

International Conference
Celebrating the 20th anniversary of Asian Studies
at the University of Ljubljana

Trajectories from Pre-Modern to Post-Modern

7th-8th November 2015

Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, Aškerčeva c. 2, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Project rationale and objectives

Since the beginning of the twenty-first century, globalisation and digitalisation have grown rapidly, leading to an unprecedented rate of peoples, goods moving around the world. These new circumstances mean that we have to reconsider the borders and limits we had defined both for our society and for our natural environment. Indeed with recent major disasters, such as the massive earthquakes and tsunami that devastated the Asia-Pacific region or the nuclear catastrophes of Chernobyl and Fukushima, we have been forced to realise that on the physical plane there are no frontiers or borders and that everything in our contemporary world is interdependant and intricately intertwined. The constantly changing political map, emerging new forms of domination and governance, the profound problems of immigration, violence, repression, fanaticism, hate speech, and yes indeed terrorism, signal that it is urgent we reconsider our social environment as well as the relation between ourselves and the natural, social and global environment.

Title and format

Entitled: Eighth Forum for the Euro-Japan Academic Networking for Humanities Project
Trajectories from Pre-Modern to Post-Modern

Date & venue

7th - 8th November, 2015

Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, Aškerčeva c. 2, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Organising body & sponsor

Organised and sponsored by:

- . Institute of Comparative Research for Human and Social Sciences of the University of Tsukuba (Japan);
- . Department of Asian Studies, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana (Slovenia);
- . LETS, University of Franche-Comté (France);

Supported by:

- . Association of Comparative Philosophy and Interdisciplinary Education (KoPhil), Vienna (Austria)
- . University of Maribor
- . Institute of Contemporary History Ljubljana

Coordinators:

- . Andrej BEKEŠ, Professor, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana
- . Saburo AOKI, Professor, Institute of Comparative Research for Human and Social Sciences (ICR), University of Tsukuba, Japan

Programme

Sessions:

1. Migration
2. Fracture
3. Growth
4. Beyond Post-Modern Politics
5. Religion and Belief in Post-Modern Society
6. Intercultural Dialogue and Human Values (1) (2)

Saturday 7th November, 2015

09:00-09:30	Registration
09:30-10:00	Opening Address <i>Prof. Dr. Jana Rošker</i> , Head of the Department of Asian Studies, ULFA <i>Prof. Dr. Ivan Svetlik</i> , Rector of the University of Ljubljana <i>Prof. Dr. Gregor Perko</i> , Vice Dean of the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana <i>H.E. Mr. Keiji FUKUDA</i> , Ambassador of Japan to Slovenia
Session 1 - Issue of Migration Chair: <i>Verena Blechinger-Talcott</i> (Freie Universität Berlin)	
10:00-10:40	Keynote Lecture I <i>Žarko Lazarević</i> (Institute of Contemporary History Ljubljana)
10:40-11:00	Discussants: <i>John Eade</i> (University of Roehampton) <i>Aleš Bučar</i> (University of Maribor)
11:00-11:30	Open comments and discussion
Lunch (Japanese style <i>obento</i>)	
Session 2 - Fracture Chair: <i>Andrej Bekeš</i> (UL)	
13:00-13:40	Keynote Lecture II <i>Vesna Požgaj Hadži</i> (University of Ljubljana)

13:40-14:10	Discussants: <i>Irina Chongarova</i> (Kingston University) <i>Rajko Muršič</i> (University of Ljubljana)
14:10-14:30	Open comments and discussion
Coffee break	
Session 3 - Growth and Development Chair: <i>Saburo Aoki</i> (University of Tsukuba)	
15:00-15:40	Keynote Lecture III <i>Verena Blechinger-Talcott</i> (Freie Universität Berlin)
15:40-16:10	Discussants: <i>Andrej Bekeš</i> (University of Ljubljana)
16:10-16:30	Open comments and discussion
17:00-17:30	Concert - Koto Concert <i>Nagisa Moritoki</i> (University of Ljubljana) Calligraphy Performance <i>Noriaki Sangawa</i> (University of Ljubljana)
Welcome Dinner	

Sunday 8th November, 2015

Session 4 - Beyond Post-Modern Politics Chair: <i>Aldo Tollini</i> (Ca' Foscari University of Venice)	
9:00 - 9:40	Keynote Lecture IV <i>Oliver Hartmann</i> (Freie Universität Berlin)
9:40 -10:10	Discussants: <i>Saša Istenič</i> (University of Ljubljana) <i>Takeshi Imai</i> (University of Tsukuba)
10:10 -10:30	Open comments and discussion
Coffee break	

Session 5 - Religion and Belief in Post-Modern Society Chair: <i>Andrej Bekeš</i> (University of Ljubljana)	
11:00-11:40	Keynote Lecture V <i>Hisaki Hashi</i> (University of Vienna)
11:40 -12:10	Discussants: <i>Jana Rošker</i> (University of Ljubljana) <i>Luka Culiberg</i> (University of Ljubljana)
12:10 -12:30	Open comments and discussion
Lunch	
Session 6 - Intercultural Dialogue and Human Values (1) Chair: <i>Daniel Lebaud</i> (University of Franche-Comté)	
14:00-15:30	Presentations: <i>Rie Inaba</i> (University of Tsukuba) <i>Yona Takahashi</i> (University of Tsukuba) <i>Yuki Nakamura</i> (University of Tsukuba) <i>Megumi Shimanouchi</i> (University Franche-Comté) <i>Thorsten Kerp</i> (FUB) Commentator: <i>Rajko Muršič</i> (University of Ljubljana)
Coffee break	
Session 6 - Intercultural Dialogue and Human Values (2) Chair: <i>Thierry Martin</i> (University of Franche-Comté)	
16:00-17:30	Presentations: <i>Christoph Petermann</i> (FUB) <i>Jérémie Bride</i> (University Franche-Comté) <i>Neža Gaberšček</i> (University of Ljubljana) <i>Kristina Dešman</i> (University of Ljubljana) Commentator: <i>Aleš Bučar</i> (University of Maribor)
17:30- 18:00	Closing Remarks: <i>Saburo Aoki</i> (University of Tsukuba) <i>Andrej Bekeš</i> (University of Ljubljana)
Dinner	

Session 1 - Issue of Migration

Keynote Lecture I

Migrations - local experiences in globalized world (Case of Slovenia)

Žarko LAZAREVIČ

Institute of Contemporary History Ljubljana

Abstract

The aim of the paper is to present the process of international migration flows within and out of Europe during the 19. and 20. Century. The presentation is conceptualized on the background of economic and social development and changing geopolitical contexts. Beside general features of the migration processes the management and regulation of international migrations is going to be addressed as well. Within this broader picture of migrations the case of Slovenia will be pointed out. Case of Slovenia is going to be used as an example of small country at the edge of European modernization processes that gradually transformed its character from emigration to immigration land. The whole process of transformation was the result of profound long-term economic and social changes, which deeply affected the structure of society and self-perceptions.

Profile

Žarko Lazarevič completed his PhD studies at University of Ljubljana in 1992 in the subject of debt-based financing of the modernisation of Slovene agriculture from the mid-19th century to WW II. The subjects of his research work later extend from the development in agriculture, the industrialisation process, cooperative societies, entrepreneurship, and the role of nationalism in economy, representation and perceptions of national interest, consumerism and advertising to the development of financial sector in Slovenia within the European context in the period of late 19. and 20th Century. He complements his engagement in research with researching the influence of economic processes to social structure and, within this framework, especially on long-term structural changes in the economic-social image of Slovenia within comparative extensions of the 19th and 20th century European economic environment. In last years he started intensive study of school history, textbooks, their structures, perceptions and

presentations in correlation with general trends in academic historiography. He is currently affiliated at Institute of Contemporary history/ Inštitut za novejšo zgodovino in Ljubljana as a scientific councillor. Besides conducting research work he also gives lectures as a professor of economic history at the Department of History, University of Nova Gorica.

Chair

Véréna BLECHINGER-TALCOTT

Profile

Verena Blechinger-Talcott is Chair of Japanese Politics and Political Economy at the Institute of East Asian Affairs, Berlin Freie University. Since 2012, she is also Director of the Graduate School of East Asian Studies of Berlin Freie which is funded through the German Federal Government's Excellence Initiative. Before joining the faculty of Berlin Freie University she was Assistant Professor of Government at Hamilton College, Clinton, NY (2003-2004) and Advanced Research Fellow in the US-Japan Relations program at Harvard University (2002-2003). From 1997-2002, she was Research Fellow and later Head of the Social Science Section (1999-2002), and Deputy Director (2001-2002) at the German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ), Tokyo. In 2008, she was visiting professor at the Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo.

Her research interests include Japanese politics in comparative perspective, institutional change in Japanese politics, and government-business relations in both domestic politics and international relations. Her current research project focuses on corporate social responsibility and social business in Japan.

The author of many articles and book chapters, her most recent publications include *A New Japan? Social, Political, and Economic Change since the 1990s* (special issue of *Asiatische Studien* 2013, co-edited with David Chiavacci and Christoph Brumann), and *Governing Insecurity* (Routledge 2014, co-edited with Wilhelm Vosse and Reinhard Drifte).

Discussant

John EADE

Profile

John Eade is Professor of Sociology and Anthropology and former Executive Director of CRONEM (Centre for Research on Nationalism, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism) which links Roehampton and the University of Surrey. After research in Kolkata (Calcutta) on the social identity of the educated Bengali Muslim middle class, he completed his Ph.D. in 1986 on

Bangladeshi community politics in Tower Hamlets. Since then he has researched the Islamisation of urban space, globalisation and the global city, British Bangladeshi identity politics, and travel and pilgrimage. He recently co-founded two book series: the Routledge Series on Religion, Travel and Tourism; and the Ashgate Series on Pilgrimage.

Aleš BUČAR

Profile

Aleš Bučar is Assistant Professor of Sociology at the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor. His research focuses on the connection between migration and crime, exploitation of (immigrant) workers, human trafficking, various forms of violence, media presentations of crime, and issues of legitimacy and crime. He applies qualitative research methods which include in-depth interviews, discourse analysis and participant observation.

Session 2 - Fracture

Keynote Lecture II

Language as a symbol of a fractured country

Vesna POŽGAJ HADŽI

Professor, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana

Abstract

The aim of this talk is to show that the language (bipolar Croatian-Serbian standard language) has served throughout history not only as a means of communication, but also as a symbol and means of connecting with the national identity. The consequence of social and political events and the war in the tumultuous 1990s was the disintegration of Yugoslavia and the emergence of independent states. There were three languages of peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia (Slovenian, Serbo-Croatian and Macedonian), but only Serbo-Croatian caused disputes because already in the 1960s there was a tendency to separate the languages and protect the “rights” of individual varieties. The disintegration of the federation signified the nominal death of Serbo-Croatian, and the former varieties became standard languages: from 1990 to 1993 – Croatian, Serbian and Bosnian, and in 2007 – Montenegrin.

Soon the successor languages began to be used to convey various nationalist beliefs and ideologies, and the symbolic function of the language replaced the communicative function. In the newly formed states, successor languages became important symbols of national identities; diametrically opposite to the Yugoslav language policy that forced the supranational, the national element now came to the foreground, as well as the symbolic function of the language. The nationalisation of languages was conditioned not only by the causes from outside (the new socio-political system) and inside (changed stance towards neighbouring languages, increased interest in linguistic issues, partisan activities of certain linguists working in different councils, academies, etc.), but primarily by political reasons. Linguistic change resulted in the radicalisation of language policy and of the approach to the issues of standard languages in the newly formed countries (Pranjković 2008). There are numerous examples of language nationalisation, e.g. in Croatia (new words), Serbia (the Cyrillic script), Montenegro (new

phonemes) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (the nationalist educational policy).

During the period of the disintegration of Yugoslavia and the formation of new countries (Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro), language proved to be the most important element, primarily as a symbol (its name, script, vocabulary, etc.), but also as a means of relating to the national identity, which was used by various political elites to promote their political ideologies. To emphasize and preserve national identities, languages underwent forced changes, they became nationalised through the introduction of different, necessary and unnecessary, linguistic changes. Looking at the linguistic situation today, we can talk about the normalisation of the norm in some languages (Croatian, Serbian), while others still have unresolved issues (Bosnian) or have just begun the process of standardisation (Montenegrin). After two decades of promoting the thesis of the inseparable link between language and identity (Croatian, Bosnian, Montenegrin, Serbian), we should finally go back to scientific frameworks and open up to the systematic research of language from philological and cultural standpoint, putting political viewpoints in the background (Peti-Stantić & Langston 2013).

Profile

Vesna Požgaj Hadži is a Professor of the Croatian Language at the Department of Slavistics of the University of Ljubljana Faculty of Arts. Her books include: *Croatian and Slovenian in Contact* (2002), *Croatian from Outside* (coauthored, 2007) and *Challenges of Contrastive Linguistics* (coauthored, 2012). She was a co-editor of the monograph *Without Prejudice and Stereotypes* (2005) and *Between Politics and Reality: Language Situation in the Newly Established States of Former Yugoslavia* (2009), and editor of *Language Between Linguistics and Politics* (2013). Her research activity covers the field of Standard Croatian Language (particularly contrastive analysis of Croatian and Slovenian), second language teaching and learning, as well as sociolinguistic issues directly or indirectly connected to South Slavic philology. Since Slavic departments have been experiencing a recession in the last decades all around the world and since there is a little interest in the Slavic world and humanities in general, she has been actively teaching at numerous universities worldwide in recent years. Topics of her lectures are related to language, identity, politics, ideology, power... in the South Slavic countries, and they are presented in a specific socio-historical and cultural context from a clear, subjective standpoint.

Chair**Andrej BEKEŠ***Profile*

Andrej Bekeš is professor of Japanese Studies at the University of Ljubljana Faculty of Arts. After teaching at the University of Ljubljana and the University of Tsukuba, he was one of the co-founders of the Department of Asian Studies at the University of Ljubljana and its first head. In 2008, he was awarded Japanese Order of Gold Rays with Rosette. His main areas of research include Japanese Linguistics, Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language, Text Pragmatics and Language Policy. His works include: Slovene Language after the Schengen Agreement: Will the Linguistic Borders Also Disappear, in Tomasz Kamusella, Motoki Nomachi, Catherine Gibson (eds) *The Palgrave Handbook of Slavic Languages, Identities and Borders*, London: Palgrave 2015; Possibility of content shifts as predictors of the wa-topic in Japanese narrative. In Nishina, Kikuko (ed.) *Nihongo gakushu shien no kochiku: gengo kyouiku koopasu shisutemu kaihatsu* (Building of a system for learning Japanese: developing of a corpus system for language teaching), Tokyo: Bonjinsha 2012; *Text and boundary: a sideways glance at textual phenomena in Japanese*, (Zbirka Razprave FF), Ljubljana: Znanstvena založba Filozofske fakultete, 2008; *Tekusuto to sintakusu* (Text and syntax). Tokyo: Kurosio, 1987. He is also the chief editor of the journal *Acta Linguistica Asiatica*.

Discussant**Irina CHONGAROVA-ARON***Profile*

Irina Chongarova-Aron is a linguist by background with wider social science interests. Her book *Intercultural Communication* (2002) examines the linguistic and cultural aspects of intercultural learning. Her publications focus on identity transformation through educational and family migration and on multilingual and multicultural matters. Her latest research explores the impact of culture on the subjective well-being and satisfaction with life. Irina Chongarova-Aron lectures in Intercultural Communication at Kingston University and has also been a lecturer, consultant and researcher on migration and interculturalism for several London Universities.

Rajko MURŠIČ*Profile*

Prof. Rajko Muršič (b. 1963), University of Ljubljana, Dept. of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology. He published seven monographs (all in Slovene), among them monographs on punk rock group CZD, rock club in Trate and underground music and youth centres in Slovenia. He co-edited nine edited volumes (six in English). His professional interests, and teaching,

comprise anthropology of popular music; theories of culture; epistemology, urban anthropology, methodology of anthropological research, kinship studies, heritage studies, anthropology of space and place, etc. His regional interests comprise Slovenia, Central and South-Eastern Europe, global streams in popular culture (fieldwork in Slovenia, Poland, Macedonia, Germany and Japan).

Research project (principal researcher): Engaged Past: Social-Anthropological Analysis of Transformations of Popular Music in the Area of former Yugoslavia (2013-2016).

Recent publications:

Muršič, Rajko, 2013, The deceptive tentacles the authenticating mind: on authenticity and some other notions that are good for absolutely nothing. In *Debating authenticity: concepts of modernity in anthropological perspective*. 46-60. Thomas Fillitz, Jamie Saris, eds. New York; Oxford: Berghahn Books.

Muršič, Rajko, 2012, Na trdna tla. Brezsramni pregled samoniklih prizorišč in premislek nevladja mladinskega polja. [On the solid ground: analysis of grassroots venues and youth non-governmental field in Slovenia.] Tolmin: Ustanova nevladnih mladinskega polja Pohorski bataljon.

Session 3 - Growth and Development

Keynote Lecture III

Beyond growth ideology? Economy, politics and social change in Japan

Verena BLECHINGER-TALCOTT

Professor of Japanese Politics and Political Economy FU Berlin - Institute of East Asian Studies
Japanese Studies

Abstract

Throughout the postwar period, no other topic has been as important in Japanese politics as economic growth. The status of the economy and perspectives for economic growth have been the decisive topic in most national election campaigns. Especially the long-time ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), in cooperation with the national bureaucracy, made it a priority to provide support for Japanese industry and take all steps necessary to raise the growth potential of the Japanese economy. The resulting industrial policies secured Japan a position as one of world's leading economies, second only to the United States for many decades. The Japanese way of economic development became a model for many states in East Asia and beyond. However, since the burst of the bubble economy in the 1990s, a rhetoric of crisis prevails as Japan seems to be caught in deflation. With new challenges presenting themselves due to demographic change and increasing social inequality as well as the rise of China, domestic discourses have challenged the dominant growth paradigm and call for a social transition and a shift in government priorities. These voices have increased after the nuclear accident in Fukushima following the Tohoku earthquake and tsunami in March 2011. Do we see a transition in Japan, as some authors predict? In which way are Japanese discourses linked to global debates about sustainability and a change to global capitalism?

This presentation will analyze Japanese economic policies since the postwar era and related discourses and paradigms. It will provide an overview of the major challenges that present themselves as a consequence of globalization and domestic social and demographic change in Japan, and it will address linkages with global debates.

Chair**Saburo AOKI***Profile*

Ph.D. (linguistics) at the University of Paris 7 in 1984, he is Professor of Sciences of Language and Communication at the University of Tsukuba. He has headed several research projects: Brain Circulation Project (JSPS, 2010-12); Global Negotiation Program (2011-2014); Trans East Asia and Europe Education Program (MEXT, 2011-); and is currently the Vice Director of the Institute of Comparative Research in Human and Social Sciences.

Discussant

Andrej BEKEŠ (See Session 2)

A captured moment in the flow of time

Concert and Calligraphy Performance

Nagisa MORITOKI

University of Ljubljana

Noriaki SENGAWA

University of Ljubljana

Programme Note

Beliefs, religious, customs, politics, and one's heart – they look firm and eternal. However, they often rattle down in an instant in a different flow of time, in another place or in contact with different people. *Seisei ruten* – all things are in a state of flux, fracture might be only one state of transition too.

1. *Midare* (Yatsushashi Kengyō, 17th century)

Yatsushashi Kengyō sought improvement of the instrument *koto* and its way of playing. In his improvement he composes instrumental pieces without lyrics, which was thought the main part of the music. Ordinarily, such instrumental pieces consist several movements of 52 pulses. However, *Kengyō* composed this piece with varying length of the movements and freely changing tempo. It is why the piece is called *Midare*, -- *Disorder*.

2. Calligraphy Performance

In today's world, when every expression written on a word processor can be rewritten and remodelled as many times as we want, writing with a brush confronts us with the irreversibility of time and of our actions. As the brush touches the white surface, the character that only existed in the author's mind is transferred from an abstract and individual mental form to a physical realization that cannot be rewritten, changed or removed, just as time only flows in one direction.

3. Sakura sakura (19th century, arr. Ōhira Temi)

Sakura sakura is a representative piece of Japanese music or even Japan itself, yet it was written as late as the end of the 19th century, when a popular melody was arranged as a piece of *koto* practice for beginners. The song eventually became very popular, lyrics were added in the Meiji period and now the piece is known as a song of the Ministry of Education. The surprising transformation of this song from a practice piece to a representative example of Japan's tradition in only one century makes us reflect on how the so-called tradition is formed and how innocently we take it in our minds.

Profile

MORITOKI Nagisa, an assistant professor at the University of Ljubljana, began studying the piano, and then the koto, the Japanese traditional instrument in her early childhood. She brought her koto and other traditional instruments with her when she moved to Slovenia in case she got homesick. She plays traditional and modern music on these instruments and also collaborates as koto player and singer with artists at concerts, performances, TV music, and on CD recordings. Recently she is seeking “the voice of the people” in the provinces.

Profile

SANGAWA Noriaki studied Western painting at Osaka University of Arts and later at the Academy of Fine Arts of the University of Ljubljana. He lives in Ljubljana and has held exhibitions across Europe and in Japan. He also teaches calligraphy and Japanese language classes at the University of Ljubljana. He merges traditional Japanese and Western painting aesthetics and techniques in a quest for new expressive possibilities, including elements of calligraphy into his abstract paintings.

Session 4 - Beyond Post-Modern Politics

Keynote Lecture IV

Somehow, Crystal

Some comments on the Postmodern Situation in Japanese Literature

Oliver HARTMANN

Postdoctoral Researcher and Lecturer, Japanology, Freie Universität Berlin

Abstract

The aim of this talk is to shed some light on the notions of ‘postmodernity’ and ‘postmodern’ and how these notions are perceived in Euro-American and Japanese literary criticism. Postmodernity is seen here as an epochal term that stands in opposition to the achievements of the modern era. In contrast to modern literary genres like the ‘I-novel (*shishōsetsu*)’, postmodern literature is often dismissed as impersonal, unemotional, flat, and lacking of psychological depth and individuality. By employing intermedial theories in the narratological analysis this paper seeks to offer new ways of reading and interpreting postmodern works and enables a more differentiated textual understanding. It will be shown that these texts don’t just consist of an interesting surface, but also of a noteworthy deeper laying entanglement with other media that shows a strong appreciation for Euro-American art products.

The first part of this talk explores the emergence of postmodern movements in Western arts, their aesthetical dimensions and socio-cultural impacts. The second part focuses on Japan and discusses certain literary examples by authors such as Tanaka Yasuo and Yoshida Shūichi with postmodern features. In the third part intermediality is explained as a theoretical approach to Japanese Contemporary literature that can give new insights and impulses for Japanese literary criticism.

Profile

Since May 2015 Oliver P. Hartmann is a postdoctoral researcher and lecturer for Japanese cultural and literary studies at the institute of Japanology at Freie Universität Berlin. His research activity covers the field of modern and contemporary Japanese literature with a focus

on intertextuality, intermediality, art and media theories. In his PhD thesis entitled *Intermediality in Japanese Contemporary literature using examples of Shimada Masahiko, Yoshida Shūichi and Murakami Haruki* he performs a theoretical transfer by applying intermedial theories primarily developed in Western academia to a wider range of Japanese narrative texts. By so doing he explores that phenomena like a 'filmic writing style' or a 'musicalization of fiction' function in the same parameters as in Western texts and can therefore be regarded as transcultural phenomena.

Oliver P. Hartmann studied Japanese and East Asian studies and East Asian History of Art at Freie Universität Berlin. In the years 2011 to 2015 he was awardee and PhD candidate of the Friedrich Schlegel Graduate School of Literary Studies in Berlin where he completed his dissertation. In 2013 he was also a visiting fellow at the University of Tokyo, hosted by Prof. Toshiko Ellis and sponsored by the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science. His PhD thesis in German will be published as a monograph next year.

Chair

Aldo TOLLINI

Profile

Prof. Aldo Tollini has graduated in English Language and Literature at "L. Bocconi" University of Milan in 1971, and then devoted to Japanese studies at "Ca' Foscari" University of Venice where he graduated in 1975 in Japanese Language and Literature. He was granted a scholarship by the Japanese Ministry of Education and spent two years (1977-1979) studying in Japan at the University of Foreign Studies of Osaka and then at Kyoto University. He taught Japanese language at the University of Pavia during the years 1991 to 1998, and from that time he has been associate professor at "Ca' Foscari" University of Venice where he is still teaching Japanese Classic Language. From March 2002 to March 2008 he has been Secretary General of the Italian Association for Japanese Language Teaching. His field of research extends from Japanese classic language to Japanese Buddhism, in particular the Zen school, and more in general to Japanese culture of the Kamakura and Muromachi periods.

Discussant

Saša ISTENIČ

Profile

Saša Istenič is Assistant Professor at the Department of Asian Studies at the University of Ljubljana. She is also a founder and a director of the Taiwan Research Center in Slovenia, a board member of the European Association of Taiwan Studies (EATS) and a member of the

Advisory Board of the European Research Center on Contemporary Taiwan (ERCCT). Dr. Istenič received her MA in Chinese Studies from Leeds University (UK) and her Ph.D. in China and Asia-Pacific Studies from National Sun Yat-sen University (Taiwan). Her research interests include cross-Taiwan Strait relations, foreign policy and Asia-Pacific security. She can be reached at sasa@tajvan.si

Takeshi IMAI

Profile

Ph.D (literature) at the University of Tsukuba in 2015, he is a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Tsukuba in charge of the Comparative Study of Japanese Language and Culture Communications Training Program (JLCC program) within the Trans-East Asia and Europe Education Program (MEXT, 2011-) headed by Saburo Aoki. He is also a part time lecturer at University of Tsukuba, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, and Maebashi Institute of Technology. His main research area is Japanese modern history, more especially the problem on Anti-War peace in Japan after World War II

Session 5 - Religion and Belief in Post-Modern Society

Keynote Lecture 5

Execution of the Post-Modernism in Zen Philosophy of HISAMATSU In Realization of the Ideal of 'FAS'

Hisaki HASHI

Univ.-Doz. Dr., professor for philosophy, University of Vienna

Abstract

HISAMATSU Shin'ichi (久松真一, 1889 – 1980), one of the most important philosophers of the 'Kyoto School' has a unique approach to overcome the modernism, civilization of Western cultures and the discrepancy of East and West by establishing his Philosophy of Modernized Zen Buddhism. A most essential conception and ideal of Hisamatsu is shown in the keyword of "FAS", the name of his "Association for Formless Self of All Mankind in Super-historical History" in regard on the realization of this Ideal: It was the trial in Crossing Culture Dimension between Zen- and the Mahayana Buddhist Philosophy of East Asia and the Philosophy of Western world. Just in short, the goal of the ideal "FAS" is an establishment of an autonomous, thinking and acting Self in a modernized society based on physical and mental skill of Buddhist Zen Practice. A sharp criticism of his FAS was pointed to: dogmatic of religions in various kinds, very speculative character of "philosophy" of Western style, crisis of progressive civilization without cautious critique. A kind of "Aufklärung" (intellectual enlightenment in a critical mind) executed by Hisamatsu can be pointed also to several misunderstanding of Buddhism in journalism and mass media of contemporary Western world today: In difference to Tibetan (Vajrayana-) Buddhism the Mahayana Buddhist Philosophy in East Asia is less mystic, far from esoteric and free of an irrational believe of "reincarnation" as a 'rebirth of substantial ego' going from this life to another one. The original Zen Buddhism is bound to the goal to establish a 'True Self' which is solved by one's own subjectivity, egotism, ignorance, prejudice and so on. It is an 'Awakening One to the True Self' in daily life to perceive, recognize and create an irrefutable truth through one's own existence as a unity of body and mind. The ideal of the Awakening One has its route in the Early Buddhism by Buddha (Shākyamuni). Wishing to achieve an "enlightenment" of Brahmanism in execution of its ascetic practice, Buddha recognized that there is no existence of an Absolute one (like "God" as a creator), no

“enlightenment”, no “rebirth” as a physical reincarnation, no substantial material of “soul” and so on. Awakened by this reality he opened and established a complete another way for recognizing of truth in his “dharma”, a network of the relations of principles and facts to construe the world of living and dying humans with other beings: it was the beginning of Buddhism. – The classic Zen Buddhism in the development of various Mahayana schools in East Asia aims this principle of “Awakening to the irrefutable (eternal) truth in reality”. Hisamatsu, as a modernist philosopher based on intellectuality of East and West accompanied by Zen practice, found a unique way to establish an ultra-modern Self in thinking and acting for realizing of the ideal “The Awakening and Awareness” of the “Formless” (“flexible and dynamic”) Self in executing a fulfilled life in universal humanity. The ideal is bound to the certain purpose for salvation of our Selves from irritation, confusion and suffering day by day – in the way of Intellectualism in actual practice. The irrefutable truth in the philosophical anthropology by Hisamatsu is “Discovering, Recognizing and Actualizing” of one’s True Self (真実の自己), overlapped with the central aim of the “Awakening” of Buddha – interpreted by modern intellectuality in crossing dimensions of cultures and civilization. The problems by overcoming the modernism, Cartesian way of Western rationalism, death of God by Nietzsche etc. were confronted by Hisamatsu whereas he found the way in establishing the unique Idealism of FAS, which can be realized by efforts of Awakening Selves day by day.

Profile

HASHI, Hisaki — Dr. phil. (PhD), Univ.-Doz. (Dr. habil.) as authorized professor for all areas of philosophy at the Department of Philosophy, University of Vienna, Austria. The founder and president of Association of Comparative Philosophy and Interdisciplinary Education (Verein für Komparative Philosophie und Interdisziplinäre Bildung), KoPhil, Vienna, since 2008. Theodor-Körner-Prize of Republic of Austria (Hofburg in Vienna) for Research in Comparative Philosophy in 1999/2000, Prize for Comparative Philosophy in research of Interdisciplinary Philosophy of Physics by Association for Comparative Philosophy at Tokyo in 2005, Award to project for Political Philosophy by Vienna City Government 08 in 2013 etc. Since 2014 Board member of International Association for Biocosmology-Neo-Aristotelism in Russia; Board member of Japanese Association for Comparative Philosophy since 2014. Co-founder and editor-in-chief of the series “Komparative Philosophie” (LIT Publishing Company); founder and editor-in-chief of the series “Komparative Philosophie und Interdisziplinäre Bildung (KoPhil) by Verlag Dr. Kovač. Numerous publications: <http://hen-panta.com/hashi> ; <http://kophil-interdis.at> E-mail: hisaki.hashi@univie.ac.at Department of Philosophy, University of Vienna

Chair**Andrej BEKEŠ****Discussant****Jana ROŠKER***Profile*

Prof. Jana S. Rošker is co-founder and present Head of the Department of Asian studies at the University in Ljubljana (Slovenia). Her main academic interests include Chinese epistemology, Chinese logic and Modern Confucianism in East Asia. In these research areas, she has published ten books and over hundred articles and book chapters. Her most influential works include the following three books: “*Searching for the Way – Theories of Knowledge in pre-Modern and Modern China*” (Hong Kong, Chinese University Press, 2008), “*Traditional Chinese Philosophy and the Paradigm of Structure (li 理)*” (Newcastle, Cambridge Scholar, 2012) and “*The Rebirth of the Moral Self – the Second Generation of Modern Confucians and their Modernization Discourses*” (Honolulu, University of Hawaii Press, 2015). Prof. Rošker is chief editor of the journal *Asian Studies* and the founder and current president of the *European Association of Chinese Philosophy* (EACP).

Luka CULIBERG*Profile*

Dr. Luka Culiberg works at the University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Asian Studies, where he specialises on the issues of social theory and epistemology of social sciences and humanities. His main research focuses on questions of nation-building, modernity, culture, tradition and language in Japan. His doctoral thesis explored the history of national language construction within the process of Japanese “modernization”, i.e. Japanese integration into the capitalist world-system and its emergence as a nation-state.

Dr. Culiberg is recipient of various Japanese grants, from JASSO, MEXT as well as Japan Foundation Fellowship, which allowed him to conduct his studies and research in Japan. During his years in Japan he studied at the University of Tsukuba and the Hitotsubashi University. He is the author of the book *Japan - between national myth and mythological nation* which was published in Slovene by Založba / *cf. publishing house. He also translated *Hotel Iris*, a novel by Ogawa Yoko, into Slovene language.

Session 6 - Intercultural Dialogue and Human Values (1)

Chair

Daniel LEBAUD

Profile

Professor Emeritus since 1st January 2014, Daniel Lebaud's main area of research is linguistics and more especially that of semantics and didactics of language. He is a member of the Théorie des Opérations Prédicatives et Énonciatives (TOPE) research team under Antoine Culioli, co-head of the Franche-Comté - Tsukuba University exchange programme, and a member of the Trans University Partnership for Development in Human Studies research programme directed by Saburo Aoki of Tsukuba University. Daniel Lebaud has published numerous works on semantics (lexicology, verb morphology) and conceptual grammar, as well as textbooks for teaching French as a foreign language.

Presentations

Rie INABA

Researcher, University of Tsukuba

Overview of Japanese Sports TV Anime

Keywords

Sports, TV anime, quantitative observation, culture, society

Abstract

When dealing with the history of Japanese animation, it is customary to start with 『鉄腕アトム Tetsuwan Atomu (Astro Boy)』 (1963-66) which became the foundation of the current Japanese TV anime's format, as a “weekly, 30 minutes shows and series”. In other words, what is called « anime » was started with this work. From that point on, the number of Japanese TV anime has significantly increased. The first sports-themed anime in Japan appeared in 1968, it was the baseball-themed anime 『巨人の星 Kyojin no hoshi』 (1968-1971). According to Tsugawa, «The heroes of past Japanese sports anime got their hands dirty and bloody in rigorous training under spartan managers and coaches who spurred them on to victory, but today, they have become, in a word, clean (2014: 81) ». Tracing the history of characteristics of

Japanese sports TV anime, we can divide them into four periods: Period of Spo-kon, friendship, melodrama and Synchronized. In the presentation, we will see the overview of Japanese TV anime and the transition of characteristics of sports-themed anime.

Profile

Ph.D (linguistics) at the University of Tsukuba in 2011, she is a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Tsukuba in charge of the Comparative Study of Contemporary Japanese Society (COMPAS-CJS) program within the Trans-East Asia and Europe Education Program (MEXT, 2011-) headed by Saburo Aoki. She is also a part time lecturer at Kanda University of International Studies. Her main research area is on comparative studies, more especially Japanese -French linguistics and culture.

Yona TAKAHASHI

Research Fellow, University of Tsukuba

A Digital Archive of the Amarna Tablets: Diplomatic Relations and Their Lingua Franca in Ancient Palestine, 14th century B.C.E.

Abstract

The Amarna tablets, found in 1889 at el-'Amarna, about 300km south of Cairo, Egypt, tells us the international situation in the Ancient Near East of the fourteenth century B.C.E. Most of the tablets were diplomatic letters from Babylonia, Assyria, Mittani, Hittite and the Levant region (Syro-Palestine) to Egypt, written in the Akkadian language using cuneiform. During the second millennium B.C.E., Akkadian was used not only as the common *lingua franca* but also as the upper diglossic language in their regions. This circumstance resulted in the emergence of a mixed language especially in the South Levant (called Canaan), in which Akkadian lexicon predominated but its grammar was almost completely Canaanite.

Towards the whole understanding of the language written in the tablets, the author is creating a digital archive, based on the photocopies and handcopies, by encoding each cuneiform character and by tagging the linguistic features to each word. The archive is being constructed on the common Web-based platform for any written languages, developed by Dr. Waki and Dr. Nagai at University of Tsukuba.

The content of the letters is also interesting. Some of them were international correspondences, while most of them were vassal correspondences from the Canaanite district. We can know that

the district was divided into two or three provinces by Egypt, and that there were also native local-city rulers subordinate to the Egypt. After this age, however, these cities were destroyed by the attack of the Sea People, and we cannot know precisely about the district until the rise of the Israelite kingdom. The Amarna letters are valuable in that they were almost the last eyewitnesses of the Ancient Palestine in the second millennium B.C.E.

Profile

Research Fellow at University of Tsukuba, in charge of the Japanese Language and Culture Communications Training Program (JLCC) as part of TRANS *europa-east asia education for global development in the humanities and social sciences*. After his M.A. (Linguistics), he studied Semitic and Afroasiatic languages at Tel Aviv University. He is also working on the historical grammar of Hebrew, the field research of small Ethiopian languages, and the development of digital archives for the cuneiform tablets in the Ancient Orient.

Yuki NAKAMURA

Doctoral Student, University of Tsukuba

The effect of sleep quality on cognitive functions in healthy young men

Keywords

sleep, quality, bright light, cognitive function, exercise

Abstract

This study examined the effect of sleep quality on cognitive function. Eight healthy young men performed cognitive tasks by use of the reaction time and the interference in stroop task both at rest and during exercise on a cycle ergometer at 30%HRreserve for 8 min following 2 sleep conditions (exposure of bright light for 3h and control). Body temperature was significantly higher at 23:30, 0:00, 0:30 and 5:00 in bright light condition than in control condition. In PSG analysis, sleep latency was significantly increased and sleep period time was significantly decreased in bright light condition. In OSA-MA test, the score for refreshing was significantly lower in bright light condition than control condition. Taken together, the quality of sleep may be decreased by exposure of bright light before sleep. In stroop task, reaction time of latter part at rest significantly increased in bright light condition. Interference of latter part in stroop task during exercise significantly increased in bright light condition. These results suggest that cognitive functions both at rest and during exercise are decreased by reduction of sleep quality in healthy young men.

Profile

She is a doctoral student at the Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences, Doctoral program in Sports Medicine, in University of Tsukuba. Her research interest is “sleep and exercise performance”.

Megumi SHIMANOCHI

Doctoral student, University of Franche-Comté / University of Tsukuba

Research Fellow, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)

Evolutions of “Education of Original Language and Culture: ELCO” Policy in France*Keywords*

ELCO, Immigrant children, Equality, Education policy

Abstract

The cross-border migration is becoming a normal phenomenon. Many countries are faced with problems about immigrant children's education. The problem for government is “who and how to guarantee their education”. But in general, the education for immigrant children is hard to be organized, especially in public education, public school or at school hours. It is because the public education has the characteristics of equality, equity and universal.

ELCO was launched in 1973 and it has been implemented till now. ELCO is executed according to bilateral convention signed between France and nine emigrant countries: Portugal, Italy, Tunisia, Morocco, Spain, Serbia, Croatia, Turkey and Algeria. ELCO has considered the education for immigrant pupils because it is named with a word “original” and had targeted children who come from nine emigrant countries for long time. ELCO was often considered as “particular” policy, and has sparked many criticisms.

The purpose of this presentation is to elucidate an evolution of ELCO, in the public education, through the analysis of the notifications by the Ministry of National Education in France.

Profile

She is a doctoral student at Ecole Doctoral Langage, Espaces, Temps, Sociétés: LETS, University of Franche-Comté, and the Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba. She is also a Research Fellow of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. Her main research is on comparative and international education, more especially education policies for immigrant and foreign children.

Thorsten KERP :

Doctoral candidate, University of Bonn, Germany

Male Identities in Marginal Spaces of the Early-Modern Japanese Social Class Order

Keywords

Social history, cultural history, criminal history, Gender studies, Men's studies

Abstract

The social class order of Edo-period (1603-1868) Japan allowed for the formation of numerous male organizations with distinct identities. Restricted access to social, cultural and symbolic capital made certain aspects of identity available to some groups while being out of reach for others. Individuals that due to various reasons had become outsiders, outlaws or outcasts of the social class order formed groups with identities that opposed those of the warrior, craftsmen or merchant classes. At the same time, the townsfolk incorporated aspects of outcast identities to alter their own or as a rebellious act towards the restrains of public policies and class privilege. One of those identities was that of the otokodate, an honorable outlaw, which is part of a larger canon of gallantry vocabulary. In my presentation I will discuss certain terms of outlaw gallantry, their origin, meaning and impact on the identities of groups within the social class order.

Profile

M.A. (East Asian art history and Japanese studies) at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, in 2010. He is a doctoral researcher at the Department of Japanese and Korean Studies and the Bonn International Graduate School - Oriental and Asian Studies (BIGS OAS) at the University of Bonn, Germany. His main research interests are in social and cultural history of early-modern Japan as well as in contemporary dynamics between gender, culture and identity.

Commentator

Rajko MURŠIČ (see Session 2)

Session 6 - Intercultural Dialogue and Human Values (2)

Chair

Thierry MARTIN

Profile

Born in Paris in 1950, Thierry Martin is Director of the Graduate School of Languages, Spaces, Temps et Sociétés, Director of the research laboratory Logiques de l'agir and Professor of the University of Franche-Comté where he lectures in philosophy. He has published extensively on history and philosophy of science.

Thierry Martin is also an associate researcher at IHPST (Institute for History and Philosophy of Sciences and Technology) and is co-Head of the special course of lectures on 'Histoire du calcul des probabilités et de la statistique' organized by the EHESS in collaboration with the Centre d'Analyse et de Mathématiques Sociales and the Centre A. Koyré.

Presentations

Christoph PETERMANN

Ph.D. student, Freie Universität Berlin

Reduplication in Modern Japanese

Abstract

Reduplication has been a topic of linguistic research since the early days of the discipline in the 19th century. While the Japanese language is generally not considered a 'reduplication avoider' and word forms involving reduplication are part of the standard vocabulary there is only little research available, especially when it comes to Modern Japanese. In my dissertation I aim to investigate reduplication in Modern Japanese in light of the general discourse on reduplication. For this I will rely on primary language data from web-based corpora and employ recent usage-based approaches of language theory to adequately capture the reduplicative processes with special regard to their respective potential for linguistic innovation. In the planned presentation I will briefly introduce my research on the basis of selected examples.

Profile

He received a Magister Artium in Japanese Studies and German Linguistics from Freie

Universität Berlin in 2013 and enrolled there as a Ph.D. student later in the same year to write a dissertation with the topic “Reduplication in Modern Japanese”. In 2014 he was a scholarship fellow at the German Institute for Japanese Studies in Tokyo (DIJ) for six months and in 2015 participated in the COMPAS program at the University of Tsukuba.

Jérémie BRIDE and Nathalie WALLIAN

Université de La Réunion, Icare (EA7389)

An international comparison on the education for otherness

Key words : Globalized context ; diversity ; education ; otherness/alterity ; intercultural

Abstract

In a globalized context of knowledge free trade the cross-cultural posture that welcomes otherness requires a true educational process based on intercultural mediations. This process has to take into account the alterity representations, the prior knowledge and the background provided by different domains. This posture requires to be appropriately « educated » by the mean of a process questioning the immer cultural identity of the subjects involved so as to reshape the relationship to the world and to others.

La Réunion Island (a French Island in the Indian Ocean) presents potentially a wide multicultural richness while bringing together very different identities from India, Asia, Africa and Europe: these highly contrasted cultures live together and interact in very varied and original modes.

The research presented here is a comparative study about cultural diversity in primary schools in many different countries. The project is to show a video of a regular school day in La Réunion to other students of primary schools in the other countries and vice versa.

The aim is to study in reception of the video tape through a questionnaire how 1) the teacher operates the diversity treatment in his/her everyday classroom and 2) how is identified the notion of « difference » and of « diversity » within the reunion teaching practice.

Profile

PhD (Physical Education and Sport Sciences) at the University of Franche-Comté in January 2015, his PhD work was an intercultural study showing the contrast between France and Japan around Karate as a cultural object. He spent about 3 years in Japan observing and practicing karate in dojos while studying in universities (Okinawa, Tsukuba, Osaka). His work is crossing

different scientific field as Sport Sciences and Physical Education, Anthropology, and Linguistics and the aim is to show how it's possible to reach otherness, understand another culture and in return better understand one's own culture.

Neža GABERŠČEK

Teacher of Slovenian and Spanish language

Researcher

Difficulties in learning simple and complex linguistic structures in Slovenian as a foreign language

Keywords

language complexity, language difficulty, second language acquisition and language learning, language processing

Abstract

In recent years, there have been quite a lot of studies of language complexity, especially from cross-linguistic perspective. However, we still lack researches that would explain how complexity emerges and how exactly it shows at different levels of language. Various linguists consider complexity and difficulty as different concepts that need to be studied separately. In the present study, I refer both to grammar that reflects formal grammatical rules and to corpus that reflects language use, since it is indispensable to study linguistic complexity in the relation to the language user. For that reason it will also include difficulty of selected language features for the user, more specifically, for the students of Slovenian as a foreign language. The study will focus on students that learn Slovenian as a foreign language at foreign universities that probably do not receive an every-day Slovenian input and whose L1s are different. By observing language processing and language production, it can be observed what makes their production difficult. The main aim of the research that will mainly focus on morphological structures is to figure out whether there are differences between students with different L1s, which structures in Slovenian are more difficult and will hopefully lead to a better understanding of learning Slovenian as a foreign language and the process of learning a foreign language in general.

At the conference, a short theoretical overview of complexity theory will be presented, along with the research plan.

Profile

I received B. A. in Slovenian and Spanish language and literature at University of Ljubljana in 2013. Currently, I am teaching Spanish and Slovenian at primary school and creating material for an interactive workbook for students of Spanish as a second language. I am a Ph.D student in applied linguistics at Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana. My main research interests are second language acquisition and second language learning, psycholinguistics and cognitive linguistics.

Kristina DEŠMAN

Doctoral candidate, University of Ljubljana

Education about architecture, built environment, and space in Slovenian primary schools*Keywords*

Architecture, Built Environment, Space, Curriculum Analysis, Cross-Curricular Teaching, Contemporary Teaching Approaches

Abstract

Education about architecture, built environment, and space enables the children to judge the quality of built environment and prepares them for active participation in the processes of spatial planning. Slovenian teacher education programs offer no subjects relating to these topics. Architecture, built environment are not directly present in the school curricula, however they are present through aspects such as culture, function, economy, dwelling, environment, construction, aesthetics, everyday environment, and experience of space.

I analysed Slovenian primary school curricula to identify the educational objectives related to architecture, built environment and space using the above aspects as criteria. The identified educational objectives are present in all school subjects, but they are covered in a non-systematic and non-complete manner. I conclude that architecture, built environment and space merit a cross-curricular teaching approach.

Based on my research I plan to develop a cross-curricular didactic model for teaching about architecture, built environment and space with contemporary learning approaches.

Profile

Kristina DEŠMAN (1980) is an architectural researcher. After graduating Philosophy and French at University of Ljubljana, she continued her studies at the Bartlett School of Built Environment, UCL, where she obtained her MA in Architectural History. She writes for a number of architectural magazines. Since 2009 she is the assistant editor of Architect's Bulletin, magazine for theory and history of architecture. She was involved with the Architecture and Children program. She curated several architectural exhibitions showcasing Slovenian architecture. From 2010 Kristina has been organising Open House Slovenia. The project received the Plečnik Medal in 2012 for contribution to architectural culture. From 2014 she is a member of the executive board of the Association of architects Ljubljana. She is a doctoral candidate at the Faculty of Education in Ljubljana where she researches education of children about architecture, built environment and space.

Commentator

Ales BUČAR (see Session 1)