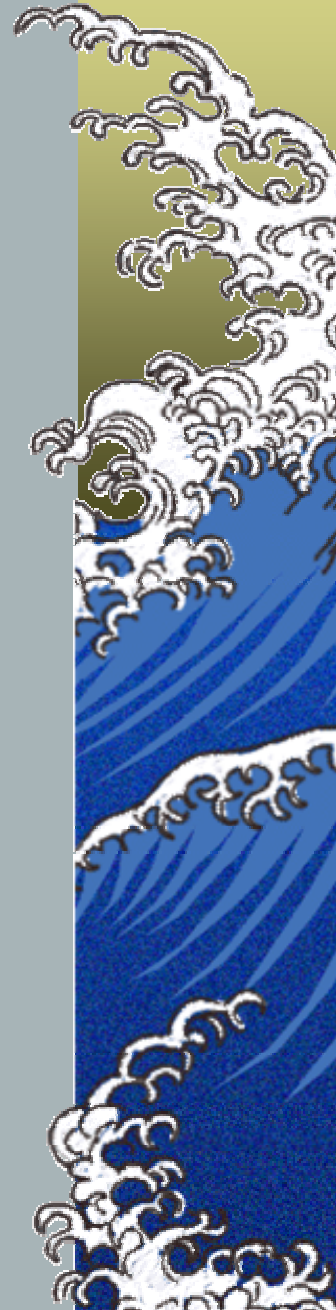


Contemporary and Popular Japanese Cultures & Societies

June 23 – July 1, 2007



Notebook & Album

cīee IFDS

Elizabeth Ervin





Scenic Route





International Christian University (ICU)



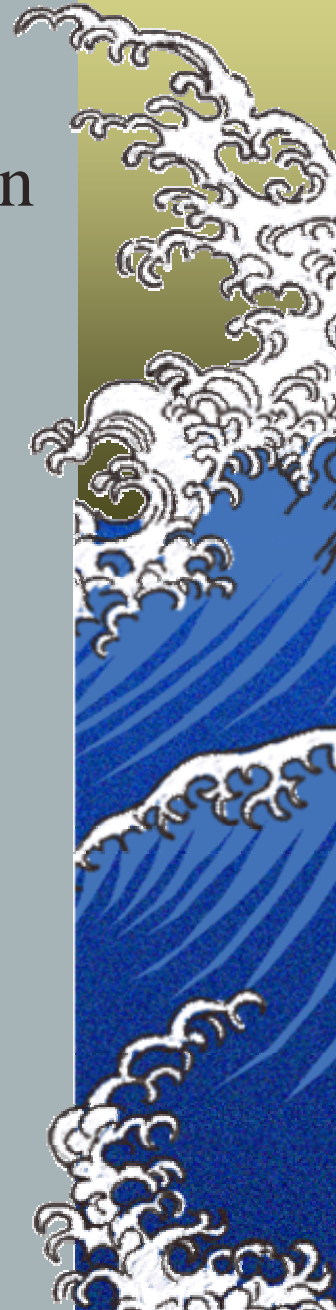
Atypical Tokyo University:
150 acres

Sophia University



Modern History of Tokyo

- ▲ “Edo” 1600-1868
 - ▲ Peaceful Shogun Period via caste organization and lack of rights
 - ▲ Increased living standard, shopping, literacy, productivity, travel
 - ▲ Value having money and work hard to get it: “Industrious Revolution”
- ▲ Meiji Restoration 1868
- ▲ Meiji Period 1868 → “Tokyo”
 - ▲ Western Modernization
- ▲ 1910-1930s: Military draft
 - ▲ Relocation, urbanization, reeducation, resocialization



Wartime: Armor



Non-wartime: Samurai → Bureaucrats



Saigo Takamuri, the last Samurai

3 Concurrent Japans

- ▶ *Traditional: Resisting the West*

 - ▶ *Kimono, cherry blossom, ethnic boom 1980s+*

- ▶ *Pop Culture: JPop*

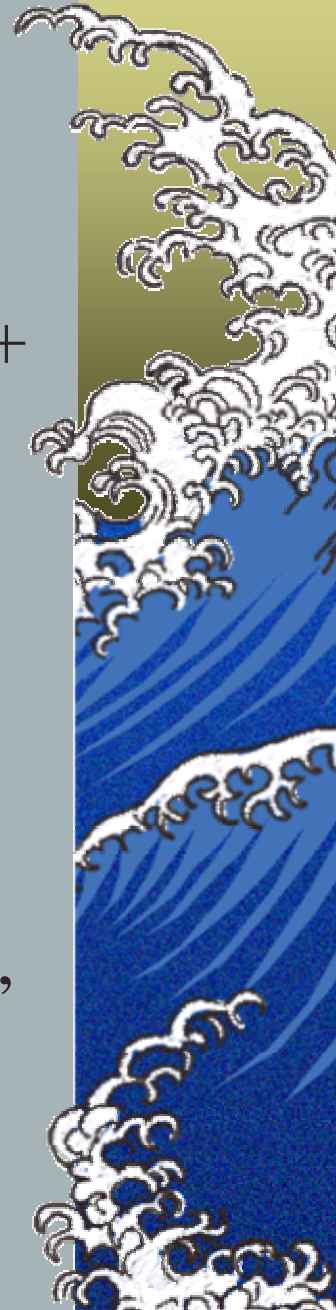
 - ▶ *Manga, anime, cosplay*

- ▶ *Revisionist: New History*

 - ▶ *Changing WWII, omitting Kamikazes*

 - Build into a “cool” community with “play”

 - But affects productivity



Societal Mix of Techno-orientalism

- ▲ *“Gross National Cool” and Strict Economy*
- ▲ *A means to live out fantasies and hard work*

Anime, manga

Power, Sex

\$5.4B/yr

Repression

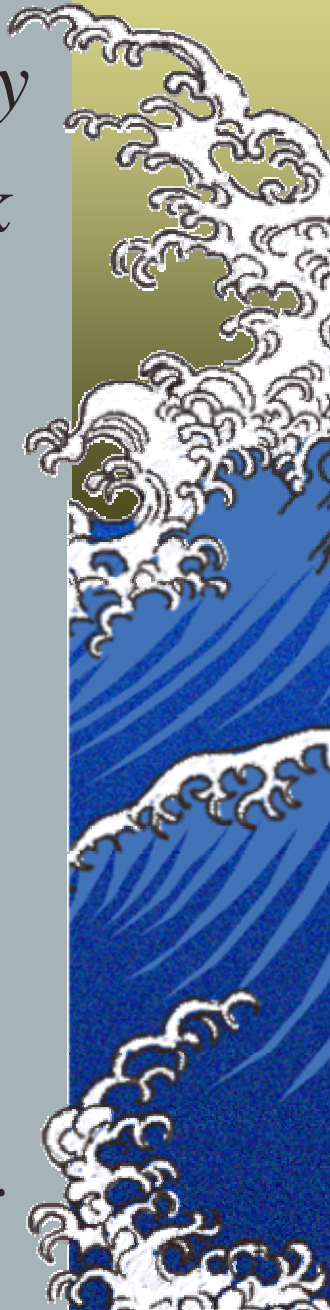
10000 years ago

Painting, fashion,
tattoos, funky

2000 years ago

Rules, austere,
religious, military,
social class

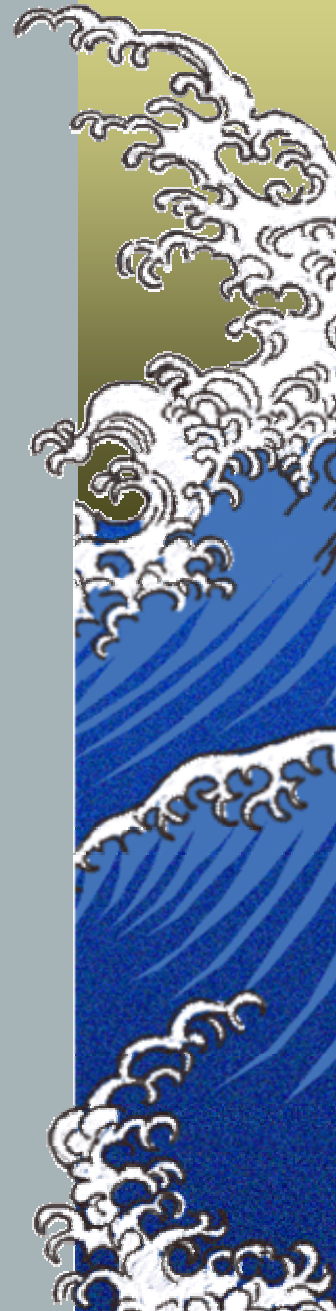
Example: Strictly regulated baseball vs. cool soccer



Uniform Society

- ▶ *Uniforms for every job*
 - ▶ *Remarkable! School uniforms are cool!*
- ▶ *Denial/revise history so no division*
- ▶ *Not alienating TV, rather networking technology*
- ▶ *Still searching for another national identity, i.e. national flag and anthem 1999*

Ad: “If you want to be an individual, be like me.”



Sense of Community

▶ *Nihonese*

▶ *Global*



Old vs. New

Community-Wide
Change to
“Cool” Japan



Just New, Sexy Japan

Louis Vuitton



Cosplay



- ▶ *Junior High to 20*
- ▶ *Similar costumes even though desire to be different*



Goth Lolly

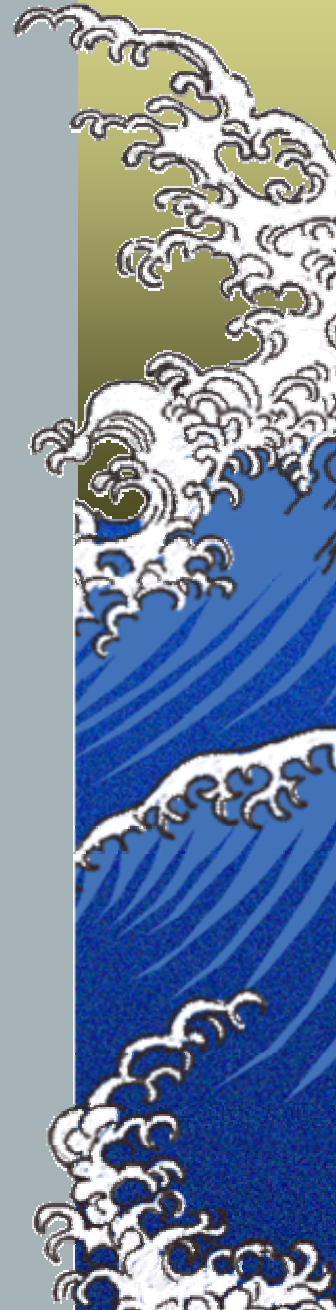
Manga and Anime

▲ *Manga*

- ▲ *1800s: Ukiyo-e artists*
- ▲ *Meiji Period: Political satire*
- ▲ *1947: The New Treasure Island by Tezuka*
- ▲ *1070s: Appeal to girls*
- ▲ *Heavy issues and symbolism*

▲ *Anime*

- ▲ *Often from popular manga characters*
- ▲ *1917 to France*
- ▲ *1961 to USA (1962 Astro Boy)*



Manga

▲ *12th – 13th century*



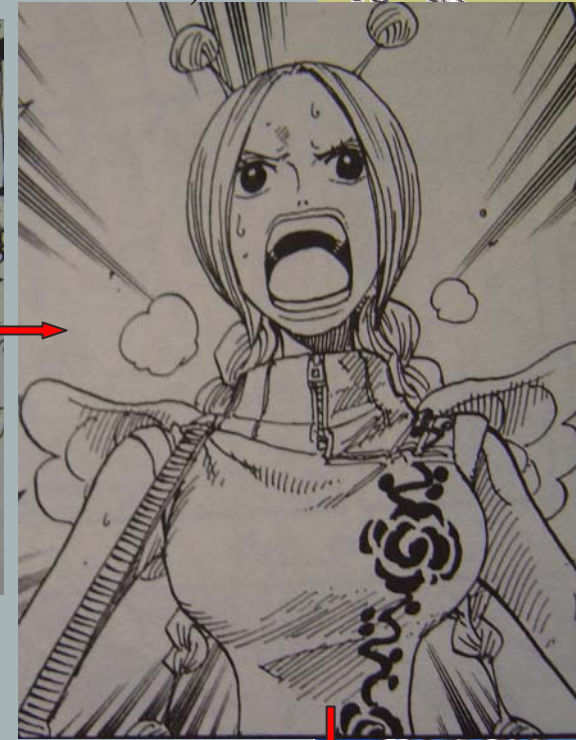
Chojyu Giga (鳥獸戲画)



Professional Vacation



Girl Power (~2% readers)

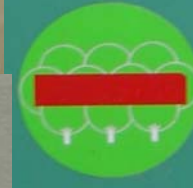
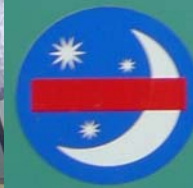


Economic Manga/Anime

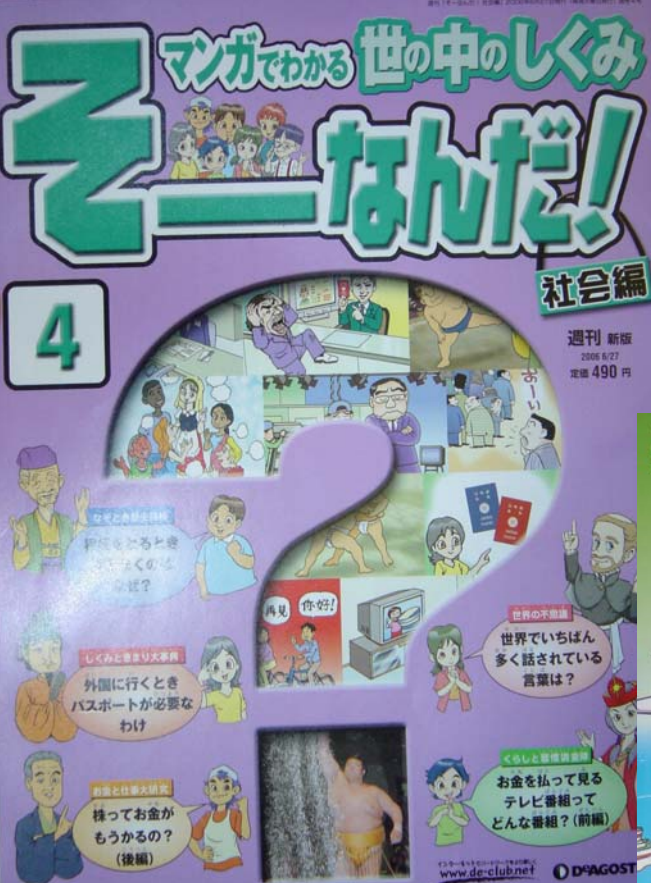




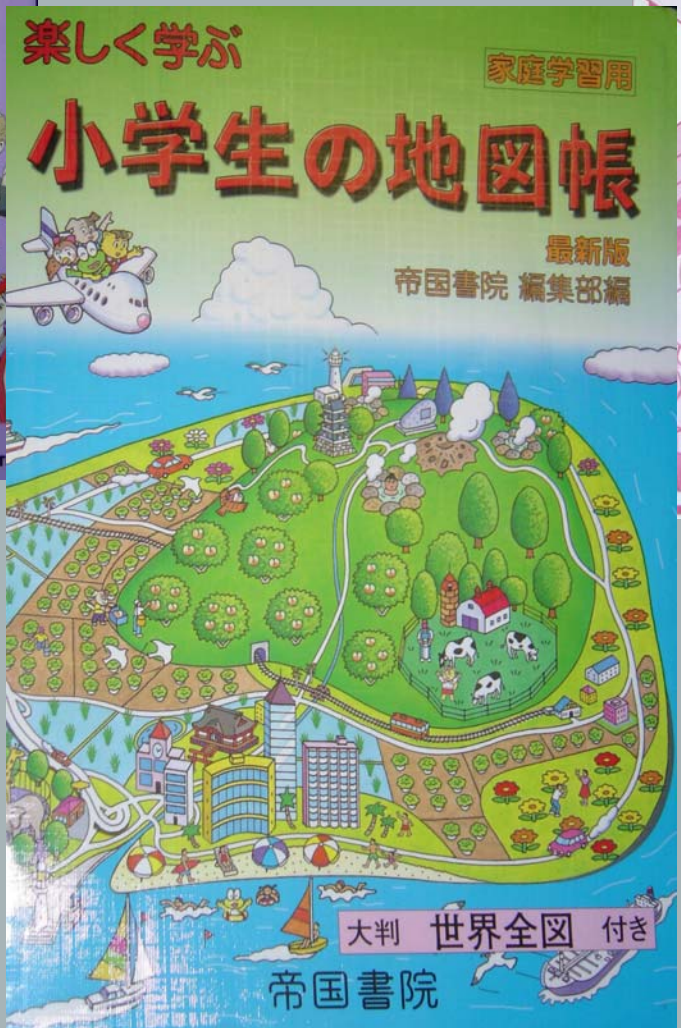
Manga...as signs



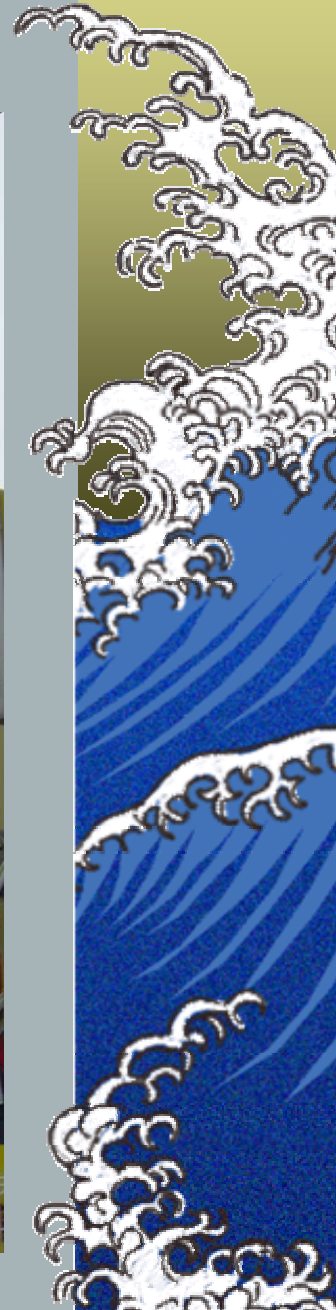




Textbooks?



Graffiti?

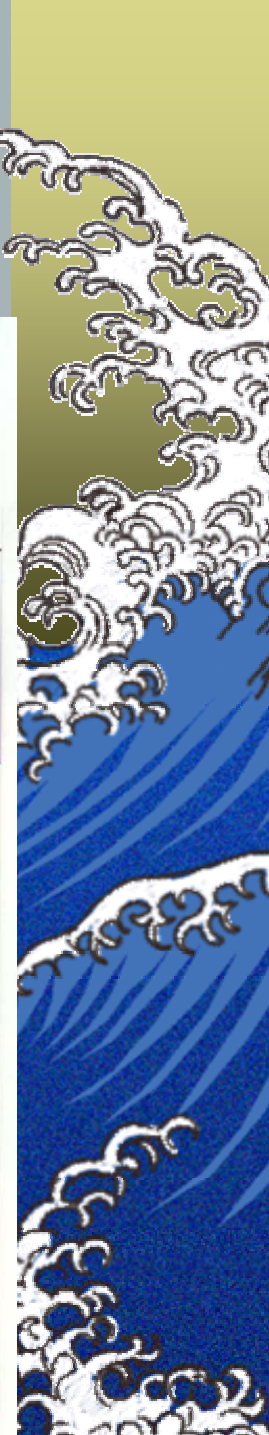


Wonder Woman... Anime?

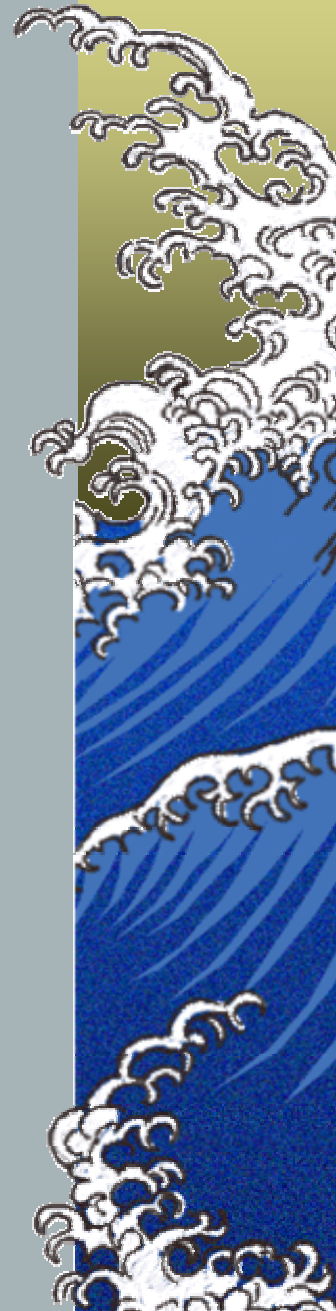


Appearance

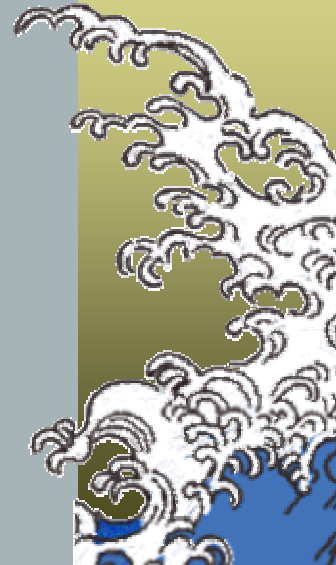
“Twin theme”



A Professor?



Shopping



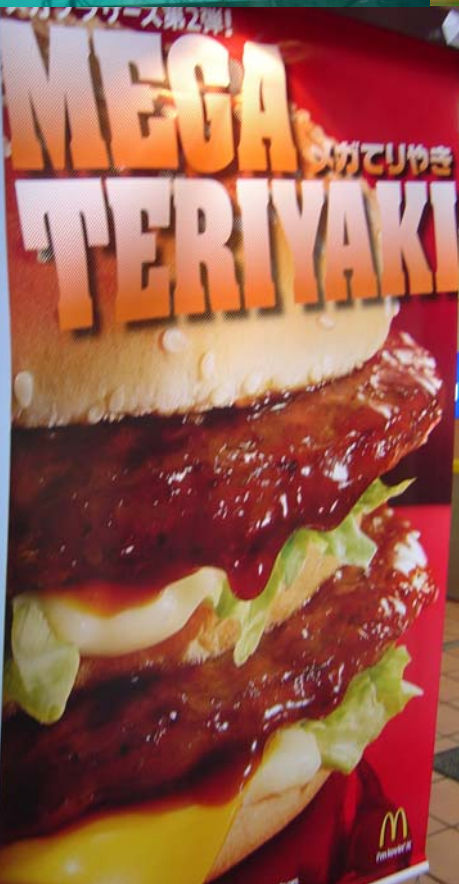
Food!



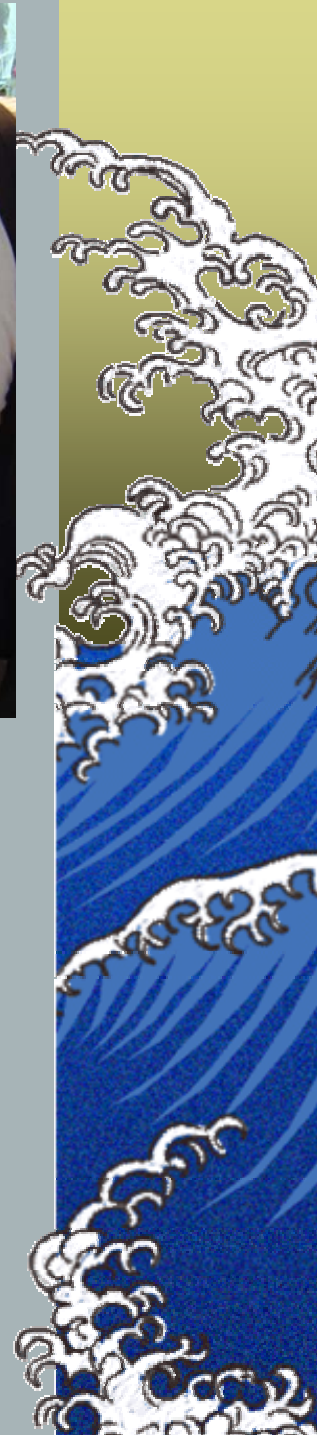
U S Influence *▲ Even Tokyo Disneyland*



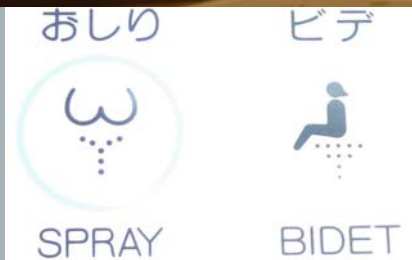
“Cool” 



Toys



Gadgets

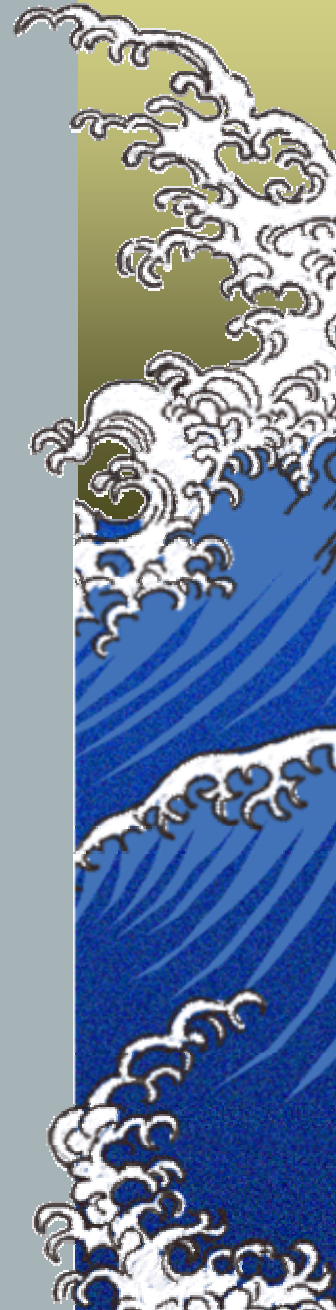
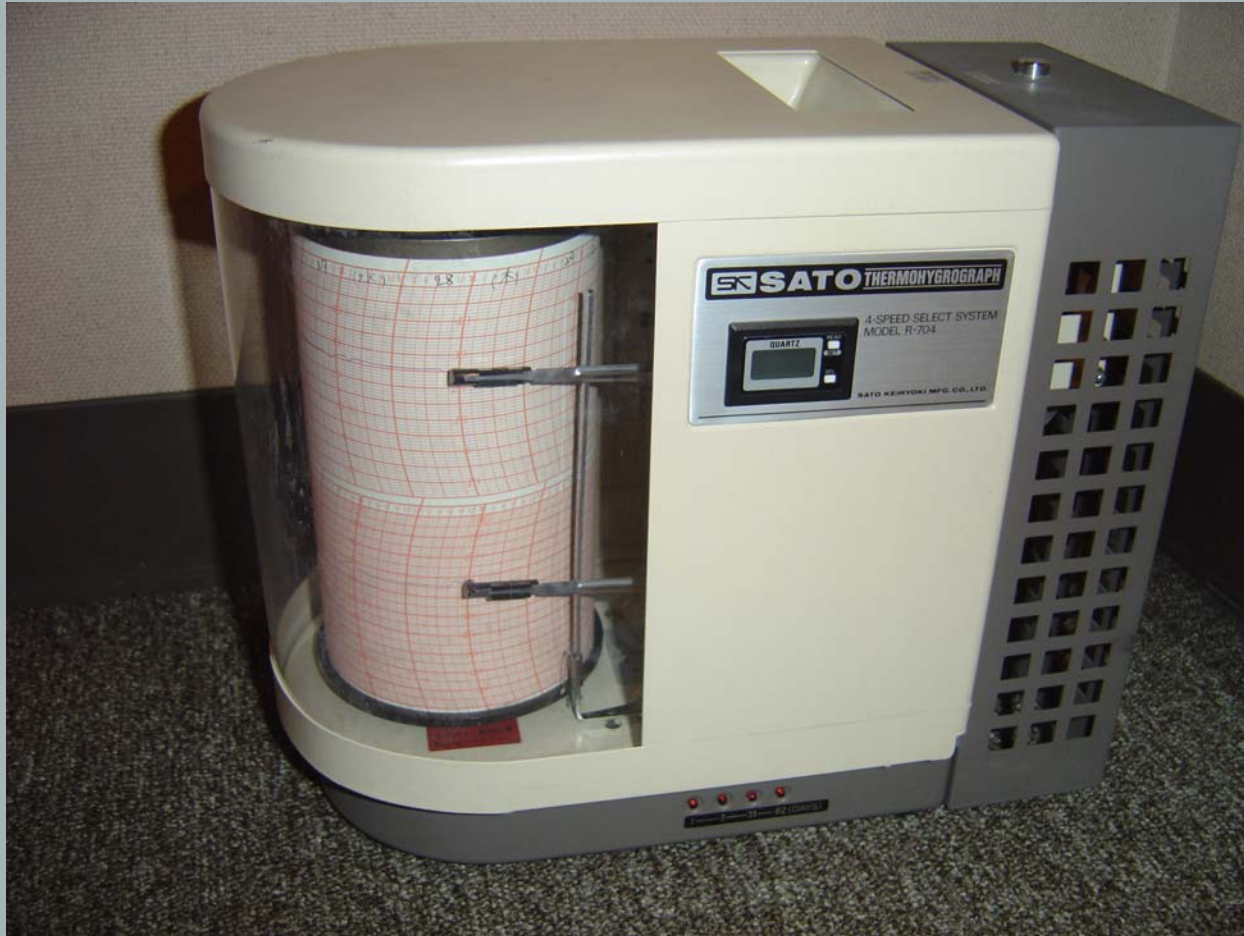


Other Gadgets



Museum Controls

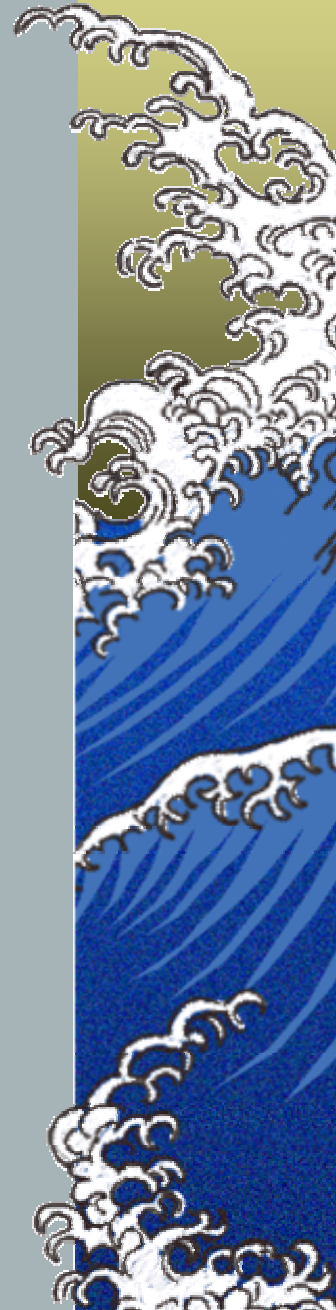
▲ *Thermohygrometer*



Early Tools

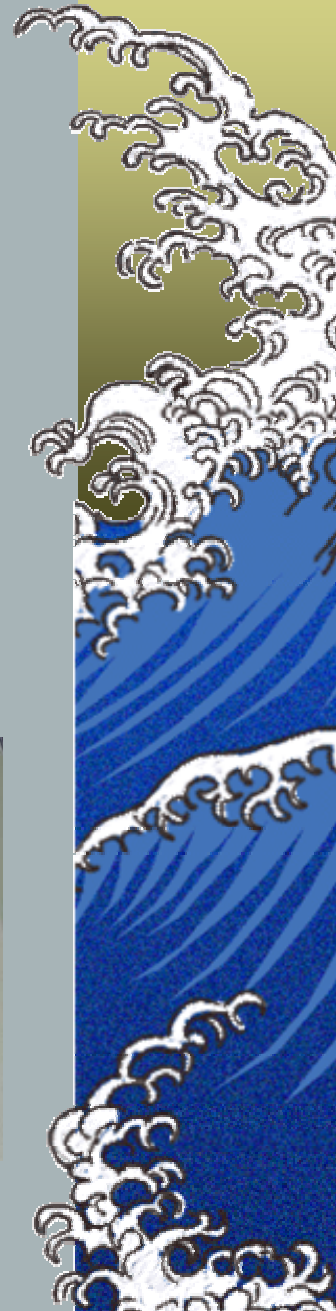
▲ *Balance*

▲ *For money*



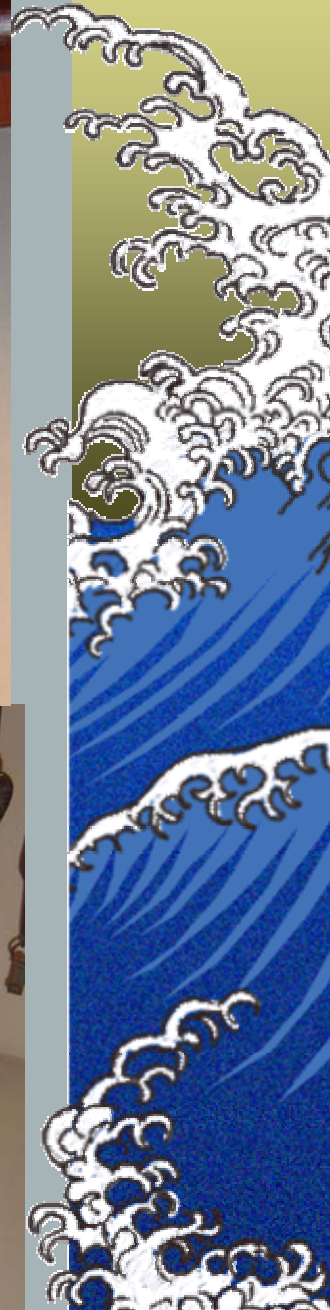
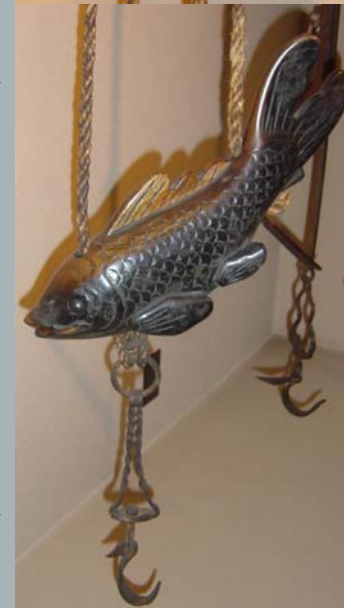
Early Tools Cont.

- ▶ *Straight Line Machine*
 - ▶ *Sumi-Tsubo, Ink Stand*
 - ▶ *Carpenters, masons, construction workers*
 - ▶ *Inked string is snapped to transfer ink*



Early Tools Cont.

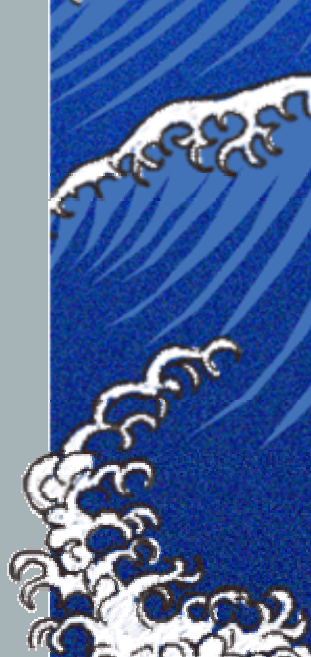
▲ Crane Pulleys



Bicycle Lots



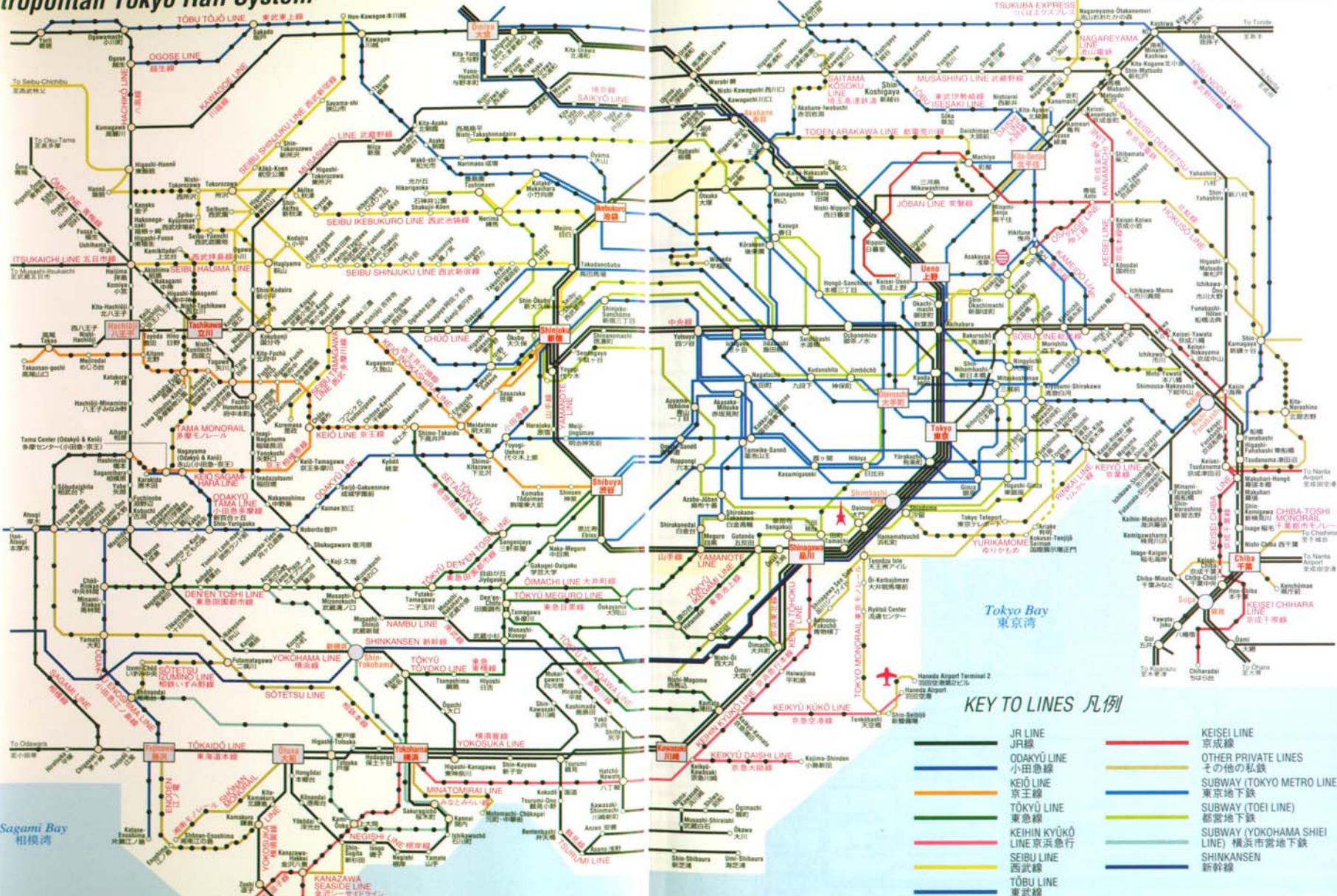
Parking
Enforcement
Officers



Commuter Rail System

Metropolitan Tokyo Rail System

首都圏電車路線図



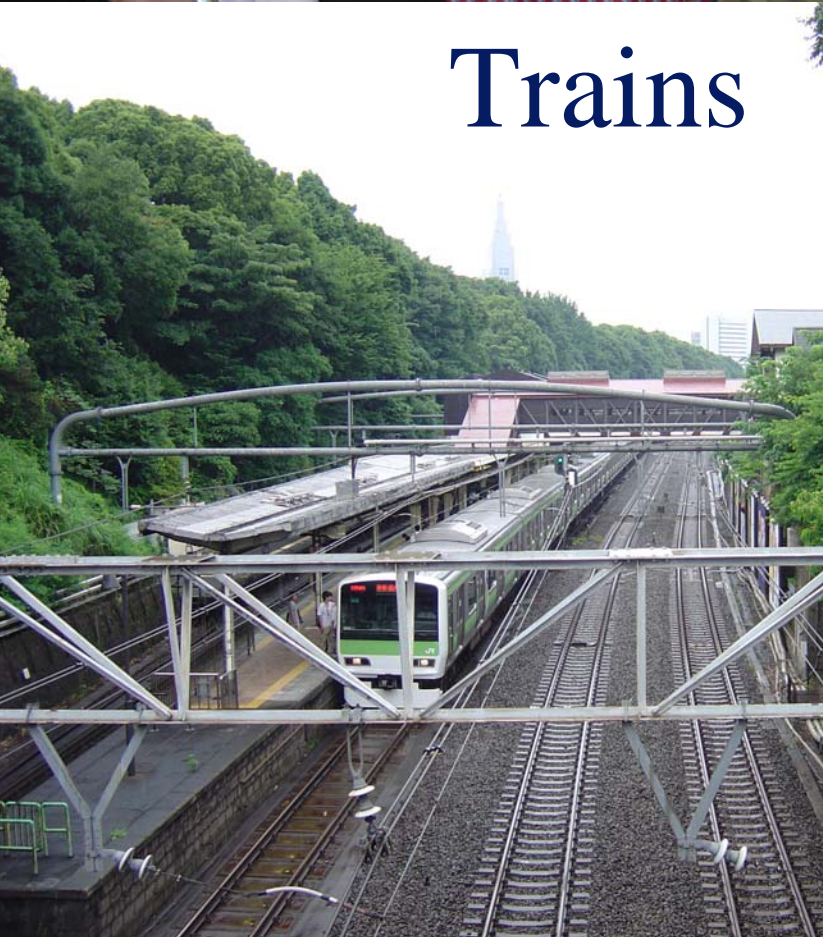
KEY TO LINES 凡例

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| JR LINE
JR線 | KEISEI LINE
京成線 |
| ODAKYU LINE
小田急線 | OTHER PRIVATE LINES
その他の私鉄 |
| KEIO LINE
京王線 | SUBWAY (TOKYO METRO LINE)
東京地下鉄 |
| TOKYU LINE
東急線 | SUBWAY (TOEI LINE)
都営地下鉄 |
| KEIHIN KYUOKU LINE
京浜急行 | SUBWAY (YOKOHAMA SHIEI LINE)
横浜市営地下鉄 |
| SEIBU LINE
西武線 | SHINKANSEN
新幹線 |
| TOBU LINE
東武線 | |

Shinjuku Sta: 2M people/day



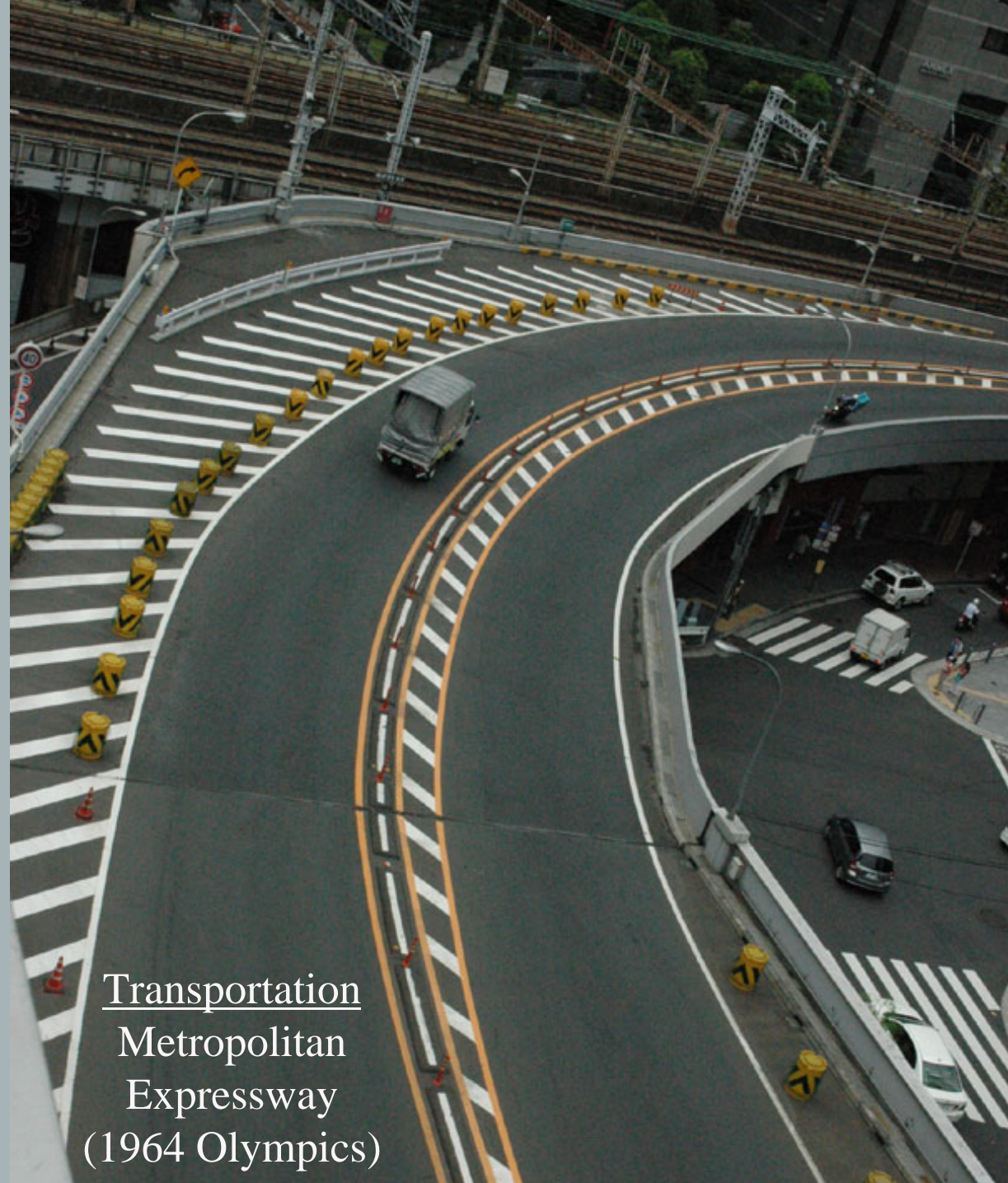
Trains





Transportation





Transportation
Metropolitan
Expressway
(1964 Olympics)

Edo-Tokyo Museum



Sumo





Tokyo
National
Museum



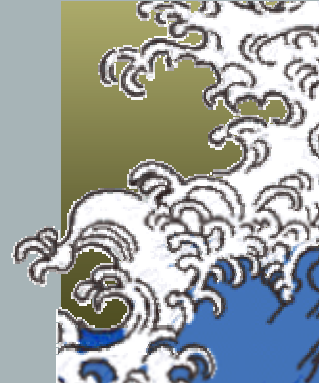
Imperial Palace Walls

▲ *With moat*

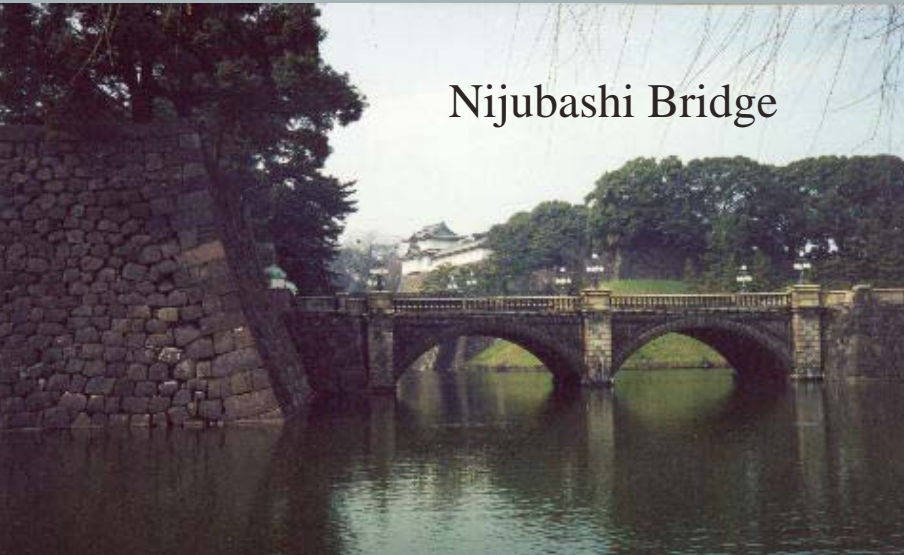
▲ *Without mortar*



Imperial Palace



Nijubashi Bridge

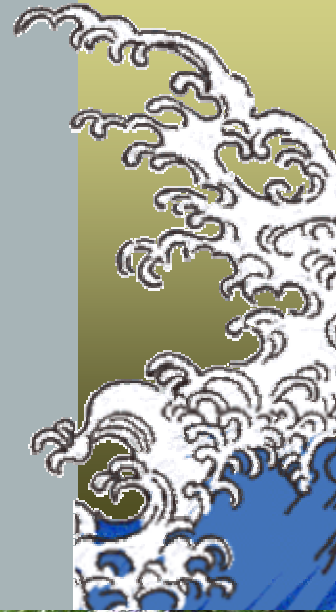




Religious Locations



Kamakura



Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine

▲ *Shinto*



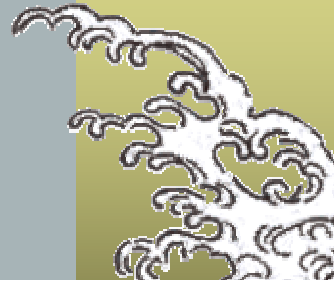
Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine Cont.

★ *Wash to purify
self before
entering*



Kotoku-in Temple – Daibutsu

▲ *Kotoku-in Monastery*



Hase Kannon Temple

✦ *Japanese Buddhist*



Hase Kannon Temple Cont.



Religious Sects

▲ *Source 1*

Buddhism	27%
Shintoism	2%
Christianity	1%
No personal belief	70%

▲ *Source 2 (in 2000)*

Shintoism	112M
Buddhism	93M
Christianity	1.4M
Other	10M
Total	216M
Actual Population	127M
Difference	89M

Only agreement is that Christianity is 1% of the population (and that the overall population of Japan is decreasing).



Yasukuni Shrine

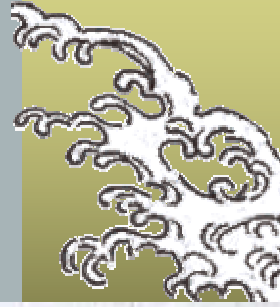
- ▶ *Controversial: Separation of church and state – shrine or war memorial?*
- ▶ After the Class-A war criminals were enshrined here, the late Emperor Hirohito never worshipped here again.



Revisionism

It is cool to be Japanese– I will ignore disturbing war crimes and change history to prevent community division.

I won't even discuss this.



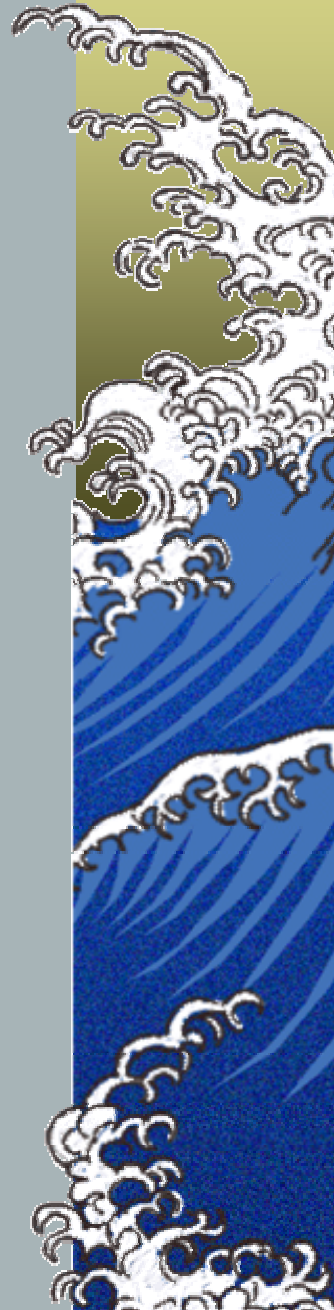
Literature

Male Writers

- ▶ *Male = protagonist*
- ▶ *Female = antagonist*
- ▶ *Japanese =
innocence, naivety*
- ▶ *American/Western =
corruption, sinners*

Female Writers

- ▶ *Male = protagonist*
- ▶ *Female struggles
with motherhood,
sexuality, siblings,
politics, society*
- ▶ *Suppressed*
- ▶ *Appreciate women
but only in magic
realism*



Olden Images





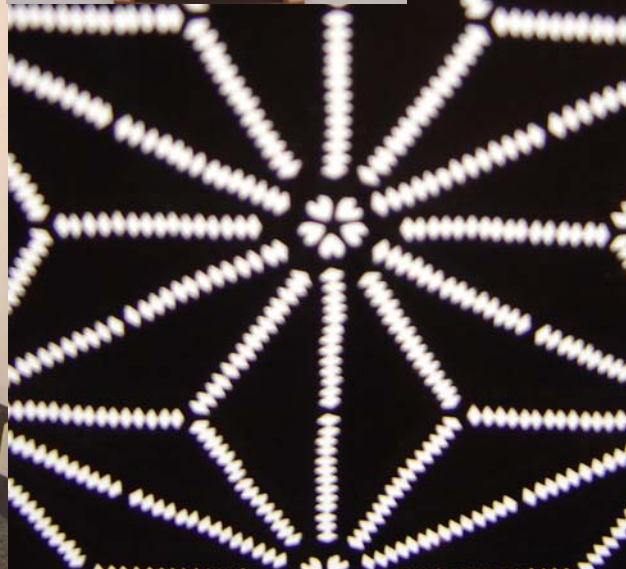
The Arts



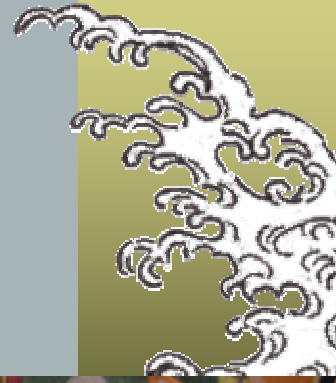
Kaidan-
Dansu



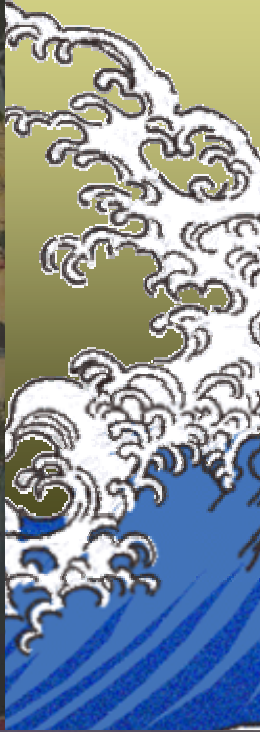
Paper Stencils



Fabric Arts



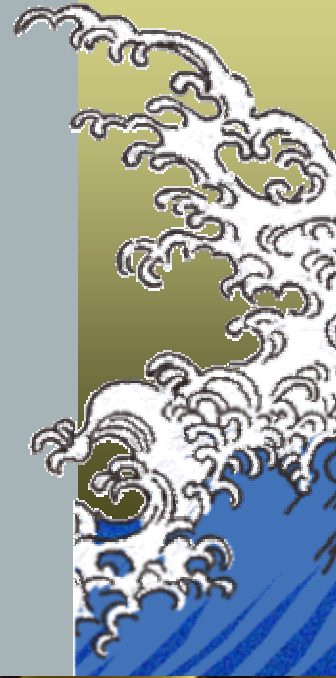
Woodblock Prints



Theater

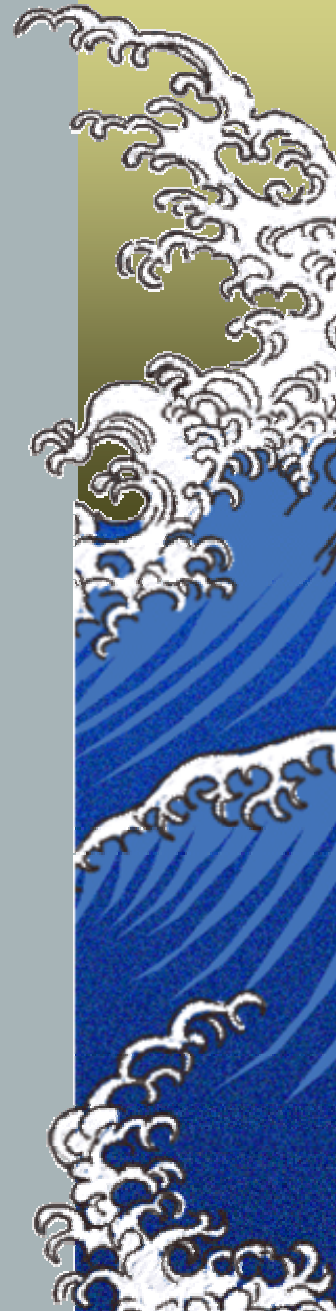
▲ *Noh*

▲ *Kabuki*

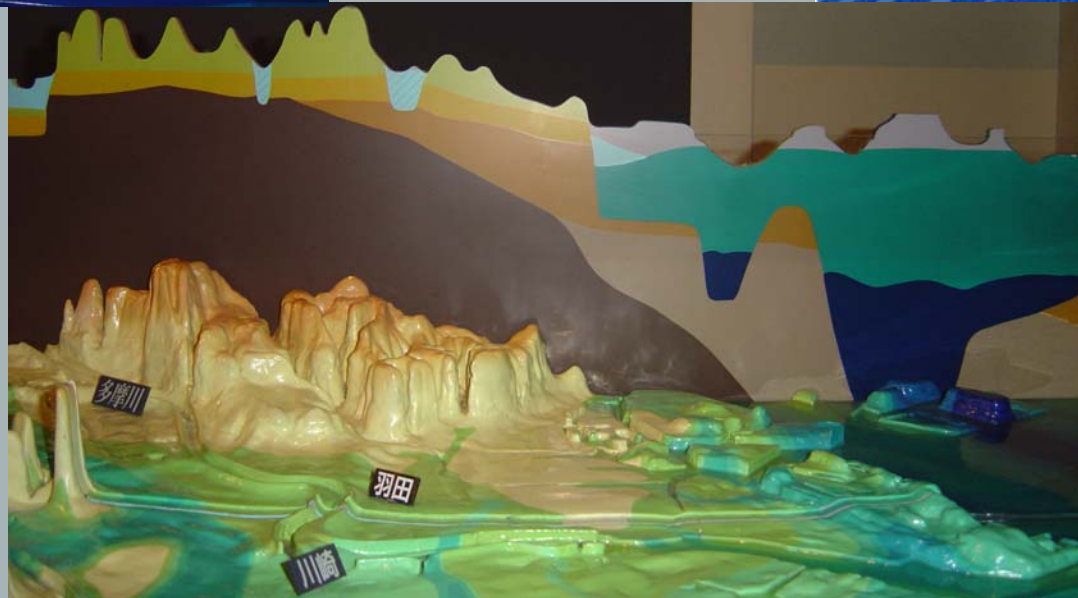
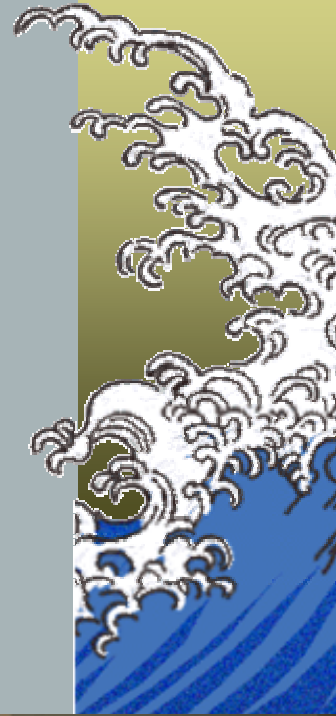
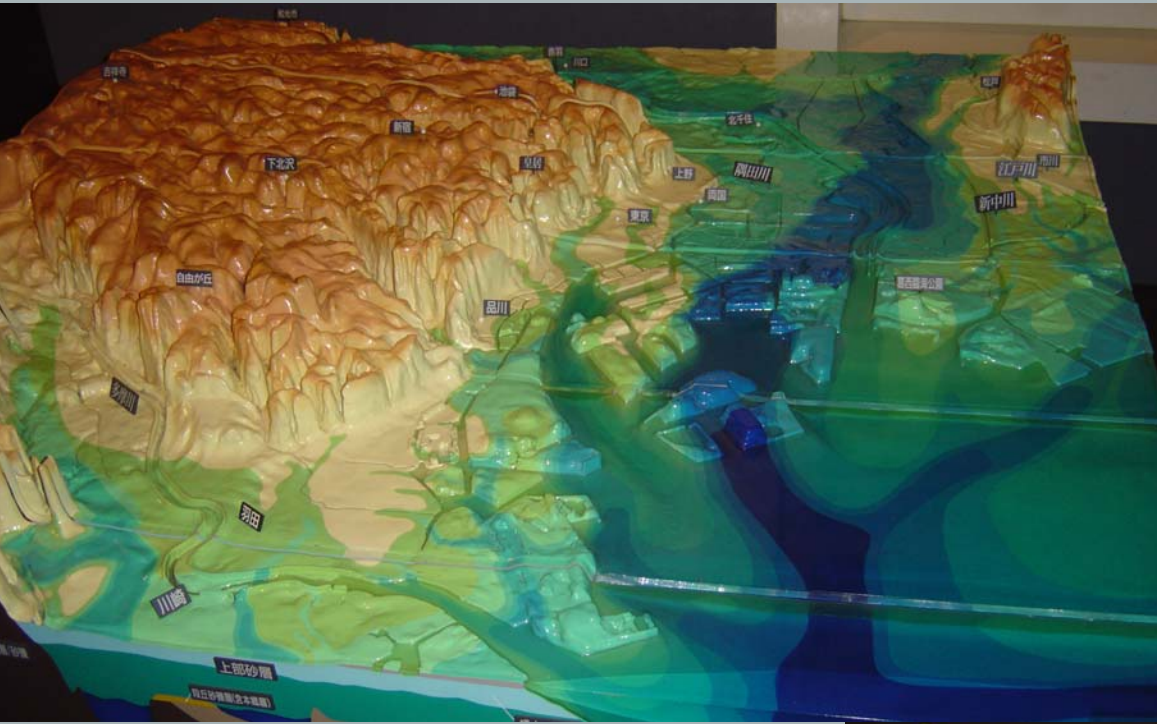


Soil

- ▶ *Kanto Loam is not glacial deposit but wind-deposited volcanic ash.*
- ▶ *Black humus topsoil*
- ▶ *Top Layer: 10,000-35,000 years ago, Jomon*
- ▶ *Second Layer: 35,000-50,000 years ago*
- ▶ *Deeper Layers: Paleolithic Tachikawa Loam, evidence of people begins 10 layers down*
- ▶ *Tokyo and Yokohama both stand on soft river deposits that are especially prone to tremors.*

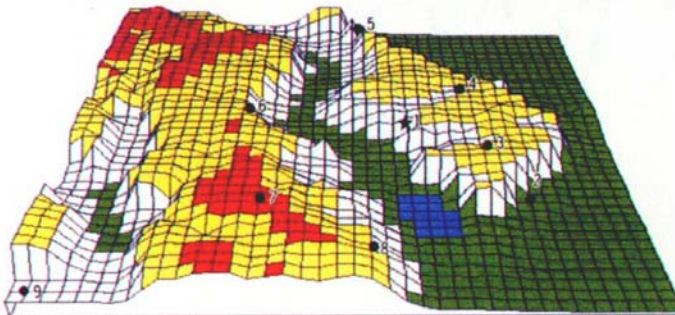
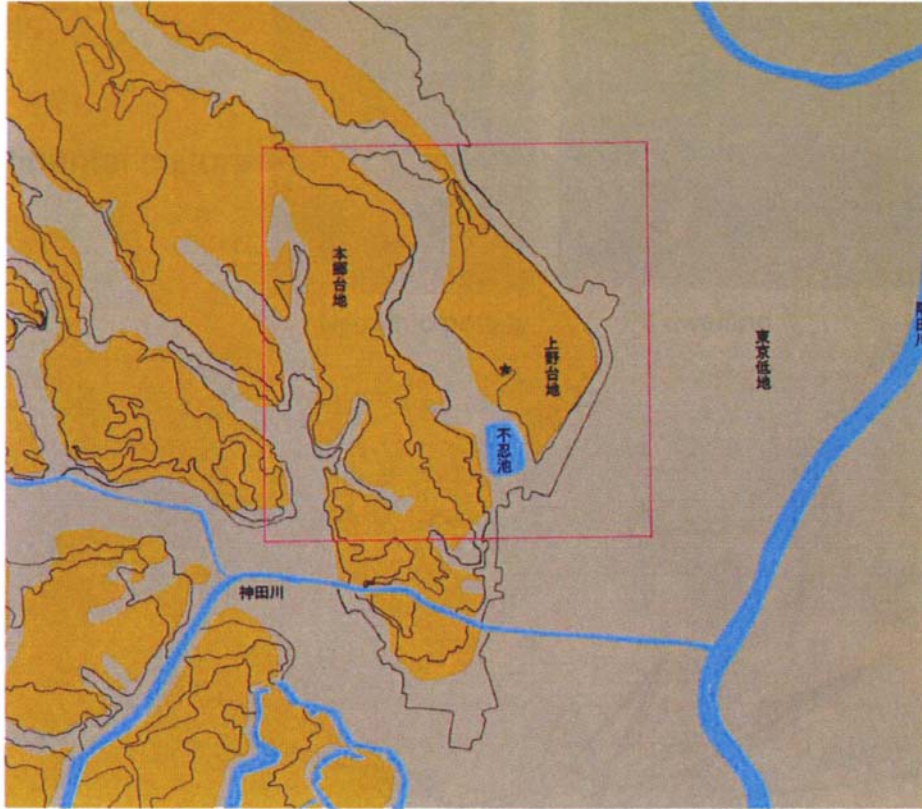


Geography



Geography: Ueno

▲ *Highlands vs. Lowlands (10m variation)*



Archaeological Discoveries: Landfill



江戸時代の埋め立てのようす(港区汐留遺跡)
Landfill Work of Edo Period

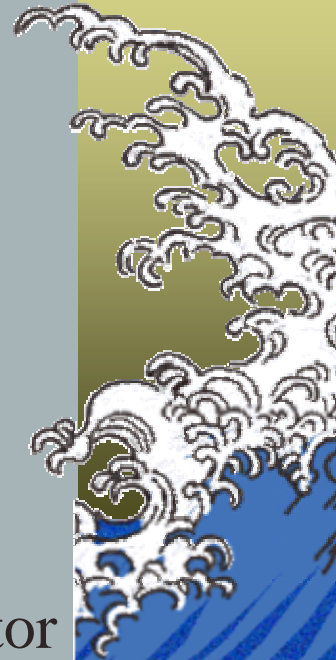


Modern “Landfills”

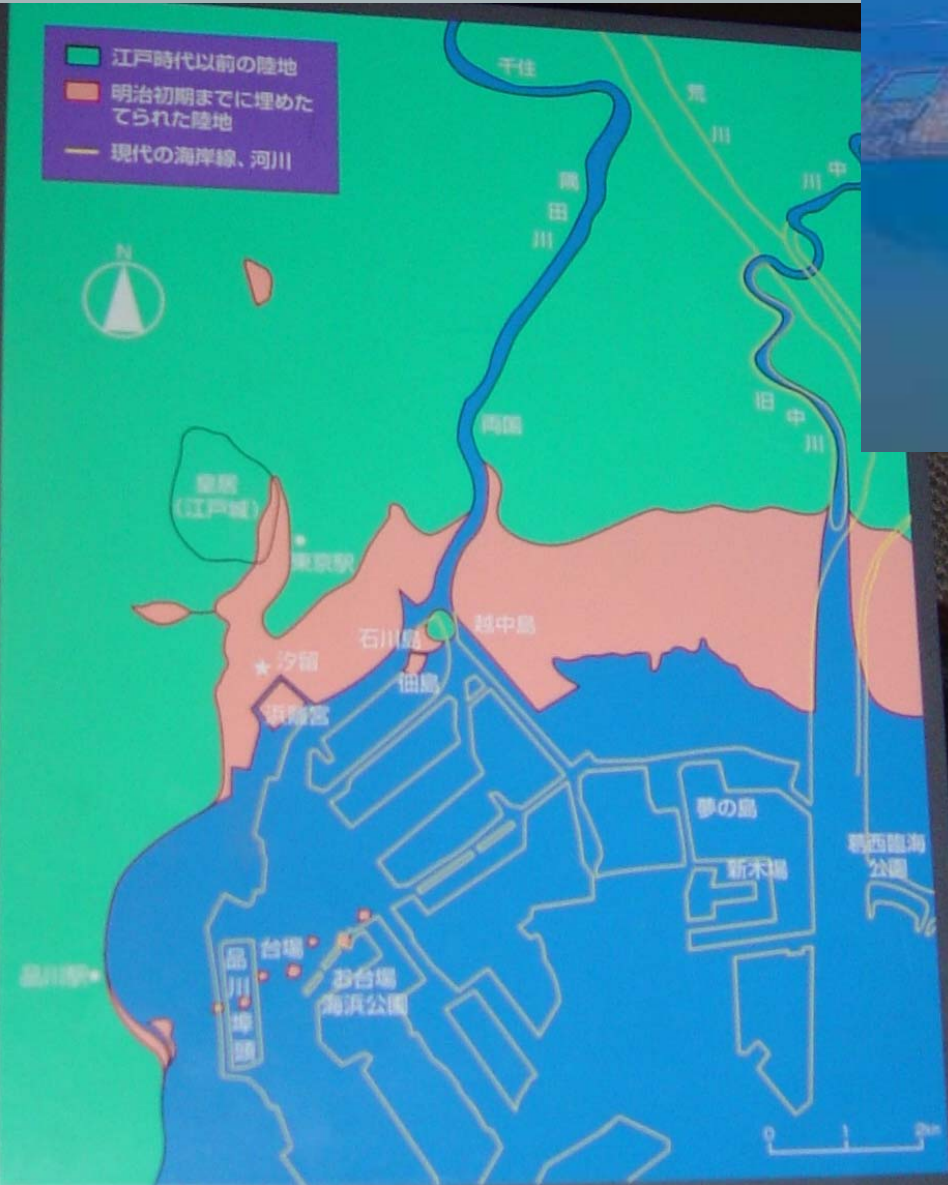


Metro Tokyo Incinerator

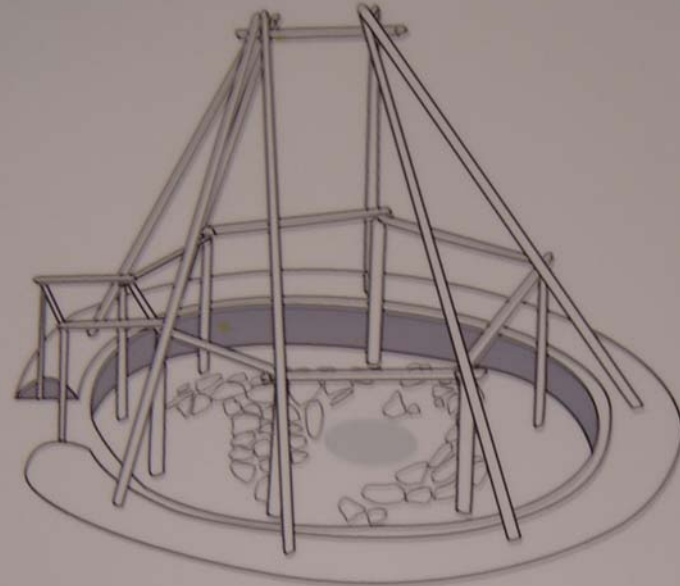
Seaside Tokyo Incinerator



Reclaimed and Man-made Land



Tribal Buildings





Destruction and Construction



- ▲ *Variety*
- ▲ *New with Old*

DoCoMo Sumida Building (2004)
Steel, concrete, RC
27 Fl. above, 2 Fl. below ground
→



Architecture





Tokyo Station

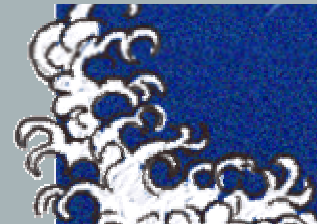


Rear



Opened in 1914.
Japan's main train station.
Numerous underground tracks.
2 dome roofs, damaged in
WWII, repaired with slat-style
roofs

Front



Rainbow Bridge (1993)

Cable suspension crossing

northern Tokyo Bay

570m span, 918m long

Tower 127m high

2 levels, 3 three train lines

Seasonal walkways

Solar lamps





Bridge Views





Bridge Views
Cont.



Bridge Views Cont.

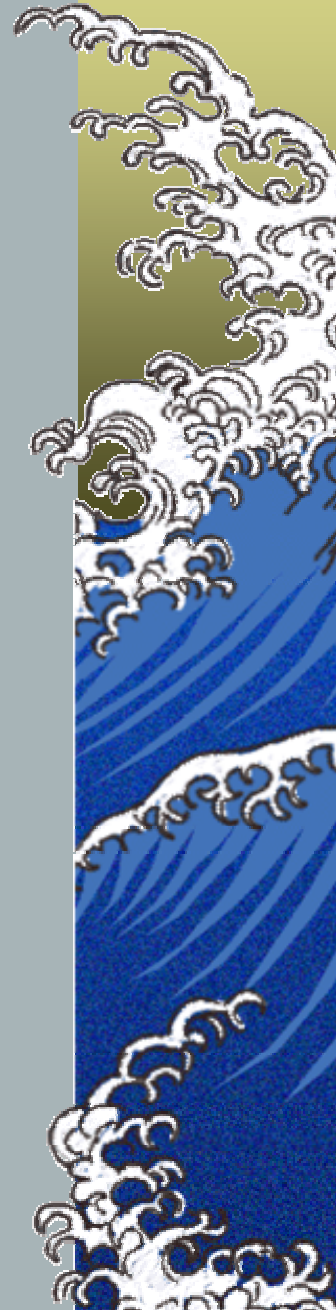
Akihabara Bridge



Kachidoki Bridge
Drawbridge but not drawn
since 1970



Onniboyashi Bridge



Nihonbashi Bridge



- Original wood built in 1603.
- Edo-Tokyo Museum replica →
- Historical center of Tokyo
- Granite arch in 1911.
- Metropolitan Expressway overshadows it, want to move the road!
- Washed every summer by 1,200 volunteers

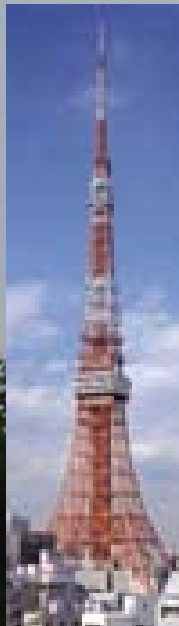




Seismic Bridge Design

Other Structures

Swedish Embassy
(1990)
RC, 8 Fl. above,
2 Fl. below
ground
→



Reinforcements



Last 2 Major Tokyo Earthquakes

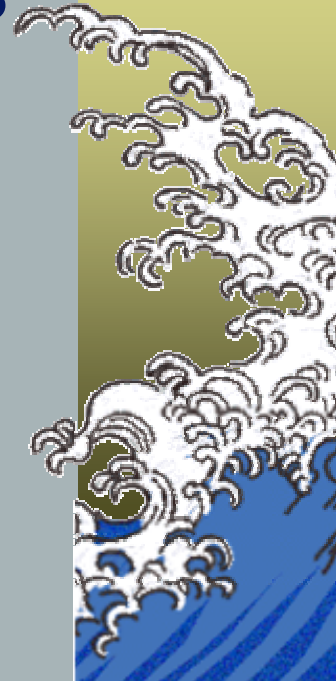
1855 (Ansei-Edo)

Epicenter below the city

1923 (Great Kanto)

Epicenter in Sagami Bay

+16th century record:
major Tokyo quake
every 80 years



Subduction Zone



The 1855 Earthquake: Oct. 2, 1855

- ▶ Versus 1923: 1855 more violent
 - ▶ Edo was not yet modern, so easier recovery
 - ▶ 10% of buildings collapsed, 2.5 times more
 - ▶ 1400 storehouses collapsed, 36 times more
- ▶ Total of about 10,000 casualties
 - ▶ 90% from collapsing structures
- ▶ 50 different fires, 2.2 km² burned, 4700 people died, 1074 of which burned in Yoshiwara
- ▶ 16000 ruined buildings
- ▶ Whole country aided in rebuilding, not enough though. Even relief huts from merchants.
- ▶ Actually money in Tokyo!



September 1, 1923 11:58am

- ▶ Greatest damage and loss of life in history: 71,000 people killed or missing in the city alone;
- ▶ Lunchtime! Fires broke out all over.
 - ▶ Fanned by strong winds, nearby typhoon
 - ▶ Broken water mains were no help
 - ▶ Downtown had densely packed wood buildings
- ▶ Officially, 7.3 on Richter Scale
- ▶ Up to 24ft upheaval, 800-1,000 die from landslides
- ▶ 10m-11m tsunami
- ▶ More energy expended than in WWII

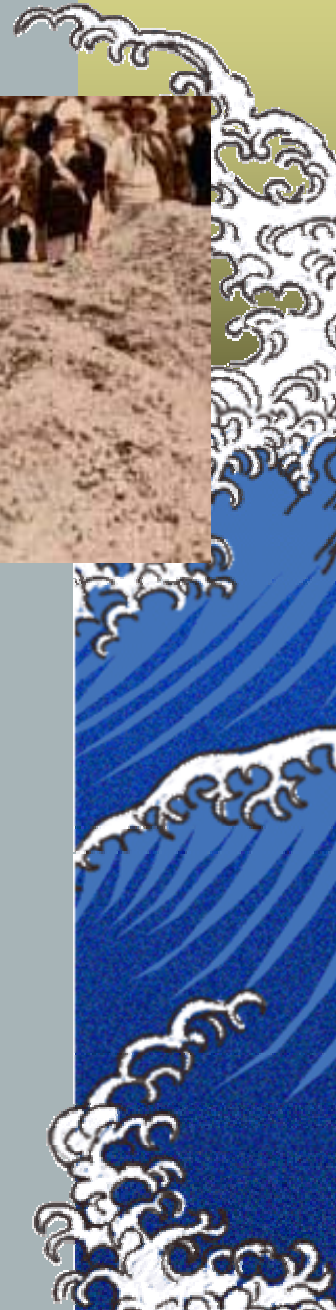
大震火災

The Great Kantō Earthquake



1923 Quake Stats

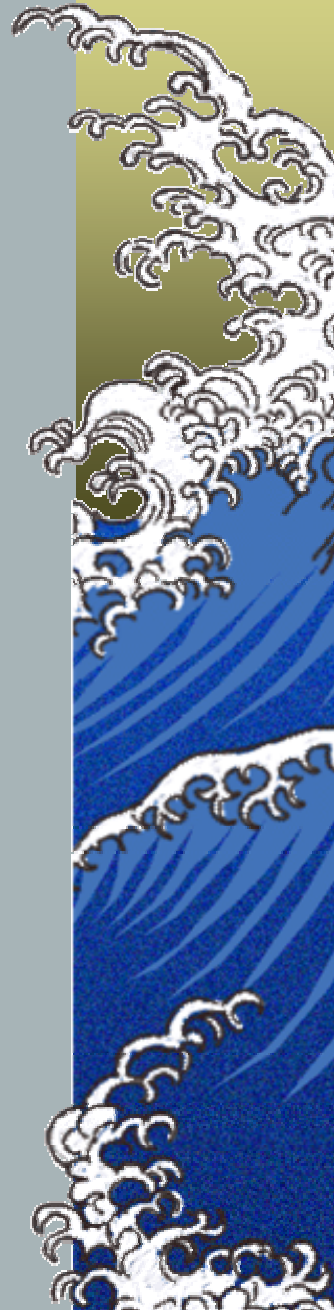
- ▲ 52,000 died from the 100+ fires before extinguished on Sept. 3
- ▲ Mass casualties at all public locations
 - ▲ 44,000 (or 33,000 or 38,000 or 40,000) people burnt in one clothing depot
- ▲ Aftershocks: 57; >300/day for 4 days
- ▲ Dead or missing: 100,000; 130,000; 140,000; 142,000; 142,807 (officially)
- ▲ Injured: 52,000; 103,000
- ▲ Surviving Tokyo population: 11,758,00
- ▲ Homeless numbers: 3,248,205 (officially); 1.9M; 1.5M
- ▲ 60%, 2/3, 71% of Tokyo destroyed



1923 Quake

Infrastructure

- ▶ 360 bridges of 675 impassible
- ▶ People could not escape the fires and jumped in the river, drowned
- ▶ One wood building remains in Ueno
- ▶ Brick and stone buildings crumbled but reinforced concrete buildings stood – little damage to the eye, so became most common building type
- ▶ Argued over the cost of rebuilding so government only did a few wide streets downtown
- ▶ Remainder of rebuilding fell upon the poor and the merchants



The Ryounkaku tower

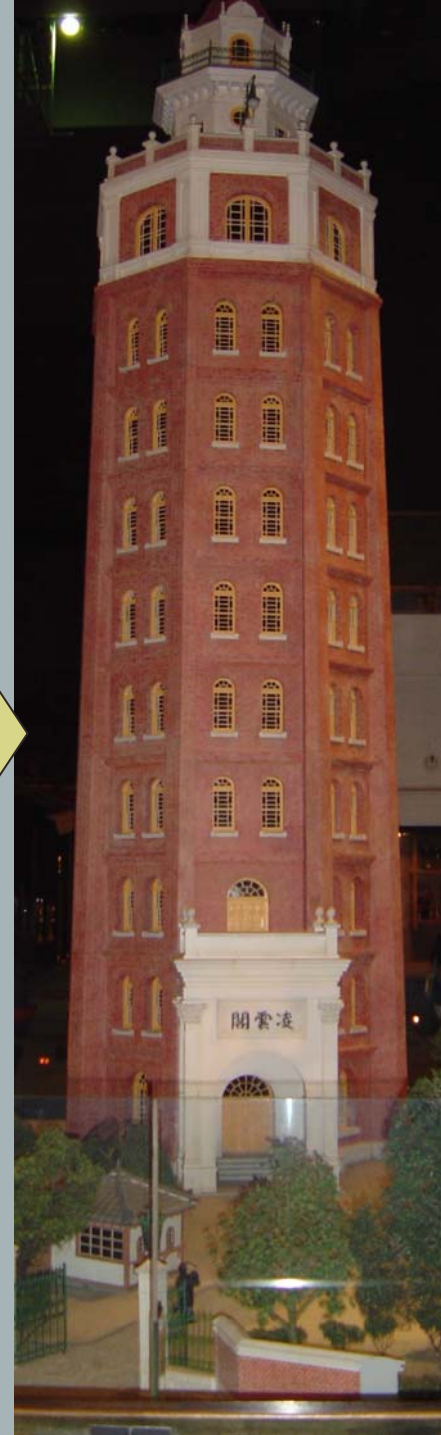
a.k.a. the “Twelve Stories”

- ▲ 60m tall, completed in 1890
- ▲ Popular Symbol of Asakusa
- ▲ Floors: 1-10 = brick; 11-12 = wood
- ▲ 1st elevator in Japan (to Floor 8) but closed for safety



Before

After



1923 Quake Aftermath

- ▲ Stop of all communication → social chaos resulted.
- ▲ Martial law was proclaimed on Sept. 2 (or Sept. 8)
- ▲ Order via military police and civilian vigilantes
- ▲ Several incidents where countless people were massacred/assassinated.
 - ▲ Kameido incident: labor leaders killed by civilian police
 - ▲ Amakasu incident: anarchists killed by military police
 - ▲ Communists, socialists also targeted
- ▲ Sept. 7 – new law banning spreading rumors and hearsay; order gradually restored
- ▲ By 1928 (or 1935), Tokyo population had recovered



Aftermath Cont.

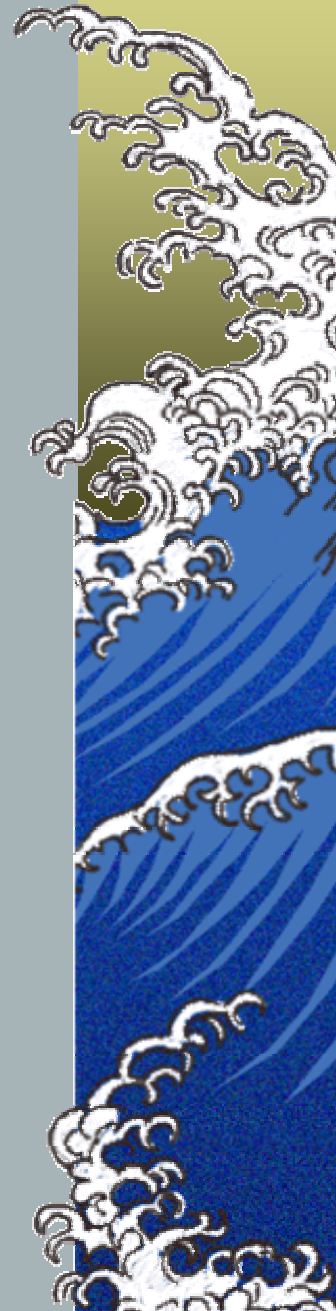
Wild rumors and false reports

- ▶ Another great quake coming, islands sunk into sea, monster tsunami, socialists started riots, Korean burning/bombing/robbing and poisoning water wells
- ▶ Korean accents pronounced "G" or "J" differently, so anyone who failed to pronounce them properly was deemed Korean, including Chinese, Okinawans, and Japanese-dialect speakers.
- ▶ The Japanese Army was to protect 2,000 Koreans but not all “protected” so coverup.
- ▶ Death toll uncertain but...
 - ▶ Home Ministry: 231 Koreans killed and 43 injured, 3 Chinese killed, 59 Japanese (including Okinawans) killed and 43 injured.
 - ▶ Actual estimates: 6,600, 2,500.
- ▶ 362 Japanese civilians were eventually charged with murder, etc., but nominal sentences
- ▶ Only 14 Koreans legally charged with crimes.



EQ Revisionism

- ▶ *Japanese history books would have us believe that the massacre was perpetrated by irate civilians only, but recently uncovered documents indicate otherwise. Those Koreans who went to police stations seeking protection were killed by the police and those captured by the military were killed off at military posts -- all in the name of suppressing a Korean riot. The corpses were thrown into water ways or buried in unmarked mass graves by the killers in order to cover up their crimes. Some 700 Chinese laborers at Yokohama met the same fate.*
- ▶ *Education materials include a collection of stories of exemplary behavior based on experiences of the 1923 earthquake and are imbued with moral values, such as loyalty to the Emperor and self-sacrifice.*
 - ▶ Janet Borland, “Stories of ideal Japanese subjects from the great Kanto earthquake of 1923,” *Japanese Studies*, Vol. 25, No. 1, May 2005 , pp. 21-34(14).



EQ Damage 1923

1,000+ year old
gingko tree remains



★ *Kamakura:*
Hachiman Shrine

700-year-old shrine destroyed

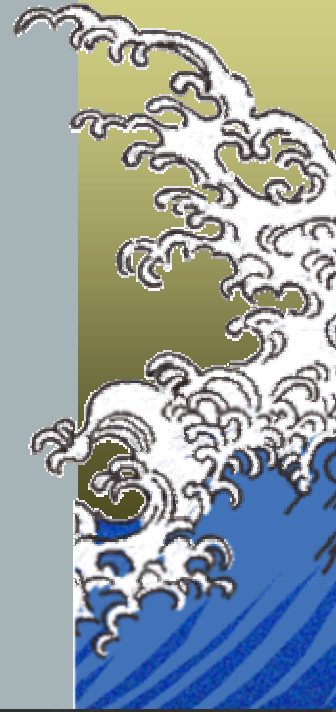


Rebuilt



More EQ Damage 1923

▲ *Kandabashi Bridge*



Damage: Before and After



天津法租界 1937年



天津法租界 1937年



天津法租界 1937年



天津法租界 1937年

EQ Preparation: Museums

Edo-Tokyo

Tokyo National



地震力の低減をはかる
制震装置 (計252台)



Effects on Tokyo



▲ *Before: Wood single family dwellings*



▲ *After: 1,470,000 move*

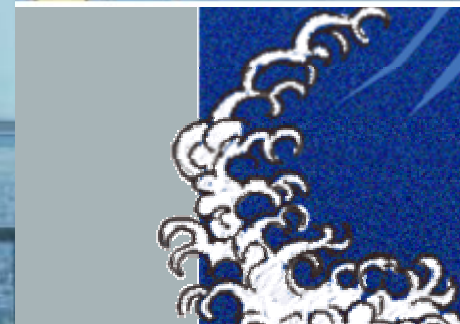
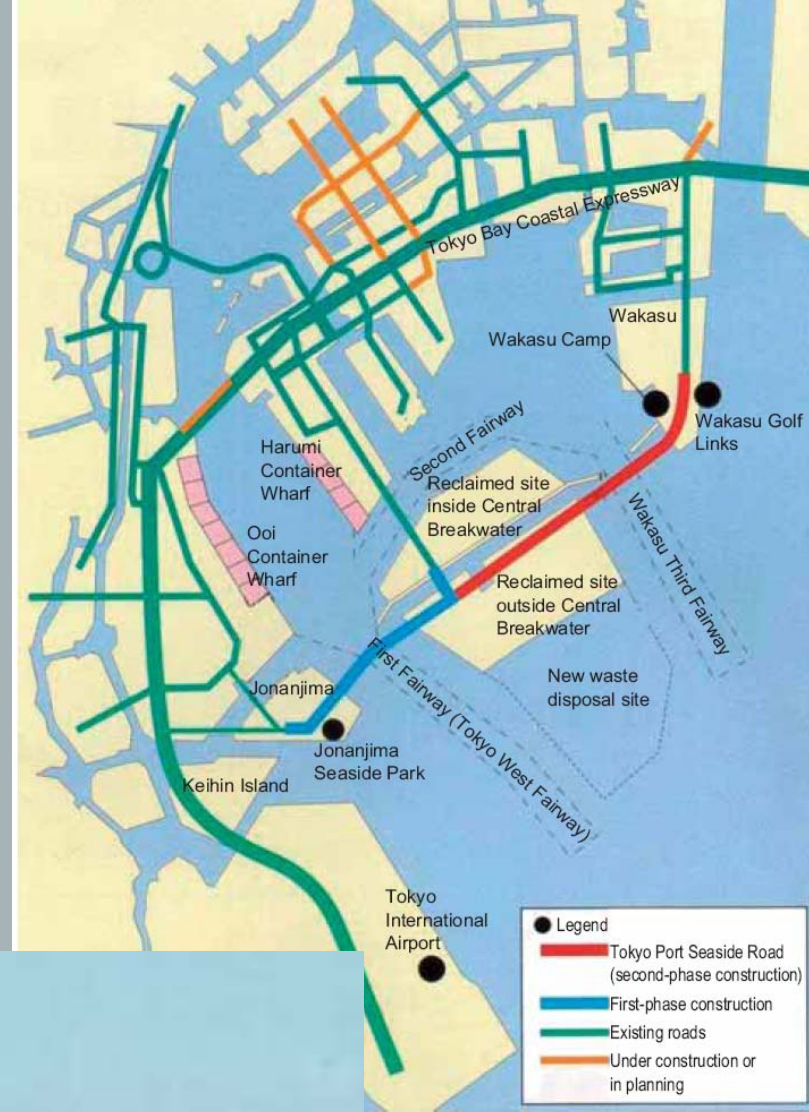
RC multi-family dwellings and disorderly city sprawl



Tokyo Bay Bridge (2010)

- ▶ *2.9km long*
- ▶ *part of 4.6 km roadway*
- ▶ *Bridge High Performance Steel (BHS)*

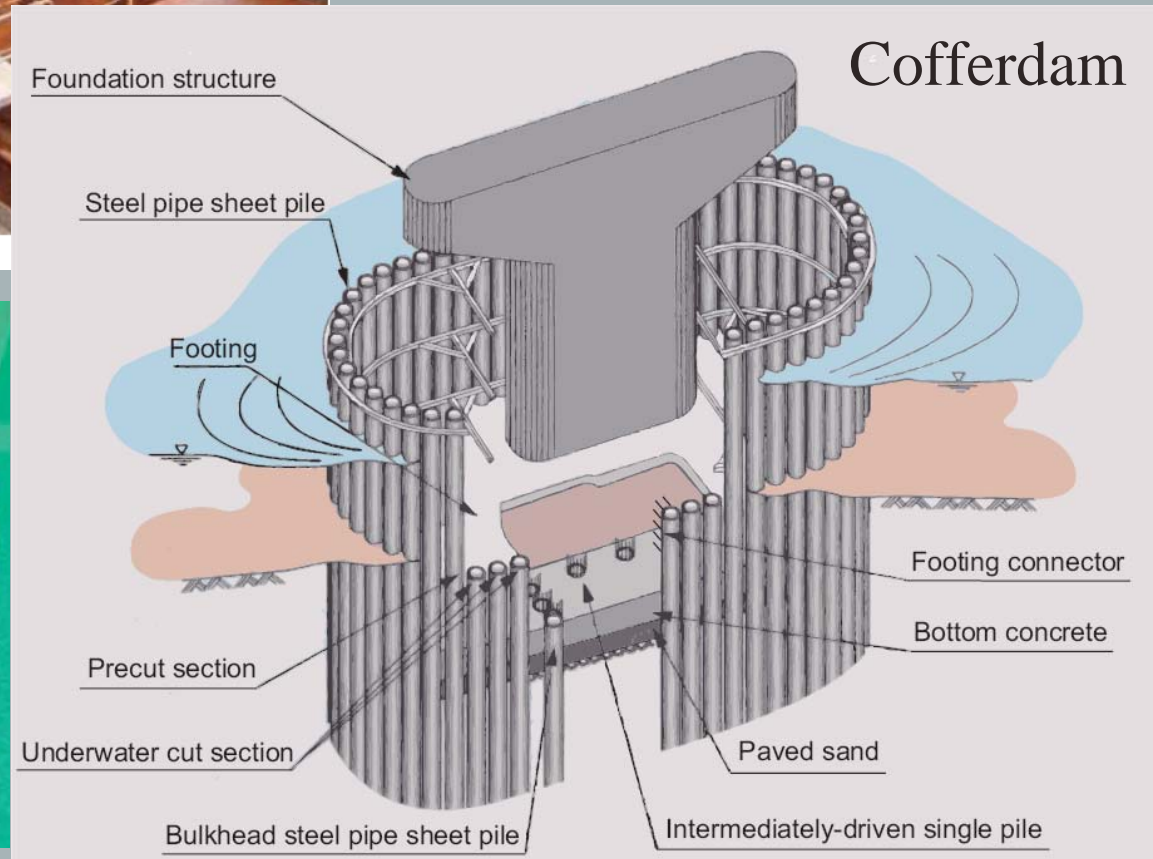
Artist's Concept



Tokyo Bay Bridge Cont.



Photo 2 Steel pipe sheet pile foundation



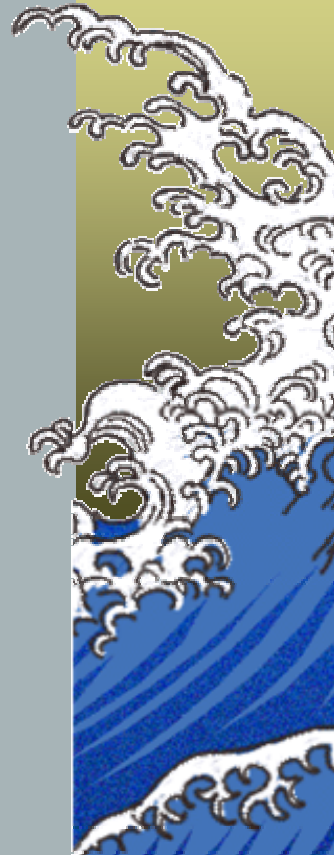
Other Items

- ▶ Rotary is very active internationally with programs, fellowships, and grants
- ▶ Faculty Exchange Program
- ▶ Politicians' disaster preparations repeatedly unsuccessful

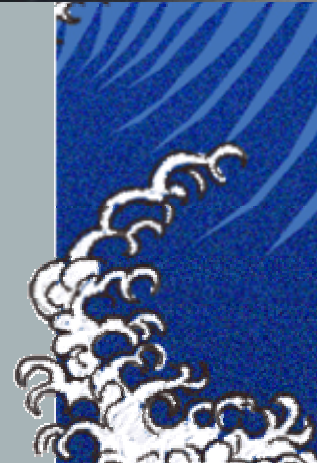
Example: After 1872 fire, Yuri Kimimasa, governor of Tokyo at the time, proposed to his cabinet the construction of a “fireproof city”

- ▶ Started with Ginza (now affluent)
- ▶ build brick houses so it could serve as the front door to the capital
- ▶ widen streets
- ▶ tear down the few remaining houses
- ▶ rebuild in grand style

Metro Police Office, 1923→



Democratic Politics (including Communists)



3 Current Social Problems

▲ *Unemployment*

- ▲ *After quake: 45% jobless in 1926*
- ▲ *Economic bubble burst*

▲ *Homeless*

- ▲ *Organized in tent camps*
- ▲ *Limited certain areas of Tokyo*

▲ *Minorities (“Non-Japanese”)*

- ▲ *2 million doing mostly jobs that Japanese do not want*
- ▲ *Even Chinese and Korean slave laborers after WWII*



Urban Tokyo

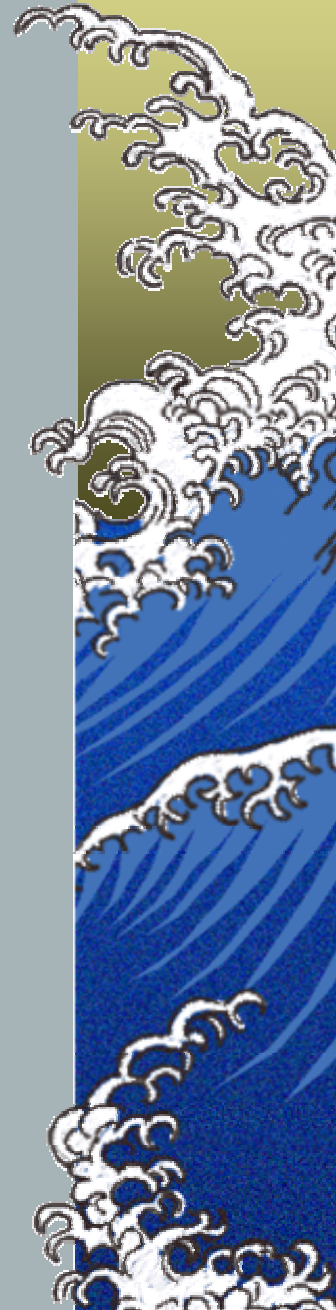


Mov01574.mpg

Kamakura



Mov01825.mpg



Thank you.



Disclaimer

- ▶ *95% of these photos are my own.*
- ▶ *Unfortunately, I could not see all of Tokyo in one week, especially during rainy season.*
- ▶ *I thank those from whom I borrowed web photos, especially Philbert Ono from photoguide.jp . Please visit his site!*

