

Social Science



The Seventieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Institute of Social Science of the University of Tokyo



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Introduction

In celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Institute of Social Science (ISS), the 20th anniversary of the Center for Social Research and Data Archive (CSRDA), and the 20th anniversary of *Social Science Japan Journal* (SSJJ) (Oxford University Press/University of Tokyo), *Social Science Japan Newsletter* 57 features speeches delivered at a special event on February 14, 2017 at the University of Tokyo commemorating the occasion.

In her opening remarks, Osawa Mari touched on the creation of ISS and its development as she introduced the featured speakers for the event. Gonokami Makoto pointed out the importance of ISS and its interdisciplinary approach for the University of Tokyo and for a global collaboration to accumulate knowledge.

Genda Yuji described ISS's Institute-wide joint research, "Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking," and shared some of its findings and implications. Sato Kaoru looked back at the beginning and development of CSRDA and the role it played in popularizing secondary analysis of survey data in the social sciences in Japan. There were two guest speakers from overseas. Verena Blechinger-Talcott discussed the contributions *Social Science Japan Journal* had made in advancing research on Japan and Japan studies. Park Cheol Hee spoke of ISS research principles and their influence on overseas scholars studying Japan. He suggested ISS further East Asia-wide collaboration and cross-border research

Hirowatari Seigo reviewed key moments, developments, and ISS publications and expressed his expectations for the future of ISS

In the ISS Research Report, Iida Takashi shares his research on *mujinkō*, a system of mutual finance assistance, which has been employed in local communities in Japan, and rotating savings and credit associations popular in many other countries. He focuses especially on social norms associated with these systems.

Focus on ISS introduces Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking, with a poster summarizing the project, courtesy of the Project Committee. The Japanese version of the poster was on display at the ISS 70th Anniversary event.

As always, please refer to the ISS Contemporary Japan Group section for recent lectures and Recent Publications by ISS Staff.

Managing Editor, Ikeda Yoko

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Opening Remarks

OSAWA Mari



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In the midst of your busy schedules, on this bitterly cold day, thank you very much indeed for joining us here to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Institute of Social Science at the University of Tokyo. I am Osawa Mari, director of the Institute since April 2015.

As you have heard, ISS was established after Japan's defeat in the Second World War. Its founder, President Nanbara Shigeru, envisioned transforming the Tokyo Imperial University by abandoning its prewar and wartime approach to research and education in favor of a new ethos of academic independence and integrity that would be realized through collecting accurate materials in an organizationally systematic way and conducting scientifically rigorous comparative research. The aim of the new institute was to be instrumental in "recasting the government to turn Japan into a democratic and peace-loving nation." The mission of ISS remains unchanged to this day.

The first person appointed as director of ISS was

Yanaihara Tadao from the Faculty of Economics. Professor Yanaihara's field was colonial policy studies, but in 1937 he was effectively driven out of the university due to his criticism of the Marco Polo Bridge incident and the invasion of Nanking. Shortly after Japan's surrender in November 1945, Yanaihara returned to the Faculty of Economics in response to repeated requests from his former colleagues.

In many ways, Yanaihara personified the fate of social science in Japan before, during, and after the war. He accepted President Nanbara's request to serve as the first director of ISS, starting in November 1946. Yanaihara was later appointed dean of the Faculty of Economics and dean of the Faculty of General Education. And, as many of you know, he was president of the university for six years, starting in 1951.

The establishment of ISS was officially authorized in August 1946 by Imperial Ordinance no. 394. Since its launch as a research institute with five departments, ISS has benefited from the cooperation of individuals and organizations from around the world. Currently, our researchers are grouped in four disciplines—law, political science, economics, and sociology. Their areas of expertise include Japan, North and South America, Europe, and East Asia. No other institute affiliated with a national university has the disciplinary and geographic scope of ISS.

The Institute of Social Science also stands out for its institute-wide research projects that date back to 1964. These multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary projects delve into particular challenges facing Japan and the world. The processes and results of these projects are shown in posters displayed today, and the findings and implications of four decades of institute-wide projects are summarized in issues 40 and 42 of the ISS Research Series.

Beginning in 2010, I led an institute-wide project titled "Reconsidering Governance" with Professor

Sato Iwao, who was the project subleader. In November 2016, the University of Tokyo Press published two volumes on this project edited by me and Professor Sato. The current ISS project is "Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking," which is led by Professor Genda Yuji, one of our guest speakers today. This institute-wide initiative is specifically funded by the University of Tokyo.

The Institute of Social Science has at the same time given impetus to social science research on Japan around the world. For example, ISS frequently hosts overseas doctoral candidates for a year or so as visiting researchers and our staff provide them with advice and support in writing their dissertations. Many of the visiting researchers in the institute's early years went on to become leaders of centers of Japan Studies around the world, and they occasionally returned to ISS to continue their research and interact with ISS members. For social scientists from across the world who study Japan, ISS has been a "home away from home."

In 1996, ISS formally set up the Information Center for Social Science Research on Japan as its attached unit, and it also arranged to have its new English-language periodical, *Social Science Japan Journal* (SSJJ), published by Oxford University Press. The Center and SSJJ have thus recently reached their twentieth anniversaries. In 2009, the Information Center was reorganized as the Center for Social Research and Data Archives (CSRDA). The Center was designated by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology as a Joint Usage/Research Center in 2010 and its designation was renewed in 2016. The data archives have achieved their purpose thanks to the many institutions and scholars who have deposited raw data of their research. We are honored to have many of these depositors with us today. Professor Sato Kaoru will talk more about the Center later today.

Also today Oxford University Press set up a wonderful display for SSJJ, and Professor Verena Blechinger-Talcott of the Free University of Berlin, a strong supporter of SSJJ, will speak on the development of the Journal. Research at ISS has been funded in part through a number of grants and other contributions. We are very grateful for this generous support and for having many repre-

sentatives from granting organizations here today.

Park Cheol Hee, Dean of the Graduate School of International Studies at Seoul National University, will be our fourth speaker. Until last summer, Dean Park was director of the Institute for Japanese Studies at Seoul National University. Every year this institute and ISS conduct a joint, in depth workshop. Owing to Dean Park's strong leadership, scholars from Japan research institutes across East Asia convened for the first time as the East Asian Consortium for Japanese Studies. The first international academic conference of the consortium took place last December and was a success thanks to Dean Park.

Our final speaker is Professor Hirowatari Seigo, former ISS director and vice president of the University of Tokyo just prior to its reincorporation as an independent institution in 2004, during which time he played a leading role in drafting the charter of the University. When the Great East Japan earthquake struck, Professor Hirowatari was vice president of the Science Council of Japan and soon thereafter became president. He poured his heart out so that scientists in every field could show their support for and cooperation with disaster-affected areas and people.

In 2016, national universities were in their third five-year period since reincorporation. In early fiscal year 2015, at the direction of Gonokami Makoto, the new president of the University, new mid-range draft plans and goals were set. In addition, by October of that year, the "University of Tokyo: Vision 2020" plan was also adopted. In parallel to the university-level policy planning, ISS began developing its own Vision 2020 plan in June. After receiving the final university plan, the ISS faculty assembly formally adopted its Vision 2020 plan in November. This plan maintains ISS's commitment to its original mission, including its guiding principles (three layers and three pillars) for conducting research. It also continues the research agenda set forth in ISS's preceding six-year plan and aligns with the University's Vision 2020 plan.

In the meantime, on June 8, 2015, the education minister issued a notification titled, "On the review of the overall organization and operations of

national university corporations.” The notification included the following paragraph:

In particular, due to the declining number of 18 year-olds and labor market demands, and in light of the need to uphold standards of education and research, national universities should re-evaluate their role in teacher training, at the undergraduate and graduate level, and in offering degrees in humanities and social sciences at the undergraduate and graduate level. National universities should actively engage in planning to terminate these programs or redirect them towards fields that better meet society’s demands.

This notification could be interpreted to mean that national universities were required by the education minister to abolish or reorganize at the least their teacher education programs and education/research in the humanities and social sciences. Mass media reported that the current government had clearly signaled its lack of respect for these fields.

The “University of Tokyo: Vision 2020,” on the other hand, under President Gonokami’s coherent insights called for elevating the level of research and the public profile of humanities and social science fields, as is clearly stated in the second

point of the Actions in research that the University of Tokyo “further energizes the humanities and social science fields by actively supporting outstanding research, and thereby raising the University’s international stature in these fields.”

The Science Council of Japan and other organizations also pushed back quickly against the education minister’s announcement, which led the ministry to partially revise it. Professor Komorida Akio, chairperson of the SCJ’s humanities and social sciences section and a former ISS director, also spoke out forcefully against the education minister’s policy proposal. Despite these efforts, the ministry did not rescind the policy notification. We must continue to monitor the situation carefully, keeping an eye on further changes to budget allocations and university evaluations in the name of so-called reforms to national universities.

We mark the 70th anniversary of ISS and the 20th anniversary of CSRDA and SSJJ in these challenging circumstances. Mindful of our founding principles, I want us to renew our commitment to take our teaching and research to the next level. In closing, I ask that our guests continue to provide us with their invaluable guidance and encouragement.

Thank you.

Congratulatory Speech

GONOKAMI Makoto



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Good afternoon, everyone. At the opening of the ceremony commemorating the 70th anniversary of the foundation of the Institute of Social Science (ISS), the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Center for Social Research and Data Archives (CSRDA), and the 20th anniversary of publication of *Social Science Japan Journal* (SSJJ), I would like to say a few words on behalf of the University of Tokyo.

I understand that we have many faculty members, representatives of related corporations, associations, and universities, as well as donors and alumni and alumnae at this ceremony today. I am deeply grateful for your continued support of the Institute of Social Sciences.

As representative of the University of Tokyo, I also would like to thank Professor Verena Blechinger-Talcott of the Free University of Berlin and Professor Park Cheol Hee, Director of the Institute for Japanese Studies at Seoul National University, who have both found time in their busy schedules to give commemorative lectures today. I also wish to extend my congratulations on this anniversary to Professor Osawa and the

faculty and postgraduate students of ISS.

On April 12, 1877, the merging of Tokyo Kaisei School and Tokyo Medical School created the University of Tokyo, the first university in Japan. The university marked its 140th anniversary this April. I am proud that, in its long history, the University of Tokyo, as an academic center, has engaged in the fusion of Eastern and Western culture, developed a unique style of scholarship on the global stage, and created new value.

One such achievement, this Institute of Social Science, as mentioned earlier by Professor Osawa, was established at the initiative of Professor Nanbara Shigeru, the university's 15th president, 70 years ago, in 1946, shortly after the end of World War II. I took up the post as the 30th president the April before last; each year since then I consider what I am going to talk about to the students, who will become our new colleagues, at the entrance ceremony and on other occasions. In the course of those considerations, I had an opportunity to read Professor Nanbara's addresses as the first postwar president; they still remain in my heart.

The first ISS director was Professor Yanaihara Tadao. He served, starting in 1951, as the University's 16th president, following Professor Nanbara. In that sense, ISS was born right in the middle of the University's 140 years of history, and it has resolutely supported the development of the University for the 70 years of the postwar era.

I am a physicist, so my image of scholarship is writing a paper with numerical formulas and the like and sharing it with readers around the world. I am still learning how the social sciences are organized and developed. Yet I recognize that ISS is pursuing a branch of knowledge that accumulates objective evidence in a wide range of subjects, including law, politics, economics, and sociology through social surveys and other methods, and builds up arguments in a logical way. Moreover,

world-class researchers work hard together here and continue to disseminate substantial research findings in and outside of Japan. In recent years, ISS has been working on research activities involving their colleagues in the natural sciences. For the University of Tokyo, as a comprehensive research university encompassing diverse disciplines, ISS, pursuing scientific principles across disciplinary boundaries, is an important institution.

The Institute of Social Science is also making a strong contribution to University management. One significant example, mentioned earlier, is *The University of Tokyo Charter*, established in 2003. This charter comprises fundamental principles related to the organization and management of the University, and it remains an important document to all members of the University community. The Charter was produced through the efforts of Emeritus Professor Hirowatari Seigo, who was former director of ISS and University Vice President at that time, and is present here today. Professor Hirowatari will be making a commemorative speech later today.

My term, which began in April 2015, is six years. National universities are now required to develop mid-term goals and plans for their activities every six years, and, accordingly, the president's term of office is also six years. I have decided to manage the University by working out what directions we should take in contemporary society, by sharing specific action plans with all University members, and taking concrete actions during my tenure. The outcome of those efforts is *The University of Tokyo: Vision 2020*, which was published in October 2015.

In developing *Vision 2020*, I carefully reread *The University of Tokyo Charter*. The Charter was established the year before national universities were incorporated in 2004. I understand that the establishment of the Charter was intended to properly document the principles to which the University of Tokyo has adhered through the activities of the past hundred and more years, and how the University should pass these on to following generations, given the opportunities presented by incorporation. When viewed from such a perspective, the Charter describes the spirit of our Univer-

sity, continuous and unbroken, even across the prewar and postwar eras. A dozen years or so after its enactment, the Charter remains a remarkable document that functions as a fundamental guide to our activities.

Through *The University of Tokyo: Vision 2020* and taking into account *The University of Tokyo Charter*, I decided to declare our vision of creating a "global base for knowledge collaboration" with a "synergy between excellence and diversity" as a driving force. By "collaboration" I intend to indicate that people in various fields and sectors work together to create knowledge.

As Director Osawa mentioned earlier, the ISS's activities exactly match the policy expressed in *Vision 2020*; both face in the same direction. In that sense, I strongly expect ISS to play a major role in implementing this vision.

To cite an example, Professor Genda Yuji will talk about his project "Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking" later. In this project, Professor Genda is pursuing a new research approach, moving beyond the existing disciplinary boundaries of the humanities or sciences. People tend to think the University of Tokyo has its name because it is located in Tokyo. But in considering the position of this university in the context of Japan as a whole, it is necessary to emphasize regional alliances as well. I have heard that the project led by Professor Genda aims to promote knowledge creation through regional collaboration along new dimensions and thereby confront with determination the challenging problems faced by humankind. This is an extremely important direction of study.

In Japan, we have a tendency to classify individuals by two types: those who have a natural sciences outlook or those who have a humanities outlook. Yet I sometimes wonder when the humanities and the sciences became distinct from each other, and I think that was not so long ago. Today, we also have the Director of the Earthquake Research Institute here. Seismic activity, seen as a natural phenomenon, or astronomical events in space, if viewed as a subject of natural science, are elucidated based on observations and scientific logic. However, scientific measurement has a short history and covers only a hundred odd years. On the

other hand, large earthquakes and supernova explosions occur on a scale of several centuries or millennia. So, when a large earthquake like the Great East Japan Earthquake occurs, it will inevitably be the first on record. From this perspective, the time scale on record is largely organized according to human convenience.

On the other hand, the human pursuit of knowledge has been passed down unbroken for more than a millennium in Japan, and I think academic activities in the past have been carried out regardless of the distinction between the humanities and the sciences. As a matter of fact, the University of Tokyo has, to a certain extent, inherited academic activities that were carried out in the same manner as in the Edo period when the Japanese academic community was relatively advanced but no such distinctions were made. Activities on such a long timescale create value far beyond the distinctions made between the humanities and the sciences. We are proud that we have been taking such a stance in our scholarship. In that sense, it is a matter of course that ISS's research activities go far beyond such disciplinary distinctions, and I am delighted that ISS has been intensely pursuing such activities.

I understand that the Center for Social Research and Data Archives, which has marked its 20th anniversary, is a world-leading data archive of social research. Its activities are very important in that it explores what kind of evidence-based knowledge it will promote and how it will share this with the global community; I have great hopes for its further development.

Likewise, *Social Science Japan Journal* is very important in that it has contributed to the development of excellent and international social scientific research on Japan led by ISS. I believe it will continue to play a very important role.

I always say that scholarship at the University of Tokyo plays an important role in supporting the diversity of scholarship throughout the entire world. To place the university's academic activities in such a position, global dissemination is critical. From this perspective, I believe ISS's research activities also play a very important role.

With a deep understanding of the significance of excellence and diversity, we at the University of Tokyo will strongly support ISS's further development. Since last year, in particular, the world situation has become increasingly unstable. In situations such as these, we need to disseminate our academic research in an organized and vigorous way to prevent intellectual activities from being abandoned. Moreover, we are determined to work harder so that the University of Tokyo can contribute to the further development of Japan and the betterment of the whole world.

I have talked a bit longer than expected. I would like to conclude my speech by expressing my wishes for the future growth of ISS, CSRDA, and SSJJ based on their past achievements, in appreciation of the attendees' continuous support, and in the expectation of our future partnership. Thank you for your attention.

Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking, an Institute-wide Joint Research Project

GENDA Yuji



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I wonder what kind of image forms in people's minds when they hear the words "Institute of Social Science." Various images, I suppose. Older people who are inclined to associate social science with Marxism may still look to the Institute as a stronghold of knowledge about Marxist economics.

When I tell younger people I am at the Institute of Social Science, they talk about the digital archive and how grateful they are to be able to use it. Students and researchers are very happy to be able to use the data entrusted to us when writing dissertations, theses, and academic papers, and we are happy about it too.

I am not exactly sure how the institute is regarded within the university, but we do encounter people who are surprised to learn there are institutes here devoted to the humanities (laughter). And there are the busybodies who wisecrack about how great it must be to work at an institute where there is so little work to do.

There is, of course, nothing wrong with people having various different impressions of us. At the Institute we are especially pleased with the way our Institute-wide Joint Research Projects have been appraised. These are major efforts involving not all but a good number of the institute's approximately 100 researchers, who work steadily for four or five years on a single common subject. As such, these projects are unique. Institute-wide Joint Research Projects have been carried out for more than 50 of the institute's 70 years in existence.

In 2016, we embarked on a new institute-wide project called Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking. When we were first discussing exactly what this project would be about, people expressed interest in the word "crisis." There are a plenty of researchers at the institute who are conversant in Chinese, German, or another foreign language, and we learned from them that in a number of languages the word for "crisis" connotes not merely danger but danger or risk transformed into opportunity. Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking represents the start of an effort to collectively address the question of how to create societal mechanisms that will enable us to convert risk into opportunity.

A variety of alternative approaches are being considered with respect to the most important element of crisis thinking. Is it carefully planning in advance, or responding flexibly to the demands of the situation as they arise? Or is there nothing to do but leave things up to chance?

The Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking section of the institute's website includes a page presenting a list of related articles. Another page offers links to relevant essays. By means such as these, the project researchers challenge one another with discussions of risk as it is perceived in their respective fields. Specific topics addressed include amending the constitution, the Okinawa problem, friction with China, civic action, and the Cuban missile crisis. These articles and essays are

unusual and quite compelling. I urge you to read them and let us know what you think.

Previously I worked on an Institute-wide Joint Research Project called Social Sciences of Hope, which addressed the relationship between hope and society. People with a longstanding interest in the project have asked me if I have stopped working on Social Sciences of Hope; I have told them I have not. I have considered hope from a variety of angles, and although it may be our hope to be free from worry in the future, living in an entirely untroubled society, that will actually be very difficult to accomplish. A disaster or other unforeseen event could occur at any time. People are faced with the possibility that danger will actually arise. If they can see, however, a way to somehow deal with it and that a response is possible, I think that people will begin to feel a real sense of hope. In that sense, I consider the Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking to be an extension of the Social Sciences of Hope.

The president spoke earlier of the importance the institute attaches to local initiatives. For more than a decade we have been engaged with the city of Kamaishi in Iwate Prefecture and with Fukui Prefecture as a whole through a general survey conducted as part of the Social Sciences of Hope project. We continue to value our involvement with local communities through the Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking project and will do so through other institute-wide projects as well.

As we conducted the survey, I realized I did not really learn anything significant in the first two or three years of the study. When I began surveying people in Kamaishi in 2006, I visited a neighborhood watering hole to talk to local people over drinks. They seemed impressed to have a visitor from the University of Tokyo, but they did not take us seriously because they expected us stay a few years and then go away. After many such visits, when I had finally become established as a regular, a tipsy fellow drinker declared that we should be friends for life. Only then did I think we might finally start hearing the real story.

More than one thousand people in Kamaishi died or went missing when disaster struck in 2011, and the sorrowful aftermath can still be felt in every

part of the region. I do not know if it can be considered a silver lining, but all of the high school, junior high school, and elementary school students in Kamaishi were spared. This was referred to in newspapers as "the miracle of Kamaishi." In light of the misfortunes they have borne, however, local people do not seem very pleased by any talk of a miracle.

Even so, the reason no children were lost is very interesting. Three principles for evacuation were employed in Kamaishi and have since become widely known. The staff of Kamaishi's city hall, led by Professor Katada Toshitaka, a social scientist at Gunma University, had long been considering how best to protect human lives in the event of a tsunami. Many of the adults in the area, accustomed to living with tsunami and dismissive of the idea that a major wave would ever strike, made light of such efforts. Consequently, mobilizing and protecting the lives of the community's children came to be seen as the first priority. These efforts not only saved the children's lives but also enabled them to assist elderly people and infants. Upon due consideration, we were told, the three principles for evacuation were conveyed to the children repeatedly by various means to enable them to safely escape from a tsunami on their own.

Kamaishi was struck by the Great East Japan Earthquake at 2:46 p.m. on March 11, 2011. Minutes later, we were told, an announcement rang out, warning that a tsunami was approaching. The students at Kamaishi Higashi Junior High School and Unosumai Elementary School, both located close to shoreline, fled the predicted tsunami to a designated evacuation site on the roof of a three-story school building.

Looking out at the sea from the rooftop, they encountered an unexpected sight. The sea was a color they had never seen before, a sign that the approaching danger was greater than anyone had imagined. The junior high school students quickly descended an emergency stairway, crossed the school grounds, and fled to a day-care center for the elderly located on a nearby hillside. Having seen all this from the rooftop evacuation site, we were told, the elementary school students quickly followed suit.

If the students had remained at the rooftop site as they were expected to, all of them might have died there. When I visited the school after the tsunami had receded, it looked as though cars had crashed through the windows of the building, so the students would have been in danger had they simply stayed on the roof as planned. One of the three principles of tsunami-evacuation crisis thinking is “Don’t be limited by expectations.” The children of Kamaishi clearly applied that principle as they saw fit.

Then, we were told, as they stopped to catch their breath after fleeing to the hillside, the children thought of something else. A tsunami was the big fear after an earthquake, but they realized they should also be concerned about landslides. The soil actually appeared to be very loose and unstable, so the children had to figure out what to do. The second tsunami-evacuation principle was “Do all you can.” They could still move. They decided that doing all they could meant not stopping at the day-care center but going farther to find safety and moving to higher ground.

The third principle is “Take the initiative and act.” We were told that by then many people from the surrounding area had gathered in and around the day care center. When it was decided to seek higher ground, no one gave orders or instructions. The junior high school students simply seized the initiative, took the hands of their elderly companions, gathered up the nursery school children, and moved higher together. As a result, not only the students but elderly people and young children were saved as well.

Don't be limited by expectations. Do all you can. Take the initiative and act. These three principles for responding to the crisis posed by the tsunami are said to have saved many lives. As we seek a path for Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking, we can learn a great deal from actual experiences of this sort, and I hope to inform people about the critical actions taken in response to a crisis.

While we place great importance on this sort of involvement with a community in Japan, we are also cultivating international connections as an important aspect of Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking. The Institute has concluded an inter-

departmental agreement with the Department of East Asian Studies at Cornell University and plans to explore further collaboration. In addition, we plan to conduct international comparative research on crisis thinking through membership in Meridian 180, a group of around 300 experts from about 300 countries who collaborate on transnational policy recommendations and the like, led by Cornell University Professor Annelise Riles. In July 2016, together with Meridian 180, we co-sponsored an international conference in Okinawa called “Developing Proposals for Risk Mitigation in the Asia-Pacific Region,” where some highly interesting discussions took place.

At the conference, we spoke with scholars from overseas about the aforesaid experiences in Kamaishi. We got a variety of responses and heard many different opinions, which was quite stimulating. Through these discussions I realized once again that what enables people to respond properly to a crisis is not just danger itself but the way they approach daily life. The ability to act in defiance of standard assumptions in a time of crisis must rely heavily on the habit of recognizing standard assumptions in normal times. Being well acquainted with ordinary expectations in advance is what enables people, when faced with danger that dwarfs ordinary expectations, to recognize that the situation is different and that different action is required. If they are not familiar with the expectations that prevail in ordinary times, people will not be able to respond properly in a crisis.

With regard to the second principle for responding in an emergency as well—Do all you can—if you are accustomed to hesitating or giving up when it is time to act, you will not be able to give it your all in a truly serious situation. To enable people to do all they can when a crisis occurs, we must create societal environments that offer people a certain amount of leeway and, perhaps, an element of play.

People who value teamwork and are accustomed to looking out for one another are willing to take the initiative and exert leadership when the need arises, and this may help create a common perception of a crisis and lead people to take action based on their own judgment and sense of responsibility. This type of crisis thinking appears to be closely

related to everyday habits and actions.

A number of key terms are frequently employed in Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking, including *social capital*, *human network*, *risk communication*, and *resilience*. By further developing these important concepts that have arisen in previous research, we hope to produce original research aimed at getting people to think about crisis thinking.

An Institute-wide Joint Research Project is not a simple endeavor. In order for a project addressing a common subject to be conducted within a specified period, it is extremely important to select the

right subject, so we have taken the time to thoroughly discuss this. There are those who prefer to have each individual choose his or her own topic. We have long attached great importance to Institute-wide Joint Research Projects, however, in which a variety of specialized research efforts are conducted along parallel paths, with all the participants working on a major subject too big for a lone individual. The Institute has now been in existence for over 70 years, but our willingness to pursue new challenges remains unchanged.

Thank you very much.

“The Center” and Social Science Research

SATO Kaoru



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Thank you for the introduction. Today I would like to talk on the theme of “The Center” and Social Science Research.

I am affiliated with a center with a rather long title: the Center for Social Research and Data Archives (CSRDA). I have been asked to speak today on the 20th anniversary of this Center’s establishment.

When the Center was first established in 1996, it was known as the Information Center for Social Science Research on Japan. Its founding aim was to furnish essential information for people doing research on Japanese society. At that time, the Center was divided into two sections: networked organizations and survey data analysis. Do we have anyone here who was in networked organizations? Professor Nishigaki and Associate Professor Jonathan Lewis; and from survey data analysis there was Professor Sato Hiroki and Associate Professor Matsui Hiroshi.

As you will find in today’s materials, the Center was home to all activities related to SSJJ at that time. The Systems Management Office, now a completely separate organization, was also located within the Center. These two organs are no longer under the Center’s umbrella, but as you all know, they have continued to perform with distinction. This is actually the 20th anniversary of the Systems Management Office, too.

Today the Center’s activities focus mainly on data archiving, popularizing secondary analysis, and conducting the Japanese General Social Surveys (JGSS). Around 1995 or 1996, when I was still a graduate student, we finally started using hard disk drives with a data capacity of one kilobyte. Until then we had used 0.5-kilobyte disks. Because memory media capacity was so small, it was still difficult to do things such as share survey data. Even earlier on, as some of you may know, we used punch cards. At the time, even the sharing of punch card data was barely imaginable.

It was around 1995, following the release of Windows 95, that everybody started to use computers and advances were made in infrastructure for the sharing of digitized survey data. Researchers themselves, however, were yet to appreciate the importance, or the necessity, of sharing data.

I studied at Tokyo Institute of Technology rather than the University of Tokyo; there too, it was possible to do data analysis if you were working under a professor who was conducting a survey, but otherwise you had no choice but to make your own survey. Or go and borrow data from a professor with a survey already underway. This was an era in which apprentice-like systems still operated in the academic world, so in exchange for lending you the data, the professor would require you to perform tasks such as data cleaning or coding. At that time, papers employing secondary analysis would almost never be evalu-

ated positively in peer review. You were more likely to get encouraging feedback if you had conducted your own original survey, even if it was a rather slapdash one. That was the reality twenty years ago.

In 1998, the Center began furnishing data from its archives to researchers. With the aim of popularizing secondary research, a book titled *Shakai Chōsa no Kōkai Dēta: 2ji Bunseki e no Shōkai* [Public Social Survey Data: Introduction to Secondary Analysis] was released, edited by Sato Hiroki, Ishida Hiroshi, and Ikeda Kenichi. I believe this was a landmark volume in that it showed students and young researchers of that era that it was possible to do good research using public data. Data available from the SSJ data archive was still very limited, so most of the sources introduced in the book were general social surveys such as the GSS, surveys from the United States, and generic data sources such as the world survey on value orientations conducted at the time by NHK (*Nippon Hōsō Kyōkai*, Japan Broadcasting Corporation).

The Center gradually accumulated more data sets, and on its tenth anniversary held a symposium. Professor Hirao Keiko, Professor Shimasaki Naoko, Professor Iwai Hachiro, and Professor Inaba Akihide were invited to this symposium to share their expectations for the future after ten years of data archiving. They talked about survey data as public assets, social surveys in education especially at undergraduate level, and education for certified Social Researchers and Advanced Social Researchers. Certification as a Social Researcher can be earned in undergraduate and graduate programs in sociology, and it was anticipated that our archiving work would contribute to education of those seeking the certification. Expectations were also expressed that the Center would work to create better surveys in Japanese society by offering proper feedback to those contributing data to the archives.

The Center's first decade of activities was reasonably well received, as shown for example by the prize awarded by the Japan Statistical Society. Underpinning these activities were researchers from the government's Statistics Bureau, who came to the Center as associate professors: it was

these researchers who built the Center's foundations over the first decade.

Some changes took place around the time of the tenth anniversary. In 2005, we started to conduct online activities under the banner of remote aggregation. In the area of personnel, too, we started taking a more long-term view and appointing researchers to associate professor positions without fixed terms. The Center's three distinct fields of activity were also laid out at this time: the Research Infrastructure Group was given principal responsibility for data archiving, the Social Survey Research Group for conducting original surveys, and the Quantitative Social Research Group for promoting secondary analysis.

In the 2006 academic year, we launched the ISS Panel Survey Project, which continues to this day with surveys conducted annually. The same participants are surveyed each time in a cycle that has been running for ten years now. When the project was launched, our staff comprised four professors and associate professors, one research associate, two administrative assistants, two research assistants, and three grant-in-aid appointments, making us largely dependent on non-permanent members who would not remain at the Center for the long term.

In 2009, when Professor Komorida was director, it was decided that the Center would apply independently to be part of a government program for joint-use/joint-research hubs. This application occasioned a restructuring of the Center: it adopted its current name of Center for Social Research and Data Archives, and an International Survey Research Group was added. This enabled the Center to manage what it had been doing thus far in a more organized manner.

A major shift occurred around 2010, when survey data finally began to gain widespread recognition as a public asset. The Statistics Act was amended in 2007, and moves began to be made toward greater secondary use of data. Many papers featuring secondary analysis were published in scholarly journals, and there was a rise in the number of young researchers conducting such analysis. The network environment also under-

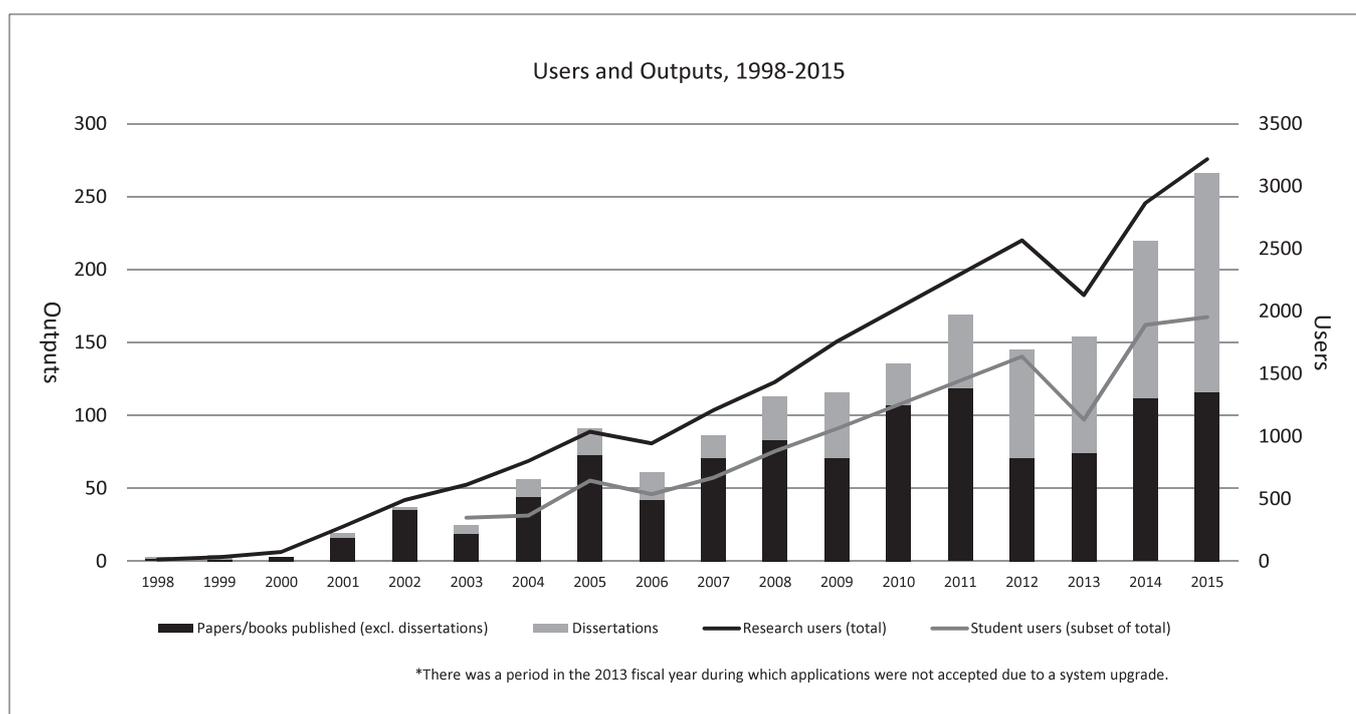
went considerable change in the five years following the release of Windows 95, and it became possible to download data sets.

More and more university departments and faculties introduced the Social Researcher certification as I mentioned earlier. Traditionally, there had been very few certifications available to students in social science programs. In order to earn the Social Researcher certification, you need to study using actual empirical data; this became another driver of growth in data use.

This graph shows the change over time in data use for research and education purposes. The black section represents published papers and books, and the gray is academic degree dissertations, including graduation theses. From around the 2007 academic year, we moved to expand the use of our archives by undergraduate students, and asked our providers whether they would allow their data to be used by such students and/or for graduation theses. The response was positive, so we started to offer providers' data to undergraduate students too. This is one of the reasons for the recent increase in students using data for their graduation theses in particular, as reflected in the gray section of the graph. Those are the outputs, and here is the number of researchers. The gray shows people using data in their classes. The number drops in 2013, but this

is because we carried out a major system change at that time to enable unified processing of applications and downloads, which necessitated a one-month shutdown. This was in January-February 2014, part of the 2013 fiscal year shown. At that time of year, there are not many applications from people wishing to use data before the end of the fiscal year, but it is the time when we usually receive reports on how data was used in classes. We could not receive such reports during the shutdown period, and that accounts for the lower figure. Apart from that, you can see that we have had steady increases in the number of users, the number of students accessing data for classes, and the number of outputs.

In regard to the present day, you will find in your envelope of handouts three documents relating to data archiving and the Center. The largest is a kind of "flowchart" giving an overview of the Center's activities. On the reverse side is a list of current staff members, starting with the Center's Director, and including everyone who helps with the Center's work. Please take some time to read through it. There is also an explanatory brochure about the data archives, which we distribute at events such as academic conferences and bring along when visiting contributors. It is simple, but designed to help readers understand the basic processes by which our data can be used.



We are currently implementing a shift to DDI, a metadata format that has become the standard for data archiving in most parts of Europe and North America. We are making use of Nesstar, a system—or rather an application—for the sharing of metadata, which also enables data aggregation to be performed easily online. A new brochure has just been published outlining our adoption of Nesstar. In this way we are pursuing a variety of activities, including network enhancement.

Following the renewal of our accreditation as a joint use/joint research facility, we are now pursuing four different missions. The first is maintenance and expansion of our data archives. Secondly, strengthening of collaborative relationships and information dissemination beyond Japan. Thirdly, expansion of joint research. Fourthly, contribution to education at undergraduate and graduate school levels. Through these four missions, the Center seeks to cultivate human resources and serve the advancement of empirical research in the social sciences. There is also an expectation that we will be more pro-active in our dissemination of outputs.

Talking of outputs, by which I mean yielding results, we are currently planning to publish a book. Jointly edited/authored by myself and Associate Professor Miwa Satoshi, the book will include chapters on topics such as introduction to secondary analysis, accessing public data, research using public data, education using public data, and points to note when conducting secondary analysis.

Today the archives and the Center have numerous alumni and collaborators, and it looks like it will be possible to put together this book solely with contributions from people associated with the Center. This makes me very happy, and I look forward to approaching potential contributors soon. I think some of you have been asked to contribute already; I hope that you will be able to accept the invitation and produce your manuscripts by the required date.

I would now like to talk about the future challenges and outlook for the Center. The increase in users has brought with it a variety of potential problems. At the same time as enhancing usability,

I would like to develop environments and systems that ensure users uphold research ethics and etiquette in the use of data.

Another challenge relates to “metadata”: information about data, such as what type of data it is, the types of people it was obtained from, and the purposes of the survey that collected it. By converting more metadata into English, we hope to enhance the usability of our archives for people overseas wishing to undertake research on Japan.

I would also like to extend our sincere thanks to all those who have contributed data to our archives. We still do not have any particular way to make contributors feel that their contributions have been worthwhile, but we do hope to develop some kind of scheme for that purpose soon.

Earlier I mentioned that the ISS Panel Survey has been running for 10 years, but another panel survey actually started two years earlier than that and is still running today: the Panel Survey for High School Graduates. We hope to continue operating and disseminating the results of these surveys that have been running for 10 or 12 years.

A Secondary Data Analysis Workshop is held on an annual basis. We plan to strengthen the support structures in order to achieve qualitative improvements in this workshop, such as enabling it to perform a peer review process of submitted papers.

In the area of data archiving, we are pursuing collaborations with other data archives in locations including South Korea and Taiwan. We hope to build, or rather are in the process of building, an international network.

Each of us is engaged in teaching, research, and data archiving or management of the Center. The Center needs to secure and strengthen its personnel and finances in order to be sustainable and maintain the output from its various activities. We will certainly do everything possible in this regard, but I think we will also need your assistance.

Credit for the activities and growth achieved by the Center over the past 20 years is due first to the researchers from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications I mentioned earlier, each one of the past ISS directors and ISS staff members who have offered unstinting cooperation.

But this is not all. We must also acknowledge the contributors and users beyond ISS, especially the numerous researchers who have used the data archives and thereby supported the Center's activities. In closing, I would like once more to extend my sincere thanks to all of you.

Breaking New Ground and Building Bridges: Reflections on Social Science Japan Journal and Its Many Contributions

Verena BLECHINGER-TALCOTT



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As a former member of the editorial board of *Social Science Japan Journal* (SSJJ) and, since 2013, a member of the Journal's International Editorial Board, I am pleased to share my views about SSJJ and its contributions. I served on the editorial board from 1999 until 2002 and was involved in the production of volume 2 to volume 5.

In this presentation, I will first address the key achievements of SSJJ since its launch in the late 1990s, and then I will turn to its contribution to the mission of the Institute of Social Science. In the final part of my contribution, I will turn to challenges and opportunities for journal and for research on Japan.

Since its launch as a peer reviewed journal in English, *Social Science Japan Journal* has stood out in two ways. First, the Journal has broken new ground in social science research and in the study of Japan, and second, it has established linkages between previously unconnected research communities in the United States, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan, as well as among various social science disciplines. By doing so, SSJJ developed to become the leading international journal in Japanese studies with a perspective on

the social sciences.

Breaking new grounds and building bridges – I am starting with a quote by the leader of the original editorial team and one of the founders of SSJJ, Professor Nishida Yoshiaki, who wrote in the introduction of the first volume of the Journal (SSJJ, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 1-2):

We sincerely hope that the *SSJ Journal* will be read widely by social scientists everywhere studying Japan, and by general readers interested in Japanese society. We look forward to publishing manuscripts of the highest caliber from researchers around the world, including Japan. With the support of our readers and contributors in Japan and around the world, and with timely manuscripts of the highest scholarly caliber, we will strive to make the *Journal* the leading international forum for social science research on Japan.

In this statement, Nishida set the standards for publications in SSJJ: the commitment to academic excellence, internationality and to interdisciplinarity in the context of social science research on Japan. Moreover, Nishida also committed the Journal to publishing manuscripts with high relevance for contemporary discourses and problems in Japanese society – manuscripts that are not only based on thorough discipline-based theories and methods, but also address important issues and problems in contemporary Japan from a social scientific perspective.

From the beginning, the Journal was indeed a path-breaking endeavor. Looking back at the occasion of the Journal's 20th anniversary, the April 2016 issue of SSJJ, volume 19, number 1 carries several articles by members of the original editorial team, including Suehiro Akira, Ishida Hiroshi, and Glenda Roberts, as well as by the first Managing Editor, Walter Hatch and by the Director of the Institute of Social Science, Osawa

Mari, about SSJJ's role in the wider context of the mission of the Institute of Social Science.

Founding SSJJ was an innovation for the University of Tokyo and also for Japanese academia: the contract for SSJJ was, at the time, the first institutionalized cooperation between a national university in Japan and a private, for-profit foreign organization, Oxford University Press. It took long negotiations to win the approval of all administrative units involved and to conclude an agreement. Similarly, the introduction of an English language journal that followed the principle of double-blind peer review differentiated the Journal from established practices at many other journals at the time.

The Journal also stands out for its research focus and orientation towards the social sciences. In contrast to its competitors in the field such as the *Journal of Japanese Studies*, the flagship journal of the Japanese Studies research community in the United States, or its European counterpart *Japan Forum* which is published by the British Association of Japanese Studies, SSJJ only considers manuscripts for publication which are based on empirical research in the social sciences. While the *Journal of Japanese Studies* and *Japan Forum* understand themselves as interdisciplinary and therefore cover the whole range of Japanese Studies from literature, culture and philosophy to the social sciences and history, SSJJ focuses exclusively on the social sciences, including history and social thought.

Another part of the journal's core mission is to bridge research communities in the social sciences: from Japan and Europe, the United States, Australia and Asia as well as from different fields with social science research. When I was a member of the editorial board, bridge building played an important role in our meetings. I remember that the Journal always was striving to find or create linkages between academic communities. These linkages were important throughout the publishing and review process, from the acquisition of manuscripts to process of peer review and from the selection of books for book reviews to the invitation of authors to review them. Indeed, for each article, there were reviewers from Japan and reviewers from the (English-

speaking) research community in Japanese studies. Books published in Japanese were reviewed preferably by authors from other research communities and vice versa. By doing so, the Journal goes beyond the boundaries of school or language or disciplinary preferences. Articles are meant to be readable by readers from other social science disciplines as well, so editors have an eye on the use of jargon. If jargon is used, it is explained in a way that readers from other disciplinary backgrounds can understand. Building bridges also meant (and still means) that the number of reviewers and editors or editorial board members who read and commented on a manuscript has been (and still is) much higher than at other journals.

Looking back in 2017, *Social Science Japan Journal* has grown and thrived: it has a large readership with more than 3,500 subscribers. If one takes into account that in the case of academic journals, individual subscription is comparatively rare, and if one further considers that, globally, there may be about 800 universities with large research libraries, SSJJ is in high circulation and may very well be found in all important research libraries around the world.

The lead editors of the Journal also committed themselves to increasing the Journal's visibility. *Social Science Japan Journal* is registered in the JSTOR database and in other prominent full-text databases such as ProQuest. This makes the Journal a very valuable tool for teaching, as students can search for and download articles through their universities' library systems, which again increases readership. Moreover, since 2009, SSJJ is listed in the Social Science Citation Index. This distinguishes SSJJ from its main competitors, among which only the *Journal of Japanese Studies* can be found in the Social Science Citation Index.

Social Science Japan Journal also has an impact factor. Not everyone appreciates the recent focus on impact factors and related effects on academic work, but having an impact factor makes the journal an attractive venue to publish for younger scholars, as publication in journals with an impact factor helps to get recognized by hiring and promotion committees.

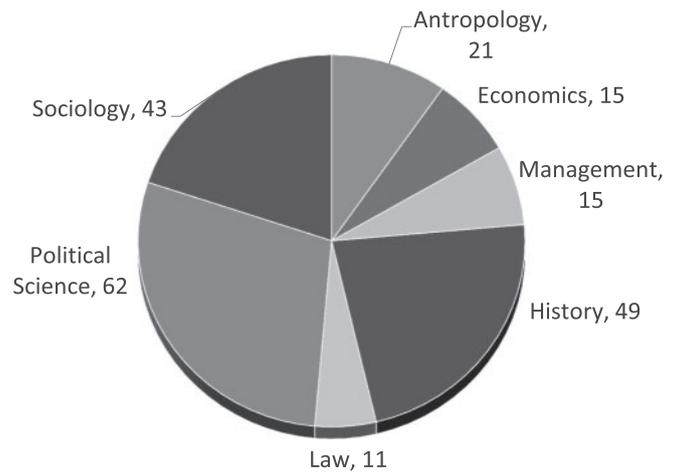
Social Science Japan Journal provides valuable sup-

port for early career scholars and for younger scholars who are starting out in publishing their research findings. The Journal is attractive for young scholars from Japan who set out to spread their research in English. At the same time, being based at the University of Tokyo, the Journal also offers an opportunity for us who study Japan from the English-speaking world or other languages. It is not always easy to be recognized by our colleagues from the Japanese research community for what we are doing and what we are working on. *Social Science Japan Journal* has set out to bring these different research communities into contact with each other.

One important instrument in this context is the SSJJ-OUP Prize for research on modern Japan which so far has been awarded thirteen times. In 2016, the award was given to Dipesh Kharel, who won the prize for his article “From Lahures to Global Cooks: Network Migration from the Western Hills of Nepal to Japan” (SSJJ, Vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 173-192). Kharel’s article illustrates the key aspects the Journal is striving to publish: the article addresses a new development in Japan which may not be well known among researchers outside of Japan. Empirical findings presented in the article are based on solid use of social science research methods, and the findings are contextualized to current discourses in the field. If you have not read the article yet, please definitely do so. The prize-winning article is available via free access from the SSJJ website.

What content can be found in SSJJ? How is the mission stated by Professor Nishino – to publish timely manuscripts of highest quality – translated into editorial practice? *Social Science Japan Journal* considers itself an interdisciplinary journal publishing high quality, peer reviewed scholarly articles on modern Japan. Articles on modern Japan is defined as articles addressing issues in Japan from the Meiji period onwards. Using the full-text database of SSJJ, I analyzed the content of the journal from its inception to late 2016. I referred to article abstracts and affiliation of the authors and then assigned them to disciplinary categories. If we divide the articles by social science discipline, we find the following distribution:

Articles in SSJJ by Discipline, 1998-2016



We can see that all social science disciplines are represented along with studies of Japan’s international relations and comparative scholarship. We can see that SSJJ is an interdisciplinary journal that links different scholarly communities in the social sciences. Given disciplinary boundaries and related sensitivities, this achievement should not be underestimated. Over time, SSJJ has shown a slight preference articles from political science, which can be found especially in the earlier issues. History also plays an important role in the journal, as do sociology and anthropology as core disciplines.

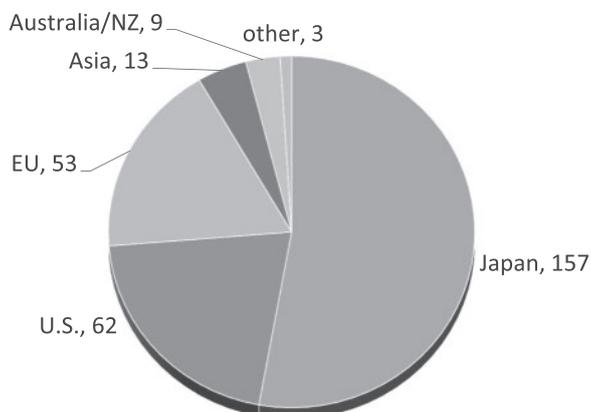
While most issues of SSJJ carry articles from different social science disciplines, from the beginning, the Journal has published special issues or grouped articles around a specific theme of high relevance for contemporary Japan. Indeed, the very first issue was devoted to a special theme, that was, at the time, the Korean War and reflections on its effects on Japanese society. While I was a member of the editorial board, we had three special issues that I remember well. One was on atypical and irregular employment in contemporary Japan (SSJJ, Vol. 4, No. 2) which was not planned as a special issue from the beginning, but was a topic which was highly contentious both within the field of Japanese studies in general and, in particular, at the Institute of Social Science (ISS) at the time. We had one article that would not necessarily reflect all perspectives of the discussions at ISS, so two other articles came in. In the end, we had a timely, highly readable and very interesting special focus featuring different perspectives by

three authors and providing readers with timely insights into a key political and societal debate at the time. Other special issues during my time on the board were on administrative reform in Japan (Vol. 2, No. 2) and on gender and work in Japan (Vol.3, No. 1). All of these topics are still highly relevant today, and these issues still serve as important reading for scholars tracing the policy process and related debates as well as for students. Thus, it is not surprising that work and irregular employment will be featured again prominently in the upcoming issues of *Social Science Japan Journal*.

The building of bridges can be seen in two ways. One is bridging different academic communities, as sketched above, and the other can be bridging different fields of social science research related to Japan or to build bridges between generations. The Journal provides special support for young and learning career scholars, such as the SSJJ-OUP Prize. From my time on the editorial board, I remember well how the managing editors were patiently advising young scholars, supporting them throughout multiple revisions until the manuscripts were clear, concise and following the Journal's high standard. So it clearly can be said that SSJJ is building bridges in many different ways.

An analysis of articles published in SSJJ shows that we find authors from all major research communities, from Europe, the United States, Japan, and East Asia.

SSJJ Authors by Country, 1998-2016



I looked at how the authors of articles are divided by university affiliation. Scholars based in Japan make up the majority of authors in SSJJ, while

scholars from the European and the North American research communities are represented almost evenly. This differentiates SSJJ from its competitors which seem to be more rooted in their respective research communities in Europe or the United States. *Social Science Japan Journal* is thus broadening our perspectives by crossing the borders of national and scholarly divisions by academic communities. A cursory look at trends in the distribution of authors over time suggests that while the number of contributions from Japanese, American and European scholars has stayed more or less constant, the number of publications by scholars from East Asian countries has slightly increased over the last years. This seems to be the newest bridge to be built, reflecting on an even closer interrelationship between Japanese and (East) Asian academia.

Finally, in the context of building bridges, the book review section plays an important role. Sometimes overlooked and seen by some as less valuable as scholarly articles, this is a major service to the community. *Social Science Japan Journal* has taken it as its mission to introduce new scholarship in Japanese to an English language readership. Books are mostly reviewed by authors who are part of the research community in English-speaking countries, thus bringing together two research communities (or more) and contextualizing new scholarship on Japan in the social sciences. This effort is not to be underestimated as it is sometimes very hard to find reviewers, especially reviewers from English-speaking countries who are willing to take on a review of a book written in Japanese. But this is definitely a very valuable service to the community.

Social Science Japan Journal also offers translation services that helps scholars from the Japanese-speaking research community to publish their research in English. Equally important, we also see the journal actively promoting English language scholarship in the Japanese research community: the prize winning articles from the SSJJ-OUP prize get translated into Japanese and then published in *Shakai Kagaku Kenkyu* in order to introduce their findings to the Japanese readership.

Another link between, or another bridge to be built is the link between research and teaching. As

a scholar and a professor of Japanese politics and political economy teaching in Europe, I would also like to highlight survey articles in SSJJ. These are important, especially for students who study outside of Japan and do not have the chance to come to Japan very often. Survey articles introduce new topics that are discussed in scholarly research in Japan. Especially for younger students, survey articles covering several new books about scholarship in Japanese are highly attractive, as they present recent findings to an English language readership. It is a major service to the community and especially to those who cannot always follow the developments on the Japanese book market. At the same time, research articles in SSJJ are very useful as course readings. Due to the high standards of the Journal and the thorough editing of the articles, students can refer to them as models for academic writing based on empirical research.

As part of the Institute of Social Science, SSJJ has and still is contributing to the mission of the Institute. I understand ISS as a research institute with a strong focus on empirical research, which is data driven, methodologically sound, and conducted in the context of an international network. *Social Science Japan Journal* implements all of these issues. It has, from the beginning, been a hub for original research.

In the final part of remarks, I first would like to highlight the commitment of *Shaken* (ISS) to empirical research and its critical discourse of the politics of history and then turn to challenges on the way ahead.

Contributions to SSJJ are based on Japan-related research in the social sciences. The articles are not just written for an audience from Japanese studies or area studies, but they are meant to stand to the standards of the discipline that the article relates to. If one submits an article addressing, for example, current problems of the Japanese economy, then editors will ensure that the manuscript also is a good and useful reading for economists. This presents a challenge for the management of the Journal. On the board, one always needs to bring together specialists from different fields of the social sciences. That SSJJ succeeds in doing so is a major achievement that makes the Journal stand

out beyond area studies journals, but also differentiates it from general social science journals which usually focus on one field.

What are the challenges that present themselves today for SSJJ and its mission to promote innovation in social science research on Japan and for building networks between the relevant research communities around the globe? Two challenges are imminent. The first one is academic and relates to the trend of social science disciplines separating from each other and focusing increasingly on specific methods and related jargon. We are all quite familiar with the divide between qualitative and quantitative research. New challenges go beyond this dichotomy: we see an increasing insularity of the disciplines, leading to discourses focusing on increasingly narrow questions and issues, thus making it increasingly difficult to promote the kind of scholarship looked for by SSJJ, which is interdisciplinary within the realm of social sciences, crossing sub-disciplinary boundaries, to bring together diverse social scientific perspectives on one topic.

In the social sciences, for the last decade, scholarship has turned away from one-country or comparative two- or three-country studies to large-N studies. Therefore, for Japan scholars, it is increasingly difficult to study one single country. In consequence, departments in the social sciences, in the United States and Europe, rather hire generalists with specific methodological skill sets or expertise in one theoretical approach, but do no longer favor empirical country expertise. Since the collapse of the financial sector in 2008, hiring is down across the board in social science disciplines, which further narrows the chances of new hires even replacing existing specialists on countries or areas. This trend also reflects on tenure and promotion processes, where due to the decrease in country specialists, candidates are evaluated by generalists. In consequence, in the field of Japanese studies, at many universities, the number of social scientists with strong Japan-related expertise, is decreasing rapidly, and only a very few political science or business departments are occasionally hiring country experts. This is not only a challenge for the field of Japanese Studies, but also for a journal looking for submissions and reviewers.

The second major challenge is the political challenge to the humanities and social sciences at many universities. This issue has been raised earlier here in Japan, but also in Europe, as a consequence of shrinking budgets and funding for universities. One important factor is also demographic change. If student numbers are decreasing, students tend to become more uniform and less interested in studying interdisciplinary specializations such as regional studies, but seem to be more interested in following the mainstream. Here it is our task as scholars active at major research universities to carve out and protect our space for area studies, and particularly for social science related area studies. I think these are challenges not just for Japan, and not just for universities but also for academic journals and research institutes, because again, both the audience and the people who submit articles may be changing.

The way ahead for SSJJ, I think, is defined by two goals: one is indeed to maintain interdisciplinarity as a journal in times of increasing disciplinary specialization. It will be a key task for the Journal to find and promote spaces where different disciplines from within the social sciences are communicating and addressing the same topic from different perspectives, while, at the same time, benefiting each contributor in order to stay attractive as an outlet for publication. The second goal is to

maintain the precious international network that SSJJ is built on in times of de-globalization and rising nationalism. When I drafted this speech, we just saw the first days of the Trump administration and related trends to a more inward-looking administration in the US. We also experience the onset of a period which the Oxford Dictionaries in late 2016 called “post-truth,” where factual evidence seems to become less important than emotions or individual beliefs. At the same time, we are in the midst of Brexit discussions in Europe. Both political developments provide new challenges for academics in the ways they conduct their research, cooperate with each other, build their careers, and train their students.

The Institute of Social Science at the University of Tokyo and *Social Science Japan Journal* have been important institutions in the lives and careers of many Japan specialists in the social sciences all over the globe. Both the Institute of Social Science and *Social Science Japan Journal* have bridged national communities and created an international global space for exchange of researchers in the field of social sciences and Japanese studies. They are thus well set to overcome these obstacles and tackle the new challenges ahead, using the existing bridges and networks. I am thus confident that the journal will be celebrating its 40th and 50th anniversary and will do so in splendor. I wish it all the best.

The Institute of Social Science and Japan Studies in East Asia

PARK Cheol Hee



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Thank you for your kind introduction. This is Park Cheol Hee. First, allow me to congratulate the University of Tokyo's Institute of Social Science (ISS) on its 70th anniversary. It is truly an honor to be given the opportunity to speak at this important commemoration, especially in the presence of Professor Wada and Vice President Haneda.

Today, I would like to bring my experience in Japan studies in East Asia to the discussion of what ISS can and ought to do. I am going to deliver the story from a regional standpoint. As I understand it, ISS represents postwar Japan itself. The Institute of Social Science made vital contributions to building a new postwar Japan. Through its commitment to academic reform, ISS became a major institution that played a critical part in building a strong foundation for peace and democracy in Japan.

The Institute of Social Science was created in reaction against the work by academics that provided justification for the total war system in the inter-

war period, the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, and other militaristic government policies. Before ISS was established, the term "social science" itself was suppressed. The Institute of Social Science held a somewhat more liberal approach and took the lead in bringing true social science to Japan. Given its origins, it was no accident that it had leftist leanings and a large number of Marxist scholars.

The question of peace that has been detached from a war project constituted the core mission of ISS. Excising Japanese ethnocentrism from academic practice would make it possible to create a new Japan through comparative, interdisciplinary, and empirical research. Conducting social science from a global perspective would be an academic contribution to democracy in Japan. As I understand it, this intention was the point of departure for the founders of ISS.

The gist of what I would like to communicate today is that, from the perspective of peace and democracy, and given the considerable shifts in the regional context since the start of the 21st century, we must strengthen intellectual cooperation in East Asia.

Methodologically speaking, I am a great fan of ISS's research principles. For this occasion, I re-read Professor Nanbara's opening address for the launch of ISS, which emphasized three points: comparative research, integrated research, and empirical research. Even now, I am struck by the realization that I cannot think of a more perfect research methodology than Professor Nanbara's.

Currently I am serving as dean of the Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS) at Seoul National University. My institution is similar to ISS in that we have assembled faculty from eight different fields to conduct interdisciplinary research. The Graduate School of International Studies, too, broadens our international perspective with empirical, regional and global compara-

tive studies and use that work to break new ground, a methodology that mirrors the work of ISS. For this reason I regard ISS as a pioneering institution that has an extensive legacy of excellent work.

More than anything else, in contrast to the accepted view of Western universalism, ISS faculty investigated the distinctive aspects of Japan's development in myriad ways. Marxist economics and other methods were used to trace how Japan managed to achieve a level of development comparable to Western nations. The application of positivistic data analysis to Japanese-style communities, social conditions, lifestyles, and behavior produced especially remarkable results.

Among ISS's various research projects, I have been especially struck by results of the panel surveys on Japanese society that Professor Ishida informed me of. This truly outstanding work allows us to follow the experiences of the same people for ten or twenty years, thus revealing changes in the lives of Japanese people over time.

When we engage in Japan studies, incorporating comparative perspective is critically important. How Japanese society is structured, especially compared to Western societies, has been examined in multiple ways. When we carefully analyze research results from ISS, the shape of Japanese society comes into view. The fact that we can understand postwar Japan's progress by scrutinizing the results of ISS research is, I believe, a great accomplishment.

If you were to ask me what impression of ISS is, I would say not very conservative, basically liberal, focused on empirical studies that closely track society, and successful at building an extensive and remarkably international network.

In the mid-1990s, I conducted field research in Japan. Nearly all of the Japan specialists teaching in American universities today were also in Japan at that time working on their dissertations as ISS Ph.D. fellows. Other than myself, I think nearly all of them were affiliated with ISS as visiting researchers.

I was conducting my field work on Japanese poli-

tics then. Unlike other Ph. D. students, I affiliated myself with the Institute for International Policy Studies led by former Prime Minister Nakasone Yasuhiro. Possibly, except for me, most of the European and American Ph.D. students were based at ISS, and participated in the Ph.D. *Kenkyukai* (study group). I think ISS should be proud of its role as the hub of this international network and my hope is that it continues to occupy this central position.

When ISS engaged in area studies during the Cold War, ISS placed priority on analyzing Western and socialist countries. This commitment to area studies seems to have weakened after the Cold War ended, as ISS research programs turned slightly inward to focus more on Japan. *Iwanami Shoten* (*a Japanese publisher) also concluded that Japan itself occupied a growing share of the ISS research agenda.

Governance, the lost decades, "Social Sciences of Hope" and "Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking" are all basically Japan-centered topics. Instead of following the ISS tradition of area studies and comparative research, the current research programs are highly focused on Japan. As I see it, discovering what is unique about Japan has become a primary research objective at ISS.

Although area studies and comparative research at ISS are not limited to the West, it appears to me that its research agenda is heavily weighted towards comparing Japan to the West. Presumably, this framing is primarily motivated by a desire to understand how Japan, as a developed nation, is similar or dissimilar to other developed nations, especially Western nations.

Compared to when ISS was founded, the situation today has changed considerably. These changes are not just a product of the Abe era, but sometimes I feel that the postwar Japan that I knew is changing into a nation of a different flavor.

This alteration can be seen in debates over whether Japan should become an ordinary nation, and various efforts to break away from the postwar system in politics, foreign policy, the economy, and society. I have maintained an intellectual interest in how Japan maintained pacifism under

a structurally altered environment. I hope ISS plays a pivotal role in keeping postwar values such as peace and democracy. Among the changes we witnessed, were those in structural context, which changed more in East Asia than in any other regions.

No one sees Japan as being in conflict with Western nations. The same can be said for Southeast Asian nations. In the opinion of the right-wing people around Mr. Abe, only South Korea and China are causing problems, unlike all the other nations. If conflicts with neighboring East Asian countries stand out, it is time to seriously consider how Japan will get along with East Asia, and what sort of co-existence it will pursue.

Another issue to consider is the rising speed of information revolution due to globalization. Information quickly transcends borders and spreads in all directions. These days we also rapidly receive information from around the world. In this era of high-speed information, we need to carefully assess what social scientists' priorities should be. I feel very strongly that, if the current trends continue, it will create a politically volatile atmosphere where it will be difficult to preserve democracy and peace.

Brexit decision, the rise of Trump, changing French politics—each of these events is unstable and we cannot foresee what will happen next in these most precarious times. We, as social scientists, have to seriously think through what we can do to preserve democracy and peace. One response to these challenges I would like to propose today is for ISS to be more open to the East Asian perspective, to expand your outreach in East Asia.

Until now, East Asia resembled Professor Tanaka Akihiko's concept of a "new Middle Ages" in that the postmodern, modern, and premodern worlds haphazardly coexist, making the region exceptionally complicated. Although this complex multilayered order has not ended, the region has developed considerably. For example, although it may not be perfectly comparable to Japan, South Korea has been sufficiently committed to democracy to make it truly worthwhile to compare the two nations as democratic nations.

Of course, the same can be said of Taiwan. As for China, continuing to view it as a developing nation seems questionable to me. China is, of course, a communist country, but it also has a "Chinese-style" market economy and if we don't carefully analyze how they manage their economy and how they live, it becomes easy to see them as "the other," and to dislike them. My sense is that dislike leads to distrust, and maintaining peace in East Asia may become difficult.

I received my doctorate at Columbia University in the United States. In East Asia, you can find many first-rate scholars who studied in the United States, Europe, and Japan. Long ago, I thought that Chinese researchers had not reached the same level, but lately, after working with them, I recognized how proficient they are and really believe there is little difference between them and American scholars.

The graduate school where I work has a trilateral, double-degree arrangement with the University of Tokyo and Peking University, and there is scarcely any difference in the level of the researchers or the abilities of the students. This parity made me realize that the old sense of hierarchical order based on prejudice and biases, such as First World/Third World framing, is outmoded.

Even in terms of methodologies and the composition of research teams, or the connections of areas studied, East Asian countries are turning to be meaningful objects of comparative area studies. Until now, it was often difficult to detect trends such as an East Asian perspective or joint research programs. The research and collaborations that did happen tended to be monodisciplinary and unilinear. Political scientists worked with political scientists, economists with economists, historians with historians. We rarely saw the interdisciplinary work that the founders of ISS envisioned.

Japanese researchers also tend to have an interest in transplanting things from Japan into other nations. They do not think of the target country as a colony, but they do believe that Japan is superior, which motivates them to transfer Japanese viewpoints and methods to countries with underdeveloped institutions. They do not regard other countries as being on an equal footing.

It is not easy to accept the notion of parallel comparison among East Asian countries. Overcoming a psychological barrier would be the first challenge. More specifically, it seems to me that the time has come to treat East Asia as a homogenous region that ought to be analyzed as a parallel set of comparison.

My concrete suggestion is to call for cross-border social scientific research initiated by ISS. The Institute of Social Science is doing fantastic panel surveys, but if ISS goes beyond Japan to broaden survey projects in other East Asian countries, we would of course learn so much about the lives of people in East Asia. If we compare family issues, labor problems, welfare agendas, marriage life, free time, and worries, we will see that East Asian people are not so heterogeneous.

How things are managed, how broadly ideas spread, and the way they use time may vary, but all people try to hold onto hope and make an effort to achieve happiness. How people work towards happiness differs by country, and our understanding of those differences would grow with even a modest expansion of cross-border research and data analysis.

Naturally, the question of how to pay for this kind of work arises, but an answer can be found by coordinating with researchers and research institutions in other countries. So far, ISS has conducted a multitude of studies comparing Japan with the West. In addition to that, I would like to propose that ISS turn to comparative research within East Asia by comparing Japan, South Korea, China, and Taiwan.

For example, if we analyze macro-governance system of Japan and South Korea from a comparative perspective, we can figure out what part of governance system should be studied further to deepen democratic quality of government.

Yesterday, in the middle of talking to a Japanese scholar, I was asked, "Looking at things lately, South Korea's presidential system is a mess, isn't it? When presidents' terms end, they all get arrested or the people around them face troubles. Why does this happen?"

As I look at it, rather than the character of the presidents, the problem is the character of the presidential system. Under a powerful presidential system, all state institutions are at the president's disposal, and that lack of restraint leads to trouble. Whoever wins the presidency, any president has complete control over the national tax agency, national police agency, public prosecutors, and national intelligence service, and they want to exercise all of that authority. It's a given that those who wield that power will be subjected to that power once they leave office.

In Japan's parliamentary system, government officials try to maintain some degree of political neutrality. The temptation to misuse power still exists, but that temptation is greater in winner-take-all systems like Korea and the United States.

A modest expansion of comparative studies within the region will produce many interesting research outcomes, and in the process, we will discover more about Japan's advantages and strengths.

Finally, working together on researching cross-border issues such as the environment, energy, infectious diseases, crisis management, and earthquake preparedness would be mutually beneficial. My hope is that, by conducting joint research that goes beyond national borders, we can create a foundation for peaceful relations among the countries in the region.

It may have been selfish of me, coming from Korea, to ask ISS what it can do, but I cannot help but propose candidly that ISS can do more to promote academic collaboration regionally. With this I end my remarks today. Thank you for your attention.

Institute of Social Science (ISS) and Social Sciences in Japan

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Hello, I am Hirowatari Seigo. Today, I will talk about “ISS and the Social Sciences in Japan,” which is an important theme.

1. About the Theme

The Institute of Social Science suggested this theme to me, but when I officially began working on it, I found for the English word “and,” which is in the title, there are three meanings that the Japanese word to (と) covers. “And” in this context can mean “in,” “to,” and “for.” Further, both ISS and the social sciences have their own past, present, and future. In this “to (と)” relation, two constantly changing matters have to be connected to each other. Furthermore, as ISS is part of the Japanese social sciences, ISS is defined by, and at the same time defines, the entire social sciences in Japan. So this theme contains extremely complex contents. Because it is difficult to talk about the whole picture, I will focus on certain issues that serve my interests and develop the argument in my own way.

First, I would like to mention a description in the “External Evaluation Report,” published in March

2000. In the report, ISS’s role was defined by outside experts, who described ISS’s symbolic joint research (current institute-wide research project) as a sort of a fixed-point observation of Japanese society. “Fixed point” means a point moving without losing its identity, namely, ISS.

In my talk today, I will think about what ISS has been observing, how ISS has been viewing Japanese society and the social sciences, and how ISS as a fixed point has retained its identity while also changing.

The first clue is the ceremony held at this same venue 20 years ago, commemorating ISS’s fiftieth anniversary. It presented three commemorative lectures, by Carol Gluck, Professor of History at Columbia University, Baba Hiroji, economist and ISS alumnus, and me.

Professor Gluck’s theme was “Committing Social Science at the Turn of the Millennium.” I still remember her lecture left me with a very vivid impression. I can summarize her talk as follows.

At the start of the 19th century, the very period when they were born, the social sciences arrived as criticism of contemporary society. The social sciences were first formed as critical sciences; since then, they have developed as an arm of the modern state on the one hand and the forefront of a social movement on the other. Social sciences were intended to criticize the modern era while also constituting part of the modern era.

At present, the social sciences seem to be “at stake” as changes in society are destabilizing the paradigm that refers to the significance and underpinnings of making the social sciences a branch of science. However, this change also presents opportunities. “Committing social science” is necessary now more than ever.

Professor Gluck infused this term “committing” with extensive and varied meanings, yet I under-

stood that her ultimate message in this phrase was “self-awareness for the society.” Gluck’s message was that committing to the social sciences implies an awareness that for society the social sciences are simultaneously critical and moral sciences. Of course, we have to examine what self-awareness for society is, what critical science is, and what moral science is. In any case, my understanding is that Professor Gluck was trying to say that researchers should keep in mind this connection: committing to the social sciences means committing to society.

Dr. Baba, under the title “the Dissonance in Social Science,” made very critical and perceptive comments. As Professor Gluck similarly commented, the social sciences have a function of self-justification in modern society, but they must criticize their own self-justification function to secure scientific independence. At the same time, the Japanese social sciences have been historically characterized within a paradigm that positions modern Western society as advanced and universal and Japanese society as a peculiar follower. This paradigm itself should be criticized. Lastly, Dr. Baba predicted that current criticisms of the social sciences would lead to the argument that the “establishment of capitalism is progress, and therefore failure.” He presented his criticism of modernism through the unique concept of “excessive affluence.” His approach could be linked, I think, to the current world’s largest issue: global sustainability.

I will leave out my presentation at the last commemorative ceremony, 20 years ago, except to say that, focusing on the modern concept of the “legalization of society,” we should analyze Western countries and Japan from a perspective of comparative differences, not mere differences in development stages. My point of dispute could be linked to Mr. Baba’s comments.

2. Twenty Years after the Fiftieth Anniversary – Changes in ISS (as a Fixed Point)

So, here we are 20 years later. I would like to consider how ISS, as a fixed point, has changed during that period.

First, ISS became a “more active presence in the society.” I use this term “more active” after some

wavering. It is not that ISS has not been thinking about its own social presence; as a matter of fact, it has been working on various things. Yet apparently during these 20 years ISS has started to think about the mechanisms and devices needed to have external communities evaluate ISS. As a result, ISS has established the Information Center for Social Science Research on Japan and begun the publication of *Social Science Japan Journal* (SSJJ). In addition, the first external evaluation was conducted during this period.

We asked Professor Ishii Shiro to chair the evaluation committee. At the first meeting, Professor Ishii said “by the way, when did the change at ISS begin?” His comment indicated precisely that the change had already started.

Just around the same time, the very concept of the “whole joint research project, current institute-wide research project,” a key part of ISS, was reformed. The prior nature of the whole joint research project, according to ISS members at the time, was a “big-ship big-gun policy,” meaning the larger the better. All the members got together at a general research meeting for a discussion, and findings were compiled by field or discipline. This was quite an easy approach. Gossipers even teased by saying, “the most important thing in this project is to participate.”

The books based on the past whole joint research projects include: *Studies on Fundamental Human Rights* (five volumes), *Postwar Reforms* (eight volumes), *Fascism and Democracy—State and Society during the Period between Two World War* (eight volumes), *Welfare State* (six volumes), *Contemporary Japanese Society* (seven volumes), and *The 20th Century Global System* (six volumes). Certainly, they were all large-scale projects. The Institute of Social Science has covered “contemporary Japanese society” and the “20th century global system,” and we joked, “The next theme must be the cosmic system.”

Over the years, we have been working on many such large-scale research projects. I believe that ISS picked up the issues faced by Japanese social sciences and the historical periods to oversee institute-wide discussions and produce meaningful outcomes that raised questions for the academia.

There have been various arguments about the significance of the selected themes and the success (or failure) of each project. There have also been changes and developments in the history of whole joint research projects. Today, however, I will leave the details out.

How then was a new concept developed against the traditional whole joint research approach? Ending the “large-is-superior” way of thinking, but instead focusing on individual projects, has allowed more research-intensive activity. Combining research findings with cooperation and collaboration, project leaders have been able to compile final reports in a summary format that is comprehensible for the general public. This project approach was called “federal style” or “multi-layered development” in those days. The books compiled under the new concept include *The Lost Decade?: Re-appraising Contemporary Japan* (two volumes), *East Asian Regionalism from a legal Perspective* (The Comparative Regionalism Project), ISS's first simultaneous publication in Japanese and English, *Social Sciences of Hope* (four volumes), and *Reconsidering Governance* (two volumes) as the latest project.

For the past 20 years, there have been changes in the environment in which ISS operated, as well. As you all know, national universities were turned into independent administrative entities in April 2004. Universities were newly required to develop a mid-term plan according to the mid-term goals set by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. They were expected to manage their schools under the mid-term goals and the plan approved by the minister for a period of six years. From a perspective of university autonomy and independence, I think this scheme is basically problematic, but today's lecture is not about that issue.

The role of a research institution attached to a university has also changed. One change is “internalization.” After privatization, these institutions became more closely integrated into universities in terms of finances and operation. Another is “differentiation.” With a focus on the institutions' function of nation-wide joint usage, the institutions were divided into classes. In general, I feel relieved that the university research institutions'

role was not changed in the ways I was concerned about before privatization.

The first project research conducted under the new concept was “The Lost Decade?: Re-appraising Contemporary Japan.” The research focused on an “analysis of Japanese society in the 1990s.” This approach was somehow similar to the old style of a “comprehensive study of a particular period.” The point of the project, as mentioned by Mr. Baba in his lecture, was that, in a Japanese social sciences approach, which compared the universality of Western society and peculiarity of Japanese society, such peculiarity was evaluated positively at one time and negatively at another; yet such a paradigm itself is a warped perception, and we should pursue outcomes through empirical research freed from the paradigm. I think this project approach has taken on a new significance because at its core is a methodology of criticizing the way social sciences have been practiced in post-war Japanese society. Subsequent projects covered “comparative regionalism” and the “social sciences of hope, or hopology.” These two projects have been conducted simultaneously as a new approach to allocating resources to two projects.

In the Comparative Regionalism Project, the category of regionalism was picked up as a research subject to analyze its political implications and possibilities by studying its academic significance and how the concept is applied differently in Europe and Asia. In the end, the project led to a draft Charter of an East Asian Community. The project went further and publicized the Charter among the public.

In the Social Sciences of Hope, the category of hope was defined as a research subject to study its academic and social significance from multiple perspectives. The research project aimed to focus on a hope, one with personal and subjective representations, and clarify how it connects individuals and society and what it means to individuals and society. This project developed a new framework for the social sciences in that it paid attention not only to a category that the social sciences have never dealt with—hope—but also to individuals. I think this awareness of issues was key to this project. The study of hope was also conducted as fieldwork in a regional study.

The selection of “regionalism” and “hopology” indicated that two concurrent projects attempted to find the most important categories among social issues and social science by focusing on these important categories. In other words, these projects convincingly demonstrated the characteristics of committing to society through the social sciences.

The latest project research is “Reconsidering Governance.” It is also intended to focus on the category of governance as a research subject and study governance’s polymorphism to solve various problems in modern society. Needless to say, this research was also a commitment-type project like “regionalism” and “hopology.” However, what drew my attention was the project’s deliberate consciousness of its methodological concepts.

For one, its Preface describes that “the research was conducted through transdisciplinary collaboration of and feedback from multiple disciplines.” Furthermore, the Summary in Volume 2 has descriptions about the project findings and newly developed dimensions such as: “[the] nature of constructionism and recursiveness is embedded within governance as a research subject,” “social science is not a mere observer of governance phenomena but an important agent in creating governance phenomena,” and “the social sciences not only depict the world but also create the world.” The very last phrase reminds me of a famous passage.

Described here is the clear idea, which reflects the scientific self-examination—reflection—of the social sciences, that pursuing social science itself is a commitment to the world. There was a traditional argument that discriminating between science and ideology or recognition and value judgment guarantees the “science” in social sciences. I think that the governance research attempted to present directions through which these two motives could be integrated while recognizing that they should be discriminated between as a matter of course.

3. Pursuing a New Framework for the Social Sciences

When viewed from the perspective of pursuing a new framework for the social sciences, the new concept demonstrated in the governance research is linked to the idea shown in positioning the

issues for ISS as a research institution itself.

After privatization, national universities are required to develop six-year plans at both the university and division levels. The Institute of Social Science also developed mid-term plans, specifically, the “ISS Action Scenario” for the second term (since April 2000) and “ISS Vision 2020” for the third term (since April 2016). Both plans share two important aims. One is “pursuing multi-disciplinary knowledge of the social sciences.” For ISS, with its various experts from different fields of social science, that means integrating specific, diverse fields of study. Another is “aiming to co-create local knowledge,” which means co-creation of knowledge to solve problems through cooperation with the local community.

“Pursuit of multi-disciplinary knowledge” and “co-creation of local knowledge” lead to the search for a research mode in the humanities and social sciences in the 21st century. Demonstrating this idea is the “Japan Perspective – Suggestions from the Scientific Community” published by the Science Council of Japan in April 2010, with myself acting as chair of the drafting committee. Furthermore, “Future Earth,” a global research platform for a period of ten years, began in 2013. With the International Council for Science (ICSU) and International Social Science Council (ISSC) playing leading roles and with stakeholders in civil society also getting involved, this is a significant program to tackle global problems, such as global warming. The most important concepts of this program are “integrating various sciences” and “co-creating and sharing knowledge with society.” The latter is also referred to as being “transdisciplinary.”

What are the characteristics of 21st century research subjects that will be recognized through new types of global knowledge or knowledge to co-create and share with society? One of those, it is well known, is “territorial globalization.” Human life is now becoming part of a cosmic space beyond coexisting national states, whereas backlash and counterattack are becoming more visible at a national level as shown in Brexit and “America First” (with the arrival of U.S. President Trump). The future of these movements is not necessarily clear. As you know, in the fields of the humanities and social sciences, research agendas have been taking wider and

more global viewpoints, not just at the national level, on themes such as global citizenship, global society, global history, and global governance.

Another characteristic is globalizing all together as a whole—"whole globalization." This sounds a bit weird, but it is a serious issue, I think. Because we have now entered into the 21st century with three dynamic layers involved—nature, humans, and society defining and rotating with each in time and space—such dynamism has now produced panhuman problems. We now need to clarify the mechanism underlying those and solve the resulting problems; to do so, for the global society all sciences must demonstrate their collective strength and change their way of thinking from the traditional dynamic. "Whole globalization" could be a guiding concept in this respect.

Whether it is "territorial" or "whole," the globalization of scientific research agendas determines how human beings should cope with the problems caused by such globalization and how the norms and values underlying their commitment should be explored. For example, global sustainability is now known as a value for people on the earth to pursue and share. The issue of "whole globalization" is represented by global warming. To recognize what it is and give meaning to it, comprehensive research beyond the disciplinary boundaries of specific activities is critical, and the values and norms to switch to a track of dynamism should be pursued. Therefore, the humanities and social sciences that address the issues of values and norms, and interpret their meanings, have to play a leading role in this new approach to comprehensive research. Suggestions by the Science Council of Japan express such a spirit.

Now I would like to revisit the implications of transdisciplinary collaboration demonstrated by ISS's governance research. Research that integrates the humanities and sciences is a kind of political trend, and the concept of all fields of science collaborating could be divided into the following three phases.

The first is "alliances," involving mutual complementarity. In using scientific technologies in society, it is ever more necessary to check the social significance of such technologies in terms of ethical,

legal, and social issues, also known as ELSI. This is a form of cooperation in which the sciences ask the humanities to assess their studies.

The second is "collaboration." Here, each field of science is separately engaged in research and development and produces its own new findings, but still coexists with other fields of science. Through the division of labor, each field of science can gain new insights and outcomes.

The third is "integration," moving beyond alliances and collaboration. This is different from assimilation or fusion. Integration means that a collection of individual motives and elements can create a single unit without any element being diminished and with its diversity being demonstrated even further. "Japan Perspective – Suggestions from the Scientific Community" also suggested such "integrated study" and "integrated science" is necessary as a new mode of science required in the 21st century.

Serious and practical problems have been already pointed out about the form this new type of science should take. "Integrated study" and "integrated science" might involve huge risks in the current academic world with specialized fields of science coexisting alongside each other. As the evaluation system of scientific research takes a form of field-based self-review, integrated study might be removed from such a system. There is a great risk that the research produced through an integrated approach of pursuing new issues will be beyond the scope of scientific specialized evaluation. This is an issue of debate that must be addressed in proceeding with a new research approach.

The same is equally true of research to solve regional problems. To create local knowledge, the evaluation criteria have to lie on the side of civil society, but this does not apply to the scientific specialized evaluation by the academic community. As mentioned above, it might also generate the same kind of risks as in the case of an integrated approach under the current academic structure.

Given these situations, how should we think about ISS's roles and responsibilities when pursuing multi-disciplinary or integrated knowledge or co-creating local knowledge? Needless to say, such

approaches under a system in which specialized fields of science coexist and each field has its own self-evaluation system involve risk-taking. Yet I believe ISS is well qualified to undertake such an approach. The Institute of Social Science defines itself as a “project-based research institution” and does not adopt a personnel system of assigning researchers based on a project duration. ISS’s researchers are permanent full-timers, in principle. This is the strength and merit of ISS. Therefore, ISS has the conditions in which taking a risk is feasible, and conversely, these conditions can lay the foundations for the responsibility of ISS for regularly taking risks.

I said “responsibility” just now. As the last topic of my speech, I would like to mention something about “scientists’ social responsibility.” Professor Gluck used “self-awareness for society” in her lecture, although she has not pursued that issue further. According to the debate at the Science Council of Japan, modern science is or should be developed with two motives (science for the sake of science and science for society) intrinsically integrated. It goes without saying that the purpose of scientific research is the pursuit of truth, which is the significance of “science for the sake of science.” At the same time, scientists engaged in such research take social responsibility by always reflecting on the connection between their own work and society, or in other words, their motives, processes, outcomes, their application to society, and their effects. That is the significance of “science for society.”

The argument that modern science is being pursued with these two integrated motives seems to be normative, but it can also be considered as the expectations formulated by civil society for the sciences. Researchers are trusted with the pursuit of truth by society, and they take responsibility as trustees who seek truth for the society; at the same time, they take responsibility for staying aware of and reflecting on their commitments to

society through their sciences. How should they fulfill their responsibilities? That is the significance of scientists’ social responsibility. I mentioned “ISS’s roles and responsibilities” just now. If I were to decide on them, then they would be ISS’ way of scientists taking social responsibility.

4. Expectations for ISS

Lastly, I would like to close my speech by mentioning expectations for ISS. Its changes over the past 20 years have been mentioned by various lecturers today and also received appropriate comments and criticism.

Further promoting the changes made in these last two decades, as summarized for the moment, will, I think, now guide ISS’s perspective at the time of its seventieth anniversary. The changes include further improving ISS’s research foundation, strengthening global messaging through *Social Science Japan Journal* in a qualitative way, and further promoting foundations for researching Japanese society, particularly in East Asia. Through the new institute-wide joint research project, “Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking,” a new framework will develop that could meet panhuman expectations for the sciences.

Twenty years ago, the fiftieth anniversary ceremony was held at this same venue. I can still remember ISS alumni attending the ceremony shared the sentiment that “ISS has been doing really well for 50 years.” Twenty years later, we are celebrating the seventieth anniversary here. I want ISS to mark the one hundredth anniversary. As an ISS alumnus and one of Japan’s social scientists, I earnestly expect ISS to advance risk-taking and challenge social science studies to innovate Japanese social sciences under its guiding spirit of “self-awareness for society.”

That brings my speech to a close.

Thank you for your attention.

Emergence, Evolution, and Extinction of Social Norms: The Case of ROSCAs

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I might give the impression that I have been at the Institute of Social Science forever, but I am actually the type who takes a long time getting accustomed to a new environment. Maybe that is because I am not good at figuring out the norms in a new environment—determining what unspoken rules apply and what other people expect of you.

To me, someone who does not readily apprehend them, social norms sometimes seem to be a mysterious phenomenon. More than fifteen years have passed since I wrote a master's thesis on the subject, and the emergence, evolution, and extinction of social norms has continued to be a major area of research for me all this time. Social norms arise largely from spontaneous order, and as time goes on they can evolve in ways that escape our attention.

I am particularly interested in the interaction between social norms, which take shape from the bottom up, and laws, which are promulgated from the top down, and in the impact of such interaction on societies. My specific focus, such as labor laws and environmental laws, has changed with the times, but this line of inquiry has been a common underlying element in all my research work.

Research Subject

I am attempting to pursue this line of inquiry by focusing on mutual financing associations known in Japanese as *mujinkō* (also called *tanoshikō* or *moai*). The *mujinkō*, a type of mutual assistance system, works in the following way.

A number of people form a group and contribute money at regular intervals. One member is selected to be the recipient of these contributions for a designated period, through an impartial process or such the submission of bids or drawing of lots. The process is repeated until all the members have taken a turn as the recipient. (Members who have already taken a turn are not permitted to have another, but they do, of course, continue to contribute).

The benefit of this system lies in the ability of members to procure a sizable sum of money while relying solely on their own resources. The *mujinkō* system is frequently employed in local communities to enable people to recover from a disaster or other hardship, purchase essential but expensive durable goods, or launch a new business. For people without financial resources or credit, this system can offer an effective way to cope with a crisis.

Mujinkō is a deep-rooted, longstanding tradition. It was established in Japan around the beginning

of the Kamakura Period (1185–1333), possibly earlier, and is reported to have been widely employed at every level of society by the early Middle Ages (Mori, 1982). During World War II nearly every prefecture had a *mujinkō* system in operation, and associations employing the same type of mechanism are still frequently convened in Yamanashi, Okinawa, and elsewhere.

Mechanisms similar to the *mujinkō* system have been observed in other countries and cultures. Such arrangements, known in English as rotating savings and credit associations (ROSCAs), play an especially important role in the economies of developing nations. In societies around the world people with scant financial resources, including many women, have found ways to make a living through participation in ROSCAs (Ardener and Burman, 1995).

From the standpoint of social norms, ROSCAs and *mujinkō*-type mechanisms are highly interesting in several ways. First, the fact that they exist across cultures attests to the pervasive nature of cooperation in human societies and sheds light on common human traits.

Second, notwithstanding the previous point, ROSCAs and *mujinkō*-type systems adapt to the given conditions and environment. Close scrutiny of the rules of such systems reveals that they vary from time to time and place to place. There are particularly notable difference in rules designed to deter absconding (a typical example of absconding is discontinuing contributions to the group after taking one's turn as recipient).

Third, these reciprocal financial assistance arrangements offer useful opportunities to examine interactions between legal systems and social norms. The *mujinkō* system has changed considerably since becoming subject to laws and regulations in the modern era (Najita, 2009). In Japan, the enactment of a law governing mutual loan systems in 1915 led to an abrupt change in the status of *mujinkō* within Japanese society. The process by which this ancient tradition became incorporated into the legal system can be seen as an example of the legalization of a social norm.

Research Methods

I have analyzed social norms using a framework based on game theory and rational choice theory. I have also designed the study so as to include people's cognitive tendencies and social structures and networks as factors to be considered (e.g., Iida, 2010).

In this way, I have worked to advance the aims of prior theoretical research. At present, though, in order to overcome the limitations of abstract theories and formulate an alternative theory, I am working to collect and analyze a wide range of data and resources related to the emergence, evolution, and extinction of rules governing *mujinkō* systems and ROSCAs.

I am studying the prospects for analyzing data and resources using methods developed in the field of phylogenetics, an area of inquiry that explores the history of systemic differentiation through biological evolution, the scope of which has expanded in recent years. Methods developed in phylogenetics have been newly applied to the study and analysis of historical change in culture (as reflected in language, literature, and design, among other things), both here in Japan and elsewhere, in research that has produced useful results.

The presumption of a close relationship with social norms and the applicability of phylogenetic processes will help clarify the scope of theoretical research and, I believe, provide opportunities to explore connections to existing historical research. I do not know whether I will succeed, but my aim is to achieve an organic bond between theoretical and historical research.

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ISS Contemporary Japan Group at the Institute of Social Science, The University of Tokyo

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Yamamura Chigusa

(Research associate at the Nissan Institute of Japanese Studies, University of Oxford and junior research fellow at Wolfson College, University of Oxford)

May 18, 2017

Colonial Memories and Marital Norms in Commercial Matchmaking between Japan and Northeast China

How do Japanese men and Chinese women come to see one another as potential marriage partners after just one or two brief meetings? The marriages this project examines were arranged via Japanese matchmaking tours to northeast China and often sealed over the course of only a few days. Dr. Yamamura will argue that these pairings are based not on attraction stemming from difference, but rather on perceptions of marriageability rooted in historically and socially constructed conceptions of proximity. Based on twenty-six months of multi-sited fieldwork in Tokyo and in two bride-sending communities in northeast China between 2007-2013, the project ethnographically explores the construction of marital relations across borders. In particular, it demonstrates the ways in which contemporary transnational intimate relationships are shaped and informed by colonial memories, marital norms and values, and the normativities of marriage.

Annelise Riles

(Professor of law in Far East studies and anthropology at Cornell University)

June 1, 2017

Japan and the Changing Politics of Central Banking



Government bailouts. Negative interest rates and markets that do not behave as economic models tell us they should. Bitcoin, cell phone banking, and other new forms of money and payment systems. Public skepticism about the “science” of monetary policy and suspicion that central bankers serve the interests of a few at the expense of the rest. Malaise and unease among central bankers themselves about the limits of their tools and the double binds that define their work. These dramatic changes seem to cry out for new ways of understanding the purposes and roles of central banks. Since the financial crisis of 2008, existing intellectual paradigms for understanding the role of the central bank in the economy and the polity no longer seem adequate to address the current challenges facing central banks. The problem is not just that the neoclassical models that dominated prior to 2008 fail to explain the current predicament. The problem is also that existing frameworks are far too narrow to take into account the broader political, social and cultural implications of the work of central bankers on local, national, regional and global scales. The unfinished agenda of the post-2008 reforms, arguably, is an intellectual one: how to understand the place of the state in the market and, in particular the place of the central bank in relationship to politics in all the senses of the term. Drawing on examples from three recent cases--Abenomics, Brexit and the rise of populism in the US, this book aims to begin a new conversation about what central banks do, as an empirical matter, what they should do, as a normative matter, and what each of our responsibilities for the politics of the economy might be--whether we are academics, policy-makers, or citizen-consumers.

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Johan Rochel

(Invited researcher at the Institute of Social Science, the University of Tokyo)

June 15, 2017

Ethics of Immigration: Is Japan's Immigration Policy Justifiable?

The ethics of immigration deals with the conditions of legitimacy of a state's immigration policy. It investigates the types of arguments that might be formulated to account for the state's determination and implementation of its immigration policy. The ethics of immigration is a booming discipline in applied ethics and political philosophy. The present talk aims at briefly presenting the state of research on the ethics of immigration and applying its main insights to the Japanese case. This will be the occasion to briefly present the most interesting features of Japan's immigration policy, before highlighting its ethical challenges and sketching potential ways to address them.

(Associate professor at Department of Politics and International Relations at the University of Oxford and tutor in politics at St Anne's College, University of Oxford)

Todd H. Hall

July 27, 2017

Emotions, Politics, and Sino-Japanese Relations



How do we explain the seeming instability of contemporary relations between Japan and the People's Republic of China? As both the world's second and third largest economies and neighboring naval powers with expanding capabilities, the relationship between Japan and China arguably now ranks as one of the most internationally significant. In the realms of security, economics, environmental protection and more there exist strong reasons for mutual cooperation. And yet the relationship has been subject to repeated episodes of mistrust, tension, and mutual recrimination despite periodic elite attempts to foster better relations. In explaining this pattern, existing analyses have tended to invoke a mix of three factors: security issues, economic ties, and emotions. But while analysts have availed themselves of the ample theoretical tools the field of international relations supplies for addressing security and economic relations, emotion has often played the role of a dark matter whose influence is ubiquitous but whose exact properties and variant forms remain a mystery. In this talk, Prof Hall will examine how we can conceptualize the intersection of politics and emotions within Sino-Japanese relations.

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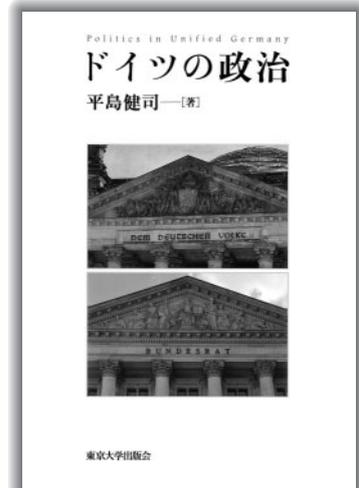
（勁草書房）2017年3月



平島健司（著）

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（東京大学出版会）2017年3月



石田浩（監修）・佐藤香（編）

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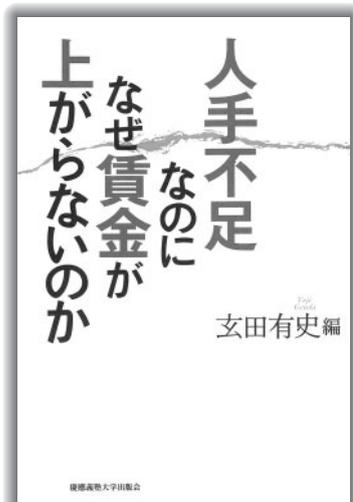
（勁草書房）2017年3月



玄田有史（著）

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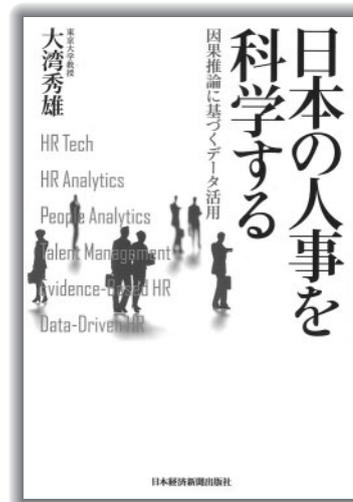


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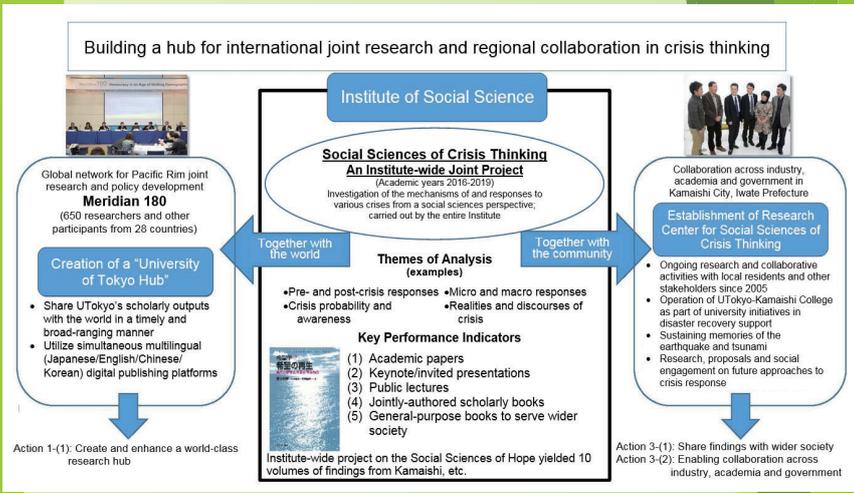


Focus on ISS

Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking

The Project Committee on the Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking

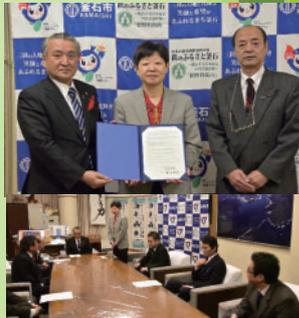
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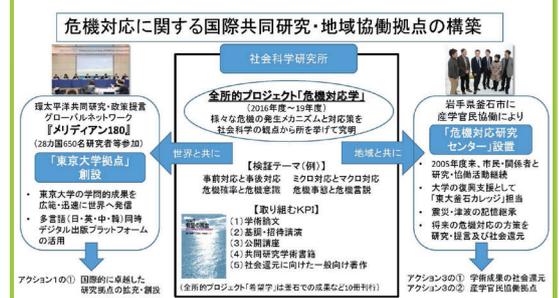
July 8-10, 2016
Several members of the Institute of Social Science attended the Meridian 180 International Conference in Okinawa on "Developing Proposals for Risk Mitigation in the Asia-Pacific Region"



November 14, 2016
At Kamaishi City Hall, we signed an MOU on the establishment of a Research Center for Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking in partnership with Kamaishi City.

For more details, browse "Social Sciences of Crisis Thinking" on the ISS website.

危機対応の社会科学（危機対応学） 時代の要請に応える全所的プロジェクト



(2016年度第三次予算配分資料から)



2016年7月8日～10日
社会科学研究所の複数の所員が、沖縄で開催されたメリディアン180国際会議 Developing Proposals for Risk Mitigation in the Asia-Pacific Region に参加しました。



2016年11月14日
釜石市役所にて、釜石市と連携した危機対応研究センターの設立に関する覚書の締結を行いました。

詳細は社研HP「危機対応学」をご覧ください。