

変動する世界における

日本の課題と展望

アダム・ミツキエヴィチ大学

日本研究30周年記念国際学会

# International Conference

三十

Problems  
and  
Perspectives  
for Japan  
in a Changing  
World:

Thirty  
Years  
of Japanese  
Studies  
in Poznan

7-9 December 2017  
Adam Mickiewicz  
University (AMU)  
Poznan, Poland



Rector

Dean  
Faculty of Modern Languages  
and Literatures



Pentel

# **BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

**International Conference**  
***Problems and Perspectives for Japan***  
***in a Changing World:***  
***Thirty Years of Japanese Studies in Poznan***

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7-9 December 2017,  
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Olga BARBASIEWICZ, PhD

*Jagiellonian University*

## **American pressure onto the Japanese-Korean settlement and its influence onto the contemporary triangular alliance in the Asia-Pacific region**

In the 60es, 20th century, the U.S. government started its 'push hard' policy to reach the Japanese-American rapprochement. This policy was caused by the evolving conflict in Vietnam and approaching Olympic Games in Tokyo, became the reason for signing the Treaty on Basic Relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea, which was signed on June 22, 1965 and established basic diplomatic relations between Japan and South Korea. The hurry with which the Japanese-Korean talks were conducted, skipped most of the historical issues, leaving the 'struggles over the past' unsolved.

The aim of this paper is to provide a contextual analysis of American diplomatic and governmental correspondence on the Japanese-Korean settlement, as well as specifying the U.S. 'push hard' policy's influence onto the contemporary triangular alliance and Japanese-Korean relations. A special attention will be paid towards the 'fear of being abandoned', as well as the Japanese strategic alliance with the U.S.

Ivona BAREŠOVÁ, PhD

*Palacký University in Olomouc*

## **Boy or Girl? The Rise of Non-Gender-Specific Names in Japan**

In contemporary Japan, traditional gender differences have been diminishing in various areas, including language, fashion, self-image, careers, life goals, etc., and this convergence of the male and female worlds can be seen in naming practice as well. The selection of names has been greatly influenced by the accelerating changes during the second half of the twentieth century, and especially the last two decades of the millennium. These include changes in external influences (sources of inspiration, with whom parents consult their ideas), changes in the method of and the criteria for the selection (i.e. what is the starting point of their selection process, which aspects they prioritize), changes in the way parents perceive their children (now with an emphasis on the individual qualities, originality and uniqueness of their child), and increasingly name selection based on the child's place in the family rather than in respect to the child's future social roles. In the quest for expressing their child's special individuality, recent generations of parents have been investing a great deal of time and effort into name selection, the process of which is often quite elaborate, an interplay involving semantic, visual and phonological dimensions. The resultant name is often a unique choice, which would only work for that particular child, reflecting the time of birth or expressing the parents' aspirations for their child, and calculated in combination with the surname to bring fortune and happiness.

The above priorities increasingly eclipse the traditional methods of expressing gender and gender roles. As a result, a growing number of currently bestowed names utilize kanji whose meanings had previously been associated with the opposite sex, or have no gender-distinctive feature. While in the past most names could be clearly identified as male or female, an increasing number of currently bestowed names are ambiguous or even counterintuitive. This phenomenon is explored here in the context of historical development and through an analysis of a corpus of names and the reasons for their selection of 4806 girls and 4567 boys born 2008–2016. The comparison of these two sets of names from the point of view of their structure and kanji selection should yield the main distinctive features between current male and female names and at the same time reveal the common features and motivations that cause loss of gender distinction.

Adam BEDNARCZYK, PhD

*Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń*

### **A Rereading of "Tōkan kikō"**

Like "Kaidōki" (Journey Along the Seacoast Road, 1223), also "Tōkan kikō" (Account of a Journey to the Eastern Barrier, 1242) describes travel between the capital and Kamakura. The work is not an attempt to present "a self-examination within the conventions of a travel diary, but the uncomplicated account of an actual journey" (D. Keene, *Travelers of a Hundred Ages*, p. 126) by an unknown author, who describes in prose and poetry the scenes along the Tōkaidō and reveals considerable interest in historical, legendary, and sacred places. The aim of the paper is to discuss the way the author depicts the places by reference to some aspects of the geopoetical approach.

Anna BIELAK

*Manggha Museum of Japanese Art and Technology*

### **Kimono in the Context of Globalization**

Globalization is a very wide phenomenon, diversely defined and composed of many processes. It finds many proponents and opponents all over the world. However, regardless of its definitions and perception, it is a process that impacts almost all aspects of human life, including local culture. Kimono, seen as one of the symbols of Japanese tradition, can be a very interesting example presenting varied and ambiguous influence of globalization in the context of Japanese culture.

Studying the impact of globalization on kimono in such a context, one can notice many chances and dangers at the same time, those following economic bases as well as social ones. It is not possible to ignore such aspects as expanding access to information and worldwide markets, development of tourism, international exchange of thoughts and inspirations, expansion and popularization of new technologies, and finally growth of mass production importance and commercialization of life. In such considerations it is also important not to forget

about an interpenetration of two aspects of globalization: passive, indicating an influence of foreign culture on Japanese one, and active, meaning popularizing kimono all around the world, including actions based on belief in uniqueness of Japanese culture. Nevertheless there are many more aspects of globalization and all of them create a complicated network of correlations which have current impact on preservation of traditions connected to kimono, its perception and its place in the culture of Japan.

An attempt to complex analysis of all those correlations may allow not only to see both positive and negative influence of globalization on kimono, but also to notice the intricacy and apparent character of many assumptions as well as the inevitableness of changes of the contemporary world. Having that in mind, understanding and conscious research of the globalization processes can be very helpful in saving kimono as a “living” element of Japanese tradition.

Beata BOCHORODYCZ, PhD

*Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań*

### **Cycle of Protest in the Antinuclear Movement in Japan**

The anti-nuclear movement in Japan after the Pacific War has been very diverse, changing its nature and focus with the changes in the domestic and international opportunities and constrains. From the mid-50s, after the incident with the fishing vessel *Fukuryūmaru*, the movement evolved from the anti-war, peace and anti-nuclear (*hansen, heiwa, hankaku*) movement, which was focused primarily on abolition of war and nuclear weapons, through protests against construction of nuclear power plants, and lawsuits for damages in the 1970s, up to the anti-nuclear power plants (*hangenpatsu*) movement calling for abolition of nuclear power plants after Fukushima accident in March 2011.

Based on the field research conducted in the Tokyo area between Autumn 2013 and 2014, the presentation will focus on the post-Fukushima period, analyzing the movement in regard to changing discourse, issue framing, organizational structure, mobilization strategies and repertoire of protests.

The main features of the movement since March 2011, as argued in the presentation, can be described as networking, specialization, and professionalization. One of the most interesting outcomes of the new wave of social movement seems to be development of the “citizens’ science”, a concept coined by a physicist Takagi Jinzaburō in the 1970s, which refers on one hand to participation of experts in the movement, and on the other hand, to enhancement of knowledge on nuclear energy and engagement in the data collection by movement participants. Another interesting development is the change of perception among the Japanese citizens in regard to direct forms of participation such as demonstration, parades, occupation of the public space etc., previously associated with the radical and violent movements of the 1960s and 1970s. Not only the perception has been altered into more positive image, but also it could be argued that the recognition of them as legitimate forms of protests in democratic systems has deepened and spread.

Giorgio Fabio COLOMBO, Prof.

*Nagoya University Graduate School of Law*

## **Nihonjinron: a Constitutional View on the "Uniqueness" of Japanese Law**

The topic of nihonjinron (i.e. how, and to which extent, Japanese culture is "unique") has been widely debated across the spectrum of social sciences. Law is no exception to that, and generations of comparative lawyers have been exposed to ideas such as the legendary Japanese distaste for litigation and preference for "harmony", as well as their alleged willingness to give up individual rights in favor of the collective welfare. Of course, most of the debate in this regard is influenced by nationalism and by the idea to promote Japanese legal culture as "better" or "superior" than its Western counterparts.

The idea that the "uniqueness" of Japanese law should be valorized is one of the key factors behind the constitutional reform proposed by the LDP. As it is well known, the current Constitution of Japan was written during (and under) the Allied occupation, and – to date – was never modified. One of the biggest criticisms moved against the Constitution is that it is "American" and therefore fails to recognize Japanese legal culture. The proposed reform wants to change this situation.

The draft prepared by the LDP operates a number of changes: occasionally merely linguistic, but most often rhetoric and substantive, most (if not all) the amendments are aimed at: promoting the distinctive Japanese history and culture, from Shintō to the national flag; limiting individual rights in favor of collective welfare; and – needless to say – allowing Japan to restore its military strength.

This paper analyzes in detail the proposed draft.

Tatsuro DEBROUX, PhD student

*Pompeu Fabra University*

## **Japan's Foreign Policy under the Abe Administration**

### **-A Role Theory Analysis of Japan's Foreign Policy initiatives between 2006-2007 and 2012-2016-**

The first and the second Abe administrations' foreign policy is investigated. Role theory is utilized as a theoretical framework. Role theory gives the opportunity to clarify state's objective, duty and responsibility in analyzing national role conceptions (NRC), defined as shared, value-driven expectations shaped in the society about the appropriate roles the state should play in the world. The thesis analyzes Japan's NRCs, but also the possible role contestation within Japan, role conflicts, consistency and inconsistency between Japanese NRCs and behavioral expectations (alter-parts) held by countries such as the US, China, Australia, India, ASEAN countries, the UK and France. As ego-parts, New Komei Party and Nippon Kaigi (Japan Conference) are targetted.

A qualitative content analysis is used to analyze speeches. Role theory assumes that speeches of top political decision-makers represent the constituents and ascribed role given by international community. The speeches will be categorized into the main role conceptions related to foreign and security policy considered important from a role theory viewpoint. Japanese speeches are examined first and foreign political leaders' speeches reflecting alter-part expectations and perceptions of Japan's NRCs are examined. Although role theory is an interpretive tool, it is possible with the systematic way to answer the following questions.

With the end of the Cold War Japanese attitude and behavior have evolved in security, political values and historical issues dimensions. The Abe administration is assertive and eagers to play more important roles in the world, increasing roles of SDF outside Japan, expressing the support of universal values while conducting doctrinal, institutional and legislative changes to have Japan play more important roles in the world.

In such conditions, the question is to investigate if, why and how Japan's NRCs evolved and to what extent Japan interacts with alter-parts. The change may be partial, limited, significant or nill. The investigation enables to discover different possibilities between Japanese NRCs and alter-parts and within Japan itself with role theory in identifying correspondence between the Japanese NRCs and expectations and perceptions of the main alter-parts towards Japan. A fit may be observed between Japan's NRCs and some alter-parts. Role inconsistency may be observed between Japan and some alter-parts. Role inconsistency and role conflict may be observed between ego-part and alter-parts and even within ego-part.

Lindsey DEWITT, PhD

*Kyushu University*

### **Women's Exclusion and World Heritage in Modern Japan**

This talk draws into relief some of the contours and complexities concerning religion and cultural heritage in Japan—an emerging arena of inquiry with broad, interdisciplinary relevance—through the window of two recent World Heritage inscriptions: “Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range” (2004) and “Sacred Island of Okinoshima and Associated Sites in the Munakata Region” (2017). Ōminesan in Nara prefecture, part of the 2004 designation, is arguably most famous today for the fact that women are banned from its sacred peak, Sanjōgatake. Women are similarly persona non grata at the remote island of Okinoshima off the coast of northern Kyushu, where ritually-deposited treasures were deposited from the fourth through the ninth century (excavated in the twentieth century), revealing profound insights into ancient relations between Japan, the Korean peninsula, and the Chinese continent. At both sites, the exclusion of women is conceived as having occurred in the past and is actively observed in the present, yet mention of it is completely absent from World Heritage literature, a curious and unmistakably intentional omission that belies history as well as the heated contestation on the ground. A clear disjuncture exists

between selectively crafted and widely celebrated cultural imaginings of these sites, on the one hand, and historical reality, on the other. Recognizing this disjuncture, I argue, calls us into question the (re)construction of history and tradition in the name of creating “heritage” and illuminates the complex and sometimes problematic ways in which cultural and religious landscapes are re-envisioned in contemporary contexts.

Diana DONATH, PhD

*author and translator*

### **The Theme of Women's Friendship in Most Recent Works by Female Naoki- and Akutagawa-Prize Winning Authors 2000 to 2015**

The Theme of Women's Friendship in Most Recent Works by Female Naoki- and Akutagawa-Prize Winning Authors 2000 to 2015

Among numerous Japanese literature prizes, the Akutagawa-Prize, awarded for so-called Pure Literature, and the Naoki-Prize, awarded for Popular Literature, are particularly renowned and have the function of fostering outstanding writers. As both prizes are awarded twice a year, this leads to a large amount of awarded literature. In order to limit this amount, I have focused my research on the female award winners. Their works are not strictly women's literature, but literature written from a feminine viewpoint and with a feminine sensibility.

In my paper, I want to introduce 4 works by 3 female Naoki- and Akutagawa-Prize winning authors, who depict the conditions and forms of living, as well as the attitude towards life and the mentality of the contemporary Japanese, in particular the conflicts of women in Japanese society today, demonstrating the topic of friendship between women with opposed characters and diverse paths of life in completely different ways.

The works I will introduce are:

Yuikawa Kei: *Katagoshi no koibito* (2001, Naoki-Prize).

Kakuta Mitsuyo: *Taigan no kanojo* (2005, Naoki-Prize) and *Yôkame no semi* (2007).

Asabuki Mariko: *Kiko Towa* (2011, Akutagawa-Prize).

I also want to give a brief overview of the other prize-winning female authors from 2000 to 2015. Finally, I want to give evidence of my conclusion that the borders of Pure Literature and Entertainment Literature have largely melted, a development of contemporary Japanese literature which was already visible since the 1990s, and only few differences between the two literary categories remain.

Damian DUDUŚ, PhD student

*Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań*

### **Shiga Naoya as an “I Novelist”**

Despite a relatively small body of work, Shiga Naoya (1883–1971) remains one of the 20th century Japanese literature’s major figures. Together with a group of students in 1910 he founded the “White Birch” (Shirakaba) School and started what later became an influential journal. The members of Shirakaba have been generally described as idealists and although they vastly differed in literary taste, they all shared a strong dislike for Naturalism, as well as keenness toward European art and literature.

Shiga is listed among most important authors of “I Novel” (*shishōsetsu*), a genre of autobiographical prose which became prominent in the literature of the following decades. Shiga’s influence on the genre is evident (his works were indeed to a large extent autobiographical) as he is known to have inspired several other writers, whose works fall directly in the *shishōsetsu* category. It seems contradictory, however, that the “idealist” Shiga should even be considered an “I Novelist” – given that the genre has its roots directly in Naturalism and is associated with authors’ “brutal sincerity” and readiness to disclose details of personal life, including its darker areas. Such tendencies were exactly what members of Shirakaba protested against.

In my presentation I hope to shed some light on the birth of *shishōsetsu* and Shiga Naoya’s part in its later development. I also want to discuss what defines a *shishōsetsu* and sets it apart from other novelistic works, because it still remains unclear among critics and Japanese literature researchers.

Paweł DYBAŁA, PhD

*Jagiellonian University*

### **How to make a futon fly: Japanese puns phonetic patterns for automatic generation algorithms**

Dajare are Japanese word plays basing on such features of language as homophony. Large amount of homophones in Japanese makes it a perfect surrounding for creating puns.

This reaserch presents a phonetic classification of Japanese puns, using mora as a base unit. Basing on a large set of examples, the author defined phonetic patterns used to transform base phrases in dajare – i.e., in the pun „futon ga futtonda” („a futon flew away”), the base phrase „futon” is transformed into „futttonda” using two techniques from a group „mora addition”.

This classification was used to construct an automatic dajare generation system, able to generate dajare during conversations with human users.

Wojciech GĘSZCZAK, student

*Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń*

### **Stylistic analysis of sociolinguistic and pragmatic information marked by ‘role language’ and ‘character language’ in modern fictionalized Japanese text**

‘Role language’ is defined as ‘sets of spoken language features (e.g., vocabulary and grammar) and the phonetic characteristics (e.g., intonation and accent patterns) psychologically associated with particular character types’ (Kinsui 2003). It is mainly used in fictionalized instances of Japanese language. ‘Character language’ serves as an addition to this field, broadening the scope of its research by adding less firmly stereotyped lexical and grammatical forms (Kinsui & Yamakido 2015). It is based on the concept of ‘utterance character’ which states that in Japanese communication there has always been a tendency of making language shifts that make the user seem to have particular traits (Sadanobu 2011). At the core of both of the concepts lie linguistic stereotypes and stylistic differentiation of text and speech.

This paper is an attempt on an analysis of stylistic modification of lexical and grammatical units that are classified as role language or character language. Better understanding of these stylistics could aid research fields such as sociolinguistics (by specifying personal information possible to differentiate by style-shifting), translation studies (by proposing a model for translating role language and character language of one language into another, maintaining similar nuances) and Japanese L2 education (by preparing resources aiming at Japanese stylistics in modern pop-culture and literary works).

Firstly, the concepts of ‘role language’, ‘character’ and ‘character language’ will be shortly introduced. Secondly, sentences including examples of aforementioned stylistics will be analyzed, with a stress on the lexical and grammatical modifications that differentiate them from standard Japanese language text. Thirdly, there will be an explanation of the specific information marked by each of the analyzed linguistic units, such as sociolinguistic traits of the character that they suggest or setting of the utterance. Lastly, the analyzed markers will be categorized by their function in text. Also, a translation model for role language and character language will be proposed as a summary of the analysis.

Keywords: Japanese language, stylistics, sociolinguistics, role language, character, style shift, linguistic stereotype, stereotype, translation theory

Jędrzej GREŃ, PhD

*University of Warsaw*

### **Matsudaira Ietada and his diary**

Matsudaira Ietada (1555–1600) was a vassal of Tokugawa Ieyasu who took part in many of his campaigns only to sacrifice his life to the future shōgun in the battle of

Sekigahara. Before that he conducted a life of more-or-less typical upper-middle-ranked bushi in Musashi and Shimōsa, being occasionally transferred by his lord.

More than for his military exploits Ietada is known for keeping a diary ('Ietada nikki'), which covers a relatively long period from 1574 until 1595, i.e. almost two decades of political and social turmoil in Japan. Being a close retainer to Tokugawa Ieyasu, Ietada had an opportunity to witness many important events of that time. Yet, he informs us not only of political or diplomatic affairs but also – and more importantly – of his every-day life, cultural and religious activities, customs, weather and other peculiarities. The diary even contains drawings, being an interesting source of knowledge about social and personal life of a daimyō during the Shokuhō period.

Thanks to his every-day writing habit, Ietada's work is also informative about the passage of time in provincial domain in Kantō. His activities are relatively scarce compared to those of merchants from Sakai (e.g. Imai Sōkyū shosatsudome, 1569-1570) and many days are simply noted down in form of self-made calendar, which includes the date and a note on the changing weather. We may in fact see how often (or seldom) extraordinary events occurred and how quickly (or slowly) was that political turmoil unfolding on the historical spot. Additionally this simple habit of Ietada may impose a few interesting questions. What was Ietada doing during the time when his diary remains almost blank? How he perceived the passing of time and how that consciousness could differ among members of various social groups in medieval Japan (e.g. merchants)?

The aim of my presentation is to offer an introduction to 'Ietada nikki' as an interesting primary historical source as well as to evaluate its potential as a research base for particular genres of historiography (i.e. social history) and interdisciplinary studies.

Arnaud GRIVAUD, PhD

*Paris Diderot*

### **Political power interventionism in bureaucrats' appointments under the Abe Government**

For every Government, the control of the Bureaucracy is necessary to implement policies, and the human resources management (HRM) is a crucial lever in order to enforce this control. Since the end of the Second World War, the Japanese Bureaucracy managed to keep a relatively strong independence toward politicians regarding HRM, even with the increasing influence of the Liberal-Democratic Party over the decision-making process throughout the '55-year system'. From the 1990s, several reforms inspired by the New Public Management introduced more flexibility and more possibilities for politicians – especially for the Prime Minister – to intervene in the senior civil service's HRM. Nevertheless, these interventions remained quite limited, even during the Democratic Party of Japan's governments and despite some declarations made by its executives.

But since the return of Abe Shinzō to power, journalists frequently emphasize the interventionism of the Prime Minister and his staff in the appointments of senior civil servants. They usually applaud the increasing number of women appointed to the highest positions in the ministries, and they greet with great enthusiasm the recent break of numerous habits in this field. But the observers draw attention to the particular amount of appointments of bureaucrats described as “close to the Prime Minister”, insinuating that the Administration would be politicised and would see its principle of neutrality endangered.

This presentation aims at explaining to what extent these interventions of the Abe Government constitute a new phenomenon or not. It will also explore the factors that made these changes possible, and define their consequences on the Administration. We consider that despite an obvious voluntarism from the Government and the creation in May 2014 of the Cabinet Human Resources Bureau, it would be overstated to see a revolution that could lead to a Japanese-style spoils system. In fact, we see that with some exception, these political interventions respect most of the informal rules created by the Bureaucracy in this matter, suggesting that senior civil servants nomination is still resulting from a negotiation between politicians and ministries, and that the legal framework is not the only variable to take into account. We argue indeed that the Prime Minister’s political stability determines to a great extent his room for manoeuvre regarding such interventions, and we think that his caution – which reveals his will not to excessively antagonize bureaucrats – is precisely what enabled him to break other HRM traditions.

Aline HENNINGER, PhD

*INALCO, Paris*

### **Gender gap in compulsory education in nowadays Japan**

Until today, gender has always been involved as an important factor in analysis for majority of the Japanese studies. Since the 1970s, women’s studies have begun to flourish among the realm of sociology faculties in Japan and notably, the relationship between education and gender has been extensively examined. From the gender perspective, we often illustrate correlational role implications between sex differences and social inequalities that occur in the education system. Despite that such segregation is considered discriminating environment for both males and female students; Japanese education system continues to dodge these gender discrimination issues and maintains its conservative gender hierarchy.

This presentation aims to survey the trends in gender gaps in education in 2010s Japan for compulsory education (from primary schools to high schools). The most apparent issue here is that even if the National Education System openly encourages, supports and promotes gender equality, there are only few effective measures from the official guidelines. Researches are focusing on male overrepresentation among secondary school drop-outs and female representation in short-term University (*tanki daigaku*). This widening gender gap is obvious when looking at higher education and employment polarization.

However, this origin of the gap is to be found when looking at compulsory education. By doing this, we will show causes and potential policy implications of gender inequality at school in nowadays Japan.

Based on an ethnographic research conducted in four primary schools in 2013-2014, we will show how double standards have conflicting influence between the Ministry, educators and schools administrators. Subsequently it created a delicate situation that proves measures towards gender equality are difficult to implement at the schools.

HOSOKAWA Naoko, PhD

*European University Institute*

### **Katakana and Japanese National Identity: The use of katakana for Japanese names and expressions**

This paper examines Japanese names and expressions written using katakana in the contemporary Japanese media and their relation to Japanese national identity. In modern Japanese, katakana is normally used for Western loanwords or mimetics. However, it is observed that today some Japanese words are sometimes also written in katakana. They include place names associated with past tragedies such as Hiroshima, Nagasaki, or Fukushima. However, there are also names and expressions associated with internationally renowned Japanese culture such as Kitano, Murakami, samurai, omotenashi (hospitality) etc. In both cases, the use of katakana for these words reflects the awareness of the Japanese that they are known to the world outside of Japan. Such words are treated as if they were 're-imported' to Japan following their acceptance as loanwords abroad. It also involves a change in perception on certain historical events or cultural products from something seen and discussed within Japan to something that is exposed to external eyes. In other words, when the script type is shifted to katakana, the gaze looking at Japan from with-in is replaced by a gaze looking at Japan from with-out. This shift is important in understanding the current dynamics of Japanese identity negotiation. Drawing on media accounts, the paper will analyse recurrent wordings in the news and social media, such as the co-occurrence of a katakana Japanese word and the term sekai (world) or sekai no (world-class). The objective of this study is to reveal: 1) the types and characteristics of Japanese words and expressions written in katakana, 2) how those specific words are associated with Japanese national consciousness and 3) images of Japanese identity suggested by the use of katakana. It will be argued that the katakana Japanese words represent images that the Japanese project themselves onto the eyes of the external world. Through the examination of the primary data extracted from media sources, the ultimate goal of the paper is to contribute to the understanding of Japanese national identity and its representation in contemporary Japanese media.

Arkadiusz JABŁOŃSKI, Prof.

*Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań*

### **A nominal case study - on Japanese instrumental case.**

It is not unusual to describe Japanese contemporary nouns as non-declinable elements. This kind of approach is probably related to the approaches typical for Chinese, Dutch and English grammatical sources. It is not a surprise, since these languages have continued to influence the Japanese approach to the grammar of the language for a long time. On the other hand, the languages mentioned above reveal many isolating and analytical features, while Japanese, a language regularly classified as agglutinating, reveals rather synthetic feature, with significant consequences of this fact on the effectivity of description. Such dilemmas are going to be mentioned in the presentation on the example of Japanese instrumental case, most often identified with its contemporary marker *de*.

Eva KAMINSKI, PhD

*Jagiellonian University*

### **Craft or Art? Ceramic vessels (utsuwa) from the Perspective of Contemporary Japanese Culture**

Japanese ceramic culture belongs to one of the oldest in the world and seems to be one of the most sophisticated. Rich clay resources of varying properties, exceptional skills of craftsmen and important role of aesthetics in everyday life create an extraordinary suitable fundament for a development of ceramic vessels (*utsuwa*). The significance of them within Japanese culture is very high and based upon the Japanese concept of arts and crafts (*kôgei* 工芸). However, under the influence of European culture in the Meiji-period, this concept underlay huge changes. Hitherto existing equal value for all artefacts which were connected to the adornment of everyday life, whether it was painting or vessel, was dissolved. The result was to create a new border between art and craft which was defined from the European perspective and the concept of art (*bijutsu* 美術) in Japanese culture was born.

The aim of a paper is to investigate whether this new concept and artificial border correspond to „traditional“ understanding of Japanese ceramic culture especially in case of ceramic vessels using in everyday life. To answer this question some of examples from the contemporary Japanese artists will be introduced and analyzed.

KANAMARU Yuji, Prof.  
*Wayo Women's University*

### **Personal Party and “Populism” in Japanese Politics**

Tokyo metropolitan assembly election held in June 2017 resulted in landslide victory of a new party Tomin First (or Citizen First) party. Tomin First was founded by Koike Yuriko, governor of Tokyo Metropolitan area in December 2017. Governor Koike's leadership is strong enough to stop transferring old Tsukiji public market to a new Toyosu market. The reform programs made a serious confrontation against assembly members of the Liberal Democratic Party. Under the leadership of Gov. Koike, the new party was founded to win seats of the assembly against the LDP.

Before Koike, governors and mayors like Hashimoto Toru (governor of Osaka prefecture, later Osaka City Mayor), Higashikokubaru Hideo (governor of Miyazaki prefecture), Kawamura Takashi (mayor of Nagoya city) were elected with strong popular support. Hashimoto, in particular, formed a new local party Osaka Restoration Party to win seats in the Osaka prefectural assembly election. He, in fact, won majority seats in the assembly and ruled both its administration and legislature like Gov. Koike.

This paper analyzes Japan's “personal party” in comparative perspective. The way of rule by popular political leader like Koike and Hashimoto has been called “populism” in Japan. But in this paper I focus on the party formed by these populist leaders. The parties formed around the popular leader can be called “personal party”. In this paper I analyze party organization and support structure of personal party comparing with cases in the other countries.

Sustainable party organization is significant to democratic party competition and stable party system. However, personal party will be vulnerable since it has simple and weak organization. The support structure will be direct linkage between party leader and voters, and the support by the people will be volatile. The organizational vulnerability and volatile support will make the personal party unstable and unsustainable. The analysis will demonstrate the organizational vulnerability and support volatility of personal parties.

Maciej KANERT, PhD  
*Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań*

### **Corporation Bodhisattva – Shaping of a Leader in the Management Philosophy of Inamori Kazuo**

Inamori Kazuo, the founder of Kyocera and telecommunications giant KDDI, is one of the best known Japanese entrepreneurs. In his companies Inamori worked out an original management system, known as “Amoeba Management”, in which company teams and departments work as highly independent quasi-companies. The corporate philosophy, which permeates all Inamori's enterprises, is vastly

founded on his understanding of Buddhism, seeing *rita* (benefitting the other), the prime virtue of a *bodhisattva*, as the crucial characteristic of the organisation.

In the paper the author would venture to prove, that leader education in Inamori's philosophy mirrors the Zen practice, as a way to "Enlightenment," the realisation of *rita* in a corporate environment.

Jakub KARPOLUK, PhD

*Institute of Art, Polish Academy of Sciences, Polish-Japanese Institute of IT*

### **Seeing oneself in the other. Transcultural "Nekyia Nō"**

In the year 2015 shite actor Umewaka Genshō, producer Kasai Ken'ichi and Greek theatre director Michael Marmarinos staged a *shinsaku* – newly written *nō* play, titled "Nekyia". The plot was based on Homer's "Odyssey" ("Book 11") and the title signifies the rite, described in the poem, by which ghosts were called up and questioned about the future, which makes it close to the convention of *mugen nō* plays, favoured by Zeami (c. 1363- c.1463). The play was premiered in The National Nō Theatre, in Tokyo and than was staged in The Ancient Theatre of Epidaurus in Greece. Being a transcultural drama, depicting ancient Greek mythological heroes – Odysseus and Tiresias, "Nekyia" seemed to place itself in the avant-garde of the modern *nō* theatre but does transcultural strategy truly so new in the case of *nō*?

Many of the approximately 240 *nō* dramas, being performed today, contain allusions to Chinese literature and one-tenth of them, including masterpieces like "Yōkihi" ("Consort Yang") by Konparu Zenchiku (1405 – c. 1470) and "Chōryō" ("Zhang Liang") by Kanze Nobumitsu (1435 ?, 1450 ? - 1516), feature stories or characters of Chinese origins. The group of the plays concerning Chinese heroes, today often referred to as *karagoto* - meaning Chinese subjects and things, has existed since the early days of *nō*, written mainly during the late fourteenth through the mid-sixteenth century. These Chinese plays reflect the assimilation of Chinese culture of their times, or prior to their times, and how the audience and patrons of *nō* viewed China and Chinese culture. *Nō* has been invented during the Muromachi era (1336-1573) partly basing on wide range of materials and images of China, which had accumulated and permeated Japanese culture, prior to the emergence of the performance itself.

The author of the paper analyzes transcultural aspects of the "Nekyia" performance and tries to formulate the hypothesis concerning transculturalism, which seemed to be included in the broad catalogue of *nō* theatre founding values and principles.

Justyna Weronika KASZA, PhD

*Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń*

## **Sekai wa bungaku de dekiteiru: teaching Japanese literature as world literature**

In his seminal study *Sekai wa bungaku de dekiteiru* (The world is made of literature), Numano Mitsuyoshi reconsiders the grounds for comparison of diverse literary traditions as well as the position of Japanese literature within the “world literature” scholarship.

This paper is inspired by the conviction that, as Numano claims, “the world is made of literature” but at the same time, it aims to expose number of challenges and obstacles that might occur when the Japanese texts are to be read and taught beyond their linguistic or cultural boundaries.

The objective of the project is to re-evaluate the applicability of “world literature” discourse in teaching Japanese literature courses at the university level. The focal points are the methodology, potential reading lists and the assessment criteria for the prospective students.

The rationale behind the approach that is no longer based on predominantly historical development of literary tradition and does not emphasise the singularity of the Japanese literature, is founded on the belief expressed by Zhang Longxi that “world literature provides a welcome opportunity to return to the reading of literature on much larger scale” and on David Damrosch’s view to perceive literature as “great conversations among works grouped in an ideal simultaneity”.

In other words, the purpose of the project is to redesign the paradigm of Japanese literature and to explore within the framework, of what I term, “cross-cultural communication through world literature.”

My particular interest lies in presenting a comprehensive overview of possible curriculum that would coincide with recent development of transdisciplinary approach in East Asian Studies, targeting wider audience and, where applicable, to meet the demands of current job market in arts and humanities.

To offer a broad spectrum of viewpoints, the paper confronts the Western perceptions by distinguished academics in the field (David Damrosch, Rebecca Walkowitz, Franco Moretti, Emily Apter, Pascale Casanova), with the approach offered by the scholars who have significantly contributed to the debate in Japan, including: Numano Mitsuyoshi, Ikezawa Natsuki, Kōno Shion, and Suzuki Akiyoshi.

As the concluding remarks, the paper reassesses the pedagogical benefits of world literature as a complementary course to the existing modules within Japanese Studies to establish its cognitive functions as an interdisciplinary, cross-cultural, cross-national and transnational outlook on the canon of the Japanese literature in the globalized world.

Matthew KÖNIGSBERG, Prof.

*Freie Universität Berlin*

### **The writer Mizumura Minae, Meiji literature, and Japanese modernity**

Resurgent nationalism and populism seem to be the order of today's world. These tendencies are especially pronounced and unsettling in some states that Helmut Plessner would have termed "late nations," such as the countries of the Arab world, Turkey, or Russia. Phenomena in modern Japan under the Abe government – such as calls for revision of the Japanese Constitution or the passing of the Specially Designated Secrets Act – can be seen as symptoms of a similar chauvinistic drift.

How are these currents to be explained? For the case of Turkey, the German Oriental scholar Wolfgang Günther Lerch speaks of "a complete and total cultural break between the new national Turkey and Islamic Ottoman identity," which gave rise to an inchoate longing for something irrevocably lost. This loss of cultural identity is also one major theme of modern Japanese literature, be it in Nagai Kafū's languid depictions of the old life in "The River Sumida" (1909) or in the "city of amnesia," Tōkyō, in Shimada Masahiko's post-modern spoof "Dream Messenger" (1989).

Yet possibly no modern Japanese author has posed the question of lost Japanese identity more radically than Mizumura Minae. Perhaps this is due to her unusual viewpoint: Mizumura spent her youth and early adulthood in the United States, far away from her native Japan. Her "I-novel" "Shishōsetsu from right to left" (1998) with its title (and subsequent text) in the two languages English and Japanese narrates this story of estrangement and "exodus" (and, at the same time, deconstructs the notion of the shishōsetsu, as I have shown elsewhere, cf. Matthew Königsberg: "Lost in Suburban Space: Mizumura Minae's 'Shishōsetsu from right to left', in *Essays in Honor of Irmela Hijiya-Kirschner*, München: iudicium, 2008, p. 41-66). Her home country of Japan calls to the young narrator through the voices of Meiji literature.

In her new fictional work, *Haha no isan* ("Inheritance from my Mother", 2012), Mizumura rejects even more radically the supposedly "modern" subjectivity of the I-novel. Through intertextual recourse to the great, yet largely forgotten Meiji writer Ozaki Kōyō and his novel *Demon Gold* (1897-1902), the author recounts a contemporary fictional fable of sex, love, money, and modern medicine. This paper will trace how Mizumura presents these themes against a background of cultural amnesia and loss, only to finally reaffirm the eternal human capacity for renewal.

Grażyna KRAMM

*Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań*

### **Act on Preserving Remote Island Areas and its impact on the islanders' life (Tsushima Island example)**

"Remote islands are very important part of Japan's territory in terms of economy and military strategy. They expand the territory of the country six-fold, making Japan's exclusive economic zone bigger and helping to define territorial waters. To boost the development of the inhabited islands and shore up the population, which is declining in most areas, on April 27, 2016 the lawmakers enacted a law to promote communities on remote islands, shortly called Act on Preserving Remote Island Areas (Act No. 33 of 2016 [jap. Ritō Hozenhō], KANPŌ [Official Gazette].) The Act covers 71 islands and it will be effective for ten years, from April 1, 2017, to March 31, 2027. The plan includes, among others, establishment of facilities of national government agencies, improvement of facilities and ranks of ports, prevention of illegal entry by foreign vessels, creation of new jobs and providing financial assistance for fishermen. According to the government, keeping the islands inhabited is crucial to enhance Japan's security (border protection) and secure sea lines.

One of the most sensitive islands in terms of location, covered by the Act is the Tsushima group, sitting halfway between the Japanese and Korean mainlands. In my presentation I will briefly introduce the issues concerning the bill, the problems Tsushima residents face and I will think about the influence of this Act on their lives."

Zofia KURZAWIŃSKA, PhD student

*Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń*

### **Iha Fuyū and his gift for future generations**

Iha Fuyū (1876-1947) was a great researcher in Ryukyu history, language and culture. Throughout his life he published more than 300 papers which have then become 11 volumes of "The Collected Works of Iha Fuyū". Known as the father of Okinawaology, Iha dedicated all of his life to research. Well-known Japanese persona like Orikuchi Shinobu and Yanagita Kunio accompanied him through his intellectual life in Tokyo. But Iha could not forget about Okinawa from the times of Ryukyu Kingdom. He did detailed research in Ryukyuan poetry, clothes, tatoos, stories, religion, women rights and more. In this paper I will present examples of Iha's work and its influence on others, for it was and is too great to stay internationally unrecognized.

Sofia KUZNETSOVA

*Moscow City University*

### **Western literature and culture studied in Japanese school as basis for finding common points in intercultural dialogue**

In this study we review and analyze the programs of literature for general comprehensive schools to understand, which cultural and historical phenomena of Western world Japanese people are familiar with. We pick up information for the past several decades and present, in order to understand the cultural background of Japanese people, who are now adults, and are responsible for education of further generations, and young people, absorbing western culture also through mass media, pop culture and internet. With the help of this analysis we hope to find some cultural basics, which would be common for both Western and Eastern cultures, and hopefully contribute to building intercultural dialogue between our cultures.

Bérénice LEMAN, PhD

*INALCO, Paris*

### **Out-of-school education in Japan: stakes and prospects in a growing unequal society?**

Out-of-school education in Japan: stakes and prospects in a growing unequal society?

The increasing spread of shadow education worldwide shows an evolution of school systems integrating more and more a commercial dimension of education. In Japan, this tendency is very strong especially since the different neoliberal reforms undertaken at the different levels of the education system since the 2000s.

If the rapid expand of shadow education that is *gakushû juku* and *yobikô* has not been questioned in the context of rapid growth and massification of education of post war Japan, however, in the new context of social growing inequalities that characterizes today's Japanese society, the stakes of private tutoring are changing.

We can observe indeed simultaneously to a trend to invest into education at an early stage of schooling through frequentation of private tutoring companies in order to integrate prestigious private lower secondary schools or even primary schools or kindergartens, an opposite tendency which is a growing number of young people compelled to renounce to take higher education for economic reasons.

Recent studies have showed the impact of economic resources of families on children's academic performances as well as inequalities in academic results depending on whether children frequent or not private tutoring companies.

However these facts run counter to the fundamental principles of equality of access in education on which Japan was based on after World War II.

In this presentation, we will focus on the stakes and prospects of private tutoring in the context of growing inequalities as well as the impact of such a tendency towards merchandising education on the perceptions Japanese youth develop through their experiences about education and society as a whole.

Sylva MARTINÁSKOVÁ, PhD

*Palacký University in Olomouc*

### **“The new nature” in modern Japanese tanka and haiku poetry**

Traditional Japanese poetic forms tanka and haiku are usually perceived as poetry depicting and reflecting beauties of nature, and using various natural motives as symbols to express poet’s emotions and feelings. In present-day Japan, several million people write poetry in these forms. However, a large number of these contemporary poets (both professional and amateur) live and spend most of their lives in towns and cities, somewhat far away from the pure and pretty countryside that one might expect to come across in poetry. Although the urban setting is usually not what we understand as poetical or lyrical, it surprisingly provides a lot of poetic inspiration.

In this paper, I would like to show that even nowadays, despite the lack of sources of inspiration coming from the original concept of “nature”, this type of poetry is actually still written in a very traditional way (no matter how modern it might seem) – as poets find inspiration in objects that surround them, including those of modern cities, which in fact have become “the new nature”.

MATSUMOTO Asuka, PhD

*University of Warsaw*

### **Description of Japanese compound verbs by João Rodrigues and their classification**

João Rodrigues is well known as the author of *Arte da lingua de Iapam* (1604-1608), the first grammar of Japanese written in a foreign language (Middle Portuguese), based on the Latin grammar. There is no chapter of Japanese compound verbs, but he describes them in different places. This talk aims to synthesize its description and show the characteristics of verbal compounding in his view.

Stanisław MEYER, PhD

*Jagiellonian University*

### **Law and Justice in US Occupied Okinawa (1945-1972)**

Numerous studies have pointed out that the American rule in postwar Okinawa was a “mockery of democracy”. This opinion was shared even by American officials in Washington of the time. The American administration first of all stood

guard over the interest of the military. The head of the administration, High Commissioner, enjoyed absolute power, being able to subdue any opposition from the Okinawans. He could dismiss any official, annul any bill passed by the local legislature and reverse any verdict of the court.

The American rule was also teemed with absurdity and inconsistency. On one hand the Americans were trying to cut all structural ties between Okinawa and Japan, as they hoped that the USA would retain control over Okinawa indefinitely. On the other they allowed the Okinawan government to adopt many legal and administrative arrangements consistent with the Japanese ones, and thus to quietly prepare a ground for future reunification with Japan. The Americans did not even mind the fact that the Okinawans reintroduced prewar legal codes (civil code, koseki law) that had already been dismissed in Japan as “undemocratic” and subjected to revision. It can be argued that the American rule reached such a high level of authoritarianism that the American officials stopped caring about the legal quality of their administration.

Anne-Lise MITHOUT, PhD

*Université Paris-Diderot*

### **Reforming education to reduce inequalities? The case of children with disabilities**

For several decades, the education system has been criticized for creating inequalities between children with disabilities, enrolled in special schools offering little access to higher education and vocational training, and non-disabled children. Policies aimed at favoring the integration of disabled children into ordinary schools, so as to give them equal opportunities with other students, have been implemented since the 1980's, but the major step was taken in 2006-2007. Indeed, the reform of special education, that took place within the context of the general reform of education, radically changed the legal framework of education for disabled children by making mainstream schooling the rule and special schooling an exception.

Ten years later, what impact did this reform have on inequalities between disabled and non-disabled children?

This paper will present the results of an ethnographic research conducted in 2013-2014, combined with an analysis of statistical data from the MEXT. It shows that the increase in the proportion of children with disabilities attending ordinary education (as opposed to special education) must be interpreted in the light of the changes in the definition of “disability” that occurred at the same time as the reform, which resulted in a dramatic increase in the total number of children labelled as “disabled”. Looking further into statistics distinguishing between various categories of disabilities, it highlights the fact that most “disabled” students attending ordinary classes are in fact students with difficulties that have only recently been classified as “disabilities”, such as ADHD or learning difficulties, while students with more “traditional” disabilities like blindness or chronic illness remain overwhelmingly enrolled in special schools.

Therefore, it seems that the reform, instead of reducing inequalities between disabled and non-disabled children, has contributed to creating a new gap among disabled children, between those who can attend ordinary education and those who cannot. Finally, presenting the results of in-class observations conducted both in ordinary and special schools, it shows that the schooling conditions in both types of schools are indeed extremely different, which result in inequalities in perspectives for adult life.

NAKAYAMA Shoko

*Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń*

### **What can be obtained through movie subtitle translation**

(字幕翻訳授業を通して得られるもの)

For the 3 years, students of master course at UMK have been active to add Polish subtitles to Japanese movies. In these classes, students were divided into some groups. At first, each group dictates dialog and then translates its actual part. Ultimately all students get together and adjust translation in the discussion. I would like to present about the experience through the process of students' trial and error, how to reflect differences in cultural background and nuances of language in translation.

Wojciech NOWAK

*Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń*

### **From courtly art to merchandising – The history of visual pun in Japan from a modern perspective**

Within the scope of Japanese word-play (kotoba asobi) tradition, the verbal-visual puns are a very interesting occurrence. The origin of the phenomenon could be traced to Heian period (794 - 1185) ornamental script *ashi-de*, which evolved into complex intertextual and intermedial works of *uta-e*, utilizing the uncommon features of heterographic Japanese writing along homophony and polysemy of Japanese language.

After the dawn of sophisticated court culture, the idea of merging verbal and visual prevailed and reemerged in Edo period (1603-1868) craft of lacquer-ware adorning sheaths, writing boxes etc, before entering the realm of woodblock print. Verbal-visual puzzles were utilised in education and entertainment, but it was after Santō Kyōden (1761- 1816) has published a leaflet advertising his tobacco and paper shop, when such puzzles known as *hanji-mono* have earned wide recognition. Kyōden's leaflet *hiki-fuda* was a masterpiece, merging sophisticated literary tradition with merchants' resourcefulness, and appealing to contemporary wit.

Two hundred years later, another, this time digital, technological revolution yet again enabled the use of visual among verbal. New means of communication and changes in the media environment demand short and acute messages. Japan has responded to those demands, drawing from its tradition: *e-moji* can be

described as an Japanese contribution to global communication, while modern advertising in domestic market extensively uses the visual pun to catch customers' attention.

In this paper author would like to investigate the continuity of verbal- visual phenomena in Japan, as well as trace the origin of modern occurrences involving use of visual pun.

OGA Toru, Prof.

*Kyushu University*

### **Institutional and Non-institutional Politics of the Human Rights Legislation of Japan: Actors, Structures, and Dynamics**

The paper addresses lobbying and national legislation efforts to create a national human rights institute as examples of the fusion between institutional and non-institutional politics. As exemplars, several failed cases and one successful case are analyzed. First, a series of failed cases of legislation are explored: the Human Rights Protection Bill (2003), the Remedy for Human Rights Violations Bill (2005), and the Establishment of the Commission on Human Rights Bill (2012). Second, a successful case, the passage of the Hate Speech Act (2016), is addressed. The main themes of these comparative examinations are as follows: 1) the conflict between international and national discourses on the establishment of a human rights institute; 2) the dynamics of and discourses on comprehensive laws (e.g., discrimination prohibition laws) versus specific laws (e.g., Hate Speech Regulation Law); 3) the influence of social movements and lobbying on legislation by institutional actors (e.g., mass media and associations in the Parliament); and 4) the influence of social movements and lobbying on legislation by non-institutional actors (e.g., the Buraku liberation alliance, the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, and right-wing groups). Finally, through these examinations, the role institutional and non-institutional actors have played in the conflict between the international and national discourses is uncovered as is the normative dichotomy between comprehensive and specific laws.

OGUMA Eiji, Prof.

*Keio University*

### **Japan Studies in the Globalized World: What should be the next stage of Japan Studies?**

Japanese studies are entering a new stage. Japanese studies underwent the first stage of studying rare cultures and the second stage of studying the economic development of miracles. These kinds of Japanese studies are under pressure to change in the Post-Cold War Era and the stagnation of the Japanese economy.

The world after the end of the Cold War faced changes such as informatization, globalization, expansion of inequality, instability of politics. Japan, which built a social system during the Cold War period and achieved economic success by it, has experienced a stagnation in the Post-Cold War Era. What kind of social system and culture established in Japan and how the country have tried to adapt to changes in the world? In this process, what changes have happened in Japanese society, politics, economy, culture? In this speech, I would like to suggest a new direction of Japanese studies under these changes.

OKUDA Koji, Prof.

*Aichi University of Education*

村上春樹作品におけるアウシュヴィッツの記憶と表象をめぐって

**(The Representation and the Memory of Auschwitz in Haruki Murakami's work)**

The paper addresses the problems of representation and the memory of Auschwitz in Haruki Murakami's work. Although the death of the protagonist in Murakami's "Independence Organ" (2014) is depicted as the result of a heartbreak, Prof. Okuda argues that it is actually related to the memory of Auschwitz. He argues that the narrator of the story confirms this deep connection as part of the structure through the motif of "talking about what we cannot talk about."

Ewa PAŁASZ-RUTKOWSKA, Prof.

*University of Warsaw*

**On the opposite sides of the Iron Curtain? Bilateral political activity of Poland and Japan after 1957**

After World War II Japan and Poland found themselves on the opposite sides of the Iron Curtain. Japan became an ally to the West and Poland to the East. How did the bilateral diplomatic relations of our two states form after reestablishing them in 1957?

I have decided to tackle in more detail problems connected to organization, personal, propaganda and ideology issues which took place in the first years after the normalization of the relations, since I have arrived at the conclusion that focusing on this period of few years will enable to understand how difficult the beginning of our bilateral relations were and what matters and to what extent were most important and attainable to both governments.

Agnieszka PAWNIK, student

*Jagiellonian University*

### **The system of the ‘alternate attendance’ in the Tokugawa Period, Japan, as a factor that influenced Japanese culture and identity**

Sankin-kōtai or the ‘alternate attendance’ was a policy inaugurated by the Tokugawa shogunate to maintain the control over the feudal lords’ domains. Its main requirement was that the major feudal lords had to regularly move between Edo and their domains, while their wives and children were held hostages. I will analyze the history of this practice, focusing on its influence on Japanese culture and language. This system was also tightly connected with the issue of the social order that was decided after the battle of Sekigahara in 1600. I will show the connections between the development the etiquette and standardization of the language. The analysis of the major paths used by the feudal lords and the meaning of gifts will also follow. I will point out the most prominent examples of the cities that benefited from this system aside from Edo.

Kamila PIECZARA, PhD

### **Limits to Japanese Leadership in Asia:**

#### **Structure of Ideas at the Sub-systemic Level**

Despite its manifest economic capabilities, Japanese leadership in Asia has been non-existent, or sectoral at best. Starting from the working premise that Japan has made claims for more leadership, this paper addresses the paradox of why it has been so limited, within a novel conceptual framework drawing on role theory in foreign policy, and abandoning it at a time to follow the research agenda of social theory in international politics. The argument to be advanced is that it is the structure of ideas at sub-systemic level that determines limits to leadership by Japan. The hypothesis that emerges is that perceptions from the outside build a structure of ideas, which prevent Japan from full enactment of its national role conceptions, and this ideational structure is mostly detached from the material.

Isabelle PROCHASKA-MEYER, PhD

*University of Vienna*

### **Ageing in Rural Japan (Documentary film and Q&A)**

Japan has the highest proportion of elderly worldwide – every fourth person is aged 65+. Based on an ethnographic study on „Active Ageing in depopulated communities“ conducted by a research team from the University of Vienna, this reportage (“65+. Being old in rural Japan” / 2014 / 35 min., directed by Pia Kieninger & Isabelle Prochaska-Meyer) focuses on the daily life and challenges in three aged villages in the Japanese Alps (Nagano and Yamanashi).

The story centers on two single-living seniors: there is 84-year-old Shimako with her husky voice, who grows vegetables and whose passion is gateball. She meets her neighbors for tea chats and joins the village choir and gymnastics course. And there is 93-year-old Genichi, the oldest villager with driving license, who composes short poems on daily events. He appreciates being free in old age, deciding for himself when to get up and when to work. In between the portraits, the narrator introduces general information about the challenges in rural villages, local supply, mobility, welfare and communal activities.

Iga RUTKOWSKA, PhD

*Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan*

### **The (Hi)story of Polish – Japanese Theatrical Relations. An Introduction**

In 2008 the very important book of professor Zbigniew Osiński has been published: *Polskie kontakty teatralne z Orientem w XX wieku* [*Polish theatre contacts with the Orient in the twentieth century*], a two-volume work. The first volume *Kronika* [*The chronicle*] is the result of laborious archivist chronicler efforts, a calendar of events and publications. The second volume *Studia* [*The studies*] includes the interpretation of some of those events. Why is it so exceptional? It is the first and up until now, the only book that tells the story of presence of non-European theatres in Poland. Almost 10 years later I would like to step into the breach and try to tell the story about the people – writers, actors, directors, theatre-goers and Others – who have built relations, collaborations and art. As a Japanologist, I do not have a competence to research on other fields than Japan, but I hope it's not only me, who would like to continue Professor Osiński's work. What I would like to add is the story of presence of Polish theatre in Japan.

Nagisa RZADEK

*Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań*

### **Visual Designers and the Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964 and 2020**

The Tokyo 1964 Olympic Games presented a chance for the Japanese graphic designers to materialize the idea of the modern visual communication design, as discussed at the World Design Conference in Tokyo, May 1960. The emblem and posters for the Tokyo 1964 Games, created by Yusaku Kamekura, have been highly praised by designers, critics and the public. On the other hand, the emblems prepared for the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games and released on July 24, 2015, had to be withdrawn on September 1st the same year due to suspected plagiarism. A new competition was organized, which was the most open design competition in the history of Olympic Games. The presentation compares the Tokyo 1964 emblem and posters by Kamekura, the Tokyo 2020 emblems withdrawn on September 1, 2015, and those created by winners of the final competition 2015-2016, in order to verify the effects of its renewed policy and rules set for competitors.

Katarzyna SKOP

*University of Wrocław*

### **Rainbow in the Far East: A Brief Story of LGBT Rights in Japan**

It is undeniable that Japan has a long history of skirting various LGBT issues in its popular culture, but what is the out-of-manga reality of being non-heterosexual in modern Japan? The mainstream media coverage of the fight for equal rights for LGBT+ people centers mostly on Western countries, but concerns individuals all over the world. With last May's Taiwanese Constitutional Court ruling in favour of same-sex marriage, the topic of LGBT rights in Asian states is more important than ever. In this paper the author will attempt to present the brief history of Japan's relationship with LGBT issues as well as outline the current legal situation that LGBT+ people face. The author will pay special attention to the issues of discrimination and what - if anything - is done to combat it. In addition, the author will discuss the complexities of same-sex marriage in Japan and any existing legal remedies which have a similar effect.

Aleksandra SKOWRON, PhD

### **Japan's role in interreligious encounter and dialogue – Abe Masao (1915–2006) and his dialogical work**

The aim of the paper is to analyze the role played by a Zen exponent Abe Masao in the field of interreligious dialogue. Abe, a representative of the third generation of the Kyoto school of philosophy founded by Nishida Kitarō (1870–1945), had been actively engaged in the dialogical process for many years. His reflections were based on the experience gained during years of encounters, polemics and discussions with representatives of other religions. The author analyzes the concept of interreligious dialogue presented by Abe and discusses hermeneutical strategies and assumptions characteristic of his approach. Therefore, analyzing Abe's literary works, the author refers to the two types of interreligious hermeneutics, i.e. interreligious hermeneutics which Abe adopted in his reflections and interreligious hermeneutics he advocated. It is worth emphasizing that Abe not only actively participated in the interreligious dialogue, but also presented his own concept of this dialogue (and in a broader sense of interreligious dialogue in general), as well as the concept of the reinterpretation of other religions. Concluding, he can be regarded as the author of his own, unique interreligious hermeneutics.

Małgorzata SOBCZYK, PhD

*Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń*

### **Danna ukeai no okite: Its role in anti-heretical policy of early modern Japan and implications for today's "funerary Buddhism"**

The origins of today's Japan parochial affiliation system (*danka seido*, *jidan seido*) with its most visible feature of conducting funerary rites and services to venerate ancestors according to the sectarian ordinances of the parish temple (*danna dera*), date back to the second half of the 17th century. Under the shogunate's anti-heretical policy, each household was required to register at a local Buddhist temple. Temples, on the other hand, took upon a role of guarantors, attesting to the orthodoxy of their parishioners. Such model of religious policy led to Buddhist priests taking advantage of the system for the sake of their own interests.

The proposed paper aims to discuss *Danna ukeai no okite* (Terms of the parishioner guarantee), a document fabricated by the Buddhist to appear as the shogun's legal order, well-known as one of the most vivid examples of such abuse. It imposed on families affiliated with Buddhist temples several duties towards their guarantors, which included financial support and obligation to order funeral ceremonies under the sanction of being accused of heretical inclinations. Some of the conditions prescribed by the document can be implicated as roots of nowadays' funeral practices, e.g. receiving a posthumous Buddhist name (*kaimyō*) or installing at homes family Buddhist altars.

This study is to characterize *Danna ukeai no okite* against its historical background and discuss its possible role in the development of temple-parishioner relations of early modern Japan.

Katarzyna SONNENBERG, PhD

*Jagiellonian University*

### **How to Read a "Haiku-like Novel"? On Natsume Sōseki's *Kusamakura* and Hiraide Takashi's *Neko no kyaku***

Natsume Sōseki's brief defence of his early novel *Kusamakura*, which was met with much bewilderment when first published in 1906, is remembered even today due to its famous use of the expression "haikuteki shōsetsu" or "a haiku-like novel" (Yo ga *Kusamakura*, 1909). The novel itself, influenced by poetic sketches from nature (*shasei*) which were popular among the writers associated with "Hototogisu" literary journal, also remains important reference and source of inspiration for contemporary writers. One of them is Hiraide Takashi, primarily a poet, whose *Neko no kyaku* (*Guest Cat*, 2001), received with great enthusiasm also outside of Japan, may be regarded as an example of a "haiku-like novel".

The paper will focus on the narrative techniques employed in the two novels: Sōseki's *Kusamakura* and Hiraide's *Neko no kyaku* and attempt to address the questions related to the definition of a "haiku-like novel", its aesthetic principles and its reception nowadays.

Katarzyna STARECKA, PhD

*University of Warsaw*

### **Creating a peace-loving country. The course of the disputes over the origins of the “war renunciation clause”**

Although the process of formulating the Japanese post-war constitution has been the subject of intense research, by the commissions of the Prime Minister's Office (1956-1964), by the Japanese Diet (from 2000) and by others, the results of these works have not put an end to the discussions on whether or not the constitution was an act imposed on Japan by the US occupation authorities (which would be one of the cast-iron arguments for its revision). It has not been finally resolved whether Article 9 also means the renunciation of the war for self-defense purposes, as it was interpreted by Prime Minister Yoshida Shigeru in 1946. Pressure from Washington, caused by the Cold War, with the support of Japanese conservative politicians seeking to revise the occupation legacy, in 1954 led to the foundation of the Self-Defense Forces. Moreover, since the 1990s, the scope of its (non-combat) operations has expanded overseas, and since 2016 the SDF have been allowed by parliament to participate in collective self-defense systems. The "Yoshida doctrine" has been supplanted by the concept of "active pacifism". Japan constantly ranks in the top ten of the world's "most peaceful countries", achieving on the other hand, almost the same rank in terms of military spending. Proponents of the constitutional revision point out that the fundamental law, which has not been changed since 1947, does not fit into the realities of the contemporary world. They also emphasize that the main objective at the time of its formulation was to weaken Japan. Nevertheless, the adoption of the so-called pacifist clause has enabled Japan to save the emperor system. Pacifism has become an element of national identity. The strengthening attempts of Abe Shinzō's administration to amend the Constitution, including the proposal to clarify Japan's right to possess military self-defense forces, intensify efforts by its defenders to prove the significant contribution to Article 9 made by the Japanese side. New source documents are presented, such as those relating to the discussions about the final wording of the no-war clause conducted by the Ashida Commission in July 1946. It is emphasized that the words expressing the desire to build a "country of peace" can also be found in the messages of Emperor Hirohito, and they even preceded general MacArthur's guidelines. The aim of the presentation is to look at the crux of these disputes and to reflect upon the prospects of maintaining Article 9 untouched.

Krzysztof STEFAŃSKI, Prof.

*Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń*

### **The Assassination and Exhumation of the Samurai**

The objective of the paper consists in discussing the consequences of the “exhumation” of the bushi class heritage despite the fact that at the very beginning

the Meiji Restoration the class itself was formally disbanded. It is argued that using the *disjecta membra* of that heritage as the ideological corner-stone for the purpose of building fearless army and navy, able to bring into reality political and military ambitions of the ruling elite of the post-Tokugawa Japan, was in considerable degree responsible for the defeat of Japan in the Pacific war and for the failure of these ambitions.

Dmitry STRELTSOV, Prof.

*MGIMO-University*

### **Is the model of power under Abe administrations sustainable?**

The paper is devoted to the problem of sustainability of the political power system that evolved in Japan after 2012. The author attempted to examine the factors of the paradoxical popularity of Abe cabinets against the background of the split in the public opinion towards the key issues of state policy. A special attention is paid to the effectiveness of the political technologies used by the ruling Liberal Democratic party in order to retain its dominance. Among these technologies, the paper highlights the skillful use by Abe of the slogan style of communication with society, the mobilization of media capabilities to create an image of Abe as the 'savior' of Japan in the face of globalization challenges and threats, as well as the systemic weakness of the opposition.

However, the LDP faces a serious management crisis. One of the reasons is the fixation of the autocratic style of the party management under Abe. Over the strategic matters of public policy there is virtually no discussion inside the party, and ready-made decisions, in contradiction with the Japanese tradition of consensual democracy, are simply sent from top to down for implementation.

It can be assumed that the eradication of any opposition in the party's ranks, that would reveal itself with the start of intraparty discussions, is rooted in the fear of a possible split of the party which in the past once brought the LDP into opposition in 1993. The scarcity of democratic procedures in the LDP and the lack of open information on intra-party discussions relocate the problem of power succession in the LDP into the grey zone. It can be assumed that, for the sake of maintaining power, the post-Abe LDP will bet on a leader with a personal charisma and a powerful populist resource. However, the potential of factional politics has not been fully exhausted, and the meeting of faction leaders still holds the potential as a body of personnel policy. In this sense, the LDP has yet to find a formula for transferring power to the next generation of political leaders.

SUNAKAWA Yuriko, Prof.

*Tsukuba University*

### **コーパスを活用した日本語の研究**

コーパスとは、新聞やいろいろなジャンルの書籍、雑誌、ブログなどの文章や、雑談、講演、インタビューなどの音声を大量に集めて文字化したものを、コンピュー

タで処理できるように電子化した言語資料のことで、言語研究や言語教育に役立てられています。

コーパスを活用することによって、それまで気付かれなかったさまざまな言語現象、例えば、言いよどみやフィラーなどの非流ちょうな発話のなかに潜む規則性や、言語の地域的/時代的な多様性、および、それらの多様性を生じさせる要因や、レジスターの違いによってそれぞれに異なる言語使用の規則性などが明らかにされています。また、日本語教育の世界でも、コーパスを使うことで母語話者や学習者の日本語の使い方が容易に把握できるようになり、語彙や文型や表記（カタカナを使うかひらがなを使うか、どの漢字を使うかなど）の微妙な使い分けの調査や、学習者のレベルや母語に応じた問題点の発見など、直観では気づきにくい日本語の特徴や学習の課題が次々と解明されています。さらに、日本語教育に必要な語彙の選定、実際の言語使用を反映した教科書の編集、学習辞書や参考書の編集などにも利用されています。コーパスを使った日本語の研究や教材開発は、今後ますます盛んになるものと思われます。

一方で、コーパスを使うには特殊な技術や知識が必要だと考え、使用を控えている方も少なくないと思います。今回はそういう方のために、ウェブから無料で簡単にアクセスできて日本語研究や日本語教育に役立つ母語話者コーパスと学習者コーパスを紹介し、それらを検索するためのオンラインツールの使い方を説明します。また、それらのコーパスを活用した日本語学と日本語教育の研究の事例をいくつか取りあげてお話しします。

ここで紹介するコーパスは、母語話者コーパスの代表として「現代日本語書き言葉均衡コーパス（BCCWJ）」、学習者コーパスの代表として「多言語母語の日本語学習者横断コーパス（I-JAS）」の2つです。BCCWJは、日本語の多様性をできるだけ正確に反映できるよう、書籍、新聞、雑誌、ブログなど多様なレジスター（使用域）からバランス良くサンプルを収集して構築した約1億語のコーパスで、国立国語研究所が2011年に公開し、多くの日本語研究に活用されています。一方のI-JASは国立国語研究所が現在開発を進めているコーパスで、世界の12の言語を母語とする日本語学習者1,000人分の日本語の会話や作文データを集めたもので、2017年現在では450名分が公開されています（その中には学習者との対照データとして日本語母語話者のデータ50名分が含まれています）。

BCCWJとI-JASは、どちらも「中納言」と呼ばれるコーパス検索ツールを使うことができます。また、BCCWJにはNINJAL-LWP for BCCWJというコーパス検索ツールもあります。これらは無料でオンライン公開されていますので、これらのツールについても簡単に紹介します。

BCCWJを活用した研究としては、類義表現の研究と語彙的自他動詞対の研究という日本語の辞書開発や文法規則の解明に役立つ研究を紹介します。一方、I-JASを活用した研究としては、漢字圏と非漢字圏の漢字単語の習得や、接続表現の習得など、日本語教育への応用に役立つ研究を紹介します。

Andrzej ŚWIRKOWSKI, PhD student

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań

### **The Detective Novels of Oguri Mushitarō: Between honkaku and hankaku**

Oguri Mushitarō (1901-1946) was a popular fiction writer whose main period of activity were the 1930s. Renowned for his idiosyncratic and often impenetrable style, labyrinthine plots and otherworldly logic, he never achieved the popularity of his contemporaries Edogawa Ranpo or Yokomizo Seishi. In fact the eminent

detective literature historian Itō Hideo dismisses one of Oguri's novels as "unfathomable" and "not for the casual reader". In spite of this, however, in recent years Oguri's works have met with reappraisal, with his most famous work *Kokushikan satsujin jiken* (Murder at the House of Black Death, 1937) placing 14th in the "Shūkan bunshun" magazine's poll of 100 best Japanese mystery novels in 2012.

In my paper I will look at the novels that feature the detective Norimizu Rintarō, compare the works of Oguri to those of other mystery writers in Japan and abroad and try to argue that Oguri's originality lies in his unwillingness to adapt either to the *honkaku* (the detective novel "proper") or the *henkaku* (the "unorthodox" mystery) schools that dominated in early Showa era mystery fiction.

Aleksandra SZCZECHLA, PhD

*Jagiellonian University*

### **Doubts and fears only? The last novels of Tsushima Yūko.**

In her last novels, Tsushima Yūko shows her concern how Japan in the 21st century will cope with multilayered problems such as a radioactive pollution and political instability, ethnic discrimination or the indifference towards the oppressed, observed on various levels of private and official life. Does she only see problems or also possible ways of overcoming them? What are the sources of her anxieties? And what are her visions for Japan in the future? My paper will be an attempt to answer these questions based on the lecture of the late novels of Tsushima Yūko.

Kamila SZCZEPAŃSKA, PhD

*Ruhr University Bochum*

### **TOMODACHI NGO Leadership Programme: The problem of capacities and resources of internationally-oriented Japanese CSOs**

The main aim of the paper is to present the TOMODACHI NGO Leadership Programme and to investigate its significance in the context of a broader problem of capacities and resources of Japanese civil society organisations (CSOs) that have been involved in tackling trans-boundary problems and challenges. The focus is on non-governmental actors from international cooperation, development and humanitarian assistance sectors.

The TOMODACHI NGO Leadership Programme was launched in 2011 under the auspices of the US-Japan Council and has consisted of a number of workshop and exchange meetings, all aiming to develop capacities of Japanese CSOs and their ability to work with international partners. As such, it constitutes an important example of initiatives directed towards strengthening operational capabilities of Japanese non-governmental actors. The paper investigates aims and content of events organised within framework of the programme, as well as how its participants evaluated it and how beneficial they considered it to be. The paper

draws on interviews with the programme organisers as well as members of Japanese CSOs who participated in it.

The findings of the paper help to illuminate the on-going problem areas in relation to capabilities, preparedness and level of professional experience of Japanese CSOs that engage in activism in the international realm. Here, despite the progress that have been made over the last decades, the continuous resource and capacity deficits hinder the expansion of scope of Japanese CSOs' activities on the global arena. Hence, there is a pressing need for further implementation of capacity building programmes such as the TOMODACHI NGO Leadership Programme.

The paper utilises the role theoretical approach and resource mobilisation theory to frame empirical discussion. This particular theoretical framework illuminates the link between the role conceived and played by Japanese CSOs in global affairs, and their operational capacities.

Marta SZCZYGIEL, PhD

*independent scholar*

### **“Japan, the Washlet country” – Exegesis of Japanese High-tech Toilets**

What can a toilet bowl tell us about society that uses it? With this paper I argue that a lot. Analyzing data obtained through interviews with Japanese and online survey with non-Japanese, I will look at material culture of the Japanese high-tech toilets to identify their non-material culture, and characterize excretory mores it embodies.

First, I outline characteristics of Japanese excretory space that most Westerners find alien, which are: the lavatory (both high-tech and squat toilets), water spray feature, sound masking device and bathroom stall doors. Next, I point out ambiguity of the excretory practice in Japan: on one hand, excretory space is constructed in a way it completely separates excreting person from the rest of the world, which suggest high level of embarrassment regarding defecation, while on the other hand, there is a relatively high social visibility of excreta (by which I mean poop characters in pop culture or commentaries on bowel movement on TV). I explain this paradox as dichotomy of notion and practice of defecation. Finally, I briefly introduce sociological approach to excretory practice, and conclude that modern Japanese toilets are the legacy of distinction competition in the fecal field with the West.

TOKUNAGA Mitsuhiro, Prof.

*Fukuoka Institute of Technology*

### **A Second-Generation Japanese-American Language Monitor at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East : The distress of Kenji Amo in Toyoko Yamasaki's “Two Homelands”**

Kenji Amo was born a Nisei Japanese in the United States and later traveled to Japan, staying there through his university education. Thus, he could understand both the Japanese and English languages and the cultures of both Japan and the

U.S. Kenji was tossed about by the circumstances of his times, as relations between Japan and the U.S. were at their worst during and after World War II. He started his career as a reporter for the *Kashu Shinpo*, a Japanese-language newspaper published in Los Angeles. He then became an instructor at a Japanese-language training school for military linguists, eventually enlisting as a military linguist himself and going to the front. In the process, he gained outstanding intercultural communication skills between the two languages. Those skills led him to an appointment as a language monitor for the American side during simultaneous interpretation of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East in Tokyo. However, he was troubled by the sensitive political standpoints of the parties to the tribunal and he felt as if his good faith was being pulled in two different directions. Because of this, Kenji had no choice but to commit suicide after the trial ended. This presentation sees Kenji as a symbol of a personality that wasted away in the space between Japan and the U.S., and tries to analyze the facts of the distress that the language monitors were obliged to suffer.

TOMINAGA Kyoko, PhD

*Ritsumeikan University*

### **From the Street to Retreat: The Case of Anti-National Security Bill Movement in Japan 2015**

The paper focuses on the anti-national security bill movement in Japan in 2015 and considers about the question why could not the movement get supports from citizens from the theory of social movement and a new middle class. This movement succeeded to mobilize great number of people, could create the alliance with opposition parties, and step in institutional politics. However, the coalition between the movement organization and opposition parties was defeated in 2016 national election.

This paper analyzes failure of the movement from two viewpoints: inside and outside factor. Firstly, participants lost their motivation in election campaign as the movement had proceed because some political parties and mass media intervened the movement. Secondly, the movement had gradually lost supports from people because citizens who support the movement did not trust existing political parties. Therefore, anti-national security bill movement in Japan had collapsed from inside and outside.

Marta TROJANOWSKA, PhD student

*University of Warsaw*

### **How to teach keigo to foreign students? Advantages and disadvantages of using examples of everyday keigo usage.**

The opportunity of participation in Japan Foundation one month training for Japanese language foreign teachers let me to conduct Japanese language class for foreign students. I decided to introduce few aspects of keigo usage to them. I used

examples of real keigo usage gathered in public places like streets, stations, department stores, museums, markets, temples, shrines etc. I would like to share my observations about possible advantages and disadvantages of this approach in teaching keigo.

Ewa TROJNAR, PhD

*Jagiellonian University*

### **Japan's Energy Security in the Context of Relations with the Gulf States**

Japan, the third largest economy in the world in terms of GDP, estimated at \$4.9 trillion in 2016, the fourth largest exporter and importer with turnover of more than \$ 1.2 trillion in 2016, has enormous energy needs and it lacks natural resources. Compete with very low energy self-sufficiency i.e. 7.7% in 2015, Japan remains the fourth largest importer of energy raw materials in the world, for example, in 2016, it bought 6.4% of world traded oil. In the vast majority the Japanese import of fuels comes from the Middle East - about 80% of crude oil and 25% of natural gas. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), i.e.: Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, and United Arab Emirates, in 2016 were responsible for 24.4% of world crude oil production, with reserves of nearly 29.1% and 11.8% of global natural gas production and 22.1% reserves. Maintaining good relations with such key players on energy markets shapes Japan's energy security. Accordingly, this article aims at identifying determinants of Japan's energy security in the context of relations with the GCC states in the years 2007-2016. It also analyzes the change of Japan's relations with the GCC states as a consequence of the Fukushima nuclear power plant disaster in March 2011 as well as an impact of global phenomena, such as changes in oil prices on Japan's energy security. In this context, cooperation between Japan and with the GCC countries has gained new significance. Besides that, so far, partners have failed to finalize negotiations on the creation of a free trade area.

Rafał WIŚNIEWSKI, PhD

*Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań*

### **Japan's international role and position in the changing Asia-Pacific order**

The last decade has witnessed important shifts in the shape of Asia-Pacific's regional order. China's growing power and assertiveness, continuing armed provocations by North Korea and shifts in US policy towards the region are together creating a proverbial "fog of uncertainty" for all strategic actors in the region. These processes have coincided and interacted with evolutionary changes in Japanese foreign and security policy (as evidenced in the new strategy of "pro-active contribution to peace"). The aim of this paper is to provide a comprehensive analysis of Japan's international position in the changing regional order. For that purpose it will utilize the theories of

international roles, balance of power, bureaucratic analysis of foreign policy and strategic culture. On that basis an attempt at prognosis concerning the future evolution of Japan's security policy will be made.

Marta WÓJCIKOWSKA, PhD student

*University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Warsaw*

### **Play in Modern Japan**

Play - an activity that used to be perceived as an attribute of childhood, nowadays has become a peculiar phenomenon - an activity that heavily influences the social and cultural spheres. The escalating acceptance of play among age groups that are not traditionally linked with such activity (adults) combined with decrease of play-time among those who traditionally should (children) creates an interesting picture of children who do not have time for free play and so they don't, and adults who very much have and do. The progressing disappearance of carefree childhood and simultaneous appearance of emerging adulthood development stage has blurred the lines between the childhood and adulthood even further, creating a socio-cultural environment in which new social and cultural patterns develop, reshaping the existing structures.

This paper's aim is to look at "play" and "playfulness" as a yet unexplored factors in facilitating those changes, and how the shift of attitude towards play has impacted the selected socio-cultural changes in today's Japan. By looking at existing research on disappearance of childhood in modern Japan and the rise of emerging adulthood, combined with the analysis of research on Japanese "freeters" I argue that the change of attitude towards play as an activity acceptable for adults is a factor facilitating changes in perceiving childhood and adulthood, children and adults, as well as enabling the shift in traditional social roles manifested by those groups.

YAMANOUCHI Haruka, student

*Senshu University*

### **A necessity of "mashou" with the function of imperative as a learning item in Japanese language education**

This research reveals a necessity of the sentence ending "mashou" with the function of imperative as a learning item in Japanese language education.

Nitta (1991) states that sentence ending "mashou" have 5 usages, and "和らげた命令(Euphemistic-Imperative)" is one of them.

Group Jammassy (1998) also describes "mashou" as Imperative as a "呼びかけ".

The usage of "mashou" as imperative also appears frequently in test instructions on Japanese textbooks. As a result of investigation of 3 kinds of Japanese textbooks that include test instructions shows that more than half of these test instructions with imperative "mashou" can be found on two of them.

This research, we suggest the following investigation based on the idea that "mashou" with an imperative meanings should be adopted as a learning item of grammar in Japanese textbooks

First of all, I investigated the actual status of use by native speakers of "mashou" that carry imperative meaning.

This survey used BCCWJ (Balanced Corpus of Contemporary Written Japanese) which provided by National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics.

In this survey, it reveals that the frequency of using "mashou" in written language of native speakers is about the same as other usage of "mashou".

Secondly, to reveal the characteristics usage pattern of "mashou", I conducted a survey of Subjects that co-occurring with "mashou" in the sentence which includes "mashou". And this is due to Nitta (1991) which treats the usage of "mashou" together with co-occurring subjects.

Through this survey, we found that most of the cases, the Subjects in the usage of the imperative are unspecified. And when the subject is specified, it tends to be second-person plural pronoun. This is a feature not seen in other uses of "mashou".

Due to the high use frequency of native speakers and the characteristic of pronouns that different from other usage, teaching the Japanese learning of this "mashou" can be a much-needed necessity.

YONEMURA Miyuki, Prof.

*Senshu University*

宮崎駿のアニメーション映画における舞台の表象不可性について

**(The Impossibility of Representation of the Settings in Hayao Miyazaki's feature film)**

Various elements of the modern age are represented in diverse ways according to the literary discourses and visual discourses in conformity with the imagination of their creator (author or filmmaker) and with the desires of the general public. What kind of system can these discourses be organized into, or what functions are they able to play? And what is their cultural validity or effectiveness?

The paper describes the representation of the settings in Hayao Miyazaki's "Ponyo" (2008) and "The Wind Rises" by Studio Ghibli. These films are highly regarded animated films for family viewers. Although Miyazaki would not declare this publicly, "Ponyo" depicts a real setting in Hiroshima Prefecture. Prof. Yonemura argues that the film portrays the tension between prioritizing the rights of local residents and the preservation of a long-lasting cultural heritage, and discusses how the situation has been exacerbated by the environmental issues following 3.11. In addition, she refers to "The Wind Rises," which represents the Great Kanto earthquake of 1923.

Urs Matthias ZACHMANN, Prof.

*Freie Universität Berlin*

### **Soviet Asia: Soviet Political Thought in the Making of Japan's Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, 1940-45**

The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is generally seen as the archetypical expression of Japan's rhetorical strategy to use Pan-Asianism for the coercion and co-optation of resisting countries under occupation in East and Southeast Asia during the Asia-Pacific War. However, a closer look underneath the Pan-Asianist rhetoric reveals an intricately woven and complex fabric of ideas and concepts, most of which were anything but "Asian" in origin. Apart from the "Asian Monroe Doctrine" as an orthodox way of justifying Japan's exclusive sphere of influence, we can also observe Carl Schmitt's concept of the "large space" (Großraum) and other German geostrategic concepts informing the evolving architecture of Japan's Co-Prosperity Sphere. However, most surprising of all is the important role which the Soviet model and Soviet political thought played in the formulation of the position of this Sphere in the global international order and the evolution of new orders. This influence has so far been overlooked, as it is only, but unmistakably expressed in the coded language of Japan's wartime empire. Through a close reading of the writings and (auto-) biographies of Japanese experts who were commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1941/42 to come up with a blueprint for the Co-Prosperity Sphere, this paper will demonstrate the important role and function of Soviet political thought in the making of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The results will help us to answer a number of important questions, such as the potentially subversive and destructive role of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in Japan's wartime empire and the exceptionally easy transition of Japan into the new postwar order under US/Soviet domination.

Robert ZAJĄC, student

*Jagiellonian University*

### **Territorial dispute of Dokdo/Takeshima in the eyes of realism and neorealism**

When it comes to Asia, the most significant territorial dispute is undoubtedly that rising in South China Sea. Yet there are many more maritime disagreements concerning particular islands. Thanks to the imperial past and how The Treaty of San Francisco split former lands of Japan, now peaceful country is engaged in many conflicts that seemingly cannot go beyond the status quo. This presentation highlights one of such conflicts with South Korea, namely – the Dokdo/Takeshima territorial dispute in its current state.

Given the unfortunate past and existing grudges between both societies we need to use as many of approaches to the topic as possible. This study uses seemingly out of grace perspective of both realism and neorealism to answer

whether the escalation of this conflict is possible. It tries to answer whether any kind of outburst in the conflict might happen.

Inspired by Morgenthau's *Politics Amongst Nations* the research reviews both militaristic and economical comparisons and presents how both countries would fare against each other shall the need arise. Furthermore, by portraying possible costs of any aggressive actions it shows that the difference of power between the two is not big enough to make any attempts justifiable from the perspective of cost-efficiency. To enable that study forgoes US influence on any possible armed conflict based on a statement made by Sheila A. Smith in *The Oriental Economist*.

Whilst looking for a reasoning behind any additional tensions in the dispute between Japan and Korea research points towards the model of "quasi-alliance" proposed by Victor D. Cha.

The study considers current stalemate as a suboptimal result of a power struggle between two countries that are relatively close to each other in terms of military potential. It points towards two possible results of current situation. First one depicts a special economic zone that would strengthen bilateral relations and allow each of the participants to escape the conflict with their reputation intact thus not harming any of other Japan's territorial claims. On the other hand, research shows a much more unstable future fuelled by security dilemma raising between two countries.

Karol ŻAKOWSKI, Prof.

*University of Lodz*

### **Decision-making Process on the Revision of the Guidelines for Japan-US Defense Cooperation in 2015**

The New Guidelines for Japan-US Defense Cooperation were announced in April 2015. The aim of the paper will be to examine decision-making process on the revision of the guidelines, both at domestic and international levels. At the domestic level, the analysis will focus on institutional aspects (Kantei's leadership vis-à-vis the National Security Council, Cabinet Legislation Bureau and Liberal Democratic Party decision-making bodies), Prime Minister Abe's political convictions, as well societal factors (e.g. evolution of cabinet support rate and public opinion on security issues). At the international level, in turn, the policy of Washington, situation in the Asia-Pacific region, and role of Japan-US Security Consultative Committee (2+2) will be examined. From the perspective of neoclassical realism, it is argued that while international determinants played a significant role in prompting the Japanese government to initiate the dialogue on guidelines' revision, it is the ideological leaning and institutional strength of the Abe administration that heavily influenced the efficiency of decision-making processes and the final contents of the guidelines.

Estera ŻEROMSKA, Prof.

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań

**Gigaku in the past and today**

*Gigaku* is a performing art presented in masks, which reached Japan in the 7th century. In the 8th and 9th centuries, it experienced the height of its popularity, but in the 12th century it disappeared almost completely. At the beginning of the 21st century it was reconstructed by Nomura Mannojo V (1959-2004), an outstanding *kyogen* actor, and it is known as *shin-gigaku* (new *gigaku*).