

## Resonating “Until the War”—Mitsuo Nakamura’s Experience in France—

by

Yuki Nakai

This paper focuses on the travelogue “Until the War (*Sensou made*),” based on Nakamura Mitsuo’s experience of studying in France. In particular, this paper attempts to examine the correlation between the content of “Until the War” and the period in which it was written. As mentioned above, “Until the War” describes Nakamura’s life as a student in France until the outbreak of World War II. However, “Until the War” was serialized from February 1940 to December 1941 after he returned to Japan, and the reason for the end of the series was that it became difficult to write about France due to the outbreak of the Asia-Pacific War. Given these circumstances surrounding the writing of “Until the War,” it can be said that two wars are inscribed in the work. The first was up to World War II (what was written) and the second was up to the Asia-Pacific War (when it was written). By focusing on the correlation between the time of writing and the written content, the paper shows that Nakamura, who at first did not think of war as a threat and wrote about content critical of civilization, gradually changed the object of recall to an individual who gets involved in war.

## Being Stared at Weakness and Perpetration—Kobo Abe’s “*The Face of Another*”

by

Chie Iwamoto

This paper argues that Kobo Abe’s “*The Face of Another*” has the potential to dislocate the power of looking, by discussing the work from the perspective of the power associated with looking.

*The Face of Another* revolves around a protagonist who, having suffered severe burns on his face, wears an elaborately crafted mask and pretends to be another person. Previous studies argue that the protagonist’s suffering was caused by a loss of identity due to losing his face. This study interprets the protagonist’s suffering as being caused by the scars on his face, and sheds light upon the nature of his suffering by considering the issues of lookism and masculinity. The study also confirms that the act of staring at others is associated with power, and that this power is inseparable from violence that objectifies others.

However, the protagonist is not just a victim but also a perpetrator. He tries to alleviate his own suffering by having sexual intercourse with his wife. The paper argues that the intention of the protagonist’s actions was to position himself as one who exercises the power of looking by objectifying his wife. Furthermore, it is shown that the novel, which portrays the protagonist’s actions in a critical light, deconstructs the relationship between looking and being looked at and presents the possibility of building a new relationship.

Stein's Theory in Practice:  
The Evolution of Military Administration in the Japanese Army under Katsura Taro,  
1885-1886

by  
Yusuke Kida

It is known that when forming modern Japanese state institutions, Hirobumi Ito learned from Lorenz von Stein's works on the science of the state and incorporated the latter's theories into the development of Japan's government and bureaucracy. However, the relationship between the Japanese Army's organization, which was developed separately from that of the government and civil bureaucracy in modern Japan, and Stein's theories has hitherto not been examined. This paper examines the influence of Stein's military administration theory on the development of the modern Japanese Army's organization that took place during 1877 to 1887.

According to Stein's theory, the state consists of three components, namely the monarch, executive branch, and legislature, and the executive branch is expected assume the leading role in state management. Naturally, among these three components the legislature and monarch are given a passive role. This line of thinking is seen in Stein's military administration theory, too. Stein argued that the executive branch (Ministry of the Army) should take charge of a broad range of operations associated with the management of military organizations and hold a leading position. The only area he regarded as separate from military administration was military command; he argued that the monarch should exercise military command. Thus, Stein's military administration theory is characterized by a leading executive division and a passive monarch.

Katsura Taro learned about Stein's military administration theory during his stay in Germany. Once appointed in charge of developing the Japanese Army's organization in 1885, Katsura made efforts to strengthen the powers of the Ministry of the Army and weaken the powers of the emperor, through the Aide-de-camp to the Emperor of Japan system and the issues concerning reform and abolition of the Inspectorate General of Military Training. It is through Katsura that we can identify a link between the modern Japanese Army and Stein.

Debauchery-space on the Right Bank of Kamo-gawa River:  
A Brief Sketch of the Literary Landscape in Kami-kiya-machi

by

Masahiro Kato

On the right bank of Kamo-gawa river running through Kyoto City lies a district known as Kami-kiya-machi. The district was a space of debauchery that developed throughout the Meiji era, and was also a place visited by well-known men of letters. For instance, Natsume Soseki, Yasunari Kawabata, Masajiro Kojima, and Shotaro Ikenami all visited the district, and the actress Mitsuko Mori was born and raised here.

This study provides a sketch of the literary landscape of Kami-kiya-machi, and through this sheds light on the history of this hidden place on the right bank of Kamo-gawa river. Particular reference is made to Shotaro Ikenami's essay titled *Gion Matsuri*. As the announcement of his winning the Naoki Award was made during his stay in Kyoto in 1960, he vividly remembered the event and described it in *Gion Matsuri* in detail. Coincidentally, he was staying at an inn in Kami-kiya-machi at the time. This study traces the history of literary landscape using Ikenami's *Gion Matsuri* as a starting point.

## 長沙五一廣場東漢簡牘譯注稿 第一層 上（一～七四簡）

五一廣場東漢簡牘研究會（飯田祥子、章瀟逸、角谷常子、藤本航輔、鷺尾祐子）

本稿為長沙五一廣場東漢簡牘中第一層出土簡的譯注，係由此前發表於本研究會主頁（<https://goitinokai.jimdofree.com/>）上的《長沙五一廣場東漢簡牘譯注稿暫定版》（一）～（三）加以修正而成。

2010年，在湖南省長沙市中心的五一廣場地鐵站建設工程中發現了一個窖的遺址，其中除瓦片等以外，還出土了大量木質、竹質簡牘。這批簡牘史料群的總數共計6862枚，被命名為“長沙五一廣場東漢簡牘”。

本譯注稿以長沙市文物考古研究所、清華大學出土文獻研究與保護中心、中國文化遺產研究院、湖南大學嶽麓書院編《長沙五一廣場東漢簡牘（壹）》（中西書局，2018年）“釋文”頁所載的釋文為底本，並根據圖版作出了部分修正。譯注稿的內容由釋文、訓讀、現代日語譯文、注、所見構成。