

東京大学現代日本研究センター

2022年度年次報告書

UTokyo
Center for Contemporary
Japanese
Studies

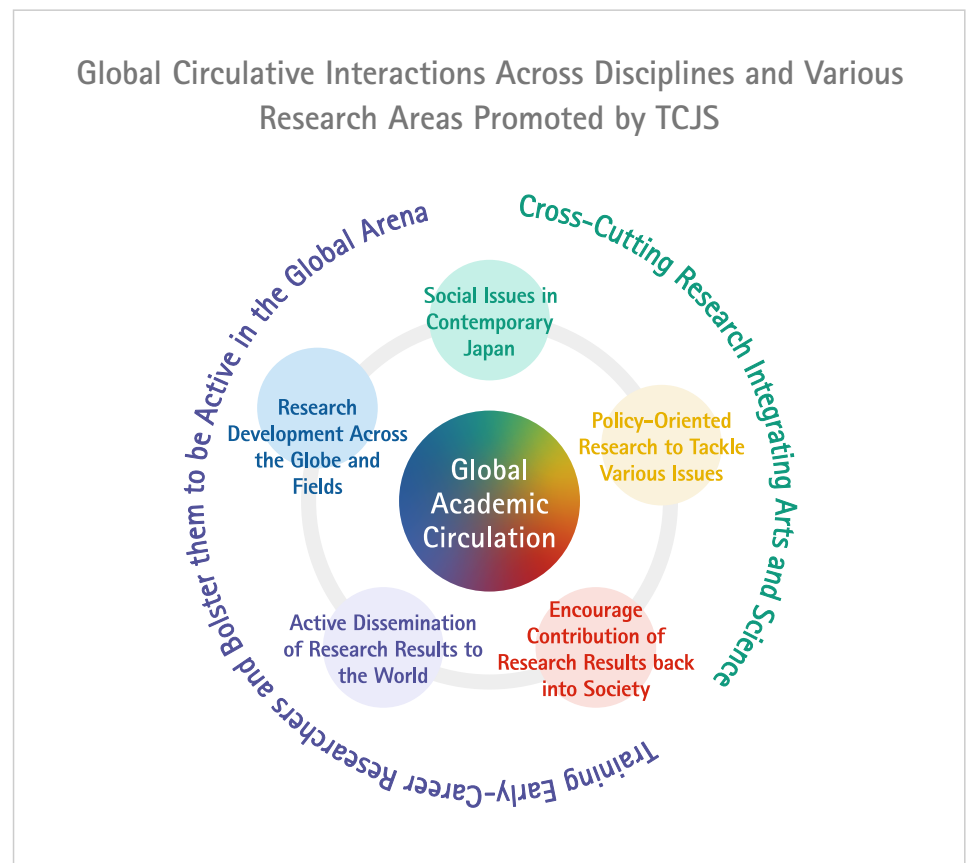
2022
Annual Report

IN THIS ISSUE

FROM the DIRECTOR	03
TCJS in NUMBERS	05
OUR MEMBERS	07
Board Members	
Associates	
International Advisory Board	
RESEARCH	09
Gender in Japan	
Demography & Inequality in East Asia	
Book Talk Series	
Big IDEAS: SDGs Dialogue Series	
2022-23 SEMINARS	18
Seminar Series	
Early-Career Scholar Forum	
Graduate Student Forum	
Gender in Japan Series	
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM	32
Global Japan Studies	
COMMUNITY NEWS	33

FROM the DIRECTOR

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the UTokyo Center for Contemporary Japanese Studies (TCJS) has continued to be quite active during the 2022 academic year, and I am proud of our activities which invited around 60 speakers from various research backgrounds and nationalities, including many talented graduate students, for seminars. I learnt a good deal from each presentation, and I am confident that the participants of the seminars and workshops felt the same.



We are still experiencing great difficulties due to the effect of the COVID-19, but I am sure we will find a way to overcome this global risk by actively working together to search for better lives. We now realize clearly how important and valuable international collaborations across different disciplines and with different approaches on common social issues are.

FROM the DIRECTOR

The primary aim of TCJS is to become a platform that is open to all researchers, young and senior, from all over the world to discuss social issues found not only in Japan but also in other nations and regions. Thus, we wish that TCJS will continue to play a critical role in stimulating innovative global collaborations and research in the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences, as well as being a driving force to encourage various types of innovations to contribute to the future of our planet. We will continue to work hard to explore such paths beyond those prescribed by traditional Japanese studies. We appreciate your continued support as we forge ahead in the years to come.



SHIRAHASE Sawako

Director, UTokyo Center for Contemporary Japanese Studies
Professor, Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology
The University of Tokyo

TCJS in NUMBERS

What We Have Achieved

As of 2/28/2023

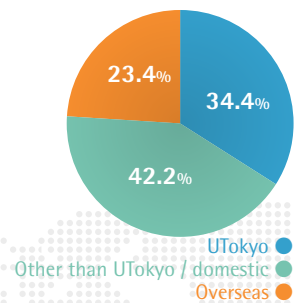
Seminar Series

Presentations by Senior Researchers

Conducted Once a Month

Total Number of Seminars = 17

Total Number of Attendees = 401



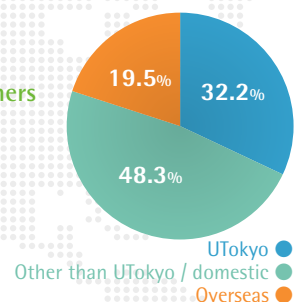
Early-Career Scholar Forum

Presentations by Assistant Professors & Postdoctoral Researchers

Conducted Once a Week

Total Number of Seminars = 11

Total Number of Attendees = 149



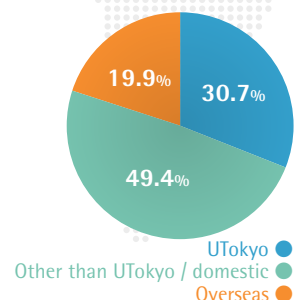
Graduate Student Forum

Presentations by Second Year Graduate Students

Conducted Once a Week

Total Number of Seminars = 16

Total Number of Attendees = 231



The graphs above show the data about the affiliations and countries of those who participated in the TCJS Seminar Series, Early-Career Scholars Forum, and Graduate Student Forum respectively. This year, the number of participants from overseas increased from one eighth to one fifth for all event series. In addition, for the Graduate Student Forum, participants from affiliations other than UTokyo increased dramatically, while the number of participants became three times larger compared to last year for the Early-Career Forum, which is quite encouraging. We can see that TCJS is becoming well recognized in wider fields and areas of research. We would like to keep moving forward towards completing the missions of TCJS, such as encouraging students and researchers of younger generations to be more actively involved in our activities. This year, the "Book Talk Series" was introduced as a new Seminar Series, and we hope that this would be a good occasion to let researchers outside Japan become aware of the various kinds of studies and research are done in Japan.

TCJS in NUMBERS

What We Have Achieved

AFFILIATION OF PRESENTERS

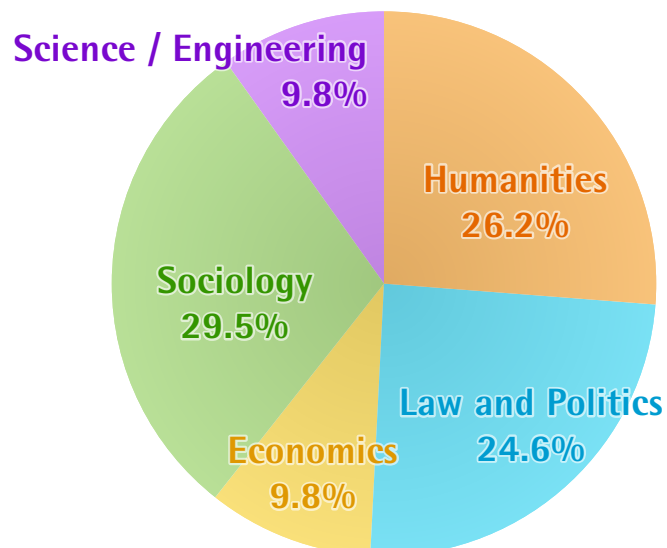
OVERSEAS

Columbia University
Dartmouth College
German Institute for Japanese
Studies
Harvard University
MIT
Michigan State University
New York University
Northeastern University
Princeton University
Stanford University
Texas Christian University
UC Berkeley
University of Groningen
University of Oxford
University of Toronto

JAPAN

Asahi Shimbun
Chukyo University
Hitotsubashi University
Business School
Japan Research Institute
Keio University
Kogakuin University
L'Oréal Japan
Meiji University
Reitaku University
The University of Tokyo
Tokyo University of the Arts
University of Tsukuba
Waseda University
Yamanashi Prefectural
University

NUMBERS OF PRESENTERS BY DISCIPLINE



OUR MEMBERS

Board Members

SHIRAHASE Sawako



Director, UTokyo Center for Contemporary Japanese Studies and Professor, Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, The University of Tokyo

Kenneth Mori MCELWAIN



Professor, Institute of Social Science, The University of Tokyo

OKAZAKI Tetsuji



Professor, Graduate School of Economics, The University of Tokyo

SAITO Mareshi



Professor, Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology and Director, Humanities Center, The University of Tokyo

YOSHIMI Shunya



Professor, Graduate School of Interdisciplinary Information Studies, The University of Tokyo

Associate Members

FUKUNAGA Mayumi



Associate Professor, Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, The University of Tokyo

KAGE Rieko



Professor, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo

KATO Koichi



Professor, Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo

KAWAGUCHI Daiji



Professor, Graduate School of Public Policy, The University of Tokyo

MAKIHARA Izuru



Professor, Research Center for Advanced Science and Technology, The University of Tokyo

MARUYAMA Jun-ichi



Project Professor, Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo

Kenneth Mori MCELWAIN



Professor, Institute of Social Science, The University of Tokyo

MINO Takashi



Deputy Director and Project Professor, Tokyo College, The University of Tokyo

MIZUNO Hirota



Project Assistant Professor, Humanities Center, The University of Tokyo

NUKAGA Misako



Professor, Graduate School of Education, The University of Tokyo

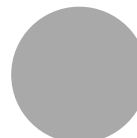
OUR MEMBERS

OKAZAKI Tetsuji



Professor, Graduate School of Economics, The University of Tokyo

SATO Yukiko



Associate Professor, Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, The University of Tokyo

TAMARUYA Masayuki



Professor, Graduate Schools for Law and Politics, The University of Tokyo

TOYA Riina



Associate Professor, Institute of Industrial Science, The University of Tokyo

WATANAVE Hidenori



Professor, Graduate School of Interdisciplinary Information Studies, The University of Tokyo

International Advisory Board Members

Mary C. Brinton



Reischauer Institute Professor of Sociology and Director, Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies at Harvard University

Gerald L Curtis



Burgess Professor Emeritus of Political Science, Columbia University

Roger Goodman



Nissan Professor of Modern Japanese Studies and Warden of St. Antony's College, University of Oxford

Andrew Gordon



Lee and Juliet Folger Fund Professor of History, Edwin O. Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies, Harvard University

John Lie



C.K. Cho Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Berkeley

Hugh Patrick



R. D. Calkins Professor of International Business Emeritus at Columbia Business School Columbia University

PARK Cheol Hee



Dean and Professor, Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University

James M. Raymo



Professor, Department of Sociology, Princeton University

Arthur Stockwin



Emeritus Fellow, St Antony's College and the Nissan Institute of Japanese Studies University of Oxford

Steven Vogel



Chair of the Political Economy Program, the Il Han New Professor of Asian Studies, Professor of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley

RESEARCH

Gender in Japan



The Gender in Japan project was introduced at the UTokyo Center for Contemporary Japanese Studies (TCJS) in January 2021. Gender equality is among one of the most important and urgent issues in Japan today. Unfortunately, it is also an old issue on which there has been very little progress. Japan's gender gap is evident not only in its labor market, but also within families and society at-large. We initiated the Gender in Japan Seminar Series to cover these issues and invited speakers not only from academia but also from the government and business areas. There were many audiences for this series, and we confirmed that these issues on gender attract many people and are globally very important, particularly under COVID-19.

Apr 15

Tomoko Kusuda | L'Oréal Japan

企業における女性活躍～日本ロレアルの事例 (Women in business ~ the case of L'Oréal Japan)

Jun 16

Yuri Okina | The Japan Research Institute, Ltd.

日本の経済社会の改革課題 (Innovation theme for Japanese economy and society)

Dec 15

Catherine D'Ignazio | Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Data Feminism

RESEARCH

Gender in Japan



Jan 26

Sputniko! | Artist/ Tokyo University of the Arts Department of Design Associate Professor/ President and CEO of Cradle Inc.
デザインとテクノロジーで世界の偏りを是正するには (Design and Technology to fix the unbalanced world)

RESEARCH



Demography & Inequality in East Asia

UTokyo and Princeton University Strategic Partnership

East Asia, including Japan, is one of the best fields to scrutinize current demographic issues represented by lowering fertility rates and aging population. We can find both commonalities and differences within East Asia, and we believe it would be more valuable to study it with South America, and other Asian regions. Based on the common interests of the members of the University of Tokyo and Princeton University, we decided to build a platform on demography and inequality in East Asia that (1) fosters collaborative research among demographers and inequality scholars working on East Asia; (2) supports the training of next generation scholars; and (3) mentors advanced undergraduate and graduate students interested in East Asian demography and inequality at the University of Tokyo and Princeton University. Four seminars have been held jointly with the Global Japan Lab, Princeton University (<https://gjl.princeton.edu/events-0>).

Oct 27

Naomi Aoki | The University of Tokyo

A study of the regulation of individual behavior during a pandemic crisis in Japan

Nov 17

Phillip Lipscy | The University of Toronto / The University of Tokyo

Japan: The Harbinger State

RESEARCH



Demography & Inequality in East Asia

UTokyo and Princeton University Strategic Partnership

Dec 8

Michael Strausz | Texas Christian University

The politics of immigration in the wake of the “specified skills visa”

Feb 16

Kiyoteru Tsutsui | Stanford University

Charles Crabtree | Dartmouth College

Gender Politics in Japan

RESEARCH

Book Talk Series




As part of our project to introduce research from Japan, we have now launched the Book Talk Series to introduce and discuss books by Japanese researchers published in Japanese. Commentators are invited to talk about the main themes discussed in the books.

Jan 13

Misako Nukaga | The University of Tokyo

Tomoko Tokunaga | University of Tsukuba

The Second-Generation Immigrants in Japan: Cross-Ethnic Comparison of “Newcomer” Children Today


 『日本社会の移民第二世代—エスニシティ間比較でとらえる「ニューカマー」の子どもたちの今』

Mar 1

Kenneth Mori McElwain | The University of Tokyo

Satoshi Yokodaido | Keio University


The Universality and Originality of the Japanese Constitution in Quantitative Perspective

 『日本国憲法の普遍と特異』

Mar 17

Erika Toh | Asahi Shimbun Staff Writer

「ナパーム弾の少女」の50年～世界に衝撃を与えたベトナム戦争の写真の被写体はなぜ難民になったか (Fifty-year-journey of the "Napalm Girl": Why did the iconic subject of the most impactful Vietnam War photo flee from her country?)

 『「ナパーム弾の少女」五〇年の物語』

RESEARCH



Big IDEAS: SDGs Dialogue Series

a collaboration with the United Nations University

Under the leadership of Senior Vice-Rector Sawako Shirahase, the United Nations University (UNU) Centre launched a new project called “Big Ideas: SDG Dialogue Series” to introduce and encourage in-depth discussions on various sustainable development goals (SDGs) related issues at UNU. The UNU is made up of 13 research institutes, each with different strengths, focal points, and disciplines. All 13 institutes carry out valuable research activities related to the SDGs at UNU. “Big Ideas” are for all who wish to know more about UNU, and especially for those who reside in Japan, the hosting country, but are not familiar with what they do. The dialogue aims to increase the knowledge that the people have in Japan about UNU research and institutes, particularly as most institutes are located outside of Japan.

May 20

Kae Ishikawa | Director of UN Women Japan Liaison Office
「世界はつながっている:ジェンダー平等な社会のために今日からできること」

May 24

Mio Nemoto | Senior Advisor of UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) Tokyo Office
「子どもを誰一人、取り残さないために:UNICEFの人道と開発、平和の連携に向けた活動」

Jun 14

Yuko Yasunaga | Head of UNIDO ITPO Tokyo
「SDGs をCSRでなく『本業のゴール』にするために:世界の課題

RESEARCH

Big IDEAS: SDGs Dialogue Series

a collaboration with the United Nations University



をビジネスで解決する」

Jun 21

Mihoko Kumamoto | Head of UNITAR Hiroshima Office
「国連で働く毎日とは？」

Jun 28

Asako Okai | UN Assistant Secretary-General, Director of
UNDP's Crisis Bureau
「不確実な時代だからこそ必要なSDGsの推進」

Jul 5

Shinichi Takasaki | Director of International Labour
Organization (ILO) Office for Japan
「ビジネスモデルの大転換:利潤と社会的課題解決の同時追求」

Jul 19

Kaoru Nemoto | Director of United Nations Information
Center (UNIC)
「世界を変革するコミュニケーション」

Jul 26

Tetsuo Kondo | Director of UNDP Representation Office in
Tokyo
「人間の安全保障への脅威に挑む世界と日本、そして私たち」

Aug 30

Kunal Sen | Director of the UNU World Institute for
Development Economics Research
“The Good Jobs Challenge in Developing Countries”

RESEARCH



Big IDEAS: SDGs Dialogue Series

a collaboration with the United Nations University

Sep 20

Bartel Van de Walle | Director of the UNU Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT)

“Comprehensive Innovation for Sustainable Development”

Oct 18

Shen Xiaomeng | UNU Vice-Rector in Europe and Director of the UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)

“Interconnected Disaster Risks and Solutions: Crafting Hope for Actions”

Oct 25

Philippe De Lombaerde | Director of the UNU Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS)

“Policymaking for Sustainable Development in a Multiplex World”

Nov 1

Kazuo Tase | President and CEO, SDG Partners, Inc.

「SDGsの世界観と社会共創のための思考方法」

Dec 20

Cecilia Jimenez-Damary | Former UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

“Internal Displacement at a Crossroads: Quo Vadis”

Jan 17

Ryoma Kayano | Technical Officer, WHO Centre for Health Development (WHO Kobe)

RESEARCH



Big IDEAS: SDGs Dialogue Series

a collaboration with the United Nations University

「複雑化する世界における保健医療の新たな課題」

Jan 24

Delfina Soares | Director of the United Nations University
Operating Unit on Policy-Driven Electronic Governance
(UNU-EGOV)

“Digital Governance as a Propeller for More Effective,
Accountable, and Inclusive Institutions: Trends and
Challenges”

Jan 31

Edeltraud Guenther | Director of the UNU Institute for
Integrated Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources
(UNU-FLORES)

“The Crucial Value of Approaching SDG Targets through a
Nexus Lens”

Feb 7

Shinobu Yamaguchi | Director of the United Nations
University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability
(UNU-IAS)

「持続可能な未来を実現するシナジーの重要性」

2022-23 SEMINARS



List of Presenters

SEMINAR SERIES

p.19-23

Daniel Smith	Hiroshi Ono	Kaoru Iokibe
Amy Catalinac	Tomoaki Hayashi	Seiki Tanaka
Satomi Kurosu	Naomi Aoki	Phillip Lipscy
Koji Yamamoto	Michael Strausz	Shozo Ota
Takeshi Asamizuya	Misako Nukaga	Tomoko Tokunaga
Hiddenori Watanave	Naomi Mikami	Barbara Holthus
Junko Habu	Kiyoteru Tsutsui	Charles Crabtree
Kenneth Mori McElwain	Satoshi Yokodaido	Chiaki Ishigaki
Adam L. Kern	Erika Toh	

EARLY-CAREER SCHOLAR FORUM

p.24-26

Mark Bookman	Miku Matsunaga	Akane Bessho
Kaoru Takahashi	Hyewon Koo	Hung Yin Tsai
Hannah Dahlberg-Dodd	Tatyana Avilova	Peng Lu
Robert Fahey	Junichi Shibano	Jin Hamamura

GRADUATE STUDENT FORUM

p.27-30

Bohao Wu	Catherine Tsai	Sumin Lee
Minkyu Kim	Timothy Fraser	Erika Igarashi
Lee Kah Hui	Nina Habjan Villarreal	Christopher Chapman
Park Hyewon	Kosuke Sakai	Marco Di Francesco
Xiaoyuan Li	Yao Sun	Yuta Okubo
Nanaho Okuni	Kim Boyoung	Sayumi Miyano
Holly Hummer		

GENDER IN JAPAN SERIES

p.31

Tomoko Kusuda	Yuri Okina	Catherine D'Ignazio
Sputniko!		

2022-23 SEMINARS



SEMINAR SERIES

APR 28

Winning Elections with Unpopular Policies: Understanding Single-Party Dominance in Japan
DANIEL SMITH | Columbia University

Spatial theories of electoral competition assume that parties win votes by proposing popular policies. Other theories suggest the relevance of voters' non-policy—or valence—considerations. To what extent do voters make their choices based on policies versus valence? We examine this fundamental question about electoral competition using the case of Japan—a multiparty democracy with a single dominant party, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). Specifically, we develop a novel measure of multidimensional policy preferences based on conjoint experiments fielded during the 2017 and 2021 House of Representatives elections, and relate this measure to voting intentions. We find that voters' policy preferences are positively associated with their choices. At the same time, our analysis reveals that the LDP enjoys a strong valence advantage despite proposing policies that are, on the whole, less popular among voters. These findings speak to longstanding questions of electoral competition and (non)policy voting in multidimensional issue spaces, and help to explain the continued dominance of the LDP.

MAY 12

Welfare Reform and Life Satisfaction in Japan
HIROSHI ONO | Hitotsubashi University Business School

Whether economic growth improves the human lot is a matter of conditions. We focus on Japan, a country which shifted in the 1990s from a pattern of rampant economic growth and stagnant well-being, to one of modest growth and increasing well-being. We discuss concurrent policy reforms and analyse the changes in well-being. In particular, we assess whether the correlates of the increase in well-being are consistent with those expected from the reforms. We apply Blinder–Oaxaca decomposition to World Values Survey data in 1990 and 2010. Results show that improved conditions for the elderly, parents of young children and women, that is the primary groups targeted by the reforms, correlate with well-being increases during this time period. Our findings are consistent with the hypothesis that social safety nets can make economic growth compatible with sustained increases in well-being.

MAY 26

How to manage Sovereignty Restriction: Japan's experience of the 19th century “Unequal Treaty” and postwar Japan-US Security Treaty
KAORU IOKIBE | The University of Tokyo

Despite prewar modernization and imperialism and postwar economic growth, Japanese diplomacy has long suffered from a sense of victimization. The sentiment derives from “Unequal Treaties” thrust upon Japan in the mid-nineteenth century. Japanese citizens relived the experience with the US-Japan Security Treaty after World War II, as incidents arose between Japanese citizens and American soldiers in Japan. This talk examines little known tactics used by Japanese officials to restore some sovereignty under both the “Unequal Treaties” and the US-Japan Security Alliance. How might we adjust the alliance to best fit the challenges of twenty-first century East Asia?

JUN 23

How Incumbent Politicians Respond to the Enactment of a Programmatic Policy: Evidence from Snow Subsidies
AMY CATALINAC | New York University

More than fifty studies have examined the programmatic incumbent support hypothesis, which posits that once enacted, programmatic policies increase electoral support for the incumbent. Despite the careful attention to causal inference in this work, empirical findings have been strikingly inconsistent. We make the case that these inconsistent results are likely explained by incumbents' strategic responses to the enactment of a programmatic policy. Specifically, incumbents have good reasons to distribute different amounts of non-programmatic goods to voters who do and do not receive a programmatic policy. To examine this conjecture, we turn to the case of Japan, where municipalities receive allocations of non-programmatic goods and vary in their eligibility for a programmatic policy (a snow subsidy) according to factors that are plausibly exogenous to voting behavior. Using a geographic regression discontinuity design, we find that municipalities receiving the programmatic policy receive systematically more non-programmatic goods than municipalities that do not.

2022-23 SEMINARS



JUN 24

Bank Resolution Regime after the Global Financial Crisis

TOMOAKI HAYASHI | The University of Tokyo

"Banks live globally but die local", as described by former Bank of England Governor Marvin King, banking activities are increasingly globalized beyond national borders, while legal frameworks remain separate and distinct at the sovereign level including banking licenses, deposit insurance, and insolvency laws. In the wake of the global financial crisis, international discussions arose toward ending the Too-Big-to-Fail (TBTF) issue. This led to the establishment of international standards for bank resolution, notably "Key Attributes of Effective Resolution Regimes for Financial Institution" (Key Attributes). The purpose of this seminar is to give an overview of the post-financial crisis international debate over the cross-border banking resolution and analyze the remaining issues and challenges for effective cross-border bank resolution.

JUN 30

Do Gendered Expectations Help or Hinder the Evaluations of Women Politicians?

SEIKI TANAKA | University of Groningen

Do voters in advanced democracies evaluate women politicians more critically than men counterparts? Some scholars find that women politicians have to endure more scrutiny with regards to their qualifications than their male counterparts and are punished more harshly in case of scandals. Yet, a growing body of the literature also suggests that women and men politicians are equally evaluated and, in some cases, women politicians are viewed even more positively than men. We argue that the mixed findings are in part due to the existence of competitive mechanisms through which gendered stereotypes affect the evaluations of women politicians. We examine the argument by using a survey experiment in Japan.

JUL 7

Adoption and Reproduction in Tokugawa Japan: Family strategies in a society of low fertility

SATOMI KUROSU | Reitaku University

Adoption is an important strategy for families without biological children to secure a successor. Adoption also serves as a means to redistribute a surplus of sons for families with many children. This study utilizes a longitudinal database from early-modern Japan, providing a rare opportunity to analyze how adoption practices were used and how they relate to reproduction. The data record is based on Ninbetsu-aratame-cho, annual population registers from 1716-1870 in north-eastern Japan. Commoners suffered a series of famines and crop failures, the hardship of which manifested in declining population and low fertility. Applying the method of event history analysis, this study reveals how the economic condition of the villages as well as the socioeconomic status of households and co-residents influenced a couple's decision of having children versus adopting. The empirical study of a society with low fertility will make us consider the continuity and change of Japanese families throughout the centuries.

OCT 27

A study of the regulation of individual behavior during a pandemic crisis in Japan

NAOMI AOKI | The University of Tokyo

This presentation is based on a study conducted in 2020, which examined whether a stay-at-home order with penalties would be an effective measure for regulating public behavior during a pandemic lockdown in Japan. Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, authorities around the world have taken measures to limit civil liberties by means of stay-at-home orders, with penalties for infractions. In contrast, at the time in 2020 when this study was conducted, Japan had avoided legislating sanctions and instead sought voluntary cooperation from the public. Such a self-restraint request could be expected to deter public activity in Japan, whose society is known for conformity and social order, so that penalties might not be necessary. Nevertheless, the study found, through an online scenario-based experiment, that adding penalties still made a positive difference in the intention to stay home, especially in places with high infection rates, such as Tokyo. This study contributes to a broader discourse on what sort of measures can be taken to encourage public cooperation and compliance and on how to balance civil liberties with national health policies.

NOV 17

Japan: The Harbinger State

PHILLIP LIPSCY | The University of Toronto/The University of Tokyo

Why study Japan? Research on contemporary Japanese politics and foreign policy faces headwinds from the relative geopolitical decline of Japan and scholars skeptical about single-country studies. An overview of Japanese politics publications in English-language journals over the past four decades suggests the subfield remains active and robust. However, there is still room to grow. I argue that Japan is a harbinger state, which

2022-23 SEMINARS



experiences many challenges before others in the international system. As such, studying Japan can inform both scholars and policymakers about the political challenges other countries are likely to confront in the future. In turn, scholarship on Japan offers a critical opportunity to develop theoretical insights, assess early empirical evidence, and offer policy lessons about emerging challenges and the political contestation surrounding them. I consider the reasons why Japan so often emerges as a harbinger across issue areas and suggest areas for ongoing scholarly attention.

NOV 24

An Enlightened Society Full of Stereotypes: A Case of Early Modern England, c. 1550-1750
KOJI YAMAMOTO | The University of Tokyo

Recent events like the Brexit referendum and the election of Donald Trump unleashed a wide range of stereotypes, including stereotypes of immigrants, of African Americans, of conservative southerners and of autocrats. The proliferation of stereotypes, however, is never a uniquely modern phenomenon. It was also a defining feature of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century England, what Jürgen Habermas once viewed as the origin of the public sphere. What does progress mean if stereotypes spread so widely today, as they did in the early modern period?

Early modern people often appealed to reason and were preoccupied with the 'advancement of learning' and the promise of enlightenment. Yet that did not prevent stereotypes from spreading. Stereotyping was so pervasive and foundational to social life, and yet so liable to escalation, that collective engagements with it often ended up perpetuating the very processes of stereotyping. Engaging critically with recent works in social psychology and sociology, I explore broader implications of this finding for social sciences in general and Japan studies in particular.

DEC 8

The politics of immigration in the wake of the "specified skills visa"
MICHAEL STRAUZ | Texas Christian University

In recent years, labor shortages caused by an aging and declining population have created pressures for Japan to find new ways to admit foreign laborers. The Japanese government has responded to these pressures with a number of policy innovations. Most interestingly, the government created the "specified skills visa" in December of 2018 to admit manual laborers as a defined category for the first time. Just a few months after this new visa category went into effect, Japanese voters went to the polls to elect their representatives in the House of Councillors. What does that election tell us about the politics of immigration in Japan? This paper combines quantitative analyses of Diet candidates' positions on the issue of immigration in 2019 and other recent elections with qualitative case studies of LDP's two candidates in the 2019 election to assess the new political context in which immigration policy is made in Japan.

JAN 12

A Neuroscientific Method for Understanding the Legal Mind: from the Perspective of Expertise
SHOZO OTA | Meiji University
TAKESHI ASAMIZUYA | The University of Tokyo

We conducted an MRI study comparing legal experts and lay persons on how the brain works in people facing a sentencing decision. This study is designed to obtain relevant implications for the criminal justice system and to explore the effective connectivity underlying expertise. Although the two groups reveal no differential brain activation in sentencing decisions, the dynamic causal modeling (DCM) analysis reveals distinct patterns of connectivity associated with subjects' expertise and mitigating factors (remorse). The strength of a certain connection is correlated with the decrease in punishment severity with mitigating factors. Our results suggest that legal expertise means making the legal decision easier with legal training. The different directionality revealed by DCM analysis could be interpreted as reason controlling emotion in legal experts while emotion controls reason in laypersons.

JAN 13

The Second Generation Immigrants in Japan: Cross-Ethnic Comparison of "Newcomer" Children Today
MISAKO NUKAGA | The University of Tokyo
TOMOKO TOKUNAGA | University of Tsukuba

As Japan opened its door to overseas workers amid a declining population and labor shortage, the number of children with immigrant backgrounds has steadily increased since the 1990s, thus dismantling the country's mono-ethnic myth. How do these second generation immigrant children born and/or raised in Japan experience acculturation? What are their educational and occupational outcomes in the host society and how do they relate to acculturation patterns? The Second Generation Immigrants in Japan:

2022-23 SEMINARS



Cross-Ethnic Comparison of “Newcomer” Children Today (published only in Japanese) offers the most comprehensive portrait to date of the second generation immigrants’ developmental pathways and adaptation outcomes in Japan. It is based on in-depth interview data of 170 youth whose parents migrated from Vietnam, Cambodia, China, Brazil, Peru, and the Philippines. From these voices, the authors provide a detailed analysis of diverging acculturation and adaptation processes within the second-generation youth in Japan, highlighting the impact of school, community, and peer-group forces that are unique to Japan, as well as transnational social spaces that the youth engage in.

JAN 17

①多角的デジタルアーカイブズ・シリーズと「ウクライナ衛星画像マップ」

HIDENORI WATANAVE | The University of Tokyo

②「出征兵士の足どり 新潟県長岡市から」デジタルアーカイブ

NAOMI MIKAMI | The University of Tokyo

① 広島・長崎原爆、東日本大震災、さらにウクライナ侵攻など、戦災・災害の貴重な記憶を未来に継承する「多角的デジタルアーカイブズ」のデザイン手法、地域の人々が主体的にアーカイブを育んでいくためのコミュニティ形成・被災地支援のありかたについて、コンテンツの実演を交えて解説する。

② 「出征兵士の足どり」を主題としたデジタルアーカイブ制作のアクションリサーチについて解説する。新潟県長岡市における実践の結果、出征者とその家族から、新たな証言を集められた。さらに、長岡市の戦災焼失地図の空白を埋める想定外の証言なども得られている。

JAN 19

Pets in Pandemic Japan

BARBARA HOLTHUS | German Institute for Japanese Studies

For almost three years, anti-Covid measures in Japan have told people to engage in physical distancing and “self-restraint”. This has led to spending extended periods of time at home while less time with extended family and friends. In response, pets as “substitute” family members have gained added interest in order to fill the void in human-human interaction. Japanese remain more inclined to “shop” a new family member at a pet shop than adopt a shelter animal. The increasing number of new pets, however also led to increased numbers of animals in shelters. The accelerated interest in pets, not since the pandemic but intensified by it, as well as accompanying normative changes regarding pet ownership within Japanese society are the focus of this presentation. Through interviews with pet owners and shelter organizations, as well as participant observation in pet shops, pet cafes, and at adoption fairs this presentation tries to highlight the changing role of pets in Japanese society and the particular role of the pandemic.

FEB 2

Resilience of Agroecosystems and Continuity in Landscape Practice: A Perspective from Historical Ecology

JUNKO HABU | UC Berkeley

This presentation examines continuity and change in landscape practice and the resilience of agroecosystems in rural Japan. Examination of the vegetation and topography of the Japanese archipelago makes us realize that approximately four-fifths of the country is covered by forest and two-thirds of the terrain is mountainous. Rapid economic growth and large-scale land developments during and after the 1960s, combined with the government’s policy to westernize the agricultural practice, resulted in the destruction of the habitats of many animal and plant species, the reduction of crop diversity, and the overall decrease in farmland. Despite these changes, the rural Japanese landscape still retains the signature of long-term environmental management and associated biodiversity supported by local and traditional ecological knowledge. Examining continuity and change in landscape practice from the Jomon period to the present will help us understand the mechanisms of the resilience and vulnerability of human-environmental interactions.

FEB 16

Gender Politics in Japan

KIYOTERU TSUTSUI | Stanford University

CHARLES CRABTREE | Dartmouth College

Recent years have seen issues around gender discrimination occupy prominent space in Japan’s political debates. From same-sex marriage to married couples’ last names, conservatives offer arguments in defense of the status quo while progressives call for changes to empower women and LGBTQ communities. Where is the public opinion on those issues, and what type of framing might move it? We answer these questions in an experimental survey on same-sex marriage, married couples’ last names, and female representation in the Diet and corporate boards. The results show that the Japanese public generally supports

2022-23 SEMINARS



women's advancement in society, pointing to a need for changes in the selection mechanism for candidates for critical positions. On same-sex relations, bias against them remains more persistent, especially among older generations, but support increases when the issue is framed in terms of human rights.

MAR 1

The Universality and Originality of the Japanese Constitution in Quantitative Perspective
KENNETH MORI MCELWAIN | The University of Tokyo
SATOSHI YOKOYAMA | Keio University

The Constitution of Japan (COJ) is the oldest amended constitution in the world, despite decades of contestation about its historical origins and its continuing viability. Using data from over 900 national constitutions since the 18th century, this book argues that the COJ's seeming stasis is due in large part to its textual brevity, particularly on political institutions. Globally, constitutional amendments focus on institutional changes to electoral rules and central-local powers. Because the COJ leaves these to be determined by law, however, institutional adaptation can occur through regular legislation, lessening the COJ's structural need for amendment. Of course, this is not to say that the COJ cannot be improved upon. This book explores the historical evolution of constitutional change and notes issues on which amendments may be desirable and where we should be cautious. It concludes by analyzing original survey data on public attitudes towards constitutionalism, which shows that the primary concern of citizens is the further enumeration of human rights, particularly relating to the environment and privacy.

MAR 2

Learn from 'experts' ? Covid-19 and Policy learning, a case from Japan (preliminary)
CHIAKI ISHIGAKI | Yamanashi Prefectural University

The novel coronavirus (COVID-19), which became a pandemic in 2020, has had a significant impact on countries. In order to respond to the virus that mankind encountered for the first time, policy-maker in both international and domestic politics are highly influenced by the opinions of "experts". The relationship between science and politics has been actively discussed. In Japan, too, the views of expert meetings and the infectious disease control subcommittee impacted policies. In order to obtain insights into the relationship between experts and politics, theories of epistemic community and policy learning are very effective. When the government tries to acquire highly technical knowledge, "epistemic learning" is carried out by learning from a cognitive community composed of scientists, but as the government's learning progresses, the role of the expert group is said to change to a "contributor" to ask experts only what they want to know. This has been confirmed in the course of Japan's COVID-19 responses up to the present, but even so, experts have been united internally to serve as "teachers" to amend government policy partially.

MAR 9

「世界のコミックス — 江戸時代の草双紙の視点から」
ADAM L. KERN | The University of Tokyo

この講義では、現在私が取り組んでいる、赤本・黒本・青本・黄表紙・合巻のジャンルの代表的な作品の翻訳と注釈からなる草双紙英訳作品集(全3巻、計1500ページ・Routledgeから出版決定)についてお話しします。草双紙の特徴の1つは自己言及性、つまり作者が作品中でその作品に言及することです。コミックスを「文字と絵が混在している作品」と定義した場合、面白いことに、自己言及性は島国であった江戸時代日本の草双紙だけでなく、時や場所を超えた、世界の様々な地域のコミックスにも見られます。この偶然にも見える現象への説明を考える中で、世界のコミックスへの理解をさらに深めることをこの講義の狙いとしています。

MAR 17

Fifty-year-journey of the "Napalm Girl": Why did the iconic subject of the most impactful Vietnam War photo flee from her country?
ERIKA TOH | Asahi Shimbun

ベトナム戦争末期の1972年6月8日、南ベトナムの子どもたちがナパーム弾を浴びた直後をとらえた写真は世界に衝撃を与え、日本を含む世界の反戦運動を勢いつかせた。ただ、写真自体が世代を超えて知られる一方で、被写体の女性キム・フックさんが自由を求めて長くもがき、1992年にカナダに亡命した物語はほとんど知られていない。一時は、日本にも多く辿り着いた「ポートピーブル」に加わっての脱出まで試みている。彼女はなぜ、ベトナム戦争が終わって17年経ってもなお、決死の亡命を図ったのか。彼女や、あの写真を撮影した元AP通信記者ニック・ウトさん、家族及び関係者への長年の取材や交流を踏まえ、戦争によっていかに難民が生まれるのかを考えたい。

2022-23 SEMINARS



EARLY-CAREER SCHOLAR FORUM

APR 22

Towards an Inclusive Society: A History of Physical Disability in Contemporary Japan
MARK BOOKMAN | The University of Tokyo

Attempts by activists and policymakers to facilitate inclusion of physically disabled people in contemporary Japan have frequently excluded as many impaired individuals as they empowered. To explain why interested parties have emphasized the needs of certain demographics over others, I provide a regional history of physical disability policy and social movements in this presentation. My evidence suggests that economic pressures tied to macrosocial processes like industrialization, globalization, and rapid population ageing have helped to structure Japan's 'politics of inclusion.' Equally influential have been international flows of information, materials, and people, as well as catastrophic events that have created windows of opportunity for the promotion of various projects. My talk demonstrates why scholars of Japan must consider policies developed by and for disabled people to fully grasp the nation's military actions, modes of governance, and material innovations. Ultimately, it invites discussion about the impact of local disability policies on global populations.

MAY 13

Leaning to the Left? Party Attitudes Toward Welfare Economics in Response to the 2008 Great Recession
MIKU MATSUNAGA | The University of Tokyo

Do political parties update their welfare policy positions to address voters' economic needs in times of financial crisis? While existing research on the political consequences of the 2008 Great Recession has shed light on governmental monetary policies and the resulting impact on voter turnout, there is insufficient evidence of party-level analysis on welfare policy transformation. This article shows that political parties put more weight on inclusive welfare economic policy immediately after the Lehman Shock. We drew on the quasi-experimental regression discontinuity in Time (RDiT) approach to test the argument. By looking at 2,608 parliamentary elections and 957 parties from 53 countries between 1990 and 2018, our study shows that left-wing parties were more supportive of welfare policy after the recession. The finding enhances our understanding of the party's responsiveness to voters' economic demands. Furthermore, it would contribute to broad political behavior and welfare economics research.

JUN 17

"Workplace-making" for inclusion of social minorities in farm settings: findings from Canada and Japan
AKANE BESSHO | The University of Tokyo

In recent years, community gardens and farms are implemented in cities as means for promoting education, social interaction, and employment for diverse community members, including various social minorities. In Canada, immigrants have been playing key roles in the community garden movement. In Japan, there has been a nationwide movement called noufuku-renkei, a program which aims to promote work inclusion of persons with disabilities in the agricultural sector. What characterizes these programs is that the social minorities, who are often stigmatized as "recipients" of welfare in the society, are presented as significant members who have capabilities to take active roles by demonstrating their aptitudes and skills needed to support agricultural production and businesses. By taking community-based agricultural organizations in Canada and Japan, this presentation explores key management characteristics of agricultural activities that promote social minorities' "role quest" and discusses implications for realizing an inclusive society through the lens of "workplace-making."

JUL 1

Producing Japaneseness in everyday life: Japanese women migrants in southeast London
KAORU TAKAHASHI | Kogakuin University

This study explores Japanese women migrants' everyday experience and cultural reproduction practices in southeast London. Drawing on an ethnographic study of their everyday life and social relationships, it asks how they make relational understanding of meaning and value of 'Japaneseness' to navigate their life as migrants in the middle-class neighbourhood. With a conceptual framework of 'translocalism', this study illuminates the multi-layered identity formation of migrants, as well as their community making practice in which the Japanese women creatively invent the meaning of their intersecting gender, ethnicity and class identities to establish belonging to the locality. This disrupts the idea that migrant mothers with middling status are stable and worry-free subjects but rather they make ongoing negotiations to achieve a sense of belonging to the host society.

2022-23 SEMINARS



JUL 29

"Japaneseness" of Ozu Yasujiro's Films in Critical Discourses from the Late 1950s to the Early 1960s
HYEWON KOO | The University of Tokyo

Since American scholars interpreted Ozu Yasujiro(1903~1963)'s aesthetics as Japanese traditional value in the 1970s, a number of studies about "Japaneseness" in his works have been conducted. However, those studies have not sufficiently examined discourses by Ozu's contemporaries on the "Japaneseness" of his films. Ozu's "Japaneseness" discussed from the late 1950s to the early 1960s was not just meant to characterize his films but rather to reflect the conflict between post-war generation directors and the masters in the world of Japanese cinema. Focusing on the critical discourses in his lifetime, this study aims to clarify how the aspects of their conflict intertwined with the meaning of Ozu's "Japaneseness". Consequently, it is revealed that Ozu's Japaneseness had complex meanings even though it was primarily considered as a symbol of old tradition to be abandoned by young generations from the late 1950s.

SEP 2

Cultural Encounters in Pandemics: What Happened When Traditional Medicine Met Biomedicine in Japanese Colonial Taiwan
HUNG YIN TSAI | The University of Tokyo

In this talk, I focus on how the Japanese colonial government dealt with pandemics, why local Taiwanese people resisted the public-health policy even though they knew the outbreak was real. I will also analyze how the official definition of medicine in Taiwan changed from a traditional conception to a modern one, and I will demonstrate how our current idea of having this one mainstream Western medicine vs alternative or complementary non-Western medicines can be traced back to colonization, especially in its 18th, 19th, and 20th-century forms. I will also explore the idea of anti-science and anti-vaccination from a historical perspective. This idea of anti-science or anti-vaccination is not just a modern problem. It happened in 19th-century Taiwan, too, ironically during a pandemic.

SEP 16

Mediatized Language and the Reification of Everyday Stereotypes in Fiction: Katakana Transformation and "Foreigner" Characters
HANNAH DAHLBERG-DODD | The University of Tokyo

Language use in popular media is inherently "metadiscursive," providing linguists with insights into the ideological and semiotic processes involved in structuring discourse for a given genre, context and imagined audience. In other words, we can think of mediatized language as reflecting simultaneously the linguistic stereotypes held by the creators and what stereotypes those creators believe will be found acceptable by the intended audience. This presentation explores this relationship between language ideology and scripted language through the lens of "foreigner" characters in fictional settings. More specifically, I discuss how katakana's long-time use as a way to represent linguistic disfluency has evolved as a means of designating a speaking character as "foreign," both in everyday settings and beyond.

OCT 21

Patient Cost Sharing and Prescription Drug Trends: Evidence from Japan
TATYANA AVILOVA | The University of Tokyo

Previous research has documented that as patient cost sharing – the proportion of health care expenses that individuals must pay out of pocket – decreases, patients' demand for and spending on health care services increase. This includes demand for and spending on prescription drugs. However, there is limited evidence about whether changes in patient cost sharing have heterogeneous effects by patient sex and type of prescription drug treatment. I study this question in the context of the Japanese health care system, where universal access to most health care services at standardized prices and the age-dependent patient cost sharing scheme address the challenges of conducting this research in other countries. I find statistically significant differences in spending between women and men by type of treatment. Evidence further suggests that spending increases through either more patients beginning treatment or existing patients using more prescription drugs, but not through existing patients switching to more expensive medications.

NOV 18

The development and future of functional foods in Japan: what we eat defines our lifespan
PENG LU | The University of Tokyo

Have you ever thought why we must keep eating food? The food we eat can have both good and bad effects on our bodies. For the good ones, the most basic merit for food is to provide energy and biological substances

2022-23 SEMINARS



to maintain our life. The second level is to provide deliciousness for comfort. The third level is to provide functions that improve our health and prevent our body from disease (e.g. cancer, metabolic disorders, age-related diseases, infectious diseases, and psychiatric disorders). This brings us the conception of functional foods. There is the oriental philosophy that “medicine and food have a common origin”, which indicates that what we eat defines our lifespan. In this lecture, we will go through the history of food and nutritional sciences, introduce the development and the future of functional foods in Japan.

DEC 2

Conspiracy theory communities on social media in Japan

ROBERT FAHEY | Waseda University

Conspiracy theories have existed since the earliest recorded history, but events in recent years such as the US Capitol riot in 2021 and the refusal of COVID-19 vaccines by citizens in many countries have reinforced the dangers that belief in these theories can pose to societies. While Japan has thus far avoided the worst excesses of conspiracy belief seen in other developed countries, many Japanese citizens do hold conspiracy beliefs – some of them shared with conspiracy believers overseas, and some unique to the Japanese context. My research project aims to clarify the nature of conspiracy belief among Japanese citizens and how it differs from other countries, and this presentation will focus primarily on the spread of conspiracy theories online in the immediate aftermath of the assassination of former prime minister Abe Shinzō and the nature of the communities in which those theories were fostered and disseminated.

FEB 10

Routes Going Back to Roots: Transnational Experiences among Shin-Nisei Raised in Guam on Returning to Japan

JUNICHI SHIBANO | Chukyo University

In recent years, as Japanese emigration has become more diversified, the number of Japanese youths born and raised abroad has increased. They are called the shin-nisei (new second-generation Japanese immigrants), and many of them have never lived in Japan. This presentation focuses on the phenomenon of these shin-nisei returning to Japan. Based on long-term ethnographic research of shin-nisei youths raised in Guam, this study explores why and how this population is returning to Japan and what problems they face in the processes of return. The main findings are threefold. First, influenced by their highly transnationalized experiences since childhood, the shin-nisei in this study attempted to return to Japan as their “roots” as students or workers. Second, however, different routes of return migration have led to different levels of inclusion or exclusion in Japan. Finally, the differences in return experiences among these shin-nisei were derived from structural and institutional constraints in both Guam and Japan.

MAR 3

Global Nuclear Order and Japan

JIN HAMAMURA | The University of Tokyo

Global Nuclear Order is in dire straits. Many nuclear-armed states are expanding their arsenal. Prospects of arms control between the United States and Russia is grim. Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT), the cornerstone of international security architecture in the nuclear field, is resented in some quarters for perpetuating a supposedly temporal inequality between five privileged nuclear weapon states and numerous non-nuclear weapon states, some of whom opted to establish Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). Ukraine, a state who once inherited Soviet-era nuclear weapons on its soil but chose to become a non-nuclear weapon state under the NPT, is brutally invaded by Russia, a nuclear weapon state who threatens nuclear strikes against outside intervention in support of Ukraine, apparently attacks nuclear power plants there, and falsely accuses Ukraine of trying to develop nuclear weapons. How does Japan find itself in this environment? We will explore this question.

2022-23 SEMINARS



GRADUATE STUDENT FORUM

APR 26

"Peaceful Coexistence, or Peace Offense?" Sino-Japanese Competition and the Making of Economic Landscape in Southeast Asia, 1950-1959

BOHAO WU | Harvard University

This presentation covers the first three chapters of my dissertation, covering Beijing and Tokyo's trade policies with Southeast Asia during the 1950s. I intend to demonstrate how this process shaped the trade practices in the region. China was able to build a complex trading network in Southeast Asia through soliciting help from overseas Chinese communities, trade organizations, and local entrepreneurs, while Japan was able to use diplomatic maneuvers between China, Britain, and the United States to aggrandize its economic interest in the region. During this process, Beijing and her competitors in Tokyo invented respective mechanisms to mobilize the regional trading network to their advantage, and shaped it in the due process. By breaking down the often-intricate processes of bargaining and negotiating that governments, their front companies, and compradors engaged in during this period, the chapters attest to the multilateral, transnational nature of economic life in Asia under the shadow of the Cold War.

MAY 17

The Problem of Naturalization: Dilemmas of Taiwanese Citizenship in the Ryukyu Islands, 1945-1972

CATHERINE TSAI | Harvard University

After the fall of the Japanese empire in 1945, several hundred Taiwanese continued to live in the Ryukyu Islands into the postwar, most notably in the Yaeyama Islands. However, as permanent residents, they were not accorded equal access to legal and economic rights accorded to their Ryukyuan peers. As a result, beginning in 1963, the Taiwanese community began to petition the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR) and the Republic of China (ROC) to resolve these inequalities by creating a new legal process to become recognized as Ryukyuan or Japanese nationals. This presentation examines the problem of naturalization for the Taiwanese community. I focus on the discourses in which the Taiwanese community and its supporters argued in favor for naturalization as well as the political reasons that led both the USCAR and the ROC to deny the petitions.

MAY 24

Effect of Japanese local petition adoption to their realization

SUMIN LEE | The University of Tokyo

MINKYU KIM | Michigan State University

A Petition system has been not only the most conventional repertoires to deliver democratic citizens' desires, but also the bridge between legislature and citizens. Despite the importance of petitions, they have been assumed to be a relatively weak measure, without consensus on quantitative studies regarding the short-term effect of petitions to the realization of citizens' desires. This paper examined the direct effect of petitions to the implementation using extensive survey data. Exploiting the control function approach, this article identifies the effect of petition robust to the potential concerns on endogeneity. The estimation results show that the petitions can have significant effect on the implementation, not only for non-binding cases but also for the cases asking for administrative actions, and the results are robust to estimation strategies, variable definitions, and covariates controls.

JUN 7

Where the Grass Is Greener: Social Infrastructure and Resilience to COVID-19

TIMOTHY FRASER | Northeastern University

Recent studies have linked the strength and type of social ties in communities to abating the spread of COVID-19. However, less attention has gone to social infrastructure, the places in neighborhoods that foster social connectedness. This study highlights the role of social infrastructure in COVID-19 outcomes in Fukuoka, a major city in Southwestern Japan, drawing on mapping, modeling, and statistical simulations. I find that city blocks in Fukuoka with more social infrastructure see lower rates of COVID spread, even after controlling for social capital, vulnerability, and health care capacity. However, some kinds of social infrastructure are more beneficial than others; parks, libraries, and public educational sites are linked to lower rates of infection, where social distancing is easier, while public meeting spaces and community centers see rising infections, likely facilitating transmission through gatherings. Taking stock of social infrastructure in our neighborhoods could improve our communities' resilience to the next variant.

2022-23 SEMINARS



JUN 28

How ensured land property affects marriage: Evidence from land reforms in postwar Japan
ERIKA IGARASHI | The University of Tokyo

Although it is known that ensuring land ownership contributed to economic development by improving agricultural productivity, few studies have investigated whether or not guaranteed the land property rights affected demographic dynamics. The purpose of this study is to examine whether the increase of land-own farmers caused increases in marriage rates, depending on the increased economic value of getting married. In this study, we apply the difference-in-difference estimation strategy with the exogenous variations in the proportion of farmers' own land from the 1946 postwar land reform. General Headquarters (GHQ) carried out this land reform without regard for Japanese customs, giving land rights to tenant farmers and making them own-land farmers. We found that the marriage rates increased significantly in areas where the GHQ implemented land reforms to a high degree. There was a possibility that the marriage rates increased in areas where the GHQ completed the land reform, because people became land-own farmers and economically stable.

JUL 12

Mobilisation of Nostalgia and Heritage-making in Tokyo and Singapore
LEE KAH HUI | The University of Tokyo

Nostalgia has been traditionally perceived as problematic within the field of heritage studies from its inception. Defined as homesick, emotional yearning for return in thought or in fact to some past or irrecoverable condition, nostalgia has emerged as a response to modernity and urbanisation, which involves constant change, discontinuity, and displacement. The prioritisation of urban and economic development over conservation has resulted in trends of nostalgia mobilisation, particularly in Asia. The past is collectively reminisced and idealised where attempts at rediscovering, restoring and recreating sites and objects related to historic events for popular consumption have been witnessed in contemporary society. Moving beyond criticisms of nostalgia as inaccurate and sentimental, this presentation examines nostalgia as an important motivating emotion, the plurality of nostalgia, the interconnectedness of nostalgia and heritage as well as its implications for society through case studies in Tokyo and Singapore.

JUL 19

Eastern Europe Through the Eyes of Visiting Japanese Writers
NINA HABJAN VILLARREAL | The University of Tokyo

I will be presenting about two cases of Japanese writers, who had visited the countries located in Eastern Europe in the late 20th century and analyze the travelogues they published during and after their experience. I will be mostly discussing how they had described their experience of the region in their writing, how photography was used as another approach to the region, how the visit contradicted their expectations, and how it affected their creativity and their careers in the later years. The two writers I will be focusing on are Abe Kobo and Kaiko Takeshi, both of whom visited multiple countries in the region in the late 1950s and early 1960, however, the experience of which differed strongly.

JUL 26

Time to Be a Child: Everyday Life in Japanese Foster Care
CHRISTOPHER CHAPMAN | Waseda University

Children in Japan's welfare system live at the margins of society. They have less access to educational opportunities and social resources and live separate from the expectation that parents care for their children. This paper centers on the Hasegawa family, a foster family in Tokyo. Through participant observation and narrative story work—chronicles invoked from the family through photography, drawing, and discussion—I explore the family's everyday experiences. Importantly, the children share their own stories, which are often overlooked in social work. I trace the intersection of family, medicine, and state that shaped their lives. In contrast to the detached outlook of welfare workers, the children show an affectionate family. Although some children intimate a hidden sadness, they reclaim a space to enjoy their childhood. While I uncover inequalities in access to psychological care, I also find that the home and family remain the most impactful mediators of well-being.

2022-23 SEMINARS



SEP 6

Youth Welfare Policies in Korea and Japan: A Comparative Analysis of Changes in Higher Education Support Policies

PARK HYEWON | The University of Tokyo

KOSUKE SAKAI | The University of Tokyo

Although attempts have been made to elucidate youth support policy within the paradigms of welfare and economics through international comparisons, there is a paucity of research on young people's transition regimes in East Asian countries. In the Presentation, we analyze East Asian youth support policies by comparing the higher education support policies (HESP) in place in Korea and Japan from the perspective of the target group, the position of young adults and the major aim. We also check the differences in major aims of the National Student Loan system's restructuring process and the content of the discussions between the two countries despite a similar transformation in terms of policy targets and young adults' position.

SEP 27

Paying It Forward: How a Non-Monetary System of Training Saved the World of Rakugo Storytelling in 21st Century Japan

MARCO DI FRANCESCO | University of Oxford

Even before the covid-19 pandemic, so-called traditional performing arts in Japan had been struggling to attract enough new forces to replace increasingly aging performers. An exception, however, is rakugo, whose number of professional performers today is the largest ever recorded in its centuries-old history. How has this community of oral storytellers managed to thrive through the ups and downs of the art's popularity?

NOV 22

How Gender Stereotypes Violate the Principle of Gender Equality in the Legal Context

XIAOYUAN LI | The University of Tokyo

Stereotypes have long been the topic of social psychological research. In the past three decades, however, stereotypes, particularly gender stereotypes have gradually received attention in legal scholarship. Different from social psychological research which concerns more about the precise causes of stereotype formation, legal scholarship pays more attention to the role that stereotypes play in violating the principle of gender equality. Gender stereotypes not only violate and deny women's individual rights but also reinforce women's subordinate position in society and provide justification for further violations and denials of their rights. The presentation will then discuss the following three aspects: (1) what kind of women's rights have been violated by gender stereotypes in legal practices; (2) particularly, how the United States Supreme Court and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women deal with cases and communications involving gender stereotypes; and (3) what enlightenments can be concluded from current legal practices.

DEC 13

Apologies for My Ese-Kansai Dialect: Language Ideologies and Language Ownership of the Kansai Dialect

YAO SUN | University of Oxford

With its national popularity, the Kansai Dialect is now the most present dialect on screens. Results of the Kansai Dialect's linguistic influence could be found throughout Japan including the spread of Kansai expressions and lexica such as めっちゃ. Meanwhile, the notion of エセ関西弁(Ese-Kansai Dialect) is increasingly discussed in media and online in the recent decade. In previous studies, Ese-Kansai Dialect is said to "denote and criticise the Kansai Dialect used by non-natives with unnatural pronunciation" and is regarded as a sociolinguistic variation of the Kansai Dialect. However, other than "being incorrect", no shared commonality has been acknowledged. In this talk, through analysis of discourse on social media, I will discuss how Ese-Kansai Dialect is not simply a variation with certain linguistic features but is an ideological notion formed as native speakers reclaim language ownership.

JAN 10

Self-portrait of the Imperial Japanese Army: Focusing on the response to the Lytton Commission

YUTA OKUBO | The University of Tokyo

When the Manchurian Incident occurred in September 1931, the League of Nations dispatched the Lytton Commission to East Asia in 1932 to deal with the situation. Although the significance and influence of the reports prepared by the Lytton Commission have been extensively examined, the response of the Imperial Japanese Army, the mastermind of the Incident, to the Lytton Commission has not necessarily been fully examined. This presentation views the dispatch of the Lytton Commission as an occasion when the Imperial

2022-23 SEMINARS



Japanese Army needed to portray its international self-image, and clarifies its significance in diplomatic history, focusing on the activities of the Army leaders in Tokyo, Mukden, and Geneva (Sadao Araki, Shigeru Honjo, and Iwane Matsui). To do so, this presentation will introduce historical documents from the League of Nations Archives and examine them in combination with Japanese diplomatic documents.

JAN 24

Likable and Not So Much: How Japanese school values affect immigrant students
NANAHO OKUNI | The University of Tokyo

Recently, big cities in Japan have seen more and more immigrant youths going into night-time high schools. However, most Japanese teachers have not received any academic training to manage or embrace the diversity. Also, there are certain values that are said to be commonly held by teachers in Japanese schools including more “challenged” schools. How do teachers’ perspectives affect their interactions with students with different cultures and thus different attitudes? This presentation is based on analysis of teachers’ interviews in a night-time high school where the students’ backgrounds are much more diverse than Japanese schools have traditionally been. This research reveals common standards held by teachers to evaluate immigrant students’ abilities and personalities, and stereotypes for students with different cultural backgrounds.

FEB 7

Will History Survive in the Digital Age?: The Challenges of Long-term Digital Preservation
KIM BOYOUNG | The University of Tokyo

This presentation will discuss what challenges we face to preserve records of human activities in the digital age from the standpoint of archival science. In the digital age, records are created and used in digital format. However, their long-term preservation entails many challenges. For example, ensuring the authenticity of the data is not a simple matter because digital materials have the potential to be altered and damaged with ease. Many efforts are conducted around the world to solve these problems, but this hasn’t received so much attention in Japan. In this talk, I will describe the current situation in Japan and discuss some issues related to technologies, professions, education programs, and so on for archiving digital records.

FEB 21

How do Firms Learn the Impact of Trade Liberalization?
SAYUMI MIYANO | Princeton University

In contrast to the industry-level theories of domestic politics of trade, recent studies find that within-industry differences among firms divide winners and losers of globalization, particularly under today’s development in intra-firm trade and global value chains. Yet there is little empirical evidence on the actual perceptions of firm managers. Do firms actually perceive the firm-level divide? Are they willing to build political coalitions along the new globalization cleavage? We argue that given the complex nature of both the global value chains and trade agreements, firms rely less on the information of large firms within the industry and more on firms in the upstream and downstream of their production processes when assessing the impact of new trade policy on their business. We test this through a survey experiment on Japanese firm managers in the manufacturing industry.

MAR 15

Childlessness in the U.S. and Japan: A Qualitative Study
HOLLY HUMMER | Harvard University/The University of Tokyo

I am currently working on my dissertation which uses in-depth interviews with American and Japanese women ages 35-50 who do not have children. My presentation will give an overview of my findings so far and I hope to hear feedback from other students and researchers because the research is still a work in progress. The presentation will specifically focus on my interview data from both the U.S. and Japan and will focus on women’s experiences of childlessness and reasons for not having children.

2022-23 SEMINARS



GENDER IN JAPAN SERIES

APR 15

Women in business ~ the case of L'Oréal Japan
TOMOKO KUSUDA | L'Oréal Japan

日本における女性活躍の推進、とくに女性の就労・キャリア形成の機会の拡充は喫緊の課題といわれて久しい。例えば女性管理職比率を見てみると、直近の調査でも12.9%と低い水準にとどまっている(厚生労働省令和二年度雇用均等基本調査)。日本ロレアルでは従来から社内外における女性活躍の支援推進に取り組み、女性管理職比率52%、女性社員の育児休暇復帰率100%をすでに達成している(2021年末時点)。また困窮するシングルマザーへの支援、若手女性科学者への奨学金提供など、社外にむけての女性支援活動も展開している。これらの取り組みを紹介しつつ、企業における女性活躍推進のいまと今後を皆さんとともに考える場としたい。

JUN 16

Innovation theme for Japanese economy and society
YURI OKINA | Japan Research Institute

日本社会は、少子化が進み、潜在成長率も低迷している。コロナ禍で起こった人びとの意識変化や働き方の柔軟化、デジタル化を、社会を変える機会とすべきである。まず、多様性はイノベーションを生み、変化への対応力を高めるからこそ、多様な働き方、生き方を尊重し、潜在的に力を発揮できなかった若者や女性の活躍を阻む制度、慣行を改める必要がある。また、徹底的な人材への投資で価値創造・生産性を高めるべきである。教育を課題解決力の醸成、デジタル化対応、起業支援などの視点から見直し、画期的イノベーションを起こせる人材を育てることや、積極的労働政策を採用し、労働市場の流動性を高めつつ学び直しや挑戦を応援する社会にすることが求められる。

DEC 15

Data Feminism
CATHERINE D'IGNAZIO | Massachusetts Institute of Technology

As data are increasingly mobilized in the service of governments and corporations, their unequal conditions of production, their asymmetrical methods of application, and their unequal effects on both individuals and groups have become increasingly difficult for data scientists--and others who rely on data in their work--to ignore. But it is precisely this power that makes it worth asking: "Data science by whom? Data science for whom? Data science with whose interests in mind? These are some of the questions that emerge from what we call data feminism, a way of thinking about data science and its communication that is informed by the past several decades of intersectional feminist activism and critical thought. Illustrating data feminism in action, this talk will show how challenges to the male/female binary can help to challenge other hierarchical (and empirically wrong) classification systems; it will explain how an understanding of emotion can expand our ideas about effective data visualization; how the concept of invisible labor can expose the significant human efforts required by our automated systems; and why the data never, ever "speak for themselves." The goal of this talk, as with the project of data feminism, is to model how scholarship can be transformed into action: how feminist thinking can be operationalized in order to imagine more ethical and equitable data practices.

JAN 26

Design and Technology to fix the unbalanced world
SPUTNIKO! | Artist/ Tokyo University of the Arts Department of Design Associate Professor/ President and CEO of Cradle Inc.

社会に根強く残る構造的な偏りやアンコンシャス・バイアス、そしてそれがテクノロジーや医療の発展に与えた影響を紹介します。社会がダイバーシティ・エクイティ&インクルージョンを推進するためにどのような取り組みが必要か、デザインとテクノロジーを通じた視点でお話したいと思います。

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Global Japan Studies



University-wide Education Program “Global Japan Studies Program” (Undergraduate Level)

The Global Japan Studies program was started to provide the basic knowledge to understand the politics, economics, culture, and society of Japan through the lectures given by prominent faculty members from the fields of social sciences and humanities. The program offers basic knowledge about what is going on in Japan to undergraduate and graduate students coming from abroad who wish to learn Japan Studies. This program is given in English, and active discussions during the class are expected. The courses help students learn about Japanese society. Eighteen subjects were taught this year from five different disciplines.

COMMUNITY NEWS

Roger Goodman | University of Oxford

Oxford University Press is publishing an amended paperback version of *Family-Run Universities in Japan* in April 2023.

Andrew Gordon | Harvard University

Continued work on public history of industrial heritage in Japan. Will be continuing this work from Feb to May 2023 based at Tokyo College.

Rieko Kage | The University of Tokyo

Published papers, 1) Kage, Rieko, Frances M. Rosenbluth, and Seiki Tanaka. "Varieties of Public Attitudes toward Immigration: Evidence from Survey Experiments in Japan." *Political Research Quarterly* 75.1 (2022): 216-230; doi:10.1126/science.adc9973; , "Japan: the harbinger state." *Japanese Journal of Political Science*. 2022. doi:10.1017/S1468109922000329.

Phillip Y. Lipscy | University of Toronto, The University of Tokyo (cross-appointed)

Published papers, "Why nations lead or lag in energy transitions." *Science*. 2022. 378 (6615): 31-33. doi:10.1126/science.adc9973; , "Japan: the harbinger state." *Japanese Journal of Political Science*. 2022. doi:10.1017/S1468109922000329.

Peng Lu | The University of Tokyo

Published a paper, "Lu, P., Takiguchi, S., Honda, Y., Lu, Y., Mitsui, T., Kato, S., Kadera, R., Furihata, K., Zhang, M., Okamoto, K., Itoh, H., Suzuki, M., Kono, H. and Nagata, K. (2022). NMR and HPLC profiling of bee pollen products from different countries. *Food Chem. Mol. Sci.* 5, 100119. doi: 10.1016/j.fochms.2022.100119." Received "Molecular Omics Award" (Sponsored by The Royal Society of Chemistry) at the 8th International Symposium on Metallomics (<http://www.ism-8.jp/program.html>), 22 July, 2022.

Miku Matsunaga | The University of Tokyo

Published Matsunaga, Miku. 2022 "The Mediation Effect of Radical Right Parties on the Nexus between Immigration and Right-Wing Terrorism." *Party Politics*, Online First. Available at <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/13540688221107084>

Kenneth Mori McElwain | The University of Tokyo

Published his book, "The Universality and Originality of the Japanese Constitution in Quantitative Perspective" Chikura Shobō 2022 (『日本国憲法の普遍と特異—その軌跡と定量的考察』千倉書房), which was awarded the 34th Asia-Pacific Award Special Prize (第34回アジア・太平洋賞特別賞).

Tetsuji Okazaki | The University of Tokyo

Been invited to Thursday Noon Lecture Series at the Center for Japanese Studies (CJS) of the University of Michigan. The lecture will take place on March 9, 2023, and I plan to talk my recent paper "Designing wartime economic controls: Productivity and firm dynamics in the Japanese cotton spinning industry, 1937-9" (*Economic History Review*, 2023, <https://doi.org/10.1111/ehr.13237>).

Hiroshi Ono | Hitotsubashi University Business School

Has forthcoming papers, Oishi, Shigehiro, Youngjae Cha, Asuka Komiya and Hiroshi Ono. "Money and Happiness: The Income-Happiness Correlation is Higher When Income Inequality is Higher". Forthcoming in *PNAS Nexus*, Ono, Hiroshi. "Telework in a land of overwork: It's not that simple, or is it?" Forthcoming in *American Behavioral Scientist*. He also published short articles and opinion pieces which appeared in several outlets including, the *Conversation*, the *Nikkei* (in Japanese), *Nikkei Asia*, *East Asian Forum Quarterly* and *Times Higher Education*.

COMMUNITY NEWS

Jim Raymo | Princeton University

2023 vice president of the Population Association of America,
Founding director of the Global Japan Lab at Princeton University (<https://gjl.princeton.edu/>),

Published papers:

Raymo, James M. 2022. "The Second Demographic Transition in Japan? A Review of the Evidence." *China Population and Development Studies* 6: 267–287.

Xu, Xiao, Jersey Liang, James M. Raymo, BoRin Kim, and Mary Beth Ofstedal. 2022. "Defining Childlessness among Middle-Aged and Older Americans: A Research Note." *Demography* 59: 813–826.

Raymo, James M. and Jia Wang. 2022. "Loneliness at Older Ages in the U.S.: Lonely Life Expectancy and the Role of Loneliness in Health Disparities." *Demography* 59: 921–947.

Mizuuchi, Masaaki and James M. Raymo. 2022. "Retirement Type and Cognitive Functioning in Japan." *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences* 77: 759–768.

Furuya, Shiro and James M. Raymo. 2022. "Intergenerational Coresidence and Married Women's Well-Being." *Asian Population Studies* 18: 87–107.

Raymo, James M., Xiao Xu, Jersey Liang, BoRin Kim, and Mary Beth Ofstedal. 2022. "Later-Life Living Arrangements of Americans with and without Children: A Lifetable Approach." *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences* 77: 181–190.

Sawako Shriahase | The University of Tokyo

Published an edited book, *Social Stratification in an Aging Society with Low Fertility: the Case of Japan* by Springer in 2022.

Daniel M. Smith | Columbia University

Published a new edited volume "Japan Decides 2021: The Japanese General Election" (Palgrave Macmillan, 2023), coedited with Robert J. Pekkanen and Steven R. Reed. Prof. Smith presented a preview of this volume in the TCJS seminar series in 2022.

Kaoru Takahashi | The University of Tokyo

Published a paper, "'Care-ful' boundary negotiation: Curating translocal subjectivities among Japanese women in London" in *Health & Place* (Volume 78, November 2022).

Masayuki Tamaruya | The University of Tokyo

Published a book chapter "Accessory Liability and Tracing: Modern Adaptations of Japanese Trust Law", in Ying Khai Liew & Ying Chieh Wu (eds), *Asia-Pacific Trust Law: Vol. 2 Adaptations in Context* (Hart Publishing, 2023) pp. 327–348; presented on the law of trusts and charities both in English and Japanese; and has continued a joint research on Transnational Diffusion and Evolution of Law and Norms (Kakenhi Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research, 2019–2023, with Keigo Obayashi) .

Riina Toya | The University of Tokyo

Published papers, "Culture×Engineering Research Group:Implementation Reports and Prospects", *SEISAN KENKYU*74 (3): 79–85, and "The Popularization of Mirrors and Changing Self-Perception: (1)Meiji Japan and the "Historical Mirror Stage", *SEISAN KENKYU*74(3):95–100.

Nina Habjan Villarreal | The University of Tokyo

Published a paper "Politics of Disillusionment and the Reflection of Central and Eastern Europe in Japanese Literature of the 20th Century - The Case of Kōbō Abe -." ("Analele Universității, Universitatea Creștina Dimitrie Cantemir," 2022.1).

Steven Vogel | University of California, Berkeley

Published "Neoliberal Ideology and the Myth of the Self-Made Entrepreneur," in Robert N. Eberhart, Michael Lounsbury, and Howard E. Aldrich, eds., *Entrepreneurialism and Society: New Theoretical Perspectives*, Research in the Sociology of Organizations (2022) and 「事前配分で機会の平等重視」日本経済新聞、2022年7月27日.

COMMUNITY NEWS

Bohao Wu | Harvard University (Until May 2023), Peking University (From June 2023)

A forthcoming paper "*From Confrontation to Collaboration: The Chinese Factor in the Making of Anglo-Japanese Relations, 1947-1957*," is scheduled to publish on 史林 (Shilin) in August 2023; 2) ,

"*Keep Your Friends Close, and Enemies Closer: City Administration and Power Struggles in Occupied Dalian, 1945 – 1949*," is accepted to publish on the Journal of Cold War Studies. 3) Bohao Wu will join the Department of History at Peiking University as an Assistant Professor in Fall 2023.

Koji Yamamoto | The University of Tokyo

Published a volume of essays on the role of stereotypes in politics, religion, economy and knowledge production in England, 1550-1750. The volume is Open Access, and is freely downloadable from the following website: <https://www.manchesteropenhive.com/view/9781526119148/9781526119148.xml>

UTokyo Center for Contemporary Japanese Studies 2022 Annual Report

Email: contact@tcjs.u-tokyo.ac.jp

English

<https://tcjs.u-tokyo.ac.jp/>

Japanese

<https://tcjs.u-tokyo.ac.jp/ja/>

Giving to TCJS

English

<https://utf.u-tokyo.ac.jp/project/pjt127/English>



Japanese

<https://utf.u-tokyo.ac.jp/project/pjt127>



STAFF

TCJS

IDA Naoko

KUMAMOTO Kaoru

International Strategy Group

TOGO Taro

James JH Fegan

Design

Primus design