Japan Studies Association of Canada (JSAC)

カナダ日本研究学会

2015 International Conference

国際学会

Culture, Identity and Citizenship in Japan and Canada **20-23 May 2015, Embassy of Canada to Japan & Chuo University, Tokyo**

Programme
プログラム

Highlights:

This conference will take place in conjunction with the Japanese Association for Canadian Studies (JACS) and the Japan-Canada Interdisciplinary Research Network on Gender, Diversity and Tohoku Reconstruction (JCIRN).

Sponsors

CANADA in Japan ● au Japon カナダと日本

Ⓜ Manulife

JAPANFOUNDATION

2015 International Conference

Embassy of Canada to Japan & Chuo University
20-23 May・Tokyo

Conference Organizers

This conference is organized as an integrated international conference by the Japan Studies Association (JSAC); the Japanese Association for Canadian Studies (JACS); and the Japan-Canada Interdisciplinary Research Network on Gender, Diversity and Tohoku Reconstruction (JCIRN).

Conference Organization

Organizing Committee

David William Edgington (Co-Chair)	University of British Columbia
Norio Ota (Co-Chair)	York University
Jackie F. Steele	University of Tokyo
Nobuyuki Sato	Chuo University

Program designed by TK Chan

Sponsoring Organizations

Japan Studies Association of Canada (JSAC)

Japanese Association for Canadian Studies (JACS)

Japan-Canada Interdisciplinary Research Network (JCIRN)

Funding and In-Kind Contributors

The Japan Foundation

Embassy of Canada to Japan

Manulife Life Insurance Company (Japan)

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Preface by the President of JSAC

Greetings Conference Delegates and Welcome! This is the first time that JSAC has held its Annual Conference outside of Canada. I am delighted that we were able to pursue a `dream' by a few of us at the 2013 Conference at Saskatoon to meet in 2015 with scholars from JACS and JCIRN, and hold a truly international conference on Japanese-Canadian Studies in Tokyo on the theme of "Culture, Identity and Citizenship in Japan and Canada". Under this theme the three organizations have worked together to arrange Panels on issues such as `Citizenship and Diversity in Contemporary Japan and Canada', `Business and Culture', and `Identity and Japan's Foreign and Security Policy'. These and other Panel sessions at the Embassy of Canada to Japan and Chuo University Ichigaya campus will allow an exchange of scholarly ideas between leading experts in Japan and Canada.

JSAC has its traditional Keynote and Reception on the first day (Wednesday 20th May) at the Canadian Embassy. Mr. Jon Heese (former Councilor of Tsukuba city) will give a provocative talk on English language policies in Japan entitled: "English is Spoken Here: The Challenge of the Tokyo 2020 Olympics".

The JSAC Annual General Meeting will take place at the Embassy of Canada to Japan on lunchtime Thursday 21st May.

The joint organizations' Banquet sponsored by Manulife will take place on Thursday 21st May.

On Friday 22nd May the JACS Keynote address will be given by Dr. Masako Iino (Tsuda College) on the theme of `Japanese Canadians and Their Identity'. The Conference finishes with a Field Trip to the Mt. Tsukuba area led by Dr. Tom Waldichuk.

David W. Edgington
President, JSAC

Words of Welcome from the Canadian Ambassador to Japan

Embassy of Canada   Ambassade du Canada

On behalf of the Embassy of Canada, I would like to extend a warm welcome to all participants of the JSAC 2015 Annual Conference in Japan. This is a wonderful opportunity for leading researchers from Canada and Japan to come together to exchange ideas and insights on the issues and challenges faced by our two countries.

The collaborative nature of the conference is also to be commended: the combined participation of the Japan Studies Association of Canada, the Japanese Association for Canadian Studies, and the Japan-Canada Interdisciplinary Research Network on Gender, Diversity and Tohoku Reconstruction provide an impressive showcase of the linkages between our academic and scholarly organizations. Canada and Japan have important lessons to learn from one another, and the investigation and exploration of the similarities, differences, and ties between our peoples, cultures and governments will ultimately lead to better mutual understanding and a stronger bilateral relationship.

My congratulations to the organizers for their efforts in making this event a reality; I wish all participants a productive, stimulating and enjoyable conference.

Au nom de l'Ambassade du Canada, j'aimerais souhaiter une chaleureuse bienvenue à tous les participants à la Conférence annuelle de l'ACEJ 2015 au Japon. Il s'agit d'une merveilleuse occasion pour d'éminents chercheurs du Canada et du Japon de se réunir pour échanger des idées et des points de vue sur les enjeux et les défis auxquels sont confrontés nos deux pays.

L'esprit de collaboration qui anime la conférence doit également être salué: la participation combinée de l'Association canadienne d'études sur le Japon (ACEJ), de l'Association japonaise d'études canadiennes et du Réseau de recherche interdisciplinaire Canada-Japon sur l'égalité des sexes, la diversité et la reconstruction de Tohoku offre une vitrine impressionnante des liens qui existent entre nos établissements universitaires et scientifiques. Le Canada et le Japon ont d'importantes leçons à tirer l'un de l'autre, et nul doute que l'examen et l'exploration des similitudes, des différences et des liens entre nos peuples, nos cultures et nos gouvernements mèneront à une meilleure compréhension mutuelle et une relation bilatérale plus forte.

Mes félicitations aux organisateurs pour leurs efforts pour faire de cet événement une réalité; Je souhaite à tous les participants une conférence productive, stimulante et agréable.

２０１５年カナダ日本研究学会年次研究大会の日本での開催にあたり、参加者の皆様を心より歓迎いたします。この大会は、カナダと日本で活躍する研究者の方々が一堂に会し、両国が直面する課題について活発な意見交換を行う素晴らしい機会です。

カナダ日本研究学会、日本カナダ学会、東北復興に関する日加学際研究ネットワークの協力による本大会の開催は、両国の学術機関や研究団体間の優れた連携を示しています。カナダと日本が互いの国民、文化、政府の類似点や相違点などを学び、絆を深めていくことで、相互理解や二国間関係がさらに促進されるものと信じております。

最後に、大会運営にご尽力いただいた皆様に厚く感謝いたします。参加者皆様にとって有意義で実りのある年次大会となるよう願っております。

Mackenzie Clugston
Ambassador / Ambassadeur
駐日カナダ大使
マッケンジー・クラグストン

Canada

Words of Welcome from the Japanese Association for Canadian Studies

As a Japanese counterpart of the JSAC, the Japanese Association for Canadian Studies (JACS) welcomes JSAC 2015 Conference in Tokyo. JACS also appreciates JCIRN's excellent contributions to the conference.

For the academics working for regional studies including Japanologists and Canadianists, to keep a suitable distance with the research target is truly important because "we can't see the forest for the trees." However, at the same time, we should see each tree for close scrutiny as well.

I hope this remarkable academic opportunity gives to all participants a little bit close distance to Japan and Canada. You can expect new and truly exciting collaboration with your academic counterpart, because JACS is a leading academic association for Canadian studies covering social sciences, humanities and natural sciences by 350 Canadianists, and a big delegation of JSAC's Japanologists join the conference.

JACS has its own Keynote Speaker on Friday 22nd, Professor Masako Iino from Tsuda University, who will give a talk on 'Japanese Canadians and Their Identity'.

Please visit and explore our new challenges in Tokyo!

Nobuyuki Sato, Ph.D. in Law,
Vice President of JACS
Professor of Law, Chuo Law School, Chuo University

Words of Welcome from the Convenor of JCIRN

As Convenor of the Japan-Canada Interdisciplinary Research Network on Gender, Diversity and Tohoku Reconstruction, it has been a pleasure to collaborate with JSAC President David Edgington and JACS President Nobuyuki Sato in the organization of this first JSAC Conference in Japan.

Building on the 2013 JCIRN conference held at the University of Ottawa and the JCIRN Policy Dialogues held at the Japanese Ambassador's Residence in Ottawa and the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo, collaborators will come together for two dynamic panels on the intersections of democracy, diversity and disaster resilience. We welcome all those interested in the events of 3.11 and Tohoku Reconstruction to attend. Moreover, in an effort to engage JSAC and JACS members in an interdisciplinary multilogue on the intersections of diversity and citizenship, JCIRN has coordinated three panels and a Roundtable that will engage scholars in a broader conversation on the theoretical and practical challenges facing contemporary Japan and Canada.

Finally, in my capacity as Managing Editor of SSJJ, I am pleased to invite Professor Gregory W. Noble, Editor-in-Chief, and Ms. Miki Matoba, Oxford University Press (Tokyo) to join us for a lunch-time talk. We look forward to meeting with all those interested in learning more about the Journal's mandate and peer-review process.

皆様のご参加をお待ちしています。

Jackie F. Steele, PhD in Political Science
Associate Professor, ISS, University of Tokyo
JCIRN Convenor / SSJJ Managing Editor

Keynote Address - Jon Heese

The JSAC Keynote speaker is Mr. Jon Heese who will talk on the theme of `English is Spoken Here: The Challenge of the Tokyo 2020 Olympics'. He was born in Canada and became a Japanese citizen in 2007. He was a Councilor at Tsukuba City from 2012 to 2014 and he is a well-known commentator on English language teaching in Japan.

Jon Heese

Keynote Address - Masako Iino

Masako Iino

The JACS Keynote speaker is Dr. Masako Iino who will talk on the theme of `Japanese Canadians and Their Identity'. Masako Iino is past President and Professor of American History and Immigration Studies at Tsuda Pa College in Tokyo. She has also taught at McGill University and Acadia University and was a visiting professor at UC Berkeley. She has been on numerous committees and boards, governmental and academic, national and international. She was a member of the Executive Committee of the Japanese Association for American Studies (1992–2010), President of the Japanese Association for Canadian Studies (1996–2000), and was awarded with the Governor General's International Award for Canadian Studies in 2001.

Meeting Locations

Canadian Embassy (Tokyo, Japan) ------------------------------------ 20-22 May 2015

Chuo University Ichigaya Campus ------------------------------------- 23 May 2015

Map of Area

Embassy of Canada to Japan
7-3-38 Akasaka, Minato-ku
Tokyo 107-8503, Japan

Chuo University
Ichigayahonmuracho, Shinjuku-ku
Tokyo 162-8473, Japan

Travel and Accommodations

The Conference sessions will be held at the Embassy of Canada to Japan in Tokyo and Chuo University, Ichigaya Campus. The Canadian Embassy is close to the Aoyama 1-Chome subway station (Tokyo Metro Ginza Line, Hanzomon Line & Toei Oedo Line); and the Chuo University Ichigaya Campus is close to the Akebonobashi Station on the Shinjuku Subway Line.

Conference delegates are asked to make their own arrangements for accommodation. A popular Hotel close to the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo is the Hotel Asia Center of Japan, 107-0052 Tokyo Prefecture, Minato-ku, Akasaka 8-10-32 (close to the Nogizaka Subway Station, Tokyo Metro Chiyoda Line) with single rooms about CAD150 per night, including breakfast.

Google Maps (2015) represents the locations of the Embassy of Canada to Japan and Chuo University located in Tokyo.

2015 JSAC-JACS-JCIRN Conference Field Trip: Tsukuba Science City and Mt. Tsukuba

General Information

Meeting Location: Outside Starbucks that is next to Tsukuba Express entrance

Date: Sunday, 24 May 2015

Time: 9am — 9pm

Schedule	
9:00am	Meet outside Starbucks at next to Tsukuba Express entrance at Akihabara station
9:30am	Depart Akihabara station for Tsukuba
10:30am	Arrive at Tsukuba Centre
11:00am	Depart by Kanto Tetsudo bus to Tsukuba Shrine
12:00pm	Arrive at Tsukuba shrine
Free time	
Lunch	
3:00pm	Depart for Tsukuba Centre
4:00pm	Arrive at Tsukuba Centre - see display at Tsukuba Information Centre - visit Tsukuba Expo rocket - visit old thatched roof building
6:00pm	Dinner in Tsukuba at Creo
8:00pm	Leave for Akihabara station
9:00pm	Arrive at Akihabara station

Costs

Akihabara station to Tsukuba Centre station

Tsukuba Express line: 2,300 yen return from Akihabara to Tsukuba Centre (50 min. using kaisoku express)

Tsukuba Centre to Tsukuba Jinja Iriguchi

Kanto Tetsudo bus: 1,700 yen return (50 min.)

Other costs: TBA

Objectives:

1. Ride the new (2005) Tsukuba Express train from Tokyo to Tsukuba City and observe the urban development along the way.

2. Learn about the Japanese government's efforts to decentralize government functions in the periphery of Tokyo.

3. Experience life in a newly planned city and learn about some of the challenges and benefits that of this endeavour.

4. Contrast the lifestyle in Tsukuba Science City with life in Tsukuba machi at the foot of Mt. Tsukuba. This trip will involve taking the Tsukuba Express line to Tsukuba Centre. We will then transfer to a local bus and travel to Mt. Tsukuba and visit Tsukuba Shrine.

Attendees also have the option of taking a gondola or cable car up to the top of Mt. Tsukuba. We will take the bus back to Tsukuba Centre, visit the Expo Centre, library, Tsukuba Information Centre, and we will have dinner at Hotel Okura or at a restaurant on top of Seibu department store.

For more details contact Tom Waldichuck (Thompson Rivers University): Twaldichuk@tru.ca.

Presenting a Paper

Panel sessions on Wed 20th, Thurs 21st and Fri 22nd will be held at the Embassy of Canada to Japan either in the B2 Oscar Peterson Theatre (OPT), or in the 4 floor Executive Dining Room (EDR).

- Panel sessions on Sat 23rd will be held at the Chuo University Ichigaya Campus, either in Room 2401 (4th floor) or in Room 2501 (5th floor).

- Each Panel session is 2 hours long, and there are typically 4 or 5 papers for each.

- Please prepare a 20 minute presentation per paper.

- A laptop computer and digital projector will be provided in each meeting room.

- The Conference will have Internet connection.

Chairing a Session

- The Conference Organizers thank all Panel Chairs and Organizers in advance. Chairs or moderators are responsible for introducing each of the presenters and for keeping track of time during the session.

- Each Panel Session is 2-hour long and there are typically 4 or 5 papers for each Panel...so time your presenters accordingly!

- Please ensure that all scheduled presenters have the same opportunity to present their material and that there is a minimum of 15 minutes left at the end for questions and comments.

- Note cards marked `5 minutes', `1 minute' and `Please finish!' will be provided for all sessions.

2015 JSAC-JACS-JCIRN Conference Schedule

OPT = Oscar Peterson Theatre	EDR = Executive Dining Room

Wednesday, 20 May — Day 1 (Canadian Embassy)			**Thursday, 21 May — Day 2 (Canadian Embassy)**		
9:00 -	Registration Desk (4F Main Entrance)		9:00 -	Registration Desk (4F Main Entrance)	
9:30 -	Opening Ceremony (OPT)		9:30 -	Coffee (B2 Lobby)	
10:00 - 12:00	**IDENTITY AND JAPAN'S FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY (EDR 4TH FLOOR)** *Chair: D. W. Welch* 1. K. Hara 2. M. Tadokoro 3. D. Welch 4. T. Mito	10:00 - 12:00 **JCIRN: DISASTER RESEARCH (DRR) PANEL— PART I (OPT B2)** *Part I Chair: J. Steele* 1. H. Danzuka 2. N. Fox & A. Yamashita 3. M. Osawa 4. H. Slater	10:00 - 12:00	**INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN JAPAN & CANADA (EDR 4TH FLOOR)** *Part II Chair: F. Ikawa-Smith* 5. J. J. Gayman 6. N. Kishigami 7. C. Kinjo 8. M. Creighton	10:00 - 12:00 **BUSINESS AND CULTURE (OPT B2)** *Chair: M. Nakamura* 1. M. Nakamura 2. M. Taniguchi & T. J. Bryant 3. E. Kato 4. R. Kubota 5. N. Ota
12:00	Lunch (4F South)		12:00	Lunch (4F South) / JSAC AGM (EDR)	
13:00 - 15:00	**HISTORY AND CULTURE (EDR 4TH FLOOR)** *Chair: J. Kovalio* 1. X. Yang 2. R. H. Mamada 3. J. Kovalio	13:00 - 15:00 **JCIRN: DRR PANEL (OPT B2)** *Part II Chair: N. Fox* 5. D.W. Edgington 6. S. P. Boret 7. Sunhee Lee 8. J.F. Steele and H. Hara	13:00 - 15:00	**JCIRN THEME: CITIZENSHIP AND DIVERSITY IN CONTEMPORARY JAPAN AND CANADA (EDR 4TH FLOOR)** *Part I Chair: J. F. Steele* 1. N. Sato 2. R. Ishikawa 3. J. Tiessen and K. Kato 4. McElhinny **Discussant:** J. F.	13:00 - 15:00 **ECONOMY, POLITICS, JAPAN AND CANADA IN THE WORLD (OPT B2)** *Part I Chair: K. Coates* 1. Y. Maemura 2. B. MacLean 3. M. S. Manger 4. T. P. Kennedy
15:00 - 15:30	Coffee Break (B2 Lobby: Foyer adjacent to the OPT)		15:00 - 15:30	Coffee Break (B2 Lobby: Foyer adjacent to the OPT)	
15:30 - 17:30	**LANGUAGE POLITICS (EDR 4TH FLOOR)** *Chair: N. Ota* 1. I. D. Macpherson 2. H. Noro 3. T. Iwai 4. A. Sharp 5. K. Inutsuka	15:30 - 17:30 **INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN JAPAN & CANADA (OPT B2)** *Part I Chair: F. Ikawa-Smith* 1. F. Ikawa-Smith 2. M. Yamaguchi 3. J. M. Savelle 4. S. Honda	15:30 - 17:30	**JCIRN THEME (EDR 4TH FLOOR)** *Part II Chair: G. Mohacsi / K. Imai* 5. N. Wakisaka & Y. Enoi 6. S. Satsuka and G. Otsuki 7. M. Aramaki 8. K. Collins **Discussant:** A. Morita	15:30 - 17:30 **ECONOMY, POLITICS, JAPAN AND CANADA IN THE WORLD (OPT B2)** *Part II Chair: M. S. Manger* 5. K. Coates 6. S. R. Nagy 7. N. Ota 8. M. Kamikubo 9. L. M. Tkach-Kawasaki
17:45 - 18:45	**JSAC Keynote Speakers (OPT)** **English is Spoken Here: The Challenge of the Tokyo 2020 Olympics** - Jon Heese, Former City Councillor, Tsukuba City **Respondent:** Norie Yazu		17:45 - 19:45	**Manulife Banquet (4F North)**	
18:45 - 19:45	**Embassy Conference Reception (student networking) - B2 Lobby**				

2015 JSAC-JACS-JCIRN Conference Schedule

OPT = Oscar Peterson Theatre	EDR = Executive Dining Room

	Friday, 22 May — Day 3 (Canadian Embassy)			Saturday, 23 May — Day 4 (Chuo University Ichigaya Campus)	
9:00 -	**Registration Desk (4F Main Entrance)**				
9:30 -	**Coffee (B2 Lobby)**		9:30	**Registration Room (2509 - 5F)**	
10:00 - 12:00	**JCIRN THEME (EDR 4TH FLOOR)** *Part III Chair: J. Koji* 9. A. Rausch 10. T. Waldichuk 11. S. Matsui 12. Susan S. Lee **Discussant:** J. Koji	10:00 - 12:00	**ENERGY, DEMOCRACY AND HOUSING (OPT B2)** *Chair: C. Holroyd* 1. S. Nagasaki 2. R. O'Day 3. C. Holroyd 4. K. Okada 5. C. Kingfisher	10:00 - 12:00	**TOKYO OLYMPICS PANEL** **'Excitement, Entertainment and Enlightenment' : Tokyo Hosts the Olympic Games – 1964 and 2020 (Room 2401 - 4F)** *Chair: B. Pendleton* 1. Y. Aoyama 2. K. Enokido 3. J. Dierkes 4. B. Pendleton
				10:00 - 12:00	**THE JAPANESE-CANADIAN EXPERIENCE (Room 2501 - 5F)** *Chair: M. Iino* 1. C. Takagaki 2. Y. Shibata 3. M. Izumi
12:00 - 13:00	**Lunch / A Talk with the Editor of SSJJ (4F South)**			**Lunch (Cafeteria, 2nd Floor, Building 1)**	
12:00 - 13:00					
13:00 - 15:00	**JCIRN THEME** **Roundtable on Citizenship and Diversity** *Chair: J. F. Steele / J. Koji* **Panelists:** - J. Steele - J. Koji - Kashiwazaki - K. Collins - G. Mohacsi - G. Otsuki			**JAPANESE AND CANADIAN TRAVEL NARRATIVES; ASPECTS OF JAPANESE CULTURE (Room 2401 - 4F)** *Chair: A. P. Spies* 1. A. P. Spies 2. C. R. Craig 3. S. McLaren 4. K. J. Yao 5. J. Bouchard	**EDUCATION, GENDER AND CULTURE (Room 2501 - 5F)** *Chair: N. Ota* 1. K. Kabata and E. Katsu 2. S. Kawano 3. S. Zhang-Leimbigler 4. J. Glisic and D. Lazic 5. B. Ahmed Sayed
13:00 - 15:30				13:00 - 15:30	13:00 - 15:30
15:00 - 15:30	**Coffee (Lobby)**			**Coffee (Cafeteria, 2nd Floor, Building 1)**	
15:00 - 15:30					
15:30 - 17:30	**BUILDING IDENTITIES: ARCHITECTURE/ SPACE (EDR 4TH FLOOR)** *Chair: M. Creighton* 1. P. A. Seaton 2. M. Creighton 3. K. Chun 4. A. L. Kobayashi 5. J. R. Masuda	15:30 - 17:30	**CULTURE AND INSTITUTIONS (OPT B2)** *Chair: D. W. Edgington* 1. W. Liu and Y. Tsujinaka 2. S. D. Robertson 3. A. Tabayashi	15:30 - 16:30	**Cross-Cutting Themes and Critical Perspectives** **Conference Wrap-Up Session (Room 2501 - 5F)**
				17:45 - 18:45	**Free Time** **Networking Dinners ETC**
17:45 - 18:45	**JSAC Keynote Speaker** - Professor Masako Iino, Tsuda College **Japanese-Canadian and Their Identity**				

2015 JSAC-JACS-JCIRN Conference Overview

The page numbers of the panel abstracts are listed at the bottom of each section.

Wednesday, 20 May 2015 — Day 1

9:00 - 17:00	Registration Desk 4F Main Entrance
9:00 - 9:30	Coffee Service (B2 Lobby: Foyer adjacent to the OPT)
9:30 - 10:00	Opening Ceremony: JSAC/JACS/JCIRN

10:00 - 12:00	**IDENTITY AND JAPAN'S FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY (EDR 4TH FLOOR)** *Chair: D. W. Welch* 1. K. Hara 2. M. Tadokoro 3. D. Welch 4. T. Mito **Abstracts: page 25**	10:00 - 12:00	**JCIRN: DISASTER RESEARCH (DRR) PANEL: "Disaster Research: Lessons from Tohoku" — Part I (OPT B2)** *Part I Chair: J. Steele* **Voluntary Evacuation by Young Mothers from Fukushima** - H. Danzuka **DRR and LGBTQ Communities: Inclusion, Invisibility, and Challenges in Post-3.11 Tohoku** - N. Fox & A. Yamashita **Challenges in Supporting Employment and Promoting Industries in Tohoku, The 2014 Recommendations of the Science Council of Japan** - M. Osawa **The Political Mobilization of "Women"** - D. Slater **Abstracts: page 28 - 29**

12:00 - 13:00	Lunch (4F South)

13:00 - 15:00	**HISTORY AND CULTURE (EDR 4TH FLOOR)** *Chair: J. Kovalio* **Painting in Medieval Discourse** - X. Yang **The Last Samurai: The War Against Rationalization** - R. H. Mamada **Three Renaissance Men and Canada-Japan Relations: 1929-1950** - J. Kovalio **Abstracts: page 25**	13:00 - 15:00	**JCIRN: DISASTER RESEARCH (DRR) PANEL: "Disaster Research: Lessons from Tohoku" — Part II (OPT B2)** *Part II Chair: N. Fox* **How Safe is Safe: The Geography of Decontamination in Fukushima** - D.W. Edgington **Remembering Disasters in Japan: Memorial Monuments, Religion and the State** - S. P. Boret **Japan's Post-3.11 Agenda and the Experiences of Migrant Women** - Sunhee Lee **From National Challenges to International Opportunities: The HFA2 Agreement and the Policy Impact of the "Japan Women's Network on Disaster Risk Reduction"** - J.F. Steele and H. Hara *Special Presentation: "Women's Leadership and the Sendai Framework for DRR (2015-2030): The Challenge of Implementation," Ms. Akiko Domoto, President, Japan Women's Network for Disaster Risk Reduction / Former Governor of Chiba* **Abstracts: page 30 - 31**

15:00 - 15:30	Coffee Break (B2 Lobby: Foyer adjacent to the OPT)

2015 JSAC-JACS-JCIRN Conference Overview

The page numbers of the panel abstracts are listed at the bottom of each section.

Wednesday, 20 May 2015 — Day 1 (CONTINUED)

15:30 - 17:30

LANGUAGE POLITICS (EDR 4TH FLOOR)
Chair: N. Ota

Identity, Culture, and Ideology: Japan Inc.'s 'Special English Zones' and the Language Politics of Officialised English
- I. D. Macpherson

Voices of "*Kakehashi*": The Role of Japanese Language in Constructing Intercultural Identity among Speakers of Japanese in Multicultural Canada
- H. Noro

Anxiety and Learning a Non-Cognate Language: A Case Study of English-Speaking Learners' of Japanese
- T. Iwai

Learning and Maintaining a Minority Language in Canada - Focusing on Japanese Heritage Language Education in Calgary, Alberta
- A. Sharp

Kanji Learning Strategy for Japanese as a Foreign Language University Students
- K. Inutsuka

Abstracts: page 26 - 27

15:30 - 17:30

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN JAPAN & CANADA — Part I (OPT B2)
Part I Chair: F. Ikawa-Smith

Introduction: Comparative Perspectives on the Studies of the Indigenous Peoples of Japan and Canada
- F. Ikawa-Smith

Part of the Moose: Maintaining Continuity Between the Kaska and the Moose Through Hunting Activity
- M. Yamaguchi

Traditional Ainu Settlement and Subsistence Systems on Hokkaido
- J. M. Savelle

Change and Persistence of Subsistence Patterns in Canadian Inuit Society
- S. Honda

Abstracts: page 32 - 33

17:30 - 18:30

JSAC Keynote Speakers (OPT)
- Jon Heese, Former City Councillor, Tsukuba City
English is Spoken Here: The Challenge of the Tokyo 2020 Olympics
Respondent: Norie Yazu

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18:45 - 19:45

Embassy Conference Reception (student networking) - B2 Lobby

2015 JSAC-JACS-JCIRN Conference Overview

The page numbers of the panel abstracts are listed at the bottom of each section.

Thursday, 21 May 2015 — Day 2	
9:00 - 17:00	**Registration Desk 4F Main Entrance**
9:00 - 9:30	**Coffee Service (B2 Lobby: Foyer adjacent to the OPT)**

10:00 - 12:00

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN JAPAN & CANADA — PART II (EDR 4TH FLOOR)

Part II Chair: F. Ikawa-Smith

Collaborative Ainu Research Initiative
- J. J. Gayman

Inuit in Urban Centers: A Case Study from Montreal, PQ, Canada
- N. Kishigami

Contemporary Everyday Life and Culture in Okinawa and the Ryukyu Islands
- C. Kinjo

Okinawa and Okinaniwa: Discourses of Okinawan Aboriginality and Okinawans in Urban Areas of Japan Outside Okinawa and the Ryukyu Islands
- M. Creighton

Abstracts: page 34

10:00 - 12:00

BUSINESS AND CULTURE (OPT B2)

Chair: M. Nakamura

Corporate Governance and Culture
- M. Nakamura

Diversity and Japanese Business
- M. Taniguchi and T. J. Bryant

None of My Business: Young Japanese Migrants in Canada — Defying "Global Human Resource (gurōbarujinzai)" Discourses
- E. Kato

Neoliberal Contradictions in Language Policies: Voices of Japanese Transnational Workers in South Korea
- R. Kubota

Cross-Cultural Issues Observed in a Joint Venture
- N. Ota

Abstracts: page 39 - 40

12:00 - 13:00	**Lunch (4F South) / JSAC AGM (EDR: During Lunch Time)**

13:00 - 15:00

JCIRN THEME: CITIZENSHIP AND DIVERSITY IN CONTEMPORARY JAPAN AND CANADA — PART I (EDR 4TH FLOOR)

Part I Chair: J. F. Steele

Development of Legal Concept of 'Japanese Nationality': A Case Law Study
- N. Sato

Multiculturalism for Women?: Implications of Reasonable Accommodation for Minority Women's Rights
- R. Ishikawa

Cultural Competency in Healthcare Delivery in Canada and Japan
- J. Tiessen and K. Kato

Decolonizing Diversity Discourse in Canada
- B. McElhinny

Discussant: J. F. Steele

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13:00 - 15:00

ECONOMY, POLITICS, JAPAN AND CANADA IN THE WORLD (OPT B2)

Part I Chair: K. Coates

Evaluating International Development Aid in Japan - The Struggle for Independence in an Interdependent Community
- Y. Maemura

Unconventional Monetary Policies in Japan and Their Evaluation in Canada and the United States
- B. MacLean

The Japanese Current Account: A Crisis in the Making?
- M. S. Manger

Investigating the Relationship Between JASSO Recipients and Tourism
- T. P. Kennedy

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Thursday, 21 May 2015 — Day 2 (CONTINUED)

15:00 - 15:30	Coffee Break (B2 Lobby: Foyer adjacent to the OPT)		
15:30 - 17:30	**JCIRN THEME: CITIZENSHIP AND DIVERSITY IN CONTEMPORARY JAPAN AND CANADA — PART II (EDR 4TH FLOOR)** *Part II Chair: G. Mohacsi / K. Imai* ***Kyōsei* in Action: Reflections From a Program of Engaged Learning** - N. Wakisaka and Y. Enoi **What is Comparison? Translating Canadian Multiculturalism and Japanese *kyōsei*** - S. Satsuka and G. Otsuki **Why 'Multicultural Co-habitation' Is A Bad Idea for Japan** - M. Aramaki **The Marginalized Majority: Media representation and lived experiences of single women in Canada and Japan** - K. Collins **Discussant:** A. Morita **Abstracts: page 37 - 38**	15:30 - 17:30	**ECONOMY, POLITICS, JAPAN AND CANADA IN THE WORLD (OPT B2)** *Part II Chair: M. S. Manger* **Japan's Next Economy: Is Japan Set to Prosper in the Age of Innovation?** - K. Coates **Anti-Abe and the Left's Historical Revisionism?** - S. R. Nagy **Constitutional Patriotism Revisited** - N. Ota **The Possibility of the Japan's Upper House Reform Requires Amendment of the Constitution** - M. Kamikubo **New Directions or Old Campaign Practices?** - L. M. Tkach-Kawasaki **Abstracts: page 43 - 44**
17:45	Manulife Banquet (4F North)		

2015 JSAC-JACS-JCIRN Conference Overview

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	Friday, 22 May 2015 — Day 3
9:00 - 17:00	**Registration Desk 4F Main Entrance**
9:00 - 9:30	**Coffee Service (B2 Lobby: Foyer adjacent to the OPT)**

10:00 - 12:00		10:00 - 12:00	
	JCIRN THEME (EDR 4TH FLOOR) *Part III Chair: J. Koji* **Regional Revitalization as Culture, Identity and Citizenship** - A. Rausch **The Cultural Differences Between Japanese and Canadian Rural-Urban Fringe Landscapes** - T. Waldichuk **Challenge of Multiculturalism in Japan: Hate Speech and the Constitution** - S. Matsui **Gender and Disability in Canadian Workplaces: Lived Experiences, Diversity Practices, and Cultural Shifts** - Susan S. Lee **Discussant:** J. Koji **Abstracts: page 45 - 46**		**ENERGY, DEMOCRACY AND HOUSING (OPT B2)** *Chair: C. Holroyd* **Re-Establishment of Public Trust to Nuclear Technologies – Was the Made in Japan Disaster Really Based on Japanese Culture?** - S. Nagasaki **Gendered and Generational Perspectives on the Anti-Nuclear Movement In Post-Fukushima Japan** - R. O'Day **Japan's Green Growth Policies: Domestic Engagement, Global Possibilities** - C. Holroyd **Deliberative Democracies and Public Participation in Canada and Japan: From the Comparative Perspective** - K. Okada **Challenging the Happiness Imperative: Notes From Kankanmori Collective Housing Community** - C. Kingfisher **Abstracts: page 49 - 50**

12:00 - 13:00	**Lunch / A Talk with the Editor of SSJJ (4F South)**
13:00 - 15:00	**JCIRN THEME** **Roundtable on Citizenship and Diversity** *Chair: J. F. Steele / J. Koji* **Panelists:** J. Steele, J. Koji, C. Kashiwazaki, K. Collins, G. Mohacsi, G. Otsuki 50 min Q&A and Discussion
15:00 - 15:30	**Coffee Break**

2015 JSAC-JACS-JCIRN Conference Overview

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Friday, 22 May 2015 — Day 3 (CONTINUED)

15:30 - 17:30

BUILDING IDENTITIES: ARCHITECTURE/ SPACE (EDR 4TH FLOOR)

Chair: M. Creighton

Building Heritage Tourism and the Semiotics of Exhibition: Constructing Places and Spaces Related to Historical Dramas in Japan
- P. A. Seaton

Constructing National Identity and Articulating Public Memory via Architectural Deconstruction
- K. Chun

Welcome to the Tree House!: The Architecture of Raymond Moriyama and His Life Comparison as an Interned Japanese Canadian with William Allister as a POW in Japan
- M. Creighton

Revitalizing Japantown and The Right to Remain: Situating Japanese Canadian Architecture, Heritage and Housing Legacies in Anti-Gentrification Research (Part 1)
- A. L. Kobayashi

Revitalizing Japantown and the Right to Remain: Situating Japanese Canadian Architecture, Heritage and Housing Legacies in Anti-Gentrification Research (Part 2)
- J. R. Masuda

Abstracts: page 47 - 48

15:30 - 17:30

CULTURE AND INSTITUTIONS (OPT B2)

Chair: D. W. Edgington

Configurative Characteristics of Civil Society Organizations - A Comparison of the U.S.A, Japan and China -
- W. Liu and Y. Tsujinaka

Looking to the Future, Looking to the Past: Rethinking Crop Divination in the Contemporary Context
- S. D. Robertson

Commodification of Rural Space in British Columbia, Canada
- A. Tabayashi

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17:45 - 18:45

JACS Keynote Speaker

- Professor Masako Iino, Tsuda College
Japanese-Canadian and Their Identity

2015 JSAC-JACS-JCIRN Conference Overview

The page numbers of the panel abstracts are listed at the bottom of each section.

Saturday, 23 May 2015 — Day 4 (Chuo University Ichigaya Campus)

9:30 - 16:30	**Registration Desk (Room 2509 - 5F)**

10:00 - 12:00

TOKYO OLYMPICS PANEL

'Excitement, Entertainment and Enlightenment' : Tokyo Hosts the Olympic Games – 1964 and 2020 (Room 2401 - 4F)

Chair: B. Pendleton
1. Y. Aoyama
2. K. Enokido
3. J. Dierkes
4. B. Pendleton

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10:00 - 12:00

THE JAPANESE-CANADIAN EXPERIENCE (Room 2501 - 5F)

Chair: M. Iino

The Role of Religion in Cultural Identity and Citizenship in the Japanese Canadian Experience
- C. Takagaki

Identity and Sense of Belonging: What Nikkei (Japanese Canadian) Life Narratives Can Tell Us
- Y. Shibata

Inclusion of Return Migrants in Japanese Canadian History: Reunion of the Families of Former Vancouver Asahi Players
- M. Izumi

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12:00 - 13:00	**Lunch (Cafeteria, 2nd Floor, Building 1)**

13:00 - 15:00

JAPANESE AND CANADIAN TRAVEL NARRATIVES; ASPECTS OF JAPANESE CULTURE (Room 2401 - 4F)

Chair: A. P. Spies

Travel Writing Back and Forth, or Somewhere Between Japanese and Canadian Studies
- A. P. Spies

From Periphery to Periphery: Sending Colonizers from Miyagi to Mexico
- C. R. Craig

Gender and Power in "Tokyo Girls" and "90-day Geisha"
- S. McLaren

Images of Japan in Hong Kong Print Media: A Study of the Ming Pao in the Last Two Decades (1994-2014)
- K. J. Yao

Exploring the Links Between *Nihonjinron* and Social Practices
- J. Bouchard

Abstracts: page 53 - 54

13:00 - 15:00

EDUCATION, GENDER AND CULTURE (Room 2501 - 5F)

Chair: N. Ota

Japan-Canada Academic Consortium Student Forum: Fostering Global Citizenship Through a Cross-Cultural Interchange Program
- K. Kabata and E. Katsu

Family Size and Childrearing Support for Urban Mothers of Preschoolers
- S. Kawano

A Canadian Perspective: Japanese and Canadian Women in Their Respective Cultural Context
- S. Zhang-Leimbigler

Womenomics Representation in Media: Is Abe Making Women Shine?
- J. Glisic and D. Lazic

Japanese Kawaii Culture
- B. Ahmed Sayed

Abstracts: page 56 - 57

15:00 - 15:30	**Coffee Break (TBA)**

15:30 - 16:30

Cross-Cutting Themes and Critical Perspectives

Conference Wrap-Up Session (Room 2501 - 5F)

16:30

Free Time
Networking Dinners ETC

Panel Abstracts

IDENTITY AND JAPAN'S FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

Chair: David Welch, Japan Futures Institute

ARE EAST ASIAN TENSIONS A FUNCTION OF INTEREST, IDENTITY, OR MISPERCEPTION?

Presenters: Kimie Hara, Masayuki Tadokoro, David Welch, Takamichi Mito

Japan has never enjoyed genuinely warm relations with China or Korea, and in recent years tensions with both have repeatedly flared. To what extent is this a function of tangible conflicts of interest, "othering" nationalism, or simple misperception? If more than one of these factors is at work, how important is each? What must happen if Korea-Japan and China-Japan relations are to improve dramatically?

HISTORY AND CULTURE

Chair: Jacob Kovalio, Carleton University

Painting in Medieval Discourse

Presenter: X. Jie Yang, University of Calgary

In medieval Japan, many art forms, such as calligraphy, flower arrangement, tea ceremony and Noh drama, had discussions on its theories and practices. However, painting was not among this list. As the result, we find very little in writing on this important visual art form by those who had devoted their life to it. For seeking a better understanding in this regard, we need to expand our scope, and to look into different type of documents.

In medieval writings in large, including from diaries to fictional stories, we are able to collect various fragments of statements on painting. We can further educe theoretical concepts, including *fude-no-susami* (brash pleasure) and *jidouyōgaku* (learning for children) for the purpose of painting, *tenkotsu* (inborn ability) for the talent of a painter, *zare-e* (jest painting), *oko-e* (absurd painting) for its genre, *oushi* (attached paper note) and *nan-kuse* (finding fault) for commentary and criticism, and to learn some extreme examples on the use of pictures in religious practice and even litigation. Many of those concepts and examples are well reflected in real painting forwarded from the same period of time.

It is a difficult and yet attractive task to thoroughly collect the related writing, and to properly interpret them. This paper is only a very early stage on this research. Its ultimate goal is to seek for a pass to rebuild a theoretical structure on painting in the medieval period.

The Last Samurai: The War Against Rationalization

Presenter: Robert Hideo Mamada, Arizona State University

Seinan Sensō (The South Western War) in 1877 C.E. is the last civil war in Japan, and this war is widely regarded as the end of "traditional" Japan and the birth of Japan as a modern nation state. This was a rebellion by the samurai in Satsuma (today's Kagoshima prefecture), and the newly established government by the Grand Council of State in Tokyo defeated the samurai completely. This research inquires the reason of the last samurai rebellion, Seinan Sensō (The South Western War) in 1877 C.E. The reason of their rebellion is not to overthrow the newly established government by the Grand Council of State (Dajōkan) in Tokyo. In fact, their "enemy" was the process of modernization and the "disenchantment" – the inevitable consequences of modernity and rationalization. By rising up, they wanted to "destroy" disenchantment and once again set up the polity which was to be governed by the charismatic leader and the libidinal bonds between the leader and the members, which had been prevalent before the Meiji Restoration. Thus, for the rebels, their real enemy was modernity and rationalization, not the Grand Council.

Three Renaissance Men and Canada-Japan Relations: 1929-1950

Presenter: Jacob Kovalio, Carleton University

During the first two decades of official diplomatic ties with Japan - inaugurated 85 years ago – Canadian representation in Tokyo included three outstanding individuals -H.L. Keenleyside, K.P. Kirkwood, E.H. Norman- whose impeccable professionalism was seamlessly intertwined with equally impressive scholarly skills , reflecting a deep interest in Japan's people, history and culture. A closer acquaintance with their work is bound to enhance Canadian-Japanese relations going forward.

LANGUAGE POLITICS

Chair: Norio Ota, York University

Identity, Culture, and Ideology: Japan Inc.'s 'Special English Zones' and the Language Politics of Officialised English

Presenter: Iain Donald Macpherson, MacEwan University

JSAC's call for papers highlights the importance of "language issues" to the Conference theme of Culture, Identity and Citizenship in Japan and Canada. By way of example, it cites proposals to establish 'special English zones' – Japanese regions or neighbourhoods "where English would be designated as an official language."

Such corporate language policies are debated in terms of their business efficacy and/or implications for Japanese society. Public discourses articulate a tangle of drawn ideological lines. Neoliberals and other globalizers herald Englishnization as Japan's long-overdue opening to the world. Conservatives on the right and left decry it as Americanization. Others predict that this fad shall pass with nothing in Japan really changing.

For theoretical grounding I relate these popular perspectives to the academic literature on 'linguistic imperialism': the idea that languages, English above all, serve as a primary medium and means by which dominant cultures cement hegemony over others. Since its 1990s inception, this concept has gone from acclaim, to backlash, to a rise in more nuanced applications arguing that both the extent and the consequences of English preeminence remain highly case-specific.

This measured assessment supports, and is supported by, the discourse-analyzed interviews I've held with employees of Japanese multinational firms. Individual subjects have voiced every conceivable opinion about English in Japan, but the vast majority express no sense of threat to Japanese identity – often because of scepticism about the ability of upper management to actually inculcate English.

Given such considerations, I assert with some certainty that, as far as Japan is concerned, any further suffusion of English will involve adaptation as much as adoption – 'glocalization' as much as inward globalization – so that worries and hopes about it serving as a Trojan horse for westernization are typically overstated. At the same time, I discuss drawbacks or risks for which Japanese organizations, and Japanese society, must account in attempts to establish English as a globalizing lingua franca.

Voices of "*Kakehashi*": The Role of Japanese Language in Constructing Intercultural Identity Among Speakers of Japanese in Multicultural Canada

Presenter: Hiroko Noro, University of Victoria

In attempting to keep up with our rapidly globalizing world, we are increasingly aware that persons who live and work between cultures play a vital role in this process. In Japanese, such persons are metaphorically called *Kakehashi*, which literally means, "bridge across." The proposed paper is inspired by this metaphor of the bridge and by the metaphor's creator, InazoNitobe(1862-1933), arguably Japan's leading international diplomat, renowned for his life-long dedication to the promotion of understanding between nations and peoples with different cultural values.

The *Kakehashi* metaphor will serve as the epistemological heuristic for our exploration of lived experience among speakers of Japanese communicating in the Japanese language.

The objective of the research is two-fold: 1) to map out key components of *Kakehashi* persons, ranging from cognitive and psychological traits, identities, experiences, to the social and historical contexts surrounding them; and 2) to examine the role of Japanese language in constructing *Kakehashi*–like identity among those who use the Japanese language in multicultural and multilingual contexts regardless of their cultural and linguistic background.

LANGUAGE POLITICS (CONTINUED)

Chair: Norio Ota, York University

Anxiety and Learning a Non-Cognate Language: A Case Study of English-Speaking Learners' of Japanese
Presenter: Tsuneko Iwai, McMaster University

It is generally recognized that personal, motivational and attitudinal factors have a significant influence on the learning of a foreign language (FL), and a great deal of research on affect has been conducted and its implications for classroom-based FL learning have been extensively discussed. These works, however, say surprisingly little about the relationship between anxiety and the target language which learners are studying. This descriptive study investigates how perceived difficulties of learning Japanese, a "noncognate" language (Samimy and Tabuse, 1992), affects English-speaking learners. These perceptions in turn negatively influence attitudes towards language learning and lessen learners' motivation to study the language further. It is hoped that this study, using introspective data from adult learners of Japanese and the teacher will shed light on the on-going inquiry among Japanese language teachers into the high attrition rate of North American learners of Japanese. It is also a small attempt to contribute to methodological and epistemological diversity in second language acquisition research by means of diary studies to understand learners' affective trajectory over the course of 10 weeks.

Learning and Maintaining a Minority Language in Canada - Focusing on Japanese Heritage Language Education in Calgary, Alberta
Presenter: Akiko Sharp, University of Calgary

In Canada there are a high number of Japanese mixed unions. In fact, 48% of Japanese who were born in Japan and were in couples had formed an out-group conjugal union (Census 2006). From these figures, it is clear that many Japanese from Japan live in a mixed language environment.

We ask: "How do Japanese immigrants' children learn and maintain their mother tongue?"In order to answer this, we will focus on one Japanese school in Calgary and analyze it as a typical Japanese heritage school in Canada. Through the discussion, the problems and difficulties in teaching and maintaining one's mother tongue will be examined.

In Japan, although the number of immigrants is not yet significantly growing, increased immigration and the consequent formation of mixed unions will become unavoidable with the speed of aging society in Japan. The case from Canada would be a good example for Japan to consider when accepting foreign language speakers as providers of rich language resources into the Japanese society.

Kanji Learning Strategy for Japanese as a Foreign Language University Students
Presenter: Kumiko Inutsuka, York University

University students studying Japanese are required to learn a large number of kanji in a limited time. To acquire the knowledge of around 1000kanji in a few years, students must use several strategies to help them memorize the characters, readings, usage and related vocabulary. Gamage (2003) reports that university students in Australia seem to think that repeated writing is the most effective way of learning kanji. This perception may change as the speed of kanji learning increases at the advanced levels. Gamage also notes that the learner's first language seemed to influence the strategy used. Learners from alphabetic language backgrounds tended to use more visual strategies, confirming the previous literature. This paper reports on a study that investigated student perceptions about kanji learning and effective learning strategies for different language proficiency levels. It also investigates whether the first language background had any effect on these perceptions and strategies. The implications for kanji instruction will be discussed.

JCIRN: DISASTER RESEARCH (DRR) PANEL: "Disaster Research: Lessons from Tohoku" — PART I

Part I Chair: Jackie F. Steele, University of Tokyo

Voluntary Evacuation by Young Mothers from Fukushima

Presenter: Haruka Danzuka, University of Tokyo

This presentation will focus on young mothers who voluntarily evacuated out of inland Fukushima to Tokyo, after the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident. Data was collected from in-depth, oral narrative interviews with the mothers as part of the Voices from Tohoku project. The accident forced young mothers living in Fukushima into making a heartbreaking choice between ignoring the possible dangers of radiation upon their children as a "good wife" and community member and supporting the reconstruction of their home land, or protecting their children's health as a "wise mother" and sacrificing their relationships to Fukushima. What forced mothers into making such difficult decisions, and what was the ultimate reason that pushed them to evacuate? What is their life like in Tokyo, a place they have been living for almost four years now?

DRR and LGBTQ Communities: Inclusion, Invisibility, and Challenges in Post-3.11 Tohoku

Presenters: Natasha Fox, University of Victoria & Azusa Yamashita, Gay Japan News, Iwate Rainbow Network

This paper blends the findings of a 2013 study on the experiences of Tokyo lesbian, bisexual, and transgender women, with recent data on the realities of LGBT residents of Tohoku, Japan in the context of the March 11, 2011 disasters and their aftermath. Problematizing Japan's deeply rooted popular discourse of homogeneity, a national mythology which is implicated in the formation of culture, identity, and citizenship, we contend that such discourses continue to inform DRR policies in Japan. We highlight the value of incorporating a diversity of voices in DRR policymaking as a means of destabilizing the conditions that place diverse women and other marginalized people in positions of social vulnerability. This will have the effect of averting such unfavourable outcomes as those witnessed in Tohoku shelters where the dignity of women, the elderly, and LGBT people was sometimes neglected. Furthermore, we show that a multivocal approach to DRR policymaking at the national, prefectural, and municipal levels can benefit broader society and the democratic process as a whole. We also identify some of the current challenges involved in Tohoku's reconstruction, and explore the degree to which Japan and Canada are integrating the needs of diverse citizens in DRR planning.

Challenges in Supporting Employment and Promoting Industries in Tohoku, The 2014 Recommendations of the Science Council of Japan

Presenter: Mari Osawa, University of Tokyo

In September 2014, the Recommendations of the Sub-committee on Promotion of Industry and Employment Support of the Japan Science Council's Committee on Supporting Reconstruction after the Great East Japan Earthquake were made public. They reconfirmed 2013 findings, notably that the triple disaster of 3.11 had had a significant impact upon permanent/temporary lay-offs and in the fluctuations of wages and working hours. The number of workers who were laid-off had risen to 2.6 million, with a large proportion of them being younger workers, workers without higher education, and/or irregular workers. Of those let go, fully 210,400 were still unemployed as of December 2012. Many of those still unemployed women or older workers, and a large proportion are from Fukushima or from the tsunami-stricken areas.

What other changes have we observed since 2012? The effective rate of job openings-to-applications in the three disaster-stricken prefectures, particularly their coastal regions, appear to be better than that of the country as a whole. Some businesses have even complained of a shortage of workers. However, the ratio is actually driven by an overwhelming shortage of job applicants proportionate to the occupational categories. For example, despite a high number of job applicants for office jobs, there are extremely few openings. Many experience difficulty with both finding work and commuting from temporary housing. With respect to the rehabilitation and restoration of key industries, although recovery of the fishing industry and processing of marine products advanced quickly in the first year, the speed of recovery slowed in the second year. The difficulty in securing both customers and workers is a major obstacle to the return to business as usual. Although the government asserts the effectiveness of economic policies began in 2013 (so-called "Abenomics") and of its policy of "Accelerating reconstruction, "this view was not shared by the Tohoku Local Finance Bureau. This paper will introduce and critically analyze the challenges faced in the Tohoku region in 2014, in light of the report and recommendations articulated in the JSC Subcommittee.

JCIRN: DISASTER RESEARCH (DRR) PANEL: "Disaster Research: Lessons from Tohoku" — PART I (CONTINUED)

Part I Chair: Jackie F. Steele, University of Tokyo

The Political Mobilization of "Women"

Presenter: David H. Slater, Sophia University

In the post-3.11 period we see a re-framing of much grassroots politics around a rhetoric of "women." This paper attempts to lay out this rhetoric as situated within different groups of women, pointing to both utility and limitation, as a tool of mobilization and legitimization. Three cases will be outlined. Some women work to become as "un-womanly" as possible, talking like a man in order to advocate to a male public and state. Other groups have developed ways of entering into politics that sidestep this whole issues through their roles as volunteer or supporter that allow access and voice in a wide range of circumstances that women might not otherwise have. Still other groups of women have mobilized a "politics of women" as an emotionally forceful appeal that directly challenge men's position. Taken together, we might see this range as a different way of doing politics that could point to more radical departures in the post 3.11 period. (The data for this paper is from our Voices from Tohoku project, tohokukaranokoe.org.)

JCIRN: DISASTER RESEARCH (DRR) PANEL: "Disaster Research: Lessons from Tohoku" — PART II

Part II Chair: Natasha Fox, University of Victoria

How Safe is Safe: The Geography of Decontamination in Fukushima

Presenter: David W. Edgington, University of British Columbia

The `third' catastrophe of Japan's triple disaster in March 2011 involved a major accident at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant (NPP), followed by the release of dangerous radiation into the air. The national government immediately ordered evacuation of residents around the plant. Later on a large-scale decontamination of buildings and farmers' fields was initiated throughout Fukushima as well as other prefectures. Based on field work carried out Japan during 2013 and 2014 this paper argues that the risk associated with low level radiation in Fukushima, and hence levels of relative `safety' was calculated by bureaucrats and used in three geographic dimensions of the emergency response and recovery: (a) evacuation outcomes in 2011; (b) decontamination programs in 2012 and 2013; and (c) more recently in the 2014 planned return of evacuees to `no-go' zones close to the NPP. This study suggests that the apparent `disconnect' between national government ministries and anxious and fearful local residents is the result of poor risk communication, and the rapid lack of trust between citizens and bureaucrats in Japan.

Remembering Disasters in Japan: Memorial Monuments, Religion and the State

Presenter: Sébastien Penmellen Boret, Tohoku University

This paper investigates the ideas and practices surrounding the conception of monuments commemorating disasters and its victims. On 11th March 2011, a magnitude 9.0 earthquake and an annihilating tsunami destroyed entire coastal cities, caused the death of 15,083 individuals and left 3,971 missing bodies. In order to deal with the trauma and their losses, these communities and volunteer groups have developed various modes of remembering the tragic event and the dead through formal and informal, public and private, religious and non-religious, tangible and intangible, acts of remembrance. One of these strategies consists in the erection of a monument where mourners, survivors, and other visitors may join their hands (*tewo awaseru*) in order to express their respect, grief, solidarity and so on. Sprouting along the bared coastline, these markers vary from simple wooden poles to monumental structures. If anthropologists have already provided accounts about the politics following the erection of memorial monuments, and those of disasters in particular (Simpson 2008), the daily debates and practices leading to their conception and erection have often remained undocumented. Drawing from first hand observation and participation, this paper proposes to begin filling the gap by discussing the processes surrounding such a project in a traditional neighbourhood of Japan which, having been wiped out by the tsunami in 2011, shows no signs of reconstruction three years on. In particular, I examine how memorial monuments reflects the relationship(s) between laypeople, religion and the State in contemporary Japanese society.

Japan's Post-3.11 Agenda and the Experiences of Migrant Women

Presenter: Sunhee Lee, Tohoku University

This paper will present survey information on the state of marriage migrant women living in the affected areas following the Great East Japan Earthquake, including the diversity of experiences, differing levels of integration into society, and differential access of the women to essential resources. Many foreigners living in the coastal areas of Tohoku are migrant women who married through introductions or *o-miai* arrangements. Following the events of 3.11, migrant women have begun to form their own community organizations and to increasingly participate in the local community. However, many migrant women remain isolated and vulnerable. What factors constitute their vulnerability? Through the lens of the women's earthquake experiences, the goal of this paper will be to raise important questions about the ongoing challenges in Japan of integrating gender and diversity.

Panel Abstracts

JCIRN: DISASTER RESEARCH (DRR) PANEL: "Disaster Research: Lessons from Tohoku" — PART II (CONTINUED)

Part II Chair: Natasha Fox, University of Victoria

From National Challenges to International Opportunities: The HFA2 Agreement and the Policy Impact of the "Japan Women's Network on Disaster Risk Reduction"

Presenters: Jackie F. Steele, University of Tokyo & Hiroko Hara, University of Waterloo Renison University College

The triple disaster of the Tohoku earthquake, tsunami and nuclear meltdown has been the cause of tragic destruction, loss and trauma for the affected communities, and particularly for Japanese women in Tohoku. At the same time, this moment in Japan's history has created unique windows of opportunity for deepened democratization, critical thinking about gender, diversity, vulnerability and resilience, notably for civil society NGOs and women's activism in Tohoku reconstruction and disaster risk reduction strategies. Leading feminist demands for the integration of gender equality and the recognition of women's diverse needs, this paper presents the political and law reform activism of the "Japan Women's Network on Disaster Risk Reduction," and in particular, their international focus from 2013 to 2015. Spearheaded by former Governor of Chiba, Ms. Akiko Domoto, I will present and analyse the policy gains, international opportunities, and ongoing political challenges of representing diverse Japanese women's experiences of 3.11 to Japanese decision-makers and within the consultations for the HFA2 multilateral agreement to be adopted in Sendai this March 2015.

Special Presentation: "Women's Leadership and the Sendai Framework for DRR (2015-2030): The Challenge of Implementation,"

Special Guest: Ms. Akiko Domoto, President, Japan Women's Network for Disaster Risk Reduction / Former Governor of Chiba

Akiko Domoto is President of the Japan Women's Network for Disaster Risk Reduction. Since the Great East Japan Earthquake of March 11, 2011, JWNDRR has been making multi-level policy proposals in Japan, emphasizing both the importance of women's participation in decision-making, and the need to incorporate perspectives of gender equality into policies concerning disaster prevention recovery and resilience building. Through ongoing political advocacy and high level diplomacy, JWNDRR has successfully represented a coalition of women's organizations in pursuit of greater integration of women's leadership, training, and empowerment as cross-cutting concerns in the new UN multilateral Agreement. In this special presentation, Domoto-sensei will share her insights on JWNDRR's efforts to influence the Sendai Framework for DRR, and she will discuss the next challenges of ensuring that the commitments in the text are implemented in Japan.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN JAPAN & CANADA — PART I

Part I Chair: Fumiko Ikawa-Smith, McGill University

Introduction: Comparative Perspectives on the Studies of the Indigenous Peoples of Japan and Canada

Presenter: Fumiko Ikawa-Smith, McGill University

In this double panel, we attempt to compare the approaches of Japan-based scholars in their studies of the Inuit and the First Nations peoples of Canada, on the one hand, with those taken by Canada-based researchers in their work on the Ainu and the Okinawans in Japan, on the other. This Introduction to the Panel offers an overview of the anthropological, archaeological and historical data pertaining to the arrivals of the current majority populations of Canada and Japan, in relation to their respective indigenous peoples, bringing up sharply contrasting narratives: the clear temporal gap and fully-acknowledged difference of origins of the indigenous and non-indigenous populations in Canada, as against the ambiguous relationships between the populations that inhabit the Japanese Archipelago today. The latter relationships are sometimes blurred in the idealized image of the homogeneous Japanese people. The panel will then present papers by Canada-based and Japan-based scholars, alternately, on the subsistence and settlement systems in the "traditional" and in more recent time-frames, including contemporary urban settings, and observations on the concepts of the aboriginality and the indigenous rights in Canada and Japan.

Part of the Moose: Maintaining Continuity Between the Kaska and the Moose Through Hunting Activity

Presenter: Mikako Yamaguchi, Gifu University

North American indigenous people is known as the people that have maintained a relationship with animals through hunting. In this presentation, I will examine the continuity between the animal and Canadian indigenous people Kaska by my participant observation of the hunting.

Specifically, first of all, I will analyze the Kaska hunting by classifying their knowledge, ritual and norm of hunting. It is suggests that the rituals for game animals is not necessarily required for all species. It reveals the fact that the presence or absence of rituals depends on whether the animal can eat or not. It means that hunting for eat is more important than hunting for money or fur.

Secondly, I will examine my field data of the moose hunting focused on ritual and cognition. The moose is most important food, and relationship with the moose is core of kaska society. Also my field data shows that Kaska people recognize hunting is succeed because relationship with the moose have been maintained.

The background of this idea is the recognition that Kaska have believe negotiation with animals is possible because animals have personality. It could understand that the Kaska is hunting as aspect as "negotiation with animals".

Traditional Ainu Settlement and Subsistence Systems on Hokkaido

Presenter: James Michael Savelle, McGill University

Ainu subsistence-settlement systems on Hokkaido have often been characterized as focused on riverine resources, primarily salmon, and various terrestrial resources, and the Ainu bear cult is well known. However, sea mammals, including whales, also played an important role in Ainu subsistence, with particular influence from the Okhotsk culture (600-1000 AD). This paper will a) review traditional Ainu subsistence-settlement systems as recognized archaeologically and through oral histories, and b) examine evidence for Ainu whaling and how this may have structured, in part, these systems.

Panel Abstracts

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN JAPAN & CANADA — PART I (CONTINUED)

Part I Chair: Fumiko Ikawa-Smith, McGill University

Change and Persistence of Subsistence Patterns in Canadian Inuit Society
Presenter: Shunwa Honda, The Open University of Japan

Subsistence patterns vary among the many regional Inuit groups of North America. Regional variations since colonisation of the Arctic have been strongly influenced by the style of colonial rule, as well as geographic, economic, social and environmental configurations. Here I shall compare the situation of the Inuit of eastern Canadian Arctic —Nunavut, not including Nunavik (Quebec) and Nunatsiavut(Labrador) — with the Inuit (Kalaallit) of south Greenland. This choice of regions is based upon the contention that both experienced direct, concerted colonial subjugation in the late 18th century, later than other Arctic regions. However, notwithstanding this commonality, a significant difference may be noted between adaptations in subsistence activities. The Inuit (Kalaallit) of south Greenland have to a greater extent embraced sheep and vegetable farming, whereas the Inuit of Nunavut have shown no interest in livestock farming and continue to pursue more 'traditional' subsistence activities.

Through an examination of variation in geographic, economic, social, and environmental, elements between these two regions, I shall inquire into the historical and contemporary factors that have worked to manifest a striking difference in these two societies today.

ENGLISH IS SPOKEN HERE: "THE CHALLENGE OF THE TOKYO 2020 OLYMPICS"

The Volunteer Interpreter Training Project: The Challenge of Seven Foreign Studies Universities (Gaidais)
Respondent: Norie Yazu, Kanda University of international Studies

Japan's seven foreign studies universities (gaidais) have just launched a project to train their students and graduates with a view to deploying them as volunteer interpreters in 27 languages during the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games. They are expecting more than 10,000 applicants during the next five years until its opening. As the world's lingua franca and the most taught foreign language in Japan, English is the main target language of this project.

As the head of this project, Kanda University of International Studies (KUIS) has established the secretariat of this project on campus at the end of March 2015 and has just announced that the first training seminar, focusing on English, will take place at the end of August. An array of courses will be taught in the seminar, including linguistics, expressing Japanese culture in English, cross-cultural communication skills, interpreting skills and the practice of hospitality.

This talk will introduce this project to the audience and also give a glance of one of the courses which I will teach.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN JAPAN & CANADA — PART II

Part II Chair: Fumiko Ikawa-Smith

Collaborative Ainu Research Initiative

Presenter: Jeffry Joseph Gayman, Hokkaido University

Just as with First Nations peoples in Canada, ethical research principles dictate that research by outsider researchers should be conducted jointly in collaboration with involved Indigenous communities. Unlike many aboriginal groups in Canada, however, relations between the Ainu Indigenous people and the national government of Japan remain vague and uncodified. This ambivalence, in turn, is both a consequence of, and a contributing factor to, unclear research ethics on the part of Ainu researchers. In other words, no attempt has yet been made to delineate the conditions required to qualify as an Ainu individual, membership in the Hokkaido Ainu Association, itself a semi-organ of the Japanese government, remains low, and no representative Research Ethics Committee that could regulate the activities of outsider researchers has been established therein. Meanwhile, most, if not all, Japanese Ainu researchers refer to their research as research on Ainu "culture," rather than on Ainu Indigenous rights, uncritical analyses of Ainu identity remain conspicuous, and numerous issues revolving around the matter of self-determination in regard to even such innocuous issues as cultural transmission are being bypassed. In an attempt to restore balance, last year the author commenced an Ainu-centered research project. This paper reports the results to date.

Inuit in Urban Centers: A Case Study from Montreal, PQ, Canada

Presenter: Nobuhiro Kishigami, National Museum of Ethnology

The Inuit live chiefly in the tundra areas above 55 degrees north latitude. Until the mid-20th century, the Inuit subsisted mainly on hunting and fishing. Today, they predominantly live in the Northwest Territories, Nunavut Territory, Arctic Quebec, and the Labrador region. According to the Canadian census in 2011, the total population of Canadian Inuit is approximately 60,000. There are about 3,300 in Northwest Territories, 27,000 in Nunavut Territory, 10,750 in Arctic Quebec, 2,300 in the Labrador region, and 16,700 (approx. 26.5%) in other regions.

The results of the 2011 census indicate that more than one in four Inuit have left their Arctic homeland and migrated to urban areas. In addition, it is estimated that four in ten migrants live in large city areas. The majority of Inuit who migrated from Arctic regions to urban areas live in the following cities: Edmonton (1,115), Montreal (900), Ottawa/Gatineau (735), Yellowknife (735), and St. John's (680).

I conducted interview research of urban Inuit in Montreal in 1997, 2004 and 2012. The purpose of this presentation is to show socio-economic change and current situations of the urban Inuit based on these studies.

Contemporary Everyday Life and Culture in Okinawa and the Ryukyu Islands

Presenter: Chizuru Kinjo, University of British Columbia

In this presentation, Chizuru Kinjo, a student at a Canadian university from Okinawa, presents an ethnographic portrait of contemporary Okinawan life and everyday culture from an insider perspective as one who grew up there. The presentation is based on Ms. Kinjo's reflections on life in Okinawa and her insider identity positioning as someone who is of both Okinawan and wajin (or "mainstream Japanese") heritage and descent. While visualizing Okinawan everyday life and culture, the presentation touches on complicated issues of identities often situated as both Okinawan and Japanese, or in the continuing relationship between these two conceptualizations. Ms. Kinjo's presentation is also informed by the study of anthropological concepts and paradigms on such issues.

Okinawa and Okinaniwa: Discourses of Okinawan Aboriginality, and Okinawans in Urban Areas of Japan Outside Okinawa and the Ryukyu Islands

Presenter: Millie Creighton, University of British Columbia

This presentation discusses issues of distinct identity and Aboriginality of Okinawans and those from the other Ryukyu Islands of Japan, along with how these issues are polarized or politicized within the Japanese context. It also presents a discussion of Okinawans outside of Okinawa and the other Ryukyu Islands living in urban areas of Japan such as Osaka. In the Osaka context, this is referred to as Okinaniwa, a combination of 'Okinawa' and 'Naniwa' the former, and sometimes still used, designation for the Osaka area. The issue of Okinaniwa is shown as a comparative window on minority or Aboriginal groups in Japan strongly associated with specific place designations but outside of those places, particularly in urban areas, that also relates to Ainu in Japan and many Aboriginal groups in Canada. The presentation draws on Dr. Creighton's research on Okinawans as one of Japan's minorities, and on Okinaniwa communities in the Osaka and larger Kansai region during fieldwork conducted in 2012-2013 while based in the Osaka area as an affiliated researcher of Japan's National Museum of Ethnology (*Kokuritsu Minzoku Hakabutsukan*).

JCIRN THEME: CITIZENSHIP AND DIVERSITY IN CONTEMPORARY JAPAN AND CANADA — PART I

Part I Chair: Jackie F. Steele, University of Tokyo

Development of Legal Concept of 'Japanese Nationality': A Case Law Study
Presenter: Nobuyuki Sato, Chuo University

Article 10 of the Constitution of Japan reads "The conditions necessary for being a Japanese national shall be determined by law." Under this provision, Japan is enforcing 'Nationality Act' that adopts a legal concept of 'nationality' instead of a concept of 'citizenship.' From the comparative legal studies, there are two major types of nationality or citizenship law: that based on "one's birthplace" (jus soli) and that based on "one's blood lineage (jus sanguinis). Traditionally, Japanese law was based on jus sanguinis that emphasized father's lineage. However, under this system, some children including 'Amerasians' who had legally unmarried Japanese mother and non-Japanese father could neither Japanese nor foreign nationality. Confronting these problems, in 1984, the Japanese government amended the act for adopting jus sanguinis that accept father's AND/OR mother's lineages. In short, a child whose father or mother has Japanese nationality shall have Japanese nationality.

But, after the 1984 amendment, some problems still remained. Under the section 1 of article 3 of the act, a child born out of wedlock whose father has Japanese nationality, and whose mother does not that Japanese nationality shall have Japanese nationality by birth if he/she is affiliated by his/her father BEFORE his/her birth. But, if he/she is affiliated by his/her farther AFTER his/her birth, he/she can have Japanese nationality only in the case of his/her father and mother legally get married. In sum, the provision linked the value of 'marriage' and nationality.

Thus, children who were rejected to have Japanese nationality under the section 1 of article 3 brought cases. Decisions of lower courts were split and cases reached at the Supreme Court of Japan in 2008.The opinion of the Supreme Court's grand bench found the article 3 of the Nationality Act shall be unconstitutional against the article 14 of the Constitution (equal protection clause), and the plaintiffs shall be eligible to have Japanese nationality. This SC's decision is remarkable because its reasoning includes detailed analysis of legislative purpose and social changes surrounding family values.

In my talk, I will explore how the concept of 'Japanese Nationality' has been developed and shall be developed by using case law study.

Multiculturalism for Women?: Implications of Reasonable Accommodation for Minority Women's Rights
Presenter: Ryoko Ishikawa, Ritsumeikan University

Multiculturalism has often been accused of preserving so-called non-liberal cultural norms that are oppressive to women. One prominent example of this view is found in feminist political philosopher Susan Okin's "Is Multiculturalism Bad for Women?" (1999). According to Okin, the attempt of liberal multiculturalists such as philosopher Will Kymlicka to limit the acceptable cultures only to cultures that are compatible with liberal principles is not sufficient to protect women from cultural abuse.

In line with this perspective, critics of multiculturalism claim that instead of giving political recognition to cultures, the government should either stop respecting cultural rights altogether, or intervene directly into such cultures to enforce liberal rights and norms. The former approach is problematic for women of minority cultural groups, as it leaves the munder oppressive cultural norms. The latter appears to be more promising but direct interventions by the authority may not always "emancipate" women in non-liberal cultures and may encourage them to retreat into their cultures.

In contrast, Bouchard-Taylor commission report on reasonable accommodation in Québec (2008) proposes a third approach, which is dialogical and open to negotiation and compromise. This presentation examines the implications of this approach in theories of multiculturalism and women's rights.

JCIRN THEME: CITIZENSHIP AND DIVERSITY IN CONTEMPORARY JAPAN AND CANADA — PART I (CONTINUED)

Part I Chair: Jackie F. Steele, University of Tokyo

Cultural Competency in Healthcare Delivery in Canada and Japan

Presenter: James Tiessen, Ryerson University & Ken Kato, Fujita Health University

Japan and Canada face challenges delivering healthcare to culturally diverse populations. This matters because minorities tend both to have more healthcare needs and face barriers in accessing care (Anderson et al, 2003; Betancourt et al, 2003;Newbold and Danforth, 2003).

Cultural competency (CC) refers to approaches that improve healthcare services for all patients, regardless of ethnicity. Initiatives such as recognizing CC in policies, training provider staff, and providing interpretation services serve to reduce barriers (Betancourt et al, 2003).

Canada is much more culturally diverse than Japan. About 18% of Canada's population reports a mother tongue other than the official languages, English and French. Only about 1.6% of those living in Japan were foreign national residents.

Canada has taken steps to introduce elements of CC in healthcare delivery, complementing informal approaches. Japan has not yet tended to formally address patient needs associated with cultural diversity.

This paper offers a survey of how healthcare systems of two urban areas, Toronto and Nagoya are implementing CC. Specifically we summarize and compare the organizational, structural and clinical initiatives taken to develop CC in across the healthcare service spectrum: primary, acute, rehabilitation, home care and long term care.

Decolonizing Diversity Discourse in Canada

Presenter: Bonnie McElhinny, University of Toronto

Canadian state discourses often celebrate how early, and how extensive, multicultural policies are, and yet multiculturalism has been criticized by anti-racist scholars and anti-colonial scholars (Chazan, Helps and Thakkar 2011, Lawrence and Dua 2011, Maxwell 2011, Thobani 2007). Research on, and activism in, settler colonies, like Canada, often focuses on White/Indigenous relations, or Native-Born/Immigrant relations, but rarely fully takes into account the ways that the position of each is elaborated with respect to all the others (Bauder 2011). This paper reviews an important group of recent studies which have begun to take up this challenge in Canada: (1) a publication from the Aboriginal Healing Foundation on reconciliation and cultural diversity (Mathur, Dewar, and Degagne 2011), (2) the Vancouver dialogue project (2011, 2012), (3) papers on interculturalism from Winnipeg (Derbecker 2014, Ghorayshi 2010, Gyep-Garbarh 2010), (4) discussions of Black and Native issues on the East Coast (Madden 2009) (5) apologies to various racialized groups, and (6) my own research on immigrant nurses from Asia coming to Canada for education and training and their experiences in indigenous communities (McElhinny et al 2013).

JCIRN THEME: CITIZENSHIP AND DIVERSITY IN CONTEMPORARY JAPAN AND CANADA — PART II

Part II Chair: Kiyoko Imai, Osaka University & Gergely Mohacsi, Osaka University

MULTICULTURALISM AND *KYŌSEI*: COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES

Multiculturalism—both in a sociological and philosophical sense—is premised on and promotes a certain plurality of values. Whether this plurality extends to multiculturalism itself remains an open and politically loaded question. The diversification of popular criticism of multicultural policies in Canada, and the growing presence of the term *kyōsei* (co-existence) in Japanese political discourse as an alternative to "Western" multiculturalism are but two examples of a widespread doubt concerning the universality of multicultural values. How can we deal with this "multiplicity of multiculturalisms" in theory and action? To address this complex issue, our panel will partly build on ongoing conversations among participants and organisers of a summer school in multicultural studies, a joint program between the University of Toronto and Osaka University. Rather than taking cultural differences as an end in themselves, the papers here will address their connections. By doing so, we aim to direct attention to the ways in which multicultural practices and concepts in Canada and Japan may transform each other through acts of comparison. Panelists will examine different ways of mobilising cultural difference in and between these two contexts using case studies from policy making through education to grassroots activism to highlight how comparisons trigger and conceptualise the connections between multiculturalism and *kyōsei*.

Kyōsei in Action: Reflections from a Program of Engaged Learning

Presenter: Yukari Enoi, Osaka University and Noriyuki Wakisaka, Osaka University

Kyōsei has multiple facets. While it literally means co-existence or "living together," it is not exclusively associated with foreigners living in Japan. Although the term has usually been used in regard to the socially vulnerable, such as victims of natural disasters, it partially originates from the joint struggle of ethnic Koreans and Japanese against discrimination in the social movements of the1970s. This paper explores some aspects of *kyōsei* based on the experiences of the first two years of the RESPECT Program, a new initiative of engaged learning at Osaka University. The aim of this program is to enable students to recognize the realities of society by dispatching them regularly to various organizations. The concept of *kyōsei* has mainly been pursued to improve the mutual understanding of people in multicultural contexts in a society in which the Japanese government still maintains an anti-immigration policy. In Canada, on the contrary, multiculturalism has been introduced to promote national integration through the participation of people with different backgrounds. This paper will try to draw a comparison between our own engagements with kyōsei in Japan and the problems of Canadian multiculturalism based on our experiences in a special summer school at the University of Toronto in 2014.

What is Comparison? Translating Canadian Multiculturalism and Japanese *Kyōsei*

Presenter: Shiho Satsuka, University of Toronto & Grant Otsuki, University of Toronto

A common concern in many countries, including Japan and Canada, is how to deal with diversity. Diversity implies a form of comparison according to a common measure against which difference among people is recognized. According to what measure, then, can we productively compare different ways of addressing diversity? This paper explores the possibilities and challenges of the method of "comparison" in understanding diversity issues. The discussion is inspired by the authors' experiences as coordinators of the special summer school for Osaka University's newly inaugurated RESPECT program held at the University of Toronto, which offers Japanese students the opportunity to learn about Canadian multiculturalism on the ground. Using our observations of interactions among the Japanese group and their Canadian hosts, we address the incommensurability of Canadian multiculturalism and Japanese *kyōsei* as strategies for incorporating diversity in society. We examine how different ideas of social diversity were encountered and translated in this project to argue that forms of diversity should be situated in their specific historical and institutional contexts. Drawing from anthropological inquiries about comparison as an analytic method, we further suggest how comparing multiculturalism and *kyōsei* can hold critical potential for realizing how diversity is envisioned and pursued in different societies.

Panel Abstracts

JCIRN THEME: CITIZENSHIP AND DIVERSITY IN CONTEMPORARY JAPAN AND CANADA — PART II (CONTINUED)

Part II Chair: Kiyoko Imai, Osaka University & Gergely Mohacsi, Osaka University

Why 'Multicultural Co-habitation' Is A *Bad* Idea for Japan
Presenter: Michiko Aramaki, Concordia University

I will examine the discourse and contents of 'multicultural co-habitation 'found in the government documents, academic critics' papers, and NGO websites that eagerly diffuse the idea; and I contrast them with another appeal, or its polar opposite, to the "Japan as 'nation'-state" claim, which is most prominently promoted by Kawazoe, a journalist and author of several popular books, and her supporters. Through this comparative exercise, I will present the fundamental flaws in the construct of, and the validity of, "multiculturalism-in-Japan" claim, while keeping at bay some fear-mongering elements implicated in Kawazoe's appeal —although many ernest calls for 'nation-state' beg serious attention. Then, I focus on Québec society as a comparative referent point to contextualize the Japan's 'multicultural co-habitation' and review Québec's historical and social development in terms of its 'interculturalism' and French uni-lingualism in the face of its historical low birth rate. Alluding to Québec experiences, I will conclude by suggesting that potential success of acculturation and integration processes among foreign residents in Japan will be continuously challenging and limited. Immigration accommodation will pose yet another financial burden to the Japanese society. Any hasty assumption that increased immigration will be the answer to the Japanese crisis should be carefully reevaluated.

The Marginalized Majority: Media representation and lived experiences of single women in Canada and Japan
Presenter: K. Collins, University of Tsukuba

Singleness is a lived experience common to all human beings, regardless of gender, class, ethnicity, or sexual orientation; we all arrive in the world single, and to all intents and purposes, we depart that way as well. And yet, while census figures indicate single women to be increasingly the statistical "norm" in the United States and Canada (and a burgeoning demographic here in Japan), it remains a group that largely sees itself as marginalized. What factors contribute to single women's perception that they need to account for their (non)marital status? This talk draws from the speaker's 2013 book, "The Marginalized Majority" (Bern: Peter Lang), presents an overview of media and social discourses of female singleness, and will share different ways that never-married and previously-married single women "make sense" of their social identity across the life course.

Panel Abstracts

BUSINESS AND CULTURE

Chair: Masao Nakamura, University of British Columbia

Corporate Governance and Culture
Presenter: Masao Nakamura, University of British Columbia

After the burst of a massive financial bubble in 1990, the Japanese economy suffered multiple bank collapses and a prolonged deep recession accompanied by continuing deflationary trends.

One of Japan's responses to revive its economy was to undertake major revisions of its corporate governance system, including institutions and practices. The corporate governance reforms were thought to be necessary and urgent because Japan's outdated bank-centered corporate governance system that had prevailed since the end of the second World War was among the main causes of the Japanese economy's near collapse in the 1990s.

By the late 1990s relevant laws were promptly passed by the parliament and began to be implemented. The main objective of Japan's corporate governance reforms was to implement a U.S. style (or more broadly the Anglo-American) corporate governance system in Japan. This is because the economies, for example, of the U.S., the U.K., Canada and Australia remained relatively stable and withstood the volatile global economic conditions in the 1990s.

We show that Japanese firms' adoption of U.S. corporate governance practices has been selective; and efficiency and other policy implications of such behavior are potentially dysfunctional. We show also that Japan's selective adoption behavior is largely explained by differences in the business culture between Japan and the U.S.

Diversity and Japanese Business
Presenter: Mami Taniguchi, Waseda University & Teri Bryant, University of Calgary

The term diversity encompasses variation in many possible attributes, but in the Japanese context the focus has been on women as the Abe administration strives to create a "society where all women can shine"(subete no jōseigakagayakushakai) to address macro-level challenges faced by the Japanese economy, such as a declining population and a need for increased innovation to drive economic growth. Achieving these goals will require not just increasing diversity in the workforce, but also managing diversity to maximize its benefits, in other words a shift from colour-blind approaches focused on "surface-level" diversity in externally-visible characteristics to initiatives that recognize and attempt to harness the benefits of "deep-level" diversity in less visible attitudes and patterns of thinking. This research analyzes the economic, social and political reasons for Japan's focus on women rather than other facets of diversity, the concrete steps taken and results that have been achieved thus far, and the policy initiatives and managerial approaches that will be needed if Japan is to derive from these measures the desired social and economic results. It concludes that Japanese companies must tailor their approach to fit their specific circumstances rather than adopting a cookie-cutter approach.

None of My Business: Young Japanese Migrants in Canada Defying "Global Human Resource (*gurōbarujinzai*)" Discourses
Presenter: Etsuko Kato, International Christian University

Four years have passed since the term Global Human Resource (*gurōbarujinzai*, GHR) has made mainstream discourses in Japan. Promoted by the government and business sector since 2011, the term, despite its vague definition, is used by ministries, higher education, and above all, major corporations that seek young workers who are willing to work globally. This seemingly globalist discourse, however, does not affect or attract tens of thousands of young Japanese temporary residents outside of Japan, Including those in Canada, who have left their jobs in Japan and are searching for jobs that enable them to work globally.

Based on fieldwork and media research, this paper first elucidates how the term GHR, originally used by Toyota, became nation-wide discourses; then it explores the gap between essentially nationalistic, elitist, corporate-oriented, male-centric discourses of GHR, and the mindset of young Japanese migrants who are predominantly self-oriented, non-elitist women. The paper also points out that these migrants are joined by other social groups who are critical about Japanese society. The goal of this paper is to elucidate covert and perpetuating gender- and class-based inequality of Japanese society that motivates elite men to stay inside national borders, while motivating other groups to leave home.

BUSINESS AND CULTURE (CONTINUED)

Chair: Masao Nakamura, University of British Columbia

Neoliberal Contradictions in Language Policies: Voices of Japanese Transnational Workers in South Korea
Presenter: Ryuko Kubota, University of British Columbia

The neoliberal ideology of human capital in Japan, as seen in the promotion of "global human resources," associates language skills with economic advancement, emphasizing teaching English as a perceived global language and shaping language ideology. The demand to promote English language teaching comes from Japanese business associations (Erikawa, 2014), but there is little evidence that Japanese employees with transnational work experiences actually embrace this ideology. This paper reports a qualitative study that investigated the language choice as well as views and experiences of transcultural communication among Japanese transnational workers of Japanese manufacturing companies who had been assigned to work in South Korea. Semi-structured interviews revealed that for workplace communication, Japanese was predominantly used. Contrary to the dominant language ideology, these workers placed a greater emphasis on intercultural competence than English language skills. They valued communication ability in general as well as cultural and historical understandings. These findings indicate that the language choice might be influenced by linguistic, historical, and political factors. They also suggest that the language choice and these workers' entrepreneurial habitus or lingua-cultural disposition contradict the neoliberal language ideology promoted by business associations and the government. They call for reconsideration of the emphasis on English skills.

Constitutional Patriotism Revisited
Presenter: Norio Ota, York University

Constitutional Patriotism (CP) or identity exhibits various facets, depending on the nature of the environment. This paper discusses Japan as a case of a rather homogenous nation, Canada as a case of a multi-cultural and multi-racial nation, and Finland as a case of a member state of the European Union (EU) in which CP is dealt with internally and externally. In Japan the constitutional change proposed by the current government would destroy CP, which is based on universal values such as basic human rights, freedom and pacifism, and which the current constitution espouses. In Canada multiculturalism became an integral part of Canadian identity, augmented by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, but multi-culturalism is being downgraded to threaten this 'constitutional' identity. Finland has struggled with its own CP, but by joining the EU it also has to deal with new CP imposed in the EU context, in which member states do not share the same historical experience and views, and CP seems to be the only possible source of their new identity. This paper asserts that CP based on universal values is a powerful force in instilling a new identity for future generations.

Panel Abstracts

ECONOMY, POLITICS, JAPAN AND CANADA IN THE WORLD — PART I

Part I Chair: Ken Coates, University of Saskatchewan

Evaluating International Development Aid in Japan - The Struggle for Independence in an Interdependent Community

Presenter: Yu Maemura, University of Tokyo

This article discusses the characteristics of evaluation practices of the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, a quasi-public agency tasked to coordinate Official Development Assistance (ODA) for the Japanese government. While evaluation policies and guidelines from the OECD or the World Bank espouse principles of independence as a prerequisite for credible evaluations, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) conducts the large majority of their evaluations (over 80%) internally. This paper attempts to provide a comprehensive discussion of the institutional context of this community to explain (what appears to be) a lack of independent practices in Japanese ODA evaluations.

The paper argues that institutional actors in the Japanese development-aid community such practices under a cultural framework of interdependency, a principle that will logically conflict with the principles of independence that are reflected in evaluation policies. Evidence is presented to argue that, in consistency with an organizational culture of interdependence, principles of authority (hierarchical mechanisms) are invoked in place of independence to legitimize evaluations. The findings and discussion of this study offer a relatively fresh perspective on the current institutional practices of agency officials from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as well as private-sector development consultants that take on work for JICA. As Japan and Canada are both one of the top donors in the international community (#4 and #9 among OECD countries respectively), this type of insight into the Japanese ODA community should be of interest to the wide range of communities that hold an interest in international development aid.

Unconventional Monetary Policies in Japan and Their Evaluation in Canada and the United States

Presenter: Brian MacLean, Laurentian University

This paper examines Japan's experience with unconventional monetary policies with a focus on how those policies have been viewed by policy-makers and academics in Canada and the United States.

The most famous of those policies has been quantitative easing (QE), and Japan's implementation of QE in 2001-2006 preceded and influenced the implementation of QE in other high-income countries, including the United States. Similarly, the Bank of Japan's use of a zero-interest rate commitment influenced the "forward guidance"" of the Bank of Canada and others.

The paper concludes that Japan's decline as a "model economy" since the 1990s did not blind central bankers and academics in Canada and the United Statesto possible lessons from Japan's experience. But the central bankers developed greater appreciation of the challenges faced by Japanese policy-makers when they themselves had to confront a zero-interest rate environment.

The Japanese Current Account: A Crisis in the Making?

Presenter: Mark S. Manger, University of Toronto

What explains Japan's persistent current account surpluses over many decades, followed by a sudden swing into deficits? Historically, Japan's sustained current account surpluses generated much political friction with the United States. Recently, Japan's trade balance has swung into negative territory. Most observers attribute this to a decline in the Japanese savings rate as a consequence of the rapidly aging population, and the need to import fossil fuels following the shutdown of the country's nuclear power plants. Understanding the causes, and long-term trajectory of the current account is crucial in the Japanese case: While Japan is currently one of the biggest creditor economies in the world, a current account deficit implies that a country borrows from abroad. Given Japan's enormous public debt and artificially low interest rates, this can have momentous macroeconomic consequences.

This paper argues that Japan's current account is only partly determined by demographics, but more importantly by a loss of competitiveness of Japanese firms vis-à-vis other Asian countries and attempt by Japanese households to sustain living standards by drawing down savings. These factors point towards a failure of recent government policy in addressing key structural challenges.

ECONOMY, POLITICS, JAPAN AND CANADA IN THE WORLD — PART I (CONTINUED)

Part I Chair: Ken Coates, University of Saskatchewan

Investigating the Relationship Between JASSO Recipients and Tourism
Presenter: Trevor P. Kennedy, University of British Columbia

When comparing tourist data to data on exchange students with Japanese government scholarships in post-secondary institutions in Japan there is noticeable gap between the number of tourists that some countries send to Japan and the number of exchange students with scholarships from the same countries in Japan. For example, Singapore sent 189,280 tourists to Japan in 2013 but only had 35 JASSO scholarship (Student Exchange Support Program [Scholarship For Short-Term Study In Japan]) recipients. This is a roughly a ratio of 1:5500. Malaysia similarly was the source of 176,521 tourists, but had only 33 JASSO scholarship recipients (1:5500). When contrasting the ratio of JASSO scholarships to the total number of tourists for Western European countries, the gap becomes clearer. For example, the Netherlands was the source of 33,861 tourists and received 66 scholarship recipients. Germany meanwhile was the source of 121,776 tourists and 256 scholarship recipients. The ratio of tourists to the scholarships for Germany and the Netherlands is 1:500.

I plan to further examine government-sourced data on tourists and exchange students to find out the implications of these ratios to the Japanese government's push to attract more international students?

ECONOMY, POLITICS, JAPAN AND CANADA IN THE WORLD — PART II

Part II Chair: Mark S. Manger, University of Toronto

Japan's Next Economy: Is Japan Set to Prosper in the Age of Innovation?

Presenter: Ken Coates, University of Saskatchewan

In the 1980s and 1990s, Japan had one of the most innovative economies in the work, making major investments in science and technology. The emergence of Japanese technology firms as global leaders in consumer electronics was one of the dominant trends of the late 20th century. In the new age of innovation, with emphasis shifting to the commercialization of nanotechnology, biotechnology, medical technology, material sciences and other technological field, it remains to be seen if Japan will be competitive in the new global economy. Focusing on the transition from the development of digital electronics to the digital content sector, this presentation considers Japan's ability to compete in the fast-changing technologically-driven economy.

Anti-Abe and the Left's Historical Revisionism?

Presenter: Stephen R. Nagy, International Christian University

Since coming to power the second time in December 2012, Prime Minister Abe has been hyper active on the international and domestic front. Critics charge him with historical revisionism, being single handedly responsible for revising Japan's post-WW 2 constitution, for promulgating an anti-democratic secret law and as a military expansionist set on remaking Japan in his imagined ideal. Are these criticisms accurate? What evidence exists to support these claims? Are the changes achieved to date representative of Abe's unique policy push and ideologies or a longer term trajectory in Japanese policy change associated with structural change in the region's power balance and changing domestic interests? This paper aims to explore these questions by exploring three issues, historical revisionism, constitutional reform and the secrecy act that went into effect December 2014. Based on these three case studies, this paper argues that the left has been engaged in historical revisionism in their personification of Abe as the key driver behind constitutional reform and the adoption of the secrecy law having not placed these changes in a broader historical context. That being said, this paper also argues that left leaning critics of PM Abe's historical revisionism have been meticulous and empirically based in their fierce and deserving criticism of PM Abe's historical revisionism.

Cross-Cultural Issues Observed in a Joint Venture

Presenter: Norio Ota, York University

This paper discusses the presenter's first-hand observations and experiences obtained during the pre-and post-departure seminars for Canadian workers, and the orientation seminars for their Japanese counterparts, at the initial stage of setting up a joint venture between Suzuki Motors and GM Canada – CAMI Corporation. One of the top executives of the Suzuki side felt strongly about the need for cross-cultural education for Canadian workers before they went to Japan to receive training, and the post-arrival orientation for the Japanese trainers who came to Canada. Both a professor from the University of Toronto, and the presenter, were invited to organize and offer lectures and workshops for two years; the presenter and a student assistant did this work for three more years. Many of the issues observed then still have present-day significance in helping a joint venture environment. *Kaizen* and *Kanban* were introduced as 'buzzwords' to set the tone of the new working environment. One of the unpredicted observations was that while Canadian and Japanese blue-collar workers did not have many conflicts (even though they could not communicate with each other very well orally), because their sub-cultures were very similar. The white-collar workers of both Suzuki and GM appeared to have more philosophical conflicts due to differences in the sub-cultures of both companies. The presenter sometimes acted as a mediator between the two groups of executives. The paper also refers to more recent joint venture environments.

ECONOMY, POLITICS, JAPAN AND CANADA IN THE WORLD — PART II (CONTINUED)

Part II Chair: Mark S. Manger, University of Toronto

The Possibility of the Japan's Upper House Reform Requires Amendment of the Constitution
Presenter: Masato Kamikubo, Ritsumeikan University

The objective of this paper is to examine how Japanese government strategically realise amendment of the Constitution of Japan. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe is seeking the reform of war-renouncing constitution, especially the reform of Article 9th. However, it splits Japanese public opinion in two. It is difficult for Abe to overcome the strong opposition to constitutional reform.

The argument of this paper is that Japanese government should focus on promoting administrative reforms which require constitutional reform. This paper offer suggestion that "the reform of House of Councillor" would be a good first step of constitutional reform. Political issues which need constitutional reform are not only remilitarisation but also human-right issues and public administration.

With regard to human-right issues, *Komeito* claims to add "new human-rights" as personal rights, right to privacy, and environmental right on the Constitution. It is called "*Kaken*". *Komeito*, a member of coalition government, strategically thinks Kaken is more acceptable for Japanese people than the amendment of Article 9, so it is possible to be an opening gun of the constitutional reform.

On the other hand, this paper examines the reform of House of Councillor as a starting point of the constitutional reform. Japan adopt bicameral system in which there are two independent assemblies. The problem of Japan's National Diet is that Upper House's power is too stronger comparing with other democratic nations. For instance, when decisions by the Representatives and Councillors differ, the bill cannot be passed without two thirds approval in the House of Representatives. Japan's Upper House was established as House of Peers in the Empire of Japan. After the Second World War, House of Peers was replaced by House of Councillors. Nevertheless, strong power of the House has been still remained. In particular, since the 1990s the government has often fallen into difficulties in managing the Diet because of "Twisted Diet" in which ruling party secures majority seats in Lower House, while opposition party obtains majority seats in Upper House. Therefore, political parties, especially *Ishinno-toh* (Japan Restration Party), strongly argues the House of Councillors should be abolished and unicameral system should be introduced.

However, the argument of *Ishinno-toh*, which was originally regional party, seems strange because its main policy is decentralisation. In the world, almost all federations, such as the USA, Germany, Canada, and so on, adopt bicameral system, and the Upper Houses in the federation are the house for regional representation. Therefore, it seems to be natural for *Isshinno-toh* to pursue reform of Upper House. Concretely, it should claim Upper House should be the house for representatives of local governments.

This paper will explore the possibilities of the Upper House reform in Japan comparing with Canadian parliamentary system.

New Directions or Old Campaign Practices?: Japanese Candidates Online in 2013 and 2014
Presenter: Leslie Tkach-Kawasaki, University of Tsukuba

Until April 2013, Japanese candidates for public office have been greatly restrained from online campaigning through the provisions of the POEL (Public Offices Election Law), a broad and complicated set of laws regulating all levels of political campaigning in Japan. Partial amendments of the POEL in April 2013 were undertaken to allow online campaigning (with certain caveats) in response to calls for such changes since the late 1990s by politicians, candidates, and the electorate.

With the lifting of these restrictions, have Japanese candidates changed their approach to campaigning? With expanded campaign media mix alternatives, are their campaigns targeted, "on message," and consistent across media platforms? This paper examines online campaign practices in the July 2013 Upper House election and the December 2014 Lower House election in terms of candidate use of Internet-based means of campaigning, including websites, Twitter, and Facebook. The initial findings suggest that while some candidates are strategically using the Internet to present a unified message, other candidates continue to experiment with different platforms. In addition, with these two election cycles, it appears that Japanese political campaigns are increasing drawing on cross-platform political marketing and branding techniques to appeal to the electorate.

These initial findings and further in-depth analysis suggest new directions in political campaigning in Japan, but also that tradition campaign practices are highly influential in determining these directions.

JCIRN THEME: CITIZENSHIP AND DIVERSITY IN CONTEMPORARY JAPAN AND CANADA— PART III

Part III Chair: Junichiro Koji, Hokkaido University

Regional Revitalization as Culture, Identity and Citizenship
Presenter: Anthony Rausch, Hirosaki University

In my book Cultural Commodities in Japanese Rural Revitalization (Brill, 2010), I advocated the applicability of a combinative 'conceptual space-operational space' model for revitalizing rural areas, based on the managed intersection of local identity and local resources. With the2014-2015 Abe cabinet apparently turning its attention to regional revitalization in the form of creation of a cabinet position, this presentation considers whether this revitalization model relevant at a national level as well, particularly with regard to the necessities that such an approach imply. The case for Aomori Prefecture presents a suitable sample, given its economic and geographic circumstance and the various vitalization measures that have been attempted in the recent past. First, there is the need for recognition of the economic character of the cultural attributes of various regions to accommodate the extractive economies that currently operate. Second, there is a need for a national identity and sense of citizenship that is ready to reverse the 'gaps' both inherent in urban-rural dichotomies and exacerbated with the Heisei Gappei Mergers and re-direct and re-allocate resources in order to achieve sustainable regional vitalization. These points of reference speak to the conference theme of culture, identity and citizenship.

The Cultural Differences Between Japanese and Canadian Rural-Urban Fringe Landscapes
Presenter: Tom Waldichuk, Thompson Rivers University

There are a variety of residential styles outside of cities owing in part to the interaction with rural landscapes and tradition rural settlement form. In Canada where there is a strong connection with Europe, the large non-farm estate has been one cultural type of housing in the rural-urban fringe. In Japan, on the other hand, high density tract housing developments have traditionally been found outside of cities. But cultural changes are occurring owing to globalization. On both sides of the Pacific housing types are changing in the rural-urban fringe. The purpose of this paper is to examine the cultural differences between the Canadian and Japanese rural-urban fringe and how this relates to the appearance of the residential landscape. I review the literature and supplement it with landscape observations and newspaper advertising. The preliminary results are that although rural landscapes outside of cities are increasingly being valued for their ecological and recreational qualities in Japan, the rural-urban fringe is still valued as a cheap place to live. As Canada's ethnic mix changes we see a greater cultural variety of people living in the fringe; however, the estate home is still highly valued. The principal conclusion is that these cultural differences persist; however, multifamily dwellings are increasing in the fringes of both countries with adjustments for a more environmentally and elder friendly living environment.

Challenge of Multiculturalism in Japan: Hate Speech and the Constitution
Presenter: Shigenori Matsui, University of British Columbia

There are many resident Koreans in Japan because of the historical reasons. Due to recent tension between Japan and Korea, some right-wing groups came to voice hate speech against these resident Koreans. As a result, there are debates as to whether the criminal ban on hate speech should be introduced in Japan. I hope to discuss the constitutionality of hate speech regulation in light of the Canadian experience.

JCIRN THEME: CITIZENSHIP AND DIVERSITY IN CONTEMPORARY JAPAN AND CANADA— PART III (CONTINUED)

Part III Chair: Junichiro Koji, Hokkaido University

Gender and Disability in Canadian Workplaces: Lived Experiences, Diversity Practices, and Cultural Shifts

Presenter: Susan S. Lee, University of Toronto

Identities of gender and disability can provoke questions of exclusion and inclusion in workplaces. In particular, disabled Canadians who are underrepresented in the workforce are experiencing underemployment in the form of underutilized skills or unmet potential in the job market. This presentation will reveal the current status and cultural shifts in employment equity, and begin to answer related questions: 1) What is underemployment in and through the lives of disabled persons?2) How can underemployment be addressed at the organizational level?3) What are the promising practices which aim to advance employment equity? 4) What are the significant employment equity changes and gaps? Narratives of disability and underemployment can relay insights and emotions to alert employers, policy makers and the public to the dire concerns for disabled persons. Drawing from the narratives and diversity practices from Canadian employers, promising strategies will be offered to reduce structural, environmental and attitudinal barriers to employment equity. Finally, cultural shifts in employment equity will be examined in relation to the broader context of workplaces across Canada. An understanding of the Canadian workplace can open a dialogue for international comparative analysis of challenges, practices, policies and legislation on gender and disability inequalities.

BUILDING IDENTITIES: ARCHITECTURE / SPACE

Chair: Millie Creighton, University of British Columbia

Building Heritage Tourism and the Semiotics of Exhibition: Constructing Places and Spaces Related to Historical Dramas in Japan

Presenter: Philip Seaton, Hokkaido University

In recent years, the tourism booms created by historical dramas, particularly NHK's Taiga Dramas, have attracted much media and local government attention in Japan. In addition to the economic benefits brought by vast influxes of tourists, many local authorities have used the opportunity of historical dramas to develop local pride and identity among citizens and develop a local tourism brand based on historical narratives. It is now standard procedure in Japan for local authorities to develop an exhibition space when a major historical drama is set in their municipality. The contents of the exhibits are usually quite standardised: panels about the historical figure's life, period artefacts, and production notes from the shooting/locations of the drama.

However, there is considerable variation in the buildings that house such exhibits. This paper considers the different types of exhibition space built by municipalities and what these spaces (as opposed to the contents of the exhibitions per se) say about the municipality's approach to using historical dramas to promote their local heritage, brand and identity. Examples include purpose-built museums to house permanent exhibits (the Clouds above the Hill Museum in Matsuyama and the Home of the Shinsengumi museum in Hino), purpose-built temporary facilities (the Taiga Drama halls in Kochi for Ryoma-den and Himeji for Gunshi Kanbei), spaces within existing tourist sites (such as the Gunshi Kanbei exhibits in Himeji Castle and the Fukuoka Prefectural History Museum), and spaces within commercial or public buildings (such as the Yae no Sakura exhibits in Aizu-Wakamatsu or the Massan exhibits in Yoichi).

Welcome to the Tree House!: The Architecture of Raymond Moriyama and His Life Comparison as an Interned Japanese Canadian with William Allister as a POW in Japan

Presenter: Millie Creighton, University of British Columbia

This presentation explores the comparison of the lives of Raymond Moriyama, a Japanese Canadian who was interned in Canada as a youth during WWII, and William Allister a Canadian who was taken prisoner by the Japanese military and spent several years in POW camps in Japan. The comparison has been both embraced and criticized. Some have seen the comparison of the two mens' lives and experiences in WWII as an important call for transcendence over unjust and difficult experiences, while others have seen it an inappropriate equation of Japan imprisoning citizens from a foreign country vs. Canada imprisoning its own citizens based on ethnic descent. Both men overcame their circumstances and went on to pursue creative careers, one as an architect and the other as an artist. Raymond Moriyama became one of Canada's most prominent architects designing such buildings as the Bata Shoe Museum in Toronto, and the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo, suggesting it to be a representation of a Tree House. Decades after WWII William Allister would return to Japan to come to terms with what happened to him, and go on to producing art with Japanese theme images. The two men met and shared life experiences as a way of helping to overcome the bitterness of their experiences. The culmination of their mutual engagement, was a bringing together of the two men's creative products through an exhibit of William Allister's art, in the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo designed by Raymond Moriyama. The paper also discusses how the architectural construction of this embassy was supposed to represent a Tree House and the suggested symbolism of this in recapturing a sense of humanity, and identities of citizenship.

BUILDING IDENTITIES: ARCHITECTURE / SPACE (CONTINUED)

Chair: Millie Creighton, University of British Columbia

Constructing National Identity and Articulating Public Memory via Architectural Deconstruction
Presenter: Kyung Hyo Chun, Sungkyunkwan University

Korea and Japan have had an inextricable historical relationship extending back to ancient times. The most salient experience for understanding contemporary controversies between these two nation-states is the Japanese Empire's annexation of Korea (1910-1945), particularly because it involved a deliberate assimilation policy of erasing a distinct Korean cultural identity. The postcolonial trauma is not only impressed abstractly in the public consciousness, but it is ubiquitously manifested in architectural buildings and physical spaces such as former Japanese colonial buildings, ruined palaces of former Korean monarchs, and the prisons that held Korean nationalists. The most conspicuous of such spaces was the former Japanese Government-General Building where the National Museum of Korea (NMK) was housed from 1986 to 1995. The postcolonial appropriation of the building to house the NMK could have been seen as a triumph over, and ownership of, the past. However, many South Koreans dwelled on the building's embodiment of colonialism and loss of sovereignty. The former Government-General Building was ultimately demolished during 1995-1996 in the name of "eradicating colonial imprints and thus elevating the national spirit of Korea." This paper explores the process of demolishing the former Government-General building which was filled with anguish over colonial memory and aspiration for postcolonial identity.

Revitalizing Japantown and The Right to Remain: Situating Japanese Canadian Architecture, Heritage and Housing Legacies in Anti-Gentrification Research
Part I Presenter: Audrey Kobayashi, Queen's University
Part II Presenter: Jeff Masuda, Queen's University

In these presentations we will re-situate the "place" of architectural heritage from a language of banal multiculturalism, ethnic recognition, and urban historical preservation into a concerted grassroots anti-gentrification agenda for marginalized urban inhabitants' "right to remain." Focusing on the City of Vancouver, Canada we will examine the transformation of boarding houses and hotels originally built as a racially ghettoized enclave for Japanese immigrant workers in the first half of the 20th century into the largely derelict Single Resident Occupancy (SRO) housing stock that is home to a large segment of the economically ghettoized community that dwells in what is known as the Downtown Eastside today. Our aim is to trace the housing legacies of Japanese Canadians, whose wartime uprooting paved the way for the local 'entrapment' of poverty in neoliberalizing Vancouver over the past half-century. This concentration has facilitated a longstanding politics of disdain toward the neighbourhood and its inhabitants, justifying deficit based planning interventions and gentrification agendas that repeat histories of uprooting, often ironically appropriating ethnic history and heritage preservation along the way. But a unique inner city housing landscape in North America, the Downtown Eastside also represents a last bastion for urban refugees against persecution produced by the profound inequality of the city. Reporting learning from a three-year research partnership between Japanese Canadian and Downtown Eastside community based organizations, we explain how participatory research methodologies can help to make Japanese Canadian housing legacies and subsequent human rights achievements relevant to anti-gentrification activism.

ENERGY, DEMOCRACY AND HOUSING

Chair: Carin Holroyd, University of Saskatchewan

Re-Establishment of Public Trust to Nuclear Technologies – Was the Made in Japan Disaster Really Based on Japanese Culture?

Presenter: Shinya Nagasaki, McMaster University

In Message from the Chairman of the official report of the Fukushima Nuclear Accident Independent Investigation Commission, it said "Its fundamental cause is to be found in the ingrained conventions of Japanese culture".

But, the essential causes of Fukushima Accident are 1) abuses of specialization, and 2) paradox of safety improvement.

1) This was found in the lack of capabilities of regulatory bodies in Fukushima Accident, but this is not unique in nuclear energy field. We can see the abuses in the response of Science Council of Japan on the high-level radioactive waste management to Atomic Energy Commission of Japan. In the response, some points, on which the discussions had already been finished in nuclear energy field many years ago, were proposed as if they were new discoveries. We can also see the abuses in the lack of science and technology literacy in mass media of Japan. However, the abuses were pointed out in the report on Hurricane Katrina.

2) This was the anxiety of governments, regulatory bodies and utilities. When the regulatory bodies request a new safety measure, it means that there is incompleteness in the present regulation and there is defective in the present facility. But, this is also not unique in Japanese culture.

In the background of 1) and 2), there are intrinsic challenges of Japan such as evil of a bureaucracy and lifetime employment, but many are not peculiar in Japan. The establishment of public trust to science and technology is a universal challenge.

Gendered and Generational Perspectives on the Anti-Nuclear Movement In Post-Fukushima Japan

Presenter: Robin O'Day, University of Tsukuba

After the 3.11 disaster, the anti-nuclear movement shifted from the margins to the center of Japanese civil society. Given the fears of the impact of radiation from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear plant accident, the interest in the message of the anti-nuclear movement began to resonate more strongly with a larger swath of the Japanese public. One of the striking characteristics of Japanese anti-nuclear activism is that older women play a very prominent role within the movement. Therefore, this paper explores some of the gendered and generational influences within the anti-nuclear movement in post-Fukushima Japan. Through the collection of oral narratives from experienced activists, this paper examines how movement members see gender and age operating with the movement. What do these women share that unites them? Do they think being a woman further legitimates the message, or hinder its political effectiveness? How does the age of the activists impact the nature of their political message? Is the movement appealing to a new generation of activists? What do these movement members identify as being their main obstacles in achieving their political aims? What do these women activists think they can realistically achieve through their grassroots political organization and protest tactics?

Japan's Green Growth Policies: Domestic Engagement, Global Possibilities

Presenter: Carin Holroyd, University of Saskatchewan

Like most nations, Japan is endeavouring to find a balance between environmental sustainability and economic prosperity. The emergence of a "Green Growth" as an element in Japan's economic planning is part of a government-wide process to respond to global climate change while creating jobs and business opportunities within Japan. The comprehensive approach includes conservation and public education efforts, continuing investments in scientific and technological research and commercialization, and using Japan as a test-bed for exportable environmental technologies. The OECD has produced a series of conceptual documents that outline best practices in national economic planning designed to promote Green Growth strategies. This paper compares Japan's programs and policies to the OECD framework and evaluates the reach and effectiveness of the country's efforts to combine environmental sustainability and export-led economic growth.

ENERGY, DEMOCRACY AND HOUSING (CONTINUED)

Chair: Carin Holroyd, University of Saskatchewan

Deliberative Democracies and Public Participation in Canada and Japan: From the Comparative Perspective
Presenter: Kentaro Okada, University of Tokyo

British Columbia Citizens' Assembly on Electoral Reform (2003-06), Ontario Citizens' Assembly on Electoral Reform (2004-2007) etc... Those political reform movements are often cited as a great practice of the deliberative democracy not only in the context of political science but also of philosophy and sociology.

This political theory emphasizes the importance of the public participation and the dialogue among the citizen. This theory strongly believes that those dialogue lead to the understanding of the problem we have to face with in this current modern age.

But needless to say, the importance of dialogue is not limited in the Canadian social & political context. In Japan also, the people, the central government and the prefectural governments have tried to introduce the instruments of the deliberative democracy, especially under the DPJ (Democratic Party of Japan) Government from 2009~11. For example, DPJ government introduced the deliberative democracy in Japanese context and executed the "Deliberative Polling on the future energy resources" after FUKUSIMA nuclear plant explosion. This practice was a first nation-wide one in the world.

In my presentation, also referring to other Japanese deliberative practices, I would like to evaluate the impacts and the meanings of the theory of the deliberative democracy comparing with Canadian cases.

Challenging the Happiness Imperative: Notes from *Kankanmori* Collective Housing Community
Presenter: Catherine Kingfisher, University of Lethbridge

In recent decades, an increasing interest in happiness and wellbeing has come to permeate scholarly and governmental imaginaries and practices. Driven in part by the emergent sub-disciplines of positive psychology and happiness economics, these new engagements with happiness are marked by a radically individualistic perspective. Collective housing communities represent a challenge to this dominant, EuroAmerican orientation by locating wellbeing, at least in part, in the social. In this paper, I draw on preliminary research in *Kankanmori*, a collective housing community in Tokyo, in order to both highlight alternative models of wellbeing and place into relief the forms of power and governance informing dominant EuroAmerican approaches. I also explore how *Kankamori*, as a hybrid of traditional Japanese and Swedish models of collectivity, represents a new approach to issues of both diversity and demographic shift in Japan. Finally, I situate work in *Kankanmori* as part of a larger project, sited in Tokyo, Vancouver, and Auckland, designed to trace how models of collectivity are translated and assembled in cultural contexts that have traditionally valorized individualism, on the one hand; and in those that have historically valorized collectivism, on the other.

CULTURE AND INSTITUTIONS

Chair: David W. Edgington, University of British Columbia

Configurative Characteristics of Civil Society Organizations: A Comparison of the U.S.A, Japan and China

Presenter: Wei Liu, University of Tsukuba & Yutaka Tsujinaka, University of Tsukuba

Since the last century, civil society organizations (CSOs) have been playing increasingly important roles in national as well as international political spheres. Public advocacy, policy influence, and political impact are only a few of the roles played by CSOs on various political levels. According to Tsujinaka (2003), "Regardless of institutions and establishment, citizens in practice form groups, communicate with other groups, and lobby for public policies."

However, to date, little research has been done that concretely provides an empirical-analytical interpretation of civil society by examining their comparative institutional characteristics across national boundaries. In this paper, we demonstrate how this research gap can be addressed by using data from the JIGS (Japan Internet Group Survey) series of surveys conducted in the U.S. (1999, 2010), Japan (1997, 2007), and China (2001, 2010), a multiyear project led by Professor Yutaka Tsujinaka of the University of Tsukuba. Our paper provides a comparative analysis of the configurative characteristics of CSOs by describing the relationships between social/political forces and institutions, and changes in institutional configurations in these three countries. We argue that these relationships can be clarified by examining comparative data in terms of CSOs' foundation year, fields of activity, policy dimensions, purpose and sphere of activities, budgets, number of members, and number of personnel. Our results suggest certain patterns of differences and similarities in CSO characteristics that provide clues to institutional configurations and relationships. By using such fundamental data in a comparative context, we seek to refine our study of the role of CSOs in comparative national environments.

Looking to the Future, Looking to the Past: Rethinking Crop Divination in the Contemporary Context

Presenter: Stephen Robertson, Independent Scholar

This paper revisits the Japanese practice of gruel divination, traditionally observed at New Year's to augur crop performance in the year to come. Widely observed throughout central Japan throughout the Edo period, Japan's industrialization in the twentieth century and shift away from an agriculturally based economy has largely robbed such oracles of any perceived pragmatic significance. Contemporary observances, increasingly localized, have been preserved in many communities as an aspect of local cultural heritage, while popular and media representations have come to highlight their various predictions for Japan's national economic prospects, natural disasters (including the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake), and in one instance, Japan's Olympic prospects. Building on recent efforts by Japanese folklorists and anthropologists to retrieve gruel divination from the sphere of a historical "folk practice" to reframe it in historical context, I discuss the practical and epistemological challenges of interpreting the evolution of the ritual on its own terms as well as its indexical significance. Surveying the Japanese ethnographic literature, my own observations of the ritual during anthropological fieldwork in 2009 and 2014, as well as social media and community news reports, I reflect on the contemporary meaning of the ritual for assertions of personal, local, and national identity.

Commodification of Rural Space in British Columbia, Canada

Presenter: Akira Tabayashi, University of Tsukuba

Rural areas in developed countries have traditionally been considered as the space for agricultural production, but in recent years, they have often been regarded as suitable for other functions, such as leisure and recreation, environmental conservation, culture, and education. Whereas the role of food production has decreased in rural areas, the role of "consumption" in other ways has increased. This situation may be understood as the "commodification of rural space." We examine how this commodification is proceeding in British Columbia, Canada, and what kinds are present. Our field-work revealed that the four regions of Lower Mainland, Vancouver Island, Okanagan, and Thompson-Cariboo have conspicuous rural commodification. The Lower Mainland region is characterized by diversified rural commodities such as hobby farms, farm product shops, farm tours, pick-your-own farms, horseback riding, and country residence. Wine tourism in the Okanagan region and a slow food movement that concentrate on consuming local food from Vancouver Island are also very important. Ranch tourism and the sales of branded dairy products characterize the commodification in the Thompson-Cariboo region. In short, the commodification of rural space in British Columbia, which is much more advanced and diversified than that of Japan, plays an important role in sustaining the rural economy and society.

TOKYO OLYMPICS PANEL

Chair: Brian Pendleton, Langara College

'EXCITEMENT, ENTERTAINMENT AND ENLIGHTENMENT': TOKYO HOSTS THE OLYMPIC GAMES – 1964 AND 2020

The topic will be explored by a panel of four. The focus is an analysis and comparison of several aspects associated with the planning, preparation and hosting of the Olympic Games of 1964 and 2020. Major attention is directed at economic, social, cultural and political issues and events.

It will be argued that the experience of hosting the 1964 Games provided both successes and challenges-- perhaps even 'enlightenment'-- that may frame the planning and preparation for the 2020 Games. Panel members will discuss the involvement and 'excitement' among the construction industry, the tourism industry, the media sector and national and municipal

governments, and conflicts between various actors from the point of view of urban planning, economic development, tourism, social capital and civil society.

*   Panel Outline Themes: 15 - 20 minutes each, plus audience discussion

Presenter 1: Yasushi Aoyama, Meiji University

Preparations for the 1964 Games transformed Tokyo into a city of continuously grade-separated highways, beginning with the Shuto (Tokyo metropolitan) Expressway Inner Circular Route and Ring Road no.7, and they linked Tokyo to Kansai via the high-speed Shinkansen "bullet train."

In like fashion, the 2020 Olympics should be approached as an opportunity to present the world with a new urban model for the twenty-first century. The focus this time should be on sports, culture, urban parks, and waterside amenities, all vital components of a twenty-first century city serving a mature society. Another challenge for Tokyo as it prepares for the 2020 Olympics is to transform itself into a socially inclusive city.

Presenter 2: Keisuke Enokido, Hannan University

RAs typically shown by the 2012 Summer Olympics in London, post- modern cities try to take advantage of hosting Olympic Games as a means to rebrand themselves to appeal to the global tourism market. What is commonly seen in the host cities is the development of leisure-oriented spaces which provide tourists and visitors with spectacular place-bound experiences connected variously to consumption. Drawing upon the notion of experience economy, or more specifically "experiencescapes," this presentation focuses on two geographical zones set by Tokyo as the main Olympic areas, Heritage Zone and Tokyo Bay Zone, and discusses how Tokyo uses the Olympics to transform the city and rebrand it in the context of post (or post-post) modernism or entrepreneurialism.

Presenter 3: Julian Dierkes, University of British Columbia

Recently, organizing committees for Olympic Games have had to confront the challenge of populations that are weary of the costs and inconveniences associated with such mega events. Objections to the Tokyo 2020 bid were fairly muted during the application phase, but the context of the withdrawal of applications by other host cities raises the challenge to the Tokyo organizing committee on how to involve communities near competition venues and throughout Tokyo. This presentation proposes a "One District, One Discipline" program that builds on the "One School, One Country" initiative from the 1998 Winter Games in Nagano.

Presenter 4: Brian Pendleton, Langara College

Between May 1959, when Tokyo was awarded the Olympic Games, and October 1964, when Sakai Yoshinori – born on the day of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima – carried the torch into the National Stadium, Japan undertook unprecedented development of both the physical and social structure of the city and the nation. The legacy of construction projects, including: hotels (New Otani), transportation (Haneda Monorail), Olympic facilities and venues (Budokan Hall), and the resulting impact on citizens and society, provide perspectives that may frame the discourse around the planning and preparation for the 2020 Games. This presentation discusses several examples from the 1960s of technological innovation and modernity, as well as aspects of corruption, environmental destruction, and displacement of local citizens which provide lessons worthy of consideration leading up to 2020.

JAPANESE AND CANADIAN TRAVEL NARRATIVES: ASPECTS OF JAPANESE CULTURE

Chair: Alwyn P. Spies, University of British Columbia Okanagan Campus

Travel Writing Back and Forth, or Somewhere Between Japanese and Canadian Studies
Presenter: Alwyn P. Spies, University of British Columbia Okanagan Campus

In *Writes of Passage: Reading Travel* Writing, James Duncan and Derek Gregory point out that, "Representations often reveal more about the culture of the author than that of the people and places represented" (1999). With this as a starting point, I propose to compare and critique identity politics and the politics of representation in select examples of contemporary travel writing about Canada in Japanese by Japanese authors and about Japan in English by Canadians.

Focusing mainly on Will Ferguson's *Hitching rides with Buddha: a journey across Japan* (1998), Geraldine Sherman's *Japan diaries: a travel memoir* (1999), and Nagashima Setsuko's 2005 *Toriru no mori no jikan – ai to chi no shouyou (Time in the whispering forest – a love and understanding walk)*, Hasegawa Mayumi's 2005 *Mazukutearigatou – bakushouessei from Kanada (That tasted terrible, thanks – laugh out loud essays from Canada)*, the power relations between "travelers" and "travelees" will be critiqued.

As well, theoretical concepts such as "fictive geographies" (Derek Gregory, cultural geography), "*jibun-sagashi* migration"(Kato Etsuko, sociology/psychology), "auto ethnography," "anti-conquest," and "transculturation" (Mary Louise Pratt, post-colonial literary criticism) will be utilized to explore both the relationship(s) between Orientalism and Nihonjin-ron and the unmapped academic territory between Japanese Studies and Canadian Studies.

From Periphery to Periphery: Sending Colonizers from Miyagi to Mexico
Presenter: Christopher Craig, University of British Columbia Okanagan Campus

In 1908, Miyagi landlord Kamada Sannosuke published his plan to establish a Japanese farming colony in Mexico in a book entitled Guide to Colonizing Mexico (*Mekishikoshokuminannai*). The guide introduced potential emigrants to topics such as the geography, resources, industrial development, and culture of Mexico and informed them of the potential for wealth that lay in the colonial scheme. In making its plea, the book constructs a comprehensive portrait of the country and subjects it, implicitly and explicitly, to a comparison with the Japan known to its rural audience. Kamata's Mexico becomes a metric by which to measure Meiji Japan's level of advancement among the countries of the world, contrasting the internalized otherness of Japan's marginalized rural residents with the construction of an external other.

This paper will analyze the construction of other and self in Guide to Colonizing Mexico to explore the intersection of Japan, the foreign, and modernity in rural Meiji Japan. It will explore the vision of Japan that emerges in the context of the colonizing project and present new insight into the way rural residents conceived of and engaged with the outside world.

Gender and Power in "Tokyo Girls" and "90-day Geisha"
Presenter: Sally McLaren, Kwansei Gakuin University

During the 1990s and 2000s, white Western women came to Japan to work as hostesses in bars and nightclubs. They were attracted by the expectation of large amounts of cash in return for drinking and conversing with Japanese businessmen. The influx of white Western hostesses largely ceased following the murder of Lucie Blackman, a British hostess, in 2000, and the conviction of her killer, a former customer, eight years later.

Before and after this tragic event, two Canadian women documented the hostessing subculture. Penelope Buitenhuis's documentary film "Tokyo Girls" (2000) looked at the lives of four Canadian women who worked as hostesses. Chelsea Haywood's book "90-day Geisha: My time as a Tokyo hostess" (2008) was a memoir of her brief stint working in an exclusive club.

This paper will analyse representations of gender and power in "Tokyo Girls" and "90-day Geisha." Using an intersectional approach (Berger &Guidroz, 2010), which aims to consider race, ethnicity, sexuality, and socio-economic class in conjunction with gender, the paper will also examine how the subjects of the film and the book construct their relations with Japanese men.

JAPANESE AND CANADIAN TRAVEL NARRATIVES: ASPECTS OF JAPANESE CULTURE (CONTINUED)

Chair: Alwyn P. Spies, University of British Columbia Okanagan Campus

Images of Japan in Hong Kong Print Media: A Study of the Ming Pao in the Last Two Decades (1994-2014)

Presenter: Jie Yao, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

There are many ways to look into the changes that have taken place in Hong Kong after the handover in 1997. One way is through the lens of the attitudes towards Japan in Hong Kong public media. By examining Japan's changing images in Hong Kong print media through a case study of Ming Pao newspaper from 1994 to 2014, this research sheds new light on the transformation of the identities of Hong Kongers before and after 1997.

To understand Japan's changing images in Hong Kong print media, this study categorizes and then analyses Ming Pao's news articles about Japan from 1994 to 2014 by employing both a quantitative and qualitative approach. Studying Japan's changing portrayals in Ming Pao in the last two decades will provide clues to understand the following issues: First, how has Japan been portrayed in the past twenty years? Second, what are the reasons behind the changing attitudes towards Japan among Hong Kongers before and after the handover in 1997? It will also provide different angles to understand the continuity and discontinuity in the social thinking of Hong Kong.

Exploring the Links Between *Nihonjinron* and Social Practices

Presenter: Jérémie Bouchard, Hokkai Gakuen University

Embedded in the question "To what degree has Japan's colonial past shaped the *Nihonjinron* discourse in the current period?" is the notion that *Nihonjinron*– the ideological discourse on (said) Japanese uniqueness – is alive and well, and deeply rooted in popular discourse. This notion originates from three problematic epistemological conflations: 1) ideology can be found in evidence found in texts;2) ideology is directly related to social practice, and 3) ideology has 'deep roots', thus possessing hegemonic properties. From this basis, the *Nihonjinron* critics have described the ideology as Japan's dominant identity discourse (Befu, 2001), and as the product of a reaction against increasing globalization which has triggered a sense of identity loss (Iida, 2002).In this paper, I first explore theoretical and methodological issues related to the study of ideology. I then summarize findings from my ethnographically-based interrogation of the said relationship between *Nihonjinron* and EFL practices in Japanese junior high schools. In the process, I underscore the importance of studying the consumption aspect of ideology, and attempt to provide insight into the potential links between ideology and social practices, links which bear direct relevance to issues of identity and citizenship in a globalized world.

THE JAPANESE CANADIAN EXPERIENCE

Chair: Masako Iino, Past President and Professor at Tsuda College

The Role of Religion in Cultural Identity and Citizenship in the Japanese Canadian Experience
Presenter: Cary S. Takagaki, York University

Although religious identity did not loom strongly in the minds of most Japanese in the late nineteenth century, for those who emigrated abroad it often became a major connection to their cultural identity, language, and the social norms of their homeland. At the same time, living in a new environment meant adapting to new customs, and the desire for acceptance often resulted in the transformation of their religious traditions. An already visible presence of immigrant Chinese and growing discrimination against Asians led Japanese Canadians to adapt their Buddhist practices, or convert to Christianity, as concessions to a society in which Eastern religious traditions were often seen as not only foreign but, perhaps, also dangerous. Moreover, the advantage of the West Coast's access to the Pacific and, thus, Japan, became a liability with the outbreak of the Pacific War, resulting in the internment of all Japanese or Canadians of Japanese descent. This paper will examine how the religious experience helped inform the identity of Japanese and Japanese Canadians on the west coast of Canada in the pre-Second War years.

Identity and Sense of Belonging: What Nikkei (Japanese Canadian) Life Narratives Can Tell Us
Presenter: Yuko Shibata, University of British Columbia

This paper probes into Nikkei (Japanese Canadian) narratives of different generations, specifically on Nikkei women and their descendants who were born in 1895 to 1968. It attempts to present the process of community building and rebuilding throughout Nikkei presence in Canada, which began one decade later when the Dominion of Canada was formed in 1867.

How did they, and how do they continue to build a common space that they could call home? How and why have they maintained a sense of community and sustained it against adversities, such as racism and discrimination, with their resilience, patience and dignity? The Nikkei experience offers insights into how different cultural communities can co-exist in our current globalized world, within the current climate of insecurity arising from globalization, economic restructuring and rapid social change.

The paper is based on data from a longitudinal research conducted in Metro Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia from the mid-1970s to the present. I shall combine ethnic, feminist and Japanese studies for the data analysis from an anthropological perspective by focusing on topics such as gender, generational issues, racism, cultural and ethnic identities, and the power of narrative.

Inclusion of Return Migrants in Japanese Canadian History: Reunion of the Families of Former Vancouver Asahi Players
Presenter: Masumi Izumi, Doshisha University

This paper discusses the recent reunion of the families of former Vancouver Asahi players in Japan. The Vancouver Asahi was a renowned Japanese Canadian baseball team, formed in 1914 and dissolved in 1942. With its excellent ball playing skills and the spirit of fair play, the team not only united the prewar Japanese Canadian community but also was instrumental in providing a common space where white and Japanese baseball fans could enjoy the games together. The team was inducted into the Canadian Baseball Hall of Fame in 2003 and the BC Sports Hall of Fame in 2005. Recognition of the team in the Canadian baseball history prompted some Japanese nationals, children and relatives of the former Asahi players, to look into their family history. A son of one of the original Asahi player, Ted Furumoto, wrote a novel based on his father's story. A comic series came out of the novel, and in 2014 the movie "The Vancouver Asahi" was filmed by a Japanese film director, Yuya Ishii. The publication of Asahi's story to the Japanese public induced more relatives to come out and reconnect, many through Facebook. Reunion of the former Asahi members' families in Japan have led to the discovery of some new historical materials on Japanese immigration to Canada. This paper elucidates the significance of these recent developments and discusses how the inclusion of return migrants expands the scope of Japanese Canadian history.

EDUCATION, GENDER AND CULTURE

Chair: Norio Ota, York University

Japan-Canada Academic Consortium Student Forum: Fostering Global Citizenship through a Cross-Cultural Interchange Program

Presenter: Kaori Kabata, University of Alberta & Etsuko Katsu, Meiji University

The Japan-Canada Academic Consortium Student Forum was started in 2009, with the view to providing students with the opportunity to interact with their peers from a different culture through discussions and group project. The ultimate goal of this program is to encourage students to gain insight into and beyond their current areas of academic interest, and thus to foster future leaders in the global society.

Currently 12 universities in Japan and 10 in Canada participate in the consortium, which is managed by secretariat institutions; Meiji University in Japan and the University of Alberta in Canada.

In this presentation, we will present how the forum has developed over the last six years. Students' feedback and ratings on various components of the forum have been essential to the organization of the following year's forum. We will show students' comments, many of which mention how the forum raises their cross-cultural awareness, which has been the primary goal of the program. We will also discuss our short- and long-term plans and the issues we face in attempting to achieve a sustainable model of organizing a student-oriented program of this kind.

Family Size and Childrearing Support for Urban Mothers of Preschoolers

Presenter: Satsuki Kawano, University of Guelph

The declining fertility rate is considered a major issue in today's Japan, which is linked to the shrinking pool of future workers and the diminishing financial base to support a growing elderly population. By examining the local child-rearing contexts in which a parent of a preschooler decides whether or not to have another child, this study provides an account of family formation processes from the perspectives of married persons in their reproductive years. Are they planning to have another child? What material and nonmaterial support for childrearing do mothers find important? Studies of childrearing support illustrate that mothers of young children suffer from social isolation in urban Japan (e.g., Harada 2006; Matsuda 2010) and that mothers with limited social networks are more likely to feel dissatisfied with childrearing. To reduce the extent of mothers' isolation and provide more socially engaging community environments for childrearing, since 2002 the state has been developing drop-in play centers (*tsudoi no hiroba*). Based on participant observation and interviews conducted in Tokyo, this study explores the significance of childrearing support provided by kin and non-kin. Special attention will be given to the role played by staff and volunteers at drop-in play centers.

A Canadian Perspective: Japanese and Canadian Women in Their Respective Cultural Context

Presenter: Sheri Zhang-Leimbigler, University of Ottawa

Japanese culture is reflected in the ideal image of good wife, wise mother (良妻賢母 *ryōsai kenbo*). Women stayed at home, committing themselves to family and devote all their efforts to doing housework and raising children. During the Meiji era, Japanese women's education was modeled after the late 19th century American style of the middle class, teaching women domestic skills, to offer a comfortable home for the family and children. At the end of the 19th century, many women's life changed in the West. Women in the West demanded equal social status as men, redefining their social position and identity. They got out of their homes to participate in the workforce. Women formally achieved equality and justice to a considerable degree. In the second half of the 20th century, most women in the West had a job. Their lifestyle changed significantly. However, this change influenced Asia with different effects. Centered around Japanese culture, the article discusses three types of Japanese women: (1) women as housewives, (2) women who need to work, and (3) women who want to work. Within the Canadian cultural context, the article discusses the wider choice Canadian women have than their Japanese sisters.

EDUCATION, GENDER AND CULTURE (CONTINUED)

Chair: Norio Ota, York University

Womenomics Representation in Media: Is Abe Making Women Shine?

Presenter: Jelena Glisic, University of Tsukuba & Dragana Lazic, University of Tsukuba

In terms of gender equality Japan stands low in comparison to some OECD countries. The Global Gender Gap Index (2014) ranks it 104th, which puts Japan to be a neighbor to less developed countries, such as Armenia and Maldives. In thirty years since Japan's first attempts to improve the gender gap, Abe has been one of few politicians who seriously tapped into women as critical to Japan's economic revitalization and long-term growth. This paper is preliminary examination into main policy documents related to so-called Abe's womenomics and how this is represented in major Japanese newspapers. The research aims to look at critical issues in these policies and its media representation. In order to answer the research question, we will employ qualitative content analysis for policy documents, while using KH CODER to analyze media texts.

Japanese Kawaii Culture

Presenter: Basant Ahmed Sayed, University of British Columbia

The 'Cute' or '*Kawaii*' style dominated the Japanese popular culture in the 1980s (Kinsella 1995: 220). *Kawaii* connotes sweetness, dependence, gentleness, as well as, purity, simplicity, vulnerability, and weakness (Allison 2003: 387). Scholars have described it as a style that is infantile and delicate as well as pretty (Kinsela 1995: 220). *Kawaii* style saturated the multi-media market, consumer goods and services between 1970 and 1990 (Kinsella 1995: 220). It reached its peak in the early 1980s (Kinsella 1995: 220). This paper focuses on the historical journey of Japanese *Kawaii* culture, as well as its impact on a global scale, and its modern edition that has contributed to the Japan's universal image as a "soft power". I will first explore the history of the *Kawaii* culture in Japan, which started in the 1970s. Second, I will explain the reasons behind the popularity of Japanese cute culture inside Japan, and in the United States. Third, I will discuss the positive effect it has on Japan's economy as a soft power. Fourth, I will analyze some of the criticism or anti-cute ideas that was addressed to the *Kawaii* craze. And Finally, I will examine the Pokémon phenomenon in Egypt and the panic attacks accompanied it.

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