



Japan Studies Association of Canada (JSAC) 2016

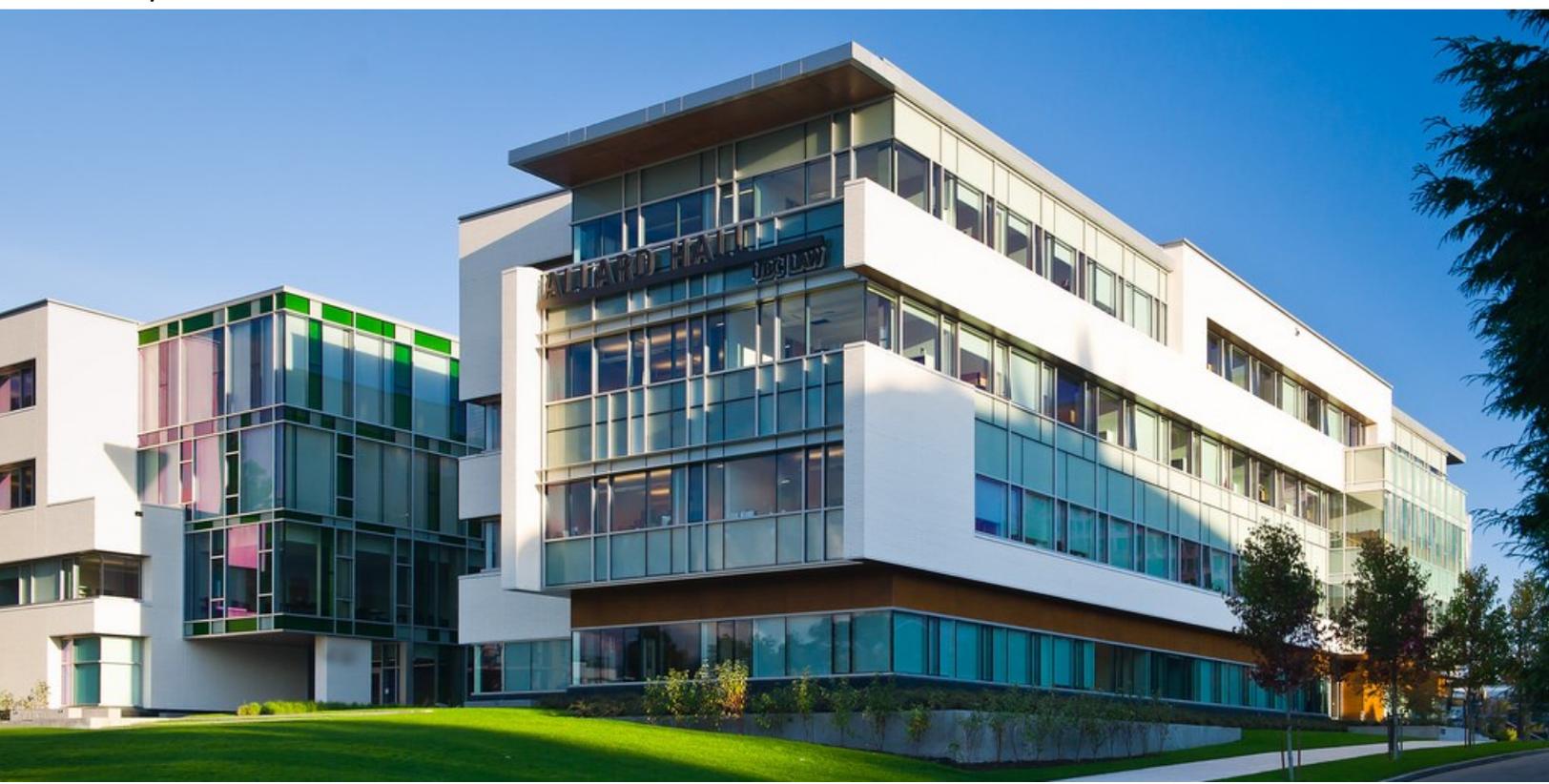
Annual Conference Report

Globalizing Japan



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2016 JSAC Conference

This year, the annual conference will be hosted by the Centre of Japanese Research (CJR), housed within the Institute of Asian Research (IAR) at the University of British Columbia (UBC).

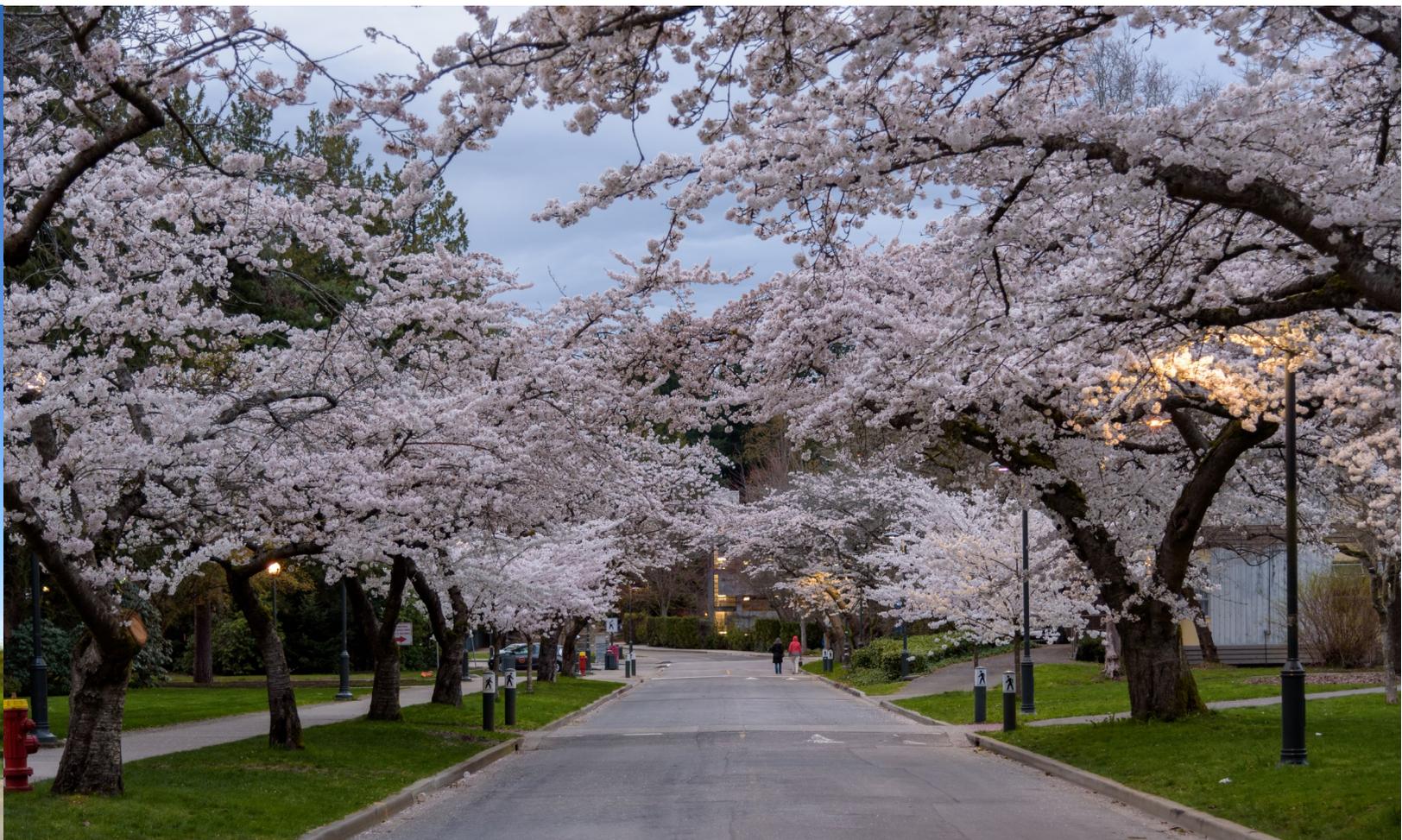
The 2016 conference to be held at UBC will bring together Japan Studies researchers from diverse disciplinary fields from throughout Canada and the world. This will include scholars in geography, fine arts, anthropology and ethnology, business, literature and cultural studies, history, linguistics, psychology, sociology, economics, law and political science.



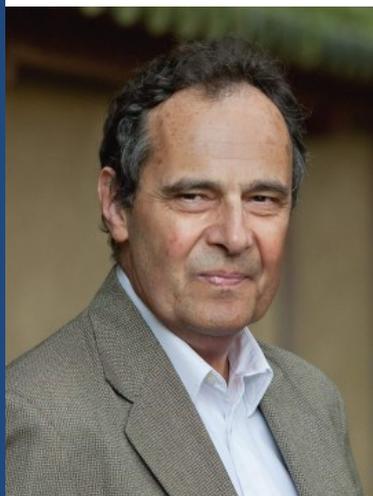
Globalizing Japan

Recent scholarship has considered Japan from a global perspective across time. These efforts range from defining Japan within “global medievalisms” to considering the reverberations of new forms of media across cultural contexts. From early contributions to literary culture and the production of the world’s first novel, through to current forms of “soft-power” such as manga, anime, and video games, Japan’s influence has transformed through time and been enabled through a broad range of means.

The conference will take up the past, present, and future representations of a “global” Japan and consider what this has traditionally meant and what implications this holds for the future. What can we learn by situating premodern, modern, and contemporary case studies of Japan in a global context? What can Japan’s current contributions to fashion, food, economy, business, technology tell us about future directions? What can Japanese Studies contribute to global debates about understanding our discipline?



Welcome from the President of the Japan Studies Association of Canada



As President of the Japanese Studies Association of Canada (JSAC) I would like to extend a sincere welcome to conference delegates.

JSAC is the sole scholarly association in Canada focusing on Japan and has about 130 members. JSAC has a long and distinguished history, conducted with full cooperation with the Japan Foundation. We look forward to this 29th Annual JSAC conference at the University of British Columbia on the theme of 'Globalizing Japan'.

The JSAC Annual General Meeting (AGM) will be held at lunchtime, Saturday October 15th, 2016. You are all invited.

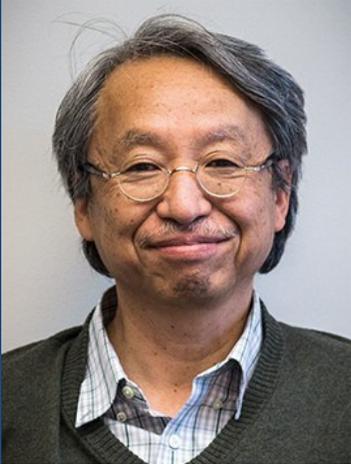
A special part of this year's conference will be the JSAC Klaus Pringsheim Award, given for the best graduate student paper.

I look forward to meeting you all in Vancouver.

David W. Edgington

President of JSAC,

Welcome from the Chair of the Organizing Committee



It is our great pleasure to host the 2016 annual conference of the JSAC at UBC. We hosted the JSAC conference in 2010. There has been so many changes since then.

This year we will be hosting the conference at the Peter A. Allard School of Law, one of the changes brought since then. Its building is rebuilt in 2011 at the north end corner of the UBC campus, a beautiful, spacious and light-filled one.

This year's theme is "Globalizing Japan." We intend to examine the various globalizing impact of Japan in Canada and in the world. We hope you will enjoy the conference and the visit to our university.

Shige Matsui

Chair, Organizing Committee

Co-director, Centre for Japanese Research (CJR), Institute of Asian Research (IAR)

Professor of Law, Peter A. Allard School of Law

University of British Columbia (UBC)

Keynote Address —

Japanese Studies: Counsel and Caveats



Professor John Owen Haley is a leading comparative law scholar, best known for his research on Japanese law. Professor Haley served as the Garvey, Schubert and Barer Professor of Law and International Studies at the University of Washington in Seattle, where he taught from 1974 to 2000. In 2000 he joined the Washington University in St. Louis law faculty, where he held two chairs, first as the Wiley B. Rutledge Professor of Law and subsequently the William R. Orthwein Distinguished Professor of Law (now emeritus). From 2002 to 2007, he served as the director of the Whitney R. Harris Institute for Global Legal Studies from 2002-07.

From 2010 to 2015 he was Professor of Law at Vanderbilt University. He recently returned to the University of Washington as a visiting professor of law. He also has taught and lectured internationally in Australia, China, Colombia, Japan, Germany, Korea, Singapore, and Thailand. In November 2011 he was honored by the National Taiwan University College of Law as the Fourth Herbert Han-Pao Ma Distinguished Lecturer. In 2012 he was awarded the Japanese imperial honor of the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Bars with Neck Ribbon for his contributions to Japanese legal studies.

His numerous publications related to Japan and comparative law more generally cover issues ranging from litigation to legal history. His 1991 book, *Authority without Power: Law and the Japanese Paradox*, and his 1978 article, "The Myth of the Reluctant Litigant," are considered leading works in the field. *Law's Political Foundations: Rivers, Rifles, Rice, and Religion* (Edward Elgar Pub. Co., 2016) is his most recent publication. He is also the author or co-author of two casebooks, now in their second editions: *Fundamentals of Transnational Litigation: The United States, Canada, Japan, and the European Union* (New Providence, N.J.: LexisNexis, 2014) and John Henry Merryman, David S. Clark & John O. Haley. eds., *Contemporary Civil Law Tradition: Europe, Latin America, and East Asia* (2nd ed., Lexis/Nexis, 2015) with its companion volume, published in 2010, *Comparative Law: Historical Development of the Civil Law Tradition in Europe, Latin America, and East Asia*.

Keynote Address —

40 years after the Women's Liberation Movement: Are Japanese Women Happier Now?

Chizuko Ueno, 社会学者・立命館大学特別招聘教授・東京大学名誉教授・認定NPO法人ウィメンズアクションネットワーク (WAN) 理事長

1948年富山県生まれ。京都大学大学院社会学博士課程修了、平安女学院短期大学助教授、シカゴ大学人類学部客員研究員、京都精華大学助教授、国際日本文化研究センター客員助教授、ボン大学客員教授、コロンビア大学客員教授、メキシコ大学院大学客員教授等を経る。1993年東京大学文学部助教授（社会学）、1995年から2011年3月まで、東京大学大学院人文社会系研究科教授。2011年4月から認定NPO法人ウィメンズアクションネットワーク (WAN) 理事長。



この分野のパイオニアであり、指導的な理論家のひとり。高齢者の介護問題にも関わっている。

1994年『近代家族の成立と終焉』（岩波書店）でサントリー学芸賞受賞。2012年度、朝日賞受賞。

『上野千鶴子が文学を社会学する』（朝日新聞社）、『差異の政治学』『生き延びるための思想』（岩波書店）、『当事者主権』（中西正司と共著、岩波新書）、『ニーズ中心の福祉社会へ』（中西正司と共編、医学書院）『岩波シリーズ ケア その思想と実践』（共編著、全6巻、岩波書店）、『世代間連帯』（辻元清美と共著、岩波新書）、『家族を容れるハコ 家族を超えるハコ』（平凡社）、『老いる準備』（学陽書房）、『おひとりさまの老後』『男おひとりさま道』（法研）、『ひとりの午後に』（NHK出版）、『女ざらい』（紀伊國屋書店）、『女は後半からがおもしろい』（坂東眞理子と共著、潮出版）、『結婚帝国』（信田さよ子と共著、河出書房）、『不惑のフェミニズム』（岩波現代新書）、『ケアの社会学』（太田出版）、鼎談『フェミニズムの時代を生きて』（岩波現代文庫）、『現代思想 総特集 上野千鶴子』（青土社）、DVDブック『生き延びるための思想』（講談社）、『ナショナリズムとジェンダー』（岩波現代文庫）、『生き延びるための思想』（岩波現代文庫）、『快樂上等』（幻冬舎）、『みんな「おひとりさま」』（青灯社）、『上野千鶴子が聞く 小笠原先生、ひとりで家で死ぬますか？』（朝日新聞出版）『身の下相談にお答えします』（朝日新聞出版）『<おんなの思想> 私たちはあなたを忘れない』（集英社インターナショナル）『女たちのサバイバル作戦』（文藝春秋）、『ニッポンが変わる、女が変わる』（中央公論新社）、『上野千鶴子の選憲論』（集英社新書）など著書多数。近刊に『何を怖れる』（岩波書店・共著）、『老い方上手』（WAVE出版・共著）、『ケアのカリスマたち 看取りを支えるプロフェッショナル』（亜紀書房）、対談集『思想をかたちにする』『セクシュアリティをことばにする』（いずれも青土社）、『非婚ですが、それが何か？』（ビジネス社・対談集）。『おひとりさまの最期』（朝日新聞出版）、最新刊に『上野千鶴子のサバイバル語録』（文藝春秋社）。

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.

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

Presenting a Paper

Each panel session is 90 minutes long, and there are 2-3 papers for each.

Please prepare a 20-minute-long presentation per paper. This applies as well to papers with multiple authors/presenters. Q&A session will follow at the end of each panel. Presenters are advised to keep to the allocated time and please be informed that time limit will be enforced strictly to ensure that the conference proceeds smoothly.

Each room used for the presentation is equipped with an LCD projector. A student assistant will be available 15 minutes before the start of each panel session to help presenters set up. Presenters are expected to be at the session venue at least 10 minutes before the session begins.

UBC computer facilities use Windows and Microsoft Office. Presenters who are using other software are advised to change their presentation to Microsoft PowerPoint format or bring their own laptops with the necessary connectors to the projector.

Electricity

Electrical sockets (outlets) in Canada usually supply electricity at between 110 and 120 volts AC and Electrical sockets (outlets) are the "Type B" North American NEMA 5-15 standard. Please bring along a portable plug adaptor if it is needed.



Conference Papers

Please note that prior to the conference the organizers will put the abstracts of papers on jsac2016.arts.ubc.ca.

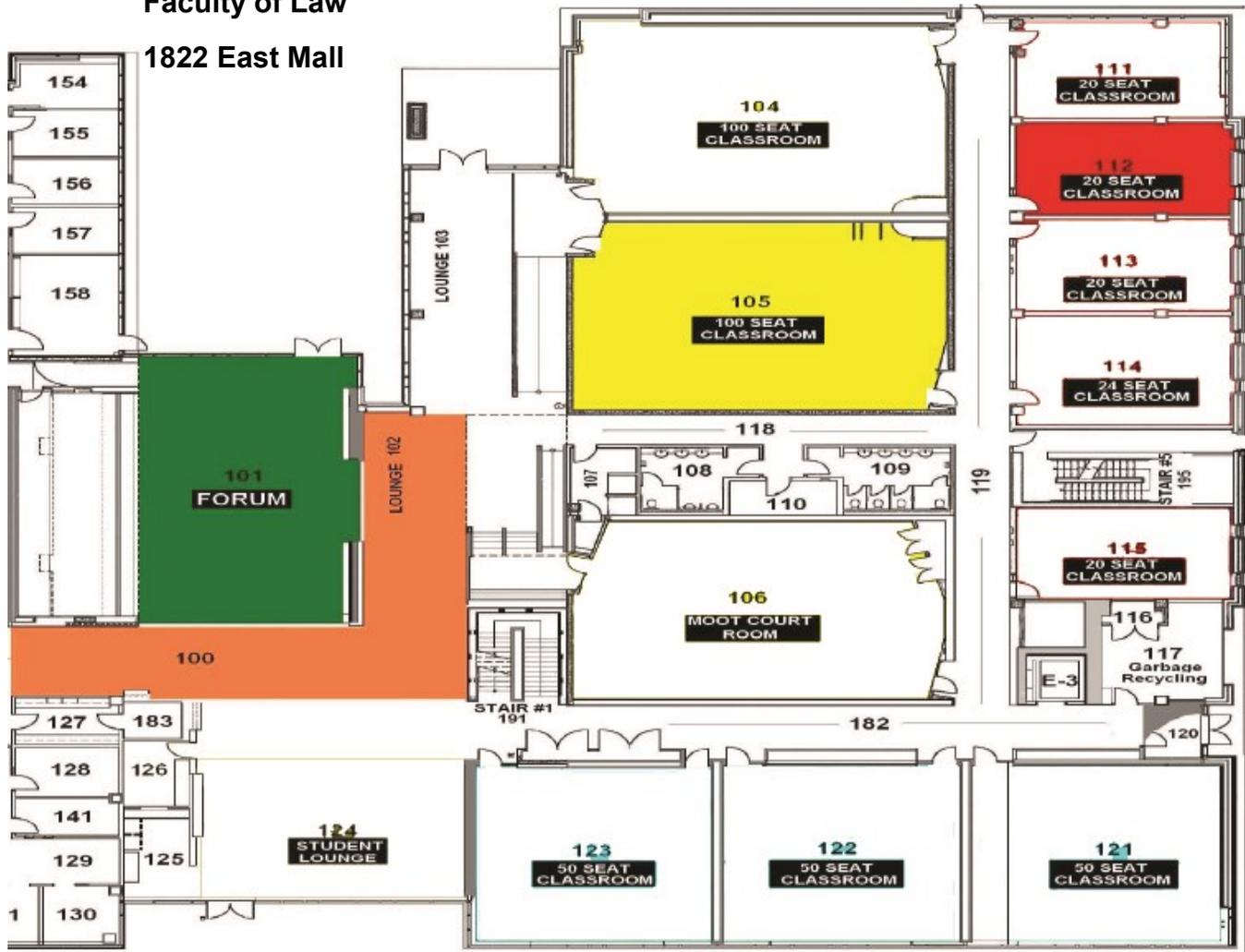
Wireless Network

Visitors to the campus who are not guests of UBC faculty or staff can use our visitor network for light web browsing at no charge. The 'ubcvisitor' network allows visitors to connect to the internet for light web browsing.

The *eduroam* network is a collaborative network that provides students, staff and faculty roaming wireless access at partner institutions. Users authenticate using the same credentials as they would at their home institution.

**Peter Allard School of Law
University of British Columbia
Faculty of Law**

1822 East Mall



- Panel sessions will be held at
1. C.K. Choi room 120
 2. Asian Library auditorium and
 3. Peter Allard School of Law

October 13, Thursday

Time	
18:00 - 19:30	Welcome Reception
	Foyer, Peter A. Allard School of Law
19:30 - 19:45	Welcome Speech
	Forum, Peter A. Allard School of Law
19:45 - 20:45	Keynote Speech John Owen Haley
	Forum, Peter A. Allard School of Law

Please note that the schedule is tentative and we will update the information regularly on our website jsac2016.arts.ubc.ca



2016 JSAC Conference Schedule

October 14, Friday		
Time		
8:00 - 9:00	JSAC Executive Meeting (by Invitation only)	
	Peter Allard School of Law Room 112	
8:45 - 9:15	Breakfast	
	C.K. Choi 1st Floor Lounge	
	Morning Session 1	
9:15 - 10:45	C.K. Choi room 120	Asian Library auditorium
	Panel 1 Globalization and Pop Culture	Panel 2 Globalization and the Past
	Chair: Christina Laffin	Chair: Jacob Kovalio
Paper 1	Popular Culture & the Japanese Self-Defense Forces: from Kaiju Battles to Moe Militarism	Curatorial Policy for an Online Museum of Modern Japanese Military History: the Challenges of a Virtual and Global Audience
	Jeffrey Hall, Waseda University	Iain Macpherson, MacEwan University
Paper 2	Representations of the Endo-enhanced Body in Japanese Girls' and Boys' Manga	Japanese Art Publications as Cultural Commodities in the 1920s and Modern Scholarship
	Yuki Ohsawa	Saeko Suzuki
	University of British Columbia	University of British Columbia
10:45 - 11:00	Coffee Break	
11:00 - 12:30	Morning Session 2	
	C.K. Choi Room 120	Asian Library Auditorium
	Panel 3 Globalization and Politics	Panel 4 Globalization and Foreign Relations
	Chair: Millie Creighton	Chair: Yuko Shibata
Paper 1	Institutional Actors Online: Japan's Local Election Management Boards in the 2016 Upper House Election	Globalization and the Early Japanese Immigration Experience in Canada
	Leslie Tkach-Kawasaki	Cary Takagaki
	University of Tsukuba	York University
Paper 2		Japan's International Twinning (Sister) Relationships
		Scott Harrison
		Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch	
	C.K. Choi 1st Floor Lounge	

2016 JSAC Conference Schedule

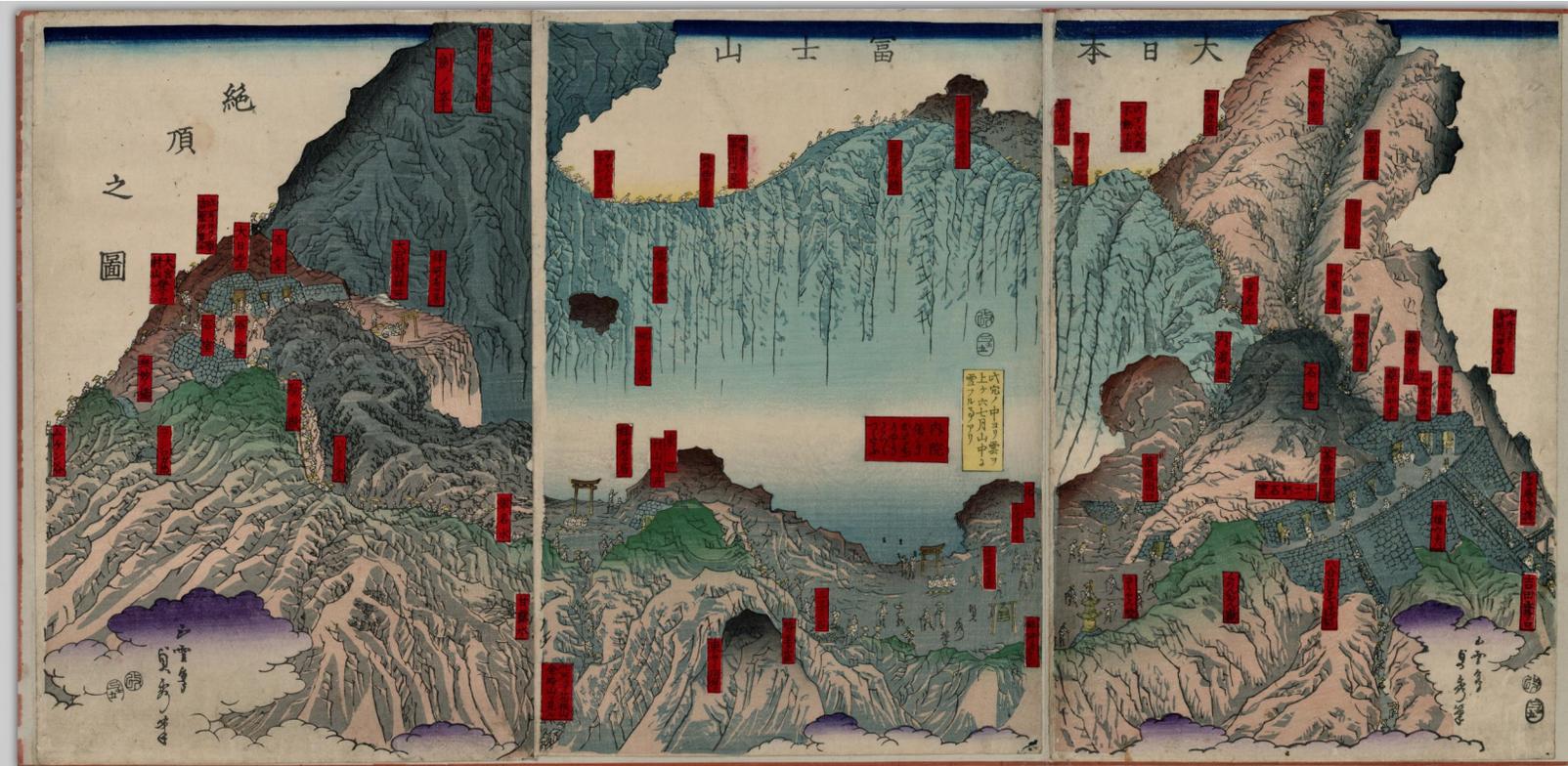
October 14, Friday		
Time		
13:30 - 15:00	Afternoon Session 1	
	C.K. Choi Room 120	Asian Library Auditorium
	Panel 5 Globalization and Life	Panel 6 Globalization and Japanese Society
	Chair: Norio Ota	Chair: Shigenori Matsui
Paper 1	Ramen internationalization: Evidence from Canadian Cities	Is Japan a Nation of Liberal Democracy? A Case of Suppression of Freedom of Speech in the City of Ichikawa
	Tim Reiffenstein, Mount Allison University	Masato Suzuki, Ichikawa City Council
15:00 - 15:30	Coffee Break	
15:30 - 17:00	Afternoon Session 2	
	C.K. Choi Room 120	Asian Library Auditorium
	Panel 7 Globalization and Gender	Panel 8 Globalization and National Security
	Chair: Natasha Fox	Chair: Tristan Grunow
Paper 1	The Second Shift of Working Women in Japan	Trade, Security and the China Seas: Japan's Strategic Approach to Energy Security
	Kamila Kolpashnikova	Jeffrey Kucharski
	University of British Columbia	Kyoto University
Paper 2	Marketing Men (,) Selling Beer - Understanding Gender in Postwar Japan	Japanese and Canadian Reactions to the 9/11 Jihadi Attacks against the United
	James White	Jacob Kovalio
	University of Sheffield, UK (live in Toronto)	Carleton University
18:00 - 19:15	Keynote Speech - Professor Chizuko Ueno	
	Peter Wall Sage East Conference Room	
19:20 - 21:30	Banquet Dinner	
	Sage	

2016 JSAC Conference Schedule

October 14, Friday		
	Activity	Location
Optional Tour	Library Tour (Free)	Asian Library
15:00 - 15:30	Visit collection of old Japanese maps	
15:30 - 16:00	Rare Books and Special Collection	Irving K Barber Learning Centre

UBC Library's Rare Books and Special Collections holds one of the world's largest collections of maps and guidebooks of the Japanese Tokugawa period, ca. 1600-1867. The collection varies in both format and size: items range from small single-sheet maps to more than thirty square feet, and also include a ceramic plate, a woodblock, and maps in scroll format.

Most of this collection was acquired from George H. Beans, the original collector, and is accompanied by his inventory A List of Japanese Maps of the Tokugawa Era. To that has been added a small collection from George Bonn, as well as a number of maps acquired from various other



Panoramic View of the Summit of Mt. Fuji | 大日本富士山絶頂之圖

2016 JSAC Conference Schedule

October 15, Saturday	
Time	
8:45 - 9:15	Breakfast
	Foyer, Peter A. Allard School of Law
	Morning Session 1
9:15 - 10:45	Peter Allard School of Law Room 105
	Panel 9 Globalization and the Past Memories
	Organizer: Millie Creighton
Paper 1	Narrating Memory in Recent Japanese War Films
	Tristan R. Grunow, University of British Columbia
Paper 2	Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Fukushima: Japan's Article 9, World Nuclear Disarmament, and Nuclear Energy Discourses surrounding the 70th Anniversary of Atomic Bombings and US President Obama's Visit
	Millie Creighton, University of British Columbia
10:45 - 11:00	Coffee Break
11:00 - 12:30	Morning Session 2
	Peter Allard School of Law Room 105
	Panel 10 Globalization and the Response to Disaster
	Organizer: Jackie F. Steele Chair: Jackie F. Steele & Natasha Fox
Paper 1	Geographies of Exclusion: Fukushima Dai-ichi at Five, Chernobyl #4 at 30
	David W. Edgington, University of British Columbia
Paper 2	After "Reconstruction" in Disaster Areas: Comparing Kotaki, in Sakae Village, Nagano Prefecture, and Genkai Island in Fukuoka Prefecture
	Kiwa Nakano, Daito Bunka University
Paper 3	Young Women's Citizenization in Post-Disaster Tohoku: Reconstructing Hope,
	Jackie F. Steele , University of Tokyo Natasha Fox, University of British Columbia
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch General Meeting
	Peter Allard School of Law, Foyer Peter Allard School of Law Room 105

2016 JSAC Conference Schedule

October 15, Saturday		
Time		
13:30 - 15:00	Afternoon Session 1	
	Peter Allard School of Law Room 121	Peter Allard School of Law Room 122
	Panel 11 The Impact of Globalization on Language and Language Education	Panel 16 Globalization and Abe policies
	Organizer: Norio Ota Chair: Rebecca Chau	Chair: Aya Fujiwara
Paper 1	Standardization vs. Innovation in Language Education	Toward Realization of the New Economy and Society: a Keidanren
	Norio Ota	Atsushi Yamakoshi
	York University	Keidanren USA
Paper 2	Expressions of Viewpoint Found in Written Texts in Japanese: Exploring a Cognitive Linguistic Approach	Inclusion or New Type of Exclusion?: Women Empowerment and Childcare under Abe Administration
	Noriko Yabuki-Soh	Yosuke Sunahara
	York University	Kobe University
Paper 3	How Important is It to Know Japanese: Dynamics of Language and Culture Transmission Among Nikkei	Drawing Lessons from Abenomics: the Japanese Trajectory in Comparative Perspective
	Yuko Shibata	Yves Tiberghien
	University of British Columbia	University of British Columbia
15:00	Excursion	

	Activity	Location
	Film Watching (Free)	Asian Library Auditorium
15:30-19:45	Film Presentation	
	"Tohoku no Shingetsu: A New Moon Over Tohoku (short version)" Directed by Linda Ohama	
	"What Are You Afraid of?" (English Subtitle) (2016) Directed by Hisako Matsui Film Documenting 40 Years of the Women's Lib Movement in Japan	

2016 JSAC Conference Schedule

October 16, Sunday		
Time		
8:45 - 9:15	Breakfast	
	Foyer, Peter A. Allard School of Law	
	Morning Session 1	
9:15 - 10:45	Peter Allard School of Law Room 121	Peter Allard School of Law Room 122
	Panel 12 Digital Innovation and Business	Panel 13 Globalization and Social Policy
	Chair: Ilan Vertinsky	Chair: Dick Beason
Paper 1	Can Rural Japan Flourish in the Digital Economy	What is Required for Globalization of Nuclear Energy Community of Japan ?
	Ken Coates	Shinya Nagasaki
	University of Saskatchewan	McMaster University
Paper 2	Creating a Digital Content Industry in Japan	The Judicial Response to Nuclear Power Plants after the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster
	Carin Holroyd	Shigenori Matsui
	University of Saskatchewan	University of British Columbia
Paper 3	Text, Links and Motion: A Classical Ka-na Learning in Action through Web	70 Years After Hiroshima: Conceptualizing Nuclear Issues in Global Contexts
	X. Jie Yang	Aya Fujiwara
	University of Calgary	University of Alberta
10:45 - 11:00	Coffee Break	

2016 JSAC Conference Schedule

October 16, Sunday		
Time		
11:00 - 12:30	Morning Session 2	
	Peter Allard School of Law Room 121	Peter Allard School of Law Room 122
	Panel 14 Globalization and Business	Panel 15 Globalization and Public Policy
	Chair: Carin Holroyd	Chair: David W. Edgington
Paper 1	Group Affiliation and Quality of Accounting Information Among Group Affiliated Firms in Japan and Korea	Sharing Information in Healthcare Services in Japan and Canada: Striking a Balance between Public and Private Interests
	Richard Beason, University of Alberta Vikas Mehrotra, University of Alberta	Kaori Ishii, Ryerson University James Tiessen, Ryerson University
Paper 2	Experiencing Japanese Business: Curriculum Development Challenges for an Undergraduate Travel Study Program	Globalization of Healthcare Studies including Japan: What Does the Research Tell Us?
	Leighton Wilks, University of Calgary Teri Bryant, University of Calgary (retired)	James Tiessen, Ryerson University
Paper 3		Farmland Preservation and Promotion Policies in Japan and Possible Applications to British Columbia
		Tom Waldichuk
		Thompson Rivers University
12:30 - 12:45	Concluding Remarks and Farewell	
	Peter Allard School of Law Room 105	
12:45	Lunch	
	Peter Allard School of Law, Foyer	

Panel Abstract

Panel 1 Globalization and Pop Culture

Popular Culture & the Japanese Self-Defense Forces: from Kaiju Battles to Moe Militarism

Jeffrey Hall

Waseda University | Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies

In recent years, conservative politicians in Japan have taken steps towards their goal of making Japan a “normal” country, free from the restrictions of its postwar constitution. One important step towards this goal is the transformation of the Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) from a purely defensive force into a military force that can take an active role in both regional and world affairs. However, pacifist ideology remains strong within Japanese society, and there is great reluctance to the idea of deploying the JSDF overseas in potentially dangerous situations. This paper discusses how the JSDF is actively engaging with Japan’s film and anime industry to promote a positive image of itself and to normalize the notion of proactively using military force to benefit Japan. Specifically, this paper will discuss how the JSDF has offered assistance in the production of films such as 2016’s “Godzilla Resurgence,” and the JSDF’s collaboration with military anime series such as “Gate,” “Girls und Panzer,” “Strike Witches,” and “High School Fleet.” It is argued that this official cooperation with producers of popular culture is helping to draw positive attention to the JSDF, encourage recruitment, and while it is primarily aimed at a niche market, it nonetheless has the potential to build public support for giving the JSDF an increased role both in Japan and abroad.

Representations of the Endo-enhanced Body in Japanese Girls’ and Boys’ Magna

Yuki Ohsawa

University of British Columbia | Asian Studies

Japanese manga and anime featuring technologically-enhanced bodies, such as humanoids and cyborgs, in various ways has caught the eyes and minds of audiences around the world. The reasons for this are diverse, but we can point to specific textual features such as futuristic cyber narratives, unique hybrid robots and sophisticated humanoid characters, which help these science fiction manga demonstrate what I call the technologically-enhanced body. There are two types of body in these works. One is an exo-enhanced body, such as powerful giant robots and mecha suits. Another is the endo-enhanced body, such as humanoids and cyborgs. These humanoid representations permit us to consider issues and questions about their sex, gender, and sexuality as their bodies are inorganic. This paper will argue that some science fiction girl’s manga, specifically Shimizu Reiko’s works, have challenged normative gender and sexuality by depicting gender-ambiguous humanoid characters. This paper will also compare the images of humanoids in Shimizu Reiko’s girls’ manga with boys’ magna, such as Ishinomori Shōtarō’s Cyborg 009, in order to reveal their differences, specifically those in considerations of gender and sexuality. This paper will emphasize that humanoids and cyborgs in Shimizu’s works have spread the idea of exceeding normative gender and sexuality, which our society, including these boys’ magna, has constructed.

Panel Abstract

Panel 2 Globalization and the Past

Japanese Art Publications as Cultural Commodities in the 1920s and Modern Scholarship

Saeko Suzuki

University of British Columbia | Asian Studies

Although researchers have devoted considerable energy to the examination of Eastern art forms, little is known about the function of print media, particularly print books, and their contribution to the dissemination of the concept of “Eastern arts” among the general public in Japan. The work presented here aims at helping us better understand how this process worked in the early twentieth century and the extent to which elaborate art books published in the 1920s contributed to the popularization of “Eastern arts.” More specifically, this work uses Chartier’s model to examine three interacting factors in commercial print books: the texts, the creators, and the readers (Chartier 1994, 25–59). The project is based on a selection of works from the Paine Art Book Collection at the University of Washington Libraries. The early twentieth century was a particularly important period in that it marked the beginning of a global movement for large-scale commercial book publishing operations. In the particulars of Japan, publishers clearly demonstrated an interest in producing volume sets of art books for non-scholarly communities (Kitazawa et al. 2014, 262–264, 324-325). The data collected for the analysis covers printing techniques, publishers, editorial supervisors, preface contributors, distribution systems, and prices. The results of the data analysis reaffirm the view that the 1920s were a period of critical importance for the popularization of art books as cultural commodities, as manifested in the interaction of the texts, the creators, and the readers. Texts and images reflected the latest printing technologies. The period also led to an expansion of the necessary infrastructure for producing and selling the art books. The population of readers who could consume expensive art publications also increased.

Panel Abstract

Panel 2 Globalization and the Past

Curatorial Policy for an Online Museum of Modern Japanese Military History: the Challenges of a Virtual and Global Audience

Iain Macpherson | MacEwan University | Communication Studies

Teri Bryant | University of Calgary (retired) | Haskayne School of Business

By their very nature, on-line museums are accessible to a global audience with diverse sensibilities. This fact intensifies the challenges faced by all curators and exhibitors of artifacts linked to contested phenomena and events, especially those involving military conquest and conflict. The causes and the consequences of such calamities are often widely contested even by the national citizenry-clientele of a 'bricks and mortar' museum or material exhibit; this fraught dynamic is amplified exponentially when the audience is both international and virtual.

All geopolitical conflicts are likely to be viewed differently by the various parties whose nations were involved. Given this fact, how can materials relating to such contretemps be curated and presented in a fashion that enlightens without enraging, and that advances mutual understanding and reconciliation rather than inflaming tensions or reanimating them – especially on the internet, a communicative platform not always conducive to rational discourse? Could the way forward be adoption of an artifact-based rather than (explicitly) narrative-based approach, one in which the displayed objects 'speak for themselves,' to the extent that this is possible? Is curatorial and exhibitivie objectivity achievable – or even desirable?

The presenters are grappling with these issues as they develop a website gallery, for Spring 2017 launch, devoted to one presenter's collection – one of the world's most comprehensive—of Imperial Japanese military artifacts, ranging from small arms to archival and philatelic items, including a large number related to the militarization of society rather than military weaponry and equipment narrowly defined. The challenges centre around presenting these artifacts in a way that conveys and generates fascination without fetishism, and that maintains the site as a locus for learning and reflection rather than controversy and calumny.

This presentation reports how our ongoing website development has been informed by secondary research into scholarship on relevant issues – the curation and display of historically freighted and controversial artifacts, as well as the design and maintenance of online museums. It includes brief case studies of specific artifacts that have generated challenging discussions, both on-line and at temporary physical exhibitions, and draws contrasts with existing bricks and mortar museums that have tended to lean increasingly towards a narrative approach in recent years. The presenters thereby explain our decision to adopt an 'artifact-based' arrangement, one in which design- and narrative elements are minimalist. That discussion is framed in light of the difficulties and drawbacks or trade-offs entailed in the 'artifact-based' strategy.

Panel Abstract

Panel 3 Globalization and Politics

Institutional Actors Online: Japan's Local Election Management Boards in the 2016 Upper House Election

Leslie Tkach-Kawasaki

University of Tsukuba

Master's and Doctoral Program in International and Advanced Japanese Studies

Social media channels such as Twitter and Facebook have become increasingly popular online tools for political actors in the past decade. Traditional political actors such as political parties and candidates have embraced the use of such means for providing information to and communicating with the public. As such, these social media channels have become integral components of these actors' media mix and campaign communications strategy. The growing importance of online campaigning has also garnered a great deal of public and academic attention. To date, most descriptions and analyses have been focused on how social media channels are being used by political parties and candidates as traditional political actors.

With the most recent national election in Japan, the Upper House election held on July 10, 2016, election management boards emerged as a new online political actor. With websites containing election administration information, including official lists of candidates and their websites, PDF versions of the traditional senkyo kōhō (election bulletins), and basic voting information and education. In this most recent election cycle, many local election management boards also embarked on using Twitter and Facebook as means of providing election-related information to the public.

How did local election management boards utilize social media channels during the most recent national election cycle in terms of providing election-related information and voting education? This paper examined the online efforts of 47 prefecture-based local election management boards in the 2016 Upper House election campaign period, with a particular focus on the topics they addressed in their use of Twitter and Facebook for communications and information transmission. Results revealed similarities and differences among election management boards in providing voter education and voting information through social media channels. While mainly focused on providing general information about voting some prefectures also provided specific voting education for new 18-year-old voters through various formats.

The results of this paper show that analyzing online activities indicate that a new role may be emerging for election management boards. As an institutional actor, their impartial involvement may be a key factor in connecting "offline" political institutions with "online" activities.

Panel Abstract

Panel 4 Globalization and Foreign Relations

Globalization and the Early Japanese Immigration Experience in Canada

Cary Takagaki

York University | Department of Languages, Literatures, and Linguistics

One could argue that Japan began “globalizing” during the Meiji period with its systematic and coordinated effort to interact with the West. Fukuzawa Yukichi, in an 1885 essay argued that Japan had to divorce itself from its neighbours, China and Korea, as they were hopelessly mired in a conservative tradition and therefore doomed to perpetual backwardness; if Japan aspired to make progress it had to forsake Asia and become part of the Western world—in effect it had to “globalize.” Thus the Japanese felt it was important that the West saw their country in a positive light and as a result, Meiji leaders were at pains to emphasize that Japanese emigrants differed from others, such as the Chinese, to ensure the prestige of Japan and to avoid forms of discrimination such as the Chinese head tax in Canada and the Chinese Exclusion Act of the United States. Interestingly, these leaders did not see white racism as the cause of anti-Asian policies, but rather the appearance and behaviour of Asian immigrants themselves as they often lived in squalid quarters, ghettoized, and did not adapt to Western customs. In 1899 Shimizu Seisaburō, the Japanese consul in Vancouver, noted that although it was lower class Japanese, such as those who worked in the mines of Cumberland, B.C., who behaved this way, they were not representative of all Japanese. He argued, nevertheless, that even these miners were superior to Chinese immigrants, as had Tatsugoro Nosse the Japanese consul to Canada, who, in 1897, stressed that there should be no head tax imposed on Japanese immigrants because they were “civilized.” This paper will examine how Japan’s concern to be recognized as the equal of Western powers affected not only the Japanese government’s policies on emigration, such as the “Gentlemen’s Agreement” of 1908, a self-imposed restriction of Japanese emigration to Canada, but the Japanese immigrants themselves, who consciously made efforts to accept change and keep a low profile, which, in their minds, distinguished them from the Chinese diaspora.

Japan's International Twinning (Sister) Relationships

Scott Harrison

Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada

Representations of global Japan are multifaceted and include Japan’s international sister city and prefecture relationships. A brief examination of this component of Japan’s postwar internationalization provides insight into some of the country’s international priority markets. Seeing where Canada fits within this form of paradiplomacy also sheds new light on the development of Canada-Japan relations and adds another piece of the puzzle to understanding of Ainu and First Nations’ internationalization. Looking at Japan’s approach to twinning also provides a few valuable lessons for Canadian practitioners and government departments looking for alternative methods for increasing not only cultural but also business engagement with Japan.

Panel Abstract

Panel 5 Globalization and Education

Ramen internationalization: Evidence from Canadian Cities

Tim Reiffenstein

Mount Allison University | Geography and Environment

Ramen restaurants have recently emerged trendy additions to the culinary scenes of global cities. Ramen's internationalization is also illustrative of corporate strategies of foreign direct investment by while offering a window on recent government policy support for content industries. Yet there has been little analysis of either the scope or meaning of this internationalization. This purpose of this paper is to situate the internationalization of ramen restaurants in terms of both shifts in the domestic ramen sector and changes in in the restaurant sectors of global cities. It then considers evidence from several Canadian cities in order to understand both the potential and limitations for the Canadian ramen 'boom'.

Panel 6 Globalization and Japanese Society

Is Japan a Nation of Liberal Democracy? A Case of Suppression of Freedom of Speech in the City of Ichikawa

Masato Suzuki

Ichikawa City Council

Japan is a nation of liberal democracy, but freedom of speech is sometimes suppressed. Local assemblies are entitled with the right to discipline their councilors, and such disciplinary decisions cannot be intervened by the judicial authority. Hence, if councilors made "inappropriate remarks," assemblies could suppress the freedom of speech and discipline them. This paper analyzes the real case of suppression in Ichikawa and inquires the fundamental difficulties of liberal democracy in Japan.

Panel Abstract

Panel 7 Globalization and Gender

The Second Shift of Working Women in Japan

Kamila Kolpashnikova

University of British Columbia | Sociology

How does wives' participation in paid labour affect the division of housework in Japan? I use the Japan National Survey on Family and Economic Condition to test whether working women in Japan do less housework than women who earn less than their husbands. First, results show that, on an average week, married Japanese women spend 13 hours more than their spouses on cooking, 9 hours more – on cleaning, and 4 hours more – on shopping. I also find that working women in Japan who earn higher income tend to neutralize their non-normative gender behaviour in the labour market by doing more housework than women who earn as much as their husbands, in all types of housework – in cooking, cleaning, and shopping. Moreover, power to bargain for men seem to affect the decision making in Japanese families more than the availability of time to perform housework or the autonomous decision-making. Japanese families rely more on joint decisions than on autonomous ones. Thus the division of labour as it is right now reflects this co-decision process. Overall, the findings confirm the “second shift” of the Japanese career women in paid and unpaid work especially when they start to make more money than their spouses.

Marketing Men (,) Selling Beer - Understanding Gender in Postwar Japan

James White

University of Sheffield, UK (live in Toronto) | School of East Asian Studies

In the postwar period, beer, ostensibly a foreign drink, became naturalised and seen as Japanese to the point that it became, in the words of Penelope Francks, the indispensable accompaniment to Japanese social practices. The advertisements for beer featured changing images of men, and women, consuming this product in different locations and these images are often used by scholars to illustrate or illuminate consumption patterns or gender relations. Indeed, previous research on advertisements has been mainly concerned with the images themselves with a concern that their brief nature leads to the use of stereotyping and the objectification of women. In this paper, based on my PhD thesis, I argue that this over-emphasis on the images alone is insufficient for understanding the gender depictions within and instead the focus of analysis should be expanded outwards to include the advertising discourse. This advertising discourse is the outpourings of critics, journalists and industry professionals who were stimulated by the images to write at length on the appropriateness of the representations, the techniques used, and the influences and connections between the advertisements. Examining these writings has a number of benefits and also avoids a number of issues associated with image studies. Using case studies from the postwar period, I will demonstrate the diversity and variety of opinions and thoughts about the gender depictions within beer advertisements which, because they are not available from textual studies alone, provides a deeper and richer insight into understandings of masculinity and femininity. In showing how these images were discussed and debated, I argue that, in many cases, the neglect of these opinions by scholars has led to an abandonment of a rich variety of public thought.

Panel Abstract

Panel 8 Globalization and National Security

Trade, Security and the China Seas: Japan's Strategic Approach to Energy Security

Jeffrey Kucharski

Kyoto University

Department of Socio-environmental Energy Science, Graduate School of Energy Science

Energy security plays a major role in Japan's national security since energy is seen as vital to sustaining the island nations' export-led economy. Japan relies on imports to supply almost all of its fossil fuel requirements and dependence on fossil fuels has increased sharply since the Fukushima disaster. Geopolitical tensions in East Asia including territorial disputes and the increasing militarization of the East and South China Seas have further heightened energy security concerns. Such concerns are causing the Japanese government to step up strategic initiatives designed to hedge against the rising risks to its long-term energy security.

This paper aims to explain Japan's use of non-market resource security strategies as a response to increased energy security vulnerabilities arising from the Fukushima disaster, regional geopolitical tensions and other factors. It draws principally on a review of Japanese energy policies and empirical studies of Japan's energy relationships with resource supplier countries. It argues that resource security strategies are likely to play a more prominent role in Japanese energy policy and that energy security concerns are increasingly driving Japan toward forging deeper strategic alliances with "friendly" supplier countries that are considered both economic and security allies. Japan is likely to increasingly link energy and security in its diplomacy and this has implications for energy exporters who may find it increasingly difficult to keep the two issues separate. Countries such as Canada that seek closer energy trade relationships in Asia are likely to find that trade and security are increasingly intertwined and that ambiguous positions on contentious regional security issues may limit the ability to strengthen energy relationships in the region.

The conclusions of this study are important for a fuller understanding of the drivers of Japanese energy security policies, the policy instruments the Japanese government uses to promote closer energy ties with supplier countries, and the potential impact of regional geopolitical issues on energy trade relationships with Japan.

Panel Abstract

Panel 8 Globalization and National Security

Japanese and Canadian Reactions to the 9/11 Jihadi Attacks against the United States

Jacob Kovalio

Carleton University | History

The year 2016 marks the 15th anniversary of the September 11, 2001, Jihadi terrorist attacks on the United States. This is an appropriate moment to consider even briefly, the meaning and consequences of the “9/11” Jihad itself and of subsequent Islamist terrorist incidents in the two nations, in the US and globally. In the immediate aftermath of the aggression, the governments of Japan and Canada, mature democracies and close allies of the United States, implemented almost identical security and political measures. Yet, differences became evident in the way in which the academic, intellectual, media and certain political circles in each nation approached the atrocity. A palpable contrast reflects the impact on those circles, of the Islamist/Leftist [Saidskyite] anti-Western, anti-American and anti-Zionist [politically anti-Semitic] cabal of sorts – more visible in Canada. “9/11” and subsequent Islamist atrocities constitute a spillover [facilitated by technological and communication advances as well as immigration] into non-Muslim societies, of a struggle for reform [i.e. separation of religion and politics] within all Muslim nations, which started 175 years ago and is far from closure, even in a nation like Turkey. Considering the future, the only viable solution to the Islamist/Leftist challenge particularly in Canada but also in Japan and all other free societies is a well-planned and intensive campaign to revive education to genuine democracy away from [not by banning] political correctness, cultural relativism and multiculturalism. A parallel effort should be put into impressing on Muslim states the need to cleanse their educational systems of anti-Western, anti-American and anti-Semitic brainwashing.

Panel Abstract

Panel 9 Globalization and the Past Memories

Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Fukushima: Japan's Article 9, World Nuclear Disarmament, and Nuclear Energy Discourses surrounding the 70th Anniversary of Atomic Bombings and US President Obama's Visit

Millie Creighton

University of British Columbia | Department of Anthropology

This presentation explores the commemorations held at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 2015 for the 70th anniversary of the atomic bombings, and the visit of US President Obama in 2016 as a commemoration 'in-between' the annual anniversaries. It explores these in relationship to three issues; 1) Article 9 of Japan's Constitution with yet another reinterpretation of it occurring on the verge of the 70th commemorations, 2) issues of nuclear disarmament worldwide, and 3) debates about nuclear energy usage following the nuclear plant disaster in Fukushima in 2011 that caused some to link Fukushima with Hiroshima and Nagasaki as areas that suffered significantly from radiation poisoning. The paper explores and analyzes different elements and involvements of varying people and groups in the 70th anniversary including members of the peace group orchestrating the annual 'die-in' at Hiroshima, other citizen's groups, and government officials. It compares the 70th anniversary proceedings with those of the 50th and 60th anniversaries, suggesting that with time the rites increasingly are used to represent and symbolize a variety of social and political statements, and become less directly linked to memorializing the specific individuals who died or were affected. This is discussed in relation to usual Japanese customs of memorializing people for 50 years after death. The paper also explores these issues in relationship to US President Obama's visit in 2016 as the first US President to go to Hiroshima while President, addressing the status of world nuclear disarmament and shifts with the aging of remaining atomic bomb survivors.

Narrating Memory in Recent Japanese War Films

Tristan R. Grunow

University of British Columbia | Department of History

As the number of decades since the Pacific War increases, how do films set during the war introduce the contextual setting of onscreen events to younger viewing audiences? Close reading of several recent Japanese war films -- including *Yamato* (2005), *For Those We Love* (2007), *The Admiral* (2011), and *The Eternal Zero* (2013) -- shows that filmmakers have increasingly relied on two narrative devices, significantly boosting the emotional impact and historical message of the films. This talk will discuss the usage of both on-screen characters and voice-overs to narrate historical background, raising questions about the cinematic production of historical memory and the meaning of war films for contemporary audiences.

Panel Abstract

Panel 10 Globalization and the Response to Disaster

Geographies of Exclusion: Fukushima Dai-ichi at Five, Chernobyl #4 at 30

David W. Edgington

University of British Columbia | Department of Geography

Cultural profiles play a crucial and often underestimated role in the practice of risk and crisis management. This paper compares the different cultural, geographical and political settings that shaped the exclusion zones around the stricken Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant in 2011 and the number 4 plant at Chernobyl in 1986. The analysis focuses on the initial establishment of these zones, their adjustment and management subsequent to the initial power plant accidents and emergency periods, and current policies that allow returnees back into the radiation zones. Based on recent fieldwork inside both exclusion zones, the paper looks at what lessons might be applied to the Fukushima zone after five years in light of Chernobyl's 30th anniversary in 2016.

Young Women's Citizenization in Post-Disaster Tohoku: Reconstructing Hope, Equality, and

Jackie F. Steele | University of Tokyo | Institute of Social Science

Natasha Fox | University of British Columbia | Department of Geography

This presentation contributes to the literature on internal migration, disasters, and diverse citizenship in Japan and presents a portrait of young Japanese women's experiences of return to, and local machizukuri investments in post-disaster Tohoku reconstruction. We draw upon thematic analysis of the "40 under 40" young women participants' profiles for the Tohoku Grassroots Academy held in Miyagi, Iwate, and Fukushima, as complemented with select in-depth qualitative interviews. Diverse by generation, degree of mobility, education level, sexual orientation, nationality and household formation, we explore the impact of the ties between their glocal networking skills, personal aspirations, and the innovative reconstruction machizukuri they are leading, which we understand as processes of 'citizenization' (Tully 1995). Complicating and enriching the reconstruction literature with the perspectives of diverse young women who largely fall outside of feminist political activism, we contend that the restoration of hope and sustainability of the affected areas for young women is intimately tied to women's empowerment and the individual perception of opportunities for future personal, family, and professional happiness. As both a democratic good, and a precondition of the sustainability of Tohoku communities, women's empowerment is key to understanding their desire to (re)construct their lives in the affected areas. The interaction of expectations of gender equality, personal empowerment, and professional opportunity by these diverse young women is essential to understanding the perhaps counter-intuitive migratory patterns of women to post-disaster Japan. Building upon the literature on the U-turn, I-turn phenomena, post disaster resettlement patterns of these young Japanese women destabilize categories such as "urban" and "rural," as well as traditional understandings of where (less patriarchal) "opportunity" and "happiness" might exist for the next generation of women. The blurring of such boundaries may offer promising new notions of community resilience in the Japanese context and beyond.

Panel Abstract

Panel 10 Globalization and the Response to Disaster

After “Reconstruction” in Disaster Areas: Comparing Kotaki, in Sakae Village, Nagano Pre-

Kiwa Nakano

Daito Bunka University | Department of Business Management

Many major earthquakes have occurred in Japan over its long history. Six major earthquakes have occurred one after another in the past twenty years, and many areas have suffered other natural disasters related to the earthquakes. However, few studies have recorded and analyzed the social and cultural background of the process of reconstruction over time. That is because people generally believe that the goal of reconstruction is to rebuild facilities, and we tend to give priority to the latest disaster.

After the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, rebuilding the disaster area became a major challenge. While it is very important to rebuild facilities quickly, residents face various problems after they have started their new lives. I believe that these problems are not limited to one particular area, but are shared by all areas affected by disasters. Not all problems are caused by the disasters; disasters can also exacerbate preexisting problems. There are many examples, including unsuccessful ones, of how residents have tried to overcome those problems. Therefore, we must first recognize those problems, as well as the cultural and social background of the disaster areas, and then record them.

I have researched former disaster areas from this perspective. I would like to focus on Genkai Island in Fukuoka Prefecture and Kotaki, which is in Sakae Village in Nagano Prefecture.

Genkai Island is a community that was affected by the Fukuoka Prefecture Western Offshore Earthquake on March 20, 2005. Kotaki was affected by the Nagano earthquake on March 12, 2011, which was the day after the Great East Japan Earthquake. Residents in both areas who were able to return to the same places and start new lives there after the earthquakes tried to maintain their previous social relationships. These social relationships should be viewed as the social resources that were a primary factor in the process of reconstruction. However, their new lives have become completely different.

On Genkai Island, the residents' beliefs have given them peace of mind in their new lives, but after reconstruction there are many seniors and the young residents tend to leave the island because they have problems finding jobs. On the other hand, in Kotaki, residents have tried to revitalize the village by making their rice into a branded product, Kotaki Rice. A company in Tokyo has supported it, and residents in the village have established good relationships with others around Japan.

Though Genkai Island and Kotaki were both able to rebuild quickly, their residents' lives changed drastically. By identifying and comparing issues in their path to recovery in detail over time, I hope to show the importance of considering the social and cultural background when reconstructing disaster areas.

Panel Abstract

Panel 11 The Impact of Globalization on Language and Language Education

How Important is It to Know Japanese: Dynamics of Language and Culture Transmission Among Nikkei (Japanese Canadians) in Canada

Yuko Shibata

University of British Columbia | Institute of Asian Research, Centre for Japanese Studies

This paper is about Nikkei social history. It focuses upon the Japanese language education, its role in the process of culture transmission through Nikkei narratives, from primary as well as secondary sources, to illustrate the impact of globalization on the Japanese language, Nikkei kotoba since their arrival on Canada.

I shall explore changes in Japanese language leaning/acquisition processes among diversified Nikkei community members and investigate their needs or desire to maintain or reject the language. I hope to learn how the language plays to sustain this small minority community that is composed of different generations.

First, I shall give a brief background of Nikkei social history emphasizing on the postwar years, between the 1950s to 1970s when repatriated Japanese Canadians returned to Canada with their Japanese spouses and when the government changed the immigration law to allow new immigrants, small but substantial number, to arrive across Canada thereby diversifying the Nikkei community.

Then I shall reflect upon Japanese language education: how acquiring Japanese language became an important asset, a cash card for Japanese students in the 1970s and 1990s; how this allowed many Nikkei to access their relatives in Japan, and their position in the world stage that ultimately led to their roots and identity. And, this trend is still going on despite of Japan's declining economic power.

To update the Japanese language education, I shall conduct a pilot survey on Japanese language schools in Metro Vancouver. I hope to find a future direction to reflect upon how Japanese language education has come to accommodate the globalized world where we live in, and diversified Nikkei

Panel Abstract

Panel 11 The Impact of Globalization on Language and Language Education

Standardization vs. Innovation in Language Education

Norio Ota

York University | Languages, Literatures and Linguistics

In language education, efforts have been made to set up a standard based on the then-language learning and teaching paradigm. The Communicative paradigm has been dominant in the past forty years in Second Language Acquisition. ACTFL and the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment (CEFR) are two such attempts to standardize what constitutes communicative competence. The Japan Foundation has been developing the JF Standard for Japanese Language Education by adopting the latter as its basis.

Ota (2014) questions the validity of such standardization theoretically, pedagogically, strategically and based on its impact on education.

This paper will focus on the process of developing advanced and higher level courses and instructional materials, and will claim that such a standardization process and approach might turn out to be not only futile, but also harmful.

Expressions of Viewpoint Found in Written Texts in Japanese: Exploring a Cognitive Linguistic Approach

Noriko Yabuki-Soh

York University | Languages, Literatures and Linguistics

In an era of globalization, it is becoming increasingly important to consider language learning as a cross cultural experience in which learners are encouraged to notice the similarities and differences between the target language and their first language, through experiencing the cognitive stances preferably taken by the speakers of those languages. For instance, in describing a story, the narrator decides from what viewpoint the given events are told, and there are preferred argument structures (e.g., active versus passive) that may differ between two languages in describing certain events (e.g., “Someone stole my car” in English versus “Kuruma o nusumareta “(I) had (my) car stolen” in Japanese). In comparison to English, Japanese is considered to be a language that tends to take a subjective stance, maintaining the viewpoint closer to the receiver of the consequence of an action. The present study compared the use of subjects and verbs related to viewpoint that were found in a few Japanese literary works and their English translations, as well as those that were found in narrative compositions written by native speakers of Japanese and English. The results suggest that in Japanese texts, the authors place the viewpoint on the main character of the story using giving-receiving verbs, motion verbs, and passive sentences, while in English texts, the authors tend to have the agent of an action as the subject of a sentence and choose its verb accordingly when developing a story. Based on these findings, the study makes pedagogical suggestions as to how learners of Japanese could utilize the notion of subjective narrative viewpoint when describing a story in Japanese.

Panel Abstract

Panel 12 Digital Innovation and Business

Can Rural Japan Flourish in the Digital Economy

Ken Coates

University of Saskatchewan | Johnson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy

Like most rural regions, the remote and small town areas in Japan have experienced out-migration, business closures and economic decline. As rural regions get older, they face increasingly uncertain futures. As part of a larger global study of the development of "new economy" businesses and economies (ie. those tied to the commercialization of science and technology) in rural region, this paper explores regional and national efforts to revitalize declining rural and remote region economies through innovation and new business models.

Creating a Digital Content Industry in Japan

Carin Holroyd

University of Saskatchewan | Political Studies

While Japan has relinquished much of its former lead in the production of consumer electronics, it remains an active producer and marketer of digital content. The country's video games industry is one of the top in the world and other forms of digital production, including animation and digital arts are among the most innovative. This paper examines the placement of Japan's content sector within the global digital economy, emphasizing the country's unique "Galapagos," or heavily localized, content environment, increased efforts to break into the East Asian market, and continuing international competitiveness in the video games industry. It argues that the connection between content and national culture has limited both the national effort to promote digital content globally and, in an uneven manner, both attracted attention to Japanese products (ie. through "Cool Japan" branding) and limited the universal appeal of much of the country's digital content.

Panel Abstract

Panel 12 Digital Innovation and Business

Text, Links and Motion: A Classical Ka-na Learning in Action through Web

X. Jie Yang

University of Calgary | Linguistics, Languages and Cultures

During the past year, learning of classical kana became a popular topic. In a very short period of time, two smartphone applications were released, both attracted high attentions. For a similar effort, I have developed an original website, 100 Classical Kana Words in Motion, to provide some aspects which are still not fully employed by existing approaches.

Text, links and motion are three key concepts behind the presentation of 100 sample phrases collected from 20 titles of medieval picture scrolls. Each kana in a phrase is indicated by its meaning and origin, or "jibo" in standard text; a connection between the phrase and its origin is indicated by a clear web link, and most of all, the writing process of each phrase is presented in a motion format (GIF file).

This paper will report how this website was designed and produced, and furthermore, discuss the use of digital resources those became available in current days.

Panel Abstract

Panel 13 Globalization and Social Policy

What is Required for Globalization of Nuclear Energy Community of Japan?

Shinya Nagasaki

McMaster University | Engineering Physics

In this presentation, two issues will be selected and discussed from the challenges which are really critical and essential for the globalization of nuclear energy community of Japan. The first is the real situation of researches on nuclear energy in social sciences fields, and the second is the continuation of “Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of Japan and the Government of The United States of America concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (hereafter, Agreement)”.

After the Fukushima accident, it has been pointed out that the research on the interface between nuclear technology and society would become more and more important. Matsumoto [1] reviewed 277 scientific articles which were published in Japanese by Japanese social science researchers from 1980 to 1996. He found that the technology R&D alone or the social response alone was simply analyzed and discussed in more than 80% of the articles. We found this tendency has not been changed so much even after 2011. For the real globalization of nuclear energy community of Japan, it is inevitable to deepen the analysis and discussion on the interface between nuclear technology and society from the perspectives of social sciences beyond the difference of standpoints of individual researcher, and to establish the reliable relationship between the social scientists and the nuclear scientists and engineers.

In the current Agreement, either Japan or the US may terminate the Agreement in July 2018 or at any time thereafter. Whether the Agreement will be automatically extended, amended, or terminated is strongly dependent on the intention of next US Administration. However, the most important issues which Japan can and must do are the adherence of nuclear fuel cycle policy and the transparency of Pu policy.

Panel Abstract

Panel 13 Globalization and Social Policy

70 Years After Hiroshima: Conceptualizing Nuclear Issues in Global Contexts

Aya Fujiwara

University of Alberta | Prince Takamado Japan Centre

This paper is based on the edited volume project, which resulted from the Prince Takamado Japan Centre's international conference, which conceptualized how the world coexisted with the atom for 70 years. Japan is a unique country in that it experienced the catastrophes as the result of military use of the atom as bombs and a nuclear plant accident. The purpose of this book project is to conceptualize what messages Japan can disseminate in this world in terms of how human beings lived with or should live with one of the most powerful energy sources for more than 70 years. Some articles in this volume examine various themes – the atom as a weapon, energy sources, diplomatic and medical tools, while others look at how the world incorporated the atom into its popular culture and literature. The volume draws several conclusions. First, given that the atom will never disappear, it is not fruitful to build our discussion on the dichotomy between anti- and pro-nuclear arguments. Rather, we should keep seeking international cooperation and standardized regulation of the atom. Second, films and literature can play a significant role in educating the public about the power of the atom. Third, we should commemorate the anniversaries of atomic bombs and nuclear disas-

The Judicial Response to Nuclear Power Plants after the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster

Shigenori Matsui

University of British Columbia | Peter A. Allard School of Law

In Japan, the building and operation of nuclear power plant has been a very contentious issue. Local residents have tried to stop nuclear power plant by filing legal challenges in the court. Japanese courts in the past tend to take side with the government and power companies and reject these legal challenges. However, after the Fukushima nuclear disaster, it became crystal clear that there is a grave and serious risk in the nuclear power plant. Has the Fukushima nuclear disaster changed the stance of the courts? This paper will outline the judicial response in the aftermath of the Fukushima nuclear disaster.

Panel Abstract

Panel 14 Globalization and Business

Group Affiliation and Quality of Accounting Information Among Group Affiliated Firms in Japan and Korea

Richard Beason

University of Alberta | Marketing, Business Economics and Law, School of Business

Vikas Mehrotra | University of Alberta | Finance, School of Business

In Japan, the building and operation of nuclear power plant has been a very contentious issue. Local residents have tried to stop nuclear power plant by filing legal challenges in the court. Japanese courts in the past tend to take side with the government and power companies and reject these legal challenges. However, after the Fukushima nuclear disaster, it became crystal clear that there is a grave and serious risk in the nuclear power plant. Has the Fukushima nuclear disaster changed the stance of the courts? This paper will outline the judicial response in the aftermath of the Fukushima nuclear disaster.

Experiencing Japanese Business: Curriculum Development Challenges for an Undergraduate Travel Study Program

Leighton Wilks | University of Calgary | Haskayne School of Business

Teri Bryant | University of Calgary (retired) | Haskayne School of Business

Programs involving travel abroad resulting in university course credit are increasingly popular, yet pose daunting challenges due to the compressed time frame and need for innovative assessment mechanisms, particularly when deep background knowledge is essential to maximizing student learning. The study of Japanese business by Canadian students requires such contextualization due to the major differences in history, culture and geography that have shaped it, as well as the widespread dissemination of misleading conceptualizations based on simplistic cultural and historical stereotypes. Rapid changes in business practices in response to demographic, social and economic trends also give many reference materials limited lifespans. Using a case study of the development of an undergraduate study abroad program including a three-week field trip to Japan, we investigate a blended learning approach to presenting Japanese business in a global context to students, most of whom have little or no previous exposure to Japan or Japanese business beyond sushi and anime. Key issues include topics for pre-departure briefing, selection of business site visits and exercises to maximize student learning from them, the integration of cultural and historical site visits into a business-oriented curriculum, and the provision of opportunities for interaction with Japanese peers. We must also plan for the effective use of learning technologies, and the development of assessment mechanisms that fully exploit the experiential learning potential of a study tour to develop both understanding and leadership abilities while ensuring a sufficient knowledge base to facilitate insightful interpretation of experiences despite language and cultural barriers. The mobilization of pre-existing student knowledge, including linguistic capabilities where they exist, will also be considered.

Panel Abstract

Panel 15 Globalization and Public Policy

Sharing Information in Healthcare Services in Japan and Canada: Striking a Balance between Public and Private Interests

Kaori Ishii

Ryerson University | School of Health Services Management

Knowledge translation and its complements, evidence-based medicine, management and policy, have emerged as key principles for scholars and practitioners. Historically Japan learned from abroad, first adopting Chinese approaches and, much later, knowledge and techniques and policies from Europe and the United States. Research focusing on or including Japan should provide useful evidence informing how organizations and governments can address common challenges. After all, healthcare access has been universal in Japan for nearly 60 years, and the country is now at the forefront of rich nations facing aging populations. Further it has long been apparent, in terms of macro indicators, that Japanese healthcare is relatively accessible but inexpensive, and its people tend to have long life expectancies.

This recognition notwithstanding, ideas and evidence from Japan tend to figure less prominently than those from many other countries in discourses on healthcare policy and practices. This is much different from the 1980's and 1990's when recognition of Japan's economic competitiveness created a large supply of and demand for knowledge of that country's business practices and policies.

A review of comparative empirical studies on healthcare management and policy research involving Japan was conducted using journal databases. The findings suggest that the stream of this work is relatively limited. In the 1990's, only about four such articles were published yearly, though this increased to about ten a year from the year 2000. These studies tend to have a small number of comparators. Just over one third of the articles compare Japan to only one other country, and another quarter considered two to four others. Anglo countries, particularly the United States, are the most common partners. The inclusion of Korea and Taiwan is relatively recent, likely because they did not introduce their universal healthcare systems until the 1990's.

The research overall shows that positive determinants of health, such as relatively high levels of income and education and low levels of obesity, are complemented by strong public health programs. Patient access and use of care services are high. Clinical interventions tend to be less aggressive than other countries, though outcomes are comparable or better. Finally there is evidence that Japanese healthcare providers are adopting practices similar to those in other modern countries. Examples include promoting more patient autonomy, and a greater focus on safety and transparency. In mental health there is a shift towards removing the stigma attached to diagnosis and treatment.

The flow of healthcare service management knowledge still is more towards Japan than in the other direction. This is because the most notable aspects of Japan's system tend to be hard to translate. The challenge is to identify best practice policies that show the promise of successful translation.

Panel Abstract

Panel 15 Globalization and Public Policy

Farmland preservation and promotion policies in Japan and possible applications to British Columbia

Tom Waldichuk

Thompson Rivers University | Department of Geography & Environmental Studies

Similar to British Columbia (BC), Japan is mountainous with limited agricultural land, and much of its best farmland has been threatened by expanding cities. Due to the declining farmland base in BC, the Agricultural Land Reserve was created in the 1970s along with other policies that promote agriculture. The land reserve has persisted and has been contested in terms of which land uses are allowable in the reserve -- uses which may help farms to survive. Japan has devised a number of laws to preserve farmland and promote farming in both metropolitan and more remote rural areas. However, much of Japan's farmland has been abandoned due to aging farmers and a decline in farm successors. In BC and in many developed economies it has also been a challenge to find young farmers to sustain the agricultural sector.

The purpose of this paper is to examine existing farmland policies in Japan and determine what could be learned from them to help sustain existing and new farm operations in BC. In particular, I focus on the growth of corporate farms and the increase in retired salarymen who become farmers. Japan has developed multiple types of organized group farming and has even developed a legal farmer designation. In metropolitan areas land designated as productive green space with low tax rates has kept land in agriculture. Also, some retired salarymen have taken up farming, and in the future may help aging farmers sustain their operations. In conclusion, Japan has a more complex set of tools to preserve and promote farmland than in BC. However, cultural differences, such as the desire to farm as a retirement activity in Japan, can make it challenging to apply some of these policies in BC.

Panel 16 Globalization and Abe policies

Toward realization of the new economy and society: a Keidanren view

Atsushi Yamakoshi

Keidanren USA

"Great reform age", where IoT, AI, robots and life science will drastically change industrial and social structures, has arrived.

As forerunner of finding solutions to emerging problems, it is imperative for Japan to promote a nation-wide innovation across the whole economy and society. A new age which has leading-edge technologies as its foundation is not necessarily on the extension of the current line.

It is also an age full of "uncertainties."

Because of its uncertainties, industry must create reform on its own initiative to lead the world.

We therefore make this policy recommendations regarding 1) the concept, 2) issues to be addressed, 3) actions to be taken by the government, and 4) initiatives of the industry.

Panel Abstract

Panel 15 Globalization and Public Policy

Globalization of healthcare studies including Japan: What does the research tell us?

James Tiessen

Ryerson University | School of Health Services Management

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UBC Attractions



Hours

Museum and Shop
Hours Daily: 10am-5pm
Tuesday: 10am-9pm

Café Hours
Monday: 10:30am-2pm
Tuesday-Sunday:
10am-4:30pm

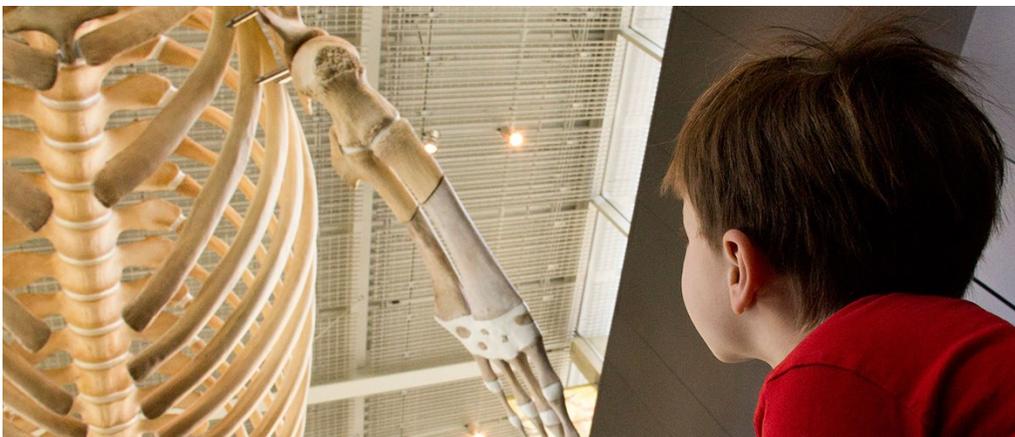
MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Hours

Daily
11am-4:30pm
Thursdays
11am-8pm



NITOBE MEMORIAL GARDEN



Hours

Tuesday- Sunday
10am-5pm

The Museum is closed
Mondays and Statutory
Holidays.



UBC Food Services

The Nest

6133 University Blvd, Vancouver

PIE R2 Pizza Hours:

Monday – Friday: 11:00AM – 7:00PM

Saturday & Sunday: 11:00AM – 6:00PM

PI[E]_R²
PIZZA



University Village

5755 Dalhousie Road , Vancouver

Places to eat: Vera's Burger Shack, One More Sushi, Freshslice Pizza, Pizza Garden, A&W, etc.

Westbrook Village

3378 Wesbrook Mall, Vancouver





Vancouver

Restaurants

Vancouverites know their city's culinary scene. They know where to find the best tower of fresh seafood, the finest house-made charcuterie, the most delicious taco truck, and the best list of B.C. wines. Vancouverites are entirely capable of having a stand-up argument about which sushi restaurant is the best, even if both restaurants are exquisite.

Some Good start point could be [Vancity Buzz](#), [Zomato](#) and [Dining Guides](#) from Tourism Vancouver. Districts close to UBC can be checked: Sasamat Street, Alma St. & W. Broadway and Kitsilano.

Attractions and Shopping Districts

Kitsilano

Long considered one of Vancouver's trendiest shopping and dining districts, Kitsilano's 4th Avenue is a unique collection of one-of-a-kind shops, niche boutiques, sports stores and restaurants.

Granville Island



With its Public Market, theatres and galleries, Granville Island is Vancouver's cultural hotspot. This hub of activity is located at the south end of False Creek under the Granville Street Bridge. Visitors to Granville Island should expect a wide scope of sights and sounds. This is a popular spot for all sorts of artists and is a place where you can enjoy many kinds of different food and fresh produce.





Transit System

Buses

Vancouver's busiest bus routes run from 5 a.m. to 1 a.m., with a more limited NightBus service filling that gap in the early hours of the morning. In downtown Vancouver, many buses will transit through Granville Street, Burrard Street and Georgia Street. Visit [TransLink's website](#) for Trip Planning tools. You can also call 604.953.3333 for customer service. The table contains Some bus routes that serve UBC from all areas of Metro Vancouver.

Single Fares

With a single fare, you can transfer as many times as you need for up to 90 minutes. You can hop on and off for errands and as long as you make your final transfer within 90 minutes, and tap out before the expiry of your in-system time (120 minutes), you won't need to pay for a second fare.

If you pay with cash on the bus, you can transfer to another bus with your bus transfer, but you'll need a Compass Card or Compass Ticket to transfer to SkyTrain, SeaBus or West Coast Express.

Single-use Compass Tickets or DayPass Compass Tickets can be purchased from any Compass Vending Machine at Skytrain Station. DayPass Compass Tickets are also available at select retailers (Shoppers, London Drugs, etc.).

Regular Fares

Weekdays from start of service to 6:30 p.m. All bus travel is a one-zone fare.

Zone	Adult Price	Concession Price
1 Zone	\$2.75	\$1.75
2 Zone	\$4	\$2.75
3 Zone	\$5.50	\$3.75

Weekdays after 6:30 p.m. and all day Saturday, Sunday and Holidays are also one-zone fares.

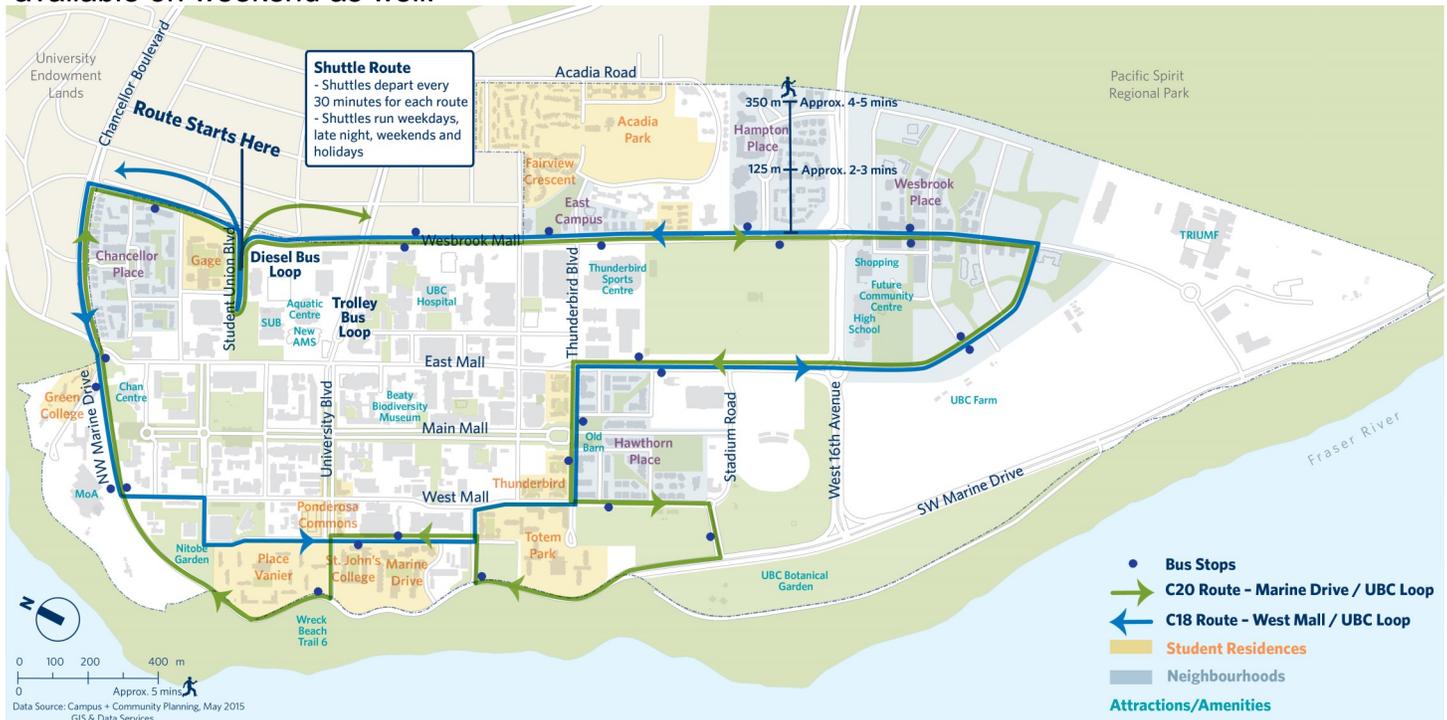
Zone	Adult Price	Concession Price
All Zones	\$2.75	\$1.75



Transit System

Buses at UBC

Two Translink Community Shuttle routes at UBC offer a wide coverage of campus, creating stronger connections between amenities and attractions, neighborhoods, and student residences. The bus is available on weekend as well.



Shuttle Route
 - Shuttles depart every 30 minutes for each route
 - Shuttles run weekdays, late night, weekends and holidays

BUS # DESTINATION FROM UBC

4	Downtown, Powell	9	Alma, Broadway Stn.	14	W. Broadway, Downtown,
17	Downtown, Oak	44	Downtown	99	Broadway Stn. (B-Line)
		C20	- running clockwise from the UBC Bus Loop.	C18	- running counterclockwise from the UBC Bus Loop to West Mall.



Transit System

SkyTrain

Vancouver's SkyTrain is a completely automated light rapid transit system. There are three lines:

- **Expo Line and Millennium Line** both run south-east from downtown Vancouver. There are four downtown stations – Waterfront, Burrard, Granville and Stadium-Chinatown. Take one of these trains to visit Science World, get to Pacific Central Station, visit the Commercial Drive neighborhood, or head out to Metrotown shopping mall in Burnaby. Trains run every two to five minutes.
- The **Canada Line** runs from downtown Vancouver, before splitting with one extension going to Vancouver International Airport (YVR) and the other heading further south into Richmond. There are three downtown stations – Waterfront, Vancouver City Centre and Yaletown. Along with getting to the airport, take this line to visit the Olympic Village neighborhood, Queen Elizabeth park, River Rock Casino Resort, and Aberdeen Centre shopping mall, and the McArthurGlen Designer Outlet center.

SkyTrain stations and cars are wheelchair accessible and are closely linked with bus service at almost all stations. The first train departs at around 5:30 a.m. on weekdays (later on weekends), with

Taxi

Taxi Services in Vancouver:

Yellow CAB: **(604) 681-1111**; MacLures Cabs: **(604) 831-1111**

Black Top & Checker Cabs : **(604) 731-1111**



External Links

Museum of Anthropology at UBC—moa.ubc.ca

Nitobe Memorial | UBC Botanical Garden—botanicalgarden.ubc.ca/visit/nitobe-memorial-garden

Japanese Maps of the Tokugawa Era—<https://open.library.ubc.ca/collections/tokugawa>

TransLink—www.translink.ca; Tourism Vancouver—www.tourismvancouver.com

Where to Buy Compass Cards and Tickets - <http://www.translink.ca/en/Fares-and-Passes/Where-to-buy-FareDealer.aspx>

Vancity Buzz—www.vancitybuzz.com; Zomato—www.zomato.com

Coupons available for Vancouver attractions—www.vancouverattractions.com/files/File/all-coupons.pdf

Trip plans around Vancouver—www.merittravel.com

UBC maps—www.maps.ubc.ca/PROD/images/pdf/ubcmap.pdf; www.maps.ok.ubc.ca/map/

Sage—www.sage.ubc.ca

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Aya Fujiwara	University of Alberta
Carin Holroyd	University of Saskatchewan
David W. Edgington	University of British Columbia
Jackie F. Steele	University of Tokyo
Jacob Kovalio	Carleton University
James Tiessen	Ryerson University
James White	University of Sheffield, UK (live in Toronto)
Jeffrey Hall	Waseda University
Jeffrey Kucharski	Kyoto University
Kamila Kolpashnikova	University of British Columbia
Kaori Ishii	Ryerson University
Ken Coates	University of Saskatchewan
Ken Gordon	CIBC Wood-Gundy
Kiwa Nakano	Daito Bunka University
Leighton Wilks	University of Calgary
Leslie Tkach-Kawasaki	University of Tsukuba
Masato Suzuki	Ichikawa City Council
Millie Creighton	University of British Columbia
Natasha Fox	University of British Columbia
Noriko Yabuki-Soh	York University
Norio Ota	York University
Richard Beason	University of Alberta
Robert Mamada	Arizona State University
Shigenori Matsui	University of British Columbia
Shinya Nagasaki	McMaster University
Teri Bryant	University of Calgary (retired)
Tim Reiffenstein	Mount Allison University
Tom Waldichuk	Thompson Rivers University
Vikas Mehrotra	University of Alberta
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Japan Studies Association of Canada (JSAC)



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The conference will not be made possible without the generous support of various organizations and

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The conference will not be implemented without all the volunteers, including:

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David Li

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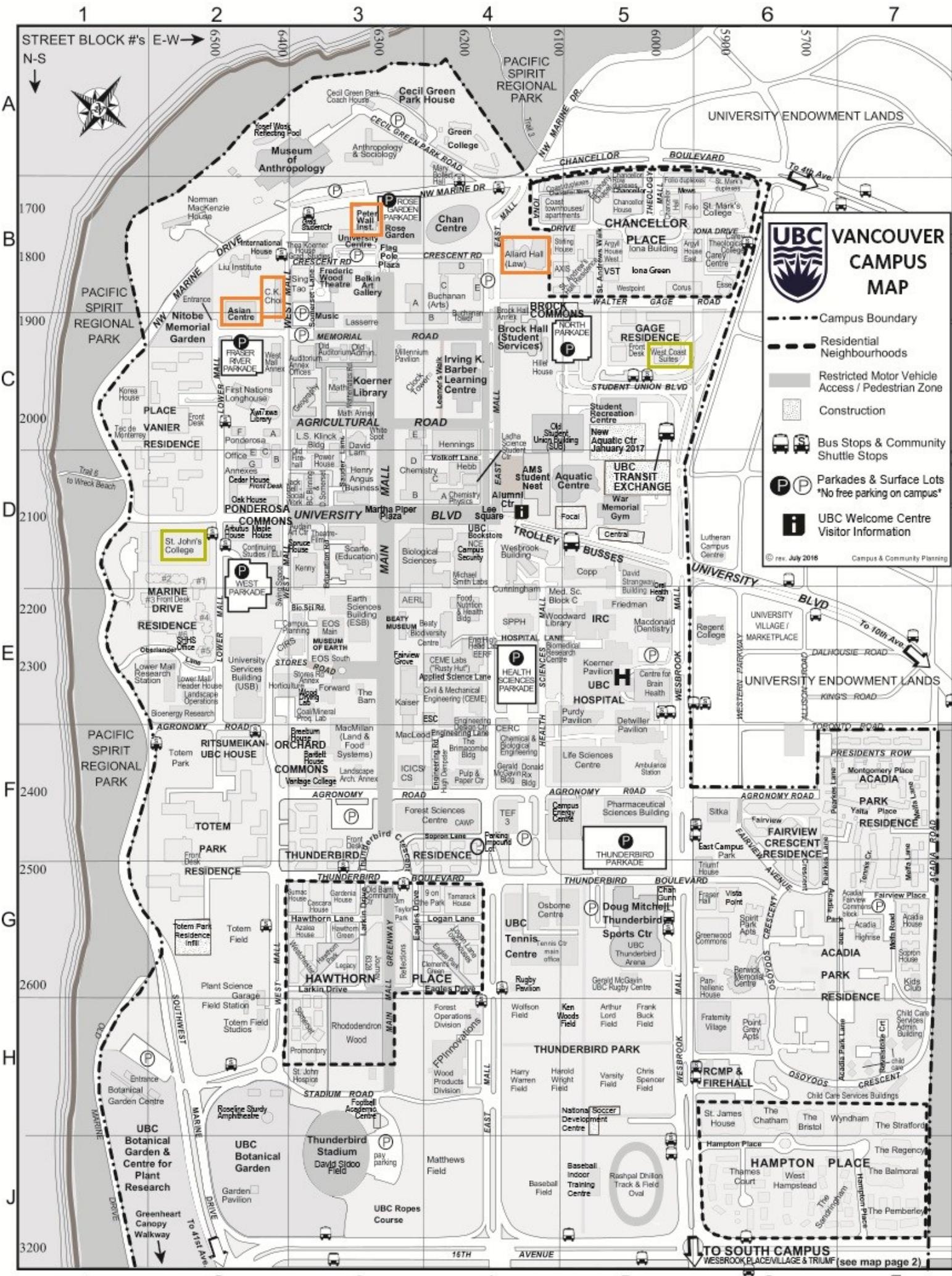
Sakiko Matsuda

Ayaka Yamaguchi

Jolianne Loignon-Beaudoin

Aleena Solheim

Javier Romero



UBC VANCOUVER CAMPUS MAP

- Campus Boundary
- Residential Neighbourhoods
- Restricted Motor Vehicle Access / Pedestrian Zone
- Construction
- Bus Stops & Community Shuttle Stops
- Parkades & Surface Lots
No free parking on campus
- UBC Welcome Centre Visitor Information

© rev. July 2016 Campus & Community Planning

TO SOUTH CAMPUS
WESBROOK PLACE/VILLAGE & TRIUMF (see map page 2)

