政治情勢を展望し、さらにIT化における“hybrid”の“cyberspace”の明と暗の2側面を指摘し、新たな国家観・国境観の必要性の問題提起を行った。

(c) これに続く吉村早大教授の基調講演は、イスラム社会におけるインターネット・カ

フェの状況等を示しながら、イスラム社会の諸側面に焦点を当てるミクロ的アプローチに立ち、アラブ諸国間におけるITの普及状況、30数年にわたる発掘調査研究におけるIT等の現代技術の活用等の問題に触れるとともに、地中海世界とアジア世界の仲介的役割を果たし終えたイスラムがいかにして今日の世界においてバランスある地位を示すことができるかを問われている、という問題提起を行った。

(a) 上記の基調講演を踏まえ、2日目の吉村作治教授がコーディネートした第1セッション(文化・宗教)は、湯川慶大教授の今日のウェブサイトにおけるイスラムの取り上げ方という具体的な問題提起から出発した。これに続く樋口日本ムスリム協会会長は、イスラム教の根底にある六信五行から説き起こすとともに、イスラムにおけるコミュニケーションの意味の重要性に言及した。二人のプレゼンテーションを踏まえて、バシャ・カイロ大教授は、コーランに系統を引く科学的方法論は、イスラムの文明において17世紀の英国のベーコンに先立って展開されており、またコーランに因む宇宙観・地球観は現代においても驚くべき示唆を有しており、中世のイスラム世界で展開された化学・技術の知見は、今日の(IT等の)科学技術等にとって再認識される必要があるとの問題提起を行った。

(b) 北村早大教授がコーディネートした午後の第2セッション(社会・経済)においては、ギュレチ東京ジャーミー・文化センター副代表から、イスラムの日常生活におけるIT活用状況をはじめ、イスラム布教においてITがどのように活用解釈されているかの説明が行われ、続いて、遠藤外務省中東アフリカ局中近東担当審議官から、(前日に寄せられた河野洋平前外務大臣のメッセージに沿って)日本外交における重層的なイスラム問題の取組み姿勢について説明が行われた。また、小早川東京三菱銀行顧問から、アラブ諸国における人口規模、所得水準及びIT等の現代技術を使用した経済活動状況、さらに

イスラミック・バンキング(IB)等の問題の分析的な報告が行われた。

(c) 山崎芳男早大教授がコーディネートした最後の第3セッション(情報技術)においては、デジャラロフ早大交換研究員から、ウズベキスタンを中心とするITの使用状況の説明があり、続いてザグルール・カイロ大教授からアラブ諸国におけるITの使用状況の比較分析のプレゼンテーションが行われた。最後に、坂田東海大教授は、自然環境、特に気温・湿潤・乾燥・地形等の環境条件に応じて人間生活・慣習・思考形態が強く影響されるという地球規模の視点に立つイスラム観を提示し、厳しい自然環境の下で発展したイスラムの一特性に触れるとともに、現代のIT技術等は新たな地球的規模の人間社会の基本的な問題の分析に極めて有効であろうという議論を展開した。

このように今回の「イスラムとIT」のシンポジウムにおいては、様々な視点からイスラム問題を分析する可能性が幅広く示された。主催者・共催者としては、開会時に示したように、後援者(外務省と笹川平和財団)等の協力と理解を得ながら、今回のシンポジウムを2回、3回と回を重ねていくことにより、さらに成果ある議論の展開を期している。関係者の方々に、これまでのご協力に感謝するとともに、一層のご理解とご支援をお願いしたい。

## 演者紹介

アハマド・フワード・バシャ / Ahmad Fouad BASHA

1942年エジプト生まれ。カイロ大学科学部学部長。理学士号、理学修士号(カイロ大学)、理学博士(モスクワ大学)。専門は固体物理学。これまでに50以上の物理、科学に関する学術論文を国内外にて発表。また、イスラム思想研究についての第一人者でもあり、イスラム見地から見た科学文化、科学原理についての研究著書も数多く発表している。主な著書に『イスラム～科学と世界観』、『イスラム的遺産における近代科学の基礎』など。

板垣 雄三 / いたがき ゆうぞう / Yuzo ITAGAKI

1931年東京都生まれ。東京大学名誉教授。日本学術会議会員、第1部長。東京大学文学部西洋史学科卒業。専門は中東・イスラーム研究、比較地域研究、歴史学。中東およびイスラーム世界をめぐる地域研究の視座から文明戦略研究を行っている。主な著書に『歴史の現在と地域学』や『石の叫びに耳を澄ます』などがある。

遠藤 茂 / えんどう しげる / Shigeru ENDO

1948年福島県生まれ。外務省中東アフリカ局中近東担当審議官。早稲田大学大学院経済学研究科修士課程修了。外務省に入省後、在イラク日本国大使館一等書記官、国際エネルギー機関(IEA)出向、経済局国際経済第一課企画官、経済局国際エネルギー課長、中東アフリカ局中近東第一課長、在フィリピン日本国大使館公使、兼在マニラ日本国総領事館総領事、現在サウジ・アラビア日本国大使館公使を歴任する。

北村 歳治 / きたむら としはる / Toshiharu KITAMURA

1943年山梨県生まれ。早稲田大学大学院(国際情報通信研究センター)教授。東京大学経済学部、オックスフォード大学大学院(経済学)卒。大蔵省、IMF(国際通貨基金)に勤務し幅広い経済政策分野を担当。特に、金融については日本を中心に先進・開発途上・市場移行国問題を研究し国際的な論議に参加。主な著書に『オリエンタルトレード』や『中央アジア経済』などがある。

小早川敏彦 / こばやかかわ としひこ / Toshihiko KOBAYAKAWA

1933年東京都生まれ。東京三菱銀行顧問。慶應義塾大学法学部卒業。1973年のペイルート駐在に始まり、中近東業務に継続的に関わる。東京銀行副頭取を経て現在に至る。中東調査会常務理事兼務。

坂田 俊文 / さかた としづみ / Toshibumi SAKATA

1931年東京都生まれ。東海大学教授。工学博士。財団法人地球科学技術総合推進機構理事長。千葉大学工学部卒業。専門は画像情報工学。人工衛星などのハイテク技術を古代史や環境問題などに幅広く応用、チンギス・ハンの墳墓の探査や法隆寺金堂の壁画の復元などを手がける。日本放送協会放送文化賞受賞。主な著書に『宇宙からの眼』、『ハイテク考古学』などがある。

## 演者紹介

サンジャ・デジャラロフ / Sandjar DJALALOV

1962年ウズベキスタン、タシケント生まれ。1984年タシケント研究所・水質改良学部にて灌漑技術の学士号取得。1998年タシケントにてマクロ経済学と社会学の博士号取得。2000年8月から現在にいたり、国際交流基金などの奨学プログラムのもと早稲田大学社会科学部の交換研究員として在学中。現在「中央アジアにおける農業政策分析」の研究を指揮し、欧州連合とウズベキスタン内閣府の協同プロジェクトである「食物と農業政策諮問機関」の経済分析学者として就労中。農業政策分析、水質管理、農業開発に関する2冊の著書を含め、50本以上の著述がある。

白井 克彦 / しろい かつひこ / Katsuhiko SHIRAI

1939年大連生まれ。早稲田大学理工学部教授。工学博士。早稲田大学常任理事。早稲田大学大学院理工学研究科修了。専門は知能情報学。音声認識・合成技術、自然言語処理、信号処理用アーキテクチャ設計、C A Iなどを中心にヒューマンインターフェースの研究に従事。主な著書に『言語の科学 - 音声』などがある。

セリム・ユジェル・ギュレチ / Selim YuceI GULEC

1965年トルコ生まれ。東京ジャーミー・文化センター副代表。マルマラ大学(トルコ)卒業後、来日。東京大学法学部政治学研究科博士課程退学。2000年8月まで在日トルコ大使館報道部に勤務。

富永 英義 / とみなが ひでよし / Hideyoshi TOMINAGA

1939年東京都生まれ。早稲田大学理工学部電子・情報通信学科教授。工学博士。早稲田大学国際情報通信研究センター(G I T I)所長。情報処理学会情報規格調査会S C 29委員長。通信・放送機構早稲田リサーチセンター総括責任者などを務める。早稲田大学大学院理工学研究科修了。電子情報通信学会 業績賞、電子画像学会論文賞、I T U協会賞、情報化月間郵政大臣賞、エリクソン テレコミュニケーション アワード'98など受賞。

樋口 美作 / ひぐち みまさか / Mimasaka HIGUCHI

1936年新潟県生まれ。宗教法人日本ムスリム協会会長。早稲田大学第一法学部卒業。エジプト政府留学生として、カイロ・アズハル大学に留学。日本航空(株)に入社後、エジプト(3年)、イラク(3年)、サウジアラビア(4年)に勤務。1963年、イスラームへ入信。1997年3月から産経新聞(夕刊)宗教欄「語る」に執筆。

モハメド・バハ・エル=ディン・ザグルール / Mohamed Bahaa El-Din ZAGHLOUL

1945年エジプト生まれ。Central Metallurgical Research and Development Institute 副所長。カイロ大学工学研究所所長。エジプトで理学士号取得後来日、工学博士(東京工業大学)。専門は冶金学。カイロ大学卒業後、来日。冶金、溶接技術、鋼鉄合金研究の第一人者としてエジプトはもとより、日本やドイツの企業のアドバイザーも務め、これまでに60以上の論文を国際学会誌などに発表。また1995年から3年間、在日エジプト大使館文化参事官として日本とエジプトの文化交流に尽力する。

## 演者紹介

山内 昌之 / やまうち まさゆき / Masayuki YAMAUCHI

1947年札幌市生まれ。東京大学大学院総合文化研究科教授。学術博士(東京大学)。北海道大学文学部卒業後、カイロ大学客員助教授、ハーバード大学客員研究員などを経て現職。専門はイスラーム地域研究、国際関係史。主な著書に『現代のイスラーム』(発展途上国研究奨励賞)、『瀕死のリヴァイアサン』(毎日出版文化賞)、『ラディカル・ヒストリー』(吉野作造賞)、『スルタンガリエフの夢』(サントリー学芸賞)、『納得しなかった男』、『民族と国家』などがある。

山崎 芳男 / やまさき よしお / Yoshio YAMASAKI

1943年東京都生まれ。早稲田大学国際情報通信研究センター教授。工学博士。早稲田大学空間科学研究所所長。早稲田大学テーマカレッジ「ユネスコの文化・技術活動への参加」カレッジ長。日本音響学会副会長。日本バーチャルリアリティ学会理事などを務める。早稲田大学理工学部、理工学研究所、千葉工業大学、理工学総合研究センター、国際情報通信研究センターなどにおいて音響学、信号処理、符号化、情報通信などの研究・教育に従事。主な著書に『音響システムとデジタル処理』、『総合マルチメディア選書MPEG』などがある。

湯川 武 / ゆかわ たけし / Takeshi YUKAWA

1941年生まれ。慶應義塾大学商学部教授。慶應義塾大学大学院文学研究科修士課程、カイロ・アメリカ大学アラブ研究科修士課程修了。プリンストン大学近東学研究科留学、在カイロ日本大使館勤務、専門調査員として国立国会図書館勤務などを経て現在に至る。専門は、中世アラブ・イスラーム史、イスラーム政治思想、イスラーム教育史など。

吉村 作治 / よしむら さくじ / Sakuji YOSHIMURA

1943年東京都生まれ。早稲田大学人間科学部教授。工学博士。早稲田大学エジプト学研究所所長。早稲田大学第一文学部卒業後、カイロ大学考古学研究所留学。専門はエジプト考古学、エジプト美術史、比較文明学。1966年より早稲田大学古代エジプト調査隊を組織し、以来35年にわたり現地での発掘調査・研究を行う。日本オリエント学会、日本建築学会会員。主な著書に『アラブ人とつきあう方法』、『吉村作治の古代エジプト講義録』(上・下)、『エジプト発掘30年』などがある。

(五十音順)

# English Summary

Islam  
&  
Information-Telecommunication Technology

## Idea behind the Conference

The revolution in information technology that arose in the 20th century has spread with irresistible momentum to every corner of the globe, and now, at the outset of the 21st century, it stands at the crossroads to an unknown future. It has displayed the speed of the proverbial rabbit in its impact on hardware technology, but discussion of its "soft" social and psychological implications has proceeded at a tortoise's pace. Islam, which with an estimated one billion believers constitutes a major force in today's world, remains inscrutable in the eyes of the Japanese and indeed of many others. Misunderstandings and distortions are rife. In reality, however, Islam is at its core multicultural, multiethnic and characterized by tolerance and diversity. Those features form the foundations of a psychological network that should prove highly receptive to modern information technology, for they are congruent with its fundamental principles. Historically speaking, Islam has long practiced the spirit of IT (Information-Telecommunication Technology). There could, we believe, be no better time than the present to take a second look at the basic values espoused by Islam and bring them to the attention of the world at large. This is also a fitting juncture at which to explore how cutting-edge science and technology are received in the Islamic world and how they will evolve there in the future.

In this our first year, we will examine how the Islamic countries view contemporary advances in information technology and consider how Muslims regard IT in relation to their faith.

Opening Remarks  
Opening Address , University and Guest Speeches

### **Overall Moderator**

#### **Toshiharu KITAMURA**

Born in Yamanashi Prefecture in 1943, Toshiharu Kitamura is Professor at the Global Information and Telecommunication Institute of the Graduate School of Waseda University. An alumnus of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Tokyo, he holds a graduate degree in economics from Oxford University. As an official with the Japanese Ministry of Finance and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), he has overseen many areas of economic policy. His research specialty is finance in the advanced economies - particularly Japan - and the developing world, as well as problems of market transition. He is an active participant in international debate in these fields. His chief publications include *Oriental Trade and Central Asian Economies* (in Japanese).

## **Opening Address**

### **Hideyoshi TOMINAGA**

Born in Tokyo in 1939, Hideyoshi Tominaga, who holds a doctorate in engineering, is Professor with the Department of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineering, School of Science and Engineering, Waseda University. He also heads the University's Global Information and Telecommunication Institute (GITI), chairs Subcommittee 29 of the Information Processing Society of Japan, and is in overall charge of the Telecommunications Advancement Organization of Japan Waseda Research Center. Professor Tominaga, who completed his degree at Waseda University's Graduate School of Science and Engineering, is the recipient of numerous honors, including the Career Achievement Award of the Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers, the Electronic Imaging Association's Prize for Best Paper, the ITU Association of Japan Award, the Information Technology Month Prize presented by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, and the 1998 Ericsson Telecommunication Award.

## **University Speech**

### **Katsuhiko SHIRAI**

Born in Dalian in 1939, Katsuhiko Shirai, the holder of a doctorate in engineering, is Professor with Waseda University's School of Science and Engineering. He took his degree at the Graduate School of Science and Engineering of Waseda University. An expert in knowledge information processing, he is engaged in research on human machine interface, especially technology for recognizing and synthesizing speech, natural language processing, design of signal conditioning architecture, and CAI. His major publications include *The Science of Language: Phonetics* (in Japanese).

## **Guest Speech**

### **Yuzo ITAGAKI**

Born in Tokyo in 1931, Yuzo Itagaki is Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo and a fellow of the Science Council of Japan, of which he chairs Division I. A graduate of the Department of Occidental History, Faculty of Letters, University of Tokyo, Professor Itagaki specializes in research on the Middle East and Islam, comparative regional studies, and history. His research focuses on civilizational strategies as seen through the prism of regional studies on the Middle East and the Islamic world. His chief publications include *History Today and Regional Studies* and *Cock an Ear to the Cry of the Stones* (in Japanese).

**Masayuki YAMAUCHI ( Prof., University of Tokyo )**

Born in Sapporo in 1947, Masayuki Yamauchi is Professor with the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the University of Tokyo, from which institution he holds a Ph.D. A graduate of Hokkaido University's Faculty of Letters, he has held such previous appointments as visiting assistant professor at Cairo University and visiting researcher at Harvard University. His specialties are Islamic regional studies and history of international relations. His chief publications include *Islam Today* (winner of the Developing Countries Research Incentive Prize), *The Moribund Leviathan* (winner of the Mainichi Publishing Culture Award), *Radical History* (winner of the Sakuzo Yoshino Award), *The Dream of Sultan Galiev* (winner of the Suntory Prize for Social Sciences and Humanities), *The Man Who Would Not Be Convinced*, and *Nation and State* (all in Japanese).

**【 Summary 】**

Barely was 2001 off to a start when the news that Ajinomoto Indonesia had used a pork-derived enzyme as a chemical seasoning sent shock waves through Indonesia's population, 90% of which is Muslim. This incident also served as a jolting reminder to the Japanese of how easily corporate carelessness can precipitate a loss of market and consumer confidence in the world's most populous Islamic nation. The crux of the issue is how to deal with the fusion of and friction between alien cultures in the 21st century's IT age as capital and manpower become increasingly globalized. Japan's dependence on the Middle East for petroleum energy resources is once again climbing - it now exceeds 85% - and with the reelection of President Khatami in Iran, the Mideast peace process and the ongoing strife in Palestine, the existence and role of Islam are attracting renewed attention. How to get along properly with the estimated 1-1.2 billion Muslims across the globe is a question of great significance on many fronts, whether in terms of economics and business - commodities, markets - or of cultural and spiritual life - the new information networks of the IT age, tourism, human contact. How then do we nurture a correct perception of Islam within the context of Japanese public opinion? How should scholars, diplomats and businesspeople in the IT age comprehend Islam's spread across different regions of the planet?

First of all, as an example, a forum should be established for the exchange of views among different segments of the Japanese population about what form our relations with Islam should assume. Second, efforts to promote direct human contact with the Muslim nations, especially between young people, need to be redoubled. Third, enhancing understanding of Islam in Japanese schools is vital. That will require developing teaching materials and systems for gradually imparting knowledge about Islam in some form or another from primary school through university. Fourth, I would like to emphasize the need to set up a Japanese-based home page on Islam. This web site could for instance be linked to the Islam regional studies project being conducted by scholars in the field, and used to share the course and results of discussions to date with society at large. It might also be developed into a forum for swapping views with people abroad. As this system for

disseminating information in English expands, more and more relevant information could be circulated at home and abroad. Fifth, also essential is promoting dialogue with the Muslim world as part of the Year of Dialogue Among Civilizations, as the United Nations has designated 2001. We must, by taking such measures, strengthen contacts between academics and intellectuals in Japan and the Muslim nations and thus deepen mutual understanding between Japan and Islam in the IT century.

Keynote Lecture 2

## IT in the Islamic World : Past and Present

### **Sakuji YOSHIMURA ( Prof.Dr., Waseda University )**

Born in Tokyo in 1943, Sakuji Yoshimura, who holds a doctorate in engineering, is Professor with Waseda University's School of Human Sciences and Director of the University's Institute of Egyptology. After graduating from Waseda University's School of Literature I, he studied at the Institute of Archeology of Cairo University. Professor Yoshimura specializes in Egyptian archeology, history of Egyptian art, and comparative civilization. He organized the Waseda University Research Group on Egypt in 1966, and has been excavating and researching in Egypt for the 35 years since. He is a member of the Society for Near Eastern Studies in Japan and the Architectural Institute of Japan. His chief publications include How to Get Along with the Arabs, Sakuji Yoshimura's Lecture Notes on Ancient Egypt (two volumes), and Thirty Years of Excavating in Egypt.

#### **【 Summary 】**

Already 35 years have passed since I first ventured into the world of Islam. Initially I was almost completely ignorant of the religion, and I had no idea whether I would even be able to continue in the field. Apprehension filled me. Eventually, as my knowledge grew, I began to suspect that the very fact of being an outsider was shackling my attempts at further understanding. So I converted to the faith. Upon becoming a Muslim, what surprised me even more than my increased comprehension of Islam was how my thoughts wandered to the subject of religion in general and ancient Egyptian religion in particular. As I made the pilgrimage to Mecca and achieved a deeper understanding of Islam, the Khomeini revolution played itself out before my eyes. This event sent shock waves through the Muslim world. Looking back now, it can perhaps be described as the precursor of the IT revolution. Some might dismiss that as a bizarre contention on the grounds that there were hardly any computers back in those days. In fact, it is precisely that type of thinking that distorts the essence of today's IT revolution. You often hear Japanese saying, "I don't understand Islam. Those Arabs are inscrutable." It is not that they do not understand; they make no attempt to do so. People likewise often claim not to understand IT. It is not that they do not understand IT; they do not even try. They go out of their way not to understand.

IT stands for information technology, a term which, if you think about it, does not refer solely to the likes of computers and cell phones. The ancient Egyptians had something called the Book of the Dead, which in those days was state-of-the-art IT. Indeed, come to

think of it, it was even more amazing than today's information technology. After all, our modern gadgets, however sophisticated they may be, are capable of communicating only within this world. But the Book of the Dead provides a link between this world and the next. The same may be said of the Koran, the holy book of Islam, for it is the message of Allah from the other world, a message that transcends dimensions. Thus one comes to realize how mistaken is the belief that advanced information technology is the exclusive preserve of the West and Japan - a conclusion that too many people jump to upon a cursory glance at the modern world. One also comes to realize that IT denotes much more than computer technology: it constitutes the very underpinnings of human society. Plus the technology was first thought up way back 55 years ago anyway. That is not to suggest that the Islamic world is merely resting on the laurels of its past. For example Dubai, which in medieval and early modern times was far and away the leading commercial entrepot of the Arab world, is today one of the most wired cities on the planet. Egypt, meanwhile, has plans to develop an IT zone that will be a match for Silicon Valley. The Islamic world is contending to become the West's equal in the vanguard of the IT revolution. One of the questions that will need to be discussed at this symposium, I believe, is whether or not that process of transition will produce conflicts with the precepts of the Koran.

Coordinator / Sakuji Yoshimura ( Prof.Dr., Waseda University)

Panelists / Takeshi Yukawa ( Prof., Keio University)

Mimasaka Higuchi ( Chairman, Japan Muslim Association)

Ahmad Fouad Basha ( Prof. Dr., Dean, Faculty of Science, Cairo University, Egypt)

**Sakuji YOSHIMURA \* P 139**

**Takeshi YUKAWA**

Born in 1941. Professor, Faculty of Business and Commerce, Waseda University. Completed post-graduate education in the master's course of the postgraduate program of the Graduate Faculty of Letters at Waseda University and the master's course in the Arabic Studies Program at American University in Cairo. Following postgraduate work as a research student in Middle Eastern Studies at Princeton University, Dr. Yukawa worked at the Japan Consulate in Cairo, Egypt and at the National Diet Library in Tokyo as a special researcher before assuming his current position. Dr. Yukawa is an expert in Arab and Islamic medieval history, Islamic concepts of government and the history of Islamic education.

**【 Topic Summary / Islam, IT Society and Culture 】**

I use the word "Islam" with two different levels of meaning. One meaning refers to the teachings of Islam (doctrine and religious observances), the other meaning refers to the entirety of society and culture (what is also called the Islamic world) of the followers of Islam (Muslims). When using the title "Islam and IT" I am clearly using the second meaning of the word "Islam." What kinds of influences does the development of IT have on the societies and cultures of Muslims in different countries? Perhaps a little more time will be required to verify the effects. Nevertheless, what we can state at this point in time is that IT, though creation of worldwide personal and formal networks among Muslims, continues to open new perspectives and new vistas that we cannot see when we look at the past history of Islam. I wish to address this point.

**Mimasaka HIGUCHI**

Born in 1936 in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Presently Chairman of the Japan Muslim Association. Mr. Higuchi graduated from the First School of Law at Waseda University and studied as an Egyptian government research student at Cairo Azhar University. After joining Japan Air Lines Mr. Higuchi worked in Egypt (3 years), Iraq (3 years) and Saudi Arabia (4 years). Mr. Higuchi converted to Islam in 1963. Since March 1993 Mr. Higuchi has been writing the column Kataru ("Recitation") on religious matters for the Sankei Shimbun.

**【 Topic Summary / Islam within Japan 】**

1. Will speak on Japan's internationalization and the Japanese view of Islam and provide a simple explanation of the basic Islamic tenet of "Five Pillars and Six Beliefs" and the Islamic world view.

2. Will provide a short history of Islam in Japan and chronologically explain the historic background of Islam in Japan and the trends in Islam.
3. Will speak on issues such as the current state of Islam in Japan, Islamic teachings, the number of places of worship and their distribution, and Muslim life-style and activities.
4. Will speak on mosque activities and the spread of IT, and discuss how Islam can respond to the diversification of Islamic society.

#### **Ahmad Fouad BASHA**

Born in 1942 in Egypt. Prof. Dr. Basha is the Dean of the Faculty of Science at Cairo University and holds a Bachelor of Science and Master of Science from Cairo University and a Ph.D. in physics from Moscow University. Prof. Dr. Basha's specialization is solid state physics and he is the author of more than 50 academic papers on physics and science published domestically and internationally. Prof. Dr. Basha is also a leading expert in research on Islamic thought and has published an extensive number of research papers concerning science, culture and scientific principles as seen from an Islamic point of view. Prof. Dr. Basha's noted works included Philosophy of Science From the Islamic Point of View and Scientific Heritage of Islamic Civilization and Fundamentals of Modern Sciences in Islamic Heritage.

#### **【Topic Summary / The Koran and Information Science】**

The creation of science and technology is the shared heritage of all mankind. This fact is widely accepted by all historians and scientists who believe that the history of scientific discovery, like the history of all civilization, has gone through cycles. However, in respect of the cycle of Islamic Civilization, it is commonly alleged that its role was restricted to preservation of Greek legacy and that Muslim Scholars, following theoretical tradition blindly, added nothing to science and technology. Indeed, this is a false statement and the present article deals with its contradiction.

Selected examples are presented to give some idea of the achievements of Muslim scholars in various fields of natural sciences and technology ( mathematics, physics, astronomy, chemistry, geology, biology, pedology, medicine, pharmacy, oceanography, mechanical engineering, cryptology, environmental sciences,.....). It could be asserted that the role of Muslim scientists did not consist merely of handing over to Europe what they are earlier acquired from the ancients; rather, having digested what they learned from their predecessors, they were able to enrich it by new observations, new results and new techniques. However, much of the Islamic contribution to the history of science and many of its details are scattered allover the world, and the vast majority of them have been neither published nor examined. Hard efforts are thus needed to unfold their contents.

Coordinator / Toshiharu KITAMURA ( Prof., Waseda University )

Panelists / Selim Yucel GULEC ( Assistant Director, Tokyo Jarmi Culture Centre )

Shigeru ENDO ( Councillor, Middle Eastern & African Affairs Bureau,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs )

Toshihiko KOBAYAKAWA ( Consultant, Tokyo-Mitsubishi Bank )

**Toshiharu KITAMURA \* P 136**

### **Selim Yucel GULEC**

Born in Turkey in 1965. Came to Japan after graduating from the Marmara University in Turkey. Studied for a Ph.D. in Politics at the University of Tokyo Law School. Worked in the Public Relations Department of the Turkish Embassy in Tokyo until August 2000.

#### **【Topic Summary / New Technology from the Islamic Point of View】**

How has Islam regarded new technology and inventions at various times in history? How does it regard today's new technology and inventions, and how far do its horizons go? These and a number of other issues will be discussed from an Islamic point of view. For example, the relationship between Allah and man; the relationship with industrial and consumer activities; areas for response to new technology and inventions should always centre on human concerns; the teachings of the Koran; how Islam views the world; standards of values; how the recent IT revolution has been received in the Islamic world; the relationship with the non-Islamic world; and so on and so forth.

### **Shigeru ENDO**

Born in Fukushima Prefecture in 1948. Completed a Master's Degree in Economics at Waseda University Graduate School. After entering the Foreign Ministry, served as First Secretary in the Japanese Embassy to Iraq, was seconded to the International Energy Agency (IEA), served as Planning Officer in the 1st International Economic Affairs Division of the Economic Affairs Bureau, Head of the Energy Resources Division of the Economic Affairs Bureau, Head of the 1st Middle East Division of the Middle Eastern & African Affairs Bureau, Minister at the Japanese Embassy to the Philippines and concurrently Consul-General at the Japanese Consulate-General in Manila, and Minister at the Japanese Embassy to Saudi Arabia.

#### **【Topic Summary / Civilized Dialog with the Islamic World】**

Following a powerful initiative by (then) Foreign Minister Kouno, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs set up an Islamic Study Group in March 2000, with the help of experts in the field. The Group met on 7 occasions. There, the need was stressed for Japan to strive for a comprehensive understanding of Islam, including socio-economic considerations. In line with this, Mr. Kouno visited the Gulf States in January this year, when he delivered proposals from Japan aimed at realizing positive cooperation in 3 fields ("Promoting Civilized

Dialog with the Islamic World", "Developing Water Resources", and "Broad-Ranging Policy Dialog"). The countries he visited expressed strong support for these proposals, and follow-up efforts are now underway.

#### **Toshihiko KOBAYAKAWA**

Born in Tokyo in 1933. Graduated from the Law School of Keio University. Has been continuously involved in Middle Eastern affairs since his posting to Beirut in 1973. Served as Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Tokyo before taking up his present post. Also serves as Managing Director of the Middle East Research Association.

#### **【Topic Summary / IT in the Arabic World】**

I first went to the Middle East at the end of 1972, and have been involved with the region for more than 25 years since then. However, as a bank employee who worked in the Arabic rather than Middle Eastern or Islamic world (even though in the IT field), I find today's theme very difficult to digest and am not sure what I can contribute to it.

Therefore, in the short time allotted, I will discuss the character of the Arab people and some business-related episodes, which I hope will be useful when listening to the other speakers.

Public Symposium

Part 3 / Information Technology Session

Coordinator / Yoshio YAMASAKI ( Prof., Waseda University )

Panelists / Sandjar DJALALOV ( Exchange Researcher Waseda University )

Mohamed Bahaa El-Din ZAGHLOUL ( Dr. Director, Engineering Laboratory, Cairo University, Egypt )

Toshibumi SAKATA ( Dr. Chairman, Earth Science and Technology Organization, Japan )

#### **Yoshio YAMASAKI**

Born in 1943 in Tokyo, Japan. Currently Professor at the Global Information and Technology Institute at Waseda University. Holds a Ph.D. in engineering. Dr. Yamasaki serves in numerous positions including Director of the Institute of Spatial Science for Regional and Global Culture at Waseda University, President of Waseda University's "Participation in UNESCO Cultural and Technology Activities" theme college, Vice Chairman of The Acoustical Society of Japan and Director of The Virtual Reality Society of Japan. Dr. Yamasaki is currently engaged in research and teaching in the areas of acoustics, signal processing, encoding and telecommunications at the School of Science and Engineering at Waseda University, the Science and Engineering Research Institute, Chiba Institute of Technology, The Advanced Research Institute for Science and Engineering at Waseda University, and the Global Information and Technology Institute, among others. Dr. Yamasaki's publications include Acoustic Systems and Digital Processing and Integrated Multimedia Selection Manual MPEG.

### **【 Topic Summary / People-focused Information Technology 】**

Dr. Yamasaki will speak on issues of interest to individuals active in universities, Islamic mosques and sectors of the information industry concerning how Muslims throughout their long history, today's one billion practicing Muslims and Muslims of future generations accept the technology and inventions of their respective eras and how they are changed, and will suggest possible future postures to adopt.

### **Sandjar DJALALOV**

Sandjar Djalalov has got his ph.D in Institute of Macroeconomics and Social Investigation in Tashkent in 1998. His thesis Concerned Agricultural Development issue on Efficient Use of Irrigation. He has got his Bachelor Degree in Irrigation Engineering in Tashkent Institute Engineers of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization in the Department of Hydromelioration in 1984.

From August 2000 to present he is Exchange Researcher at school of Social Sciences of Waseda University sponsored by Japan Foundation and JSPS. He is conducting investigation on Agricultural Policy Analysis in Central Asia. Djalalov Sandjar use to work at the research institutes of Ministry of Macroeconomics and Sattistics and Academy of Sciences as a principle researcher. During 3,5year he has been working in European Union and Cabinet of Ministers Uzbekistan joint project-Food and Agriculture Policy Advisory Unit(FAPU) as economist-analyst. Recently he moved to the University of World Economy and Diplomacy and conducting course on Economic Policy Analysis in the International Aspect.

He is author of more than 50 publications including two books in agricultural policy analysis, water management and rural development. His international experience includes study in the Universities of USA, Europe and Japan. He is a member of executive committee of AUSWRD.

### **【 Topic Summary / IT Development in Uzbekistan 】**

The Government of Uzbekistan has confirmed the policy for Modernization and development Information Technology for the next five years. However, hard currency convertibility issue and high duties and tariffs on imported equipment are still restricting IT industry development. Another barrier is low purchasing power of population. No hard statistics on the number of PC in Uzbekistan is available, however, it is estimates a figure not exceeding 350,000 or 1 PS per 72 people. Main IT users are large enterprises, banks and government agencies. The most popular software are the following: system integrated solutions and packaged software, enterprise resource planning systems, accounting and banking software and office security systems. The negative side of the Uzbekistan software market likes anywhere in CIS is the dominance of illegal software. The Internet development created access for the World Wide Web network and cause a huge storm of information that newer Central Asia republics had before. In Uzbekistan the number of Internet users increased to about 20,000 and the number of Internet providers grew to 39 companies. The new Internet technology has immediately brought a tremendous influx of NGO, private companies and individual usage. The major problems faced by domestic users are low connection speed and high tariff rates. Experts assess prospective capacity of Internet market services in Central Asia at 200,000 Users, with Uzbekistan's share at 75,000.

### **Mohamed Bahaa EI-Din ZAGHLOUL**

Born in 1945 in Egypt. Presently Assistant Director of the Central Metallurgical Research and Development Institute and Director of the Engineering Laboratory at Cairo University. After completing postgraduate studies Dr. Zaghoul came to Japan and earned a Ph.D. in engineering (Tokyo Institute of Technology). Dr. Zaghoul's specialization is in metallurgy. After graduating from Cairo University, Dr. Zaghoul came to Japan. As a leading expert in metallurgy, welding technology and steel alloy research, Dr. Zaghoul also works as an advisor to firms in Egypt, Japan and Germany and has published over 60 papers in international academic journals and other publications. In addition, beginning in 1995 Dr. Zaghoul worked for three years as the Cultural Councilor at the Egyptian Embassy in Japan, helping to promote cultural exchanges between Egypt and Japan.

#### **【Topic Summary / How Will Information Technology Change?】**

Under the world's present conditions of digitalization, gaping differences are evident in the opportunities for individuals, families, societies and national governments to connect to information and in the levels of telecommunications technology and Internet usage. Creating an environment where we can adequately use telecommunications technology to close these gaps is an extremely critical and necessary condition. Today Egypt, one of the world's developing countries, is directly confronting this problem. The discrepancy between social brackets with differing educational levels or economic circumstances is markedly obvious, and this gap is even a leading cause of differences in literacy rates among advanced countries.

In Egypt the diffusion rate for telephones grew dramatically from the beginning of the 1980s. Beginning in 1988 Egypt's government took steps to introduce computers to schools and educational facilities as a national project, and by 2000 had installed computers in all middle school educational facilities. Education in the use of telecommunications technology has since become an even more indispensable course in middle school education. I believe that the question of how to close the gaps among the various parts of society should receive greater attention.

### **Toshibumi SAKATA**

Born in 1931 in Tokyo. Currently a professor at Tokai University. Holds a Ph.D. in engineering. Dr. Sakata is the Director of the Earth Science and Technology Organization, Japan. Dr. Sakata's specialty is image information engineering and he has worked on numerous projects such as applying high technology including artificial satellites in a wide range of field including archaeology and environmental issues, the search for Genghis Khan's tomb and restoration of the wall paintings in the Golden Hall at Horyuji. Dr. Sakata is a recipient of the Broadcasting Cultural Award from the Japan Broadcasting Corporation. His publications include The Panorama from Space and High Tech Archaeology.

#### **【Topic Summary / How Will Information Technology Change?】**

Today information technology encircles the globe. Its form is ever-changing, affecting society and spreading broadly into government, the economy, industry, science and technology.

From the source where it is generated until the point where it reaches a user's

hands, information arrives at different times through various channels and forms. The forms in which information is transmitted have diversified and are now composed of various technologies. Although information technology has evolved over a long period of time concurrent with human civilization, with the invention of the computer and electronic data transfer in the 20th century it has been rapidly transformed in an enormous system. How will information technology change as part of human society in the 21st century and what sorts of effects will it exert on our lives will be a deeply interesting issue.

## Closing remarks, "Islam and IT" Symposium

**Professor Toshiharu Kitamura, coordinator, presented the following closing remarks at the conclusion of the two-day symposium.**

Innovations in telecommunication technology are affecting on every aspect of the socio-economy. They have also brought a revolution in every corner of the world with a power that exceeds all expectations. The 1.2 billion believers of Islam, who live in one-third of the world's inhabited areas and account for one-fifth of the world's population, are not an exception. For the large majority of Japanese, the common perception is that Islam is a society far removed from the rest of the world and IT. Yet Islamic society openly welcomes IT. Indeed, based on a change of our viewpoint, in which much of our understanding is filled with misunderstandings, we must view Islam in a fresh light and modern point of view.

The symposium "Islam and IT" was sponsored by Waseda University and the Global Information and Telecommunications Institute (GITI) and cosponsored by the University's Institute of Spatial Science for Regional & Global Culture and Institute of Egyptology. Further backing was received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Sasagawa Peace Foundation. Held at the International Convention Center of Waseda University over a two-day period on July 2-3, 2001, the symposium was attended by nearly 400 participants. Despite the brevity of the two-day meeting, speakers presented discussions that revealed the modern aspects of Islam from many points of view. The initial two keynote addresses, the final closing presentation on the natural environment and interpersonal relationships, and all of the presentations by the panelists at each session held between these keynote speeches, were all rich with both expert insights and suggestions.

The problems illustrated at each session, which were raised by authorities in subjects such as religion and culture, society and economics, and science and technology, provided an opportunity for all of the participants to take another look at the problems of Islam in various forms.

(a) The opening presentation by Yuzo Itagaki, Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo, began from an explanation of the historical relationship between Islam and Waseda University. It then developed the proposition that considered from an historical perspective including today, the thought and culture of Islam, which makes people more urbanized and

information-oriented, can never be limited to a religion of deserts and nomads. The presentation also raised the argument that one of the issues this symposium should consider is the question of why Islam, which had supported the world's culture and science before the spread of Western European civilization, afterwards retreated from this role. The final problem from the convention center, which was proposed at the end of this symposium and concerned the question of the role of Islam in the future, can certainly be considered the other side of the issue proposed by Professor Emeritus Itagaki. A lucid response may be extremely difficult. Perhaps we may consider this to be a characteristic that participants should continue to pursue in future symposia.

(b) The keynote lecture by Professor. Dr.Masayuki Yamaguchi on the first day of the symposium developed the proposition that IT, computerization, and processes that lead to the breakdown of national borders are creating a "post post-cold war" world. The characteristics of this emerging world are illustrated by the concept of "interconnectivity." Using this manner of speaking, Professor Yamaguchi surveyed the international community and political situation surrounding Islam in recent years using the macro-level concepts and rules of the international community. He furthermore pointed out the positive and negative aspect of the "hybrid cyberspace" as societies adopt IT, and presented the issue of a need for a new nation outlook and a new sense of national borders.

(c) The symposium continued with Professor.Dr.Sakuji Yoshimura's keynote lecture. While illustrating changes such as the circumstances surrounding Internet cafes in Islamic society, Professor Yoshimura took a micro-level approach that focused on various aspects of Islamic society. While touching on problems such as the application of modern technology, including the circumstances surrounding the spread of IT among Arab nations and the use of IT in excavation surveys and research during the 1980s, he presented problems that ask whether it is possible for Islam, which has played a mediating role between the Mediterranean world and the Asian world, to demonstrate a balanced position in today's world.

(a) Based upon the above keynote lectures, the first session (Culture and Religion) on Day 2 moderated by Professor Yoshimura began with the specific issue presented by Professor Takeshi Yukawa of how to address Islam in today's websites. This was followed by a discussion by Mr.Mimasaka Higuchi, the chairman of the Japan Muslim Association, who explained the basic Islamic tenet of "Five Pillars and Six Beliefs" and referred to the importance of the meaning of communications in Islam. Based on the presentations by these two individuals, Professor Dr. Ahmad Fouad Basha of Cairo University discussed a scientific methodology handed down from the Koran that was developed in Islamic civilization before the work by Francis Bacon of Britain in the 17th century. In addition, Prof. Dr. Basha noted that the outlook on space and the earth associated with the Koran contains surprising suggestions for the present day, and raised the issue that the scientific and technological findings developed in the Islamic world during the Middle Ages need to be

acknowledged once again by today's science and technology (such as IT).

(b) At the second session (Socio-Economy) during the afternoon that was moderated by Professor Toshiharu Kitamura, Selim Yucel Gulec, Assistant Director of the Tokyo Jarmi Culture Center, began from the circumstances of IT use in daily Islamic life to explain how IT has been used and interpreted for the propagation of Islam. This was followed by a talk by Councilor Shigeru Endo of the Middle Eastern & African Affairs Bureau at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who explained (following the message by former Foreign Minister Yohei Kono presented the day before) the multilayered approach taken in Japanese diplomacy to address issues related to Islam. Next Mr. Toshihiko KOBAYAKAWA, a consultant with the Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, focused the discussion on business in the Arab world as seen from the three viewpoints of population size, income level and incentives to utilize IT, and delivered an analytical report on issues such as the situation concerning economic activity that used modern technology such as IT, particularly the problem of Islamic banking.

(c) At the third and final session (Information Technology) chaired by Professor Yoshio YAMASAKI of Waseda University, participants first listened to an explanation by Dr. Djalalov, an exchange student at Waseda University, on the status of IT utilization that focused on Uzbekistan. He was followed by Dr. Mohamed Bahaa El-Din Zaghloul of Cairo University, who gave a presentation on his comparative analysis of IT use in Arabic nations. Finally, Professor Toshibumi Sakata of Tokai University presented the Islamic outlook from a global viewpoint, by discussing how strongly the shape of human lives, customs and ideas are affected by the natural environment, particularly environmental conditions such as temperature, moisture, aridity and geographical features. Together with touching upon the characteristics of Islam, which arose under a harsh natural environment, he also developed the argument that tools such as modern IT technology can be extremely effective for a fresh analysis of basic problems of human society that are global in scale.

This symposium on "Islam and IT" broadly demonstrated the possibilities for analyzing Islamic problems from various points of view. As the sponsors and we look forward to the development of even more fruitful discussions through the repeated sponsorship of this symposium with the cooperation and understanding from the symposium's backers (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Sasagawa Peace Foundation), as discussed when the meeting was opened. We wish to express our gratitude to everyone related to this symposium for their past cooperation, and hope we will receive their continuing understanding and support.

## 編集後記

この報告書をまとめている最中に米国における同時多発テロ事件が起きた。未だ証拠的にはイスラム原理主義派の仕業であるとは断定できないが、今までのテロ事件の経緯や背景から言って米国政府はオサマ・ビン・ラディンを中心とする、ユダヤ・十字軍に対する聖戦のためのイスラム戦線の中のアル=カイダの犯行だとしてその討伐を始めてしまった。

今回の国際シンポジウムを計画した背景は、イスラム世界と非イスラム世界の無理解や誤解を少しでも無くそうということが原点であった。しかしはからずも今回の事件で、その心配が現実となってしまった。テロ行為はどんな思想の立場であろうとも間違ったことである。それが宗教者であろうとも正当化されない。ジハードを聖戦と単純に理解しているようだが、第1義は自分との闘い、即ち自己克服のことであり、第2義に自分の家族や共同体を守るということであるから敵に攻めこまれてもいないのに自爆テロがそのカテゴリーに入ることはない。だから今回のものはテロである。テロを行った人たちは今回のことがイスラムの同胞に許されると思ったのであろうか。思ったとしたら末期症状になっている。こうしたイスラムの本当の原理から遠く離れてしまっている集団をイスラム原理主義者と呼んではならない。

イスラムはテロ行為を許容していない。とは言ってもイスラム同胞の中にはアメリカに対してパレスチナ問題の対応でオサマ・ビン・ラディンやタリバーンにシンパシィを持っている人々も少なくない。そこが難しいところである。しかもイスラム教を主たる宗教としている国々やその国民は今の世界の動き、進展について行けないか、ついて行きたくないと考えている人たちが多くいるということも確かである。そういった中で、イスラム対キリスト・ユダヤの対立構造の間に入り、少しでも対話に近づけられるのはアジアの非イスラム勢力ではないだろうか。日本はその中で中国・韓国と並んで中心的役割を果たすことができる国だと思う。

今回の事件が起こらなくとも、第2回、第3回とこのシンポジウムを続け、インフォメーション・テクノロジーを中心に、イスラムとキリスト・ユダヤの間の対話に少しでも関われるきっかけになればと考えている。私にとってイスラム文化はメジャー・サブジェクトではないが、イスラムを理解せずに古代エジプトはわからないし、古代エジプト文化を研究していれば必ずイスラム、キリスト、ユダヤという文化につながってくるので今後とも続けていきたい。

最後にこのシンポジウムを開催するにあたって物心ともにご協力、ご支援くださいました笹川平和財団に深く感謝をさせていただきます。

第1回国際シンポジウム「イスラムとIT」実行委員会  
(文責 吉村作治)

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～イスラム世界におけるITの展開とその意義～

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