

The Construction of the U.S. Military Bases in the Post-War Okinawa Islands:  
A Focus on the Entering of Japanese Construction Companies

by

Masahiro Kato

Against the backdrop of the establishment of the People's Republic of China and conflict in the Korean Peninsula, permanent bases were constructed in the Okinawa Islands that had been under U.S. military control since the end of WW2. One important factor to consider in relation to the construction of military bases in the early 1950s is that three typhoons—Libby, Della, and Gloria—hit the Okinawa Islands one after another and dealt massive damage to U.S. military facilities. The damage caused by Typhoon Gloria was particularly severe. Therefore, the construction of permanent bases necessitated buildings with high wind resistance. It should be noted that this not only included the construction of core military facilities such as runways, hangars, and control towers but also rank-specific quarters and housing. This study sheds light upon the activities of mainland Japanese companies that entered the Okinawa base construction business through the corporate histories of these companies.

## Distant Watchtowers and Beacon Fire Towers in Amakusa and Shimabara, in the Early Modern Period

by

Ryo Okadera

In modern times, Higo Amakusa was under the control of the Nagasaki Magistrate and the Shimabara Clan, which was a hereditary feudal clan, and because it faced the East China Sea, it was an important base for monitoring the arrival of trading ships and foreign vessels. Therefore, along the west coast of Shimo-Amakusa Island, there were Toomimanbasho (Distant Watchtowers) for surveillance and Beacon fire towers to warn of emergencies. Their existence has been known for a long time, but their importance and recognition as archaeological sites has been limited, and although individual examples have been introduced, they have rarely been investigated and studied as an actual surveillance and communication system. The remaining Toomimanbasho and Beacon fire towers in the Amakusa Islands were established and used by the Shimabara clan from 1720 (Kyoho 5) to 1812 (Bunka 9), and are thought to have been transmitted from Amakusa to the Shimabara castle area. This paper reports on the actual conditions of the places where these Toomimanbasho and Beacon fire towers were established, and examines the actual conditions of the sites, using documents and pictorial materials as clues. As a result, it is pointed out that the remains of guard posts and Beacon fire towers were left at the sites, and it is possible that wolf smoke communication from Amakusa to Shimabara actually existed in the form of connecting them.

## Japan's Regulatory Policies toward Korean Emigration Focusing on Emigration to Hawaii and Mexico in the 1900s

by  
Taijie Quan

In the 19th century and the early 20th century, many Koreans migrated overseas from the Korean Peninsula. Among them were both labor migrants seeking a better life and those who were forced to emigrate due to the intensified colonial policies of Japan over Korea.

These Korean emigrants can be broadly categorized into two groups based on their destinations: 1) Emigrants to Manchuria and the Russian Maritime Province (Continental Emigrants), and 2) Emigrants to places like Hawaii and Mexico (Intercontinental Emigrants).

Particularly, from the 1900s onward, Japan actively interfered in Korean overseas migration to advance its own interests.

In the case of intercontinental Emigrants, Japan established Korean honorary consuls in Hawaii to oversee Korean residents under the guise of protecting them. On the other hand, Japanese immigration companies also actively facilitated Korean emigration to Mexico through the Continental Colonization Joint-Stock Company to restrict Korean migration to Hawaii.

This article focuses on the situation of Korean emigrants traveling intercontinentally, as a first step in understanding Japan's regulatory policies towards Korean emigrants in the 1900s.

## 郁达夫《她是一个弱女子》中所描写的女学生之间的“恋爱”

李 天琪

《她是一个弱女子》是郁达夫的中篇小说。小说以“四·一二事变”前后到“二·一八事变”为背景，故事围绕女学生郑秀岳展开，前半部分描绘了她和冯世芬、李文卿在学校内部的感情纠葛。后半部分则描写了郑秀岳离开学校后的恋爱和结婚生活，最后描绘了其悲惨的结局。首先，郁达夫在本小说中首次描写了女学生之间的恋爱，无疑是其创作生涯的一大挑战。其次，郁达夫作为一名男性作家，在描写女学生的同性恋爱时一定会有其独特的风格。因此，本论文将围绕三名女性主人公之间的恋爱进行探讨，试论在本小说中所展现的女学生之间的“恋爱”的主要特征以及郁达夫创作上的局限性。

## Dual Surnames from a Gender Studies Perspective (Part II)

by

Yoritaka Ikuta

In continuation to Part I, this paper argues for the promotion of the optional dual surname system. It discusses the Meiji Civil Code's ie system that was considered a violation of women's human rights, tracing the system's history back to the prewar era. It also treats the difference between law and morality and its relevance to Japan that first aimed to become a nation state in the Meiji era.

Beginning in the Meiji era, efforts were made to organize Japanese state and society into one large ie (family or household). However, the increase in urban laborers and the intensification of class struggles such as labor-capital conflict in the Taisho era destabilized the system that envisioned the entire nation as a single ie, leading to demand for amendment of the Meiji Civil Code. This was because the ie system, which transformed the family into a sort of centralized organization, was causing problems such as the arbitrary exercise of power by the head of the household.

It was amid this situation that women's suffrage movements were being formed with the aim of realizing gender equality. This paper explores the history of these movements from the perspective of the lives of actual women in the era, among other social realities.

Gender equality was constitutionally and legally guaranteed with the promulgation and enforcement of the Constitution of Japan after WW2. This entailed the abolition of the ie system. However, in reality the ie system, which one could say hindered female financial independence, lived on in people's lives and society in the form of division of gender roles. In the postwar Japanese economic miracle, financial power was put in the hands of men, which resulted in female dependence on men becoming the norm. This also resulted in discrimination against women in areas such as education.

Financial independence is the foundation for all aspects of an individual's life and thus cannot be ignored. That is why the division of gender roles came to an end with the burst of the so-called bubble economy.

A married couple consists of two separate individuals. Unless they can respect their differences, a feeling of hate will arise and the relationship will fail. This paper argues for the adoption of the optional dual surname system as a way to symbolize respect for the individuality of each spouse.

An Examination of Both Review Articles and Book Reviews in *Japanese Studies*,  
2001-2018: An Evaluation of Japanese Studies in Taiwan

by  
Koji Okazaki

The purpose of this paper is to consider Taiwan's contribution to global Japanese studies by making an analysis of both book reviews and review articles in *Japanese Studies*, the official journal of the Japanese Studies Association of Australia(JSAA), for the sample period between 2001 and 2018. The data show that a cumulative total of 456 scholars reviewed 486 books during the sample term, and no books issued in Taiwan and none of the professors in the island were found among them.

According to both this paper and the previous research such as Okazaki(2016) , none or very few of the Japan specialists in Taiwan have been found among the contributors to editorial boards, articles, book reviews, and review articles in well-known international academic journals focused on Japan, which means that Japanese studies in Taiwan has been much less internationalized. It is one of the challenges for the Japan experts in Taiwan how to promote the internationalization of their studies.

Keywords: Book review; Evaluation; Globalization; *Japanese Studies*; Japanese studies; Review article; Taiwan

## Study on the Origin of the Title of “King” in the Period of Dynastic Change from Western Zhou to Eastern Zhou

by

Hideki Tani

This study examines the significance of new bearers of the title of king who appeared in the period of dynastic change from Western Zhou to Eastern Zhou, specifically focusing on the case of the King of Chu.

Chapter 1 provides an overview of figures other than the King of Zhou who bore the title of king under the Western Zhou Dynasty. The following aspects were common to all such kings: 1) they were unevenly distributed in the frontier regions of Guanzhong’s direct dynasty territory, 2) most of them were feudal lords and thus, officially, vassals to the King of Zhou, and 3) although the King of Zhou did not officially recognize them, he tacitly approved of them, and those kings tended to be excluded from Zhou’s center of power. In other words, even though these figures proclaimed themselves “king” just like the King of Zhou, this did not undermine the supremacy of Zhou royal authority. This made the position of these kings extremely vague.

Chapter 2 examines two exceptional cases in the late Western Zhou period: the Shen state and Lu state, both states lying outside the territory under direct control of the dynasty and headed by self-proclaimed kings. The two states were feudal domains that had been established in the vicinity of Nanyang City, Henan Province, after the suppression of the rebellion of the E State that occurred under Li Wang, the 12th king of the Western Zhou Dynasty, to control the region in the rebellion’s aftermath. Both states had proclaimed royal status unofficially. These examples led to the transmission of the above-described Zhou custom of self-proclamation as king to the southern part of Henan Province that lies south of Guanzhong’s direct dynasty territory.

Chapter 3 reconsiders the dynastic political history of the period of transition from the Western Zhou Dynasty to Eastern Zhou Dynasty, using as sources the Xi nian bamboo tablets held by Tsinghua University. The analysis shows that the Zhou Dynasty in this period did not consist of two coexisting royal governments—ruled by Xie hui wang and Ping wang, respectively—as has previously been assumed. In reality, only the Xie hui wang government exercised royal authority, and the latter Ping wang received the protection of the Shen state not as a king but as a prince. It is further argued that the Jin state in Shanxi Province and the Chu state in Hubei Province were vassal states to the Xie hui wang government.

Chapter 4 discusses the background leading to the Chu ruler’s self-proclamation as king. After the Jin State and Zheng state joined forces and defeated the Xie hui wang government, the two states, among others, elevated Ping wang, then residing in the Shen state, to the throne. Meanwhile, the Chu state advanced northward, which led to conflict with the Shen state. From this it is inferred that due to the need to vie against the King of Shen, the ruler of Chu assumed the title of King of Chu in accordance with the Zhou custom of self-proclamation as king that had been transmitted to the southern part of Henan Province. Not long after, the Chu state destroyed the Shen state. In the eyes of Ping wang, the first Eastern Zhou king, the King of Chu had overthrown his former protector, the Shen state, and thus must have been a major threat. However, the Chu state was inclined toward Zhou culture at the time, and likely did not have any plans to overthrow the

Zhou Dynasty. We can assume that the rulers of Xu, We, and Yue states, among others, one by one proclaimed themselves king following the model of the Chu state.

To conclude, the new bearers of the title of king who appeared in the period of dynastic change from Western Zhou to Eastern Zhou, especially the King of Chu, were considered a threat by the Zhou Dynasty, which eventually led to rivalry between the Chu state and the Jin state, the latter assuming the role of conqueror in line with the wishes of the Zhou Dynasty. Since this practice was originally modeled on the Western Zhou custom of self-proclamation as king, it did not undermine the supremacy of Zhou royal authority, and the act of proclaiming oneself king did not mean establishing a new dynasty or dynastic change.



## Characteristics of Tenants in High-Rise Office Buildings in Central Area of Takamatsu between 2010 and 2020

by  
Shinji Koga

The purpose of this paper is to clarify changes in industry types regarding the characteristics of tenants in high-rise office buildings in central area of Takamatsu, a semi-regional central city. It also aims to clarify the actual state of occupancy, with a particular focus on IT (ICT) companies.

Traditionally, the majority of tenants in office buildings in Japan are manufacturing and wholesale companies, and this was no different in Takamatsu. However, the composition ratio of IT (ICT) industry tenants in 2020 was 17.3%, and the ratio had increased slightly over the past 10 years. This is the second highest percentage after the manufacturing industry's 23.4% in the same year, and this number is expected to increase further as the digital society progresses.

Furthermore, in a digital society, offices that play an indirect role in connecting head offices and branch offices tend to be smaller. This is an inevitable phenomenon in Japan, where the trend of decline in the working-age population is expected to continue for a long time. Against this historical background, it is necessary to analyze how Takamatsu, a quasi-regional central city, will develop as a wide-area base and office locations in the city center.