

The International Association for Japan Studies

IAJS

12th Convention

10. December 2016

Art Research Center, Ritsumeikan University

PROGRAM
&
ABSTRACTS

The 12th Convention of the International Association for Japan Studies (IAJS)

Date: 10. December 2016

Venue: Art Research Center, Ritsumeikan University

Contact Information: Prof. Keiko Suzuki, Ritsumeikan University

56-1 To-jiin Kitamachi, Kyoto City Kita-ku 603-8577

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Program

Registration (12:15~13:00) Floor in front of Meeting Room 1

Opening Ceremony (13:00~13:15) Meeting Room 1

Chair-General David Karashima (Waseda University)

Greeting Koichi Hosoi (Chair of Art Research Center, Ritsumeikan University)

Opening Remarks Koichi Kimura (President of the IAJS)

Research Reports Session I: Literature, Culture and Education

Meeting Room 1

Chair Keiko Suzuki (Ritsumeikan University)

13:15~13:45

1. First Readers of Tales of Old Japan by A.B. Mitford – from the Survey of Digitalized English Magazines

Yuko Kawauchi (Ritsumeikan University, Ph.D. Cand.)

13:45~14:15

2. Places, Victims, Aggressors and the Enemy : The Depiction of WW11 in Anime and the Japanese Collective Memory

Joachim Alt (Hokkaido University, Ph.D. Cand.)

Chair Tomoko Nakashima (Kobe University of Welfare)

14:15~14:45

3. The First Moscow Guidebooks are the Position of the ‘famous places’ in the Guidebook-like Sources of the Early Edo Period

Ksenia Deseatnicova (Hosei University, Ph.D. Cand.)

(Intermission 14:45~15:00)

15:00~15:30

4. A Study of Interpretation of OKINAWA TAIWA

Ayumi Matsunaga (Kyoto University Center for the Promotion of Interdisciplinary
Education and Research)

Chair

David Karashima (Waseda University)

15:30~16:00

5. BETERU's paradigm – Shifting Ideas in the Mental Health Welfare

Hiroko Nakashima (Fukuyama Heisei University)

Tomoko Nakashima (Kobe University of Welfare)

Research Reports Session II: Culture and Social Science

Meeting Room 2

Chair

Takehisa Iijima (Honorary President of the IAJS)

13:30~14:00

1. What happened to the middle class?

Muriel Jolivet (Sophia University)

14:00-14:30

2. The Impact of Tourism Industry in the Economic Growth in Albania

Blendi Barolli (Niigata University of Management)

(Intermission 14:30~14:45)

Chair

Maji Rhee (Waseda University)

14:45~15:15

3. Chinese International Relations Scholars Perceptions of Proactive Pacifism Diplomacy
under PM Abe

Stephen Robert Nagy (International Christian University)

15:15~15:45

4. An Introduction to the Justice Erima Harvey Northcroft Tokyo War Crimes Trial
Collection held at the University of Canterbury, New Zealand

Ian Ruxton (Kyushu Institute of Technology)

Meeting Room 1

Chair

Charles Cabell (Toyo University)

16:00~17:30

<Special Topic> Interweaving of Text and Textiles in Nohgaku

Monica Bethe (Director at Medieval Japanese Studies Institute)

Closing Remarks (17:30~17:45)

Meeting Room 1

Charles Cabell (Vice President of the IAJS, Toyo University)

General Meeting (17:45~18:00)

Meeting Room 1

Takashi Hirota (Kyoto Women's University)

Kaoru Tomita (Yamagata University)

Reception (18:30~20:30)

Presenters : Please submit a 2,000-word abstract by February 28, 2017 for *The Newsletter of IAJS*

Inquiries to Associate Prof. Shinya Maezaki, [s_maezaki@yahoo.co.jp]

[Session 1-1 Meeting Room 1 13:15~13:45]

First Readers of Tales of Old Japan by A.B. Mitford –
from the Survey of Digitalized English Magazines

Yuko Kawauchi
Ritsumeikan University

Accessible archives and progressed databases have enabled us to do holistic research about readership or perception of translated Japanese literatures in overseas. Especially, the researches on the translations published before 1905, when Book Review Digest which covers reviews and advertisement in major literal magazines hadn't published yet, is one of the rapidly updated topic in recent years. By utilizing the databases, this paper will clarify the readership of the anecdotes Tales of Old Japan (1871).

The author, Algernon Bertram Freeman Mitford (1837-1916), came to Japan as a member of British Legation in 1867. Around the period of the opening of Japan towards the world, there were more and more interest about Japan and the needs for suitable books for travelers. There were already several books whose topics are Japan and the Japanese, however, he pointed out their lack of insight for inner life and started collecting Japanese tales to edit his own book. He also ordered wood-cut prints for the illustrations of his book to Japanese artisans. At least from the 1880s to the 1910s, Tales of Old Japan had been referred to as one of the most successful books about Japan. According to the reviews at the time of publication, the illustrations by the real Japanese and exotic topics, such as seppuku and samurai, captured the Westerner's attention.

The survey of digitalized English magazines will show which layer of people were the first target of this book and reveal the readership which have been generalized as "the Western readers".

[Session 1-2 Meeting Room 1 13:45~14:15]

Places, Victims, Aggressors and the Enemy
The Depiction of WW11 in Anime and the Japanese Collective Memory

Joachim Alt
Hokkaido University

Resulting from a previous study on the depiction of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in animation movies, it has become apparent that Barefoot Gen (1983) in its animated adaptation might have been influenced towards a conservative or conservative-leaning approach by its own franchise history as well as by the hegemonic representation of both bombings in live action cinema. Especially noteworthy was the movie's tendency to draw Japan, represented by Hiroshima and its citizens, in a victim-role within the context of WWII. Considering the influential position of the film within the Japanese war memory, this led to the question of whether Barefoot Gen is alone with its approach of a "victimized Japan", or if other animation movies are taking a similar stance.

Following up on this question, the review and analysis of other titles on topics related to "Japan's war", can be expected to deliver important insights and first steps taken in this direction seem to prove initial suspicions. However, in a similar fashion, detailed analysis of numerous titles also provides a surprisingly wide range of depictions of factors such as the places that served as "battlegrounds", the "aggressors" and their "victims" and a mostly absent "enemy".

Keeping in mind that a majority, if not all, of the Anime titles directly retelling Japan's perspective of WWII intend to promote "peace" as a national objective, questions can be raised if such retellings can be freed from perspective-changing factors. Such are for example concepts of "back then, back there" and "right here, right now", that need to be considered when looking at how events are being depicted. Accordingly, this study aims at exploring how "places", "victims", "aggressors" and "the enemy" are being depicted in Japanese animation movies and how those depictions could be influencing the collective memory of the Japanese society.

[Session 1-3 Meeting Room 1 14:15~14:45]

The First Moscow Guidebooks are the Position of the ‘famous places’ in the
Guidebook-like Sources of the Early Edo Period

Ksenia Deseatnicova
Hosei University

In my paper I am aiming at a content-related analysis of the concept of the “famous place” (hereinafter referred to as 「名所」), during the Edo period.

「名所」 is a unique concept of Japanese culture that has formed in the Heian period and until the Edo period had a strong cultural connection to *waka* poetry. The “fame” of those “famous places” was due to specific poetic or literary references. But during the early modern period, when travelling became possible for many people, and different kinds of guidebook-like literature appeared, this word started to lose its original meaning and move toward the modern understanding of the “famous place” as a “sightseeing spot” (「観光名所」).

Japanese researchers of the Edo period use the notion of 「名所」 across a number of disciplines but often overlook its originality and omit additional explanations, while for foreign researches it is quite difficult to see the difference between the *waka* 「名所」 and the later meaning of the word.

I want to trace the cultural change of the term 「名所」 in relation to the urban space of Edo city and show the expanding and enrichment of this word’s meaning for the Edo people. For this, I will make a comparative study of the contents of the Edo guidebook-like sources and the guidebooks of a city in another country without the concept of 「名所」. For the comparison, I am taking Moscow, my birthplace. One historical reason making this very comparison interesting is that both Edo and Moscow at the studied period were “main-but-not-the-capital cities”, with Kyoto and Saint Petersburg respectively being the capital cities and their cultural “rivals”.

[Session 1-4 Meeting Room 1 15:00~15:30]

A Study of Interpretation of OKINAWA TAIWA

Ayumi Matsunaga

Kyoto University

Center for the Promotion of Interdisciplinary Education and Research

This study tries to present an interpretation of OKINAWA TAIWA, a dialogue-style Japanese textbook. OKINAWA TAIWA is the textbook which is used teaching standard language for Okinawan people.

The school-education under the Ryukyu kingdom period, men who belonged to the aristocracy could be received an education. People in general were uneducated at all and not in the least civilized situation. Meiji government and its branch in Okinawa launched a project of an educational reform and enlightenment of the people in general to lead them into new Japanese nation. Modernization of Okinawa was impossible without getting rid of such a discommunicative situation. Okinawa people had to learn to speak, listen, and write standard Japanese. In this learning, OKINAWA TAIWA was introduced into every Okinawa schools. It was a dialogue-style Japanese textbook edited especially for Okinawa pupils. OKINAWA TAIWA was necessary for Okinawan people to realize modernization of Okinawa. OKINAWA TAIWA shows that Okinawan modernization is involved with its cultural integration. This was originally used for Okinawan government employees during the Meiji Era, then for the students in the college of education. OKINAWA TAIWA was also unique in its projection of modern Okinawa in the future: a well-regulated modern style of everyday life; an image of the island as an organic part of Japanese national economy; notions of modern finance and accounting necessary for trade and commerce, and Okinawa as a space not only open to visitors but also subordinate to a superior political domain "Imperial Japan". This study concludes that this OKINAWA TAIWA was a political pamphlet in order to modernize, nationalize and enlighten the Okinawan people.

BETERU's paradigm – Shifting Ideas in the Mental Health Welfare

Hiroko Nakashima

Fukuyama Heisei University

Tomoko Nakashima

Kobe University of Welfare

There is a group named "BETERU" (located in Urakawa, Hokkaido), which attracts worldwide attention with its novel support methods and ideas in the field of mental health welfare. "BETERU" is organized by social welfare corporations, Non Profit Organizations and corporation for the disabilities. It was selected as the best practice in the field of mental health welfare by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare. More than 3,500 researchers and observers visit BETERU to learn about the program every year. I reviewed published articles on CINNIE (reference software) in 2003-2015 with BE TERU as a key word and analyzed BETERU's main policies. The following 5 points were most significant.

1) Mutually-supportive relationships

They have partnerships which transcend ordinary doctor-patients relationships. It is common for members (patients, people with disabilities) to counsel supporters and have parties at doctor's homes as friends.

2) Solidarity with suffering people

BETERU doesn't let members suffer themselves but instead allows them to share their pain, sadness, loneliness. To facilitate shearing, BETERU has more than one hundred meetings per a month. One of the mottos at BETERU is "Weakness has the power to connect people." Weakness has great power to change the world.

3) Working support as life support

To work is to live. By working, members interact with lots of people and get empowered. BETERU had never educated people about people with disabilities but expect that understanding is born through.

4) Just being together

There are lots of places in which the general public interacts with people with disabilities. BETERU members give lectures about mental health at schools and serve as counselors.

5) Entertainment and humor

The M (delusion) & G (auditory hallucination) meeting is held every year. Prizes and gifts are awarded for the most fascinating presentation.

What happened to the middle class?

Muriel Jolivet
Sophia University

In the mid-70s, 90% of the Japanese believed that they belonged to the middle class (中間層), yet with a nuance specifying “upper middle” (中の上), “middle-middle” (中の中) and “lower middle” (中の下).

Nowadays the catchword is more likely to be 「格差」 relating to the “widening gap society”, the economist Tachibanaki Toshiaki (橘木 俊詔) being one of the first to point out that Japanese society had become as unequal as American society ¹.

In her bestseller 『タテ社会の人間関係』 (Japanese Society), which sold one million copies, the anthropologist Nakane Chie (中根千枝) proclaimed that the “vertical society” (タテ社会) did not operate against an egalitarian society. Her theory was fuelled by the concept of 「能力平等感」 which promised that whoever made the required efforts was likely to succeed.

Although the crammer schools (塾) and the preferred universities (指定校) operating de facto during the hiring process of students deny the “equal opportunities to all”, one cannot but acknowledge that belief in this acted as a stimulus to climb the ladder.

Another major change has been the collapse of lifetime employment (終身雇用) and the seniority system (年功序列制) the labour force being divided into permanent workers (正社員) and non-permanent workers (非正社員) [40%].

We will show that 「格差」 has not only made its way into society (橘木, 2006 『格差社会』), but is also to be found in the education system (橘木, 2010 『日本の教育格差』), in the academic background (橘木, 2009 『学歴格差』), among women (橘木, 2008 『女女格差』), among couples ((橘木, 2013 『夫婦格差』), in sexual life (門倉, 2009 『セックス格差社会』), in the falling birth rate 山田, 2007 『少子社会日本—もう一つの格差のゆくえ』 not to mention Buddhist monks (「お寺格差」、「お坊さん便」).

¹ See, 『日本経済格差 所得と資産から考える』 (岩波新書, 1998), *Confronting Income Inequality in Japan: A Comparative Analysis of Causes, Consequences, and Reforms* (The Mit Press, 2009).

[Session 2-2 Meeting Room 2 14:00-14:30]

The Impact of Tourism Industry in the Economic Growth in Albania

Blendi Barolli

Niigata University of Management

Tourism is a steadily growing industry internationally. It is often regarded as one of the main engines powering the economic and social development of countries. At the same time, tourism is an important factor in the promotion of peace and collaboration between nations. To expand their tourism economies, countries are making use of existing tourist attractions as well as investing in new or innovative tourism infrastructure.

Albania is a country that possesses an abundance of the attractions necessary for the development of a steady tourism economy, a must for the economic and social welfare of the country. Yet, Albania has done very little to promote these existing attractions, as unnecessary bureaucracy has impeded the development of steady tourism.

Through an historical analysis of the country's tourism industry and the impact it has had on economic growth, this paper aims to promote and develop tourism in Albania. The paper provides several examples of types of tourism that have the potential for development. Reasons Albania should be visited as a new and little-known destination have been put forth. SWOT analysis has been used throughout the paper.

[Session 2-3 Meeting Room 2 14:45~15:15]

Chinese International Relations Scholars Perceptions of
Proactive Pacifism Diplomacy under PM Abe

Stephen Robert Nagy
International Christian University

Sino-Japanese relations have grown more precarious owing to the nationalization of the Senkaku islands, visits to Yasukuni Shrine and a growing security competition in the East and South China Sea. Hand-in-hand with this growing tension under Prime Minister Abe, we have witnessed an increase in omnidirectional diplomacy with Japan forging new security partnerships, engaging in trade agreements like the TPP and strengthening its long standing alliance with the US. This paper explores Chinese IR scholars view this Japan's omnidirectional diplomacy under PM Abe and their implications for the future of Sino-Japan relations. As part of this objective, this paper will investigate how do Chinese scholars view Japan's proactive pacifism? How do Chinese scholars interpret Japan's strengthening alliance with the US? How do Chinese scholars interpret Japan's cooperation with Southeast Asia nations in the South China Sea? It finds that Chinese perceptions of Japanese omnidirectional diplomacy are not homogeneous and can be categorized into schools of thought which are not mutually exclusive: 1) Japan's foreign policy as part of a Japanese renaissance/self-rejuvenation; 2) extension of US Foreign policy containment strategy; 3) Extension of US strategy to hedge and engage; 4) Japan's new grand strategy; and 5) related to domestic politics.

[Session 2-4 Meeting Room 2 15:15~15:45]

An Introduction to the Justice Erima Harvey Northcroft Tokyo War Crimes Trial Collection
held at the University of Canterbury, New Zealand

Ian Ruxton
Kyushu Institute of Technology

The presenter recently discovered that Justice Erima Harvey Northcroft (1884-1953), a distant relative, had left probably the most complete archive in the world of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE), commonly known as the Tokyo War Crimes Trial (29 April 1946 – 12 November 1948), at the University of Canterbury in Christchurch, New Zealand. This was one of the most important international criminal law trials of the 20th century. The Tribunal consisted of eleven members of eleven nations: Australia, Britain, Canada, China, France, India, New Zealand, the Philippines, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, and the United States of America. Justice Northcroft represented New Zealand.

The E.H. Northcroft Collection [MB 1549] is held by the Macmillan Brown Library at the University of Canterbury.

This paper will give a brief introduction of the collection (c. 380 volumes, 110,000 pages), which the presenter will have visited for the first time in November 2016. The documents were donated in 1949, and are an increasingly valuable historical resource for the study of Japanese militarism and imperialism in the first half of the 20th century.

ACCESS TO: RITSUMEIKAN UNIVERSITY, KINUGASA CAMPUS

(Address: 56-1 Toji-in Kitamachi, Kita-ku, Kyoto 603-8577 JAPAN)

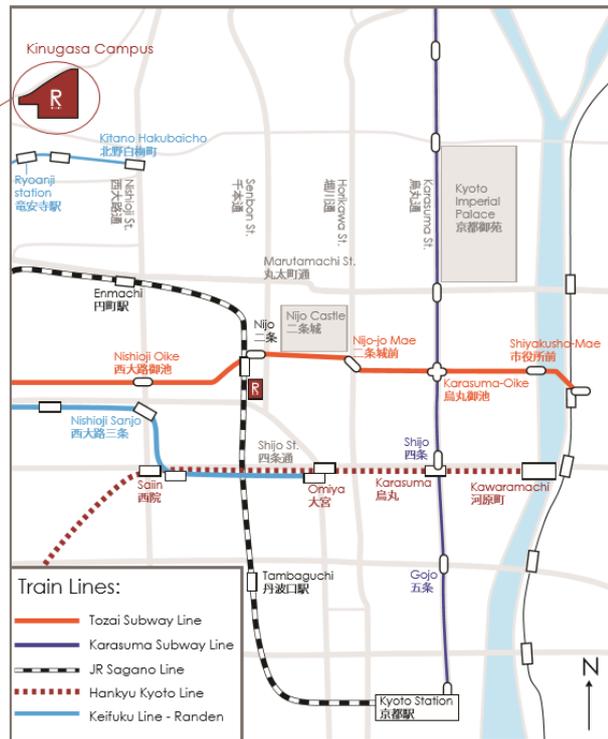
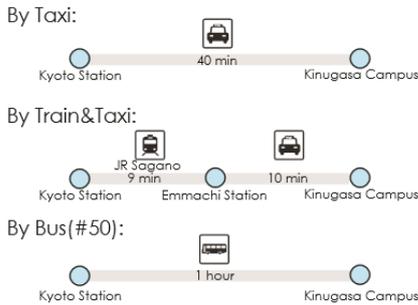
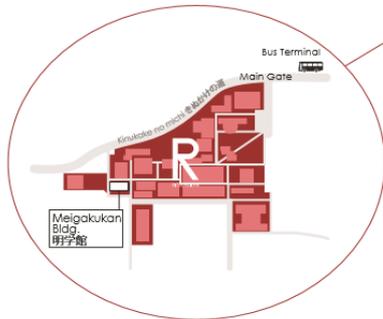
BY TAXI: 40 min from Kyoto Station

BY TRAIN&TAXI: ON JR SAGANA (9 MIN) to Enmachi station & 10 Min by Taxi

BY BUS: One hour on BUS #50 from Kyoto Station

(*larger images of these maps are available on the university website)

R Kinugasa Campus Access Map
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 International Center at Kinugasa Campus
 Tel: +81-75-465-8230 (Within Japan:075-465-8230)



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Ritsumeikan University Kinugasa Campus
 Campus Map

- 1 HIRAI KAKICHIRO MEMORIAL LIBRARY
Library for academic and research purposes with 2,000 seats.
Learning Center (P&A), Student Collection, Post-graduate Memorial Room and Café.
- 2 ZONSHINKAN HALL
Classroom building, Administrative Office of College of Law (CL), Administrative Office of Graduate School of Education, Memorial Room and Café.
- 3 KOGAKUKAN HALL
Language center, study room.
- 4 SHIGAKUKAN HALL
Classroom building, Research Medical Service Center (RMSC), International Center (IC).
- 5 JGAKUKAN HALL
Classroom building, Classroom for College of Social Sciences, Administrative Office of College of Social Sciences (CS), Foreign Affairs, Webpage Hall (WPH).
- 6 KENSITSUKAN HALL
Classroom building, Designation Center, Extension Center (EC), Career Center (CC), International Office (IO), Student Support Room.
- 7 GAKUKUKAN HALL
Classroom building.
- 8 YUSHINKAN HALL
Classroom building, 10,000 DM Service Center, Office of General Education, International Center (IC).
- 9 SAONJI MEMORIAL HALL
Office of the Institute of Social Science Research Center.
- 10 SEISHINKAN HALL
Classroom and part library for College of Letters, Administrative Office of College of Letters (AL).
- 11 KEIMEIKAN HALL
Classroom building used by the Members of College of Letters, Experimental Study Room.
- 12 YUYOKAN HALL
Classroom, multimedia room, Cafeteria for Graduate School.
- 13 KOSHINKAN HALL
Classroom and Laboratory of College of International Business, Administrative Office of College of International Business (CB), Career Center (CC), Office of Academic Coordination (AC).
- 14 RYUYOKAN HALL
Classroom building for an information (IT) and Communication center (ITC).
- 15 SHUGAKUKAN HALL
Faculty Education Building, Research Office of Biogeochemical Center.
- 16 LANGUAGE CENTER
Language Education Center, Center for Language Acquisition (CLA), Office of Language Education, Foreign and Development.
- 17 JINSHINKAN HALL
Research Laboratory Building for Faculty, Manufacture Processing Service Room, and Information Support Center for the Research.
- 18 MEIGAKUKAN HALL
Classroom building, Administrative Office (AO).
- 19 SHOGAKUKAN HALL
Classroom, Laboratory Building for Faculty.
- 20 KEIGAKUKAN HALL
Classroom building.
- 21 SHITOKUKAN HALL
Classroom (International Center), Office of Internationalization at Ritsumeikan University, Center for Teacher Training Support (CTS), Division of Administration (DA), Career Center (CC), Office of Academic Coordination (AC).
- 22 JUKOKAN HALL
Classroom for College of Design Arts and Sciences, Administrative Office of College of Design Arts and Sciences (DS).
- 23 SUKUNO MEMORIAL LECTURE HALL
Lecture hall for Ritsumeikan University Faculty Training Center.
- 24 SUKUNO MEMORIAL LECTURE HALL
Lecture hall for Ritsumeikan University Faculty Training Center.
- 25 KYOTO KINUGASA GYM
Gymnasium for Ritsumeikan University.
- 26 STUDENT CENTER
Student Center, Café, book store, practice hall, small hall.
- 27 ART RESEARCH CENTER
Classroom building.
- 28 ACADEMIA RITSUMEI 21
Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University International Center for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University Confucius Institute at Ritsumeikan (CI), Confucius Institute at Ritsumeikan (CI).
- 29 RITSUMEIKAN CULTURAL HERITAGE
Ritsumeikan Cultural Heritage.
- 30 SOBEIKAN HALL
Ritsumeikan University Research Center.
- 31 KYURONKAN HALL
Graduate School of Letters.
- 32 STADIUM
Stadium for Ritsumeikan University.
- 33 PROVENANCE MONUMENT
Provenance Monument.
- 34 CREATOCH CO.,LTD.
CreatoCh Co., Ltd.